



UNITED NATIONS



# THE FUTURE WE WANT<sup>1</sup>

*Negotiated Draft as of 28<sup>th</sup> March 2012 with Co-Chairs' Suggested Text*

TABLE OF CONTENTS	Paras
<b>I. Preamble/Stage setting</b>	
Vision.....	1-5
<b>II. Renewing Political Commitment</b>	
A. Reaffirming Rio principles and past action plans.....	6-9
B. Assessing the progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development and addressing new and emerging challenges (Integration, Implementation, Coherence).....	10-16
C. Engaging major groups.....	17-21
D. Framework for action.....	22-24
<b>III. Green Economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication</b>	
A. Framing the context of the green economy, challenges and opportunities.....	25-31
B. Toolkits and experience sharing.....	32-36
C. Framework for action.....	37-43

<sup>1</sup> Submitted by the co-Chairs on behalf of the Bureau in accordance with the decision in PrepCom 2 to present the zero-draft of the outcome document for consideration by Member States and other stakeholders.

**IV. Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development**

A. Strengthening/reforming/integrating the three pillars..... 44

B. GA, ECOSOC, CSD, SDC proposal..... 45-49

C. UNEP, specialized agency on environment proposal, IFIs,  
United Nations operational activities at country level..... 50-58

D. Regional, National, Local..... 59-62

**V. Framework for action and follow-up**

A. Priority/key/thematic/cross-sectoral issues and areas..... 63-104

B. Accelerating and measuring progress (SDGs, GDP and others)... 105-111

C. Means of Implementation (finance, access to and transfer of  
technology, capacity building)..... 112-128

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<b>LEGEND</b>	
Zero draft (as at January 2012)	<i><u>Times New Roman font (i.e. standard font), underlined, italics, in red.</u></i>
“Compilation text” (as at 28 <sup>th</sup> March 2012)	Times New Roman font (i.e standard font), mixture of <b>bold</b> /non-bold text insertions with attributions and [ ], in black.
Co-chair’s text (17 <sup>th</sup> April 2012)	Letter Gothic font (i.e. old typewriter font), with Co-chairs Suggested Text (CST) numbering system, in blue.



**THE FUTURE WE WANT**

[THE FUTURE WE WANT –G77, Switzerland, New Zealand / RIO COMMITMENT TO THE FUTURE WE WANT– Japan, EU]

CST<sup>2</sup>: RIO COMMITMENT TO THE FUTURE WE WANT

**I. Preamble/Stage Setting**

**[I. Preamble/Stage Setting [/Common Vision on Sustainable Development –G77, Switzerland, New Zealand] Japan delete]**

CST I. Our Common Vision

*1. We, the heads of State and Government, having met at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20-22 June 2012, resolve to work together for a prosperous, secure and sustainable future for our people and our planet.*

1. We, the [heads of State and Government [and high representatives –G77, New Zealand] / [representatives of the peoples of the world -US] [, Ministers, and other leaders including representatives of civil society including business and academia – Switzerland, Mexico, Canada] [, and other representatives of the peoples of the world, - EU, Switzerland, Mexico], having met at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20-22 June 2012, [and mindful of our responsibility to one another and to future generations, – Israel] resolve to [renew our commitment to sustainable development and –G77, New Zealand, Mexico] work together [for / to ensure – G77; US retain] a [prosperous, secure / happy, prosperous –G77 / inclusive - Montenegro; EU retain secure] [, peaceful – Switzerland; G77 delete] [, equitable – EU, G77; US delete] and [inclusive – G77] sustainable future [within a healthy and life supporting environment – Switzerland] for [our / all – EU] people [, present and future generations, - Switzerland, Mexico] [, our societies – EU; US, G77 request clarification] [and – G77 delete] our planet [and future generations –G77, Mexico].

[1. bis We reaffirm the need to promote integral and sustainable development, based on the centrality of the human person and grounded in the principle of the inherent human dignity and worth of each and every person. Such development should take into account both the material well-being of society and the spiritual and ethical values which give meaning to material and technological progress. -Holy See]

[1. ter We recognize that sustainable development is fundamentally a question of people's opportunities to influence their lives and future, participate in decision making and voice

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<sup>2</sup> CST: throughout the document this refers to Co-Chairs' suggested text that is intended to help in streamlining the compilation text.

17 April 2012, 11.00am

their concerns. Democracy, human rights, gender equality, education and good governance are key pre-requisites for empowering people to make sustainable choices. We join forces to eradicate poverty, reduce inequality, make growth inclusive, create new jobs and promote sustainable production and consumption, while combatting climate change and respecting other planetary boundaries. Sustainable development requires a joint effort of us all. It can only be achieved in a broad alliance of people, governments, civil society and the private sector; all working together for a sustainable future. -EU]

CST 1. We, the heads of State and Government and other representatives, having met at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20-22 June 2012, and having consulted with civil society, resolve to renew our commitment to sustainable development, and to work together for a prosperous, secure, equitable, inclusive and sustainable future for our planet and its present and future generations. (merged 1 and 1 bis)

*2. We reaffirm our determination to free humanity from hunger and want through the eradication of all forms of poverty and strive for societies which are just, equitable and inclusive, for economic stability and growth that benefits all.*

2. We reaffirm [, as a matter of urgency, -G77, New Zealand] our determination [to ensure the environmental sustainability of our planet and –Kazakhstan] to free humanity from hunger [and want- Canada delete] [and to conserve, protect and restore the Earth's ecosystem – Switzerland; G77, Japan, Australia move] through the [protection, and improvement of the environment and the – Switzerland] [eradication / elimination –US] of [all forms of –G77; US delete] [extreme – US] poverty [and inequality – RoK] and [strive / we commit to – EU] for [societies which are / a world which is – G77] just, equitable and inclusive [and environmentally sustainable – Canada], [for economic stability and / that can promote –G77] [sustained economic –G77] [[growth / development –EU] [and development, social equity and environmental sustainability and to conserve, protect and restore the Earth's ecosystem –G77] that benefits / prosperity for – Switzerland] [and provides opportunities for – EU] all [, while ensuring that the rights of future generations are protected. – RoK] [, both present and future generations –Norway, New Zealand] [, present as well as future generations –EU] [We also reaffirm that poverty eradication constitutes an overriding priority and is indispensable for the attainment of sustainable development. - G77, Mexico, New Zealand, Holy See] [In this regard, we reaffirm our commitment to promote multilateral solutions to common problems and recognize the need to address sustainable development holistically and better mainstream it in all aspects of decision making at all levels, from public decisions, to individual behaviour and lifestyle. [We acknowledge our particular responsibility –G77 bracket] to actively promote sustainable development and sustainable consumption and production patterns. –EU; G77, Japan move].

[2. bis We acknowledge the need for an integrated approach incorporating economic, social and environmental aspects to confront the challenges of sustainable development, recognizing their interlinkages, so as to achieve sustainable development in all its

17 April 2012, 11.00am

dimensions. [Accordingly we recognize the urgency in committing to mutually reinforcing and structured measures [including the establishment of intergovernmentally agreed mechanisms – EU, Japan, Switzerland request clarification] and actions for the full integration of sustainable development pillars, implementation and assessment of the commitments and review of the implementation [in conformity with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. –US, Japan, New Zealand delete] - G77]

[2. ter We reaffirm that we continue act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with full respect for international law and its principles, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. – EU, Liechtenstein, Holy See; US, G77 delete]

[2. quat We also reaffirm the importance that freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, the rule of law, gender equality and an overall commitment to just and democratic societies have for sustainable development. – EU, Iceland; US, G77 requests clarification]

[2. quat alt We reaffirm that the right to development and the right to food remain as some of the critical gaps to be fulfilled in order to achieve sustainable development. –G77; Liechtenstein see para 4 ter]

[2. quint We acknowledge that good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger. [In this regard, we also acknowledge the role of national parliaments in furthering sustainable development. – G77 move to last part of second section on major groups] – EU]

CST 2. We recognize that poverty eradication constitutes an overriding priority and is indispensable for the attainment of sustainable development and, in this regard, we reaffirm our determination to free humanity from extreme poverty, hunger and inequality as a matter of urgency. (para 2)

CST 2. bis We reaffirm our commitment to making every effort to accelerate the achievement of internationally agreed goals, including the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. (from paragraph 3) [moved from following para 3 of original zero draft]

CST 2. ter We strive for a world which is just, equitable and inclusive and, in this regard, we commit to work together to promote sustained economic growth and development, social equity and environmental sustainability, and thereby to benefit all. (from para 2)

CST 2. quat We will continue to act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and

17 April 2012, 11.00am

with full respect for international law and its principles, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In so doing, we reaffirm the importance that freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, the rule of law, and gender equality have for sustainable development. (from JPOI, 2 ter, 2 quat, and 4 bis)

CST 2. quint We acknowledge that good governance, and the rule of law, at the national and international levels are essential for sustainable development, including sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, and the eradication of poverty and hunger. We reaffirm that to achieve our goals of sustainable development, we need more effective, democratic and accountable international and multilateral institutions. (from 2 quint, Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 31)

CST 2. sext We acknowledge the need to further mainstream sustainable development in decision making at all levels through integrated approaches, incorporating economic, social and environmental aspects and recognizing their interlinkages, so as to achieve sustainable development in all its dimensions. In this regard, we will cooperate closely to address sustainable development challenges, as well as reviewing and assessing progress in implementing sustainable development. (from 2 bis and 4 quat)

3. We are committed to making every effort to accelerate progress in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, thus improving the lives of the poorest people.

3. We [are committed / **reaffirm our commitment – EU, G77, Holy See**] to making every effort to accelerate [progress – G77 delete] [in achieving / **the achievement of – G77**] [the – Norway delete] internationally agreed [development – Switzerland, Norway, EU delete] goals [**with regards to development, environment, gender equality, health, population development and human protection – Switzerland; EU, Holy See, G77, Cambodia, US delete**], including the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 [, thus improving the lives of the poorest people – G77, Switzerland delete] [**and prosperity for all, preserving the environment as well as ensuring basic social protection and human rights – Switzerland, EU; G77, Cambodia, US delete**] [, which is a global challenge requiring global partnership – RoK; EU, G77, Cambodia, US delete].

(para 3 moved to become CST.2.bis above)

4. We are also committed to enhancing cooperation and addressing the ongoing and emerging issues in ways which will enhance opportunities for all, be centred on human

17 April 2012, 11.00am

*development while preserving and protecting the life support system of our common home, our shared planet.*

4. [[We are also committed / **We reaffirm our commitment – EU, G77, Switzerland**] to [enhancing / **strengthening – EU, G77**] [**international – G77**] [**coherence and – Switzerland; G77 delete**] cooperation and addressing the [ongoing / **persistent – Switzerland**] and [emerging / **persistent –G77; EU retain**] [issues / **challenges – EU**] [**and challenges -G77**] [**related to sustainable development – G77, EU**] in ways which will enhance [equal – Norway, EU, Switzerland] opportunities for all, [**in particular for developing countries. – G77, Holy See; EU, Switzerland delete**] [be [centred / **founded – EU**] on [sustainable – Switzerland; EU delete] human development [**and human security – Japan; EU requests clarification**] [,human rights and gender equality – EU] [while preserving and protecting / **whilst integrating the need to preserve, protect and restore – EU, Switzerland**] [the [life support – G77, New Zealand delete; Switzerland retain] system of our common home / **the natural resources of – EU, Switzerland**], our shared planet [, **within the carrying capacity of its ecosystems and planetary boundaries – EU**] -US delete].-G77 delete]

[4.alt **We also reaffirm that protection of the environment and conservation and sustainable use of the earth's ecosystems and natural resources are a fundamental basis for eradicating poverty and improving human well-being. – US**]

[4. bis **We reaffirm that peace and security, development and human rights, as pillars of the United Nations system and the foundation for collective security and well-being, are interdependent, interlinked and mutually reinforcing. Development requires freedom, peace and security, good governance, respect for all human rights, including the right to food, the rule of law, gender equality, respect for nature and an overall commitment to just and democratic societies.- Liechtenstein; EU merge with 2 ter and quat; G77, US delete**] (*merged into CST.2 ter*)

[4. ter **We recall that the right to development is an inalienable human right by virtue of which every human person and all peoples are entitled to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized. – Liechtenstein; EU questioning placement; G77, US delete**]

[4. quat **We acknowledge the need to [further – US] mainstream sustainable development in all aspects of the way we live through a holistic approach to development. – G77 merge with 2bis, New Zealand**] (*merged into CST.2 bis*)

[4. quint **We affirm that carbon intensive economic development is not sustainable, threatens poverty eradication, the fulfillment of human needs, and ultimately the life-supporting functions of our planet. –Mexico; G77 delete; EU placement; US reserve**]

[4. sext **We declare that achieving sustainable development requires [urgent and universal –US delete] changes in production and consumption patterns and the pursuit of specific policies aimed at the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development. Therefore,**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

we recognize the need to transform our development models [which so far have over depended in the excessive use of natural resources, particularly fossil fuels, exceeding the carrying capacity of the planet's ecosystems./ to take into account the value of natural resources, particularly non-renewable resources US] –Mexico; G77 delete; EU placement]

CST 4. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthening international cooperation and addressing the persistent challenges related to sustainable development with a view towards enhancing gender equality and equal opportunities for all. We also reaffirm that protection of the environment, and conservation and sustainable use of the earth's ecosystems and natural resources are a fundamental basis for eradicating poverty and improving human well-being. (merged 4 and 4 alt)

5. We urge bold and decisive action on the objective and themes for the conference. We renew our commitment to sustainable development and express our determination to pursue the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. We further affirm our resolve to strengthen the institutional framework for sustainable development. Taken together our actions should fill the implementation gaps and achieve greater integration among the three pillars of sustainable development – the economic, the social and the environmental.

[5. We [urge / look to the future with confidence that the global community will be united to join the common cause to take – RoK, New Zealand; EU delete, covered in 1bis, Belarus language / are determined to take – New Zealand] [and commit to take – Liechtenstein, Switzerland, EU, Belarus, Iceland] bold and decisive action on the objective and themes for the conference. We renew our commitment to sustainable development [In addition, we – Switzerland, EU] express our determination to pursue [the – Japan delete] [required transformation towards a – Switzerland; US delete] green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication [over the next twenty years – Turkey]. We further affirm our resolve to strengthen [and reform – EU, Serbia] the institutional framework for sustainable development. Taken together our actions [further specified in this document – Switzerland; US, EU delete] [at the international, regional, sub-regional, national and sub-national level – EU, Serbia] should fill the implementation gaps [, ensure better policy coherence – EU; US delete] [and – Montenegro delete] achieve greater integration among the three [pillars / dimensions – Switzerland, EU, Norway] of sustainable development – the economic, the social and the environmental [, thus setting the ground for new universal and comprehensive ethics of the humanity – Russian Federation, Belarus; US, Canada, New Zealand, Switzerland, EU delete / recognizing the indispensable role of ethics in sustainable development–Holy See; Canada, New Zealand delete]]. [We further stress the importance of ensuring adequate and efficient energy as a strategic goal in implementing the mechanisms of this integration for all countries. – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Belarus; US, Canada, New Zealand, Switzerland, EU, Iceland delete] [and strengthen the inter-generational responsibility and solidarity – Montenegro; New Zealand delete]. [In this regard, we commit to further mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services in policies and decision-making processes at all levels, including through promoting the valuation of

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**biodiversity and ecosystem services – EU, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland questions placement; New Zealand delete] -G77 delete entire para]**

**[5. alt We reaffirm the objective of the Conference which is to secure renewed political commitment for sustainable development, assessing the progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development and addressing new and emerging challenges. At the same time we express our willingness to address the two themes of the Conference: the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and the International framework for Sustainable Development. –G77, Mexico; US, Canada, New Zealand, EU, Switzerland, RoK, Norway delete]**

**[5. bis We recognize that the cost of inaction far outweighs the cost of action and that this will inform our choices and promote the sustainability of our policies. – EU, Switzerland, Norway, Australia, Belarus, Iceland; US, Canada, New Zealand, RoK, G77 delete]**

CST 5. We reaffirm the objective of the Conference, which is to secure renewed political commitment for sustainable development, assess the progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development and address new and emerging challenges. *(from 5 and 5 alt)*

CST 5 bis. We are determined to take bold and decisive actions at all levels, and in cooperation with all stakeholders to give concrete expression to our renewed commitment for sustainable development. These actions, which are set out below, are intended to fill implementation gaps, ensure better policy coherence, strengthen international cooperation, and achieve greater integration among the three dimensions of sustainable development. We express our determination to address herein the themes of the Conference, namely green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication; and the strengthening and reform of the institutional framework for sustainable development.

CST 5. ter. We recognize the importance of concrete and urgent action in order to secure the future we want for present and future generations. *(from 5 bis)*

**II. Renewing Political Commitment**

[II./I.-Japan; G77 retain two sections] **Renewing Political Commitment**

CST: II. Renewing Political Commitment

**[A. Reaffirming Rio principles and past action plans]**

**[A. Reaffirming Rio principles [and other relevant documents – New Zealand, EU] and past action plans – Japan delete; G77 retain]**

CST: A. Reaffirming Rio principles and past action plans

**6. We reaffirm that we continue to be guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with full respect for international law and its principles.**

[6. We reaffirm that we [continue to be / **are –G77**] guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and [with / **by the – Liechtenstein**] full respect for international law [and its principles – US delete]. – *EU move paragraph as 2 ter with amendments; G77 retain in Section II*]

**[6. bis We reaffirm our commitment to the Universal declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international and regional human rights instruments.- Norway, Mexico, EU (merge with 2bis); Switzerland, Norway, New Zealand, US streamline; G77 delete]**

**[6. ter We reaffirm our commitment to inclusive, transparent and effective multilateralism [and emphasize the need to strengthen the United Nations and other international institutions[, in order to ensure the full and fair participation of [developing countries / all – Switzerland], - EU delete] so as to enable those institutions to address the challenges of sustainable development – New Zealand delete]. –G77; New Zealand merge with 2ter; Norway reserves; US delete]**

**[6. quat We recall the [Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment and the – Switzerland] Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and reaffirm our commitment to the fulfilment of [its / their – Switzerland] principles which shall continue to guide the international community [and serve as the basis for cooperation, coherence and implementation of agreed commitments, - US delete] and lay the foundation for the actions set out in this declaration. – EU, New Zealand; Switzerland, Norway, G77 streamline with pre7, 7, 7alt; Australia delete]**

*(Paragraphs 6, 6 bis and 6 ter merged with paragraph CST 2.ter)  
(Paragraphs 6 quat and pre 7 merged with CST 7)*

17 April 2012, 11.00am

[Pre 7. We reaffirm that the Rio principles shall continue to guide the international community [and serve as the basis for cooperation, coherence and implementation of agreed commitments – US delete]. – Holy See, EU; G77 streamline with 7alt]

7. We reaffirm our commitment to advance progress in implementation of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation. The Rio Principles shall continue to guide the international community and serve as the basis for cooperation, coherence and implementation of agreed commitments.

[7. We reaffirm our commitment to advance progress in implementation of [the **Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, – Switzerland, EU**] the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation [and we reaffirm our commitment to the Rio principles.- Norway]. [[The [Stockholm and – Switzerland, EU] Rio Principles [and commitments – Switzerland] [shall continue to guide the international community and – Japan delete] serve as the basis for [cooperation, coherence and implementation of agreed commitments / **action** –US]. – Norway delete] – EU include sentence in para. 6 quat] – G77 delete para and replace with package (7alt, 8bis, 9alt)]

[7. alt We reaffirm the Principles contained in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. The Rio Principles shall continue to guide the international community [and serve as the basis for cooperation, coherence and implementation of agreed commitments – US delete] [and lay the foundation for the actions set out in this declaration –New Zealand]. - G77 (package replacement of 7,8,9), Mexico]

CST 7. We recall the Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and we reaffirm our commitment to the fulfilment of all their principles, which shall continue to guide the international community and provide the foundation for the actions set out in this Declaration. (merged 6 quat, pre 7, 7 and 7 alt)

8. We also reaffirm our commitment to the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: the Political Declaration on Africa's development needs, and the Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries.

[8. We also reaffirm our commitment to [other international outcomes that are relevant for advancing the implementation of sustainable development such as – Switzerland, New

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**Zealand, ROK, EU] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, the Political Declaration on Africa's development needs, [and – Switzerland, RoK delete] the Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries [, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Nairobi Declaration, the Malmö Ministerial Declaration, the Bali Ministerial Declaration, the Cartagena decision on Strengthening International Environmental Governance and the Bali Strategic Plan for Capacity-building and Technology Support – Switzerland; G77 delete] [Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action – RoK]. [and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters – Australia, Japan *insert in para*] – G77 delete para and replace with package (7alt, 8bis, 9alt)]**

**[8. alt We also reaffirm our commitment to other international outcomes that are relevant for advancing the implementation of sustainable development. – US, Canada]**

**[8. bis [We recognize the need to reinforce sustainable development globally through our multilateral and national efforts, in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and the principle of the sovereign right of States over their natural resources, - EU delete] without causing damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, and we also reaffirm our commitment to the [conservation and sustainable use of the ocean and its resources – EU, New Zealand retain somewhere]. –G77 (package replacement of 7,8,9); Switzerland, US delete]**

**[8. ter We also reaffirm our commitment to the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population, the key actions for further implementation of the Programme of Action and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. – EU, Iceland, *Switzerland merge with 8*; G77 delete]**

CST 8. We reaffirm our commitment to fully implement the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation. We also reaffirm our commitment to the full implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries, the Almaty programme of action for Landlocked Developing Countries, the Political Declaration on Africa's development needs, and the New Partnership for Africa's Development, as well as our commitment to fulfil all goals and objectives contained in the outcomes of all the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields. (*merged 8 and 9 alt, GA resolution 64/236*)

*9. We recognize the need to reinforce sustainable development globally through our collective and national efforts, in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and the principle of the sovereign right of states over their natural resources.*

[9. We recognize the need to reinforce sustainable development globally through our collective [and national /**national and regional – Turkey**] efforts [, in accordance with the – Japan, Canada delete] [**Stockholm and Rio – Switzerland**] principle[s – Switzerland] [of [common but differentiated responsibilities and the principle of the sovereign right of states over their natural resources -Japan, Switzerland, RoK, Canada, EU delete]. [**We need to work better together in solving common problems and advancing shared interests. – Japan**] –US delete] -Norway, EU, New Zealand delete paragraph; G77 delete para and replace with package (7alt, 8bis, 9alt)]

[9.alt We reaffirm our commitment to fully implement the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation. We reaffirm our commitment to the full implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries, the Almaty programme of action for Landlocked Developing Countries, the Political Declaration on Africa's development needs, and the New Partnership for Africa's Development, as well as the commitment to fulfil all development goals and objectives contained in all the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields. – G77 (*package replacement of 7,8,9*); *New Zealand, US streamline with 8, EU streamline with 8bis*]

[9. bis We urge all parties to fully implement their commitments under the three Conventions, the UNFCCC, the CBD and the UNCCD and to take effective and concrete actions and measures at all levels, and to enhance international cooperation[, in accordance with the principles identified in the Conventions[, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities – EU, New Zealand delete] – US delete]. –G77, Mexico]

[9. ter We reaffirm our commitment to reinvigorate the political will and international commitment to the principles and objectives of sustainable development, to move the sustainable development agenda forward, and raise the level of commitment by the international community to a common cause for sustainable development, including the need to achieve the internationally agreed development goals including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). We therefore call for the adoption of concrete measures, supported by adequate means of implementation that would ensure accelerated implementation of sustainable development commitments. –G77; New Zealand, US, EU delete] (*covered by CST 8*)

[9. quat We recall the Monterrey consensus of the international conference on financing for development and the Doha Declaration on the follow-up international conference on financing for development [and in that context also reaffirm our commitment to increase the financial flows for development, considering the existing global socio-economic gaps and the already adopted goals for ODA and other financial flows. – EU delete] –G77; New Zealand, US delete] (*covered by CST 8*)

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**[9. quint We recognize the sustainable urbanization can provide a key to unify forces to integrate the three pillars of sustainable development: economic, environmental, and social. In the regard we stress the urgent need to strengthen cooperation mechanisms, partnership arrangements and other implementation tools for the sustainable urbanization. –Mexico; New Zealand, G77, US move to Section 5; EU reserves] (merged with CST.72)**

CST 9. We urge all parties to fully implement their commitments under the three Conventions – the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, to take effective and concrete actions and measures at all levels, and to enhance international cooperation, in accordance with the principles identified in the Conventions, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. (9 bis)

CST 9.bis. We reaffirm our commitment to reinvigorate political will and international commitment to the principles and objectives of sustainable development, to move the sustainable development agenda forward, and to raise the level of commitment by the international community to implement sustainable development, including through the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). We therefore agree to the adoption of concrete measures, supported by adequate means of implementation that accelerate implementation of sustainable development commitments. (9 ter)

**[B. Assessing the progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development and addressing new and emerging challenges (Integration, Implementation, Coherence)]**

**[B. Assessing the progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development and addressing new and emerging challenges (Integration, Implementation, Coherence) – Japan delete; G77 retain]**

CST B. Advancing Integration, Implementation, and Coherence: Assessing the progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development and addressing new and emerging challenges

10. We recognize that the twenty years since the Earth Summit in 1992 have seen progress and change. There are deeply inspiring examples of progress, including in poverty eradication, in pockets of economic dynamism and in connectivity spurred by new information technologies which have empowered people.

[10. We recognize that the twenty years since the Earth Summit in 1992 **[and ten years since the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 – Turkey, G77]** have seen progress and change. There are deeply inspiring examples of progress, including in **[protecting the ozone layer, regulating international trade in endangered species, environmentally sound management of hazardous chemicals and wastes through international regulation and in – Switzerland, Turkey; G77, EU delete]** poverty eradication **[, in pockets of / through – Switzerland / , in health, education, environmental protection, the promotion of renewable energy, there are areas of –EU, Iceland, G77, US, Turkey]** economic dynamism / **where hundreds of millions of people have been lifted out of poverty – Australia, New Zealand, EU]** **[including through innovation from the private sector and other stakeholders – EU, New Zealand, ROK, US, Switzerland; G77 delete]** and **[advances – EU, G77]** in connectivity spurred by new information technologies which **[have increased access to knowledge and – Israel]** have empowered **[and freed a vast number of – EU; G77 delete]** people. **[We welcome new opportunities presented by the diversification of actors including emerging economies, the private sector and civil society, to collectively address the issue of sustainable development. We encourage each actor to play an appropriate role. – Japan, EU, Switzerland *move to C*] – G77 delete]**

[10. alt 1 We recognize that the twenty years since the Earth Summit in 1992 have seen some progress, including in sustainable development and poverty eradication. However, **[the persistently increasing gap –EU delete]** between developed and developing countries points to the continued need for a dynamic and enabling international economic environment supportive of international cooperation, particularly in the areas of finance, technology transfer in all areas, including oceans, debt, trade, and full and effective participation of developing countries in global decision making, if the momentum for global progress towards sustainable development is to be maintained and increased. **[We recognize the need to avoid backtracking on previously undertaken international commitments. This is particularly important in the light to today's global challenges, which demand neither accommodation nor relativism, – EU delete]** but **[innovative and bold solutions capable of providing broad and balanced response to the needs relating to the three pillars of sustainable development – *New Zealand, Canada merge into 10*]. – G77; US, Switzerland, Turkey delete]**

[10. alt 2 We recognize that there are deeply inspiring examples of progress to pursue sustainable development. However, 20 years since the Earth Summit in 1992, sustainable development is still a common undertaking. **–Mexico, EU, *US as replacement for 10, 11, 11alt*; G77, Turkey, Switzerland delete; *Canada merge with 10*]**

[10. bis We recognize that **[research and analysis / science – Mexico]** have opened new opportunities**[, for both developing and developed countries, -G77 delete; US retain]** for achieving sustainable development and the contribution of the scientific community is

crucial in this respect. We also acknowledge that technological development and innovations from the private sector and other stakeholders offer solutions to many problems[, taking into account – US, Switzerland delete]. – EU, ROK, Switzerland; G77, Turkey delete; *New Zealand, Canada move to Section II C*] (*incorporated into II.C*)

CST 10. We recognize that there are inspiring examples of progress in sustainable development, including in the areas of poverty eradication, health, gender equality, education, and environmental protection and natural resource management and use. Advances in connectivity spurred by new information technologies have increased access to knowledge and have empowered large numbers of people. However, twenty years since the Earth Summit in 1992, and ten years since the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, the achievement of sustainable development remains elusive. (10)

CST 10. bis We also recognize the need to accelerate progress in closing development gaps between developed and developing countries and, to this end, underscore the continued need for a dynamic and enabling international economic framework, strengthened international cooperation, particularly in the areas of finance, technology transfer, capacity building, and the full and effective participation of developing countries in global decision making. (merged 10, 10 alt 1 and 10 alt 2)

*11. We acknowledge, however, that there have also been setbacks because of multiple interrelated crises – financial, economic and volatile energy and food prices. Food insecurity, climate change and biodiversity loss have adversely affected development gains. New scientific evidence points to the gravity of the threats we face. New and emerging challenges include the further intensification of earlier problems calling for more urgent responses. We are deeply concerned that around 1.4 billion people still live in extreme poverty and one sixth of the world's population is undernourished, pandemics and epidemics are omnipresent threats. Unsustainable development has increased the stress on the earth's limited natural resources and on the carrying capacity of ecosystems. Our planet supports seven billion people expected to reach nine billion by 2050.*

[11. We acknowledge, however, that **several challenges noted in 1992 still persist and there are new and emerging challenges. We also acknowledge that – RoK**] there have [also - RoK delete] been setbacks [,inter alia, – EU] because of [continued reliance on unsustainable consumption and production patters, exacerbated by the occurrence of – Switzerland] multiple interrelated [external and systemic – Switzerland; EU delete] [global – EU] crises – [such as – Switzerland] [financial, [and – Switzerland] economic [crisis, – Switzerland] [and – Switzerland delete] [of excessively – Liechtenstein [volatile / excessive volatility of – Canada, New Zealand] energy and food prices [and continued degradation of the earth's ecosystems – Switzerland]– EU delete]. [Global population increase, – Japan] [Global

**challenges such as – Liechtenstein] Food [and nutrition – EU] insecurity, climate change [, natural disasters, water stress – Switzerland/environmental degradation - Turkey] [and – Japan, RoK delete] biodiversity loss [, deforestation and natural disasters – Japan] [and water shortage – RoK] [, desertification and land degradation, insufficient policy coherence and integration – EU, Switzerland] [continue to intensify and – Liechtenstein] [have adversely affected / are adversely affecting – Liechtenstein] [development gains / the achievement of sustainable development. –EU, Switzerland]. [We fundamentally depend on natural systems and resources for our existence and development. Our efforts to defeat poverty and pursue sustainable development will be in vain if environmental degradation and natural resource depletion continue unabated. – Switzerland, EU] New scientific evidence points to the gravity of the threats we face. [Currently observed changes to the Earth system are unprecedented in human history – Norway, EU, Switzerland]. [New and emerging challenges [and increasing global imbalances – Turkey] include the further intensification of earlier problems – Liechtenstein delete] [calling / which calls - Liechtenstein] for [more urgent [and adequate – Switzerland] / a comprehensive and urgent global – Liechtenstein] response[s - Liechtenstein delete] – EU delete]. [We are deeply concerned that around 1.4 billion people still live in extreme poverty [and/ especially in rural areas, significant portions of the world's population suffer from hunger and do not have access to electricity, water and sanitation - Turkey] one sixth of the world's population is undernourished, [and that – Israel] pandemics and epidemics are omnipresent threats. [Our planet supports seven billion people expected to reach nine billion by 2050. The increasing population causes extra challenge for sustainable development. – Japan] Unsustainable development has increased the stress on the earth's limited natural resources and on the carrying capacity of ecosystems. [[Our planet supports seven billion people expected to reach nine billion by 2050.- Japan delete] [Further actions are needed to respond to these challenges and to achieve sustainable development. – Japan] – Liechtenstein delete] –Holy See delete] –US, G77 delete paragraph]**

**[11. alt We also acknowledge that there have been setbacks, aggravated by multiple interrelated crises – such as financial and economic crises, food and energy crises and the challenges relating to the limit and unsustainable use of resources, climate change, biodiversity loss, drought and desertification, land degradation, urbanization, water and sanitation, frequency of disasters, social impact of extreme weather events, health, seas and ocean acidification, melting of glaciers, floods and degradation of mountain areas, unsustainable use of resources –including that of marine living resources due to over-fishing, IUU fishing, destructive fishing practices [and subsidies that contribute to fishing overcapacity –EU reserves], and illicit activities that negatively impact the achievement of sustainable development. New scientific evidence points to the gravity of the threats we face. New and emerging challenges include the further intensification of earlier problems calling for more urgent responses [, in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities – EU delete]. We are deeply concerned that around 1.4 billion people still live in extreme poverty and one sixth of the world's population is undernourished, pandemics and epidemics are omnipresent threats. [Unsustainable development caused mainly by the pressures placed by developed countries on the global environment has increased the stress on the earth's limited natural resources and on the carrying capacity of ecosystems. – EU delete] –G77; New Zealand, US delete]**

[11. bis We acknowledge that the lack of integration of the three pillars of sustainable development [and the lack of implementation of commitments of sustainable development – EU delete] have led to the scale and gravity of global challenges, especially climate change, threatening the ability of developing countries to achieve the MDGs and for some threatening the territorial integrity and the existence and viability as countries. –G77; US delete]

[11. ter We are deeply concerned that around 1.4 billion people still live in extreme poverty and one sixth of the world's population is undernourished, pandemics and epidemics are omnipresent threats. Unsustainable development has increased the stress on the earth's limited natural resources and on the carrying capacity of ecosystems. Our planet supports seven billion people expected to reach nine billion by 2050. – Liechtenstein; *EU merge with 11 ter alt*; G77 delete]

[11. ter alt 1 We are deeply concerned that around 1.4 billion people still live in extreme poverty [insert source of the figure]. Unsustainable forms of development and unsustainable consumption and production patters [and lack of ethical considerations in development strategies –Holy See; New Zealand delete] [in developed countries – G77; New Zealand delete] have increased the stress on the earth's limited natural resources and on the carrying capacity of ecosystems. – EU]

[11. ter alt 2 We recognize that our planet supports 7 billion people and population is expected to exceed 9 billion by 2050 and stress the importance of allowing women to manage the timing, number and spacing of their children through access to voluntary family planning. –US]

[11. quat We also recognize that population dynamics are strongly and inseparably linked to our efforts to promote sustainable development and to further improve human wellbeing, reduce poverty, promote decent employment, ensure food, nutrition, water and energy security, which require higher economic performance, and our efforts to protect the environment and that population dynamics need to be addressed through human rights based policies. – EU; G77, Holy See, US delete; *New Zealand move to Section V*]

[11. quint We acknowledge therefore that international environmental, social and economic [goals / commitments – G77] have only been partially met and have not succeeded in [eradicating poverty and reversing adverse environmental change / achieving sustainable development –G77]. –Mexico, Turkey; New Zealand, US delete; *EU streamline*]

CST 11. We acknowledge that there have been areas of insufficient progress and setbacks in achieving sustainable development, aggravated by multiple interrelated crises –the financial and economic crises, food and energy crises. We resolve to address more forcefully pressing challenges such as unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; unsustainable use of resources including marine living resources; climate change; ocean acidification; biodiversity

17 April 2012, 11.00am

loss; drought, desertification and land degradation; urbanization; health; water and sanitation; natural disaster preparedness; and illicit activities that negatively impact the achievement of sustainable development. We recognize that efforts to eradicate poverty and pursue sustainable development will be in vain if environmental degradation and natural resource depletion continue unabated. New scientific evidence points to the gravity of the threats we face. (merged 11 and 11 alt)

CST 11.bis We are deeply concerned that one in five people on this planet, or around 1.4 billion people, still live in extreme poverty, and that one in six is undernourished, while pandemics and epidemics remain omnipresent threats. We acknowledge that with the world's population expected to exceed nine billion by 2050, the challenge of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger will increase. We remain committed as an international community to meeting this challenge. (merged 11 ter alt 1 and 11 ter alt 2)

CST 11. ter We acknowledge that international environmental, social and economic commitments have been only partially met; and, have not succeeded in achieving sustainable development, and that many challenges have intensified even as new ones have emerged, thereby calling for more urgent, integrated and coherent responses at all levels. (merged 11 alt and 11 quint)

*12. We note that national commitment to sustainable development has deepened. Many Governments now incorporate environmental and social issues into their economic policies, and have strengthened their commitment to sustainable development and the implementation of Agenda 21 and related agreements through national policies and plans, national legislation and institutions, and the ratification and implementation of international environmental agreements.*

12. [We note **[with appreciation – EU, US, Switzerland]** that national commitment to sustainable development has deepened. – G77 delete; Canada retain] **[We note that efforts to achieve sustainable development have been reflected through national policies and plans. – G77; EU reserves]** [Many – G77 delete] Governments [now – G77 delete] incorporate environmental and social issues into their **[national development plans and – EU, G77, US, Switzerland]** economic policies **[more broadly – EU, G77, US]**, and have strengthened their commitment to sustainable development [and the implementation / **since the adoption – EU, G77, US]** of Agenda 21 [and related agreements – EU, US delete] through national policies and plans, national legislation and institutions, and the ratification and implementation of [international / **global and regional – Montenegro, Switzerland]** [environmental – Norway, US, EU, ROK delete] agreements. **[However, coherence between social, environmental and economic policies so as they correspond with sustainable development remains a challenge. – Switzerland; G77 placement; US delete]** [Furthermore, we recognize and applaud the

17 April 2012, 11.00am

numerous examples of progress and leadership [by Governments and Major Groups – ROK] in sustainable development at regional, national [sub-national – Canada] and local levels. – EU, US; G77 delete]

(12. bis ROK deleted proposal)

CST 12. We recognize examples of progress and leadership in sustainable development at regional, national and local levels. We note that efforts to achieve sustainable development have been reflected in national policies and plans, and that governments have strengthened their commitment to sustainable development since the adoption of Agenda 21 through national legislation and institutions, and the ratification and implementation of international, regional and sub-regional agreements. (12)

13. We nevertheless observe that, despite efforts by Governments and non-State actors in all countries, sustainable development remains a distant goal and there remain major barriers and systemic gaps in the implementation of internationally agreed commitments.

13. We [recognize [with concern –G77] -EU][nevertheless [observe – EU, US delete]/ **are concerned – G77, Switzerland**] that, [despite / **greater – EU, US**] efforts by Governments [and [non-State actors / **other stakeholders – G77; EU retain**] in all countries [**are needed – EU, US**], [**there is a continued lack of implementation of the right to development, – Liechtenstein, G77, Holy See; US, New Zealand, EU delete**] [sustainable development remains – EU, US delete] [[a distant goal – EU, US delete] / **to be fully operationalized – G77**] [and there remain major – EU, US delete; G77 retain] [barriers and systemic gaps / **challenges – Japan/ if the barriers-EU, US; G77 retain**] [in the [**framework and – Switzerland**] implementation of internationally agreed commitments. – EU, US delete; G77 retain] [**to sustainable development are to be overcome and opportunities presented by sustainable development are to be realized.-EU, US**] [Therefore, we commit ourselves to address and overcome the remaining barriers and systemic gaps in the implementation of internationally agreed commitments and improve accountability thereof. – Switzerland; G77, US, New Zealand delete]

[13. bis We reaffirm that poverty eradication continues to be an overall priority and we [call for a permanent incorporation of / underscore – US, New Zealand] it as an essential element to achieve sustainable development at all levels, and in this regard reaffirm the need to support developing countries in their efforts to promote empowerment of the poor [, including [removing barriers to opportunity, – US] enhancing the productive capacity, developing sustainable agriculture, promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all as well as creating income opportunities that must be complemented by effective social policies with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs – New Zealand delete]. – G77, Canada, EU; *Switzerland streamline with similar paras in Sections I, III and V*]

17 April 2012, 11.00am

[13. ter We express deep concern about the lack of fulfillment of internationally agreed commitments for the achievement of sustainable development and in particular those related to ODA, as well as transfer of technology and capacity building for developing countries. –G77; US, New Zealand, Canada, Japan, EU delete; *Switzerland move to MOI* (*addressed in MOI*)

[13. quat In that regard, we urge developed countries that have not yet done so to meet the targets of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for ODA; including 0.15 to 0.2 per cent of their gross national product to least developed countries. In order to meet agreed commitments and targets, it is important that developed countries establish clear and transparent timetables within their national budget allocation processes to reach the level of at least 0.5% for ODA for developing countries as well as 0.15% to 0.2% of GNP for ODA to LDCs, as urgently as possible, taking into account that the 2010 deadline was not fulfilled by 2010, and 0.7% by 2015, at the latest. We also urge developed countries to meet their ODA commitments as agreed in IPOA. – G77; US, New Zealand, Canada, Japan, EU delete (*see also 112*); *Switzerland move to MOI* (*addressed in MOI*)

[13. quint We stress the urgent need for developed countries to change their unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, particularly since over- and under-consumption have resulted in enormous disparities between the rich and the poor and between developed and developing countries. In this regard, we call for the adoption of the 10 Year Framework for Sustainable Consumption and Production. –G77; US, New Zealand, Canada, EU, Switzerland delete (*placement*) (*11ter alt*)] (*moved to section on SCP*)

[13. sext We reaffirm that the current major challenge for developing countries is the impact from the multiple crises affecting the world today, particularly the ongoing economic and financial crisis, as a result of the deficiency of the international financial system. In this context, we reaffirm the urgent need to address the lack of proper regulation and monitoring of the financial sector, the overall lack of transparency and financial integrity, excessive risk taking, overleveraging and unsustainable patterns of consumption and production in developed countries. These economic repercussions have also aggravated poverty, social exclusion, increased unequal distribution of income and wealth, and undermined efforts to implement sustainable development. In this regard we call for deepening the reform of the global financial system and architecture in order to give more voice to developing countries. Recognizing the vital role played by the major United Nations Conferences and Summits in the economic social and related fields in shaping a broad development vision, we also reaffirm the need to continue working towards a new international economic order based on the principles of equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest, cooperation and solidarity among all States. – G77; US, New Zealand, Canada, EU, Switzerland delete]

[13. sept We express deep concern about the continuing high levels of unemployment and underemployment, particularly among young people, and [stress the urgent need for the development of a global strategy on youth employment / note the need for sustainable development strategies to proactively address youth employment – US, New Zealand]. –

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**G77; Canada delete; Switzerland move to Green Jobs-Social Inclusion in Section V] (*moved to Section V, green jobs social inclusion*)**

**[13. oct We also observe that despite recognition of women's vital role and the need for their full and effective participation to achieve sustainable development, [gender inequality persists – Iceland, G77] [women have not benefitted equally from economic and social gains, and their voice, leadership, and participation remain unequal to that of men – G77 delete]. – Liechtenstein, Iceland, EU merge with 14bis and 18bis; US, New Zealand merge with 14 bis, streamline]**

CST 13. We are concerned that despite efforts by Governments and other stakeholders in all countries, there remain major challenges to sustainable development that must be overcome, including the need for greater coherence among social, environmental and economic policies and implementation modalities in support of sustainable development. Therefore, we commit ourselves to proactively address the remaining barriers and gaps in the implementation of internationally agreed commitments. (13)

CST 13. bis We reaffirm the need to support developing countries in their efforts to promote empowerment of the poor, including removing barriers to opportunity and enhancing productive capacity, developing sustainable agriculture, and promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all complemented by effective social policies with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs. (13 bis)

CST 13. ter We express deep concern about the continuing high levels of unemployment and underemployment, particularly among young people, and note the need for sustainable development strategies to proactively address youth employment. (13 sept)

*14. We resolve to redouble our efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger and to ensure that human activities respect the earth's ecosystems and life-support systems. We need to mainstream sustainable development in all aspects of the way we live. We acknowledge the particular responsibility to nurture sustainable development and sustainable consumption and production patterns.*

[14. We resolve to [redouble / **adjust and strengthen** – Switzerland / **reinvigorate** – EU] our efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger [**by putting people at the center** – Japan, G77, EU] [and / **as well as our efforts**– EU] to [ensure that / **encourage** – US; EU retain] [human activities [to – US] [, **consumption and production patterns** – Turkey, G77] respect / **we responsibly manage** – Holy See] [and improve – Switzerland] [and not further erode – US] the earth's ecosystems [, **biodiversity** –US] and life-support systems. [To narrow the gaps

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**between the goal and implementation, -RoK]** [We need to mainstream sustainable development in all aspects of the way we live. [, **including sustainable development and sustainable consumption and production patterns- US; EU delete]** [We acknowledge the particular responsibility [to nurture/in promoting – Israel] sustainable development [and / **amongst others through – Switzerland]** sustainable consumption and production patterns.– EU delete] –US, New Zealand delete] – G77 delete para]

**[14. alt We recognize that many of the world's populations, especially the poor, depend directly on the natural ecosystems for their cultural, economic and physical well-being. For this reason, it is essential to promote sustainable activities in order to decrease the disparities in standards of living and better meet the needs of the majority of the peoples of the world through the preservation of the environment while generating income and jobs. – G77, US; EU reserves; *Switzerland streamline with 14]***

**[14. bis We emphasize [that sustainable development must be inclusive, and – Iceland delete; G77 retain] that [reproductive health and – US, New Zealand; Holy See delete] gender equality [and empowerment of women – G77] [are a necessity / is important – G77] [for sustainable development, as well as a goal in itself – Iceland]. Empowering women [to make informed decisions about their reproductive health, including having safe, affordable and effective measures of modern contraceptives and – US, New Zealand; Holy See delete] to make full use of their potential is crucial for our common future – we need the capacity of all humankind. [We reaffirm our commitments in the Beijing Platform for Action to ensure women's equal rights [, access and opportunities –G77] and opportunities to [participate / participation and leadership – G77] [and lead – Iceland] in the economy, society and political decision making – Holy See delete]. – Norway, Iceland, US, EU, *New Zealand streamlining with earlier para; Switzerland streamline]***

**[14. ter We reaffirm the need to take further effective measures to remove obstacles to the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, in particular peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which continue to adversely affect their economic and social development as well as their environment and are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and must be combated and eliminated. People under foreign occupation must be protected in accordance with the provisions of international humanitarian law. –G77; Canada, US delete; EU, Turkey reserves]**

**[14. quat We also reaffirm that in accordance with the Declaration on the Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, this shall not be construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States conducting themselves in compliance with the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and thus possessed of a Government representing the whole people belonging to the territory without distinction of any kind. –G77; US, Canada delete; EU, Turkey reserves]**

**[14. quint We reaffirm that human beings are at the centre of [sustainable development – Turkey] [concerns for human development – Turkey delete] and that they are entitled to a**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

healthy and productive [and prosperous – Turkey] life in harmony with nature. [[We also affirm that [severe –Holy See] health inequities within and between countries are [ethically, -Holy See] politically, socially and economically unacceptable, as well as [unfair / unjust – Holy See] and largely avoidable, and that the promotion of health equity [and the right to basic healthcare – Holy See] is essential to sustainable development and to a better quality of life and well-being for all. / We also affirm that universal health coverage, where all people can use the health services they need, is a fundamental instrument in enhancing health and social equity, and promoting social cohesion and sustainable human and economic development. -Japan] – Turkey delete] –G77, Japan; US, New Zealand delete; *Switzerland move to Health in Section V*] (*moved to section on health*)

CST 14. We recognize that all humans depend on nature for their well-being and that many people, especially the poor, depend directly on natural ecosystems for their livelihoods and their cultural, economic and physical well-being. For this reason, it is essential to promote sustainable livelihoods and practices that promote the sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystems, generate jobs and incomes, and better meet people's needs. (14 alt)

CST 14. bis We emphasize that sustainable development must be inclusive, benefiting and involving all people, men, women, youth and children alike. We recognize that gender equality and empowerment of women to make full use of their potential is crucial for sustainable development and our common future. In this regard, we reaffirm our commitments in the Beijing Platform for Action to ensure women's equal rights, access, and opportunities for participation and leadership in the economy, society and political decision making. (14 bis)

15. We recognize the special challenges facing least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, Small Island developing States, middle-income countries and African countries.

[15. We recognize the special challenges facing [the most vulnerable countries and in particular – EU] least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, [mountainous developing states, - Switzerland, Kyrgyzstan; G77, EU delete] Small Island developing States, [middle-income countries – Japan, G77, Canada, EU delete; Belarus, Kazakhstan retain] and African countries [particularly those affected by drought, desertification and floods. Countries in situations of conflict and fragility also need special attention. – EU; G77 delete] –G77 delete para] (*Serbia requests clarification on definitions of groups of countries from Secretariat*)

(*New Zealand streamline 15alt - quint and Section V*)

17 April 2012, 11.00am

[15. alt We reaffirm the need for the fulfilment of [chapter 7 of the JPOI, -EU delete] Agenda 21, BPoA and the MSI; as Small Island Developing States are a special case both for environment and development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities. The international community should therefore significantly augment their efforts to assist SIDS in sustaining momentum realized to date in efforts to implement the BPOA and MSI and achieve sustainable development. [This should include improvement and strengthening of the relevant entities within the United Nations system which support SIDS' sustainable development. – EU delete] Additionally, we call for the Rio Conference to agree to convene an international conference for the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States in [2014 / 2016 –EU]. –G77; US, Canada delete]

[15. alt bis We reaffirm that the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, adopted by the Fourth United Nations Conference on the LDCs, outlines LDC's priorities for sustainable development and defines a framework for renewed and strengthened global partnership to achieve them. The UNSDC RIO+20 should fully integrate the IPOA into its outcome document and underline renewed and scaled-up global commitment to achieve sustainable development in the LDCs. –G77; US, EU (*redundancy*) delete; *Switzerland merge into para 8*]

[15. alt ter We underline that the lack of political commitment for the implementation of previously agreed international commitments reached in major UN Summits and Conferences, especially those related to Africa's development needs, is of major concern. Instead of re-energizing global partnership and strengthening political will for delivery of promises made to Africa to assist in the fight against underdevelopment, poverty and disease, there seems to be a systematic attempt to renegotiate these commitments. All the commitments should never be diluted nor renegotiated since they are pivotal for bringing Africa into the mainstream of global economy and serve as an essential ingredient for the achievement of sustainable development. It's urgent to fully implement all the commitments particularly those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation) and the 2005 World Summit Outcome as well as the 2008 Political Declaration on Africa's development needs. –G77; US, EU, Switzerland delete]

[15. alt quat We recognize also the specific development challenges of middle-income countries and the need to support their efforts to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities, and achieve their development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. UNSCD Rio+20 should fully take into account their [capabilities and –US] challenges to achieve sustainable development in a comprehensive manner in order to effectively integrate the economic, social and environmental dimensions. –G77, Mexico, US; EU reserves; Switzerland delete]

[15. alt quint We underline the importance of international trade and trade facilitation as one of the priorities of the Almaty Programme of Action, note that the ongoing negotiations of the World Trade Organization on trade facilitation are particularly important for

17 April 2012, 11.00am

landlocked developing countries to gain a more efficient flow of goods and services as well as improved international competitiveness resulting from lower transaction costs, and we call upon the international community to ensure that the agreement on trade facilitation in the final outcome of the Doha Round fulfils the objective of lowering transaction costs by, inter alia, reducing transport time and enhancing certainty in transborder trade. -G77; EU delete; *Switzerland move to Trade in Section V*]

[15. bis We reaffirm that in order to fully harness the potential of trade it is important to uphold a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system that contributes to growth, sustainable development and employment, particularly for developing countries. In this context, we stress the need to eliminate all protectionist measures and tendencies[, especially those affecting developing countries, - Australia delete] including tariff, non-tariff and other barriers to trade, in particular agricultural subsidies [given the deleterious effects of such policies on developing countries; recognize both the contribution that the WTO can make in this area and the rights and obligations of the members of that body – Australia], [and to rectify any such measures already taken, - Australia delete] recognizes [the right of countries to fully utilize their policy space and flexibilities / that special and differential access for developing countries needs to be operationalized – Australia] consistent with World Trade Organization commitments, and calls upon the World Trade Organization and other relevant bodies, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to continue monitoring protectionist measures and to assess their impact on developing countries; - G77; *New Zealand move to Section V*; US, Canada, Switzerland delete]

[15. ter We welcome continued efforts to improve aid effectiveness and promote more effective development co-operation. We recognize the outcomes and important contributions of High Level Fora on Aid Effectiveness in Rome, Paris, Accra and Busan, together with the work of the Development Cooperation Forum of the Economic and Social Council. We reaffirm the principles of ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results and mutual accountability and also emphasize the importance of inclusive development partnerships, transparency and accountability in achieving development results, including the Millennium Development Goals, as reflected in the outcome of the 2011 High Level Forum held in Busan. – EU, New Zealand, RoK, US, Canada; G77 delete; *New Zealand move to Section V, Switzerland move to para 8 and subsection on MOI*]

CST 15. We recognize the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries and in particular least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, Small Island Developing States, middle-income countries and African countries, especially those affected by drought, desertification and floods. Countries in situations of conflict and fragility also need special attention. (15)

CST 15. bis We recognize that Small Island Developing States are a special case both for environment and development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities, and that the international community should significantly augment its efforts

17 April 2012, 11.00am

to assist SIDS in sustaining momentum realized to date in efforts to implement the BPOA and MSI and achieve sustainable development. Additionally, we call for the convening of an international conference for the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States in 2014. (15 alt)

CST 15. ter We highlight the central importance for the international community of supporting Africa's sustainable development and, in this regard, we resolve to accelerate implementation of previously agreed international commitments reached in major UN Summits and Conferences related to Africa's development needs. (15 alt ter)

CST 15. quat We commit to finding lasting solutions to the complex and mutually exacerbating challenges and problems of the least developed countries through accelerated, sustained, inclusive and equitable growth and sustainable development, including by supporting efforts to strengthen their science and technological capacities, as well as their national and regional institutions. We also acknowledge the particular sustainable development challenges facing landlocked developing countries and, in this regard, we strongly encourage the international community to invest in key transport infrastructure and to provide other support to these countries' sustainable development. (86 ter, 86 ter 1)

CST 15. quint We recognize the significant progress made by middle-income countries in improving the well-being of their people, as well as the specific development challenges they face and the need to support their efforts to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities, and achieve their development goals, and to achieve sustainable development in a comprehensive manner integrating the economic, social and environmental dimensions. (15 alt quat)

16. We acknowledge the diversity of the world and recognize that all cultures and civilizations contribute to the enrichment of humankind and the protection of the Earth's life support system. We emphasize the importance of culture for sustainable development. We call for a holistic approach to sustainable development which will guide humanity to live in harmony with nature.

16. We acknowledge the ~~[[natural –G77 delete]~~ and cultural – EU, Canada; New Zealand delete] diversity of the world and recognize that all cultures and civilizations ~~[can – EU; New Zealand delete]~~ contribute to the ~~[enrichment / development – Turkey; New Zealand retain]~~ of humankind ~~[and the protection of the Earth's life support system – EU delete; New Zealand retain]~~. We emphasize the importance of ~~[education, – Serbia, G77, EU;~~

New Zealand delete] culture [and awareness raising – Serbia, EU; New Zealand delete] [, human rights and good governance – Switzerland; New Zealand, G77 delete] for sustainable development [and its potential to develop alternatives to adopting a sustainable way of life and to lay the ground work for a sustained world – G77; New Zealand, US delete; *EU requests clarification*] [, including conservation and [valorisation / integrated management – G77] of the natural and cultural heritage and its contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. – EU; New Zealand delete] [We also underline the importance of education for sustainable development. – EU, Japan; New Zealand, G77 delete]. [We call for a holistic [and gender-sensitive –US] approach to sustainable development which will guide humanity to live in harmony with nature [and the evolution that we are part of – Switzerland; New Zealand delete; *EU requests clarification*]. -G77, New Zealand delete]

[16. bis We call for a holistic approach to sustainable development which will guide humanity to live in harmony with nature and our efforts to restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem. - G77, Switzerland; *New Zealand merge with Aquat; US merge into para 16; EU to consider together with 2bis and Aquat*] (*merged with 2 bis*)

[16. ter Convinced that a holistic approach to sustainable development requires a comprehensive and universal code of ethics, we welcome the thrust of the Earth Charter recognized by UNESCO as an important ethical framework for sustainable development. In this regard we request the Secretary-General to use the capacity and expertise of the UN System to elaborate in close and regular consultations with the Member States a voluntary document comprising in an integral and comprehensive manner the globally shared values, principles and ethics of economical, social and environmental sustainability. – Russian Federation; *New Zealand reserves and move to Section V; G77, EU, Canada, US delete; Switzerland requests clarification*]

[16. quat We also recognize [the need to address –Australia delete] the role of patent protection and intellectual property rights [along with an examination of their impact on / as one of the factors relevant to –Australia] the access to and transfer of environmentally sound technology, in particular to developing countries, as well as to further exploring efficiently the concept of [assured –Australia delete] access for developing countries to environmentally sound technology [in its relation to proprietary rights –Australia delete] with a view to developing effective responses to the needs of developing countries in order to achieve the internationally agreed development goals including the MDGs. –G77; EU, Japan, Canada, US delete; *New Zealand move to Section V and merge with similar para 118ter; Switzerland streamline with similar paras*] (*moved to CST.118 ter*)

[16. quint We express deep concern at the imposition of laws and other forms of coercive economic measures, including unilateral sanctions, against developing countries, which undermine international law and the rules of the World Trade Organization and also severely threaten freedom of trade and investment, and in this regard urges States to refrain from enacting and implementing such measures that hamper the full achievement of sustainable development, as well as trade

17 April 2012, 11.00am

in developing countries. – G77; EU, Australia, Canada, Switzerland, US delete; *New Zealand move to trade section*] (*moved to trade section*)

CST 16. We call for holistic and integrated approaches to sustainable development which will guide humanity to live in harmony with nature and lead to efforts to restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem. We acknowledge the natural and cultural diversity of the world and recognize that all cultures and civilizations contribute to sustainable development. (*para 16 and 16 bis*)

### II. C. Engaging major groups

[C. [Engaging major groups / Major groups and other stakeholders – G77, New Zealand, Switzerland] – Japan delete]

CST C. Engaging major groups and other stakeholders

CST pre 17. We reaffirm the primary role of national governments and legislative bodies in promoting sustainable development. We further acknowledge efforts and progress made at the local and sub-national levels, and recognize the vital role that cities and local communities play in implementing sustainable development by engaging citizens and stakeholders. We further acknowledge the need to fully integrate decision makers at these levels into planning and implementation of sustainable development policies. [*para 20, 21 ter*]

17. We underscore that a fundamental prerequisite for the achievement of sustainable development is broad public participation in decision-making. Sustainable development requires major groups – women, children and youth, indigenous peoples, non-governmental organisations, local authorities, workers and trade unions, business and industry, the scientific and technological community, and farmers – to play a meaningful role at all levels. It is important to enable all members of civil society to be actively engaged in sustainable development by incorporating their specific knowledge and practical know-how into national and local policy making. In this regard, we also acknowledge the role of national parliaments in furthering sustainable development.

17. We underscore that [, **in line with the Rio Principle 10, - Montenegro**], [a fundamental prerequisite for the achievement of sustainable development is – G77 delete; EU retain] broad public participation [**and influence in policy and – EU; G77 delete**] [in [**all levels of – Liechtenstein, EU; G77 delete**] decision-making – G77 delete; EU, Switzerland retain] [**at local, national, regional and international levels – EU, Switzerland**] [, **access to information**

**and judicial and administrative proceedings are essential to the promotion of sustainable development in line with Rio Principle 10 –G77, Switzerland; New Zealand, US delete] [, implementation and monitoring – Switzerland]. Sustainable development requires [governments to ensure the meaningful involvement and active participation of – RoK, EU] [the meaningful participation of – Liechtenstein, Switzerland, EU] [major groups / Major Groups – Liechtenstein, EU] – women, children and youth, indigenous peoples, [faith based organizations, – Holy See; New Zealand, Switzerland, G77, EU delete] non-governmental organisations, local authorities, workers and trade unions, business and industry, the scientific and technological community, and farmers [- as well as [civil society as a whole / relevant stakeholders – G77] – EU, Switzerland] [- to play a meaningful role at all levels – RoK, Liechtenstein, EU delete]. [In this regard we agree to take appropriate steps to give further effect to this Rio principle. –G77] [[It is important to enable all members of civil society – EU delete] to be actively engaged in sustainable development / We also acknowledge the need to include national parliamentarians amongst the major groups. All major groups of society should actively engage in sustainable development – Mexico; New Zealand retain original text; *EU streamline with 2quint*] by incorporating their specific knowledge and practical know-how into national [, sectoral – Switzerland; EU delete] and [local / sub-national – Switzerland, Canada] policy making [, implementation and monitoring – Switzerland] [and encouraging their active participation in decision making, planning and implementation of policies and programmes for sustainable development – Liechtenstein, EU]. [In this regard, we [also / further – Israel] acknowledge the [central – Israel] role of [national [and regional – Switzerland; G77 delete; *EU requests clarification*] parliaments [and local authorities – Switzerland, EU] / all levels of government – Canada] in furthering sustainable development. – EU, New Zealand delete] - G77 delete; *US streamline*]**

[17. bis It is important to enable all members of civil society to be actively engaged in sustainable development by incorporating their specific knowledge and practical know-how into national, regional and local policy making. – Montenegro; *Switzerland integrate elements in para 17*; G77 delete]

[17. ter We acknowledge the role of [regional and national –New Zealand] parliaments [, as the most representative bodies, -New Zealand delete] in furthering sustainable development. [We invite the parliaments at the regional, national and local levels to become more actively involved in the promotion and implementation of sustainable development. We also invite the parliaments to periodically review the progress made in the implementation of the national sustainable development strategies in their countries. – New Zealand delete] – Montenegro; G77 delete; *EU streamline and questions placement*]

CST 17. We underscore that a fundamental prerequisite for the achievement of sustainable development is broad public participation in decision-making at all relevant levels. Sustainable development requires the meaningful involvement and active participation of all Major Groups – women, children and youth, indigenous peoples, non-governmental organisations, local authorities, workers and trade unions, business and industry, the scientific and technological community, and farmers – and other relevant stakeholders. We also acknowledge the role of

17 April 2012, 11.00am

regional and national parliaments in sustainable development. In this regard, we agree to work more closely with Major Groups and parliaments and encourage their active participation in decision making, planning and implementation of policies and programmes for sustainable development at all levels including through the contribution of their specific views, knowledge and practical know-how. (para 17, 17bis, 17 ter, 18 alt)

18. We recognize that improved participation of civil society depends upon strengthening the right to access information and building civil society capacity to exercise this right. Technology is making it easier for Governments to share information with the public and for the public to hold decision makers accountable. In regard, it is essential to work towards universal access to information and communications technologies.

[18. We recognize that improved participation of civil society [**also – EU**] depends [, amongst others, – Switzerland] upon [**the respect for the right to freedom of association and assembly, as well as – EU, Liechtenstein, Switzerland**] [strengthening the right to access/improving availability –US; EU retain] [relevant – Switzerland; *EU requests clarification*] information [**that is held by public authorities – Switzerland; EU requests clarification**] [and to judicial and administrative procedures,- Norway, EU] [, public participation in decision making, access to justice – EU, Liechtenstein, Switzerland] and building civil society capacity to [exercise [this right / these rights – EU, Switzerland] / access and utilize such information. –US, Canada; EU delete and retain EU amendment] [Technology is making / **Information and Communication Technologies can make – EU, Switzerland**] it easier for Governments to share [**such – Switzerland**] information with the public and for the public to hold decision makers accountable [, and have the potential to provide new solutions to sustainable development challenges – EU, Switzerland]. In this regard, it is essential to work towards [universal / improved – US, New Zealand, Canada; *EU requests clarification*] access to [**such – Switzerland**] information and [relevant – Switzerland] communications technologies. – G77 delete para]

[18. alt It is important that members of civil society be actively engaged in sustainable development by contributing with their specific views, knowledge and practical know-how into policy making at the relevant level. We recognize that improved participation of civil society and major groups in advancing sustainable development will be facilitated, inter alia, by education and elimination of illiteracy, strengthening frameworks and policies to facilitate access to information, enhancing access to information and communications technologies with the objective to allow for a more effective and timely interaction with decision makers. In this regard, technology transfer is essential to work towards a substantial reduction of the global information technology gap. –G77; New Zealand, US, EU delete; Switzerland, EU integrate elements in original para 18]

[18. bis We underscore that women have a vital role to [achieve / play in achieving –US] sustainable development [and in contributing to low-carbon, sustainable economics of the future. Women and girls are powerful agents of change, and ensuring women’s effective participation in sustainable development policies, programs, and decision-making at all

17 April 2012, 11.00am

levels is critical. – US] [and their full and effective participation is needed. [However, women have not sufficiently benefitted from economic, social and environmental policies and their voice, leadership, and participation, remain under-utilized. Women make up half of the world's population and yet represent a staggering 70 per cent of the world's poor. Gender equality and empowerment of women, including an equal and effective participation and voice of women, requires their increased representation in decision-making, planning and implementation of policies and programmes. –G77 delete] We recognize that gender equality and the integration of gender perspectives are essential for sustainable development, and that women and girls are powerful agents of change and key actors in effective sustainable development actions and resolve to ensure women's effective participation in sustainable development policies, programs and decision-making at all levels – US delete]. – EU; *New Zealand merge with 13oct and 14bis using 13oct as base; Canada consolidate gender references; Switzerland, G77 move to subsection on gender in Section V]*

CST 18. We recognize that improved participation of civil society will be facilitated, inter alia, by access to education and the elimination of illiteracy, strengthening frameworks and policies to facilitate access to information and justice, enhancing access to information and communications technologies in order to permit more effective and timely interaction with decision makers and innovative solutions to sustainable development challenges, respect for the right to freedom of association and assembly, and building civil society capacities to exercise rights and utilize information. In this regard, technology transfer is essential to facilitate improved access and can contribute to substantial reduction of the global information technology gap. (*para 18, 18 bis, 18 alt*)

CST 18. bis We underscore that women are powerful agents of change and have a vital role to play in achieving sustainable development. In this regard, we resolve to ensure women's effective participation in sustainable development policies, programmes and decision-making at all levels. (*para 18 bis; the rest should go to 13oct and 14bis using 13oct as base*)

*19. We acknowledge the important role of the private sector in moving towards sustainable development. We strongly encourage business and industry to show leadership in advancing a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.*

19. We acknowledge [the important role / **that – G77; EU retain**] [and responsibility – **Switzerland, EU**] [of – G77 delete] the private sector [in moving towards / **can play an important role in the promotion of – G77; EU retain**] sustainable development [, **the increasing willingness of their participation, and the need for Member States to encourage and promote conditions for such action – RoK, EU / and its financing - Turkey**] [in accordance with the relevant national legislation and policies. -G77; EU delete] We

17 April 2012, 11.00am

strongly encourage business and industry [irrespective of its sector, size, location and ownership structure – Switzerland, US; G77 delete] to [commit themselves to supporting Governments’ efforts to achieve equitable and sustainable growth – G77; US delete; *EU requests clarification*] [show leadership [and innovation – Canada] in advancing a green economy in the context of sustainable development – G77 delete; Switzerland, EU retain] and poverty eradication .– Japan delete; Switzerland, EU retain] [, particularly sectors with a high environmental and social impact, including through corporate environmental and social responsibility – Canada] [, national policies and objectives, as well as in transforming unsustainable production and consumption patterns, noting the importance of applying standards of corporate social responsibility and accountability. -G77, Switzerland, *EU streamline*][and in particular in developing sustainable production and consumption policies – Israel; *EU streamline*] [and in formulating an effective energy strategy. – Kazakhstan; G77, US delete; *EU requests clarification and prefers 70-71*] [through actions such as development, production and marketing of resource efficient, clean and safe products, services, processes and technologies, and adopting inclusive and accountable business practices including protecting basic worker rights, enhance workers’ job security, and improving their terms of employment. – Switzerland, EU; G77 delete; *US requests clarification*]. [Strengthening of public-private partnerships is one of the [essential –G77 delete] tools for advancing sustainable development. – Serbia; *EU streamline with 19alt1 and 19alt2*] [Business and industry should seek to align their practices with the objectives and principles of the UN Charter as well as with those set forth by the UN Global Compact. – Turkey, *Switzerland move to subsection on private sector*; G77 delete]

[19. alt 1 We acknowledge that the [transition –G77 delete] to sustainable development will depend on full engagement of both the public and private sectors. [We recognize the need to establish policies to ensure that social and environmental costs and benefits are [fully – EU delete] reflected in [prices and decisions / the enabling environment – US]. – New Zealand delete] – Norway, US (*preferable to 19*), *EU streamline with 19alt2*; Canada, G77 delete; *Switzerland merge into para 19*]

[19. alt 2 [We underline the key role of the private sector, in delivering green growth through trade, investment, research and development, innovation and resource efficiency. The scale of investment, innovation, technological development and employment creation required for sustainable development and poverty eradication is beyond the range of the public sector alone. We thus call on the private sector to seek opportunities from green economy -including through, sustainable business models corporate social responsibility as well as life-cycle and supply chain analysis. [We commit to ensure a predictable and consistent and enabling regulatory framework for the private sector to launch and implement initiatives to advance sustainable development. – Japan reserves] We acknowledge increased efforts of the business community to conduct business in a more socially and environmentally responsible manner and encourage them to continue on this path, with ever more commitment and a sense of urgency. –G77 delete] We also commit to [engage with the / working with business and industry and –US] workers and trade unions to promote the sustainable development agenda. – EU; New Zealand, Canada delete; *Switzerland merge elements into para 19*; *G77 merge with 21quat*]

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**[19. bis We acknowledge the important role of international and regional financial organizations as well as academia for inclusive sustainable development. – Turkey, Canada integrate into 19; G77 delete]**

CST 19. We acknowledge that the implementation of sustainable development will depend on full engagement of both the public and private sectors, and that strengthening of public-private partnerships can be an important tool in facilitating this engagement. We commit to regulatory and policy frameworks that enable business and industry to launch and implement initiatives to advance sustainable development. [para 19 alt 1 and 19 alt 2]

[Para 24 moved here, combined with 104 dec alt]

CST 24. We recognize the need to establish a process aimed at agreeing on, and developing a reliable and robust global system for national sustainability accounting and reporting. We recognize the need for a global commitment on corporate sustainability reporting which promotes and encourages large private and public companies to take sustainability issues into account in conducting their activities and to integrate sustainability information within their reporting cycles. The Global Reporting Initiative launched in Rio in 1992 can serve as one useful point of reference in this regard. [24, 104 dec alt]

20. We also acknowledge the essential role of local governments and the need to fully integrate them into all levels of decision making on sustainable development.

**[20. We reaffirm the primary role of national governments, in the process of achieving sustainable development. We acknowledge the role of national legislative bodies in promoting sustainable development. – G77] We also acknowledge the essential role [of / that – G77; EU retain] local [and sub-national – Canada, New Zealand, Switzerland; G77 delete] governments [can play – G77; EU delete] [and the need to fully integrate them into [all levels of –Australia delete] decision making [and implementation – Switzerland; G77 delete] on sustainable development – G77 delete; EU retain / and the need for them to fully integrate sustainable development into their decision making. – New Zealand] [in integrated planning and implementation of sustainable development policies. [We further acknowledge efforts and progress made at local level and stress that cities and local communities have a major role in [advancing a real / achieving – G77] sustainable development agenda on the ground, including through their role in engaging citizens and other stakeholders. –EU, Switzerland; New Zealand delete] – RoK, New Zealand, Canada delete paragraph; G77, Australia, Canada paragraph 20 to become paragraph 17; US streamline; EU retain placement]**

[20 moved to CST pre 17.]

17 April 2012, 11.00am

[20. bis We recognize the important role of [academia –G77] science and strengthening science-policy interface in advancing sustainable development[, in particular through innovative technologies – G77 delete]. – Serbia, EU, US *questions placement*; New Zealand delete]

CST 20. bis We recognize the importance of the availability of scientific and technological information, and access to, and transfer of environmentally sound technology for sustainable development. We are committed to working more closely with academia and the scientific and technological community to strengthen the science-policy interface as well as to foster knowledge sharing, international research collaboration and technology transfer. [20 bis, 31 bis]

[20. ter We acknowledge the essential role of the international organisations as [a nodal point of global governance – *US requests clarification*] which promotes the three pillars of sustainable development in a balanced manner while encouraging cooperation among states, local governments, [civil society –EU] and the private sector. – RoK, EU; New Zealand, G77 delete]

[moved to CST 21. quint]

[20. quat We commit ourselves to [re – G77 delete]invigorating the global partnership for sustainable development to support [development / developing –G77] countries overcome the gap of finance, technology and capacity. [We recognize that States must work together cooperatively and join with all stakeholders, in particular the major groups, to address the common sustainable development challenges we face. –G77 delete] – RoK, *EU move to framework for action*; New Zealand merge with 23; *US requests clarification*]

[moved to CST 23.]

*21. We recognize the importance of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the global, regional and national implementation of sustainable development strategies. We also recognize the need to reflect the views of children and youth as the issues we are addressing will have a deep impact on the youth of today and the generations that follow.*

*(New Zealand, Canada, Switzerland split indigenous issues and youth into two separate paragraphs)*

[21. [We stress the importance of the participation of indigenous people to the promotion of sustainable development. In this regard, - G77, New Zealand, Switzerland] We recognize the [role of indigenous peoples and the – EU, US; New Zealand delete] importance of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the global, regional and national [and sub-national – EU, Switzerland, US] implementation of sustainable development strategies. [We also recognize the need to [reflect / promote intergenerational solidarity by recognizing – Holy See; New Zealand, EU retain original / integrate - Montenegro] the views of children [and / , - Turkey] youth [and women – Turkey] as the issues we are addressing will have a deep impact on the youth of today [both boys and girls –US] and the generations that follow. –

17 April 2012, 11.00am

Switzerland, G77, EU delete] - RoK delete paragraph] (*G77 language should be in accordance with Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples*)

CST 21. We stress the importance of the participation of Indigenous Peoples to the promotion of sustainable development. In this regard we recognize the importance of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the global, regional, national, and sub-national implementation of sustainable development strategies. [21]

[21. bis We also recognize the need to [reflect on / integrate – G77] the views of [[women, - New Zealand delete] [disabled persons / persons with disabilities -New Zealand], - G77 delete] children and youth as the issues we are addressing will have a deep impact on the youth [of today – G77 delete] and the generations that follow. – Switzerland, *EU reword end based on 21bis alt and 18bis*; US delete]

[21. bis alt 0 We also recognize the need to reflect the views of children and youth as the issues we are addressing will have a deep impact on the youth of today and the generations that follow. – Switzerland]

[21. bis alt We stress the need for the active participation of young people in decision making processes, as the issues we are addressing have a deep impact on them and the generations that follow, and as the contribution of young people [as agents for change –G77 delete] is vital to achieve sustainable development. – EU, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Switzerland, US]

CST 21. bis We stress the need for the active participation of young people in decision making processes as the issues we are addressing have a deep impact on them and the generations that follow, and as the contribution of young people, both boys and girls, is vital to achieve sustainable development. [21 bis, bis alt 0, bis alt ]

[21. ter We also recognize the importance of local communities in the achievement of sustainable development. –G77; EU delete; *New Zealand merge with 21bis; US streamline* [included in CST pre 17.]

[21. quat We stress the importance of the participation of workers and trade unions to the promotion of sustainable development. As [their / the –US] representatives [of working people – US], trade unions are important [actors / partners –US] in facilitating the achievement of the integration of the social pillar into the sustainable development and for the promotion of socially responsible and economic development, social equity and decent work. –G77, Switzerland, *EU streamline*]

CST 21. ter We stress the importance of the participation of workers and trade unions to the promotion of sustainable development. As the representatives of working people, trade

17 April 2012, 11.00am

unions are important partners in facilitating the achievement of the social pillar of sustainable development and the promotion of socially and environmentally-responsible economic development, social equity and decent work. Information, education and training on sustainability at all levels, including the workplace, are key to strengthening workers' and trade unions' capacity to support sustainable development. [21]

CST 21. quat We recognize that farmers, including fishers and pastoralists, play a critical role in the protection and sustainable use of the natural resource base and rural ecosystems and can, through sustainable practices, contribute to reducing land degradation and desertification, enhancing food security and the livelihoods of the poor, and invigorating domestic production and sustainable economic growth. [32 bis]

CST 21. quint We note the valuable contributions of non-governmental organisations as information providers, practitioners, monitors of progress, and partners in promoting sustainable development.

CST 21. sext We acknowledge the essential role of international organisations, including the United Nations and the international financial institutions, in advancing the sustainable development agenda by encouraging close cooperation among states as well as between states and other stakeholders, as well as by mobilizing resources for sustainable development. [20 ter, 19 bis]

[22 moved to CST 2. quint]

**[20. quat We commit ourselves to [re – G77 delete]invigorating the global partnership for sustainable development to support [development / developing –G77] countries overcome the gap of finance, technology and capacity. [We recognize that States must work together cooperatively and join with all stakeholders, in particular the major groups, to address the common sustainable development challenges we face. –G77 delete] – RoK, EU move to framework for action; New Zealand merge with 23; US requests clarification]**

CST 23. We commit ourselves to invigorating the global partnership for sustainable development that we launched in Rio in 1992. We recognize the need to impart new momentum to our cooperative pursuit of sustainable development, to work closely with the major groups and all stakeholders, and to support developing countries in filling gaps in the areas of finance, technology and capacity building. [23 and 20 quat]

**[D. Framework for action]**

**[D. Framework for action – Japan, RoK, EU delete]**

*(Consider consolidating all three frameworks for action – Canada, G77)*

*(New Zealand delete all part D and move some concepts to other parts)*

*(All paragraphs in Part II.D. have been moved and merged to other parts of the document, as noted below)*

**[Pre 22 We recognize that member states are primarily responsible for driving for their own sustainable development agenda. In this regard we note that countries have established and strengthen regional and sub-regional organizations to help them in their development process. – G77 (G77, New Zealand want it moved to Section V)(moved to Part IV)**

**[Pre 22. bis We reaffirm that the following means of implementation identified in Agenda 21, programme for further implementation of Agenda 21 and JPOI are indispensable to achieving full and effective translation of sustainable development commitments into tangible sustainable development outcomes; financing, technology development and transfer, capacity development, globalization and trade. – G77 (G77, New Zealand want it moved to Section V)] (moved to Part V, MOI)**

**[Pre 22. ter To achieve a successful outcome of the United Nations conference on sustainable development, we need to renew our commitment to an integrated approach that involves the three pillars of sustainable development focused on implementation of commitments. The UNCSO should identify a framework of action, in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and look for a substantial increase and allocation of new, additional, predictable, and adequate financial resources, grants and credits and investment, including the development of infrastructure in order to support the implementation of national policies and development strategies in developing countries. – G77 (G77, New Zealand want it moved to Section V)] (moved to Part V, chapeau and MOI)**

**[Pre 22. quat We strongly believe that increased political commitment [of developed countries –New Zealand delete] is essential to fill the gaps in the means of implementation. – G77 (G77, New Zealand want it moved to Section V)] (moved to Part V, MOI)**

**[Pre 22. quint Provision of a clear registry on financial resources and technology transfer from developed countries available for the implementation of sustainable development commitments, as well as its timelines, functions, recipients, management, and objectives with a view to strengthening transparency and a culture of accountability. – G77; New Zealand delete (G77 wants it moved to Section V)] (moved to Part V, MOI)**

22. We commit to improving governance and capacity at all levels – global, regional, national and local – to promote integrated decision making, to fill the implementation gap and promote coherence across institutions.

[22. We commit to improving [governance [, **accountability – RoK, Liechtenstein, EU; US requests clarification**] and capacity / **policies – G77**] at all levels – global, regional, [sub-regional, – Serbia] national [, **sub-national – Canada**] and local – to promote [the objectives of [overall –EU delete] **sustainable development, – Kazakhstan**] [integrated/cross-sectoral cooperation policy formulation and balanced integration of economic, social and environmental issues and considerations into – Montenegro] [and participatory – Switzerland, EU / and inclusive - Liechtenstein] decision making, [as one of the ways – G77] to [fill / contributing to filling – G77] the implementation gap and [promote / promoting – G77] coherence [across institutions –Iceland delete] [as well as in agreements, treaties, laws and policies – Switzerland; US delete] [, reaffirming that the active participation of women, on equal terms with men, at all levels of decision-making is essential to the achievement of equality, sustainable development, peace and democracy. We reiterate the need for effective participation of both women and men in decision-making and management at all levels and encourage the use of national mechanisms to increase the proportion of women in positions of power - Iceland]. – EU bracket paragraph; (G77 wants it moved to Section V)] (moved to Part IV, except Iceland's proposal moved to section on gender in Part V)

[22. alt 1 We commit to improving governance and capacity at all levels – global, regional, national and local – to strengthen the integration of the three pillars to fill the implementation gap and promote coherence across institutions. – RoK; EU questions placement] (moved to Part IV)

[22. alt 2 We stress [the importance / our resolve to further strengthen – US] [of better cooperation / coordination –US] and coherence [between / of –US] the United Nations[, the International Financial Institutions and the World Trade Organization / and the multilateral financial, trade and development institutions, respecting their mandates and governance structure, to support inter alia, sustainable development in its economic, social, and environmental dimensions – US]. [This is necessary to make the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development mutually reinforcing. –US delete] – Norway; EU move to Section IV] (moved to Part IV)

[22. bis We reiterate the importance of good governance at the international level[, and transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems –New Zealand reserves]. - G77 (G77 wants it moved to Section V)] (moved to Part V, MOI)

23. We commit ourselves to reinvigorating the global partnership for sustainable development. We recognize that States must work together cooperatively and join with all stakeholders to address the common sustainable development challenges we face.

17 April 2012, 11.00am

[[23. We [commit / **recommit – Canada**] ourselves to reinvigorating the global [**and regional – Kazakhstan; US**] partnership[s **– Kazakhstan; US delete**] for sustainable development. We recognize that States must work together cooperatively and join with all stakeholders to address the common sustainable development challenges we face. – G77, RoK delete; EU bracket paragraph; New Zealand retain] (*merged with CST 23 in Part II.C*)

[23. alt We commit ourselves to reinvigorating the global partnership for development. We recognize that States must work together cooperatively, honour their international development commitments. - G77; New Zealand delete (*G77 wants it moved to Section V*)] (*moved to CST 23 in Part II.C*)

[23. bis We call for better integration of regional and sub-regional initiatives and actions for sustainable development, utilization of already existing agreements, institutional arrangements and mechanisms of regional and sub-regional coordination and cooperation. – Serbia; New Zealand delete; *US merge with 23; EU move to Section IV*] (*moved to Part IV*)

*24. We call for a global policy framework requiring all listed and large private companies to consider sustainability issues and to integrate sustainability information within the reporting cycle.*

[24. [We call for a [n effective – Switzerland, EU] global policy framework [, **building on the Global Compact and Global Reporting Initiative, – Switzerland, EU**] [the strengthening of the existing international mechanisms aimed at incorporating sustainability standards into the functioning of the business sector as well as setting up – Montenegro] [requiring [all / which promotes and encourages [publicly –EU delete] – Australia, EU] listed and large – Japan, Switzerland, EU delete] private [- Norway, EU delete] [**and public – Switzerland**] companies /encourage the private sector – Canada] - [that are listed – Switzerland; EU delete] to [consider / take – Switzerland] [taking note of all – Kazakhstan] sustainability issues [into account in conducting their activities, to implement corporate sustainable development policies – Switzerland] and [to integrate / the standardisation and increased use of corporate reporting of –Australia] sustainability information within the [ir – Switzerland] [appropriate – Kazakhstan; *EU requests clarification*] reporting cycle[s – Switzerland]. – RoK, US, Canada, G77, New Zealand delete paragraph; EU bracket paragraph] (*merged with 24. alt and 104. dec. bis and moved to after CST 19*)

[24. alt We encourage the private sector to consider sustainability issues and to integrate sustainability information within their reporting cycle. – Canada, New Zealand, US; EU delete] (*merged with 24 and 104. dec. bis and moved to after CST 19*)

III. Green Economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

III. Green Economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

CST III. Green Economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

A. Framing the context of the green economy, challenges and opportunities

A. [Framing the context of the green economy, challenges and opportunities [as well as other approaches, visions and models of sustainable development and poverty eradication – G77; Switzerland delete]/ Overview of the Green Economy – US]

CST.A. Overview

[Pre25. We reaffirm that market-based growth strategies are insufficient by themselves to ensure equitable economic growth and to solve the problem of widespread poverty, to provide adequate health care, education, full employment and decent work for all and to reduce inequality and promote social development and inclusion. – G77; EU (questions placement), New Zealand, US, Canada, Japan positive tone needed] (*into CST.28 bis*)

[Pre25. bis We further reaffirm that a framework of social policies at the national level with well-functioning institutions at all levels is vital to promoting sustainable development. – G77; EU (questions placement), New Zealand questioning placement; Canada, Japan rewording] (*into CST.28bis*)

[Pre25.ter We reaffirm that the current major challenge for developing countries is the impact from the multiple crises affecting the world today, particularly the ongoing economic and financial crisis, as a result of the deficiency of the international financial system. In this context, we reaffirm the urgent need to address the lack of proper regulation and monitoring of the financial sector, the overall lack of transparency and financial integrity, excessive risk taking, overleveraging and unsustainable patterns of consumption and production in developed countries. These economic repercussions have also aggravated poverty, social exclusion, increased unequal distribution of income and wealth, and undermined efforts to implement sustainable development. In this regard we call for deepening the reform of the global financial system and architecture in order to give more voice to developing countries. Recognizing the vital role played by the major United Nations Conferences and Summits in the economic social and related fields in shaping a broad development vision, we also reaffirm the need to continue working towards a new international economic order based on the principles of equity, sovereign

17 April 2012, 11.00am

equality, interdependence, common interest, cooperation and solidarity among all States. – G77; New Zealand, US, Canada, Japan, EU delete; Australia reserve] (*into CST.25*)

[Pre 25. quat We are convinced that sustained and widespread prosperity will require major reforms in global economic governance, including the reform of the global financial system and architecture, along with the renewed commitment to sustainable development to balance material wealth improvements with the protection of the natural resources and ecosystems and to ensure equity and justice. – G77; EU (questioning placement), Japan, US, Canada delete; Australia reserve] (*into CST.25*)

[Pre 25. quint Sustainable development must remain our overarching goal. We view green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication as one of the tools to achieving sustainable development. In this regard, we emphasize the need for [each State to assess and consider/ participants to consider –US] related opportunities, challenges and risks [as well as the means of implementation needed – US delete, G77 retain]. It should foster integration of the three pillars of sustainable development and not be a rigid set of rules, but provide options for policy making. – G77] (*into CST pre 25, CST pre 25ter, CST.25 bis and CST.30*)

[Pre 25.sext Green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication” should be developed in accordance with the principles in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities as well as national priorities, and the instruments further adopted for the implementation of Agenda 21, in particular the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. – G77; US, EU rewording; New Zealand delete] (*into CST pre 25 quat and CST.25 ter*)

[Pre 25. sept We view the green economy as a means to achieve sustainable development. An inclusive, green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication will result in improved human well-being, social development and equity, new employment and income opportunities for all, greater opportunities for individuals and gender equality, while significantly reducing pressure on the environment, ecological risks and scarcities of natural resources, and as such contributes to meeting key global goals. – EU, Canada; G77 delete but welcome proposals to improve pre 25 quint and 25 alt 1] (*into CST pre 25 ter*)

[Pre 25. oct We view the green economy as a means to achieve sustainable development, which remains our overarching goal, with a green growth strategy that turns the current challenges and crisis into new opportunities by ensuring economic growth while improving environmental sustainability. We are committed to building a green economy for all by making our growth green and [equitable/ inclusive – US]. We reaffirm that Green economy is essential for poverty eradication by creating new markets and jobs, and thus needs to be considered in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. – RoK; G77 delete but welcome proposals to improve pre 25 quint and 25 alt 1] (*into CST pre 25 ter*)

17 April 2012, 11.00am

[Pre 25. non We are convinced that the green economy is a means to achieving our common vision to eradicate poverty, reduce inequality and make growth inclusive, and [production and consumption more sustainable, while combating climate change and respecting a range of other planetary boundaries/ promote protection of the environment and natural resources -US] . It should promote sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth that generates employment and strengthens social cohesion. – Liechtenstein; G77 delete but welcome proposals to improve pre 25 quint and 25 alt 1] (*into CST pre 25, CST pre 25 ter*)

*Note: Liechtenstein, EU, Switzerland, RoK combining pre 25 sept, oct, non, with positive tone and vision.*

*Replace equitable with inclusive – US, RoK flexible*

*CST pre 25. We acknowledge that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools to achieve our overarching goals to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development. We consider a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication to be a useful concept or tool for achieving sustainable development, that it can provide options for policy making but is not a rigid set of rules. (from pre 25. quint, pre 25. non and 26)*

*CST pre 25. bis We encourage all countries, in accordance with their national circumstances and priorities, to consider how moving towards a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication can improve the welfare of their people while ensuring the healthy functioning of the Earth's ecosystems. (from 25)*

*CST pre 25. ter If effectively designed and implemented, a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication can foster the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, and deliver poverty eradication, inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth, improved human well-being and social development, new opportunities for employment and decent work, while respecting the Earth's limited natural resources and serving to re-establish harmony with nature. (from 25, 25 bis, Pre 25 quint, pre 25 sept, pre 25 oct, pre 25 non and 30 quint)*

*CST pre 25. quat We affirm that pursuit of a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication must be in accordance with the Rio principles, Agenda 21 and the JPOI and contribute towards achieving internationally agreed goals. (from pre 25 sext, 25, 25 alt 1 and 30 quint)*

25. We are convinced that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should contribute to meeting key goals – in particular the priorities of poverty eradication, food security, sound water management, universal access to modern energy services, sustainable cities, management of oceans and improving resilience and disaster preparedness, as well as public health, human resource development and sustained, inclusive and equitable growth that generates employment, including for youth. It should be based on the Rio principles, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and should be people-centred and inclusive, providing opportunities and benefits for all citizens and all countries.

25. [We affirm that the human [person – Holy See] is at the center of sustainable development. We encourage transition to the green economy with a view to promoting welfare of [a large and growing world population / all the people of the world – Holy See] and ensuring well-functioning of our ecosystem at the same time. – Turkey] We are convinced that [taking – US] a green economy [approach is a useful tool for achieving – US] [in the context of –US delete] sustainable development and poverty eradication [should – US delete] [improve wellbeing and social equity of a large and growing world population while respecting the earth’s limited natural resources and maintaining the services of ecosystems and should – Switzerland][and can – US] contribute to meeting key goals – in particular the priorities of [people-centered development – Holy See; EU delete] [poverty – RoK delete][eradication/reduction – US/RoK delete], [gender equality and women’s empowerment, - US, Norway, Iceland] food [and natural resources – Kazakhstan, Belarus; EU delete] security [and improved nutrition, gender equality and the empowerment of women-Canada], [and nutrition, sustainable agriculture – Israel] [sustainable management of natural resources, - Serbia, Holy See] [biosafety, – Turkey; EU delete] sound water [and land – Switzerland] management [and infrastructure – Turkey/biodiversity, sustainable land management, sustainable agriculture, sustainable transport, population dynamics, gender equity including human rights – Bangladesh, Iceland], [sustainable transport, improving – US] universal access to [safe water supply, adequate sanitation – Serbia][modern/renewable – Switzerland/effective, affordable – Montenegro, Serbia, Moldova][and sustainable – US, Montenegro, Serbia, Holy See] energy services [provided sustainably and used effectively – Moldova], [an effective response to climate change, – RoK] [and focus on renewables, green manufacturing and waste management, efficient transport systems, - Turkey] sustainable cities, [ecosystem resilience, – Switzerland] [conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems, resource efficiency and cleaner production, – US] [resource-efficient and responsible industrial production, - Serbia] [ sustainable – Norway, Iceland] management of [biodiversity and – Norway] oceans and [improving resilience and disaster [preparedness/risk reduction – US]/ improved disaster risk reduction and resilience – Switzerland / actions to improve resilience and reduce vulnerability to the impacts of natural disasters and climate change – Australia / disaster risk reduction and resilience - Japan], [environmental protection – Turkey, Holy See] as well as public health, [including universal access to reproductive health – US, Norway, Iceland; Holy See delete] [nutrition, ageing – Turkey, Holy See] [access to quality education for all, – Montenegro] [human resource development – US delete] and sustained, inclusive [and equitable – US delete][growth/prosperity for all – Switzerland, EU] that generates [green –

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**Bangladesh] [employment/decent work – US / decent jobs – Mexico, Holy See] [in sustainable economic activities – Montenegro], including for [women and – Canada/women, - Switzerland, Australia] youth [and the poor – Switzerland]. [[It/Efforts – US] should be based on the Rio principles, [[in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, -Switzerland, Japan, Norway, EU delete] [and of public participation in decision-making processes, - Serbia] and should be – Canada, US delete] [people-centred and inclusive, [ensuring human security and – Japan] providing [equal – Norway] opportunities and benefits for all [citizens / people – Holy See] and all countries/ and strive to meet the needs of all people while creating an environment for innovation needed to achieve those goals and needs – US] [while respecting ecological limits – Serbia]-G77 delete paragraph] (*into CST pre 25 ter and CST pre 25 quat*)**

**[25 alt 1[Green economy policies – EU bracket] in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should be developed in accordance with the Rio principles, Agenda 21, the JPOI and protect and sustain the natural resource base, improve resource sustainability in an integrated manner in order to move towards a more sustainable world. – G77; New Zealand, Switzerland, US, Canada, Japan delete; EU merge with 25 alt 2]] (*into CST pre 25. quat*)**

**[25 alt 1 bis We recognize that natural resources are limited and that developed countries have made an excessive use of them. At the same time, we recognize that developing countries need to use natural resources in order to achieve their development needs and to cover their under-consumption, to this end, [we urge developed countries to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns – EU, Norway, Switzerland bracket] and to transfer the appropriate technology to developing countries in order to allow them to develop in a more sustainable manner. – G77; EU, Canada, New Zealand, Switzerland, US, Japan delete] (*move to Section V – Sustainable Consumption and Production; CST Chapeau* )**

**[25 alt 2 We are convinced that for global growth to be sustainable, it must be achieved alongside the objectives of eradicating poverty and hunger, tackling climate change, and the sustainable use of natural resources. We commit to take the necessary steps to ensure a global and just transition to a green economy that promotes long-term sustainable, equitable and inclusive growth, create green and decent jobs, while eradicating poverty around the world, providing benefits for and empowerment of all citizens and offering win-win opportunities to all countries, regardless of the structure of their economy and their level of development, and respecting the carrying capacity of ecosystems. – EU; New Zealand combine with 25 quat; Switzerland, US delete; G77 delete and refer to 30 bis] (*into CST.25*)**

**[25 bis Green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should be developed with respect to [the right to development – Japan, US bracket] of each country while allowing for the eradication of poverty and hunger, the achievement of social equity while reducing inequalities, and reducing environmental degradation with a view to reestablish harmony with nature. At the same time, it is vital to promote sustainable development models in order to encourage changing the unsustainable**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

consumption and production patterns. [These efforts should be supported by an effective international cooperation through technology transfer, capacity building and financial resources on favourable terms, in accordance with the commitments made at the major United Nations Conferences and Summits on sustainable development. – G77; EU, New Zealand, Switzerland, US, Canada delete] (*into CST.pre 25 ter, CST.25 bis, CST.25 quint*)

[25 ter We recognize that strong and urgent action on unsustainable patterns of consumption and production is fundamental and central to addressing environmental sustainability, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, regeneration of natural resources, and the promotion of sustainable, inclusive and equitable global growth. In this regard, we urge developed countries to undertake significant changes in the lifestyles of their people to move towards a more sustainable future for all. – G77; EU, New Zealand in part V with rewording; Canada, Switzerland, US delete] (*move to Section V – Sustainable Consumption and Production; CST Chapeau*)

[25 pre quat Green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should respect the different realities of economic, social and environmental development of countries as well as their particular conditions and priorities. We reaffirm the policy space of each country to define their own paths towards sustainability in their economy and society, in accordance with their own circumstances and priorities. In this regard, states have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental and developmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other states or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. We recognize that each country will make the appropriate choices in accordance with their national priorities and legislation. –G77](*into CST.25 bis*)

[25 quat We emphasize that in a green economy many challenges can be transformed into economic opportunities for all, not least for women and young people, not only reversing negative environmental trends, but also driving future sustainable growth, innovation and creation of decent jobs providing new incentives for investment and helping to develop local economies and reduce poverty. – EU, Canada; US revert; G77 refer to 31 d ter but can work on merging] (*into CST.25 ter and CST.25 quat*)

[25 quint We underscore the importance of the protection and promotion of human rights, good governance and the rule of law for the green economy in the context of poverty reduction and sustainable development. – Liechtenstein; New Zealand, Norway, US delete; Canada shorten; EU placement could be improved; Liechtenstein flexible depending on agreed language at the beginning; G77 delete] (*move to Section I – CST.2 quat*)

[25 sext We acknowledge the fundamental link between the rule of law and economic opportunity, whereby the equal promotion and protection under the law can unlock the potential of new economic actors, such as women and youth. Many poor continue to be

17 April 2012, 11.00am

excluded from the legal system, which inter alia hinders their ability to secure their livelihoods, entitlements and rights, and to leverage their assets, and understand that this is to the detriment of sustainable development and undermines stability and security. – Liechtenstein; EU, Canada streamline; US, G77 delete] (*move to Section I - CST.2 quat*)

[25sept We recognize that the development of human capacity is essential to achieving broad-based economic growth, building strong, sustainable communities, promoting social well-being, and improving the environment. Workers must have the skills and protections necessary to participate in and benefit from the transition to a green economy, which has great potential to create decent jobs, particularly for the youth, and eradicate poverty. – New Zealand, Switzerland; EU, Canada streamline; G77 refer to 30 bis and merge] (*into CST.28*)

[25 oct Understanding that building green economies will depend critically on creating jobs in sectors supporting green growth we agree to [take/ consider – Canada] the following measures:

- a) improve knowledge of trends and developments in jobs in sectors supporting green growth and integrate relevant data into national economic statistics;
- b) address potential skills shortages through skills mapping and promoting of jobs in sectors supporting green growth training programs;
- c) put in place an enabling environment for robust creation of decent jobs by private enterprises investing in the green economy, including by small and medium enterprises. – New Zealand, Switzerland replacement of para. 76, New Zealand move to 36 bis; G77 see section V para 76] (*merge with 36bis and para 76 into CST.34 bis*)

CST 25. We view efforts towards a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication as a common undertaking and commit to work together towards an equitable and inclusive transition that provides benefits for and empowerment of all citizens and offers opportunities to all countries, regardless of the structure of their economy and their level of development. (*25 alt2 and 28.*)

CST 25. ter We recognize that each country will choose an appropriate path towards a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, as nationally defined, and with national sustainable development plans, while taking into account the possible impacts of those choices on other countries. (*from 25 bis, 25 pre quat, 25 quat, 27, 27 bis, 28, 28 bis, 30 quint, 30 sext and pre 37 ter*)

CST 25. quat We agree that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication could offer new opportunities for advancing sustainable development objectives provided that it contributes to eradicating poverty, promotes sustained and sustainable economic growth, fosters innovation, creates decent jobs, and advances social inclusion. (from 25 quat, 30 quint)

CST 25. quint We recognize that a green economy transition will benefit from strengthened international cooperation and we acknowledge that, in making the transition, developing countries will need support, inter alia in terms of knowledge and information dissemination and sharing, technology transfer, capacity building and financial resources on favourable terms. (from 25 bis, 30 alt, 30 ter, 32 alt)

26. We view the green economy as a means to achieve sustainable development, which must remain our overarching goal. We acknowledge that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should protect and enhance the natural resource base, increase resource efficiency, promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, and move the world toward low-carbon development.

[26. [We view the green economy [approach – US; EU delete] as [a means / **an important contribution – Holy See/one of the means - Bangladesh**] to [achieve / **achieving – Holy See**] sustainable development [**and poverty eradication – New Zealand**] [, which must remain our overarching [goal/objective – New Zealand] – Holy See delete]. – Liechtenstein delete / **We recognize that green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should address the three pillars of sustainable development in a comprehensive, coordinated, synergistic and balanced manner. – RoK**] We acknowledge that [using – US] [a/the – Liechtenstein] green economy [approach – US] [in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication – RoK, New Zealand delete][should/needs to – Montenegro][protect and enhance the natural resource base/**enhance our ability to manage natural resources transparently and sustainably – US, Canada**], [prevent its further degradation, – Montenegro] increase resource efficiency [**with a view to decreasing the exploitation of non-renewable resources – Switzerland; Canada delete**], [promote preservation and support to ecosystem services, - Kazakhstan, Russia Federation, Belarus] promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, [**promote technological innovation – Japan**] and move the world toward [low-carbon/low-emissions – US][**environmentally sustainable – New Zealand**] development [**while improving human well-being and enhancing social equity - RoK**] [, and in this regard underscore the importance that the green economy be underpinned by an improved science-policy interface – Liechtenstein]. – G77, US delete] [We acknowledge the potential for green economy that lies in scientific research and design, innovation and entrepreneurship ... and acknowledge that green economy should create an enabling environment for such activities – Liechtenstein] (*into CST pre 25 and CST.26*)

17 April 2012, 11.00am

[26 alt We emphasize the importance of increasing resource and energy efficiency, promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns, tackling climate change, protecting biodiversity, managing forests sustainably, combating land degradation and desertification, reducing pollution, improving public health, providing decent work, ensuring social protection for all in order to strengthen social cohesion, improving ecosystem resilience as well as using and managing natural resources and ecosystems in a sustainable and responsible manner, both as requirements and key vehicles to ensure the just transition towards a green economy that contributes to sustainable development and poverty eradication. – EU; Switzerland delete, US; Canada streamline] (*into CST.26*)

G77: delete 26 and 26 alt

[26 bis We recognize that to achieve sustainable growth in a way that respects resource constraints and [planetary boundaries - Canada bracket] and contributes to a transformation towards an economy which is competitive, inclusive and provides a high standard of living with less input and lower environmental impacts, all resources should be sustainably managed within environmental limits, from raw materials to energy, water, air, land, soil, biodiversity and marine resources, and waste should be turned into a resource. – EU; Switzerland, US delete; Canada streamline; G77 captured in 25 alt bis] (*into CST.26*)

CST 26. We acknowledge that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication has the potential to drive sustainable growth and innovation, and that it needs to enhance our ability to manage natural resources transparently, sustainably and with lower environmental impacts, increase resource efficiency, promote the preservation and support of ecosystem services, promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, and move the world toward sustainable development. (*from 25. quat, 26., 26. alt, and 26. bis*)

27. We underscore that green economy is not intended as a rigid set of rules but rather as a decision-making framework to foster integrated consideration of the three pillars of sustainable development in all relevant domains of public and private decision-making.

[27. We underscore that [an inclusive, - EU/the - Liechtenstein] green economy [is [not intended [as/to be achieved through – EU]/rather than – Liechtenstein] a rigid set of rules [but rather – Liechtenstein delete] – RoK delete][[as – RoK delete/ is - Liechtenstein][an economy of the future, - Kazakhstan] a [[decision-making – Switzerland delete] framework/an approach – US] to foster/ by fostering an –EU] integrated [consideration/and balanced implementation – Switzerland] of the three [pillars/dimensions – EU, Switzerland] of sustainable development in all relevant domains of public and private decision-making [at all levels-EU, Switzerland] [rather than a rigid set of rules – RoK]. [This involves establishing an enabling regulatory framework, creating strong incentives for green markets, eco-innovation and non-technological and social innovation, generating knowledge on effective

17 April 2012, 11.00am

and efficient policy instruments, leveraging financial resources, and promoting sustainable entrepreneurship, greater business engagement, socially responsible investment and public-private partnerships, recognising the Internationally Agreed Global Guidelines on Responsible Business Practices, the Global Reporting Initiative and the principles of the UN Global Compact. It also involves the proper recognition of the social and economic values of natural capital, and an enhancement of the way in which we measure and evaluate growth and progress. –EU; Switzerland move to section B; US delete] – G77 delete] (*into CST.25 bis*)

[27. bis We agree with the green economy must not create negative externalities on other countries, in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries suffering from flood and drought i.e. jeopardize their rights and development. – Bangladesh; EU, New Zealand, Canada, US delete; Switzerland delete, consider in para 31] (*into CST.25 bis*)  
(*Co-Chairs: text of 27 has been reflected in CST pre 25.*)

28. We recognize that each country, respecting specific realities of economic, social and environmental development as well as particular conditions and priorities, will make the appropriate choices.

[28. [We acknowledge that the transition to a green economy is a driver for growth and should be a common undertaking of all countries. – Japan, EU, New Zealand, Canada, US] We [recognize [however – Japan] that/urge – Switzerland] each country, respecting specific realities of economic, social and environmental development as well as particular conditions and priorities, [will/to – Switzerland/ is called to – Holy See][need to – Israel] [make [the appropriate – Canada delete] choices / should choose an appropriate path towards green economy – Japan] [that reflect their national circumstances – Canada, US /with a set of minimum types and levels of action by each country within a given time frame – Bangladesh; Canada delete, US][, underpinned by a common vision – Liechtenstein] [and cooperate constructively in multilateral and bilateral processes and agreements. Special attention shall be given to policy coherence – Switzerland]. – G77, EU, US delete; RoK move after para. 29] (*into CST.25 bis*)

[28 bis Green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should be underpinned by national objectives, social, economic [and environmental development imperatives and the fulfilment of the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs – US delete]. – G77; Switzerland delete] (*into CST.25 bis*)

[28 ter We are convinced that green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should contribute primarily to achieving sustainable development of developing countries. – G77; New Zealand, Canada, US, Switzerland, EU delete]

[28 quat We commit to make sustainable choices more easily available, affordable and attractive to consumers by setting, together with the private sector, sustainable product standards, in accordance with the best available technology and by applying price

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**incentives and disincentives. – Norway, EU; Switzerland move to section B; US delete; G77 delete]** *(move to Section V – Sustainable Consumption and Production; CST.97 sept)*

**[28 quat alt We encourage the private sector to make sustainable choices more easily available, affordable and attractive to consumers by supporting efforts to develop, together with other stakeholder groups, sustainable product standards, in accordance with the best available technology. – Canada, US; G77 delete]** *(move to Section V – Sustainable Consumption and Production; CST.97 sept)*

**[28 quint We call for the integration of social and environmental costs in how the world prices and measures economic activities. Governments can institute innovative market-based mechanisms to create incentives for companies to move towards more sustainable patterns of production and take a longer view on profitability. – Norway, EU; G77 delete]** *(into CST.28 bis)*

**[28 sext We encourage reform of national fiscal and credit systems to provide long-term incentives for sustainable practices, as well as disincentives for unsustainable behaviour. – Norway, EU; G77 delete]** *(into CST.28 bis)*

CST 28. We recognise that the transition to a green economy has potential to create decent jobs, particularly for youth, and that workers must have the skills and protections necessary to participate in, and benefit from, this transition. We recognise that each country should implement policies for the generation of decent jobs that support such a transition. We also encourage business and industry to contribute to the creation of jobs throughout their global supply chains that support this transition. *(from 25 sept, 73 ter, 74 alt and 74 quat)*

CST 28. bis We call for an accurate accounting of social and environmental costs in economic decision making and policy making, and encourage countries to make further efforts to provide long-term incentives and disincentives to promote sustainable practices. We recognize that governments may choose to institute innovative market-based mechanisms to create incentives for companies to move towards more sustainable patterns of production and take a longer view on profitability. At the same time, we acknowledge that, to ensure equitable economic growth, poverty eradication, social development and inclusion, market-based mechanisms need to be accompanied by a framework of social policies at the national level and well-functioning institutions at all levels *(from 28 quint, 28 sext, Pre 25 and Pre 25bis)*

CST 28. ter We encourage, as valuable contributions to a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty

17 April 2012, 11.00am

eradication, those sustainable practices of small-scale farmers and fishers and indigenous peoples, particularly in developing countries, that: preserve the environment; reduce land degradation and desertification; enhance food security and the livelihoods of the poor; and, invigorate domestic production and sustainable economic growth. (from 32bis)

29. We are convinced that green economy policies and measures can offer win-win opportunities to improve the integration of economic development with environmental sustainability to all countries, regardless of the structure of their economy and their level of development.

[29. We [are convinced/recognize – New Zealand] that green economy policies [as part of sustainable development strategies – Holy See] and measures [governed and structured within a human-centred ethics -Holy See] can offer [win-win/mutually beneficial – New Zealand] opportunities [to/and help – Canada] improve the integration of economic [and social – US, Canada, Serbia, Holy See] development with environmental sustainability [to/in – US, Canada] all countries, regardless of the structure of their economy [and/or – US] their level of development[, but transition to green economy[requires – US bracket] a balanced policy mix [and structural transformation at the country level – Canada delete] – Turkey] [and we are committed to work together to identify and support the implementation of green economy policy options – RoK]. – G77, EU delete] (into CST.29)

[29 bis We are aware that managing green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication will require an enabling environment at all levels, which includes a leading role for the State, as well as the active participation of all relevant stakeholders. –G77; Switzerland merge with para 29; EU merge with other paras] (into CST.29)

CST 29. We recognise that policies related to a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, can offer opportunities to improve the integration of economic and social development with environmental sustainability in all countries. We are aware that implementing such relevant policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication will require an enabling environment at all levels and a balanced policy mix, including a leading role for the State as well as active participation of all relevant stakeholders. We are committed to working together to identify and support the implementation of appropriate and relevant policy options. (from para 29 and 29 bis)

30. We acknowledge, however, that developing countries are facing great challenges in eradicating poverty and sustaining growth, and a transition to a green economy will require

*structural adjustments which may involve additional costs to their economies. In this regard, the support of the international community is necessary.*

30. We acknowledge [, however, - EU, RoK, New Zealand delete] that [many – New Zealand] [developing/many – EU, Switzerland] countries[in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries suffering from flood and drought– Bangladesh, US delete] [in particular middle-income countries – Belarus] [are facing/face- EU][great / greater – RoK / significant – New Zealand] challenges in eradicating poverty and [sustaining/ensuring sustainable – EU][equitable – Liechtenstein] [economic – New Zealand] [growth/prosperity – Switzerland, EU], and [that - Canada] [a transition to/taking – US][a/an inclusive, –EU, Canada] green economy [approach – US] [[will/may – EU, New Zealand] require structural [adjustments[and resources – Bangladesh]/changes – New Zealand] [, including capacity building, education and training, – Turkey; Switzerland delete][in all countries – Canada, EU] [which/and – EU / that – New Zealand ] [may- New Zealand delete] involve additional [short term – EU]costs [to their economies – Canada delete]/ will require a better understanding of the contributions of natural capital to social and economic development and increased investments in resource productivity – US, Canada]. In [this regard/addressing these challenges and in order to seize opportunities – EU], [sustained efforts by developing countries to mobilize their own resources for such processes as well as – Switzerland, EU][the/national action and investment as well as – US, EU / strong – Montenegro / ongoing – New Zealand] [support [of / from – New Zealand] the international community[, including the engagement of the private sector, - EU, Canada][is necessary/can play a significant role – US / may be necessary – New Zealand/adequate financial and technological support and strong commitment from the international community is necessary – Bangladesh; Canada, Switzerland delete][, especially for the Least Developed Countries- EU, Canada; US delete] [as well as the promotion of sustainable policies which do not necessarily imply the investment of additional resources from these countries – EU support] [(i.e. subsidies elimination and removal of preferred fiscal treatments of pollution agents). EU delete] – Mexico) (*into CST 30*)

[30 alt We acknowledge that developing countries are facing great challenges in eradicating poverty and achieving sustainable development. The adoption of green economy policies may result in risks, challenges and additional costs to the economies of developing countries. Such challenges and risks should be duly considered by countries in accordance with their priorities and at their own pace. [In this regard, developing countries' efforts should be supported by adequate means of implementation by developed countries, including new and additional financial, technical and technological assistance, such as the transfer of environmentally-sound and state of the art technology, as well as capacity building. – Canada delete] –G77; EU, Japan, US, Switzerland, New Zealand delete] (*into CST.30 and CST 25 quint*)

[30 bis We reaffirm that the international actions in the field of environment and development, including this process, should address the interest and needs of all developing countries, considering their own characteristics, ethnical diversity and social complexity. At the same time, this process should be carried forward considering the special situation and needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS and Africa, and those

most environmentally vulnerable. – G77; Japan, US, Switzerland, New Zealand delete; EU sceptical]

[30 ter We note that the multiple crises that have plagued the global economy in recent years point to a need to increase substantially our efforts to achieve sustainable development. In this regard, countries need adequate financial support, capacity building, and transfer of technology to re-orient, as appropriate and in accordance with national priorities and legislation, current development models towards a more sustainable, inclusive and equitable economy by inter alia, enhancing resource efficiency of national economies, and pursuing economic growth while protecting the environment. – G77] (*into CST.25 quint*)

[30 quat We also recognize and respect the existence of different approaches, visions, models, policies and tools, sovereignly decided by each country, in order to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication in an integrated manner including the three pillars. – G77] (*CST pre 25*)

[30 quint We respect the sovereign decision of each country, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, to make the transition to a green economy, as nationally defined and in line with national sustainable development plans, which could offer new opportunities for advancing sustainable development objectives provided that it eradicates poverty, promotes economic growth, social inclusion, and creates employment, in accordance with the principles and recommendations of the 1992 Rio Summit and the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, and if such efforts are fully supported by developed countries through adequate financial support, capacity building and transfer of technology. –G77] (*into CST pre 25 ter, CST pre 25 quat, CST.25 ter, CST.25 qu, CST.25 quint, CST 30*)

[30 sext In this regard, we emphasis that green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, should be in strict accordance with national objectives, social, economic, and environmental development policies and the attainment of internationally agreed sustainable development commitments, including the MDGs. – G77] (*into CST.25 bis*).

[30 sept Furthermore, there is a need to foster better understanding of the social, environmental and economic implications and impacts of green economy. – G77] (*into CST.30*)

[30 oct In this regard, we call for international support and cooperation, including of the UN system, to facilitate the achievement of sustainable development, through different nationally defined visions, models, policies, tools and approaches, including green economy, while recognizing that no one-size-fits-all solution to sustainable development. – G77]

*Note: US reserves position on 30 bis to 30 oct*

17 April 2012, 11.00am

[30 non We understand that the effect of the policies on green economy may vary across and within the countries. We recognize, therefore, that the support for the costs incurred from the structural adjustments for the transition to a green economy, both at the national and international levels, is instrumental and agree to make efforts so that the benefits and costs of the transition would be distributed in an equitable manner. – RoK; Canada, US delete; G77 clarify]

[30 dec - withdrawn by Serbia]

CST 30. In considering policy options, we recognize that each State and all stakeholders will need to consider related opportunities, challenges and risks as well as the means of implementation. (from pre 25 quint, 30 quint, 30 sept and 32)

31. We note that the transformation to a green economy should be an opportunity to all countries and a threat to none. We therefore resolve that international efforts to help countries build a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication must not:

- a) create new trade barriers;
- b) impose new conditionalities on aid and finance;
- c) widen technology gaps or exacerbate technological dependence of developing countries on developed countries;
- d) restrict the policy space for countries to pursue their own paths to sustainable development.

31. We [note/acknowledge – EU] that the [[transformation/transition – EU] to [a/an inclusive, -EU] green economy / **transformation process to further achieve sustainable development – G77**] should be [just, socially inclusive and promote equity; it should be-Mexico] an opportunity [to/for – EU, G77] all countries[in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries suffering from flood and drought – Bangladesh; EU delete][and a threat to none/to pursue their own path towards sustainable development and poverty eradication-EU; G77 delete]. We therefore resolve that international [community and the UN system must support – G77] efforts [to help/ by developing – G77] countries [through effective cooperation in order to – G77] [build/use – US][a- EU, G77 delete] green economy[policies – G77] [approach to achieve – US][[in the context of – US delete] sustainable development and poverty eradication[. In this regard these policies – G77][[must/should – RoK] not/should – US, Norway, Switzerland] /policies and measures should – EU]: (into CST.31)

[Pre a) lead us astray from the urgent need to achieve sustainable consumption and production patterns; - Mexico;]

- a) [create [new – G77 delete] [tariff or non-tariff – Mexico] trade barriers [or any form of protectionism, unilateral measures or other border trade measures, consistent with principle 12 of the Rio Declaration on environment and

development – G77; EU delete] / create new barriers to trade and investment – Japan / be compatible with multilateral trade rules – EU / be consistent with international trade rules and avoid creating unnecessary barriers to trade – US/ constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or disguised restriction on international trade – Canada; EU delete / create trade policy measures that constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade – New Zealand; EU delete / enhance the mutual supportiveness of trade, environment and development– Norway];

- b) [[not – Norway] [impose [inappropriate – New Zealand] [new/unwarranted procyclical – Japan]conditionalities on [[investment, - EU bracket]- Turkey] aid [provision – Kazakhstan] and finance/generate conditionalities in the areas of financing, ODA and [other forms of international cooperation – EU delete] – G77 / facilitate access to stable and predictable aid – EU/ seek to lever existing financial mechanisms with new private sector financing – US, EU; G77 delete];

[We also encourage governments to be mindful that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should not – RoK] [and must not result in: - Japan; G77 delete]

- c) [[widen/ reduce – Norway/ widening-Japan] technology gaps [or/and – Norway][exacerbate/exacerbating – Japan/ Norway delete] /contribute to close technology gaps and diminish – EU] technological dependence of developing [countries [in particular middle-income countries – Belarus; EU delete] on developed countries / help bridge the technology gaps between developing and developed countries and encourage national or local solutions – US, EU / widen technology gaps between and within countries- New Zealand] – Israel delete];

[c. alt) create obstacles to the scaling up of the development and transfer of technology to developing countries; - Israel; G77 change to c bis]

- d) [[[restrict/ restricting – Japan/ increase - Norway][the – Norway delete][policy space / policy choices – Mexico / sovereignty – Japan/ Norway delete][for/ of – Mexico / Norway delete]/strengthen the ability of – EU] [developing - EU delete] – G77] countries[’ capacities – Norway] to pursue their own paths to sustainable development[, inter alia by imposing additional mandatory and/or legally binding commitments on developing countries – [EU delete] G77] / support the policies, programmes, and actions for countries to draw upon in pursuit of sustainable development – US / ignore that it is for each Government to evaluate the trade-off between the benefits of accepting international rules and commitments and the constraints posed by the loss of policy space – New Zealand]; - Canada delete]

17 April 2012, 11.00am

- [d)bis endanger the development of indigenous people and local communities, their cultural heritage and traditional knowledge[, including those of minor ethnic groups; -Canada delete] - G77; US delete]
- [d)ter increase inequality and endanger the development and advancement of women, youth, children and disabled people; - G77; US delete]
- [d)quat represent a pretext for developed countries to renege on past commitments; - G77; EU, Canada, US, New Zealand delete]
- [d)quint limit the livelihoods of small and subsistence farmers, fishermen and those working in small and medium enterprises; - G77; US delete]
- [d)sext restrict productive activities in developing countries that are key for eradicating poverty; - G77; EU, Canada, US, New Zealand delete]
- [d)sept improve the quality of employment and jobs, guided by relevant ILO Provisions; – EU; US, G77 delete]
- [d)oct increase inequality and vulnerability of certain population groups such as women and youth; – Switzerland; US delete]
- [d)non create food insecurities / negatively affect food security- G77]; – Holy See; EU, US, New Zealand delete]
- [d)dec ignore integral human development. –Holy See; US delete; G77 clarify]

[31 bis The availability of scientific and technological information and access to and transfer of environmentally sound technology are [essential requirements / important considerations – Canada, US, New Zealand] for sustainable development. [Providing adequate information on the environmental aspects of present technologies consists of two interrelated components: upgrading information on present and state-of-the-art technologies, including their environmental risks, and improving access to environmentally sound technologies. At the same time developed countries [should help developing countries build capacities for technology assessment / and developing countries should work to build capacities for technology assessment and to provide an environment that is conducive to private sector investment – Canada]. –US, New Zealand. EU delete] – G77;]

[31 ter We recognize the role of the private sector through corporate social responsibility [and technology diffusion and transfer – US delete]. – G77; Norway, Canada, New Zealand delete] (*into CST.40*)

[31 quat We reaffirm the validity of cooperation between North and South as the basis of international cooperation in order to achieve the objectives of sustainable development. At the same time, we acknowledge the importance of other cooperation mechanisms, including partnerships, that have proved their usefulness for developing countries and that can

complement effectively, and not substitute, North and South cooperation. – G77; EU, US, New Zealand delete] (*into CST.31 bis*)

[31 quat alt We reaffirm the validity of cooperation between North and South as the basis of international cooperation in order to achieve the objectives of sustainable development. At the same time, we recognize that the architecture for development cooperation has become more complex, characterized by a greater role of state and non-state actors, as well as cooperation among countries at different stages of their development. South-South and triangular cooperation, new forms of public-private partnerships and vehicles for development can complement North-South forms of cooperation. – Canada; G77 merge with 31 quat] (*into CST.31 bis*)

[31 quint When building an inclusive, green economy we recognize that a mix of policies and measures tailored to each country's needs and priorities will be necessary through the development of policy options and effective regulatory frameworks that may include, inter alia, regulatory, economic and fiscal instruments, investment in green infrastructure, financial incentives, subsidy reform, sustainable public procurement, and voluntary partnerships. – EU, US; G77 delete] (*into CST.37*)

CST 31. We acknowledge that the transition to an inclusive green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, should be an opportunity for all countries to pursue their own paths towards achieving goals in the above areas. In this regard, green economy policies should:

- a. be consistent with international trade rules, enhance the mutual supportiveness of trade, environment and development and avoid arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or disguised restriction on international trade;
- b. facilitate developing countries' access to stable and predictable financing and aid, seek to lever existing financial mechanisms with new private sector financing, and not generate conditionalities on ODA or finance;
- c. contribute to closing technology gaps between developing and developed countries, encourage national or local solutions, and promote the development and transfer of technology to developing countries;
- d. strengthen the capacity of and provide the flexibility for countries to pursue their own paths to sustainable development; and
- e. reduce inequality and support the livelihoods, development and advancement of vulnerable population groups. (*from 31*)

CST 31. bis We reaffirm the validity of international cooperation in order to achieve the objectives of sustainable development. At the same time, we recognize that the architecture for development cooperation has become more complex, characterized by the greater role of state and non-

state actors, innovative partnerships, as well as cooperation among countries at different stages of development. South-South and triangular cooperation and new forms of public-private partnership can complement, and not substitute, North-South cooperation. (from 31 quat and 31 quat alt)

### ***B. Toolkits and experience sharing***

[B. Toolkits and experience sharing – G77 delete; US, RoK, Switzerland, EU retain]

CST.B. Toolkits and experience sharing

32. We acknowledge that countries are still in the early stages of building green economies and can learn from one another. We note the positive experiences in developing a green economy in some countries, including developing countries. We recognize that a mix of policies and measures tailored to each country's needs and preferences will be needed. Policy options include, inter alia, regulatory, economic and fiscal instruments, investment in green infrastructure, financial incentives, subsidy reform, sustainable public procurement, information disclosure, and voluntary partnerships.

32. We acknowledge that countries are still in the early stages of [building/ **the transition to** – EU] green economies and can learn from one another. [We note the positive experiences in developing a green economy in some countries, including developing countries [**in particular middle-income countries – Belarus**] – New Zealand delete] [, **and the significant supporting role played by regional environmental agreements – EU, Serbia**] [We recognize that a mix of policies and measures tailored to each country's [**features, - Kazakhstan**] needs and preferences [will be needed/ **is desired – RoK**] [, **taking into account the effectiveness of such measures and policies as well as their environmental, social and economic effects – Mexico**]. Policy options [**adopted should contribute to sustainable development and could - New Zealand**] include, [**as necessary, - New Zealand**] inter alia, [**the development of data platforms with environmental, economic, and social data provided in an understandable way to the public and policy makers to inform the development of – US; Switzerland delete**][**suitable - New Zealand**] regulatory, economic and fiscal instruments, investment in green infrastructure[**and services –Georgia**], [**promotion of green innovation, - Japan**] [**appropriate – New Zealand**] financial incentives, [**tax and – Kazakhstan**] subsidy reform, [**green professional training and development of green skills,– Israel**]sustainable public procurement, information disclosure, and voluntary partnerships. – EU delete] [**Such policies must be based upon objective and comprehensive scientific data and analysis, and take into account the available national and international experience. – Russian Federation, EU**] [Education for sustainable development is important in many dimensions, including improving consumer choice, equipping decision makers with adequate information and increasing political will in the promotion of green economy. – Serbia; EU, Canada delete; Switzerland move to Section 5] [However, we further acknowledge the need to enhance our understanding of the long-term effectiveness of such policies and measures and of the economic benefits and transition

**costs associated to their implementation. – Mexico; Canada delete] -G77 delete paragraph]**  
*(into CST.30, CST.32 and CST.37)*

**[32 alt We acknowledge that experience sharing can help countries in identifying policies to promote sustainable development and poverty eradication. We note the positive experiences in some countries including in developing countries in adopting green economy policies that promote sustainable development through an inclusive economy and welcome the exchange of sustainable development experiences and knowledge in the priorities areas of developing countries. – G77, US, Canada, Holy See, Australia; Switzerland delete]**  
*(into CST.25 quint and CST.32)*

**[32 bis Green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should consider the environmental, social, and economic benefits of sustainable practices [of fishers and indigenous peoples and small-scale farmers –US delete] in developing countries, whose production activities preserve the environment and reduce land degradation and desertification, enhance food security and the livelihood of the poor, and invigorate domestic production and sustainable economic growth. – G77, Holy See]**  
*(into CST 28 quat)*

**[32 ter We recognize the power of connection technologies and innovative applications to promote sustainable development and reduce poverty. These technologies and applications build capacity by fostering transparency and accountability by governments and by stimulating participation by businesses, farmers, NGOs, academia and the general public in producing and utilizing the open, accurate and credible data required for sound, scientifically-based policy making. – US; G77 clarify]***(into CST 32 bis)*

*CST 32. We acknowledge that networking and experience sharing can help countries in identifying policies to promote sustainable development and poverty eradication. We note the positive experiences in some countries including in developing countries in adopting inclusive policies for a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and welcome the exchange of experiences and knowledge related to the above. (from 32 and 32 alt)*

*CST 32. bis We recognize the power of connection technologies and innovative applications to promote knowledge exchange and capacity building for a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. These technologies and applications build capacity by fostering transparency and accountability by governments and by stimulating participation from a variety of stakeholders in producing and utilizing the open, accurate and credible data required for sound, scientifically-based policy making. (from 32 ter)*

33. We support the creation of an international knowledge-sharing platform to facilitate countries' green economy policy design and implementation, including:

- a) a menu of policy options;
- b) a toolbox of good practices in applying green economy policies at regional, national and local levels;
- c) a set of indicators to measure progress;
- d) a directory of technical services, technology and financing that could assist developing countries.

[33. [We note the positive experiences in developing a green economy in some countries, including developing countries. To learn from these experiences – New Zealand][We / we – New Zealand][support the [creation / development, as necessary, and use – New Zealand][or strengthening – US] of [an – US delete] international [knowledge [-/ and technology – Turkey] sharing – Switzerland delete][platform/platforms – US, Australia] [/network aimed at responding to – Mexico][to facilitate/ that enable countries, civil society, and the private sector to share policy options, best practices and indicators relevant to the regional, national and local levels with a view to strengthening – US / Mexico delete]countries' green economy policy design and implementation [needs and identifying supportive measures to minimize the social and economic transition costs – Mexico; US delete], including/resolve to create a capacity development scheme that will provide country-specific advice on legal, economic and other instruments and policies and, where appropriate, region and sector-specific advice to all interested countries and to assist them in accessing available funds. The scheme, with input from the UN system, International Financial Institutions, bilateral and multilateral donors and the private sector, should be voluntary and demand-driven. Part of this scheme should be an international knowledge-sharing platform and include the following – EU; US delete]: - G77 delete] (*into CST.33 chapeau*)

[33 alt We encourage the establishment of a global green economy partnership in order to facilitate the transition towards green economy and support capacity building in developing countries with the participation of governments, civil society, private sector and relevant international organizations. – RoK; US, Canada delete; EU merge with 33; G77 clarify] (*into CST.33*)

- [a) We support the creation of an international knowledge-sharing platform and in that regard, taking note that similar efforts have been undertaken [as the Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) among the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD or World Bank), - US delete] to facilitate countries' green economy policy design and implementation, including – RoK, Australia] a menu/menus – US] of policy options [and guidance – EU]; - G77, Canada delete]

- [a)bis a policy assessment interface including representatives of governments, academia and the private sector; - Mexico; US, Canada delete]

[b) [a[nassessed – Mexico] toolbox/toolboxes – US] of [sustainable – Mexico] good practices [and advisory assistance on a voluntary basis – Turkey] in applying green economy policies[, targets and measures – EU; US, Canada delete] at regional, national [, sub-national – EU, Canada] and local levels[, including in the field of regulatory and subsidies reforms, fiscal instruments, investments and sustainable infrastructure, and means of financing – Mexico; US, EU, Canada delete]; - G77 delete]

[b)bis a set of models or good examples of green economy strategies; - Japan; G77 clarify]

[c) [[a [set/range – Canada]/examples – EU] of indicators [to/that can help – Canada][monitor and – Bangladesh]measure progress / mechanisms to promote the development of and access to shared data bases that countries, civil society, and the private sector can use to assess their progress – US];- G77, New Zealand delete]

[c)bis a set of methodologies for policy evaluation;- EU; G77 clarify]

[c)ter an inventory of green technologies; - Japan; G77 clarify]

[d) [a directory of [technical [services/support and cooperation – Turkey], / green – RoK] [technology and [of – Israel] financing [that could assist developing countries / for countries that request assistance – Israel][in particular middle-income countries – Belarus; EU delete] – New Zealand delete] / directories to facilitate access to technical assistance, training, finance, technology, and capacity building - US]. – G77 delete]

[d)bis a mechanism to identify social and economic transition costs as well as possible solutions; - Mexico; US, EU, Canada delete]

[d)ter a set of practical guidelines to address issues relating to the application of green economy-policies and trade-related agreements; - Mexico; US, Canada delete]

[d) quat –withdrawn by Serbia]

[The scheme should be based on interested countries' own leadership and respecting national differences. The interested countries should be matched to the actors most appropriate to provide the country-specific advice. – EU] (*into CST.33*)

[33bis.In this regard we acknowledge the work of UNEP, the World Bank, OECD, FAO and GGGI to collaborate to create and launch the Green Growth Knowledge Platform, call for an implementation-oriented approach and encourage other relevant institutions and stakeholders to join in this effort. – EU, US, Canada]

CST 33. With a view to strengthening the capacity of all countries to design and implement policies related to a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, we support the creation of a capacity development scheme and strengthening of international knowledge and technology sharing platforms and partnerships that enable countries, civil society, and the private sector to share policy options and best practices, provide country-specific advice, and assist developing countries in accessing available funds and technologies. We agree that these should be demand-driven and voluntary, respect national differences and priorities, and could include:

- a) toolboxes of good practices in applying green economy policies at regional, national, sub-national and local levels;
- b) a set of models or good examples of green economy strategies;
- c) mechanisms to promote the development of, and access to, shared databases that countries, civil society and the private sector can use to assess their progress;
- d) a set of methodologies for policy evaluation; and
- e) directories to facilitate access to technical assistance, training, finance, technology and capacity building for countries that request assistance. (*from 33, 33 alt, 42(g) and 42(g)dec*)

*34. We request the UN Secretary-General, in consultation with international organizations, relevant entities of the UN system and others, to establish such a platform.*

[34. We request the UN Secretary-General, [in consultation with – Mexico delete] [**relevant – EU, New Zealand**] [**bodies of the UN system and other actors, including – New Zealand**] international organizations, [**governments, civil society, business, and – US**] [**and major groups – New Zealand**] [[relevant-EU delete] entities of the UN system – New Zealand delete] [, **including the regional commissions, - EU**][and others – New Zealand delete], to [[**establish/identify and promote the further development of – US**] such [a – US delete]][**platform/scheme, ina participatory approach allowing ownership by all stakeholders within existing or future structures that may result from the IFSD reform – EU/platforms as key capacity building tools to support sustainable development - US**] / **support the establishment/activities of such knowledge sharing-platform/network – Mexico / provide a report for the General Assembly at its 67<sup>th</sup> session, detailing further steps in this regard – New Zealand**]. – G77, Canada, US delete] (*merge with 33bis into CST.34*)

CST 34. Noting the high priority we attach to creation of green and decent jobs in our economies, we encourage member States to take the following measures:

17 April 2012, 11.00am

- a) improve knowledge and statistical capacity on trends, developments, and constraints;
- b) address potential skills shortages and mismatches through sex and age disaggregated mapping of skills required, revision of relevant curricula, and promotion of training programmes, particularly for women and youth, including within the framework of education for sustainable development;
- c) put in place an enabling environment with incentives for robust creation of jobs for both men and women by private enterprises and the public sector, investing in the green economy by small and medium enterprises and effective social dialogue and participation;
- d) take measures that pay special attention to women, youth and the unemployed, create and implement social safeguards, and promote the equal and full participation of women;
- e) pursue national policy and regulatory frameworks to promote a dynamic, inclusive, well-functioning and socially responsible private sector, facilitate the access of young entrepreneurs to finance, and explore public-private partnerships.

*(from 25 oct, 36 bis, and 76.c.bis, ter, quat, quint, and sext)*

*35. We urge member States to make national presentations on their experiences in the appropriate institutional framework as described in Section IV below.*

[35. We [urge/invite – US] member States[, **observers and international organizations – EU**] to [**involve civil society and business as well as women and youth in their decision making in using the green economy to pursue sustainable development and to involve them in – US**][[make – US delete][**voluntary – Mexico**] national presentations on/share – EU] their experiences [**and best practices – EU**] [in the appropriate institutional framework as described in Section IV below/ **through this scheme and other means – EU; US delete**]. – G77 delete] *(merge with 36 into CST.35)*

CST 35. We invite member States to involve relevant major groups in their decision making related to the use of a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and invite member States to share their experiences and expertise in this regard. *(from 35 and 36)*

[Pre 36 We recognize that despite some progress made in the past decades, poverty eradication remains the most pressing issue in the area of sustainable development. Our common goal to eradicate the root causes of poverty should guide our efforts towards sustainability, while considering the needs of both present and future generations. Sustainable, sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth in developing countries will remain the main priority, in order to achieve their ultimate goals of eradicating poverty and hunger, achieving the MDGs and restoring harmony with nature. - G77, US proposed to move to Section V; EU, New Zealand delete](*move to Section V - Poverty Eradication; into CST.63 quint*)

[Pre 36 bis We recognize also the value of having a set of differentiated strategies, tailored to the development needs of different countries and different sectors in order to guarantee sustainable consumption and production patterns, emphasizing the [rational – New Zealand delete] use of nature and its resources in a way that does not compromise the well-being and existence of present and future generations, and does not exhaust the natural resources of the planet[, with the developed countries taking the lead and with all countries benefiting from the process, taking into account the Rio principles, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as set out in principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development – Canada, New Zealand, Japan, EU delete].- G77, US proposed to moved to Section V] (*into CST.37*)

*36. We also urge all major groups, particularly business and industry, to share their experiences in this regard.*

[36. We also [urge/invite – US, Canada] all major groups [to work with governments and – US, Canada], [particularly business and industry, - US, Canada delete] to share their experiences [ and expertise – Israel] in this regard [and disclose information on their environmental performance – EU, Canada]. – G77 delete] (*into CST.35*)

[36 bis Understanding that building green economies will depend critically on creating green jobs, we agree to [take / consider –Canada] the following measures

- a) improve knowledge trends and developments [of green jobs / in jobs in sectors supporting green growth – New Zealand], and integrate relevant data into national economic statistics;
- b) address potential skills shortages through skills mapping and promoting of green jobs training programs;
- c) put in place an enabling environment for robust creation of decent jobs by private enterprises investing in the green economy, including by small and medium enterprises. (*into CST.34 bis*)

(G77, EU move 36 bis to para. 76; New Zealand to retain instead of 25 oct)  
(Co-Chairs: moved to CST 34 bis)

### C. Framework for action

**C. [[[Framework/Plan – RoK] for action/Making the transition happen – EU, Switzerland, RoK; Iceland retain]-G77, New Zealand move entire part C to section V; EU, Switzerland, Norway, RoK, Japan retain; Canada retain in one place – either III or V]**

#### *CST C. Actions to Advance Progress*

[Pre 37. As a tool to trigger the start of a profound, world-wide just transition towards a sustainable future, we agree to establish a global green economy roadmap, with deadlines for specific goals, objectives and concrete actions at the international level in a specific number of crosscutting and thematic areas. This global green economy roadmap will include the priority issues in the Framework for Action and follow up. – EU, Iceland move to the introduction of Section V; Canada, US, New Zealand delete] (*move to Section V after 63 ter*)

[Pre. 37 bis We recognize that goals, targets and milestones are essential to focused and coherent action, and for measuring and accelerating progress towards sustainable development, and: that progress should be measured against appropriate targets and indicators. – EU, move to the introduction of section V] (*move to Section V after 63 ter*)

[Pre 37. ter We recognize that each country, taking into account its specific realities of economic, social and environmental development and national priorities, will make the appropriate choices to promote its transition to an inclusive, green economy, taking into account the possible impacts of those choices on other countries. – EU, Canada; New Zealand delete] (*CST.25 bis*)

[Pre 37. quat We express our commitment to the transition to a green economy, as part of our renewed political commitment to sustainable development, and resolve to introduce and implement green economy policies and measures with a view to addressing the various challenges we face today. – Japan; Switzerland move to Section A] (*into CST.27 bis*)

*37. We recognize the value of having a set of differentiated strategies, tailored to the needs of different countries and different sectors.*

[37. We recognize the value of having a [set/menu – US, Canada] of [differentiated – US, Canada delete] strategies [, tailored to the needs of different countries and different sectors/**from which countries can draw to tailor solutions to their specific conditions** – US, Canada]. – EU, Japan, G77, New Zealand delete;] (*into CST.37*)

[37. alt We recognize that each country should have the flexibility of adopting its own policies and measures, in accordance with its own national priorities and circumstances – G77 propose to move to Section V; New Zealand delete; EU merge with other paras] (*into CST.37*)

CST 37. In building an inclusive, green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, we recognize that a mix of policies and measures tailored to each country's own national priorities and circumstances will be necessary through the development of policy options and effective regulatory frameworks that encourage sustainable consumption and production, and the use of natural resources in a way that does not compromise the well-being of present and future generations. It will be important to take into account the effectiveness of such policies as well as their environmental, social and economic effects, using the best available scientific data and analysis. (*from 31 quint, 32, pre 36 bis, 37, 37 alt*)

*38. We encourage all States to develop their own green economy strategies through a transparent process of multi-stakeholder consultation.*

[38. [We acknowledge green economy definition should have flexibility from the countries own perspective and developing countries, in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries suffering from flood and drought must retain the flexibility to set their own means towards incorporate green economy concepts in their development plans in accordance with their national interests-Bangladesh; EU, New Zealand, Norway, US delete]We [encourage all States/pledge – Switzerland; Canada, US retain][as part of their national planning processes, -Norway][, when developing – New Zealand] [to – New Zealand delete][develop/integrate – US/ New Zealand delete][and implement – EU] [through a transparent process of multi-stakeholder consultation – Montenegro; EU reword] [[their-US, New Zealand delete]/ our – Switzerland][own- US, New Zealand delete][national – Switzerland] green economy [strategies/action plans by 2015 – Switzerland; US delete][, or integrate green economy measures into national sustainable development strategies, - EU, Canada] [into broader national planning documents – US, Canada][, tailored to the needs of different countries and different sectors, - Japan, Canada] [to do so – New Zealand] [through – Montenegro delete][a/ an inclusive and – EU, Liechtenstein / Montenegro delete][transparent process [of/, including through – New Zealand] multi-stakeholder consultation – Montenegro delete] [that includes and actively engages all government levels and all the relevant actors of civil society, including youth, as well as the private sector. Such strategies should be based on realistic assumptions, clear goals and efficient policy options towards these goals should be prepared – EU; US delete] [which would have measurable goals and targets as well as adequate green budgets for their implementation – Montenegro, EU; US delete]. [We underscore the importance of such strategies being developed together with private sector and civil society, including women, youth, children, indigenous people[s – Mexico] and persons with disabilities - EU to revert on language, consistency of listing; Norway, Iceland; EU supportive in principle, revert on language]

17 April 2012, 11.00am

[We also welcome efforts of those countries that already initiated processes related to preparation of national green economy strategic frameworks. – Serbia, EU] – G77 delete] (to CST 38)

CST 38. We encourage all states to develop their own strategies towards a green economy that enables appropriate integration into national sustainable development strategies or other national planning documents in accordance with their own priorities. We underscore the importance of states taking a leadership role in developing strategies and policies through an inclusive and transparent process that actively engages all stakeholders. We also welcome efforts of those countries that have already initiated processes to prepare national green economy strategies and policies. (from 38)

39. We encourage the United Nations, in cooperation with other relevant international organizations, to support developing countries at their request in developing green economy strategies.

[39. We [encourage/call upon – EU][the – US delete] United Nations [entities – US] [system – New Zealand], [in cooperation with/ and – US / as well as - Japan] other relevant international organizations [and States - Japan], [including the OECD - US] to [work together to – Japan] support developing [and middle-income – Montenegro; EU delete] countries[in particular middle-income countries – Belarus; EU delete] at their request in developing green economy strategies [with a priority for Least Developed Countries - EU] [, and recognize the role of the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) in providing country-specific green growth strategies to developing countries – RoK, EU]. – G77 delete] (into CST.39)

[39 alt. We request the UNGA to launch a process to reform the international financial and monetary system, to democratize its governance structure, promoting more participation of developing countries and making it more development-oriented. – G77 propose to move to section V; EU, New Zealand, Canada, Switzerland, US, Japan, Australia delete] (move to Section IV on IFSD)

[39.bis We invite the International Financial Institutions and other relevant organizations to insert green growth and sustainable development policies into their cooperation processes and country-support structural agendas, while considering the specific country conditions and levels of development. – Mexico; Switzerland move to para. 42] (into CST.39 bis)

CST 39. We call upon UN entities, in cooperation with other relevant international organisations and partnerships, to work together to support developing countries, upon request, in the development of strategies towards a green economy in the context

17 April 2012, 11.00am

of sustainable development and poverty eradication, with a priority for Least Developed Countries. (from 39)

CST 39. bis We invite the International Financial Institutions and other relevant organizations to include policies related to a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication in their cooperation processes and country-support agendas, while considering the specific country conditions and levels of development. (from 39 bis)

40. We strongly encourage business and industry – organized by industrial sectors, cooperating across countries and in consultation with governments, workers and trade unions and other stakeholders – to develop green economy roadmaps for their respective sectors, with concrete goals and benchmarks of progress, including for net creation of jobs.

[40. We strongly encourage business and industry [– organized by industrial sectors, cooperating across countries – EU, US delete] [and – US delete] in consultation with governments, [local communities and authorities, indigenous [peoples and – Mexico] communities, - EU, Norway, Switzerland] workers [, cooperatives – Canada] and trade unions [, health, education and research sectors–EU] and other stakeholders [, including through innovative partnerships–EU] – to develop [and institute gender-sensitive – US] [green economy/sustainable – Holy See][roadmaps/strategies – EU, US, New Zealand][for their respective sectors – US delete] [where possible, - US][over their value chains – Switzerland], [with concrete goals and benchmarks of [relative and absolute – Switzerland] progress, including for net creation of [green and decent – EU, Norway/decent - Norway] jobs – Japan, New Zealand, US delete] [for both men and women, especially for young people entering the workforce – US] [and for net improvements in resource productivity – Kazakhstan][and finding the new channels of inclusion of the less competitive workers in the labor market – Serbia] [, resource efficient production, and taking into account universally accepted principles concerning environment, human rights, labor, women’s empowerment and anti-corruption, such as those set forth with the UN Global Compact–Switzerland]. [The Global Compact’s principles on Corporate Social Responsibility should be promoted. – Norway, Australia] – G77 delete] (into CST.40)

[40 bis We emphasize the importance of capturing the [real costs of goods and services – US delete] to society and the environment to inform choices of companies and consumers [and the importance of adequate incentives and of an enabling regulatory environment. We encourage innovative market-based mechanisms to create incentives for companies – Canada, Japan delete] to [help –Canada, New Zealand] move towards more sustainable patterns of production and consumption and take a longer term view on profitability. – EU, Australia; Switzerland questions placement] (Move to Section V – Sustainable Consumption and Production; CST (before CST.97 sept)

CST 40. We strongly encourage business and industry in consultation with all relevant stakeholders to develop green

17 April 2012, 11.00am

economy strategies in their respective areas and along their supply chains with concrete goals and benchmarks of progress, including for resource efficient production and net creation of decent jobs and taking into account universally accepted principles concerning the environment, human rights, labour, women's empowerment, anti-corruption, and corporate social responsibility. (from 40 and 31 ter)

41. We acknowledge and encourage voluntary national commitments and actions by State actors as well as stakeholders to achieve a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, including through the shaping of innovative partnerships.

[41. We acknowledge and encourage [[voluntary national [and local – EU] commitments and actions / **voluntary Nationally Appropriate Sustainable Development Actions (NASDAs) and commitments – Israel**] by State [and non-State – EU] actors [as well as stakeholders- EU delete] / **State actors and stakeholders to enter into commitments and take actions voluntarily – US**] to [achieve/build – EU/use - US][a / **an inclusive– US**] green economy [in the context of /**approach in pursuit of – US**] sustainable development and poverty eradication [/. **Such collaboration should further objectives of sustainable development and poverty eradication, - US**] including through the [shaping/creation – US] of innovative partnerships [where appropriate – US]. [We encourage such voluntary commitment and partnerships in the compendium as set forth in paragraph 128. – Switzerland]– New Zealand delete, merge with para 128; G77 delete](*into CST.41 bis and Section V – Compendium of Commitments*)

[41 alt We acknowledge the [primary –US delete] role of appropriate actions by national governments [supplemented by / and -US] those of other stakeholders, as appropriate, in promoting green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. – G77; EU delete] (*G77 wants it moved to section V; Norway keep in section*) [- New Zealand move to Section V; Switzerland questions placement](*into CST.41*)

[41 bis We encourage new public private partnerships with the financial sector in order to capitalize substantial additional financing from the private sector for implementing green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. – Switzerland] [- New Zealand, US move to Section V; *Norway keep in section*; Switzerland, EU question placement; EU merge with other paras] (*into CST.41 bis*)

[41 ter We recognize the critical role of technology as well as the importance of promoting green innovation in achieving a green economy. In this regard, we call on governments to invest in green technology and ensure incentives to R&D and innovation. – Japan; -US move to Section V; Switzerland, EU question placement; EU merge with other paras] (*into CST.41 ter*)

CST 41. We acknowledge the primary role of appropriate actions by national governments complemented by those of other

stakeholders, as appropriate, in promoting policies related to a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. (from 41 alt)

CST 41. bis We encourage new public-private partnerships with the financial sector and other innovative partnerships in order to mobilize substantial additional financing from the private sector for implementing a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. (from 41 and 41 bis)

CST 41. ter We recognize the critical role of technology as well as the importance of promoting innovation in achieving a green economy. In this regard, we call on governments to invest in technology and ensure incentives to R&D and innovation that support the transition to a green economy. (from 41 ter)

42. We realize that to make significant progress towards building green economies will require new investments, new skills formation, technology development, transfer and access, and capacity building in all countries. We acknowledge the particular need to provide support to developing countries in this regard and agree:

- a) To provide new, additional and scaled up sources of financing to developing countries;
- b) To launch an international process to promote the role of innovative instruments of finance for building green economies;
- c) To gradually eliminate subsidies that have considerable negative effects on the environment and are incompatible with sustainable development, complemented with measures to protect poor and vulnerable groups;
- d) To facilitate international collaborative research on green technologies involving developing countries, ensuring the technologies so developed remain in the public domain and are accessible to developing countries at affordable prices;
- e) To encourage creation of Centres of Excellence as nodal points for green technology R&D;
- f) To support developing countries' scientists and engineers and scientific and engineering institutions to foster their efforts to develop green local technologies and use traditional knowledge;
- g) To establish a capacity development scheme to provide country-specific advice and, where appropriate, region and sector-specific advice to all interested countries and to assist them in accessing available funds.

[[42. We realize that [to make significant progress towards building/ **the transition to – EU**] green economies will require [new – EU delete] investments [**from both the private and the public sector – Norway**], new skills formation, [[technology development / **development of new technologies – New Zealand**], [transfer and – New Zealand delete] access [**to existing and new technologies – New Zealand**], and capacity building in all countries/**capacity building and in this regard we stress the role of both the public and the private sector – EU**] [./, - Japan] [ [We acknowledge/ **acknowledging – Japan**] the particular need to provide support to developing [**and middle income – Belarus, Kazakhstan; EU delete / and economies in transition – Switzerland, Belarus**] countries [**in particular middle-income countries – Belarus**] [. – Japan] [in / **In – Japan**] this regard [and/, we –**Japan**] agree / **To strengthen progress in this regard, particularly in least developed countries, we commit – EU / To support this, we agree – New Zealand**]: - US delete para and all sub paras, take up concept in section V-C) (*chapeau into CST.42*)

- [a) To [**use existing financial mechanisms such as the Global Environment Facility as effectively as possible and make efforts in – Switzerland, EU**][[provide/providing – Switzerland] new, additional and scaled up/**continue to mobilize domestic and international – Canada**] sources of financing [to developing [**and middle income – Belarus; Switzerland, EU delete**] countries – Canada delete] [**and countries with economies in transition – Holy See; EU, Switzerland delete**] [from all sources – Switzerland] [to, inter alia, **finance mitigation and adaptation measures – Mexico; EU delete**] [**and to ensure their most effective use – Montenegro**]; - US delete) (*move to Section V – Finance*)
- [a)alt 1. **To means of financing, which can also help catalyzing private investments to developing countries, that will be drawn from a broad range of sources, including domestic resources, ODA, international financial institutions, south-south and triangular cooperation and other sources; - EU, Switzerland**] (*move to Section V – Finance*)
- [a)alt 2. **To enhance efforts to mobilize adequate and predictable sources of financing in particular to developing countries; - Japan**] (*move to Section V – Finance*)
- [a)alt 3. **To the continued provision of financing to developing countries, alongside an increased focus on the development results achieved; - New Zealand; EU, Japan, New Zealand merge alt 1 2 3**] (*move to Section V – Finance*)
- [a) alt 4. **That while ODA remains critical for low-income countries, financing sustainable development requires vast new sources of capital from both private and public sources. It requires both mobilizing more public funds and using global and national capital to leverage private capital through the development of incentives. – Norway, Switzerland**] (*move to Section V – Finance*)

- [a)bis To facilitate the implementation at all levels of society in developing countries of the Green Economy [concept –EU bracket] in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication; - Moldova flexible on this]
- [b) To [consider – Japan] [[launch / launching – Japan / promote -Norway] an international [process / processes –Norway, Australia] [to promote – Norway delete]/explore – Canada] [the role of –Norway delete] innovative [instruments/mechanisms – Canada] of finance for building green economies[, such as the development and expansion of national and international schemes for payments for ecosystem services, [taxation of shipping fuel and aviation –RoK delete], redeployment of funds currently used for fossil fuel subsidies- Switzerland, RoK];- US delete; *G77 move to section V] (move to Section V – Finance)*
- [b)alt 1. To explore ways to finance the transition to a green economy, building on current processes, and especially on the promotion of the role of innovative instruments of finance and the right stimulus and regulatory framework [such as the development and expansion of national and international schemes for payments for ecosystem services, taxation of shipping fuel and aviation, redeployment of funds currently used for fossil fuel subsidies- Switzerland]; - EU] *(move to Section V – Finance)*
- [b) alt 2. To continue dialogue on financing sources, including existing and soon-to-be created environment related funds, private sector finance and other potential sources of financing for building green economies; - New Zealand; EU merge alt 1 + 2] *(move to Section V – Finance)*
- [b) bis To build the capacity to better take natural capital into account in economic decisions; - Norway, Australia; EU rewording]
- [c) To [[gradually – New Zealand, Iceland delete] eliminate/phase out – Switzerland][all types of – Mexico] [environmentally harmful - New Zealand] [inefficient – Canada]subsidies [and price distortions – Mexico][, particularly in the energy, agriculture and fisheries fields, - Switzerland]that [have – New Zealand delete][considerable/considerably – RoK/ New Zealand delete][negative effects on the environment and – New Zealand delete] are incompatible with sustainable development [until 2020 – Switzerland], complemented with [targeted – New Zealand] measures to protect poor and vulnerable [groups / persons – Holy See]; - EU, US, RoK delete; *G77 move to section V; Switzerland questions placement] (into Section V – Trade; CST.126)*
- [c)bis To [establish a mechanism / develop an international cooperation framework – Moldova] in order to protect developing countries from the investments (external/internal) in old, obsolete technologies, which have a negative impact on development and environment; - Moldova; Switzerland, New Zealand delete] *(move to Section V – Science and Technology)*

- [d) To facilitate international collaborative research on green technologies involving developing countries [ **in particular middle-income countries – Belarus, Kazakhstan** ], [and – New Zealand] ensuring the technologies so developed [remain in the public domain and – Switzerland, RoK, New Zealand delete] are accessible to developing countries [**in particular middle-income countries – Belarus, Kazakhstan; EU delete**] [at affordable prices/**under mutually agreed terms and conditions – New Zealand**] –Australia delete] – Canada, Japan, Norway delete]; – US delete; *G77 move to section V; Switzerland questions placement (move to Section V – Science and Technology; into CST pre 120)*
- [d)alt To facilitate international collaborative research on green technologies and services, eco innovation and public private partnerships to develop green solutions which are accessible to developing countries and the poor; - EU, Moldova] *(move to Section V – Science and Technology; into CST pre 120)*
- [d)bis To develop national and international financial mechanisms accessible by local and regional authorities; - Turkey; New Zealand delete] *(move to Section V – Finance)*
- [e) To encourage creation of Centres of Excellence as nodal points for green technology R&D; - US, New Zealand delete; Switzerland questions placement] *(move to Section V – Science and Technology; into CST.120 quint)*
- [f) To support[, as appropriate, – New Zealand][developing – New Zealand delete][and middle-income – Montenegro; EU delete] [countries’/ efforts by – New Zealand] scientists [, researchers – Montenegro] and engineers and scientific[, research – Montenegro] and engineering institutions to [foster their efforts to – New Zealand delete] develop [local – New Zealand] green [local – New Zealand delete] technologies [and/including in relation to – New Zealand] use [of – New Zealand] traditional knowledge [in accordance with domestic law [and taking into consideration applicable community protocols and procedures - New Zealand; EU to revert]; - US delete; Switzerland questions placement] *(move to Section V – Science and Technology; into CST.120 alt ter)*
- [g) To [establish a/build on existing – Canada] capacity development scheme[s – Canada] to provide country-specific [technical and policy – RoK] advice and, where appropriate, region and sector-specific advice to all interested countries and to assist them in accessing available funds. – G77 delete][–EU prefer to work with para 33] *(into CST.33)*

- [g]bis To support concrete initiatives for promoting and [leveraging – RoK delete] the contribution of the private sector in the transition towards a green economy; -EU, RoK] (*into CST.42*)
- [g]ter To promote the systematic application of sustainable public procurement, based on robust criteria and reliable tools within priority sectors, as examples for private procurement and consumption patterns for citizens; - EU] (*move to Section V – Sustainable Consumption and Production; into CST.42.g.ter*)
- [g]quat To promote internationally harmonized standards, which are essential in order to secure the global development and dissemination of cost effective solutions that support diffusion of green technologies, reduce costs by enabling scaling up of production, encourage competition and enable consumers globally to purchase green technologies;- EU] (*move to Section V – Science and Technology; into CST.119 quat*)
- [g]quint To promote the commitment of organizations, corporations and institutions to social and environmental responsibility i.e. by making a link between the global objectives of sustainable development and their individual contribution, including the use of international standards as ISO 26000;-EU] (*move to Section V – Sustainable Consumption and Production; CST 42.g.quint*)
- [g]sext To support the roll-out of tried and tested green technologies and approaches; - EU] (*move to Section V – Science and Technology; CST 119 quat*)
- [g]sept To promote production and consumption patterns that preserve biodiversity and ecosystem services for future generations; -EU] (*move to Section V – Sustainable Consumption and Production*)
- [g]oct To enable and encourage private sector investment in green technology; – Canada, EU merge with above] (*into CST.42*)
- [g]dec To support and facilitate international and regional collaborative activities to enhance knowledge-sharing and capacity development for scientists and policymakers on green economy; – Japan] (*into CST.33*)
- [g]undec To strengthen international and national financial mechanisms accessible to sub-national and local governments to implement sustainable development programmes; – Mexico; EU willing to support] (*move to Section V – Finance*)

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**[g]duodec To [implement guarantees –EU delete] in the international sharing of expertise so as to respect local and traditional knowledge [as an intellectual and cultural heritage of communities –EU reword]. – Holy See]**

**[h)To establish a green job center to promote the exchange of information and knowledge on green job skills and to facilitate the integration of relevant data into national economic policies; - RoK] (move into 34 bis (d))**

**[To this end we call upon the Secretary-General to include concrete suggestions as to the nature and scope of these commitments in his Report to the General Assembly at its 67<sup>th</sup> session on the implementation of this Declaration. – EU; Norway,Switzerland questions placement]**

CST 42. We realize that the transition to a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication will require investment, skills formation, capacity building and technology development, transfer and access, with an important role for both the public and private sectors. Governments should support initiatives for promoting and leveraging the contribution of the private sector in the transition towards a green economy. We acknowledge the particular need to provide support to developing countries in this transition, and further means of implementation are detailed in Section (...). (from 42)

43. We recognize the importance of measuring global progress. In this regard, we will be guided by a roadmap that contains the following indicative goals and timeline:

- a) 2012~2015: establishment of indicators and measures to evaluate implementation; establishment of mechanisms for the transfer of technology, sharing of know-how, and enhancement of capacities;
- b) 2015~2030: implementation and periodic assessment of progress;
- c) 2030: comprehensive assessment of progress.

We request the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the UN system, to provide a report for the General Assembly at its 67th session, detailing further steps in this regard.

[[43. We recognize the [fundamental- EU] importance of [measuring global progress/**guiding the [transformation / transition – US] towards green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication – Switzerland**][towards sustainable development and the [just –US delete] transition to a green economy –EU][towards a green economy – Japan] [in moving towards a green economy – Liechtenstein] [and encourage all countries to collect environmental, social, and economic data to determine the effectiveness of policies and programs and to make the information available to the public and policy makers and conduct periodic assessments of progress – US].[[In this regard, [[and subject to the provision

17 April 2012, 11.00am

of adequate support through means of implementation and financing resources by the international community, EU bracket] - Mexico] we will be guided by [[a/an International Green Economy – Switzerland] roadmap that [contains/assembles- Switzerland] – EU delete] the [following indicative/measures, - Switzerland][goals and [timeline/timelines – Switzerland]/timelines- EU] [regarding green economy contained in this document. We request the Secretary General to undertake the following steps - Switzerland]:- US, New Zealand, Russian Federation delete] [US delete all sub para] (*into CST 43 and CST 43 bis*)

[a) 2012~2015: [review of existing i.e. – Montenegro] [development of green economy strategies, - Japan; Switzerland questions placement] establishment of [the above –mentioned roadmap as well as relative and absolute – Switzerland][a range of – Canada] indicators[, a financial resources mobilization strategy with quantitative targets – Mexico; Canada delete][, and measures to evaluate [implementation; [establishment of the policy assessment interface; - Mexico] establishment of [mechanisms for/enabling environments to facilitate – Canada] the transfer of technology, sharing of [best practices and – Japan] know-how, and enhancement of capacities/the status of transformation towards green economy, considering the existing sustainable development monitoring system – Switzerland][and mechanisms for green investments -Georgia][that takes into account the need, roles and contributions of all stakeholders – Liechtenstein];- US, New Zealand, Russian Federation delete; *G77 move to section V*]

[a)alt 2012~2015: based on previous work and experiences within the UN, other international organisations and UN Member States, establishment of a comprehensive, harmonized and easy to access core set of indicators (including indicators beyond GDP) and measures to evaluate implementation; -EU; Switzerland consider with para 111; Russian Federation delete] (*move to Section V – Measuring Progress; into CST.109 and CST.111*)

[b) 2015~2030: implementation and periodic assessment of progress [, **at all appropriate levels, including regional and national –EU**]; - US, New Zealand, Russian Federation delete;*G77 move to section V*]

[c) 2030: comprehensive assessment of progress. – US, New Zealand, Russian Federation delete; *G77 move to section V*]

[We [also- Switzerland] request the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the UN system, to provide a report for the General Assembly at its 67th session, detailing further steps in this regard. – US, New Zealand, G77, Russian Federation delete]

[43bisWe call for the rationalization and phasing out of environmentally or economically harmful subsidies, including for fossil fuels, that are incompatible with sustainable development, complemented by measures to protect poor and vulnerable groups and to ensure an enabling environment is put in place for the transition to a green economy; - EU,

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**Switzerland, New Zealand merge similar para; New Zealand questions placement; Russian Federation delete]** *(move to Section V - Trade; into CST.126)*

CST 43. We recognise the importance of providing guidance that can facilitate the transition towards a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and encourage all countries to gather relevant environmental, social and economic data to determine the effectiveness of policies and programs, and to make the information available to the public and policy makers and conduct periodic assessments of progress.  
*(from 43)*

IV. Institutional framework for sustainable development

**IV. Institutional framework for sustainable development**

A. Strengthening/reforming/integrating the three pillars

**A. [Strengthening/reforming/integrating the three [pillars / dimensions –EU] –G77 bracket]**

*USA delete all additional/new paras*

*Norway delete all paras with references to former agreements*

**[Pre 44. We reaffirm article 139 of the JPOI in its totality and reiterate the importance of enhancing effectiveness, promoting a coordinated approach, transparency and avoiding overlapping efforts. – G77; Canada, Japan, US, New Zealand, Switzerland; Norway merge with 44 bis and ter]**

**[Pre 44 bis. We underscore [recognize that effective governance at local national, regional, and global levels is critical for advancing sustainable development to respond to the needs of the people. We underscore –G77] [the importance of international governance for sustainable development and the need –G77 delete] for a [strengthened and –G77] reformed IFSD that is better prepared to more coherently respond to current and future challenges, to more efficiently [and effectively –G77] bridge gaps in the implementation of the sustainable development agenda as well as to accelerate global action towards [a greener and more – G77 delete] sustainable [economy / development –G77] and eradication of poverty [worldwide –G77 delete] [while respecting all visions, models and approaches of sustainable development –G77]. Any reform [and strengthening –G77] of the institutional framework for sustainable development should ensure adequate [monitoring, review and implementation of sustainable development measures / coherence of the UN agenda on sustainable development, a balanced integration of the three pillars, as well as follow-up and implementation of sustainable development commitments, especially those related to financial assistance and transfer of technology to developing countries –G77]. –EU; US delete; New Zealand merge with 44 ter; Switzerland merge with 44]**

**[Pre 44 ter. We recognize the need for inclusive, transparent [reformed –G77] and effective multilateral approaches to managing global challenges, and in this regard we reaffirm the central role of the United Nations in ongoing efforts to find common solutions to such challenges. – Liechtenstein, EU, G77; EU support streamlining of Pre 44, bis and 44. ter; US delete]**

**CST pre 44. We underscore the importance of a strengthened institutional framework for sustainable development which: responds coherently to current and future challenges; efficiently bridges gaps in the implementation of the sustainable development agenda; and, advances efforts towards**

poverty eradication. In this connection, we affirm Article 139 of the JPOI in its totality, and reiterate the importance of the institutional framework for sustainable development, promoting an integrated and coordinated approach, transparency and the need to avoid duplication of efforts. We reaffirm also multilateral approaches, and the central role of the United Nations in efforts to find common solutions related to sustainable development.

*(Relates to all pre-44 paras.)*

44. We recognize that strong governance at local, national, regional and global levels is critical for advancing sustainable development. The strengthening and reform of the institutional framework should, among other things:

- a) Integrate the three pillars of sustainable development and promote the implementation of Agenda 21 and related outcomes, consistent with the principles of universality, democracy, transparency, cost-effectiveness and accountability, keeping in mind the Rio Principles, in particular common but differentiated responsibilities.
- b) Provide cohesive, government-driven policy guidance on sustainable development and identify specific actions in order to fulfil the sustainable development agenda through the promotion of integrated decision making at all levels.
- c) Monitor progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and relevant outcomes and agreements, at local, national, regional and global levels.
- d) Reinforce coherence among the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, including the International Financial and Trade Institutions.

44. We recognize that [strong [and effective- Switzerland, EU] / effective – New Zealand, Norway, G77, Liechtenstein] [, representative and integrated – Norway] governance at [local, [sub-national – EU, Canada] national, regional and global / all – New Zealand] levels [representing the voices and interests of both women and men from major groups and civil society, – US, Canada] is critical for advancing sustainable development [. [The strengthening and reform of the / We call for a strengthened – EU] ] / [and that – New Zealand] institutional [framework / frameworks – New Zealand] [should / which will – EU], among other things:

[44. alt The strengthening and reform of the institutional framework is not an end in itself but a means to achieve sustainable development, and should lead to the balanced integration of the three dimensions and mainstreaming of sustainable development, [without putting any additional burden [on developing countries-New Zealand delete] or posing an obstacle to their development prospects –EU delete] and respecting their national priorities [and policy space – EU, New Zealand delete]. In this regard, it should as part of its core mandate, among other things: - G77, Liechtenstein; EU, New Zealand propose to merge; Canada, US, Japan delete; Switzerland merge with 44]

CST 44. We recognize that effective governance at local, sub-national, national, regional and global levels representing the voices and interests of both women and men is critical for advancing sustainable development. The strengthening and reform of the institutional framework should not be an end in itself, but a means to achieve sustainable development. We therefore call for a strengthened institutional framework which will, among other things:

*(Relates to para. 44 and incorporates paras. 22 and 22 alt 1)*

**[Pre a) [Be based on Chapter 11 of the JPOI, the provisions of Chapter 38 of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, and the principles of the Rio Declarations, in particular, that of common but differentiated responsibilities. –EU, Canada delete] Furthermore, IFSD should promote the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs taking into account the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences in the economic, social and related fields and the needs of developing countries. – G77; Canada move to section 5; US, Japan, New Zealand delete; Switzerland move to B]**

a) **[Integrate [the / and reflect the equal importance – Australia] three [pillars / dimensions – EU, Norway] of sustainable development [to ensure integrated decision making at all levels – New Zealand, Liechtenstein, EU] and -G77 delete] [promote / Promote – G77] the implementation of Agenda 21 and related outcomes [, / and based on an action- and result-oriented approach. –G77] [consistent with the principles of universality [(as appropriate) – New Zealand] [gender-equality, - US, Norway, EU] democracy, [human rights, good governance, - Norway, EU] [transparency, / human rights – EU] [rule of law, - Republic of Korea, EU] cost-effectiveness, [transparency – EU] and accountability [, keeping in mind the Rio Principles [, in particular [the need for human-centered development policies and – Holy See; EU delete] common but differentiated responsibilities – G77 delete] – US, Japan, Norway, Switzerland] – EU, Canada, New Zealand delete].**

**[a) bis Reaffirm the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as the basis of international cooperation in the area of sustainable development which is essential for the fulfilment of agreed international commitments and for the implementation of sustainable development objectives. – G77; EU, Canada, US, Japan, New Zealand delete]**

**[a) ter Promote a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development and develop equitable actions and strategies for the three of them. – G77 can merge with a); US, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland delete]**

CST 44(a). Promote a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development and the implementation of Agenda 21 and its related outcomes, based on an action- and result-oriented approach consistent with the principles of universality, gender equality, democracy, human rights, rule of law,

transparency, cost-effectiveness, and accountability, respecting all the Rio principles and all outcomes of UN conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields.

*(Relates to paras. a)-a) ter)*

- [a) **quat** Strengthen the linkages between the global, regional and national levels in order to ensure effective interaction and the utilization of regional and subregional frameworks to promote sustainable development at the national level. – G77; US delete; New Zealand, Switzerland, EU bracket]
- [a) **quint** Ensure full and effective participation as well as increased voice of developing countries, including countries in special situation in the decision making at the global level in all fields in particular in the economic field including in the governance structure of IFIs. – G77; EU, Canada, US, Japan, New Zealand delete; Switzerland bracket]
- [a) **sext** Help resolve the actual difficulties of developing countries in areas such as financing, technology and capacity building. – G77; EU merge with 44 b) bis; Canada delete or move to section V MoI; US delete; Japan delete or move to section 5; New Zealand delete]
- [a) **sept** Attract high-level political leadership and direction and attain universal legitimacy; - EU; US delete; New Zealand rephrase; Switzerland, Norway move to B; G77 clarify]

CST 44(b). Enhance linkages at all levels, and ensure full and effective participation of all countries, particularly developing countries.

*(Relates to paras. a) quat to a) sept)*

- b) [Provide cohesive, government-driven policy guidance on sustainable development and [identify/ **explore platforms for enabling** – US; G77 clarify] specific actions in order to fulfil the sustainable development agenda through promotion of [**improved awareness, knowledge and** – EU, G77] integrated [**and inclusive** – Liechtenstein, G77] decision making at all levels [**and taking a systematic approach to interlinked issues** – EU, Serbia; G77 clarify] [, supported by the creation of a legal framework for sustainability impact assessment – Montenegro; Japan, New Zealand bracket; Switzerland include in (c; G77 delete). – New Zealand, Norway delete]
- [ **b alt** Encourage government-driven and market-oriented policies and actions to promote an integrated, action-oriented approach to sustainable development that is based on data, information and evidence. –US; EU merge with 44 b); G77 delete]
- [b) **bis** Ensure effective implementation through better assessment of country performances and sharing of best practices, inter alia through the development of a mechanism for periodic peer review on a voluntary basis encouraging States and other stakeholders, in a constructive spirit, to outline their sustainable development policies, to share experiences and lessons learned, and to fulfil their

**commitments on sustainable development. – EU, Norway, Serbia; Canada, New Zealand bracket; US, G77 delete; Switzerland include in B; Liechtenstein move]**

CST 44(c). Provide policy guidance on sustainable development, voluntarily share experiences and lessons learned, and promote improved awareness, knowledge and information, and integrated and inclusive decision making at all levels. The provision of policy guidance and approaches should be data driven and evidence based.

*(Relates to paras. b) to b) bis, e) viginti)*

- [b) ter Broaden [and deepen –G77 delete] the opportunities for active participation of [all / relevant –G77] stakeholders, [and encourage partnerships among them – G77] [also through a better utilization of the expertise and resources of non-state actors, and also ensure women’s equal participation and gender equality in all decision making processes –G77 delete]. – EU, Norway, Liechtenstein; US delete]**

CST 44(d). Enhance the participation and effective involvement of all relevant stakeholders, as well as promote partnerships, including of non-state actors such as the private sector and all other relevant civil society actors.

*(Note:Relates to paras. b) ter, d) ter, e) viginti (et) duo)*

- c) [ [Monitor [and regularly review – New Zealand, EU] / Assess policy impacts and monitor – Switzerland, EU; G77 delete] progress [in / against clear objectives, report and follow-up on – EU, G77] the implementation of [Agenda 21 and [other – Republic of Korea; G77 delete] relevant outcomes and agreements / the sustainable development agenda – EU; G77 delete], [at local, [sub-national, – EU, Canada; G77 delete] national, regional and global levels – New Zealand delete] [ making recommendations, as appropriate, for further action to ensure implementation is effective. – New Zealand; G77 delete] – US delete whole para; EU retain]**

**[c) alt Follow-up the implementation of Agenda 21 and relevant outcomes and agreements, and identify weaknesses or gaps that affect the full implementation. – G77; EU questions placement; Canada, US, Switzerland delete]**

- [c) bis Ensure greater coherence in the UN system through the implementation of a System-Wide Strategy for Sustainable Development, including more joint programming, building on experiences made by, inter alia, UNAIDS and UN-Women. – Norway; EU merge with d) and d) bis; US delete; G77 clarify]**

CST 44(e). Monitor progress, reporting and follow-up on the implementation of Agenda 21 and other relevant outcomes and agreements at all levels, including with respect to gaps and weaknesses that affect full implementation of the above.

*(Relates to paras. c), c) alt, c) bis )*

- [c] **ter Provide a means to ensure that the needs of future generations are taken into account in decision-making processes and adoption of development policies. – Montenegro; US, G77 delete]**
- d) [Reinforce coherence [[, coordination – Switzerland, G77] and monitoring – New Zealand, Liechtenstein; G77 delete; EU delete as covered by c)] [and cooperation – US, Switzerland] [and coordination – G77, Liechtenstein][among / within and between – Norway] the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system [, including the International Financial [and Trade – EU delete] Institutions / to ensure effective implementation and avoid duplication – New Zealand, EU] – G77] [as appropriate – US] [, as well as other relevant organizations, such as the World Trade Organization and promote effective and efficient delivery of results – EU, G77; New Zealand bracket] .
- [d] **alt Reinforce coordination and cooperation among the agencies, funds and programs of the United Nations system, as well as other financial and trade organizations such as IFIs and WTO, within their respective mandates, while ensuring in this regard appropriate accountability to member States. –G77]**
- [d] **bis Address fragmentation, overlap, competition and conflicting agendas among UN agencies, funds and programmes in order to promote a strategic global vision through coherence and consistency across the UN system and to reduce transaction costs and achieve effective results for member states taking into account national ownership and leadership. – G77, Liechtenstein (merge with e duodec); EU merge d) and c) bis; US delete; Switzerland merge with original d]**
- CST 44(f). Increase effectiveness and efficiency through limiting overlap and reinforcing coordination and cooperation among the agencies, funds and programs of the United Nations system, including the International Financial Institutions (IFIs), as well as other relevant organizations, such the World Trade Organization, within their respective mandates.*
- (Relates to paras. d), d) alt, d) bis, e), e) ter, e) septendec).*
- [d] **ter Encourage partnerships among various stakeholders, including non-state actors such as the private sector, and review the implementation of such partnerships. – EU, Republic of Korea; New Zealand bracket; US delete; G77 merge with b ter; Switzerland questions placement; Liechtenstein merge]**  
*(Addressed in CST 44(d))*
- [d] **quat [Ensure access to reliable, relevant and timely data, information and assessments, and promote measures to- New Zealand delete] strengthen the interface between policymaking and science in order to facilitate informed political decision-making on sustainable development issues. – EU; US, G77 delete; Switzerland, Liechtenstein questions placement]**

*Canada, Switzerland e to e viginti (et) duo - delete*

- [e] Promote strong, effective and efficient and accessible institutions that take into account specific needs of developing countries, including countries and peoples in special situations, in addressing the implementation gaps in terms of means of implementation (MOIs): finance, capacity building and technology transfer. – G77; US, New Zealand, Canada, Switzerland delete; EU delete as discussion belongs to section V.C.; Japan move to section V] (*addressed in CST 44(f)*).
- [e] bis Reaffirm the commitment to sustainable development for poverty eradication and the promotion of social inclusion and equity [and that, therefore, this will be an indubitable opportunity to orient our efforts towards the construction of a new international economic order that is more fair, equitable and inclusive, and that addresses the limitations of the current development model-Republic of Korea delete]. – G77; EU, US, Japan, New Zealand, Canada, Switzerland delete]
- [e] ter Strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to foster international cooperation in order to address fully the wide range of issues pertaining to [sustainable - New Zealand ] development[, particularly of developing countries-New Zealand delete]. – G77; EU merge c) bis, d) and d) bis; US, Canada, Switzerland delete] (*addressed in CST 44(b)*)
- [e] quat Strengthen, as part of its core mandate, the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy and Barbados Programme of Action, which represent the essential blueprint of sustainable development for SIDS and it should also have an effective answer for the needs and vulnerabilities to the [economic and financial crisis –EU, New Zealand delete] as well as climate change; as well as increasing the institutional capability of the UN system to address SIDS issues, through inter alia addressing system-wide shortcomings in the institutional support for SIDS in accordance with the pathways laid out in A/RES/65/2 and the MSI pp. 100-102. – G77 can move to e) dec; EU, New Zealand questions placement; US, Japan, Canada, Switzerland delete] (*addressed in part V, SIDS*)
- [e] quint Ensure that developed countries implement their responsibilities regarding means of implementation in Multilateral Environment Agreements in accordance with the Rio Principles. – G77; EU, US, Japan, New Zealand, Canada, Switzerland delete] (*addressed in section on MOI*)
- [e] sext Promote the incorporation of the concept of sustainable development at all levels, for the design and the work of the MEAs. – G77; EU, US, Canada, Switzerland delete; New Zealand bracket]
- [e] sept Improve participation of developing countries in the governance bodies of the financial mechanisms of MEAs, as well as in developing policies and strategies for sustainable development at all levels. – G77; EU, US, Canada, Switzerland delete; New Zealand bracket]
- [e] oct Provide also support to the existing regional and sub-regional structures and mechanisms with a mandate in the field of sustainable development in developing countries and encouraging their creation, where needed, with the aim of promoting cooperation, enhance capacity building and the exchange of

- information, that facilitates exchange of experiences and expertise to advance the implementation of the decisions at regional and sub regional levels. – G77; Japan, US, Canada, Switzerland delete; New Zealand move to section V] (*addressed in para. 60*)
- [e) non Ensure immediate implementation of Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building (Bali Plan). – G77; Japan, US, New Zealand, Canada, Switzerland delete; EU delete as discussion belongs to section V.C.] (*addressed in section on MOI*)
- [e) dec Strengthen:
- (i) the full implementation of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”), as well as the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields including the development goals and objectives contained therein.
  - (ii) the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy and Barbados Programme of Action, which represent the essential blueprint of sustainable development for SIDS and it should also have an effective answer for the needs and vulnerabilities to the economic and financial crisis as well as climate change; as well as increasing the Institutional capability of the UN system to address SIDS issues, through inter alia addressing system-wide shortcomings in the institutional support for SIDS in accordance with the pathways laid out in A/RES/65/2 and the MSI pp. 100-102.
  - (iii) the full implementation of all the commitments related to Africa's development needs, particularly those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Chapter 8 of the JPOI) and the 2005 World Summit Outcome as well as the 2008 Political Declaration on Africa's development needs
  - (iv) the implementation of the Istanbul Program of Action for LDCs which outlines LDCs priorities for sustainable development and defines a framework for renewed and strengthened global partnership to achieve them; strengthening of the relevant entities within the United Nations system which support LDCs' sustainable development. – G77; EU, Japan, US, New Zealand, Canada, Switzerland delete] (*Co-Chairs submit that these references are encompassed by text in CST.8 and CST.8bis in part II*)

- [e] undec Improve the ability of developing countries to have access to environmentally sound technology. – G77; EU, US, New Zealand, Canada, Switzerland delete] (*addressed in CST.118, CST.118alt*)
- [e] duodec Reduce the overlapping and duplication of responsibilities among the existing structures related to the compilation of scientific information. In that regard, the creation of new commissions, groups, panels or their equivalent without the establishment of their clear responsibilities, functions, composition and source of financing through previous negotiations in the intergovernmental framework should be avoided. – G77; EU, US, Canada, Switzerland delete; New Zealand bracket]
- [e] tredec Improvement of the participation and representation of scientists from developing countries in processes related to global environment assessments for which clear and equitable selection terms of reference should be set up. – G77; EU delete; US, Canada, Switzerland delete; New Zealand move to section V]
- [e] quattuordec Provide political guidance and identifying specific actions in order to fulfil the sustainable development agenda; – G77, Liechtenstein; EU merge with a) bis and place up in the text; Japan, US, Canada, Switzerland delete; New Zealand, Liechtenstein move up and merge with 44 a sept] (*addressed in CST 44(c)*)
- [e] quindec Review and monitoring the progress in the implementation of the commitments set forth in the Agenda 21, including those related to the provision of financial resources and transfer of technology, as well as of the fulfilment of the target of 0.7 percent of the gross national income of developed countries for ODA to developing countries; – G77; EU, US, Japan, New Zealand, Canada, Switzerland delete] (*Co-Chairs submit that this amendment is covered by CST 44(b) and text on MOI in part V*)
- [e] sedec Revise on a regular basis of the adequacy of funding and mechanisms, including efforts to reach the objectives agreed in chapter 33 of Agenda 21; – G77; EU, Japan, US, New Zealand, Canada, Switzerland, delete] (*Addressed in text on MOI in part V*)
- [e] septendec Establish channels/instances for effective cooperation and exchange of information between United Nations organs, organizations, funds and programmes and the multilateral financial bodies, within the institutional arrangements for the follow-up of Agenda 21; – G77; EU, US, Canada, Switzerland delete; New Zealand bracket] (*covered in CST 44(f)*)
- [e] duodeviginti Strengthen the operational activities for development, especially the delivery of the UN System in the field; – G77, Liechtenstein; EU, New Zealand questions placement (para 56); US, Canada, Switzerland delete] (*covered by para. 56*)
- [e] undeviginti Respond to the scale and magnitude of continuing, new and emerging challenges and issues related to sustainable development; – G77, Liechtenstein; EU merge with b); US, New Zealand, Canada, Switzerland delete]

- [e) viginti Facilitate member states to share experiences and lessons learned in different formats or instances in order to identify the most effective ways to achieve the objectives of MEAs; – G77, Liechtenstein; EU covered by b) bis; New Zealand bracket; US, Canada, Switzerland delete] (*covered by CST.55*)
- [e) viginti (et) unus Ensure the transparency of the process of staff selection of the UN Secretariat, which should be based on merit and taking into account balanced geographical representation at all levels. – G77; EU, Japan, US, New Zealand, Canada, Switzerland delete]
- [e) viginti (et) duo Promote the participation of all relevant stakeholders in the sustainable development agenda [while ensuring the intergovernmental nature of the IFSD –EU delete]; - G77 merge with b ter; US, New Zealand, Canada, Switzerland delete] (*covered in CST 44(d)*)

[44.bis We recognize also that, since UNCED in 1992, Multilateral Environmental Agreements have increased in number in response to environmental challenges. In this regard, we recognize that coordination and cooperation among the MEAs, as well as effective leadership are needed in order to, inter alia, address policy fragmentation, and avoid overlapping and duplication. We resolve to promote synergies according to their mandate and to streamline the work of MEAs, as appropriate, in order to increase efficiency and effectiveness in their activities. – G77, Liechtenstein; EU, Norway questions placement; Japan, US delete; Switzerland move to C] (*addressed in CST.55*)

[44.ter We believe that the Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development should have two overall functions:

- a) Implementation of sustainable development
- b) Integration of the three pillars of sustainable development (social, environmental, economic) – G77, EU can merge with 44; US, New Zealand, Switzerland delete; Norway bracket] (*addressed in CST. 44(a) and (d)*)

[44. quat We reiterate that there is a need to strike a balance in reflecting the agreed priorities of the Organization in the allocation of resources to the United Nations regular budget, which is persistently to the detriment of the development activities. In this regard, we stress that the Secretariat must strictly implement General Assembly mandates without exceptions and/or delays. – G77; EU, Canada, Japan, US, New Zealand, Switzerland, Norway delete]

**B. GA, ECOSOC, CSD, SDC proposal**

**B. GA, ECOSOC, CSD, SDC [IMTT – G77, EU delete] proposal**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**[Pre 45. We acknowledge the vital importance of an inclusive, transparent, reformed and effective multilateral system in order to better address the urgent global challenges of today, recognizing the universality of the United Nations, and reaffirming our commitment to promote and strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations system. In this regard we reaffirm the role and authority of the General Assembly on global matters of concern of the international community as stated in the Charter. –G77; EU questions placement; US, Switzerland bracket]**

**[Pre 45 bis – We resolve to establish an institutional architecture that achieves the main objective of putting in place a strong global governance structure for sustainable development that also addresses the shortcomings of the current system and emphasizes that a strengthened IFSD needs to provide for political leadership, including at the highest levels, coherence and coordination, stronger science policy interface, effectiveness and efficiency in implementation, progress monitoring and review, transparency, accountability as well as wider participation and effective association of major groups and non-state actors, starting already in the reform process; - EU; G77 delete]**

**[Pre 45 ter We emphasize IFSD reforms should be decided on the basis of a clear identification of the specific functions required and should take into account [structural, legal and budgetary / various –G77] implications, that reforms should promote synergies between existing processes, seek to avoid duplication, eliminate unnecessary overlaps, [maximize effective use of financial resources – G77 delete] and reduce administrative burdens and build on existing arrangements. –EU, G77 with amendments]**

CST Pre 45. We acknowledge the vital importance of an inclusive, transparent, reformed and effective multilateral system in order to better address the urgent global challenges of today, recognizing the universality of the United Nations, and reaffirming our commitment to promote and strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations system.

CST Pre 45 ter. We emphasize that reform and strengthening of the institutional framework for sustainable development should: be guided by the specific functions required and mandates involved; take into account structural, legal and budgetary implications; promote synergies between existing processes; seek to avoid duplication and eliminate unnecessary overlaps; and, reduce administrative burdens, and build on existing arrangements.

**[General Assembly]**

**[General Assembly]**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

45. We reaffirm the central role of the General Assembly as the highest policy-making body, and call for it to further integrate sustainable development as a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities.

*[New Zealand reserves its position on paras. 45-51 alt until after discussion of para. 44.]*

45. We reaffirm the [central – US delete; G77 retain] role of the General Assembly [as the highest [universal –EU; G77 flexible] policy-making body, / **on global matters of concern to the international community as set out in the Charter, - US, G77**] and call for it to further integrate sustainable development as a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities. [**We invite the President of the General Assembly to organise a periodic high-level dialogue on sustainable development as part of the annual Ministerial Week. – EU; G77 reserve**]

[45 bis. We call for the General Assembly to consider means to adequately reflect the priority of sustainable development in its agenda setting. –G77; US bracket]

[45 ter. We request the Secretary General to convene in this respect periodic high-level exchanges on sustainable development when leaders meet at the opening of the new session of the General Assembly. – Switzerland; US bracket; G77 reserve]

CST 45. We reaffirm the central role of the General Assembly as the highest universal policy-making body on global matters of concern to the international community as set out in the Charter, and call for it to further integrate sustainable development as a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities. In this regard, we call for the General Assembly to consider means to adequately reflect the priority of sustainable development in its agenda setting, including through periodic high-level dialogues.

### [Economic and Social Council]

[Economic and Social Council]

46. We reaffirm that the Economic and Social Council is a central mechanism for the coordination of the United Nations system and its specialized agencies and supervision of its subsidiary bodies, in particular its functional commissions.

*[US reserves its position on paras. 46-49 alt ter]*

46. We reaffirm that the Economic and Social Council [**as outlined by chapter 10 of the UN Charter- Canada; G77 delete**] is a central mechanism for the coordination of the United Nations system and its [**funds, programmes and –G77; EU delete**] specialized agencies and supervision of its subsidiary bodies, in particular its functional commissions [**and to promote**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

the implementation of Agenda 21 by strengthening system-wide coherence and coordination – G77].

[46 bis. We reaffirm the role that the Charter of the United Nations and the General Assembly have vested in the Economic and Social Council as a principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development and for the follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals. -G77; US, Switzerland bracket]

CST 46. We reaffirm that the Economic and Social Council is a central mechanism for the coordination of the United Nations system and its funds, programmes and specialized agencies and supervision of its subsidiary bodies, in particular its functional commissions, and for promoting the implementation of Agenda 21 by strengthening system-wide coherence and coordination.

47. We also reaffirm that ECOSOC is a central forum for intergovernmental deliberations on economic and social issues, and provides guidance and coordination to the UN system's operational activities for development in the field.

47. We also reaffirm that [ECOSOC / **the Economic and Social Council -EU, G77**] is a central forum for intergovernmental deliberations on economic and social issues, and provides guidance and coordination to the UN system's operational activities for development in the field.

Note: Co-Chairs have not proposed text for paras. 48 to 51

48. We agree to promote the role of ECOSOC in the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development including by making better use of the coordination segment of ECOSOC for monitoring implementation of agreements on sustainable development and, similarly, making use of the ECOSOC operational activities and humanitarian segments to promote mainstreaming of sustainable development into programmes of UN agencies and programmes.

**Note: G77 reserves position from paragraphs 48 to 53.**

[48. We agree to [further-EU] [promote the role [and improved functioning – Turkey] of [ECOSOC/ **the Economic and Social Council-EU**] in the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development including by making better use of the coordination segment of [ECOSOC/ **the Economic and Social Council-EU**] for monitoring implementation of agreements on sustainable development and, similarly, making – Switzerland delete] [**make – Switzerland**] use of the [ECOSOC/ **the Economic and Social Council-EU**] operational

17 April 2012, 11.00am

activities and humanitarian segments to promote mainstreaming of sustainable development into programmes of UN agencies and programmes. -G77 bracket]

**[48 bis We agree to further strengthen the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development, including by transforming CSD into a Sustainable Development Council held by the Economic and Social Council building on current High Level Economic and Social Council functions allowing the Economic and Social Council to give balanced and equal weight to the three dimensions of sustainable development and effectively integrating sustainability issues into the core of the UN intergovernmental policy-making, ensuring the full involvement of relevant UN agencies and bodies as well as the IFIs, and endowed with, inter alia, a review mechanism of countries' sustainable development performances. –EU]**

**[Commission on Sustainable Development]**

**[Commission on Sustainable Development]**

*49. We reaffirm the role of the Commission on Sustainable Development as the high level commission on sustainable development in the United Nations system. We agree to consider options for improving the working methods, the agenda and programme of work of the Commission to better facilitate, promote, and coordinate sustainable development implementation, including measures to ensure more focused, balanced and responsive engagement with a more limited set of issues, and enhanced implementation of its decisions. We also agree to consider means to enhance the review function of the Commission, including through a voluntary review process.*

*[Canada reserves its position on paragraph 49]*

*[New Zealand reserves position on paragraphs 49 through 51]*

[49. We reaffirm the role of the Commission on Sustainable Development as the high level commission on sustainable development in the United Nations system. We agree to [consider options for improving / **take steps to improve – Japan**] the working methods, the agenda and programme of work of the Commission to better facilitate, promote, and coordinate sustainable development implementation, including measures to ensure more focused, balanced and responsive engagement with a more limited set of issues, and enhanced implementation of its decisions [**through further cooperation with relevant organizations, in particular development agencies – Japan**]. We also agree to consider means to enhance the review function of the Commission, including through a voluntary review process. [**We further agree to consider the possible creation of a Sustainable Development Council which would replace the Commission. – Japan**] –G77 bracket; Norway, Switzerland, RoK, Mexico, EU delete]

**OR**

[OR – Japan, Mexico delete]

*[Sustainable Development Council]*

[[Sustainable Development Council – Japan, Mexico delete]

*49 alt. We resolve to transform the CSD into a Sustainable Development Council that will serve as the authoritative, high-level body for consideration of matters relating to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development*

[49 alt. We resolve to [transform / **replace – Norway**] the CSD [into / **by – Norway**] a Sustainable Development Council that will [**report directly to the General Assembly and – Norway**] serve as the authoritative, high-level body [**subsidiary to the General Assembly – Liechtenstein**] for consideration of [matters relating to the integration of the three dimensions of – Liechtenstein delete] sustainable development [, **while avoiding duplication of the tasks carried out by the ECOSOC. – Norway, Republic of Korea**] [**on a regular basis throughout the year – Liechtenstein.**] [,ensuring the full involvement of relevant UN agencies and bodies as well as the IFIs, and endowed with, inter alia, a review mechanism of countries' sustainable development performances-EU]– G77 bracket; Japan, Mexico delete]

*49 alt. bis The work of the Council should be based on fundamental documents on sustainable development such as Agenda 21, the Rio principles and related outcomes. The Council should, inter alia, fully carry out the functions and mandates of the Commission for Sustainable Development. It would be guided by the need to promote integration of the three pillars of sustainable development, promote effective implementation at all levels and promote effective institutional coherence. It should help in enhancing the involvement of all stakeholders, particularly major groups, in the follow-up of Rio+20.*

[49 alt. bis The work of the Council should be based on fundamental documents on sustainable development such as Agenda 21, the Rio principles [, **the JPoI-EU**] and related outcomes. [The Council should, inter alia, [fully carry out the functions and mandates of the Commission for Sustainable Development-EU delete] / **address emerging issues and review progress on sustainable development – Norway**]. [It would be guided by the need to promote integration of the three pillars of sustainable development, [**address emerging issues and review sustainability progress, with meetings held on a regular basis throughout the year and – Switzerland**] promote effective implementation at all levels and promote effective institutional coherence [**basing its work on a strong science-policy interface. Building on and strengthening those CSD working methods worth preserving, it-EU**] [, **including building the stronger links between its program of work and the activities of the relevant regional bodies and national councils for sustainable development. – Montenegro; RoK move to para 61**] [within the UN system. The Council should address emerging issues and review sustainability progress and The Council would develop a peer review mechanism that would encourage states, in a constructive spirit, to explain their policies, to share

experiences and lessons learned, and to fulfil their commitments. – Switzerland] [It should aim at high-level political attendance from all three dimensions of sustainable development and be mandated to make decisions and assess progress according to national commitments. – Norway] It should [also – Switzerland] [engage relevant international institutions and – Norway] help [in – Republic of Korea delete] enhancing the involvement of all stakeholders, particularly major groups, in the follow-up of Rio+20. – G77 bracket; Japan, Mexico delete]

[49 alt bis alt. The work of the Council should be based on fundamental documents on sustainable development such as Agenda 21, the Rio principles and related outcomes. The Council should fully carry out the functions and mandates of the Commission for Sustainable Development. It would be guided by the need to promote integration of the three pillars of sustainable development, review implementation, progress, and policy development on sustainable development at all levels, and to further promote dialogue, partnerships, and meaningful participation of all stakeholders, in particular governments and major groups and international or regional forums and organizations dealing with matters of global concern. The Council should also be mandated to:

- a) Support governments at all levels in moving towards a green economy and in developing and implementing their own sustainable development policies;
- b) Address emerging issues, including developing policy recommendations and initiating responses;
- d) Promote effective implementation of sustainable development, including through accountability and monitoring mechanisms such as a periodic review;
- e) Prepare through joint effort with the heads of relevant international organizations, including relevant United Nations agencies, international financial institutions, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders, a regular global sustainable development outlook report that brings together information and assessments currently dispersed across institutions, and analyses them in an integrated way; - Liechtenstein]

[49. alt 1 We agree to transform the mandate, functions and scope of the UNEP and the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), with a view to creating a new institution that, while preserving part of the current mandates, includes the aspects of sustainability in a more coherent manner and can face more effectively existing challenges and threats. - Cuba

[49. alt 2 In that regard, we agree to modify the current mandate of the Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the UNEP, so that it addresses sustainable development problems from a more comprehensive perspective, and we resolve to establish a Global Ministerial Forum on Sustainable Development / Global Ministerial Forum on Sustainability that holds its meetings, in principle, at the United Nations headquarters, in New York, once a year. The current CSD functions would be assumed by this new Forum. – Cuba]

[49. alt 3 The Forum is created for the purpose of:

- a) **Contributing to achieving greater coherence, coordination and rationality in the main elements of the global institutional framework.**
- b) **Strengthening the UNEP and reinforcing its role by allowing it to play a significant part in the inter-secretariat coordination effort. – Cuba]**

**[49. alt 4 The Forum shall have the following characteristics:**

- a) **In order to have a more effective technical support, the Forum should be supported by a DESA-UNEP team, in an effort of joint cooperation and coordination between both Secretariats.**
- b) **It would report to ECOSOC and, through it, to the United Nations General Assembly.**
- c) **It would be a high-level Forum in which economic, social and environmental Ministers would preferably participate, according to the agenda and/or programme of work adopted.**
- d) **It would be open to the participation of all Member States.**
- e) **It should take into account in its deliberations the decisions and/or recommendations of the Governing Council of the UNEP concerning the various environmental issues related to development problems.**
- f) **The Forum would also recommend to the United Nations General Assembly the review of new international legal instruments on sustainable development. – Cuba]**

**[Pre 49 alt ter The work of the Council should not create institutional overlaps, but rather promote effective coordination and coherence within the UN system. – Liechtenstein]**

**[Pre 49 alt ter bis A key task for the Council should be to ensure effective implementation, accountability and exchange of experiences through a periodic review of national performance. – Norway]**

***49 alt ter. We request the President of the General Assembly to conduct open, transparent and inclusive negotiations, with the aim of establishing the mandate, modalities, functions, size, composition, membership, working methods and procedures of the Council and report on the outcome before the end of the 67th session of the General Assembly.***

**[49 alt ter We request [the President of the General Assembly to conduct open, transparent and inclusive negotiations, with the aim of establishing the mandate, modalities, functions, size, composition, membership, working methods and procedures of the Council and report on the**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

outcome / **the Secretary-General to develop proposals to give effect to these reforms for consideration by the General Assembly –EU]** before the end of the 67th session of the General Assembly. – G77 bracket; Japan, Mexico delete]

[49 alt quat<sup>3</sup>. **[We support the establishment of an Ombudsperson, or Higher Commissioner for Future Generations, to promote sustainable development and the integrated approach at the highest level of decision, policy and program making within the UN. We call upon the member states to establish similar institutions in their own national laws, which would be independent from the executive and have a mandate to consider petitions from the public and advocate for the interests and needs of future generations. – Montenegro]**

[49 alt quint **We agree to further consider the establishment or appointment, of a High-level Representative for Sustainable Development and Future Generations, possibly to be held within an existing office as the high-level voice called upon to promote an integrated and coherent approach to sustainable development through continuous dialogue with policy-makers, the UN system and civil society. – EU]**

**C. UNEP, specialized agency on environment proposal, IFIs, United Nations operational activities at country level**

**C. UNEP, [specialized / Specialized -EU] agency on environment proposal –US, Russian Federation delete]] [, IFIs, United Nations operational activities at country level – EU delete] / [Enhanced international environmental governance – Liechtenstein]**

**50. We reaffirm the need to strengthen international environmental governance within the context of the institutional framework for sustainable development, in order to promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development, and to this end:**

[50. We reaffirm the need to strengthen international environmental governance within the context of the institutional framework for sustainable development, in order to promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development, and to this end: - G77 bracket]

[50 bis. **We agree to take a step-by-step approach to strengthen international environmental governance. In this regard, as a first step, we urge UNEP and the secretariats of the MEAs as well as other relevant UN entities to further enhance collaboration among themselves with a view to improving efficiency, while considering the possible establishment of a UN specialized agency for the environment in the future, as a final step, by integrating UNEP and the secretariats of the MEAs. – Japan, RoK; US, EU, Russian Federation, Canada delete]**

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<sup>3</sup> Former para 57

[50 ter We agree to strengthen and reform international environmental governance in such a way that the reformed institution based on UNEP meets the following characteristics:

- a) Have a strong mandate, based on UNEP's mandate as set out in UNGA resolution as well as the 1997 Nairobi and 2000 Malmö Ministerial Declarations, and the necessary political visibility in order to fulfil the key functions of an effective international environmental governance system as set out in the Belgrade-Rome outcome;
- b) Be universal in its membership and decision-making, with each member State allocated one vote in case all efforts to reach consensus have been exhausted and, as a last resort, a decision needs to be taken by majority vote;
- c) Have increased authority to bring oversight, guidance, coordination and coherence to the range of multilateral environmental agreements;
- d) Have the authority to enhance synergies among multilateral environmental agreements, in particular within thematic clusters;
- e) Have the authority to lead a process of United Nations system-wide strategic planning for the environment through the development of a system-wide strategy for the environment;
- f) [Have secure, stable, [additional / adequate –EU] and predictable financing to fulfil its mandate through the application of the UN scale of assessment for an amount which at least equals the current overall level of contributions to the Environment Fund and through additional voluntary funding from public and non-public sources;-Japan delete]
- g) Be an autonomous body that sets the global policy agenda for environment and provide guidance for environmental financing;
- h) Have the ability to enhance capacity and technology support, monitor the effectiveness of implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and agreed international environmental objectives, and facilitate access to technology and technology transfer by developing a system-wide capacity-building framework for the environment; -EU requests clarification
- i) Have a strengthened regional presence in order to assist improved implementation at the national level; and
- j) Promote the science-policy interface to deal with pressing environmental sustainability concerns, building on existing international instruments, assessments, panels and information networks, and to support national and regional scientific networks and scientists. – Switzerland, EU, Liechtenstein, Mexico; EU willing to incorporate elements in its proposals in paras 51; Canada reserve; US, Russian Federation delete]

*51. We agree to strengthen the capacity of UNEP to fulfil its mandate by establishing universal membership in its Governing Council and call for significantly increasing its financial base to deepen policy coordination and enhance means of implementation.*

[51. We [agree to strengthen / **support strengthening** – US] the capacity of UNEP to fulfil its mandate [**to set the global environmental agenda, provide policy advice and guidance and coordinate environmental activities in the United Nations system, - Japan, EU**] [. We therefore request the UN General Assembly to adopt a range of measures to do so, **including: - US**] by establishing universal membership in its Governing Council [, **establishing an Executive Board to facilitate more efficient decision-making between GC sessions, - Norway**] [and call for [significantly –G77 delete] increasing its financial base to deepen policy coordination and enhance means of implementation. – Canada, Japan delete] / [**as well as options for more nimble oversight. – US**] [**with a revised and strengthened mandate, supported by stable, adequate and predictable financial contributions and operating on an equal footing with other UN specialized agencies. This agency, based in Nairobi, would cooperate closely with other specialized agencies. – Mexico, EU**]- EU, Turkey, Republic of Korea delete; Canada reserve]

OR

[OR – EU, Republic of Korea, Japan delete]

*51 alt. We resolve to establish a UN specialized agency for the environment with universal membership of its Governing Council, based on UNEP, with a revised and strengthened mandate, supported by stable, adequate and predictable financial contributions and operating on an equal footing with other UN specialized agencies. This agency, based in Nairobi, would cooperate closely with other specialized agencies.*

[51 [alt. – EU delete] We resolve to establish a UN specialized agency for the environment [with universal membership of its Governing Council – EU delete], [based on UNEP, - Turkey delete] with a revised and strengthened mandate, supported by stable, adequate and predictable financial contributions and operating on an equal footing with other UN specialized agencies. This agency, based in Nairobi, would cooperate closely with [**the UN system and – EU**] other specialized agencies. – US, Canada, Japan, Russian Federation delete; EU support]

[51 alt 2 We agree to strengthen the capacity of UNEP by transforming it into a fully-fledged UN agency named World Environmental Organization with universal membership of its governing council and initiate the process of elaborating the World Environmental Constitution as the only way of reaching the required efficiency of the World Environmental Organization and as a legal framework for the transition to green economy. –Ukraine; Japan, Russian Federation, Canada delete]

[51 bis. This specialized agency should also ensure effective participation of [non-state actors / stakeholders – Liechtenstein]. – EU, Ukraine, Liechtenstein; Switzerland placement; US, Japan Russian Federation, Canada delete]

[51 ter. This Agency should be the designated Agency of the UN system on environmental issues and have clear policy advice and guidance functions as well as authority on assessment and early warning on the global environment. It will build strong links between

17 April 2012, 11.00am

science, policy and decision-making to support evidence-based and coherent decision-making inside and outside the UN. It will offer specific capacity building and technical assistance to countries to assist in the process of implementing international environmental norms, standards, guidelines, or guidance which will pass via its regional centers through close institutional links with other UN bodies. It will disseminate environmental information worldwide, raise awareness and mobilise public opinion on critical environmental issues. The agency will undertake efforts to improve efficiency and effectiveness of MEAs at national, regional, and international levels as well as to enhance synergies among existing MEAs where this is feasible and desirable. – EU, Ukraine, Liechtenstein, RoK; US, Japan, Russian Federation, Canada delete]

[51 quat. We decide to establish an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to prepare the statute for a specialized agency, for consideration by the General Assembly before the end of its 67<sup>th</sup> session. – EU, Ukraine; US, Japan, Russian Federation, Canada delete]

[51 quint. We call on the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum to conduct periodic reviews of the reports of the MEAs to ensure coherence and coordination among them, with a view to moving towards integration of UNEP and the secretariats of the MEAs. – Japan; EU merge with 51ter; US, Canada delete]

*52. We stress the need for a regular review of the state of the planet and the Earth's carrying capacity and request the Secretary-General to coordinate the preparation of such a review in consultation with relevant international organizations and the UN system.*

[52. We [stress the need for a / **welcome UNEP's** – US] regular review of the state of the planet [and the Earth's carrying capacity – US delete] [[and / **through its periodic Global Environmental Outlook. We encourage UNEP to assist in building the capacity of countries committed to collecting environmental information and making it available on the Eye on Earth or UNEP Live platforms to provide information for the public and policymakers to determine the effectiveness of their policies and programs and identify development priorities.** – US, Mexico] [request / **We also encourage** –US] the [Secretary-General / Executive Director of UNEP / **[the new UN specialized agency for the environment – Switzerland, EU]] to [coordinate the preparation of such a review [to be carried out every five years – Bangladesh] in consultation with relevant international organizations and the UN system – US delete] – G77 bracket] [**building on the Global Environmental Outlook process – Switzerland, Mexico] [explore with relevant international organizations and the UN system ways to connect UNEP's environmental review with other outlook reports that address different dimensions of sustainable development.** – US] [based, *inter alia*, on reports submitted under multilateral agreements. – Israel]; – EU prefer to work on 52alt]**

[52. alt We stress the need for continuation of a regular review of the state of the planet and the Earth's carrying capacity within the Global Environmental Outlook process driven by UNEP. Such a review should bring together the information and assessments currently dispersed across institutions making the linkages between these for a value added approach to support informed decision making. – EU, Canada, Mexico, Norway; US bracket]

CST 52. We stress the need for the continuation of a regular review of the state of the planet and the Earth's carrying capacity within the Global Environmental Outlook process, bringing together information and assessments so as to support informed decision making.

53. We call for the scientific basis for decision making to be strengthened across the UN system and recognise that the interface between science and policy-making should be enhanced.

[53. We call for the scientific basis for decision making to be strengthened [. **This could include through the UNEP Live and Eye on Earth platforms, the UNEP International Resources Panel, greater collaboration with national academies of sciences, - US, Canada**] across the UN system [**and in governments – US**] and recognise that the interface [between / **among – Holy See**] science [, **ethics – Holy See, Russian Federation; EU delete**] and policy-making should be enhanced -G77 bracket] [**at all levels for example through bodies such as the IPCC and IPBES – EU**]

54. We recognize that sustainable development must be given due consideration by the International Financial Institutions, especially the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the regional development banks, UNCTAD and the World Trade Organization in regulating global trade. In that regard, we request the international financial institutions to review their programmatic strategies to ensure the provision of better support to developing countries for the implementation of sustainable development.

[54. We recognize that [**many actors are important to – US**] sustainable development [[must / **should – G77**] be given due consideration by / **and – US**] the International Financial Institutions, especially the World Bank [and /, - **Japan**] the International Monetary Fund [, / **and – Japan**] [**and – New Zealand**] the regional development banks [, **in accordance with their respective mandates. – G77**] [, UNCTAD and the World Trade Organization [in regulating global trade / **have a role to play – US**] – New Zealand, Japan delete]. In that regard, we [request / **invite – US, New Zealand**] the international financial institutions to review their programmatic strategies [**and environmental and social [and economic – RoK] safeguards policies – US**] to ensure the provision of better support to developing [**LDCs -RoK**] countries [**in particular middle-income countries and LDCs – Belarus, Russian Federation / in particular LDCs -RoK; EU delete**] for the implementation of sustainable development. – G77 delete] – EU merge with 54alt and move to place as 56 bis]

[54alt. We invite the International Financial Institutions, especially the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the regional development banks, UNCTAD and the World Trade Organization to review their programmatic strategies to ensure the provision of better support to developing countries for the implementation of sustainable development policies and further urge these institutions to recognize that sustainable development must be given due consideration. – Mexico; Canada reserve; US, New Zealand delete]

CST 54. We recognize that sustainable development should be given due consideration by the IFIs, especially the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the regional development banks, and the United Nations Commission on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the WTO in relation to trade, in accordance with their respective mandates. In this regard, we invite the IFIs to review their programmatic strategies with the view of mainstreaming sustainable development in their respective mandates, programs, strategies and decision-making processes in support of developing countries' efforts in the implementation of sustainable development.

*(Note: 22 alt3 moved and incorporated here.)*

**[54bis. We reiterate our call for the reforming of the international financial system, including through an ambitious and expeditious reform of the Bretton Woods institutions, particularly their governance structures, based on the full and fair representation of developing countries, in order to address the democratic deficit in those institutions and improve their legitimacy; and that these reforms must reflect current realities and ensure the full voice and participation of developing countries to support developing countries in the implementation of activities for sustainable development including through the provision of resources, without conditionalities. – G77, Mexico; EU, US, Japan, Canada, New Zealand, RoK delete]**

**[54ter. We call for International Monetary Fund and World Bank quota realignments to result in an equitable voting power distribution between developed and developing countries, without diluting the quotas and shares of individual developing countries, and reiterate that the existing quota formula, biased against developing countries, has to be improved before it is used again, and that the next realignment of quotas in favour of developing countries should go far beyond the initial modest outcome achieved during the April 2008 meeting of the Bretton Woods institutions; in this regard, as a first step, the reforms should achieve, at a minimum, parity of voting power for developing countries as a group in the decision-making process within the Bretton Woods institutions; - G77; EU, US, Japan, Canada, New Zealand, RoK delete]**

CST 54 bis. We reiterate that reform of the international financial architecture needs to continue on the basis of transparency, and effective participation of developing countries in decision-making processes.

*(Integrates language from para. 141 of the JPOI)*

*55. We recognize that coordination and cooperation among the MEAs are needed in order to, inter alia, address policy fragmentation and avoid overlap and duplication. We welcome the work already undertaken to enhance synergies among the three conventions in the chemicals and waste cluster. We call for further measures to enhance coordination and cooperation among MEAs in other clusters.*

55. We [recognize [that / **MEA bodies should consider ways, as appropriate, to improve – US**] ] / [**encourage further – G77, New Zealand**] [that –G77 delete] coordination and cooperation [as well as exchange of information – Turkey] [among [the MEAs are needed / MEAs and the rest of the UN system, when appropriate, - G77]– US delete] [**the significant contributions made by the MEAs and encourage further coordination and cooperation among them and the rest of the UN system – EU**] in order to, inter alia, [[address / reduce – US ] policy fragmentation / **promote policy coherence at all levels – G77, EU, Switzerland**] and avoid overlap and duplication [as well as **facilitate appropriate cooperation in solving challenges that are interlinked and addressing environmental issues in multiple sectors – US**]. [**We commit to ensure there is policy coherence across all MEAs. – Liechtenstein, EU, Switzerland**] We welcome the work already undertaken to enhance synergies among the three conventions in the chemicals and waste cluster [**and resolve to continue this process by deepening it to include further measures and by enlarging it to include other instruments. – Switzerland; Canada delete**] [**We also welcome the efforts undertaken by the MEAs hosted by ECE, in enhancing synergies among them and with other stakeholders – Serbia**]. We [call for –EU / invite parties to MEAs to consider – US, New Zealand; EU, G77 delete] further measures [, such as **joint Conferences of Parties (COPs), joint activities, joint managerial functions and joint service, - Japan, Liechtenstein; G77 delete**] to [**achieve efficiency and – US, EU**] enhance coordination and cooperation among MEAs [, as appropriate – G77; EU delete] [in [this and – New Zealand] other clusters – US delete] [**and the rest of the UN system in the field. – G77**] [such as the biodiversity cluster in particular – Switzerland; G77 delete] [**including through joint delivery of common MEA services and back-to-back meeting schedules. –Liechtenstein; G77 delete**] [, in particular the biodiversity cluster. – Japan; G77 delete]

[55alt We recognize the significant contributions made by the MEAs and encourage further coordination and cooperation among them and the rest of the UN system in order to, inter alia, promote global, regional, and national policy coherence and avoid overlap and duplication. We welcome the work already undertaken to enhance synergies among the three Rio Conventions and the three conventions in the chemicals and waste cluster (the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions) and agree to further cooperation and coordination that involves future conventions in the cluster and as appropriate the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, with the aim of achieving a robust, coherent and transparent framework that can effectively address future challenges. We also call for further measures to enhance coordination and cooperation among MEAs in other clusters such as biodiversity, in full respect of the relevant mandates of the MEAs concerned. We further welcome the efforts made for a future financing of the chemicals and wastes cluster through an integrated approach. – EU, Norway; Japan requests clarification; Canada reserve; New Zealand delete]

CST 55. We recognize the significant contributions made by the multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and encourage further coordination and cooperation among them, as well as with all relevant components of the UN system, in order to, inter alia, promote global, regional, subregional and national policy coherence and avoid overlap and duplication. We welcome the

17 April 2012, 11.00am

work already undertaken to enhance synergies among the three Rio Conventions, and the three Conventions in the chemicals and waste cluster (the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions). We invite parties to MEAs to consider further measures to achieve efficiency and enhance coordination and cooperation among MEAs, as appropriate, in these and other clusters, as well as within the UN system in the field.

*[Para. 55 should be moved to become para. 51 ter – Japan]*

**[55 bis. We resolve to promote enhanced access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters[, including by considering legally binding frameworks at the most appropriate level. -Canada delete] – EU, Switzerland] –reference para 58 -RoK**

**[C bis. Delivering as one, IFIs, and United Nations operational activities at country level – EU, Switzerland]**

**[Pre 56. We invite the UN SG to further strengthen and streamline policy coordination and internal mechanisms such as the Chief Executive Board (CEB), the UN Development Group (UNDG), the Environmental Management Group (EMG) as effective coordinating arrangements in support of sustainable development and to further consider ways of ensuring more efficient working methods and joint reporting exercises. – EU, Canada; Mexico reference similar language in para 128 bis]**

**56. We emphasise the need to strengthen operational activities for sustainable development, especially the delivery of the UN system in the field.**

[56. We emphasise the need to strengthen operational activities for sustainable development [, especially / **at the country level including – US, EU**] the [**coordinated – EU**] delivery [of / **by – Holy See**] the UN system in the field. – G77 delete and move to principles, EU retain here] [**We emphasize the need to make effective use of existing expertise and to build on lessons learned from Delivering as One (DaO), to improve support to developing countries in their endeavours towards sustainable development. In this regard, we recognize the need to strengthen the role of the Resident Coordinator in leading the UN Country Team in support of the formulation and implementation of sustainable development policies at the national level, including by better integrating environmental and social concerns into country programs. – EU, Canada, Switzerland**] [**In this regard, we recall that the IV Intergovernmental Conference on Delivering as One (DaO) held in Montevideo, Uruguay from 8-10 November 2011, inter alia, recognised that the impact of implementing DaO in the field has been positive, called for the lessons learned to be widely shared, and signalled that it is time to carry DaO beyond the pilot phase. – Canada, New Zealand, Switzerland**] [**The United Nations Development system must be aligned with national sustainable development policies and priorities, and it must be coordinated in the delivery of the**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

United Nations system support. – Norway, EU, Canada] [In this context, we recognize the importance of the “Delivering as One system, coordinated by the UNDP, which has shown a potential to integrate activities from all three pillars of sustainable development. – Montenegro, EU, Canada; Mexico complement to 128 ter]

[56 bis We recognize that, consistent with the provisions of their respective Articles of Agreement, sustainable development must be given due consideration by the International Financial Institutions, especially the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the regional development banks, UNCTAD and the World Trade Organization. In that regard, we request the international financial institutions to review their programmatic strategies with the view of mainstreaming sustainable development in their mandate, programs, strategies and decision-making processes in support of developing countries’ efforts in the implementation of sustainable development. – EU; New Zealand delete] (*Reflected in CST 54*)

[56 ter. We agree that the UN system [and the other international organizations relating to sustainable development –RoK] should become a model of best practice and transformation by setting an example of sustainability inter alia through implementation of sustainable management policies and practices in its facilities and operations. In this way sustainable practices will become embedded in action and delivery. – New Zealand, EU, US]

CST 56. We emphasise the need to strengthen operational activities for sustainable development, including coordinated delivery by the UN system in the field that is closely aligned with national sustainable development policies and priorities. We stress the need to build on the lessons learned from ongoing coordination initiatives, including “Delivering as One”, to improve support to developing countries in advancing sustainable development. We call on the UN system to continue implementing sustainable management policies and practices in its facilities and operations at all levels.

57. We agree to further consider the establishment of an Ombudsperson, or High Commissioner for Future Generations, to promote sustainable development.

[57. We agree to further consider the establishment of [an Ombudsperson, or / **the position of – Liechtenstein**] High Commissioner for [Future Generations / **Intergenerational Solidarity – Holy See**], to promote sustainable development [at **global, regional, and national level – Bangladesh**]. – G77, Japan, Russian Federation, New Zealand delete; Canada, Norway reserve; EU delete and propose language in 49 alt quint; Montenegro, Liechtenstein move to para. 49 alt sext]

58. We agree to take steps to give further effect to Rio Principle 10 at the global, regional and national level, as appropriate.

[58. We [recognize the need to ensure the rule of law, good governance and citizens' right of access to official information, public participation in decision-making and equal access to justice and – Switzerland, EU] [agree to take steps to give further effect to Rio Principle 10 [and 20 – Iceland] at the global, regional and national level, as appropriate] / encourage action at the national, regional and local levels to promote access to information, public participation, and access to environmental justice in environmental matters – US] . – G77, EU, Canada, New Zealand, Norway, Japan delete]

[58 alt. We resolve to promote enhanced access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to judicial and administrative procedures in environmental matters. – Norway, EU; US, Liechtenstein combine with para 58]

CST 58. We encourage action at the national, regional and local levels to promote access to information, public participation, and access to justice in environmental matters, as appropriate.

#### **D. Regional, national, local**

[D. Regional, national, [sub-national – Canada, EU] local

[Move heading above para. 58 – US]

[Pre 59. We acknowledge the [growing –Switzerland delete] importance of the regional dimension of sustainable development. Regional frameworks can complement and facilitate effective translation of global policies into concrete action at national level. – G77, Canada]

59. We reaffirm that overarching sustainable development strategies incorporated in national development plans are key instruments for the implementation of sustainable development commitments at regional, national and sub-national levels.

59. [We reaffirm [that / **the importance of implementing** – Mexico] overarching sustainable development strategies [incorporated – Mexico] in national development plans [are / as– Mexico] key instruments for the implementation of sustainable development commitments at [regional, national and sub-national / **all** –G77] levels. – US, EU delete] [**We recognize that regional and sub-regional environmental agreements are also effective in supporting sustainable development.** – Serbia]

[59 alt 1 We encourage regional, national, sub-national and local authorities to set up overarching sustainable development strategies for guiding decision-making [and implementation –Switzerland] on all levels. This encompasses long-term thinking and skills to implement commitments in an integrative and coherent way. – EU, Switzerland; US reserve and possibly merge elsewhere; New Zealand delete]

[59 alt 2 We recognize that systematic and coordinated efforts to assess and build national monitoring, assessment and governance capacity – enhancing transparency, public

17 April 2012, 11.00am

participation in decision making, accountability, equal administration of justice, and institutional arrangements for effective implementation and enforcement – are critical to promoting the rule of law and establishing a sound foundation for sustainable development. We intend to support capacity building and sharing of information on good governance tools and best practices to build national [and sub-national - Canada] capacity for governance. We also recognize that most sustainable development investments are made with capital from non-governmental sources, and that stakeholders should have opportunities to ensure that environmental safeguards and social equity are taken into account in investment decisions, and should have meaningful participation in processes that result from this Conference – US, EU, Canada; New Zealand delete]

[59alt 2 bis We urge all governments to prioritize monitoring and assessment of data and urge them to integrate social, economic, and environmental information to inform their development decision-making processes – US, EU, Canada, Mexico; New Zealand delete]

CST 59. We reaffirm the importance of sustainable development strategies as key instruments for guiding decision-making and implementation of sustainable development commitments at all levels. We recognize that systematic and coordinated efforts to assess and build national monitoring, assessment and governance capacity are critical to sustainable development.

[59 alt 3 We encourage regional, national [, sub-national - Canada] and local authorities as well as the private sector to set up overarching sustainable development strategies for guiding decision making at all levels. This encompasses long term thinking and development of skills to implement commitments in an integrative way. National development plans and sector strategies should become parts of sustainable development strategies. – Montenegro; EU integrate into 59 alt 1; New Zealand delete]

[59bis. We recognize that regional and subregional organizations have a significant role to play in spurring the establishment and development of institutional and strategic frameworks for sustainable development, as well as in ensuring their effective operationalization and implementation. We underscore the need to support these institutions and facilitate institutional coherence and harmonization of relevant development policies, plans and programmes. Furthermore, there is an urgent need to ensure effective linkage among global, regional, sub-regional and national processes to advance sustainable development. – G77; EU streamline with 59 ter and quat]

[59ter. We emphasize the role of the [UN – Mexico] Regional Commissions [and sub-regional offices –Mexico clarify] in promoting a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in their respective regions. We call for strengthening their capacities [for empowering regional voices – Switzerland clarify] on sustainable development. – G77, Mexico; EU streamline with 59 bis and 59 quat]

[59quat. We call upon the UN system to support and work closely with regional and sub-regional organizations to promote sustainable development as well as ensure their effective

operationalization and implementation, - G77, Canada, Mexico; EU streamline with 59 bis and 59 ter]

60. We call for the strengthening of existing regional and sub-regional mechanisms, including the regional commissions, in promoting sustainable development through capacity building, exchange of information and experiences and providing expertise.

[60. We [call / **urge the strengthening of – Mexico**] / [for the strengthening of / **on – Japan**] existing regional and sub-regional mechanisms [**and cooperation processes – Montenegro**], including the regional commissions [**and programs – Kazakhstan**], [**regional and sub-regional organizations and initiatives – Serbia**] [in promoting / to **prioritize –Japan**] sustainable development [**inter alia – EU, Montenegro**] through [**national policy reviews, - EU, Serbia**] [**more efficient and effective – EU, Montenegro**] [**defining policy measures, strengthening cooperation processes and enforcement – Serbia**] capacity building, exchange of information [, **know-how – Montenegro**] [and experiences and / , **experiences, best practices and lessons learnt, as well as – Montenegro**] providing expertise – G77, Mexico delete para] [**as well as developing and implementing regional instruments, including legal ones. – Switzerland**] [**and national policy reviews. In this regard we recognize the achievements of the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development in promoting and implementing the objectives of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, in particular through Agenda MED21 and the adoption and implementation of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development.– Montenegro; Canada delete**] [**We acknowledge that the effective operation of regional and sub-regional mechanisms would contribute to enhanced governance at the global level. – Republic of Korea**]

[60 bis. We welcome and support the cross-regional initiative "Green Bridge", proposed at the Ministerial Conferences of Environment and Development in the UNESCAP and UNECE regions as a voluntary and practical mechanism for supporting countries' and organizations' efforts to move towards a green economy, and encourage interested parties to join this initiative. –Kazakhstan, Belarus, RoK, Ukraine; EU, US, Canada move to compendium of commitments]

CST 60. We emphasize that regional and sub-regional organizations, including the UN regional commissions, have a significant role to play in promoting a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in their respective regions. In this regard, we urge their strengthening in promoting sustainable development through more efficient and effective capacity building, exchange of information, best practices, and lessons learnt. We also welcome cross-regional initiatives for sustainable development.  
(Incorporates 23 bis and 60 bis)

61. We underline the need for more coherent and integrated planning and decision-making at the national level. We therefore call on countries to establish and strengthen, as appropriate, national sustainable development councils to enable them to coordinate, consolidate and ensure the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues in the highest decision-making bodies, with the integration and full participation of all stakeholders.

[61. We underline the need for [more – G77, EU delete] coherent [and / , - Switzerland] integrated planning and decision-making at the national level [. / which should be grounded in science. We, therefore, call on countries to establish and strengthen, as appropriate, standing cross-sectoral mechanisms for decision-making within public administration, which would include representatives from all sectors/areas. We also call on countries to introduce or strengthen the implementation of appropriate impact assessments. – Montenegro] We therefore call on countries to establish and [/or – Serbia] strengthen, [inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms, vertical coordination mechanisms with sub-national entities, sustainability impact assessment instruments and, - Switzerland] as appropriate, national [institutions dealing with – G77] sustainable development [councils – G77 delete] [, or other multi-stakeholder mechanisms – EU] to enable them to coordinate, consolidate and ensure the mainstreaming of [cross-cutting issues [, including gender balance and the empowerment of women, - Canada] [including gender equality and the empowerment of women, – Switzerland] in the [highest / appropriate – G77 / sustainable development policy and – EU] decision-making [bodies – EU delete], with the integration and full participation of all [relevant -G77] stakeholders [. /, in particular the private sector. We also call upon countries to apply appropriate impact assessment. – EU, Serbia] [. / , including relevant national agencies. – Mexico] – US delete whole para.]

[61 bis. We therefore furthermore call on countries to include as many stakeholders in the decision-making processes at all levels. We particularly call on countries to establish and strengthen, as appropriate, national sustainable development councils or similar multi-stakeholder bodies to enable them to coordinate, consolidate and ensure the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues in the highest decision-making bodies, with the integration and full participation of all stakeholders. We call on and encourage countries to promote the establishment of similar multi-stakeholder councils at the local level, with the goal of strengthening the principle of subsidiarity in the implementation of sustainable development. – Montenegro, EU; US reserve]

CST 61. We underline the need for more coherent and integrated planning and decision-making at the national level. We therefore call on countries to establish and strengthen, as appropriate, national multi-stakeholder institutions dealing with sustainable development to enable national efforts to coordinate, consolidate and ensure the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues, including gender equality and the empowerment of women in the appropriate decision-making bodies, with the integration and full participation of all relevant stakeholders. We call on, and encourage countries to promote the establishment of similar multi-stakeholder councils at the sub-national and local levels as relevant.

[61 ter We acknowledge that population dynamics, including population growth, migration, urbanization, age structure and household composition influence consumption rates and are relevant to the management of resources and sustainable development planning, and should be integrated into development strategies and environmental management. – Switzerland; EU placement; New Zealand move to section V]

*62. We recognise the need to integrate sustainable urban development policy as a key component of a national sustainable development policy and, in this regard, to empower local authorities to work more closely with national governments. We recognize that partnerships among cities have emerged as a leading force for action on sustainable development. We commit to support international cooperation among local authorities, including through assistance from international organizations.*

[62. We recognise the need to integrate sustainable urban development policy [at all government levels – EU] as a key component of a national sustainable development policy [as well as in the UN system – EU] and, in this regard, [as appropriate, - G77] to empower [sub-national and – EU] local authorities [in accordance with national legislation – G77] to work more closely with national [and sub-national – Canada] governments [to tackle economic, environmental, climate, demographic and social challenges affecting urban areas – EU] [and with other stakeholders, in particular civil society – Serbia, EU]. [We recognize that partnerships among cities have emerged as a leading force for action on sustainable development. We commit to support international cooperation among local authorities, including through assistance from international organizations. – G77, EU delete] – US delete whole para; New Zealand move to section V]

*[[International TT mechanism- G77]*

[62bis. We resolve to establish an International Mechanism under the General Assembly in order to promote, implement and monitor concrete actions, supported by stable adequate and predictable financial contributions and focused on bridging the technological gap between developed and developing countries and facilitating transfer of technology in sustainable development and strengthen national capacities in developing countries on scientific understanding and technology evaluation. – G77, Belarus – move to section B; EU, Japan, Canada, New Zealand, US delete]

*(Co-Chairs note that proposal for an International Mechanism is also reflected under Science and Technology section)*

[62 ter. We recognize that partnerships among cities have emerged as a leading force for action on sustainable development. We commit to support international cooperation among local authorities, including through assistance from international organizations. – EU; US reserve; RoK move to para 72]

[62 quat. We recognize the need to enshrine sustainable development in key national documents, such as constitutions or basic laws, and into budget processes in order to

**17 April 2012, 11.00am**

**ensure long-term political commitment to sustainable development. – Switzerland; US, Canada reserve]**

V. Framework for action and follow-up

V. Framework for action and follow-up

A. Priority/key/thematic/cross-sectoral issues and areas

A. [Priority/key/~~G77 delete~~] thematic/cross-sectoral issues and areas

**CST. A. Priority/thematic/cross-sectoral issues and areas**

*Note: G77 has proposed a new order for the sections in Part A, as follows: Eradication of poverty (new paragraphs), Sustainable consumption and production, Cities, Health (new paragraphs), Education, Gender equality, Social inclusion, Food security, Land degradation and desertification, Forests, Biodiversity, Mountains, Water, Oceans and seas, Chemicals and waste, Natural disasters, Climate change, Energy, Sustainable tourism (new paragraphs), Sustainable transportation (new paragraphs), Harmony with nature (new paragraphs), SIDS, LDCs (new paragraphs), Africa (new paragraphs), Other groups and regions with sustainable development challenges (new paragraphs), Trade.*

*Note: EU would like to 1) re-emphasis the link between Section III, and Section V A. Section V A should be action-oriented.*

*2) ensure consistency and accuracy of the various references on indigenous issues throughout the text, and 3) EU will revert on language / consistency of various listings of vulnerable groups.*

*Note: New Zealand would like to use “food production” rather than “local food production”.*

**[Pre 63. We believe that there are not a great number of new and emerging issues that we have not identified in Agenda 21 and in subsequent outcomes. What we need to address are the consequences of the lack of implementation of previous commitments by the international community and the lack of proper attention and prioritization of sustainable development over the last 20 years. –G77; EU, New Zealand, US, Canada delete; Japan positive tone needed; G77 retain] (merge with para. 13 in Section II)**

*Note: streamlined para on poverty eradication at the beginning – EU, Norway*

*Note: EU wants moved paras Pre 3.7 and Pre 37. bis moved here and was previously proposed in Pre 37, corresponds to the EU amendments to para 105 of section V.B*

63. We recognize that progress in implementation requires attention to a number of sectoral and cross-sectoral priority areas as well as to the linkage among different sectors. We also recognize that assessing progress in these areas can benefit from defining aspirational goals, targets and indicators, as appropriate. We therefore commit to the following actions:

63. We recognize that progress in implementation [of the outcomes of major summits on

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**sustainable development – Canada]** requires attention to a number of sectoral and cross-sectoral priority areas as well as to the linkage among different sectors **[and we encourage results-driven initiatives and partnerships to address them.-EU, Switzerland]**. We also recognize that assessing progress in these areas can benefit from **[developing platforms to share information, knowledge, and commitments, as well as – US]** defining aspirational goals, targets and indicators, as appropriate, **[that take into account gender equality and the empowerment of women – Iceland, Canada / and that takes into account gender equality and the empowerment of women as a cross-cutting issue – Norway / supported by solid statistical and geospatial information - RoK]**. [We therefore commit to the following actions: - EU, US delete]

**[63. alt We recognize that progress in implementation requires an efficient linkage among the three pillars of sustainable development and due [means of implementation – EU delete] to support actions in the following areas: - G77; EU move to pre63 and combine with paras moved from Section III; US reserve]**

CST.63. To achieve a successful outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, we need to renew our commitments towards an integrated approach that involves the three pillars of sustainable development focused on implementation of agreed global commitments.

CST.63. bis We recognize that progress in implementation of the outcomes of major summits and conferences on sustainable development requires attention to a number of sectoral and cross-sectoral priority areas, as well as to the linkages among different sectors. We also recognize that goals, targets and indicators, as appropriate, are essential for measuring and accelerating progress in these areas.

CST.63.ter We acknowledge that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication can be a useful tool in contributing to progress with implementation in the sectoral and cross-sectoral priority areas enumerated below.

CST.63.pre quat. We encourage the formulation of a green economy roadmap to advance implementation in the priority areas on the basis of international cooperation and national ownership.

CST.63.quat We are aware that adequate means of implementation are necessary to fulfil agreed commitments. We note that progress with implementation of commitments in these priority areas can be enhanced by developing platforms and fora to voluntarily share information and knowledge related to commitments. We therefore commit to the following actions:

*Note: Merge para. Pre21 ter (from Section II, Part D), 63 and 63alt. Proposals on gender merge with para. 105 in Section 5B on accelerating and measuring progress and para. 102 on gender equality.*

[63. bis We underline that food security, water and energy are important elements of a green economy and should be considered in a comprehensive perspective based on an integrated assessment of challenges and opportunities, ensuring full policy coherence and well-functioning ecosystems, with a view to exploiting synergies and avoiding adverse consequences across sectors. –EU, Switzerland; *Rok combine with 63.quat* ; New Zealand, US, G77 delete] (*Merge into sub-section of food security*).

[63. ter We recognize that sustainable low carbon development can contribute to economic development, access to sustainable energy services and poverty eradication and carries important co-benefits such as energy-savings, increased energy security, reduced (*mortality?*) and improved health. We encourage sustainable low carbon development to take place through policies that ensure the inclusion of environmental externalities. –EU; New Zealand, US, Canada, G77 delete; *Norway placement needs to be reconsidered*] (*Merge into para. 71 on energy*).

*Note: place pre 37 and pre 37. bis here plus the language proposed in Section V, B, 105 - EU*

[We therefore commit to the following actions: -EU; US delete; G77 delete, together with pre37 and 105]

[Eradication of poverty –G77]

*Eradication of poverty*

*Note: Poverty eradication is a fundamental area of SD, a cross-cutting issue, should be mainstreamed and addressed in Section I & II. – Switzerland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Canada, EU considering best way to address also in section V)*

*63. quat Switzerland proposal agreed to move to pre 64 quat*

[63. quint We recognize that despite some progress made in the past decades, poverty eradication remains [the most/ a – US] pressing issue in the area of sustainable development. Our common goal to eradicate the root causes of poverty should guide our efforts towards sustainability, while considering the needs of both present and future generations. Sustainable, sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth [in developing countries – EU delete] [will/ should – US] remain the main priority, in order to achieve their ultimate goals of eradicating poverty and hunger, achieving the MDGs [and restoring harmony with nature.- EU consider placement, should be in one place] – G77] (*Merged with 63 oct and split into CST. 63 quint and CST. 63 sext*)

17 April 2012, 11.00am

CST. 63. quint We recognize that, despite progress made in the past decades, poverty eradication remains the most pressing issue in the area of sustainable development. Our common goal to eradicate the root causes of poverty should guide our efforts towards sustainable development, while considering the needs of both present and future generations. *(from 63 quint)*

**[63. sext We are committed to making every effort to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, including through actions, policies and strategies defined in the present outcome document [in support of developing countries – US delete], in particular [in – US] those countries that are lagging most behind and those Goals that are most off track, thus improving the lives of the poorest people. – G77] *(Recommend incorporation into Section II)***

CST. 63. sext. Sustainable, sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, sustainable consumption and production patterns, and protection of the natural resource base are overarching objectives of sustainable development and should remain our main priorities in order to achieve the eradication of poverty and hunger, attain the MDGs, and restore harmony with nature. We commit to work towards the achievement of these objectives in all relevant fora. *(From 63 quint and 63 oct).*

**[63. sept We express concern that three years from the 2015 target date of the Millennium Development Goals, while there has been progress in reducing poverty in some regions, this progress has been uneven and the number of people living in poverty in some countries continues to increase, with women and children constituting the majority of the most affected groups, especially in the least developed countries and particularly in Africa. – G77; US delete] *(Recommend incorporation into Section II)***

CST.63. sept. We emphasize that national efforts of developing countries to eradicate poverty and hunger should be complemented by an enabling international environment aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries. *(from 63 non)*

**[63. oct We reaffirm that poverty eradication, [changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, - US delete] and protecting and managing the natural resource base of [economic and social – US delete] development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development and in this regard decide to work towards the achievement of these objectives in all the relevant fora. – G77] *(Merged into CST. 63. sext)***

**[63. non We also [reaffirm – New Zealand bracket] that sustained and inclusive economic growth is essential for eradicating poverty and hunger, in particular in developing countries, and stress that national efforts in this regard should be complemented by an enabling international environment aimed at expanding the**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

development opportunities of developing countries. – G77; US reserve] (*Becomes CST. 63 sept*).

[63. dec We consider that promoting universal access to social services and providing social protection floors can make an important contribution to consolidating and achieving further development gains. Social protection systems that address and reduce inequality and social exclusion are essential for protecting the gains towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. –G77; US reserve; Norway consider placement; EU could consider action-oriented proposal] (*Merged with para 77 into CST 63. non*)

[63. undec We emphasize the need to accord the highest priority to poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda, while stressing the importance of addressing the causes and challenges of poverty through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at the national, intergovernmental and inter-agency levels. –G77; US reserve] (*becomes CST. 63. oct*)

CST. 63. oct. We also emphasize the need to accord the highest priority to poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda, addressing the causes and challenges of poverty through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at the national, subregional, regional, intergovernmental and inter-agency levels. (*From 63. undec*)

[63. duodec We reiterate the need to give the highest priority to its consideration of the item on poverty eradication in the agenda of the General Assembly, and in that regard, recall the decision, in General Assembly resolution 63/230, as a contribution to the Second Decade, to convene, during its sixty-eighth session, a meeting of the General Assembly at the highest appropriate political level centred on the review process devoted to the theme relating to the issue of poverty eradication, and stressing that the meeting and the preparatory activities should be carried out within the budget level proposed by the Secretary-General for the biennium 2012–2013 and should be organized in the most effective and efficient manner; -G77; New Zealand, US, Norway delete]

CST.63. non. We recognize that promoting universal access to social services can make an important contribution to consolidating and achieving development gains. Social protection systems that address and reduce inequality and social exclusion are essential for eradicating poverty, advancing the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. In this regard, we strongly encourage national and local initiatives aimed at providing social protection modalities for all citizens, and call for the consideration, under the UNGA, of a global social protection programme that takes into account the three pillars of sustainable development. (*from 63. dec and 77*)

**[Food security]**

[Food security /Sustainable agriculture and food security –G77, New Zealand / Nutrition and sustainable agriculture – EU, Switzerland / Food and nutrition security – Norway, Canada / Agriculture, fisheries, and food security –US / Food security and sustainable agriculture – Liechtenstein / Agriculture and food security – Turkey]

CST. Sustainable agriculture, food and nutrition security

[63. bis We underline that food security, water and energy are important elements of a green economy and should be considered in a comprehensive perspective based on an integrated assessment of challenges and opportunities, ensuring full policy coherence and well-functioning ecosystems, with a view to exploiting synergies and avoiding adverse consequences across sectors. –EU, Switzerland; *Rok combine with 63.quat* ; New Zealand, US, G77 delete]

[Pre 64. We reaffirm that the right to development, the right to food and proper nutrition should be fulfilled in order to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication. [In this regard, strong support of the international community and of the United Nations system to national governments' efforts is essential.- EU delete; G77 retain] –G77; US, New Zealand delete, *EU considering best way to address also in section V; G77 retain*)]

[Pre 64.bis We emphasize the need to revitalize the agricultural and rural development sectors in developing countries in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner in order to increase agricultural productivity, improve livelihoods of rural communities and achieve food security. –G77; EU - supportive in principle, revert on language]

[Pre 64. ter We acknowledge that food security has become a pressing global challenge, considering global population growth, resource scarcity and intensified extreme weather events. We reaffirm the necessity to promote sustainable agriculture and fisheries, [which would contribute to positive externalities of [agriculture/ food security and economic growth – Canada] – New Zealand delete] as well as [conservation and– New Zealand] sustainable use of natural resources such as land, water and biodiversity – Japan; US, G77 delete; EU: avoid duplication with other sections]

[Pre 64. quat We are convinced that a [transformation – G77 request clarification] of the [agriculture and food system – G77 request clarification] is needed to achieve global food and nutrition security, to manage natural resources sustainably, to maintain availability of natural resources and to improve livelihoods across the rural-urban continuum. – Switzerland *moved from 63 quat; G77 delete*]

CST. pre 64 We reaffirm the right to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food, and

17 April 2012, 11.00am

the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger. In this regard, strong support of the international community and of the United Nations system to national governments' efforts is essential. (*Pre 64 and 64*)

CST. pre 64 bis We acknowledge that food security has become a pressing global challenge. We reaffirm the necessity to promote sustainable agriculture and fisheries, as well as conservation and sustainable use of natural resources such as land, water and biodiversity. In this regard, we call upon all States to prioritize an integrated approach to sustainable and resource-efficient agriculture, increasing productivity, increasing resilience to and mitigation of climate change and minimizing negative impacts to the environment. (*Pre 64. ter, 64 alt2*)

CST. pre 64 quat We underscore the importance of enhancing synergies among agriculture, biodiversity, health, food security and nutrition in development policies and strategies at both national and international levels. (*66 quint*)

CST. pre 64 quint We also underline that agriculture, food security, water and energy are important elements of a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and should be considered in a comprehensive manner that fosters policy coherence and synergistic action, as well as integration with the three pillars of sustainable development. (*63 bis*)

*64. We reaffirm the right to food and call upon all States to prioritize sustainable intensification of food production through increased investment in local food production, improved access to local and global agri-food markets, and reduced waste throughout the supply chain, with special attention to women, smallholders, youth, and indigenous farmers. We are committed to ensuring proper nutrition for our people.*

[64. We reaffirm the [right to [safe and nutritious – Israel] food and / our commitment to promoting global food security and access to adequate, safe, and nutritious food for current and future generations. We –US, EU] [call upon all States / commit –Switzerland] to prioritize [market oriented –Australia] [sustainable [[intensification of G77 clarify] –Holy See, Liechtenstein delete / more sustainable –US, EU] food production [and/or distribution systems –US] [through increased investment [in local [climate resilient –Norway, EU] food production / sustainable agriculture practices which are climate resilient and resource efficient, research for sustainable agriculture –Switzerland, Norway, EU] [and management –Holy See, EU], improved [infrastructure and – Holy See, EU] access to local [, regional –Canada] and global [agri –Norway delete] food [and fish – Iceland] markets, [in particular access of smallholders to food markets – Liechtenstein, EU; G77 placement]

[and reduced [loss and – Norway] waste throughout the supply chain -Iceland delete], [with special attention to [and participation of –Holy See] [the land and user rights and access to productive resources for –Norway; EU - supportive in principle, revert on language] women, smallholders, youth, [persons with disabilities –Norway, EU] and indigenous farmers. – EU to revert on consistency of listing; US delete] [We reiterate the importance of empowering rural women as critical agents for enhancing agricultural and rural development and food and nutritional security and ensuring their equal access to productive resources, land, financing, technologies, training and markets –Liechtenstein, Norway, EU; G77 merge with 64 alt 1] [We are committed to ensuring [proper / healthy, sufficient and appropriate nutrition –Liechtenstein, EU] for our people –US delete]. [We recognize the interdependence of natural and human systems and call for the development and adoption of science-based integrated place- and scale- appropriate landscape management. We also call for the promotion of sustainable intensification of agricultural production on [existing – EU bracket] agricultural lands, where appropriate, such that increased yields are realized with fewer inputs and smaller impacts on the environment. We also recognize the need to maintain natural ecological processes that support food production systems. –US, Norway] [We recognize the importance of empowering rural women as critical actors for enhancing agricultural and rural development, as well as food and nutritional security. –Canada] [In this regard we also underline the responsibility of all governments to ensure national food production in accordance with national food security strategies. –Norway] [The ultimate goal in food provision is to ensure all segments of population are able to [consume / have access to – EU] quality and healthy food. –Serbia] – EU revert]

[64. alt 1 We reaffirm the need to enhance sustainable food production, including [local – New Zealand delete] food production, in particular through the support to smallholder, family agriculture and women farmers [in developing countries – EU bracket], supporting the development and functioning of local markets as well as equitable access to regional and international markets, [while eliminating trade distorting barriers – US bracket]. –G77, Holy See, Liechtenstein; US delete]

[64. alt 2 We reaffirm the right to food and call upon all States to prioritize an integrated and coherent approach to sustainable and resource efficient agriculture, increasing productivity, increasing resilience to and mitigation of climate change and minimizing negative impacts to the environment. [This includes improving:

- (a) increased investment in [sustainable intensification – G77 clarify] of food production with a focus on environmentally friendly, small-scale, local and organic production;
- (b) water efficiency and soil protection;
- [(c) reduction of waste and losses throughout the supply chain, including reduced post harvest losses; - G77 merge with 64 ter]
- (d) access to local, national and global agri-food and fisheries markets, including through improved access to credit and, improved farm inputs, access to education and training, and access to and use of agricultural research;

- (e) the use of environment-friendly practices for all types of agricultural production.  
– Canada delete]

Specific attention must be paid to challenges faced by poor smallholder farmers, women and youth. This includes ensuring their participation in decision making processes. –EU, Norway, Liechtenstein; US, G77 delete]

[64. alt 3 We call upon all States to prioritize increasing sustainable food production and productivity through increased investment in [local – New Zealand delete] food production considering diverse conditions between countries, improved access of farmers to local and global agri-food markets, reduction of vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters, reduction of post-harvest loss throughout the supply chain, and enhanced rural development [with special attention to women, smallholders, youth, and [indigenous peoples – EU to revert on language / consistency of listing]. In order to maximize and harmonize the benefits of investment, we acknowledge the importance of international policy coordination, [including further promotion of Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI) – US delete; EU retain] [in conjunction with voluntary guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests - EU] in close cooperation with related international organizations. We are committed to ensuring proper nutrition for our people. –Japan, EU; G77 delete]

[64. alt 4 We [reaffirm the right of everyone to have access – US bracket] to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and call upon all States to prioritize environmentally sustainable intensification of food production through increased investment aimed at raising agricultural productivity [with special attention to women, smallholders, [youth – US question], and [indigenous farmers.- EU to revert on language / consistency of listing] –New Zealand, Canada; EU - supportive on principle, revert on language]

CST. 64 We recognize that a majority of the world's poor live in rural areas and that rural communities play an important role in the cultural and economic systems of many countries. We therefore affirm the importance of addressing the needs of rural communities through, inter alia, promoting access to land and secure land tenure; in particular for women, indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups; ensuring access to credit, clean water, and sanitation; increasing investments in human-centered sustainable development programs; increasing access to sustainable energy sources; and promoting socially responsible and sustainable practices in the agricultural sector. (merged 64. quat, 64 undec, and 73 bis)

CST. 64 bis We emphasize the need to support vibrant agricultural and rural development sectors notably in developing countries in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner in order to increase agricultural productivity, improve livelihoods of rural communities and

achieve food security. In this regard, we reaffirm the need to enhance sustainable food production through support to smallholder, family agriculture and women farmers in developing countries, and to the development and functioning of local markets as well as equitable access to regional and international markets. We recognize the importance of local, national, regional, and global markets for promoting food security and rural development, along with the importance of urban-rural linkages. (*pre 64.bis,64,64 alt 1,2, 3 and 4, 64 sept, 64 oct, 64 duodec, 65*)

**[64. bis We stress the need to enhance agricultural production, productivity and sustainability, including through public and private investment, expanded access to markets, credit, inputs and land, improved land-use planning, crop diversification and commercialization, sound water management, including efficient [irrigation/ integrated water management – EU], water harvesting and storage, the development of strong agriculture value chains and investment in rural infrastructure, in order to reach the poverty and hunger targets of the Millennium Development Goals. –G77, Holy See; EU - supportive in principle, revert on language; New Zealand delete]**

**[64. ter We stress the need to increase investment in agriculture and rural development, including through international cooperation, with a view to increasing the agricultural production of developing countries, [many of which have become net food importers- EU bracket]. We also recognize that access to microcredit and microfinance can contribute to the achievement of the goals and targets in increasing food production. –G77, Holy See; EU - supportive in principle, revert on language; US delete]**

CST 64. ter We emphasize the importance of promoting sustainable agricultural practices, stressing that sustainable agriculture offers significant possibilities to foster growth and development; and we recognize the need to address inequalities by offering increased availability of, and access to food, increased opportunities for employment, bridging of disparities between rural and urban areas and the greater involvement of women, youth and other disadvantaged groups in development activities. (*66 bis*)

CST. 64 quat We stress the need to enhance agricultural production, productivity and sustainability through: increased public and private investment in agriculture and rural development; expanded access to markets, credit including microcredit and microfinance, inputs and land; improved land-use planning; crop diversification and commercialization; sound integrated water management, including efficient irrigation, water harvesting and storage; the development of strong agriculture value chains, with reduced waste and losses throughout the value chain, including reduced post harvest

losses; and investment in rural infrastructure, in order to reach the poverty and hunger targets of the Millennium Development Goals. (64. bis and 64 ter)

**[64. quat We stress the need to promote access to land and secure land tenure, in particular for women, [indigenous peoples /indigenous [peoples – Mexico] and local communities – EU] and other vulnerable groups, [recognizing the existence of different laws and/or systems of land access and tenure among States.- US bracket] –G77, Liechtenstein, EU (*check consistency with other sections*); Canada, US delete]**

CST. 64 quint We reiterate the importance of empowering rural women as critical agents for enhancing agricultural and rural development, food and nutritional security, and ensuring their equal access to productive resources, health care and social services, land, financing, technologies, training and markets. (64,64 alt 1,2,3 and 4, 64 oct, 64 duodec, 64 sedec)

**[64. quint We reaffirm the crucial role of fisheries and aquaculture to food and nutrition security. We therefore recognize the need to promote ecosystem approaches to management [[and advance fisheries eco-certification /such as fisheries eco-certification – New Zealand] to achieve sustainable levels of fish stocks and aquaculture systems as well as healthy marine habitats.- US delete] – Monaco; EU - supportive in principle, revert on language; New Zealand placement; G77 delete]**

**[64. sext We recognise that [living marine resources/ living fish resources – EU; New Zealand reserve] are a critical source of dietary protein, micronutrients and minerals. We therefore underline the importance of sustainable fisheries in contributing substantially to human food security and in providing for the livelihood of millions of people. – Iceland, Norway; supportive in principle, revert on language; G77 delete]**

CST.pre 64 sext We stress the need to enhance sustainable livestock production notably in developing countries, including through improving pasture land and irrigation schemes, enhanced water resource development efforts, recognizing that the livelihood of pastoralists and the health of livestock are intertwined.

CST. 64 sext We reaffirm the crucial role of sustainable fisheries, and aquaculture for food security, and in providing for the livelihood of millions of people; and we also recognize the need to promote ecosystem approaches to fisheries management. (64 quint, 64 sext, Pre66)

CST. 64 sept We underline the importance of supporting and advancing research in improving and diversifying crop varieties and seed systems, as well as supporting the establishment of sustainable agricultural systems and management practices, such

17 April 2012, 11.00am

as conservation agriculture and integrated pest management. We recognize the role of indigenous communities and small farmers' traditional seed supply systems, notably in developing countries, in the conservation of biodiversity and food security, and we agree to support policies and strategies to strengthen farmer-based seed supply at the community level as an important component of a competitive commercial seed industry. (64. quindec, 66 ter)

CST. 64 oct We acknowledge that good governance of land use and land-use planning are fundamental to achieve food security in the context of climate change, population growth and increasing competition for scarce natural resources. We stress the need to promote sustainable use and conservation of genetic resources for food and agriculture in view of their contribution to food security and poverty eradication, as well as access and benefit sharing. (65. quat)

CST. 64 non We call for countries to implement the Committee on Food Security (CFS) Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security. (65 bis)

CST. 64 dec We support strengthening investments in sustainable agricultural and food-related research, innovation, and education, including through initiatives such as the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. We support initiatives at all levels that improve access to information, technical knowledge and know-how that empowers farmers to choose among diverse methods of promoting sustainable agriculture, and to use appropriate environmentally sound technologies, and that enhance interactions among farmers, small-scale fishers and experts through education and extension services. (66, 66 alt and 66 sext)

**[64. sept We commit to support and promote an [environmentally – EU delete (redundant)] sustainable [global New Zealand delete] food production system, as a vital element of the green economy, that can meet global food and nutrition demand, including through increased investment in infrastructure, institutions, research, innovation and education, by addressing physical and climatic constraints on food production, enhancing resilience, promoting resource use efficiency by [incorporating the polluter pays principle, – US bracket] internalising externalities, [pricing resources such as water, – Japan delete] [[phasing out [environmentally harmful production linked subsidies – US delete; *EU ensure consistency with other subsidies related paras*],/ achieving substantial reduction of market-distorting subsidies – Canada] reducing post-harvest losses and waste and by reducing the emissions intensity of agricultural production systems and increasing their potential for soil carbon sequestration, and promoting more fair, transparent and open trading systems with**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

improved access to agri-food markets. – New Zealand; G77 delete] (*merged with CST 64. quat and CST 64.dec*)

**[[64. oct** We reaffirm the [right to [quality - EU bracket] food - US bracket] for all and call upon all States to prioritize [sustainable intensification – EU bracket] of food production through increased investment in [local – EU bracket] food production, improved and easier access to [local and global – New Zealand bracket] agri-food markets, and improved care for the environmental concerns within food production with the goal of, inter alia, reducing waste throughout the supply chain, and [with special attention to women, gender equality, smallholders, youth, vulnerable groups and indigenous farmers. – EU to revert on language / consistency of listing] We are committed to the functioning of green agriculture which strives to contribute to:

- (a) [the achievement of the right to access to adequate food for all and – US bracket]
- (b) the use of traditional and scientific knowledge to sustain healthy ecosystems, in a manner that integrates food production with the respect for limitation of the natural resources, hence, contributing to the development in the rural areas. – Montenegro; EU supportive in principle, revert on language; G77 delete paragraph]

**[64. non** We urge the Committee on World Food Security, as the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for supporting country-led processes towards ensuring food security and hunger elimination, to act in a proactive way in order to strengthen policy convergence among the different stakeholders on the main food security and nutrition issues. – Switzerland, Norway, EU; US, G77 bracket]

**[64. dec** [We call for a mandate to the FAO/ We call upon FAO – EU/ We invite the FAO – US, New Zealand] to [continue to – EU] conduct [, through CFS, – EU] [a regular, intergovernmental, participatory, cross-sectoral and [multi-stakeholder assessment of agricultural knowledge, science and technology.- G77 request clarification] - US, New Zealand bracket] The findings shall provide a basis for the work of the Committee on World Food Security and for a coordinated and coherent system-wide implementation of sustainable agriculture, food and nutrition security. – Switzerland, EU; Australia, Norway delete; G77 bracket]

*CST. 64 undec We invite the FAO to continue to conduct, through the CFS, a regular, intergovernmental, participatory, cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder assessment of agricultural knowledge, science and technology as basis for a coordinated and coherent UN system-wide approach to sustainable agriculture, food and nutrition security. (64 non and 64 dec)*

**[64. undec** We also acknowledge the importance of [co-existence of diverse agricultural patterns – Australia, G77 bracket] [and technologies – Canada], diversification of crops, improvement of disaster response, rural developments, and organization of farmers and [human resource development for the purpose of resource management.- G77 request clarification] – Japan, EU; G77 bracket] (*see CST 64 ter*)

17 April 2012, 11.00am

[64. duodec We commit to transform agriculture and food systems to achieve global food and nutrition security, to manage natural resources sustainably, and to improve livelihoods across the rural-urban continuum, [with special attention to women, smallholders, youth, and indigenous farmers. farmers - EU to revert on language / consistency of listing] In this regard, also [the challenges of sustainable cities and sustainable food and nutrition security need to be linked. – G77 move to Cities or retain] – Liechtenstein, EU; Canada combine with 63 quat] (*merged with CST 64*)

[64. tredec [We promote investments by governments and the private sector on large scale agricultural projects. – EU, US, New Zealand bracket] We underline the need to support the traditional farming methods [in an environmentally sound manner/ which can contribute to sustainable agriculture – EU], which is vital for the poor people living in rural areas whose livelihood is highly dependent upon agricultural activities. We also promote the identification of local livelihood resources to expand agricultural and economic activities – Turkey, G77] (*see CST 64 ter*)

[[64. quattuordec We reaffirm that sustainable food security and food safety depend on the sustainable use of natural and environmental resources by the farmer. – Israel; G77 delete]

[64. quindec We underline the importance of supporting and advancing research in improving and diversifying crop varieties, and seed systems, as well as supporting the establishment of sustainable agricultural systems and management practices, such as conservation agriculture and integrated pest management, in order to make agriculture more resilient and, in particular, to make crops and farm animals/livestock more tolerant to diseases, pests and environmental stresses, including drought and climate change, in a manner consistent with national regulations and relevant international agreements. – Israel; G77 delete]

[64. sedec We stress the critical role of women in the agricultural sector and their contribution to enhancing agricultural and rural development, improving food security and nutrition and eradicating rural poverty, and underline further the fact that meaningful progress in agricultural development necessitates, inter alia, closing the gender gap and ensuring that women have equal access to agricultural technologies and related services and inputs, all the necessary productive resources, as well as education and training, social services, health care and health services, financial services, and access to and participation in markets. – Israel] flexible with streamlining the text – Israel; G77 delete] (*CST.64 quat*)

*65. We call for more transparent and open trading systems and, where appropriate, practices that contribute to the stability of food prices and domestic markets; ensure access to land, water and other resources; and support social protection programmes.*

65. [We call for [a – EU] more transparent [predictable – Canada] and open trading [systems / environment in support of food security and nutrition – EU / mechanism – Mexico; EU bracket] [regulated by science-based standards to facilitate international trade in innovative agricultural products – Canada] and [,where appropriate – New Zealand delete] [market-oriented – Australia; EU bracket] [innovative – Canada] practices [and

**technologies – Canada] that [contribute / improve – New Zealand] to the stability of food prices [and / in – New Zealand] domestic [and international food –New Zealand] markets; [ensure / enable conditions for local peoples’ equitable and transparent – EU / ensuring - Mexico] access to land, water and other resources; [promote agro-biodiversity and resilience – EU; US bracket] and [support / supporting – Mexico] social protection [and insurance – Montenegro] programmes -US delete] [and traditional food production practices – Mexico; EU bracket] [in agriculture – Montenegro] [including, in particular the elimination of unilateral protectionist measures which exacerbate volatility in food prices and undermine the livelihoods of farmers and smallholders – New Zealand] [This should involve all actors across the food supply chain. We call for countries to implement the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security – EU, Norway] [We reaffirm our commitment to: promoting open and transparent markets; strengthening institutions and governance; promoting secure rights to land and natural resources; and respecting worker rights and our international obligations. We recognize the importance of local, national, regional, and global markets for promoting food security, along with the importance of urban-rural linkages. [We support initiatives to improve market efficiency, including accurate and timely market information, and infrastructures that improve market access and reduce waste throughout the supply chain. - G77 request clarification] – US, Canada, Norway, EU; G77 delete].**

**[65. alt We are deeply concerned by the recent extreme volatility of commodity prices and subsequent busts and by the fact that many commodity-dependent developing countries and economies in transition continue to be highly vulnerable to excessive price fluctuations, and recognizing the need to improve the regulation, functioning, and transparency of financial and commodity markets in order to address excessive commodity price volatility. We stress the need to discourage market-distorting financial speculation on food commodities, inter alia, through adequate regulatory systems for financial commodity markets and improved transparency and oversight mechanisms. –G77; New Zealand, US delete]**

**[65. alt bis We emphasize the need to change the unsustainable consumption patterns in the lifestyles [in developed countries – EU, Switzerland delete], including waste of food, in order to guarantee the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain his or her physical and mental capacities. -G77, Switzerland; New Zealand, US delete; EU reword; G77 retain]**

**[65 bis We also reaffirm the need to eliminate barriers and policies that distort production and trade in agricultural products which impede the achievement of food security and call for a universal, rules-based, transparent, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system [that will promote agriculture and rural development in developing countries and contribute to world food security -New Zealand delete] [in conclusion to the Doha Round – Canada] [, and for a rapid implementation of the Doha agricultural mandate while recognizing as well the right of countries to fully utilise their [policy space and – Australia delete] flexibilities consistent with WTO commitments. –**

Canada, New Zealand delete] –G77; EU bracket and move to Section V, C; US delete; G77 retain]

[65 ter We stress the need to address the excessive price volatility of food and agricultural commodities and we call for scaling up appropriate market-based risk management tools and capacity building initiatives for commodity risk management strategy. – EU; US, G77 delete]

[65. quat [We acknowledge that good governance of land use and land-use planning are fundamental to achieve food security [in the context of climate change,- US delete] population growth and increasing competition for scarce natural resources. – G77 bracket] [We stress the need to promote [sustainable – G77] use and conservation of genetic resources for food and agriculture in view of their contribution to food security and poverty eradication [, as well as access and benefit sharing – G77; EU clarify].- US delete] – Norway, Canada, Australia, Switzerland, Liechtenstein]

[65. quint We welcome the “Agriculture Market Information System” AMIS, the “Voluntary Guidelines for Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests” and the “Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investments” as key instruments to develop public policy, establish reporting and monitoring, or enable private decision-making in investment. – Switzerland, Norway, EU; New Zealand, US reserves on RAI; G77 delete]

CST 65. We are deeply concerned by the recent excessive volatility of commodity prices, and by the fact that many commodity-dependent developing countries and economies in transition continue to be highly vulnerable to price fluctuations. We call for a more transparent, predictable and open trading environment in support of food security. We stress the need to discourage market-distorting financial speculation on food commodity markets, inter alia through adequate regulatory systems for such markets and improved transparency and oversight mechanisms. We also strongly discourage unilateral trade measures which exacerbate food price volatility. We support initiatives to improve market efficiency, including accurate and timely market information. We welcome the “Agriculture Market Information System” (AMIS), (65, 64 alt, 65 bis, 65 quint)

[Pre. 66 We recognize the significant contribution of sustainable fisheries to food security, income, wealth and poverty eradication for present and future generations and further recognize the urgent need for capacity-building, [including the transfer of marine technology – EU bracket, question placement] and in particular fisheries-related technology, to enhance the ability of developing States to exercise their rights to realize the benefits from fisheries resources. -G77, New Zealand raises question of placement] (CST 64 sext)

66. We further support initiatives at all levels that improve access to information, enhance interactions among farmers and experts through education and extension services, and increase the use of appropriate technologies for sustainable agriculture.

[66. [[We call for [increased – EU, New Zealand delete] support for international agricultural research through initiatives such as the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research to sustainably boost agricultural productivity – Australia, Norway] We [further – G77 delete] support initiatives at all levels that improve [inclusiveness, - EU] access to [agriculture-related – Montenegro] information [and know-how – EU] [are gender responsive - Liechtenstein], enhance interactions among farmers [including [subsistent – EU bracket] farmers, small-scale fishers –G77] [, communities dependent on fisheries – Monaco / fishers – Iceland / fishermen - Norway] and experts through education and [strong – Israel] extension services, [particularly to prevent soil degradation, support natural soil fertility and sustainably manage agriculture water use. We promote agricultural research to expand –EU] [and increase – EU delete] the use of [agriculture research, –G77] [locally – Liechtenstein] appropriate [and environmentally sound –G77] [farming methods and – Norway] [new –Montenegro] [technologies / practices – Liechtenstein / and practices – New Zealand / practices and crops - EU] [and traditional knowledge –G77] for [fisheries, aquaculture and – Norway] sustainable agriculture [and fishing –G77 / and fisheries – Monaco / as well as sustainable utilization [and conservation – EU] of marine resources. – Iceland] [and increased productivity, based on innovation and science adapted to local conditions –EU] [and productive reconversion, taking into account the precautionary principle. –Mexico; EU bracket] [Climate resilient methods and [knowledge-intensive systems – G77 clarify] must be promoted, including conservation agriculture practices, improved crop varieties, plant protection, agro-forestry, integrated crop- systems and efficient water management. – Norway, EU; G77 bracket] [, according to the needs and characteristics of the farmer. – Israel] – US, Canada delete paragraph]

[66. alt Agriculture can be a cornerstone of the green economy and is critical to poverty alleviation. We support strengthening investments in sustainable agricultural and food-systems research, innovation, and education. We recognize that a range of technologies [practices –New Zealand] and techniques are needed to meet projected increases in food demand and to make agriculture more resource efficient. We call for investment in effective, transparent and science-based regulatory systems. [We support initiatives for sharing experiences and best practices, - G77 under consideration] [including through education and extension services that empower farmers to choose among a variety of methods of promoting more sustainable agriculture [and science-based regulation to avoid unnecessary trade disruptions of innovative agricultural products – G77 delete]– Canada]. – US, Canada, Norway]

[66. bis We emphasize the importance of promoting sustainable agricultural practices, stressing that sustainable agriculture offers significant possibilities to foster growth and development and to overcome entrenched inequalities within [and across –US delete] countries by offering increased availability of and access to food, increased opportunities for employment, the bridging of [crippling – EU bracket] disparities between

rural and urban areas and the greater involvement of women, youth and other disadvantaged groups in [more meaningful developmental activities – EU bracket] [we stress the importance of better integrating women producers and consumers into agriculture, food security and nutritional programmes [as well as capacity building. – G77] –US; G77 bracket]. –G77; New Zealand delete]

[66 ter We recognize the role of indigenous [peoples’ – Mexico] communities and small farmers’ traditional seed supply systems [in developing countries –EU, New Zealand delete; G77 retain] in the conservation of biodiversity and food security, pursuing complementary policies and strategies to strengthen farmer-based seed supply at the community level, as an important component of a competitive commercial seed industry. – G77, Norway merge with para 64; US delete; G77 retain; EU to revert] (*see CST 64 sept*)

[66. quat We recognize the need to [strongly support developing countries to intensify / develop – US] [sustainable – EU, New Zealand] agricultural production for domestic and export markets, and their efforts to add value to agricultural products. –G77, New Zealand; G77 retain] (*see CST 64 bis*)

[66. quint We underscore the importance of enhancing synergies between agriculture, biodiversity, health, food security and nutrition in development policies and strategies at both national and international levels, [including by prioritizing and mainstreaming agriculture and food security into development policies. – EU support] –G77; US delete; G77 retain]

[66. sext We stress the need to [increase support for/ enhance – EU / support -US] [sustainable –New Zealand, Switzerland] livestock production [in developing countries – EU, New Zealand, Switzerland delete] including through improving pasture land and irrigation schemes, enhanced water resource development efforts, recognizing that the livelihood of pastoralists and livestock resources are intertwined. –G77, Switzerland; G77 retain] (*CST pre 64 sext*)

[66. sept We commit to increasing the effectiveness of the international architecture around food security through: improved emergency food responses; and full implementation of reform of the Food and Agriculture Organization to ensure its leadership in the United Nations in supporting sustainable agricultural and food security initiatives. – Australia, EU; Norway merge with para 64 non; US bracket; G77 delete]

[66. oct We call for strengthening of efforts to improve the development of appropriate agricultural technologies and their [transfer and -US delete] dissemination under fair, transparent and mutually agreed terms to developing countries. – Israel; G77 delete] (*see CST 64 dec*)

[66. non We further support strong agricultural R& D, promoting sustainable food security and nutrition, adjusted and implemented according to the specific realities. – Israel; G77 delete] (*see CST 64 dec*)

[Water]

Water

*Note: G77 proposes to move para 69 here, as para Pre 67.*

**[Pre 67. We underline the goal set up in JPOI and MDGs regarding the provision of clean drinking water and adequate sanitation as necessary to protect human health and the environment and in this regard we reaffirm the need to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water (as outlined in the Millennium Declaration) and the proportion of people who do not have access to basic sanitation – G77, EU open to work on language]**

CST pre 67. We underline the commitments made in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) and the Millennium Declaration regarding development of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and Water Efficiency Plans, and the provision of clean drinking water and adequate sanitation as essential to protect human health and the environment. In this regard, we reaffirm the need to develop the IWRM and efficiency plans and to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to access or to afford safe drinking water and basic sanitation and highlight our commitment to the 2005-2015 International Decade for Action "Water for Life." (from Pre 67, and 67, 67alt bis, 67ter, 67 quat, 69)

*(G77 suggests to use original language from the Millennium Declaration)*

67. We underline the importance of the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights. Furthermore, we highlight the critical importance of water resources for sustainable development, including poverty and hunger eradication, public health, food security, hydropower, agriculture and rural development.

67. [We underline [the importance of [guaranteeing – Holy See] [the right / non-discriminatory access – Canada / to / [the availability – G77 bracket] of - Israel] safe [and clean – US delete] [and affordable – Israel] drinking water and sanitation [[as a human right that is /. Access to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation – Israel] essential – Canada, US delete] [for the full enjoyment of life and [and the ability to exercise – Israel] all human rights – US to come back; EU to revert] / the need to continue to increase sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation through prioritizing integrated water and sanitation strategies – New Zealand]. [We commit to achieving universal access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. – EU, RoK, New Zealand] [We acknowledge the critical situation caused by unsustainable management, over-consumption and pollution of

17 April 2012, 11.00am

water [and wetland – New Zealand] resources. – Holy See, EU; G77 bracket] [Furthermore, we highlight [the critical importance of [integrated – EU, Canada] water resources [management – EU, Canada] – G77 bracket] for / We commit to increase access to potable water and improve sanitation through investment in sustainable water-resources management. [We recognize that sustainable water-resources management is a prerequisite for achieving the goals of – - EU support] - Holy See] sustainable development, including poverty and hunger eradication, [gender equality and women’s empowerment – US, Canada, EU] public health, [women’s empowerment – Iceland, New Zealand] food security [and nutrition – EU, Canada], [hydropower – EU delete], [power generation – Mexico] agriculture [resilient ecosystems – New Zealand, EU] [and – EU delete] rural development [as well as for the protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services. –EU] [and biodiversity. – Israel] [We recognize the close link between inland water biodiversity and water [and wetland –New Zealand] related ecosystem services.- Norway, EU] [In this regard, we encourage each government to make efforts to secure adequate water supply and investment in water-related infrastructure. – ROK, EU] – G77 delete paragraph]

[67. alt We recognize water as a critical component of life support systems on the planet. We highlight the critical importance of water [to exercise the right to development and –US delete] for sustainable development, including poverty and hunger eradication, public health, agriculture, food security, hydropower, forestation and rural development. – G77, EU (support most elements in para as an addition, not alt); Canada, New Zealand delete; G77 retain] (*covered by CST.68*)

[67. alt bis We recognize the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights. –G77; US, Canada delete; G77 retain]

[67 bis We support the efforts of developing countries to accelerate progress towards water access, water resources management [by increased resources from all sources, including official development assistance, in response to countries’ needs -EU, US delete, should be discussed in MOI section; G77 retain]. –G77]

CST. pre 67 bis We support the efforts of developing countries to accelerate progress towards improved water access, and efficient water resources management, by making available increased resources from all sources, including official development assistance, in response to their national developmental priorities.

[67 ter We reiterate the importance of integrating water in development and sector policies, in particular agricultural, rural development and energy related policies. We will strive to improve water efficiency, reduce water losses and ensure the sustainability of water services, including through incentives (*covered by CST.68*) [and pricing for cost recovery –Japan delete] while at the same time making adequate provisions for vulnerable social groups. (*partially covered by CST. Pre 67*) [We encourage payments for ecosystem services – G77 clarify] aiming at reducing water supply and

17 April 2012, 11.00am

treatment costs while securing the sustainability of natural water capital. – EU; *New Zealand merge with pre 68; G77 delete*]

[67. quat We recognize the key role that natural ecosystems play in maintaining freshwater quantity and quality, and therefore support efforts [to conserve and sustainably use these ecosystems– G77 clarify]. – US; EU support substance]

[67 quint We reiterate the importance of integrating water in development and sectoral policies, in particular food and energy-related policies. We will strive to improve water efficiency, reduce water losses and ensure the sustainability of services, including through incentives and pricing for cost recovery, while at the same time making adequate provisions for vulnerable social groups. – Turkey; EU support substance; G77 bracket] *Check duplicate language in 68 bis (partially covered by CST. Pre 67 and CST.68)*

*Note: G77 will propose language to merge 67 ter, quat, and quint*

CST. 67 We recognize the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation as essential for the full enjoyment of life, and commit to the progressive realization of universal access to safe and clean drinking water and basic sanitation services, with a particular emphasis on people living in vulnerable social and economic situations. We further highlight the critical importance of water resources and basic sanitation services within the context of the three pillars of sustainable development, including for poverty and hunger eradication, gender equality and empowerment of women, public health, food security and nutrition, rural development, production of energy, as well as for the protection of biodiversity and our planet's ecosystems. We recognize the key role that natural ecosystems play in maintaining freshwater quantity and quality, and therefore support efforts to protect and sustainably manage these ecosystems. *(from 67, 67 alt bis, 67 quat, pre68)*

[Pre 68. We recognize that [more efficient management of water resources and water environment – G77 bracket] is required for green economy, given recent trends such as population [growth dynamics – EU], urbanization, water pollution, rising demand for water and rising frequency of floods and water depletion due to climate change. – Japan; *EU merge with 67 sext; G77 delete*]

*68. We recognize the necessity of setting goals for wastewater management, including reducing water pollution from households, industrial and agricultural sources and promoting water efficiency, wastewater treatment and the use of wastewater as a resource, particularly in expanding urban areas.*

[68. We recognize [the [necessity of setting [objectives and – Israel] goals for / **the need for measures to make – New Zealand**] **[major water activities as well as for potable water consumption and – Israel]** wastewater management / **[more effective – New Zealand]**, including **[in – New Zealand]** reducing / **need to reduce –G77** water pollution from households, **[and industries, as well as promoting – Mexico]** industrial [, **mining – US]** and agricultural sources and promoting water efficiency, wastewater treatment and the use of **[treated – Mexico]** wastewater as a resource **[by best available technologies – Turkey]**, **[and the use of desalinated water where appropriate, - Israel]** [particularly in expanding urban areas / **through national policies supported by regional and international cooperation, including the dissemination of relevant technology. –G77; New Zealand delete; G77 retain**] **[and the use of desalinated water where appropriate,- Israel]** – *EU support substance on operational targets and actions and open to work on language*]

[68. bis We reiterate the importance of integrating water in development and sectoral policies, in particular food and energy related policies. We will strive to improve water efficiency, reduce water losses and ensure the sustainability of services, including through incentives **[and pricing for cost recovery – Japan delete]**, while at the same time making adequate provisions for vulnerable social groups. – Switzerland; EU support substance] *Check duplicate language in 67 quat*

[68. ter We acknowledge that the “Hashimoto Action Plan” and “Hashimoto Action Plan II” (2010-2012) have played important roles in the utilization of water resources, by setting goals such as improving access to water and sanitation, integrated water resource management, and disaster response. We encourage the United Nations Secretary-General’s Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB) to start considering new goals for priority areas for water resources management after 2013. –Japan; EU supports substance and willing to work on language; US, New Zealand, G77 delete]

[68. quat We acknowledge the necessity of acting on setting measures to reduce the **[polluting impact of agriculture on water sources – EU bracket]**, and to promote the efficient use and integral treatment of water and of nonpoint source pollutants. – Mexico; *New Zealand merge with 67; EU supports idea and willing to work on language; G77 delete*]

CST.68 We commit to adopt measures to increase water efficiency, reduce pollution, promote wastewater treatment, and encourage the use of treated wastewater as a resource and the use of desalinated water where appropriate. We reiterate the importance of integrating water in development and sectoral policies, in particular food and energy related policies. *(From 67, 67alt, 67 ter, 67quint, pre68, 68, 68bis)*

69. We renew our commitment made in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) regarding the development and implementation of integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans. We reaffirm our commitment to the 2005-2015 International Decade for Action “Water for Life”. We encourage cooperation initiatives for water resources management

17 April 2012, 11.00am

*in particular through capacity development, exchange of experiences, best practices and lessons learned, as well as sharing appropriate environmentally sound technologies and know-how.*

69. [We renew our commitment[s – Switzerland] made in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) regarding the development and implementation of integrated water resources management [in an integrated water basin approach – Switzerland] [and water efficiency plans [and recognize the importance of water science and information in the development and implementation of such plans –Australia] / . We encourage water development plans which integrate advanced technologies for reducing water scarcity. – Israel] [that promote water resource allocation among competing uses in a way that balances the satisfaction of basic human needs and the requirement of preserving ecosystems and their functions – Switzerland; EU - support substance, work on language in 69 alt]. [We reaffirm our commitment to the 2005-2015 International Decade for Action “Water for Life”. –Switzerland delete] – New Zealand delete] We [encourage cooperation initiatives - EU support substance, work on language in 69 alt] for [inclusive – US] [sustainable, integrated, and resource-efficient –Canada, New Zealand, EU] water resources management in particular through capacity development, exchange of experiences, best practices and lessons learned, [as well as [voluntary – US] sharing [of – US] appropriate environmentally sound technologies and know-how – New Zealand delete] [on mutually agreed terms and conditions – US, New Zealand / that take gender considerations into account. – Iceland; EU - support substance, work on language in 69 alt] [We also recognize the need for [transboundary cooperation on water and for making use of international conventions on water and their principles, - G77 bracket] welcoming the forthcoming global opening of the convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes. – Switzerland, Serbia; New Zealand delete]. – G77 delete paragraph]

*Note: G77 proposes to move para 69 as para Pre 67; EU combine with 69 alt*

[69. alt We recognize that an integrated approach to sustainably managing our valuable water resources is a cornerstone and prerequisite for [sustainable development and –RoK] green growth, and therefore agree to strengthening of the implementation of internationally agreed goals for water and sanitation and promote new commitments to reduce water pollution from households, industrial and agricultural sources, increase water efficiency and appropriate waste water treatment, promote the use of waste water as well as other non conventional water resources such as desalinization, as a resource. We reaffirm our commitment to the 2005-2015 International Decade for Action “Water for Life” [and recognize the need to continue our effort beyond 2015 – US delete]. We stress the importance of cooperation at national and transboundary levels for water resources management in particular through partnerships, the need for [enhancing – RoK] capacity development, exchange of experiences, best practices and lessons learned, as well as sharing appropriate environmentally sound [best available –RoK] technologies [on mutually agreed terms and conditions –US] and know-how. –EU, RoK]

[69. bis We recognize the importance of [large scale – EU delete] investments on the water sector such as drinking water and waste water treatment, irrigation and sewerage

17 April 2012, 11.00am

networks, hydro-energy, [dams and reservoirs. – EU delete] – Turkey; US, New Zealand delete]

[69. ter *withdrawn by Serbia*]

[69. quat We underline the importance of the sustainable use and management of water resources to increase and ensure agricultural productivity, and calls for further efforts to develop and strengthen irrigation facilities and water-saving technologies. – Israel]

CST.69 We underline the central role of IWRM for addressing water scarcity and improving water quality. We encourage the development and implementation of water efficiency plans at the basin level that promote water resource allocation among competing uses in a manner that balances the satisfaction of basic human needs, and the requirement of preserving ecosystems and their functions, and we recognize the importance of water science and information in the development and implementation of such plans. We also encourage inclusive cooperation at national, transboundary and international levels for water resource management in particular through capacity development, exchange of experiences, best practices and lessons learned, and we also welcome the use and sharing of appropriate environmentally sound technologies and know-how. We reaffirm the need for transboundary cooperation on water. In this regard we welcome the General Assembly Resolution A/RES/65/154 designating 2013, as the International Year of Water Cooperation. (*From 69, 69 alt*)

### [Energy]

#### Energy

[Pre 70. We note that development is not possible without energy and sustainable development is not possible without sustainable energy. – EU, Belarus, Norway, New Zealand, Kazakhstan; G77 delete]

[Pre70. bis We recognize the importance of access to sustainable energy services in order to [achieve the Millennium Development Goals, - US, Canada delete] save lives, improve health and ensure basic human needs and the importance of improving energy efficiency and [increasing the share of renewable energy / advancing clean energy technologies – Canada] in order to address climate change [and achieve the objective of limiting global climate change to an average increase of 2°C, compared to pre-industrial levels / with a view to reducing global greenhouse gas emissions so as to halt the increase in global average temperature below 2°C above pre-industrial levels – Japan]. – EU, Japan, Norway, Kazakhstan; New Zealand, G77, US delete]

[Pre 70. ter We underline the strong interdependence between energy, water and food security as well as the importance of sustainable energy for gender equality since women

17 April 2012, 11.00am

are often disproportionately adversely affected by the lack of access to sustainable energy, while at the same time women are instrumental in changing energy consumption patterns. – EU, Belarus, Norway, Iceland; US, New Zealand, G77 delete]

[Pre 70. quat We recognize the critical role that energy plays in the development process, as well as in poverty eradication and social inclusion both as a domestic necessity and a factor of production, and are concerned that about 1.4 billion people worldwide do not have access to [sustainable –New Zealand] energy services [and recognize the need to ensure access to [sustainable – EU] energy for all – US delete]. –G77, Norway, Iceland, Kazakhstan; *EU merge with pre 70 bis; New Zealand merge with pre 70*]

[Pre 70. quint We are concerned that millions of poor people are unable to afford to pay for modern energy services, even when those services are available, and emphasize the need to address the challenge of access to and affordability of modern energy services for all, in particular the poor; [and emphasize the need to take further action to mobilize the provision of adequate financial resources[, of sufficient quality and arriving in a timely manner, as well as the transfer of advanced technology to developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs, Africa and MICs for providing reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services – US, New Zealand delete] – Norway, Canada, EU delete as discussion belongs to Section V]. –G77, Belarus, Kazakhstan]

[Pre 70. sext We reaffirm support for the implementation of [national – Canada reserve] policies and strategies to combine, as appropriate, the increased use of new and renewable energy sources and low-emission technologies, the more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, [including cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources – EU bracket], as well as the promotion of access to modern, reliable, affordable and sustainable energy services and the enhancement of [national – Canada reserve] capacities to meet the growing energy demand, as appropriate [, supported by international cooperation in this field and by the promotion of the development [and dissemination of appropriate, affordable and sustainable energy technologies and the transfer of such technologies to developing countries. In striving to achieve this objective we acknowledge that the use of energy resources and the determination of an appropriate energy mix to serve the developmental needs of our people lies within the exclusive competence of national governments, based on individual national circumstances and developmental aspirations – EU bracket] –Canada, New Zealand delete]. –G77, Belarus, Kazakhstan; US delete, *EU open to work on this para*]

CST.pre 70 We recognize the importance of access to sustainable energy services in order to save lives, improve health and ensure basic human needs. We also recognize the importance of improving energy efficiency and increasing the share of renewable energy and clean energy technologies in order to address climate change. We recognize the critical role that energy plays in sustainable development, as well as in poverty eradication, social inclusion and for gender equality. We are concerned that millions of poor people are unable to afford to

17 April 2012, 11.00am

pay for modern energy services, even when those services are locally available, and emphasize the need to address the challenge of access to, and affordability of modern energy services for all. We reaffirm support for the promotion of access to modern, reliable, affordable and sustainable energy services and the enhancement of national capacities to meet the growing demand. (pre 70 through pre 70 sext)

70. We propose to build on the Sustainable Energy for All initiative launched by the Secretary-General, with the goals of providing universal access to a basic minimum level of modern energy services for both consumption and production uses by 2030; improving energy efficiency at all levels with a view to doubling the rate of improvement by 2030; and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030 through promoting the development and use of renewable energy sources and technologies in all countries. We call for provision of adequate financial resources, of sufficient quality and delivered in a timely manner, to developing countries for providing efficient and wider use of energy sources.

[70. [We [propose / **agree – EU, Iceland, RoK**] to build on the Sustainable Energy for All initiative [launched by the Secretary-General, with the / **and note the Secretary-General’s – US; EU delete**] goals [**by 2030 – EU**] of [providing / **ensuring – EU, Japan**] universal access to [a basic minimum level of – EU, US, Japan delete] [modern / **efficient, sustainable and affordable – Montenegro / sustainable renewable and affordable –Switzerland**] energy services [for [both consumption and production / **households – US; EU delete**] uses by 2030 – EU delete]; [improving / **at least doubling the global rate of improvement in –EU / as well as doubling the global rate of improvement in - US**] energy efficiency [at all levels with a view to [doubling / **tripling – Switzerland**] the [**global – Japan**] rate of improvement by 2030 – EU delete; [and [**at least – EU**] doubling the share of [**sustainable – Montenegro**] [renewable energy / **zero and low-carbon emission energy –Canada; EU delete**] in the global energy mix [by 2030 –EU delete] through promoting the development and use of [**environmentally sustainable – New Zealand; EU delete**] [renewable energy – Canada delete] [**zero and low-carbon – Canada; EU delete**] sources [**including hydropower [, geothermal –Iceland] – Turkey; EU delete**] and [and **deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency – EU**] technologies in all countries. – G77 delete] [We call for [provision of adequate / **recognize the importance of mobilizing domestic and international – Canada**] financial resources [, of sufficient quality and delivered in a timely manner, to developing [and middle income – Kazakhstan] countries, in particular middle-income countries – Belarus, Kazakhstan] for providing / **to encourage – Canada**] efficient and wider use of [**environmentally least-harmful –Montenegro; EU delete**] energy sources. – EU, Norway delete / **governments to create enabling environments that facilitate private sector investment in clean and efficient energy technologies. –US, Canada / to create enabling environments that facilitate private sector investment - EU**] [**To complement these initiatives, we commit to phase out over the medium term, inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption and undermine sustainable development, while mitigating adverse impacts on vulnerable groups; and to regular reporting of expenditures and actions taken to reduce subsidies; technical assistance underpinned by research and development; and the sharing of tools needed to achieve reform. –Switzerland, New Zealand, EU; check EU 70 ter for identical**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

*language and questions placement; US delete*] [Sustainable energy and energy efficiency are key pathways towards the green economy, increased employment and a sustainable future. It is vital for the future of sustainable growth that the evolution of renewable and efficient energy is accelerated. –Iceland, EU] – G77 delete paragraph]

[70. alt        In response to our proclamation of 2012 as the Year of Sustainable Energy for All, we commit to eradicate energy-poverty by 2030 as part of our engagement for sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; we also recognize that providing universal access to modern, affordable and sustainable energy services, will require our commitment to universally enhance energy efficiency at all levels with a view to doubling the rate of improvement by 2030; and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030 through promoting the development and use of renewable energy sources and technologies in all countries.- Mexico; EU supports reference to the year; Canada, G77 delete]

[70. bis.        We call on the Secretary General of the United Nations to decide a follow up mechanism to the Sustainable Energy for All initiative within the existing UN Framework to ensure accountability of commitments made under the initiative. –EU, RoK; G77 delete]

[70. ter        We commit to complementing these initiatives to call for the rationalization and phasing out of [inefficient – Canada, Australia] fossil fuels subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption and are incompatible with sustainable development, [complemented with measures to protect poor and vulnerable groups; [and to regular reporting of expenditures and actions taken to reduce subsidies; - US delete] – Canada delete] technical assistance underpinned by research and development; and the sharing of tools needed to achieve reform. – EU, RoK; *check similar language in paragraph 70 from Switzerland and New Zealand; G77 delete*]

[70. quat.      We welcome the development of partnerships with the private sector to create enabling environments for business and spur investment in sustainable energy development together with awareness programmes in educational institutions. – EU, RoK, Canada; G77 delete]

[70. quint      We recognize that development assistance alone will be inadequate to meet the challenge of providing access to sustainable energy services to the 1.3 billion people who lack electricity or the 2.7 billion people who rely on traditional fuels such as fuelwood, charcoal, animal waste, and coal for cooking and heating. – EU, RoK, Canada; G77 delete]

[70. sext        [Consistent with international obligations, –Canada] We encourage States and relevant stakeholders to reduce trade and investment barriers against energy efficient products, to conduct joint international research and capacity development to promote government-private sector cooperation and the supply of efficient and low-carbon energy [, and to provide adequate incentives for the construction, industry and transportation sectors – Canada delete]. –Japan; G77 delete]

17 April 2012, 11.00am

[70 sept To achieve these mutually complementary objectives, we underscore the role that member states have in enhancing national strategies for electrification; sharing and adopting best practices and policies for energy efficiency, for energy sensitive urban and rural planning and for the use of the regulatory frameworks to promote market conditions in which clean and renewable energy is affordable and price-competitive; [[and further recognize the need to provide increased financial resources – EU bracket] through international cooperation in particular to least developed countries for supporting the development of institutional frameworks, and for leveraging investments and in mitigating risks – US, Canada delete]. – Mexico; G77 delete]

[70. oct Further, to enhance the use of renewable energy resources we strongly encourage the financial institutions to develop a special risk mitigation mechanism to finance renewable energy explorations. –Iceland; G77 delete]

CST 70. We agree to build on the Sustainable Energy for All initiative and note the goal of ensuring universal access to modern energy services by 2030; doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030; and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030. We recognize the importance of the mobilization and timely delivery of domestic and international financial resources to achieve these results. We urge governments to create enabling environments that facilitate private sector investment in relevant and needed clean energy technologies. We call on the Secretary General of the United Nations to create a follow up mechanism to the Sustainable Energy for All initiative within an appropriate framework to ensure accountability of commitments. We encourage States and relevant stakeholders to conduct joint international research and capacity development, to promote government-private sector cooperation and to enhance the supply and affordability of sustainable energy. (70 through 70 oct)

CST. 70 bis We support reform that would lead to the gradual elimination of fossil fuel subsidies, and would accelerate movement towards renewable, and less polluting, sources of energy. The reduction of subsidies must be accomplished in a manner that protects the poor, and eases the transition for affected vulnerable groups. (Merge paras 70; 70 ter; 70 sext; 104. tredec(correct price signals – EU), 126, 126 alt2; co-chairs suggest moving this para on fossil fuel subsidies to Energy section after para 70 oct.)

71. We agree that each country should work for low-carbon development. We encourage more widespread use of energy planning tools to provide a robust framework for donors and partners to coordinate their development cooperation efforts.

71. We [agree that each country should [develop and implement national energy policies and – Norway] [work for / undertake action towards –EU / encourage – New Zealand / sustainable – EU] low-[carbon / emission – Norway] [environmentally sustainable [economic growth – RoK] – New Zealand, EU] development / support low-emission development strategies as indispensable to sustainable development – US / support low-carbon growth strategies as indispensable to sustainable development –RoK] [and see the necessity of developing a global energy-ecological strategy and – Kazakhstan, Belarus, RoK, Tadjikistan, Russian Federation; EU bracket / and build on the Secretary General’s initiative in response to the Year of Sustainable Energy for All –Mexico, RoK]. [We call for provision of adequate finance from a variety of sources delivered in a timely manner. ODA can play an important role with regard to the energy sector, i.a. leveraging public and private sector investments and in mitigating risks. – Norway] [[. We – Kazakhstan delete] [decide to – Mexico] encourage more widespread use of energy planning tools to – Norway delete / the development of energy strategies that are conducive to the development of sustainable energy systems and their implementation through adequate clear legal, economic and regulatory frameworks at national and regional level. This will – EU] [provide / need – Norway] a robust framework for donors [and partners to coordinate their development cooperation [and investment - EU] efforts / multilateral financial institutions, climate finance and a predictable enabling environment with strong incentives for large-scale commercial investments to realize the goals of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative – Norway] [To this end we commit to supporting sustainable energy, including through national efforts for electrification and dissemination of clean cooking and heating solutions and international efforts to accelerate the deployment of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies, including by collaborative action to share and adopt best practices and policies [and to develop and harmonize minimum standards and labels. – US delete] [We recognize furthermore the great value of Information and Communication technologies as factors to achieve significant energy savings. – EU] [as well as marine renewable energies, such as offshore windpower, solar wave and tidal energies – Monaco] [in the field of energy efficiency and renewable energy sources – Republic of Moldova] [In this regard, we also encourage member States to adopt energy efficiency programs such as MEPS (Minimum Energy Performance Standard), and to increase the use of new and renewable energy and smart grid. – ROK] [through the establishment of a global platform/partnership for sustainable energy for all –Mexico, RoK] [We recognize that each State has a right to determine its national energy policy in accordance with its national requirements and taking into account its relevant international obligations. We also recognize that diverse portfolios of energy sources are needed to ensure access to sustainable energy and electricity resources in all regions of the world. – Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation]

[71 alt. 1 We recognize the importance of Government incentives in favour of energy efficiency and the diversification of the energy matrix and R&D, in developing countries, including joint research and technology development to support innovative bottom-up solutions for the development, operation and maintenance of new energy systems, supported by public sectors as an effective way of addressing both domestic energy resource issues and the global challenge of climate change. We call for the support of developed countries in this regard. –G77; US, Norway, New Zealand delete]

**[71. alt 2 We agree that each country should work for low-carbon development through the promotion of energy-efficiency, renewable energy and clean energy. We encourage both developed and developing countries to establish low-carbon growth strategies and to further cooperate to achieve global low-carbon growth by fully mobilizing technologies, markets and finance through public-private cooperation. – Japan, Canada, Australia; US, New Zealand delete]**

CST 71. We agree that each country should implement national energy policies, and support low-emission development strategies as indispensable to sustainable development. ODA can play an important role with regard to the energy sector by leveraging public and private sector investments and in mitigating risks. We commit to supporting sustainable energy through national efforts on electrification and dissemination of sustainable cooking and heating solutions, including by collaborative action to share and adopt best practices and policies. We recognize that each State has a right to determine its national energy policy in accordance with its national requirements, while taking into account its relevant international obligations. We recognize the importance of Government incentives in promoting energy efficiency, and the diversification of the energy matrix. We note that the development, operation and maintenance of new efficient energy systems, including through local innovation, is an effective way of addressing both domestic energy resource issues and the global challenge of climate change. We recognize that sustainable low emissions development can contribute to economic development and carries important co-benefits such as increased energy security, reduced mortality and improved health. We encourage the establishment of low-carbon growth strategies and strengthened public-private and international cooperation to achieve global low-carbon growth by fully mobilizing technologies, markets and finance. (71 through 71 alt2, and 63ter)

CST Sustainable tourism

CST 71. pre bis We emphasize that tourism can make a significant contribution when it is closely integrated to the three dimensions of sustainable development.. We recognize the importance of and support sustainable tourism activities which conserve the environment, promote environmental awareness, respect biodiversity and cultural diversity, and improve the welfare of local communities by supporting their local economies and the human and natural environment as a whole.

**[71. bis** We encourage measures to promote sustainable tourism, which has a positive impact on sustainable development and on the integration of its three dimensions, taking into account that tourism has been identified as a powerful engine for poverty reduction and development, stimulating jobs and trade for all developing and developed countries and accounts for 5% of the world's GDP. [In this regard, we emphasize the need to fully comply with ODA and other agreed commitments in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication in order to achieve the Internationally Agreed Development Goals, including the MDGs, - EU move to section V] and to implement sustainable tourism. – New Zealand delete] –G77; US delete] (*Merged with 71sext and 71sept and streamlined*)

*CST 71. bis We acknowledge the benefits deriving from well designed and marketed sustainable tourism approaches for long-term sustainable growth, poverty reduction and development, livelihoods of local communities, improved infrastructure, the creation of decent jobs, trade opportunities and a high valuation of environment, climate change, biodiversity and ecosystem related services.*

**[71. ter** We renew our call for enhanced support to sustainable tourism activities and capacity building in developing countries in order to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. –G77, EU; US delete]

**[71. quat** We encourage Member States to promote investment in sustainable tourism, including eco-tourism, in accordance with their national legislation, which may include creating small- and medium-sized enterprises and facilitating access to finance, including through microcredit initiatives for the poor, local and indigenous [peoples' – Mexico] communities in areas with high ecotourism potential, including rural [and coastal – Monaco] areas. In this regard we underline the importance of establishing, [at the national level and – Canada delete] in accordance with national priorities and legislation, appropriate guidelines and regulations for promoting and supporting sustainable tourism, including eco-tourism and cultural tourism. –G77, Monaco; EU - supportive in principle, revert on language; US delete]

*CST 71. quat We encourage Member States to promote investment in sustainable tourism, underlining the importance of establishing appropriate guidelines and regulations for promoting and supporting sustainable tourism in accordance with national priorities and legislation.*

*CST 71. pre quint We renew our call for enhanced support to sustainable tourism activities and relevant capacity building in developing countries in order to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.*

**[71. quint** We recognize the importance of sustainable tourism activities which conserve the environment, respects cultural diversity and improve the welfare of the local people.

17 April 2012, 11.00am

We support [ecotourism / sustainable tourism – EU] activities which respect wildlife, flora, and natural and cultural habitats, promote environmental awareness, and which support the local economy of communities and the human and natural environment as a whole. – G77, US, Canada, New Zealand, EU] *Moved to chapeau of subsection as CST 71 pre bis*

[71. sext We emphasize that tourism as one of the largest global productive as well as services' sectors with consistent growth trends can make a significant contribution [as a driver of green economies and sustainable production and consumption patterns – G77 delete]. We recognize the benefits deriving from sustainably designed and marketed touristic approaches for long-term sustainable growth and poverty reduction, livelihood of local communities, improved infrastructure, the creation of decent jobs and a high valuation of environment, climate, biodiversity and ecosystem services. We urge the members to pledge stronger commitment to the recommendations of the UN WTO Global Code of Ethics, to the Global Partnership on Sustainable Tourism (GPST) and the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development within the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD). – EU moved from 89 sext; US delete] *(Merged with 71bis and 71sept to create CST 71bis)*

[71. sept We support sustainable tourism and recognise its cross-sectoral nature with positive impacts on the three dimensions of sustainable development and close linkages to other sectors. We recognize that tourism is a powerful engine for poverty reduction and development for most LDCs and SIDS as well as stimulating decent jobs and trade opportunities for developing and developed countries. [We also recognize that sustainable tourism has a strong potential to contribute to the transition towards a green economy - G77 delete] – ROK moved from 104 quindec; US delete]

*Note: G77 will propose language to merge 71 sext and sept.*

*(Merged with 71bis and 71sext to create CST 71bis)*

[Sustainable transportation –G77; EU to merge with 89 quint, 72 non, 72 setendec; US propose mention in Cities section; G77 retain]

*CST Sustainable transportation*

[71. oct We recognize that the transport sector and mobility in general have an essential and positive role to play in sustainable development. We support the development of sustainable, energy efficient multi-modal public mass transportation systems, including public mass transportation systems and better transportation systems in rural areas[, with technical and financial assistance for developing countries – EU move to section V]. We also recognize that [the interests and concerns – EU bracket] of landlocked and transit developing countries be taken fully into account while establishing transit transport systems [as established in the Almaty Programme of Action.- US bracket move to Compendium] –G77, Kazakhstan]

[71. non We note that sustainable transport is a central component of sustainable development and inclusive economic growth, considering also that transport and infrastructure contribute to global cohesion. Addressing the growing transport challenges is [increasingly urgent – G77 clarify]. Access to mobility is essential to achieve the MDGs. Sustainable transport and infrastructure could also promote an energy-efficient use of natural resources as well as fostering a cleaner and greener economy. However, the growing use of motorized transport can have negative impacts on environment and human health. Appropriate and effective policies and measures can facilitate and enhance safe, efficient, secure, affordable and environmentally sustainable transport and mobility for poverty eradication. – EU moved from 89 quint; G77 delete]

[72. non We recognize the important key role of transportation in achieving sustainable development. In particular, we acknowledge the critical importance of universal access and a sustainable approach to safe, clean, and affordable transportation to enable and improve the resiliency of cities, energy systems, mobility networks, equity, and economic growth. – US; EU, Canada, New Zealand, RoK move to Sustainable Transport; use in sustainable transport para – G77 ]

[72. septendec We commit ourselves to promote secure, efficient and sustainable transport systems, through the strengthening of [national –Canada delete] legal frameworks, the definition of public policies and strategies, to contribute and guarantee balanced social development, greenhouse gas emissions reduction as a result of ground, maritime and air transportation, through clean transport which enhances the coverage and access of regional services, achieving the integration of economies and respecting the environment. – Mexico; EU, US move to Sustainable Transport; G77 - delete]

CST 71. oct We note that transportation and mobility are central to sustainable development. We recognize the critical importance of universal access and a sustainable approach to safe, clean, and affordable transportation to enable and improve resiliency of cities, productivity of rural areas, health, social equity, and economic growth. (*streamlined 72.non*)

CST. 71 non Sustainable transportation contributes to pollution emissions reductions, and enhances the coverage and access of regional services, achieving the better integration of the economy while respecting the environment. Accordingly, we support the development of sustainable transport systems, including energy efficient multi-modal public mass transportation systems as well as improved transportation systems in rural areas. (*merged 71 oct, 71 non and 72 septendec to form CST.71.bis*)

[Harmony with nature –G77; EU, US consolidate placement; G77 retain placement]

[71. dec We recognize that [the most – US delete] important challenges for sustainable development are to eradicate poverty, [achieve the right to development – US delete] while promoting a life in harmony with nature, and taking into account the need for a more holistic approach towards sustainable development. We reaffirm the need to promote integrated sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems that ensures economic growth while allowing ecosystem restoration, regeneration and adaptation to the new and emerging challenges. –G77]

[71. undec We recognize the need to integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development, and in this regard we encourage that economic investment integrates social and environmental responsibility. –G77]

*CST retain the subsection as is.*

### **[Cities]**

[[Cities [and metropolitan regions – EU] / Human Settlement, Sustainable Cities, [Rural Development – EU delete] and Housing –G77] / Sustainable Urban Areas – New Zealand]

*CST Sustainable Cities*

[Pre 72. We recognize the need for an integrated approach for urban renewal and human settlements that provides adequate resources for affordable housing and housing-related infrastructure and prioritizes slum prevention and slum upgrading. [We encourage the United Nations System to support developing countries in this regard –EU, US, New Zealand delete]. -G77; EU to merge with 72 sept; Canada delete]

[Pre 72. bis We commit to improve the quality of human settlements and the living and working conditions of both urban and rural dwellers in the context of poverty eradication, so that all people have access to basic services and housing. –G77]

[Pre 72. ter [We note that a majority of the world's population now live in urban areas. – New Zealand merge with 72 bis; G77 delete] We are convinced that building sustainable cities for the future which continuously create economic, social and environmental values through building [low-carbon cities / sustainable cities –US / low emissions cities –US] and [providing adequate service for population structure –Canada delete] should be a priority in our efforts to move towards green economy. – Japan, US, Kazakhstan, EU; G77 delete]

*CST pre 72. We recognize the need for an integrated approach to urban development and human settlements that provides adequate resources for affordable housing and infrastructure, and prioritizes slum prevention and slum upgrading. We commit to improve the quality of human settlements, and the living and working conditions of both urban and rural dwellers in the*

17 April 2012, 11.00am

context of poverty eradication, so that all people have access to basic services and housing. (pre 72., pre 72. bis)

72. We commit to promote an integrated and holistic approach to planning and building sustainable cities through support to local authorities, efficient transportation and communication networks, greener buildings and an efficient human settlements and service delivery system, improved air and water quality, reduced waste, improved disaster preparedness and response and increased climate resilience.

72. [We commit to [promote/promoting – EU] / **we recognize the importance of –G77**] an integrated [and / **gender-sensitive, - US**] holistic approach to planning [, **designing – Mexico**] and building sustainable [and more compact – EU] [**compact – Israel**] [cities / urban areas – New Zealand / environmentally sustainable, socially responsible and economically productive cities - Mexico] [and urban settlements –G77] [based on the analysis of population trends and projections, including – US] [in particular - Mexico] through [national urban development policies that - Mexico] support [to –Mexico delete] [and empowerment of – US] local authorities, [acknowledging their role in decision-making and policy-shaping. We are also committed to promoting resource –EU] [, proper land use, - Japan] [for development, operation, maintenance and renewal of socially inclusive housing, – Israel] [.We recognize that place based policies support – US] efficient [and sustainable – EU] transportation and communication networks, [in accordance with national capacities – G77] [skilled workforce – US / smart grid systems, renewable energy – Japan, RoK] [greener / sustainable –G77 / more sustainable – Montenegro] buildings [urban green spaces –G77] [, sustainable infrastructure –EU] [and an – EU delete] [efficient human settlements [and the delivery of sustainable energy services, safe water and proper sustainable sanitation services – EU] and service delivery system, – G77 delete] [[rational – New Zealand delete] use of land – Montenegro] [conservation of land, urban nature, biodiversity and other natural resources, - Israel] improved air [and water – EU delete] quality, [protection of urban green spaces – US][less soil sealing – EU] [maintaining resilient ecosystem services, – New Zealand] [reduced [generation and sustainable management of – EU] [pollution and – Israel] waste [by promoting the 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle) – Japan], improved disaster [preparedness / risk reduction and resilience –G77 / risk reduction – US] [and/resilience and safety in buildings, – Turkey] response and increased [climate – Japan delete] resilience [are important components of sustainable urban development, human health and the wellbeing of urban populations and environments. – US] [and that disaster and climate risks are fully considered in urban planning and implementation –Australia, New Zealand, RoK] [and protection of cultures and traditions –Turkey; EU delete] [and sustainable and eco-friendly tourism. Additional attention should be put on analysis of poverty in cities and suburbs and creation of right measures to diminish further development of gaps between suburbs in the cities and the city centers. - Serbia]

CST pre 72 bis We are convinced that building sustainable cities of increasing economic, social and environmental value with low-carbon economies should be a priority effort. (merged Pre 72., Pre 72. bis and Pre 72. ter)

CST 72. We commit to promote an integrated approach to planning and building sustainable cities and urban settlements, including support and empowerment of local authorities. Prioritizing sustainable urbanization can help to ensure coherence among sectoral policies. We are also committed to sustainable development policies that support inclusive housing, transport, energy, safe water and sanitation and healthy air quality. We support sustainable buildings and green urban spaces. We commit to sustainable management of waste via the 3Rs (reduce, reuse and recycle). Disaster risk reduction, resilience and climate risks should be fully considered in urban planning. Cities should coordinate balanced development with rural regions. *(merged 72. , 72. ter, 72. quat, 72. sedec and 9. quint)*

**[72. bis We take note of the Shanghai Manual for Better Cities: A Guide for Sustainable Urban Development of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, which could provide useful policy and case guidance for building sustainable cities. –G77; US, Canada, New Zealand delete] *(move to Compendium)***

**[72. ter We encourage governments to develop [national –Canada delete] urban and rural development policies that will support local authorities and integrate efforts across ministries to address the challenges related to urbanization and support urban planning of sustainable cities, including through social policies that promote inclusiveness and [adequate standards of living for all –US delete], so that they can live to the fullest. Cities should pursue inclusive and balanced growth and coordinate balanced development with rural regions. [For developing countries to develop sustainable cities, we call upon the UN system, the international financial institutions and international community to enable developing countries to have the technical and financial resources that they require and to support the investments in developing countries upon their requests –US, Canada, New Zealand delete; EU to move to section V.C]. –G77, EU] *(merged with CST.72)***

**[72. quat Cities should strengthen scientific research and technological innovation in order to improve the quality of people’s lives, create new jobs, and prevent and mitigate urban and natural disasters. –G77, Kazakhstan] *(merged with CST.72)***

**[72. quint We encourage developed countries to provide resources, technology transfer and capacity building to allow all countries in particular developing countries to promulgate economically viable policies to improve resources conservation and efficiency in order to achieve sustainable cities. –G77; EU, US, Canada, New Zealand delete] *(merged with CST.72.bis, CST.72.ter, CST.72.quat and CST.72.quint)***

**[72. sext We recall the decision to convene in 2016 a third UN Conference on housing and sustainable urban development (HABITAT III) to reinvigorate the global commitment to sustainable urbanization that should focus on the implementation of a “New Urban**

Agenda". It should build on the Habitat Agenda, Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the relevant IADGs, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, the JPOI and other major UN conferences and summits. –G77; US, Canada, New Zealand delete; EU revert]

[72. sept In view of the challenges in promoting and achieving sustainable cities and urban settlements, we emphasize the need to strengthen related institutions involved in the habitat and human settlement agenda, particularly UN-HABITAT. –G77; EU, US, Canada delete; New Zealand move to section IV] (*merged with CST.72.quat*)

[72. oct We underline the need to increase the number of metropolitan regions, cities and towns adopting and implementing policies and strategies for sustainable and effective urban planning and urban design in order to respond to expected population growth in the next few decades. We note that sustainable development planning requires full use of data on demographic trends and population dynamics, including population growth, density, migration, urbanization and ageing. –EU, Japan, Kazakhstan; RoK merge; G77 – delete] (*merged with CST.72.bis, CST.72.ter, CST.72.quat and CST.72.quint*)

[72. non We recognize the important key role of transportation in achieving sustainable development. In particular, we acknowledge the critical importance of universal access and a sustainable approach to safe, clean, and affordable transportation to enable and improve the resiliency of cities, energy systems, mobility networks, equity, and economic growth. – US; EU, Canada, New Zealand, RoK move to Sustainable Transport; use in sustainable transport para – G77 ](*merged with CST.71*)

[72. dec We recognize that the involvement of multiple stakeholders is essential for designing cities that are desirable from the viewpoint of citizens. We also recognize that cooperation among local authorities plays an important role in promoting sustainable cities. – Japan; G77 - delete] (*merged with CST.72.bis, CST.72.ter, CST.72.quat and CST.72.quint*)

[72. undec We agree to establish a platform to promote sustainable cities for the future with active involvement of the relevant UN entities such as United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) and United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD). – Japan; US delete; New Zealand, EU reserve; G77 delete] ] (*merged with CST.72.bis, CST.72.ter, CST.72.quat and CST.72.quint*)

[72. duodec In order to achieve reduction of carbon emissions within a city boundary, we encourage municipal governments to set a vision for greener buildings from the very beginning of a city planning and to adopt energy efficiency programmes in building managements for the goal of low carbon emission cities – ROK, Kazakhstan; G77 delete] ] (*merged with CST.72.bis, CST.72.ter, CST.72.quat and CST.72.quint*)

17 April 2012, 11.00am

[72. tredec We note that sustainable urban planning requires full use of information and data on demographic trends and population dynamics including population growth and density, migration, ageing, and urban regeneration and transformation are efficient means for sustainable urban development. – Turkey, Japan; US streamline; G77 delete] ] (merged with CST.72.bis, CST.72.ter, CST.72.quat and CST.72.quint)

[72. quattuordec We recognize that sustainable urbanization can provide a key to unify forces to integrate the three pillars of sustainable development: economic, environmental and social. In this regard, we stress the urgent need to strengthen cooperation mechanisms, partnership arrangements and other implementation tools for sustainable urbanization. – Mexico, Japan; US streamline; G77 delete] ] (merged with CST.72.bis, CST.72.ter, CST.72.quat and CST.72.quint)

[72. quindec Prioritizing sustainable urbanization can also help to ensure coherence among sectoral policies such as energy, water, sustainable consumption and production, biodiversity, waste management, natural disaster preparedness and climate change adaptation – Mexico; US streamline; G77 delete] ] (merged with CST.72.bis, CST.72.ter, CST.72.quat and CST.72.quint)

[72. sedec We agree that each country should integrate the planning of construction for sustainable urban areas within a land use planning framework, assessing in their policies the projected requirements for land use in the context of population growth and sustainability. – Mexico, Japan; G77 delete] (merged with CST.72)

[72. septendec We commit ourselves to promote secure, efficient and sustainable transport systems, through the strengthening of [national –Canada delete] legal frameworks, the definition of public policies and strategies, to contribute and guarantee balanced social development, greenhouse gas emissions reduction as a result of ground, maritime and air transportation, through clean transport which enhances the coverage and access of regional services, achieving the integration of economies and respecting the environment. – Mexico; EU, US move to Sustainable Transport; G77 - delete] (merged with CST.71.bis)

*Israel withdrew 72 duodeviginti and 72 undeviginti)*

*(The remaining paragraphs 72 quint, 72 oct, 72 dec, 72 undec, 72 duodec, 72 tredec, 72 quattuordec, and 72 quindec were merged to produce CST 72.bis, CST 72.ter, CST 72. quat below)*

CST 72.bis We underline the need for increasing the number of metropolitan regions, cities and towns, implementing policies for sustainable urban planning and design in order to respond to expected population growth in the next few decades. We encourage

17 April 2012, 11.00am

municipal governments to set a vision for sustainable buildings from the initiation of city planning, and to adopt energy efficiency programmes in building management for the goal of low carbon emission cities.

CST 72.ter We note that sustainable urban planning requires full use of information and data on demographic trends and population dynamics. We also recognize that the involvement of multiple stakeholders is essential for designing cities that are desirable from the viewpoint of citizens.

CST 72.quat We stress the need to strengthen cooperation mechanisms or platforms, partnership arrangements and other implementation tools for sustainable urbanization with active involvement of the relevant UN entities including UN-HABITAT. We welcome provision of resources, technology transfer and capacity building to improve resource conservation and efficiency and integrated planning capacities in order to achieve sustainable cities.

CST Health [and population]

**[72. viginti We reaffirm that health and development are intimately interconnected. [We therefore recognize that health is an important element for the promotion of sustainable development – Mexico]. We also reiterate that the goals of sustainable development can only be achieved in the absence of a high prevalence of debilitating communicable and non-communicable diseases, while obtaining sustainable health gains for the whole population requires poverty eradication. –G77; Mexico] (Merged into CST 72. viginti)**

CST.72.viginti We recognize that health is a precondition, outcome and indicator of all three pillars of sustainable development. We reiterate that the goals of sustainable development can only be achieved in the absence of a high prevalence of debilitating communicable and non-communicable diseases. We are convinced that action on the social determinants of health, for both groups in vulnerable situation and the entire population, is essential to create inclusive, equitable, economically productive and healthy societies. We call for the realization of the international commitment to supporting national efforts in strengthening health systems. (From 72. viginti, 72 viginti (et) unus, 72 viginti (et) octo, 97 oct, 97 non, 101 sept )

**[72. viginti (et) unus We recognize that health inequities arise from the societal conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age, referred to as social determinants of health. We are convinced that action on these determinants, for both groups in vulnerable situation and the entire population, is essential to create inclusive, equitable, economically**

productive and healthy societies. In this regard positioning human health and wellbeing as one of the key features of what constitutes a successful, inclusive and fair society in the 21<sup>st</sup> century is consistent with our commitment to human rights at national and international levels. –G77; EU merge with 101 sept] (*Merged into CST 72.*)

[72. viginti (et) duo We recognize the importance of universal coverage in national health systems especially in primary health care and undertake to strengthen health systems and to [promote universal access to health system –EU to revert], as well as to accelerate multi-sectoral action, especially through preventive programmes, promotion and rehabilitation services, and [establishing sustainable financing systems – EU bracket] which prevent impoverishment and provide incentives for greater efficiency in health care providers as well as to promote changes in behaviors of population toward healthier lifestyle, in order to urgently address the primary health needs of the world's population. –G77, Mexico; Switzerland delete] (*Merged into CST.72. viginti (et) unus*)

*CST.72.viginti (et) unus. We recognize that universal health coverage is a fundamental instrument in enhancing health, social cohesion and sustainable human and economic development. We pledge to strengthen health systems towards the provision of equitable universal coverage. We call for the involvement of all relevant actors for coordinated multi-sectoral action to address urgently the health needs of the world's population. (from 72.viginti (et) duo, 97 non and 14 quint).*

[72. viginti (et) tre We acknowledge that the global burden and threat of NCDs constitute one of the major challenges for development in the twenty-first century which undermines social and economic development throughout the world, and threatens the achievement of internationally agreed development goals. In this regard, we commit to promote, establish or support and strengthen, by 2013, as appropriate multi-sectoral national policies and plans for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases and associated risk factors, including alcohol, tobacco, unhealthy diets and lack of physical activity, and to integrate these into the implementation of sustainable development policies, plans and projects. –G77; EU merge with 101 oct; Switzerland delete] ]

*(Addressed in CST. 72. viginti (et) tre)*

[72. viginti (et) quat We also recognize that other external factors contribute to the rising incidence and prevalence of NCDs and those factors should be adequately addressed. –G77; Switzerland delete] (*Addressed in CST. 72. viginti (et) tre*)

[72. viginti (et) quinque We commit to provide universal affordable access to prevention, treatment, care and support related to NCDs, especially cancer, cardiovascular diseases, chronic pulmonary diseases and diabetes. –G77; Switzerland delete]

17 April 2012, 11.00am

*(Addressed in 72.viginti (et) tre. Reference to universal care addressed in CST.72.viginti (et) unus).*

**[72. viginti (et) sext We urge on all stakeholders in the health sector to turn pledges and commitments into actual disbursements especially in relation to the fight against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria and Non Communicable Diseases, including cancer. – G77;] (Addressed in CST. 72. viginti )**

**[72. viginti (et) septem We emphasize that HIV and AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, influenza and neglected tropical disease are a serious concern for global health and in this regard we recommit to provide universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support related to those and other communicable diseases. -G77; Switzerland, EU delete] (Merged into CST. 72. viginti (et) tre)**

*CST. 72. viginti (et) duo. We emphasize that HIV and AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, influenza and neglected tropical diseases remain serious global concerns, and we commit to provide universal access for the prevention and treatment of these diseases. (From 72. viginti (et) septem and 72. triginta)*

*CST. 72. viginti (et) tre. We acknowledge that the global burden and threat of non-communicable diseases constitutes one of the major challenges for development in the twenty-first century. We commit to establish or strengthen multi-sectoral national policies for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, with integration into the implementation of sustainable development. (From 72. viginti (et) tre, 72. viginti (et) quat, 101. oct, 72. viginti (et) novem)*

**[72. viginti (et) octo We call for the realization of the international commitment to supporting national efforts in strengthening health systems that deliver equitable health outcomes as a basis for a comprehensive approach that includes health financing, the training and retention of the health workforce, procurement and distribution of medicines and vaccines, infrastructure, information systems and service delivery; -G77; EU, Switzerland delete] (Addressed in CST.72. viginti)**

**[72. viginti (et) novem We recognize the primary role and responsibility of Governments in responding to the challenge of non-communicable diseases and the essential need for the efforts and engagement of all sectors of society to generate effective responses for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases. –G77; Switzerland delete] (Addressed in CST. 72. viginti (et) tre)**

**[72. triginta We commit ourselves to redoubling our efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality and improve the health of women and children, including through strengthened**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**national health systems, efforts to combat HIV/AIDS, improved nutrition, and access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, making use of enhanced global partnerships. We stress that accelerating progress on the Millennium Development Goals related to health is essential for making headway also with the other Goals. –G77; EU redundant with MDGs, para 44] (Merged into CST. 72. viginti (et) duo and with CST. 72. viginti (et) non)**

**[72. triginta (et) uno We reiterate that, according to national priorities, give greater priority to surveillance, early detection, screening, diagnosis and treatment of non-communicable diseases and prevention and control, and to improving the accessibility to the safe, affordable, effective and quality medicines and technologies to diagnose and to treat them; provide sustainable access to medicines and technologies, including through the development and use of evidence-based guidelines for the treatment of non-communicable diseases, and efficient procurement and distribution of medicines in countries; and strengthen viable financing options and promote the use of affordable medicines, including generics, as well as improved access to preventive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative services, particularly at the community level. –G77; Switzerland delete; EU redundant with NCD declaration para 43 1] (Not included in CST; duplicative of para 45 1 (not 43, as EU stated) of Declaration of Non-communicable Diseases)**

**[97 oct We recognize that health is a precondition, outcome and indicator of all three dimensions of sustainable development. Greening the economy leads to a reduction of air, water and chemical pollution and is a prerequisite for mitigation of and adaptation to climate change which leads to positive effects on health. [We are therefore committed to support and strengthen the leading role of the World Health Organization as the directing and coordinating authority on global health. –Holy See delete; G77 – retain;] – Switzerland] (Addressed in CST 72. viginti)**

**[97 non We urge member states to maintain and develop effective public health policies which address the social, economic, environmental and behavioral determinants of health with a particular focus on reducing health inequities. We recognize that good health is dependent on the involvement of and dialogue with other sectors and actors, as their performance has significant health impacts. We call for further collaboration in coordinated and intersectoral policy actions at the national and international level. We further acknowledge that the global burden and threat of non-communicable diseases constitute one of the major challenges for development in the twenty first century. We pledge to strengthen health systems towards the provision of equitable universal coverage. This is fundamental to avoid families falling into poverty and to have a productive workforce.- Switzerland; G77 - delete]**

*(Addressing determinants of health merged into CST.72. viginti; universal coverage addressed in CST.72. viginti (et) unus; burden of non-communicable diseases merged into CST.72. viginti (et) tre)*

17 April 2012, 11.00am

[97 dec We reaffirm the commitment to the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals, in particular Goals 4, 5 and 6 and we are committed to ensuring universal access to quality and affordable family planning and other sexual and reproductive rights and health services.- Switzerland; Holy See, G77 delete] (*covered in CST 72. viginti (et) sext*)

[101. sept We recognize that health is a precondition, outcome and indicator of all three dimensions of sustainable development. Water, energy and food security are fundamental to human health and should be available for all people. A green economy that reduces environmental degradation including air, water and chemical pollution as well as mitigation of and adaptation to climate change is a prerequisite for health, which can prevent up to one quarter of the global burden of disease. Health is also heavily influenced by the societal determinants of health as described in the Rio Political Declaration of Social Determinants of Health 2011. – EU; G77 – delete] (*Addressed in CST 72. viginti*)

[101. oct We further acknowledge that the global burden and threat of non-communicable diseases constitute one of the major challenges for development in the twenty-first century as addressed by the Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable diseases. Reducing environmental risks to health is a key component in the fight against the growing burden of non-communicable diseases, reducing the health impact of natural disasters, and also to reducing the burden from infectious diseases of poverty such as childhood pneumonia, nearly half of which is attributable to household air pollution. Strengthening health systems towards universal coverage will be essential to enable countries to deal with non-communicable diseases and is fundamental to avoid families falling into poverty and to have a productive workforce. – EU;] (*Addressed in CST. 72. viginti (et) unus., CST. 72. viginti (et) tre*)

[101. non Health indicators are central to measuring progress and achievements of sustainable development. For example, reductions in the number of people impoverished through health expenditure, now estimated to be around 150 million, is a measure not just of health, but of poverty reduction and good governance. Reduction in exposure to health risks or to the adverse health impacts of climate change and other environmental policies are important indicators in their own right. We are therefore committed to strengthen the World Health Organisation as the directing and coordinating authority on global health. – EU; G77 – delete]] (*Merged into CST 72. viginti (et) quat*)

*CST. 72 viginti (et) quat. We call for further collaboration and cooperation at national and international levels to strengthen national health systems. We support the World Health Organization as the coordinating body on global health. (Addresses 97 oct, 101. sept, 101 non, 101 oct, and 104 oct)*

[101. dec People are at the centre of our efforts to achieve our goal of sustainable development, and we therefore commit to systematically consider population trends and

projections in our national, rural and urban development strategies and policies. Through forward-looking planning, which anticipates changes in population size, geographic distribution and age structures, we can address the challenges and seize the opportunities that are associated with demographic changes, including rapid urbanization and migration. – EU; G77 – delete] (*Addressed in CST.72. viginti (et) quint*)

CST. 72 viginti (et) quint. We commit to systematically consider population trends and projections in our national, rural and urban development strategies and policies. Through forward-looking planning, we can address the challenges and opportunities associated with demographic changes. (*From 101. dec*)

[101. undec We remain committed to the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population, the key actions for further implementation of the Programme of Action and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and will pay special attention to gender equality and the right of women and men to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexual and reproductive health. To this end, we will work actively to ensure that health systems provide information and health services addressing the sexual and reproductive needs of women, as this is crucial for women's rights, gender equality and women's empowerment – EU; G77 – delete]] (*Addressed in CST. 72. viginti (et) sext; reference on ICPD and Beijing Declaration and Platform moved to Section II*))

[101. duodec We commit to address the unmet need for family planning and ensure that all women, men and young people have comprehensive information about, access to and choice of the widest possible range of safe, effective and affordable modern methods of family planning as this is essential for women's health and human rights and for advancing gender equality and will also influence population dynamics , contributing to poverty eradication and sustainable development. Facilitating the demographic transition offers opportunities to drive development and progress to a green economy. – EU; G77 – delete] (*Addressed in CST viginti (et) sext.*)

CST. 72 viginti (et) sext. We commit to reduce maternal and child mortality, and to improve the health of women and children. We reaffirm our commitment to gender equality and the rights of women and men on matters related to their sexual and reproductive health. We will ensure that health systems provide information and health services addressing the sexual and reproductive needs of women. (*Addresses 72. triginta, 97 dec, 101. undec, 101. duodec*)

[104. oct We recognize that sustainable development has positive effects on health through reduction of air, water and chemical pollution. We further recognize that a healthy population is an essential condition for sustainable development, social inclusion

17 April 2012, 11.00am

and a productive workforce. – Norway; G77 - delete] (*Addressed in CST 72. viginti (et) quint*)

[104. non Equitable and universal access to health services is central to human progress, sustainable development and economic growth. We stress the importance of developing and maintaining effective public health policies which address the social, economic, environmental and behavioural determinants of health. – Norway; G77- delete] (*Addressed in CST 72. vigniti*)

*Note: G77 proposes to move the section on education to here, and to move the following section on green jobs after the section on gender equality.*

**[Green jobs-social inclusion]**

[Green jobs – G77 delete; EU retain] [- / and – EU] [social inclusion, -promoting full employment and decent work for all –G77, Switzerland]

***[G77 delete “transition to green economies” in this section]***

CST Promoting full employment and decent work for all

*Note: Co-chairs suggest to move paragraphs that focus specifically on “green jobs” (paragraphs 73.ter, 74.alt, 74.quat, 74.quint) to the green economy section III and make para 76 as para CST 34*

[Pre 73. We recognize that the three core themes of social development, namely, poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all and social integration are interrelated and mutually reinforcing, and that an enabling environment at all levels therefore needs to be created so that all three objectives can be pursued simultaneously. -G77; US, RoK delete; EU questions placement]

CST.Pre.73 We recognize that poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and social integration are interrelated and mutually reinforcing, and that an enabling environment needs to be created at all levels. (*streamlined pre.73*)

[Pre 73. bis We are concerned that [continuous [crisis –US delete; G77 retain] conditions in – Canada, New Zealand delete] global [labor –Canada delete; G77 retain] markets have been affected and today the world faces a serious jobs challenge and widespread deficits of decent work, with particular impacts on youth. [[To maintain social development, the world needs to generate sustainable growth creating at least 600 million decent and productive jobs over the next decade, which would still leave 900 million workers living with their families below the US\$2 a day poverty line, largely in developing countries, according to the ILO report 2012. –US delete] [Strong commitment of the international

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**community and the United Nations system is needed to achieve this key goal to eradicate poverty –US delete; G77 retain] –Canada delete]. –G77; US, RoK delete; EU questions placement]**

CST.pre.73.bis We are concerned about labour market conditions, a serious jobs challenge and widespread deficits of decent work, especially for youth. Over the next decade, hundreds of millions of decent jobs will need to be created to reduce poverty. (streamlined pre.73.bis)

CST.pre.73.ter We urge Member States to address the global challenge of youth employment by developing and implementing strategies and policies that provide young people everywhere access to decent and productive work. (74 bis)

**[Pre 73.ter We recognize the importance of developing economic and social infrastructure and productive capacities for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, [particularly in developing countries – EU, New Zealand delete], bearing in mind the need to enhance employment and income opportunities for all, with a special focus on the poor. –G77; US delete; New Zealand merge]**

CST.73.quat We recognize the importance of developing economic and social infrastructure and productive capacities for sustainable development and sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, bearing in mind the need to enhance employment and income opportunities for all, especially the poor. We emphasize the need to prioritize poverty eradication and support national efforts of developing countries in this regard. (*pre73.ter and pre 73.quat merged*)

**[Pre 73. quat We emphasize the need to prioritize poverty eradication and support effective national efforts of developing countries in promoting empowerment of the poor, including enhancing productive capacity, full and productive employment and decent work for all as well as creating income opportunities that must be complemented by effective social policies with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs. –G77, Liechtenstein; EU reserves; US delete; New Zealand merge] (*Merge with pre 73.ter*)**

**[[Pre 73. quint We recognize that respect for the rule of law and property rights and pursuing appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks – G77 clarify], inter alia, encourage business formation, including entrepreneurship, and contribute to poverty eradication. – Liechtenstein flexible with placement; EU, US, Canada merge with similar para; Switzerland move to chapter 2; G77 – delete] (*Combine pre.73.quint with pre.73.sext and move to section II*)**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

[Pre 73. sext We also emphasize the importance of access to justice for all, and in this regard encourage the [strengthening and improvement of the administration of justice and identity and birth registration systems – G77 clarify], as well as awareness-raising concerning existing legal rights. – Liechtenstein flexible with placement; EU merge; US delete; Switzerland move to chapter 2; G77 – delete] (*Combine pre.73.quint with pre.73.sext and move to section II*)

*73. We recognize that the development of human capacity is essential to achieving broad-based economic growth, building strong, sustainable communities, promoting social well-being, and improving the environment. Workers must have the skills and protections necessary to participate in and benefit from the transition to a green economy, which has great potential to create decent jobs, particularly for the youth, and eradicate poverty.*

*New Zealand move 73 to 25*

73. We recognize that [preserving sustainable livelihoods and –G77] the [development of human capacity / human –EU / [empowerment of individuals –Japan; G77 delete] [including through legal empowerment -Liechtenstein] is [essential / a key factor –G77] to [sustainable development including – Switzerland] achieving [broad-based / pro poor sustainable and inclusive –EU / inclusive –Norway / equitable -Switzerland] [environmentally sustainable – RoK] [economic growth / sustainable development -G77 / economic development – Switzerland], [and innovation, –EU] [, advancing gender equality, –US, Liechtenstein] building strong, sustainable communities, promoting social well-being, [and job creation, - EU] [and human security – Japan, RoK; EU revert] [decreasing poverty and exclusion -Serbia] and improving [working and living conditions as well as – EU] the environment. [Workers [must / should –EU] have [access to education, -EU] [the –EU delete] skills [healthcare, social security – EU] and [social – US] protections [including occupational safety and health, and opportunities, -US] [of fundamental rights and principles at work - Norway] necessary to participate in and benefit from [the –EU delete] [transition / approach –US; EU, Switzerland delete] to a green economy [, Social dialogue is key to ensuring broad participation and legitimacy for the transition, - Norway] which has great potential to create decent [and green – RoK] jobs , [particularly for / including - Norway [the – Canada, Norway delete] [women and – Australia, Norway] [particularly for the -ROK] youth [and vulnerable social groups – Serbia], / including for young people and women, - EU] [and elders - Mexico] [ and women – Canada, Iceland, RoK] and [help – US] [eradicate / reduce –EU / alleviate -Mexico] [extreme –US; EU delete] poverty. –G77 delete last sentence] [Governments, trade unions and employers all have a role to play, and should also help youth gain access to employment opportunities in new and emerging green sectors. Young people should have access to these skills and job opportunities to play an active role in this transition. Women and men should have equal access to these skills and protections. – US, Switzerland; RoK move to para 102] [We recognize that the transition to a green economy can negatively impact workers in certain sectors. We agree to develop national programs to address this need. – Israel]

*Holy See move 73 bis before Green jobs – social inclusion –title “Rural communities”*

CST.73 We recognize that preserving and creating sustainable livelihoods and developing human capacity are key factors to achieving pro-poor and inclusive sustainable development, promoting innovation, gender equality, strong and sustainable communities, social well-being and inclusion, and improved working and living conditions, as well as the environment. Workers should have access to education, skills, healthcare, social security, and social protections (including occupational safety and health), and opportunities. Governments, trade unions and employers all have a role to play, and all should help youth gain access to needed skills and employment opportunities including in new and emerging green sectors. Women and men should have equal access to job skills and protections. We recognize the need for programmes to help workers adjust to changing labour market conditions. (73)

**[73 bis. We recognize that a majority of the world's poor live in rural areas and rural communities play an important role in the cultural and economic systems of many countries. We therefore affirm the importance of addressing the needs of rural communities through, inter alia, promoting access to land, credit, clean water, sanitation, promoting human-centered sustainable development programs, increasing investment in rural communities, promoting greater access to energy sources as well as promoting best practices in the agricultural sector in order to promote socially responsible and sustainable practices. - Holy See, Mexico; EU, RoK questions placement; US delete]**

*Note: G77 to relate this paragraph to food security*

*(Move this para to the section on food security to become para CST.64).*

**[73.ter We recognize that each country [with due regard to their specific circumstances and development levels –EU reword] should have focalized actions to generate green jobs, while bearing in mind that employment promotion efforts for decent employment in this context should contribute to decreasing social inequalities. –Mexico, G77; EU action oriented; US, New Zealand delete] (Move 73.ter which focuses specifically on green jobs to the green economy section III)**

*74. We also recognize that significant job creation opportunities can be availed through investments in public works for restoration and enhancement of natural capital, sustainable land and water management practices, family farming, ecological farming, organic production systems, sustainable forest management, rational use of biodiversity for economic purposes, and new markets linked to renewable and unconventional energy sources. We encourage business and industry to contribute to green job creation throughout their global supply chains, including through support to small and medium enterprises.*

**[Pre 74. We recognize that developing countries need significant decent job creation within the three pillars of sustainable development in order to eradicate poverty. [In this**

regard, [respect for policy space, access to markets, loans on preferential terms – US, New Zealand delete] for national production industries, infrastructure and roads, and scientific knowledge are fundamental, as well as the need to support small and medium enterprises including small-scale farmers, family farming, sustainable agriculture and sustainable forest management in developing countries. –Canada delete] –G77; RoK delete; EU revert]

CST.Pre.74 We support national efforts to provide new job opportunities to the poor in both rural and urban areas, including support to small and medium enterprises. (*streamlined para pre74 with requested changes*)

74. We also recognize that [[significant – New Zealand, EU delete] job creation opportunities can / **opportunities for job creation** [may also –EU delete] – G77] be availed through [*inter alia*- G77] [such policies as – US] [public – New Zealand [and private -Australia]] investment [s in [science and technological innovation, research and design, - Liechtenstein] public works for / in – New Zealand] restoration and [enhancement of natural capital / **regenerating natural resources** –G77] [and ecosystem services – New Zealand, Switzerland], sustainable [land and [integrated – Mexico] water / **natural resource** – US] management [practices – Mexico delete], [small and –G77] [family [subsistence –G77] farming, [ecological farming / **sustainable agricultural production, including** –G77] organic / **sustainable agricultural** – Canada] production systems/**sustainable agriculture practices** – New Zealand, Australia], [sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, –Monaco, EU] sustainable forest management, [sustainable tourism, – Monaco, EU] [rational / sustainable – G77, US, New Zealand, Mexico] use of biodiversity [for economic [benefits – Mexico] purposes, **waste management and recycling, sustainable public transportation, green building** – Israel] and new markets linked to [clean –US] [resource efficiency, –Montenegro] [new and - Liechtenstein] renewable and [unconventional – Lichtenstein, Mexico delete / **more efficient** – US] energy sources – G77 delete] [and to energy efficiency – Israel] [as well as in more **sustainable construction, manufacturing and transport**. [Investments should take into account the central role that women play in managing natural resources and their **significant potential for driving green economic growth** – EU support] – US; RoK move to **para 102**]. We encourage business and industry to contribute to [green / **decent** –G77, RoK] [and decent –EU] job creation [and **decent work** – US] [particularly for the youth –G77] [for both women and men –US] [throughout their global supply chains, including through [support to / **partnership with** –US] / and in –G77] small and medium enterprises [**including cooperatives** –Canada].

CST.74 We recognize that opportunities for job creation can be availed through, *inter alia*, public and private investments in scientific and technological innovation, public works in restoration, regenerating and conserving natural resources and ecosystem services, sustainable land and integrated natural resource management, sustainable agriculture including family farming, sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, sustainable forest management, sustainable tourism, sustainable use of biodiversity, sustainable waste management and recycling, sustainable public transportation, sustainable buildings,

energy, construction, manufacturing and transport. We encourage business and industry to contribute to decent and green jobs creation for both women and men, and particularly for the youth, throughout their global supply chains including through partnership with small and medium enterprises including cooperatives.

**[74. alt** We also recognize that significant job creation opportunities can be availed through investments in:

- (a) restoration and enhancement of natural capital,**
- (b) a safe, sustainable, low carbon economy,**
- (c) sustainable land and water management practices,**
- (d) sustainable resource management,**
- (e) sustainable food production and farming practices, including ecological farming,**
- (f) sustainable forest management,**
- (g) sustainable tourism and cultural industry,**
- (h) sustainable use of biodiversity and restoration of ecosystems and the services they provide, and**
- (i) sustainable energy services, including renewables. – EU, RoK; Canada, New Zealand, US, G77 delete]**

*(Largely addressed in CST 74)*

**[74. bis** We express deep concern about the continuing high levels of unemployment and underemployment, particularly among young people, [and stress the urgent need for [the development / developing –US, New Zealand] [of a global strategy / strategies –US, ] on youth employment –EU, US, Canada delete]. We urge Member States to address the global challenge of youth and employment by developing and implementing [strategies / policies – US] that [give / provide –US] young people everywhere [a real chance to find / access to – US] decent and productive work. -G77; US delete]

**[74. ter** We decide to launch an intergovernmental process under the UNGA to negotiate a global strategy on employment in order to address the high levels of unemployment and under-employment, in particular among youth. –G77; EU, US, Canada, Japan delete; New Zealand reserve] *(Merge 74.ter with 74.bis)*

**[74. quat** We encourage business and industry to contribute to the creation of green jobs throughout their global supply chains, including through support to small and medium enterprises, and with special attention to women. We encourage business and industry to contribute to decent and green job creation through the development of more eco-efficient products, sustainable production, consumption and distribution modes, the greening of their supply chains, the development of greener industries, including through supporting eco-entrepreneurship, innovative green business models as well as partnerships and linkages with small and medium-sized enterprises. – EU, Canada, Liechtenstein, RoK, Switzerland; G77 delete] *(Partly addressed in CST 74; move rest to section III)*

17 April 2012, 11.00am

[74. quint We recognize the importance of implementing blue economy in the regional coastal areas as a modality of green economy for the seas and oceans and support the development and implementation of the appropriate strategic policy framework. – Montenegro; EU, RoK move to Oceans; US move to Green Economy section; Canada move to another section; New Zealand move to ocean section; G77 delete] (*Delete this para, in line with G77 request*)

[Infrastructure – New Zealand; EU, Switzerland, G77 delete; US, EU questions] (*Co-chairs suggest to delete subtitle*)

*75. We recognise and acknowledge that social well being and growth are also built on robust and high quality infrastructure that creates jobs and wealth, adds long term value and allows for broad inclusion. In this regard, we commit to enhanced infrastructure investment which promotes sustainable development.*

75. We recognise [[and acknowledge – US delete] that social well being and growth are also [built on / **accelerated by – US**] [robust / **environmentally-sound and durable –G77 / environmentally sustainable infrastructure - RoK**] [and high quality –G77 delete] infrastructure that creates / **the essential role that reliable and affordable infrastructure services play in sustainable development including by creating –New Zealand**] jobs and [wealth / **growth – US**], [adds long term value [[and – Japan delete] allows for broad inclusion / **to the economy, society and environment and generates opportunity for all – US**] [and **increases resilience against disasters – Japan, Switzerland**]. [[In this regard, we / **Attracting new investment, connecting producers to market, assuring meaningful economic development and promoting regional integration and – New Zealand, Switzerland**] [commit to / **support –US**] enhanced infrastructure investment which promotes sustainable development –G77, Canada delete] [and **inclusion in society – Serbia**] [. / , as well as **quality and affordable social services to support vulnerable groups into decent jobs -EU**] [Countries should enhance infrastructure investment which promotes sustainable development. The international community should assist developing countries in this regard. –G77; Switzerland delete].

CST.75 We recognize that social well being and growth also depends on environmentally-sound and cost-effective and efficient infrastructure that creates jobs and growth, increases resilience against disasters, and adds long-term value to the economy, society and environment, and generates opportunity for all. Countries should enhance infrastructure investment which promotes sustainable development and the international financial institutions play a key role in supporting developing countries in this regard. (*based on 75 with some rewording*)

[75bis. We recognize that innovation [is a – G77 delete] key to growth and job creation and that research and development [should be – G77 delete] [an important [policy element in relation to green jobs. - G77 delete] – Israel;

76. Understanding that building green economies will depend critically on creating green jobs, we agree to take the following measures:

- a) improve knowledge of green jobs trends and developments, and integrate relevant data into national economic statistics;
- b) address potential skills shortages through skills mapping and promoting of green jobs training programs;
- c) put in place an enabling environment for robust creation of decent jobs by private enterprises investing in the green economy, including by small and medium enterprises.

[76. Understanding that [building / **the transition to –EU**] green economies [will depend critically on / **and -US**] creating [**decent – Norway, Switzerland**] green [**and decent – EU**] jobs, [**as well as greening existing jobs, –EU, Norway**] [**are mutually supportive goals -US**] we [agree / **seek – EU**] to take the following measures:

- [a) improve knowledge of [**decent and -RoK**] [green jobs –EU delete] trends [and – EU delete] developments, [**and constraints related to green jobs, -EU**] [integrate relevant data into national economic statistics / **develop statistical capacity, including to track those developments and integrate into broader national accounts –US, Switzerland**] [while ensuring international compatibility – Japan, Switzerland] –Canada delete] [by establishing a green jobs center –RoK];
- [b) address potential skills shortages [**and mismatches – EU**] through [sex and age disaggregated – US] [skills mapping / **mapping of skills– Montenegro**] [required for green jobs, incorporating the new knowledge in the existing programs of education for sustainable development –Montenegro] [revision of relevant curricula, - EU] and promoting of green jobs training programs [, including within the framework of education for sustainable development – Serbia] [, capacity building and technology transfer – Montenegro; EU move to MOI] [particularly for women and youth – US] -Canada delete];
- [c) put in place an enabling environment [**with incentives –EU**], for robust creation of [green and –EU] decent [**and green – RoK**] [jobs / work for both men and women – US] by private enterprises [ and the public sector – Israel] investing in the green economy [**approach – US; EU delete**], [including / particularly – Mexico] by small and medium enterprises [**and through effective social dialogue and participation -EU**];
- [c) bis facilitate the access of young entrepreneurship to finance, including through adequate financial instruments such as micro credit;. –EU, Switzerland; Canada delete]

[c) ter support research and development into green job creations and innovation through strategic public and private partnerships; – EU, Switzerland; Canada delete]

[c) quat promote the equal and full participation of women in order to unlock their potential as drivers, participants, and leaders of sustainable development; – US, Switzerland, EU merge with c) sext; Canada delete]

[c) quint create and implement social safeguards, ensuring distributional and labor equity; –Switzerland; Canada delete]

[c) sext take measures that pay special attention to women, youth and the unemployed, including through relevant data collection, in order to use their potential as drivers, participants, beneficiaries and leaders of sustainable development; –Switzerland; US move to 76 b); Canada delete]

[c) sept pursue appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks at national levels to promote a dynamic, inclusive, well-functioning and socially responsible private sector that facilitates entrepreneurship as a valuable instrument for generating economic growth and reducing poverty; – Liechtenstein; Canada delete]

[c) oct mainstream green economy priorities in national policies, focusing on education, employment, procurement, regional and rural development including promotion of social entrepreneurship as innovative model – Serbia, EU; US move to 25 ter; Canada delete]. – G77 delete]

*[Move to Green economy section as paragraph 25 ter – New Zealand 73 oct]*

*(Co-chairs' note: moved to become CST 34 in chapter III)*

*77. We stress the need to provide social protection to all members of society, including those who are not employed in the formal economy. In this regard, we strongly encourage national and local initiatives aimed at providing a social protection floor for all citizens.*

**77.** We stress the need to provide social protection to all members of society, **[fostering growth resilience, social justice and cohesion – Mexico; G77 clarify]** including those who are not employed in the formal economy. In this regard, we strongly encourage national and local initiatives aimed at providing [a –US delete] social protection floor [s –US] for all citizens. **[[and call for the consideration, under the UNGA, of a global social protection programme that takes into account the three pillars of sustainable development – EU, US, Japan delete]. – G77]** *(para 77 merged into CST.63.non)*

**[77. bis** [We acknowledge that indigenous [peoples – Mexico] and local communities derive sustainable livelihoods from natural resources and that healthy and resilient ecosystems underpin their economic and social well-being. – G77 delete] We respect the cultures and [traditional [and local – G77 delete] knowledge that underpins indigenous [peoples – Mexico] and local community- approaches to conserving and using natural resources sustainably and consider there is value in facilitating greater understanding and

use of this knowledge with the prior informed consent of the holders of this knowledge. – Australia; EU to revert]

*Note: G77 move paragraph to Biodiversity*

*(Move 77.bis to the biodiversity section)*

[77. ter We acknowledge the important nexus between international migration and development and in this regard we call upon States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, especially those of women and children, taking into account their economic and social circumstances. We further recognize the importance of renewing the political will to act cooperatively and constructively in addressing international migration and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue [Mexico, G77 to revert]. *(Co-chairs suggest to keep 77. ter awaiting feedback from G77)*

**Note:** Could be further included in a separate section depending on the treatment of other social issues. – Mexico; US delete; Canada, New Zealand reserve]

### *[Oceans and Seas, SIDS]*

Oceans [, [fisheries – G77 delete], Small Island Developing States – EU] and Seas [, SIDS – G77, Monaco, New Zealand, Australia delete; Iceland retain original title]

*[Note: Treat SIDS in separate sub-section]*

CST. Oceans and seas

[Pre 78. We stress the universal and unified character of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out and forms the basis for national, regional and global action and cooperation in the marine sector, and the 1995 Agreement on the Conservation and Management of Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. We stress also the importance of [sustainable management and use/conservation and sustainable management-Australia, US] of marine resources. – Norway, Japan, US, New Zealand, Iceland; Turkey, G77 delete] *Identical language in 78 ter*

*Pre 78 We invite States to ratify or accede to and implement the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982, which provides the overall legal framework for oceans activities and to implement chapter 17 of Agenda 21, which provides the programme of action for achieving sustainable development of oceans, coastal areas and seas. (Merge of paras Pre 78, part of 78 bis, 78 ter, 78 quat and JPoI para 30 (a))*

78. We recognize that oceans are critical to sustaining Earth's life support systems. Careless exploitation of the oceans and their resources puts at risk the ability of oceans to continue to provide food, other economic benefits and environmental services to humankind. We stress the importance of the conservation, sustainable management and equitable sharing of marine and ocean resources. We also recognize the significant economic, social and environmental contribution of coral reefs to island and coastal States, and support cooperation based on the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), and the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI).

78. We [recognize / **emphasize – New Zealand, EU, RoK, Canada**] that oceans are critical to sustaining Earth's life support systems. [Careless / **Unsustainable – US**] [exploitation / **sustainable management – EU, Canada**] of the oceans and their resources [as well as the effects of climate change – Monaco, EU] [put[s – Monaco delete] at risk / **is necessary to preserve – EU**] the ability of oceans to continue to provide food, other economic [**and social – EU, Canada**] benefits and environmental services to humankind. We stress the importance of [the conservation – Norway delete; -Australia, US, EU retain], [**and – Iceland, US**] sustainable [[harvesting and – Norway; G77 clarify]; EU, -Australia, US delete] [management / **use – Japan; EU delete**] [[and equitable sharing –; G77 clarify, US, Norway delete; **EU bracket**] – Canada, Iceland delete] [**use – Canada, Iceland; EU delete**] of marine and ocean resources [**and encourage countries to foster innovative technologies that use marine resources and energy in an environmentally friendly manner. In this regard, we welcome that the International Exposition Yeosu Korea 2012 focuses on marine ecosystem- ROK; US, Iceland, G77 delete; EU bracket**]. We also recognize the significant economic, social and environmental contribution of [**marine biodiversity, and in particular – Monaco, EU**] coral reef[s – Mexico delete] /ecosystems-US] [, **mangrove, estuary and laguna ecosystems-Mexico**] [**and mangroves – EU, Mexico; US delete**] to island and coastal States, [and/. We – Australia] support [**regional – Australia**] [cooperation based on/**cooperative efforts such as – US**] [**initiatives like – EU/models such as - Australia**] the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), and [the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)/ **the Pacific Oceanscape that incorporate:**

- a) effective cooperation involving all relevant stakeholders;
- b) planning processes that take into account the specific needs of ecosystems and users in their area, and are supported by solid funding mechanisms to develop and implement plans;
- c) capacity building for managers, policymakers and scientists;
- d) effective monitoring and surveillance systems;
- e) application of an ecosystem approach; and
- f) a focus on delivering enhanced economic, environmental, food security and social inclusion benefits. – Australia, New Zealand; Iceland shorten]

[and other regional initiatives – Japan] [We agree to promote a holistic and integrated approach to the governance of oceans, seas and coasts by all States including through the use of the precautionary approach and the ecosystem approach as guiding principles and the development of cross-sectoral policy tools and approaches such as Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). [Such an approach (integrated and holistic) should assure coherence between the measures applied in areas within and beyond national jurisdiction

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**that are compatible and without prejudice to the rights and obligations of all States under UNCLOS-Japan, Turkey delete]. – EU, Monaco; RoK, G77 delete; US rephrase; Iceland bracket]**

CST 78. We emphasize that oceans, seas, islands and coastal areas form an integrated and essential component of the Earth's ecosystem. Unsustainable management of the oceans and their marine resources, as well as the effects of climate change, put at risk the ability of oceans to continue to provide food and other economic, social and environmental benefits to humankind. We therefore stress the importance of the conservation and sustainable management of oceans and their marine resources. We also recognize the significant economic, social and environmental contribution of marine ecosystems, and in particular coral reefs, to island and coastal States. We support regional cooperation initiatives that:

- a) guarantee participation of all stakeholders;
- b) take into account local conditions of ecosystems and needs of users;
- c) are supported by solid funding mechanisms;
- d) provide capacity-building for managers, policymakers and scientists;
- e) possess effective monitoring and surveillance systems;
- f) apply a holistic and integrated approach guided by the ecosystem approach and the precautionary approach; and
- g) focus on delivering enhanced food security and economic, social and environmental benefits. (*Merge of Pre 78, 78, 78 alt, 78 sept*)

**[78. alt We recognize that oceans, seas and coastal areas form an integrated and essential component of the Earth's ecosystem and are critical to sustaining it and that international law, as reflected in [the relevant provisions of- Turkey; G77 clarify] UNCLOS, provides the legal framework for the conservation and the sustainable [use/management-US] of the oceans and their resources. Unsustainable use of the oceans and their resources puts at risk the ability of oceans to continue to provide food, other economic, social and environmental benefits to humankind. We stress the importance of the conservation and sustainable [use/management-Australia] of the ocean and [their/its – G77] resources. –G77, EU] (*merged with para 78*)**

**[78. bis [We recognize the importance of building the capacity of developing countries to be able to benefit from the sustainable use of the oceans and seas and their resources –EU bracket]. Efforts must be made to contribute to [capacity-building-EU bracket], in particular for marine scientific research, and to implement the provisions of the law of the sea as reflected in [the relevant provisions of- Turkey ] UNCLOS and the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development, regarding transfer of technology, with due**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

regard to the IOC Guidelines for the transfer of marine technology. –G77, Norway; US move to MoI]

CST 78. bis We support the strengthening of the ability of relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to build national and local capacity in marine science and the sustainable management of oceans and their resources. We recognize the importance of scientific and technical collaboration, including the appropriate transfer of marine science and marine technologies and techniques, for the conservation and management of living and non-living marine resources. *(Merge of 78 bis and JPoI para 35 (d))*

[78. ter We stress the universal and unified character of the United Nations Convention on Oceans and Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and reaffirm that it sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out and is of strategic importance as the basis for national, regional and global action and cooperation in the marine sector, and that its integrity needs to be maintained, as recognized also by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in chapter 17 of Agenda 21. – EU, Monaco; Turkey, G77 delete] *Identical language in Pre 7 (merged with para Pre 78)*

[78. quat Thus, we call on countries that have not yet done so to become parties to UNCLOS. – EU, Norway; Turkey delete] *(merged with para Pre 78)*

*G77 should be 83 alt*

[[78. quint/83 alt] We re-commit to maintaining or restoring depleted fish stocks to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield and further commit to implementing science-based management plans to rebuild stocks by 2015, including by reducing or suspending fishing catch and effort for all stocks being over-fished or at risk of being over-fished, and by eliminating destructive as well as harmful fishing practices [and addressing the introduction of alien invasive species-US bracket; G77 clarify], consistent with the precautionary approach. We also call for enhanced action, in particular, environmental impact assessments to protect vulnerable marine ecosystem from the impacts of bottom fishing, taking into account the competent international organizations. –G77, Australia, New Zealand, US merge with 83 and 83 alt; Japan, Canada delete; EU move after para 81 and bracket; Iceland bracket] *(Move – should be 83 alt 0- co-chairs' suggested proposal made under para 83)*

[78. sext We also recognize the importance of achieving the goals of the green economy in the maritime context of the blue economy, in terms of sustainable economic growth, poverty eradication [ food security and sustainable livelihoods- Australia, Monaco ] and job creation with decent working conditions while at the same time protecting biodiversity and the marine environment [, and adapting to climate change- Australia]. – EU, RoK, Canada, Iceland, Monaco; G77 delete]

17 April 2012, 11.00am

CST 78. sext We also recognize the importance of achieving the goals of the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication in the maritime context, in terms of sustainable economic growth, food security and sustainable livelihoods and job creation with decent working conditions while at the same time protecting biodiversity and the marine environment, and adapting to climate change. (Could move to green economy section -see also 74. quint)

[78. sept [We recognize the importance of/We recommit to- Australia, Monaco, G77] applying ecosystem [and precautionary – G77] approaches [to the management of human activities in the ocean /to the conservation and sustainable use of the ocean and its resources – G77] [. – Norway, Australia, Iceland, Monaco; EU revert] (*merged with para 78*)

*Note: G77 proposes to move paragraphs 84 and 81 (in that order) to here, including proposed amendment paragraphs.*

*79. We endorse the Regular Process for the Global Marine Assessment as a credible, robust process, and support the completion of its first global integrated assessment of the state of the marine environment by 2014. We call for consideration of assessment findings in formulation of national, regional and global oceans policy.*

[79. We endorse the [Regular Process for the Global Marine Assessment / **Regular Process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, -EU, New Zealand, G77**] [as a credible, robust process – Iceland delete], and support the completion of its first global integrated assessment of the state of the marine environment [**including socioeconomic considerations – Mexico; G77 clarify; EU bracket**] by 2014. [We [call for/encourage- Australia, US] consideration of assessment findings in formulation of national, regional and global oceans policy.-Iceland delete] – Norway delete; **Australia, New Zealand, EU retain**]

CST 79. We support the Regular Process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, and the completion of its first global integrated assessment of the state of the marine environment by 2014. We encourage consideration of assessment findings in the formulation of national, regional and global oceans policies. (*Merge of 79 and 79 alt*)

[79. alt **We support the Regular Process for the Global Reporting and Assessment of the state of the marine environment including the socioeconomic aspects established under the United Nations General Assembly and the completion of its first global integrated assessment of the state of the marine environment by 2014. [We call for consideration of**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

assessment findings in formulation of national, regional and global oceans policy. EU; G77 delete]–G77, EU, RoK; Iceland merge 79 and 79alt] (*merged with para 79*)

[79. bis We reaffirm the importance of creating representative and resilient networks of Marine Protected Areas that protect and enhance biodiversity and are based on the best available scientific information. We note the important work being undertaken under the auspices of the CBD on the identification of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and call for countries to support that process through the provision of technical capacity and making available relevant scientific data. [We reaffirm the international commitment, by 2020, for at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water and 10% of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, to be conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. -US move]; – New Zealand, Australia merge with 80 alt 0, 80 bis and 80 quint; Japan move to biodiversity with reference to COP10 agreement; EU merge with 80 bis; Canada questions placement; RoK, G77 delete; Norway merge] (*merged with 80 bis- co-chairs' proposal made there*)

[79. ter We encourage States that have not done so to become parties to the Convention for the Control and Management of Ships Ballast Water and Sediments. – Mexico; EU, US merge with 78 quint; G77 delete] (*merged with para 81 -co-chairs' proposal made there*)

*80. We note the establishment by the UN General Assembly of an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, and we agree to initiate, as soon as possible, the negotiation of an implementing agreement to UNCLOS that would address the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction.*

[80. We [note the establishment by/recognize the need to take urgent action to maintain the productivity and biodiversity of marine and coastal ecosystems in areas within and beyond national jurisdiction. We commit to achieving this through diverse approaches and tools, including by establishing representative networks of marine protected areas, and applying environmental impact assessment to activities that may cause substantial pollution of, or significant and harmful changes to, the marine environment. We welcome the ongoing work of – Australia, RoK] the UN General Assembly of an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction –Japan delete;] [, and we [agree / recognize the need – ROK] to initiate, as soon as possible, the negotiation of an implementing agreement to [the relevant provisions of- Turkey] UNCLOS that would address the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction – Canada delete] EU, Iceland, Norway, Mexico, Japan, US, delete paragraph; G77 bracket; Canada questions placement].

17 April 2012, 11.00am

CST 80. We recognize the need to maintain the productivity and biodiversity of marine and coastal areas in areas within and beyond national jurisdiction. We note the establishment by the UN General Assembly of an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction and agree to work within this framework to address the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction. *(Merge of 80, 80 alt 0, 80 alt 1, 80 alt 2, 80 alt 3)*

[80 alt 0 We recognize the need to take urgent action to maintain the productivity and biodiversity of marine and coastal ecosystems in areas within and beyond national jurisdiction. We commit to achieving this through diverse approaches and tools, including by establishing representative networks of marine protected areas, and applying environmental impact assessment to activities that may cause substantial pollution of, or significant and harmful changes to, the marine environment. We welcome the ongoing work of – Australia, RoK; US, Canada delete] *(merged with para 80 -co-chairs' proposal made there)*

[80. alt 1 We commit to launching, as soon as possible, the negotiation in the framework of the UNGA, of the implementation agreement under [the relevant provisions of- Turkey] UNCLOS for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity, in particular addressing marine protected areas, environmental impact assessments and the access to and benefits of sharing genetic resources in areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ), and note in this regard the establishment by the UN General Assembly of an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group. – EU; Japan, US, Canada delete] *(merged with para 80 -co-chairs' proposal made there)*

[80. alt 2 We note the decision of the UN General Assembly to initiate, within its Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group, a process with a view to ensuring that the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction effectively addresses those issues by identifying gaps and ways forward, including through the implementation of existing instruments and the possible development of a multilateral agreement under the [the relevant provisions of- Turkey] United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. – Iceland, Japan, Norway; EU, US, Canada delete] *(merged with para 80 -co-chairs' proposal made there)*

[80. alt 3 We welcome and encourage the work of the UN General Assembly relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, and in this regard, we note its Resolution A/RES/66/231, including its decision to launch a process towards, among other things, the possible development of an implementing agreement to [the relevant provisions of- Turkey] UNCLOS that will address the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction – Mexico, EU merge with alt 1; Japan, US, Canada delete] *(merged with para 80 -co-chairs' proposal made there)*

17 April 2012, 11.00am

[80. alt 4 We note the establishment by the UN General Assembly of an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, and welcome its recommendations encouraging the Working Group to improve progress on all outstanding issues on its agenda. – Venezuela]

[80 bis. We note with concern the slow progress [towards achieving the 2012 target within the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation- Canada delete] for the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information including representative networks. [We urge all states to strengthen the efforts to meet this target and the commitments agreed at Nagoya in the context of the CBD as rapidly as possible.- Canada delete] – EU]

CST 80 bis We reaffirm the importance of establishing Marine Protected Areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information. We reaffirm the CBD COP10 decision X/2 that, by 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water and 10% of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are to be conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. (Merge of 79 bis, 80 alt 0, 80 bis and 81 quint)

81. We call on countries to advance implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, including further capacity-building and mobilization of resources for investment in treatment of human wastes and waste water and to develop a global action plan to combat marine litter and pollution.

81. [The quality and the biological diversity of the [oceanic water resource – G77 clarify] and marine resources more broadly is negatively affected by pollution from a number of sources, and increasingly from plastic. – EU] We [therefore – EU] call on countries [to advance implementation of / take action to reduce the incidence and impact of pollution on marine ecosystems, including through – Australia, RoK, G77] the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, [implementation of relevant International Maritime Organisation regulations and [standards, and – Australia]; EU merge with 79 ter] [and promoting an integrated and holistic approach that makes emphasis on the link between freshwater, the coastal zone and marine resources, - Mexico, RoK] [including –Australia delete] further capacity-building [, technology transfer – Mexico, G77] [and /, US] mobilization of resources [for investment in [improved management of agricultural fertilization and wastes – Monaco; G77 clarify] treatment of human wastes and waste water / and cooperative efforts to effectively address nutrients, marine litter, wastewater and other threats to the marine environment – US, Canada] [as well as persistent organic pollutants [mainly-EU bracket] mercury and nitrogen] – based compounds-Mexico, EU; US bracket] [and to develop [a global [and

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**regional – ROK; EU bracket] action plan to combat / action plans on – Australia] marine [litter / debris –G77] and pollution- Canada delete; G77 clarify [including plastic from all important sources, building on existing structures and activities, and involving the relevant stakeholders. We further note that an adequate prevention strategy is needed to counter the vulnerability of coastal states to the negative impacts from incidents directly related to maritime and coastal activities. In this regard we encourage the establishment of proper ships controls in order to avoid substandard ships navigation that creates high environmental risks – EU; US bracket] [of transboundary nature – ROK; US bracket].**

CST 81. We note with concern that the water quality of oceans and their biological diversity are negatively affected by marine pollution from a number of sources, including anthropogenic marine debris and waste such as plastic litter. We therefore call on countries to take action to reduce the incidence and impact of pollution on marine ecosystems, including through:

(a) the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities and the implementation of relevant International Maritime Organisation regulations and standards, such as the Convention for the Control and Management of Ships Ballast Water and Sediments;

(b) the promotion of an integrated and holistic approach that emphasizes the link between freshwater, the coastal zone and marine resources;

(c) the support of capacity-building and technology transfer;

(d) the mobilization of resources for investment in treatment of human wastes and waste water;

(e) the undertaking of cooperative efforts at the regional and subregional level to effectively address threats to the marine environment as well as persistent organic pollutants, such as mercury and nitrogen-based compounds; and

(f) to develop global action plans to combat marine debris such as plastic litter from all important sources, building on existing structures and activities, and involving the relevant stakeholders. *(Merge of paras 79 ter, 81, 84 sept and "Manila Declaration on Furthering the Implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities")*

**[81. bis We call for support initiatives that address ocean acidification and in this regard, we reiterate the need to work collectively to prevent further ocean acidification as well as enhance the resilience of ocean ecosystems and supporting marine scientific research and monitoring ecosystems particularly vulnerable to ocean acidification. –G77, Australia, Canada, Monaco, New Zealand, Mexico merge with para 81 bis, 81 quat, 82, 82 bis, 84 non; US merge with 82 and 82 bis; Iceland questions placement/merge with 82] *(merged with para 82 -co-chairs' proposal made there)***

**[81. ter** We commit to ensure that, in accordance with the precautionary approach, ocean fertilization activities are not carried out until there is an adequate scientific basis on which to justify such activities, including assessing associated risks. –G77, New Zealand, EU rephrase - language CBD; US delete; G77 clarify]

CST 81 ter We commit, in accordance with the precautionary approach, to ensure that ocean fertilization activities do not take place until there is an adequate scientific basis on which to justify such activities, including assessing associated risks, and a global, transparent and effective control and regulatory mechanism is in place for these activities; with the exception of small scale scientific research studies within coastal waters. *(Merge of 81 ter and language of CBD COP 9 - Decision IX/16, chapter C Ocean fertilization)*

**[81. quat** We also note that sea level rise and coastal erosion are serious threats for [coastal developing countries/many coastal regions and islands-EU/coastal countries-US, Canada; G77 clarify], and in this context, we call on the international community to enhance its efforts to address these challenges. –G77, Australia merge with para 81 bis, 81 quat, 82, 82 bis, 84 non; RoK move to para 88; Canada move, EU supportive – work on language] *(merged with para 82 -co-chairs' proposal made there)*

**[81. quint** We encourage States to further progress towards the target for the establishment of marine protected areas, including representative networks, and [call upon States to further consider options to identify and adopt appropriate measures for conservation and sustainable use of ecologically or biologically significant areas, consistent with international law and on the basis of the best available scientific information- EU revert]. – Norway, Iceland; G77 delete] *(merged with para 80 bis -co-chairs' proposal made there)*

**[81. sext** We recognize the integrated coastal zone management policy in the Mediterranean region as a unique instrument for the implementation of sustainable development in the countries signatories to the ICZM Protocol of the Barcelona Convention, which should be regarded as an example of good practice in other coastal areas. – Montenegro; EU merge with EU proposals 78 and Mexico proposal 84 non; US, Canada, G77 delete] *(merged with para 81 oct -co-chairs' proposal made there)*

**[81. sept** We stress the need to cooperate regionally and subregionally/encourage cooperation at the regional and subregional level – G77] to [identify potential sources and coastal and oceanic locations where marine litter aggregates, to – G77 delete] develop and implement joint prevention and recovery programmes for marine litter. – Mexico, Australia, Iceland - para on marine debris to be developed; US bracket] *(merged with para 81 -co-chairs' proposal made there)*

**[81. oct** We stress the need to ensure that urban and coastal development projects and related land-reclamation activities are carried out in a responsible manner that

17 April 2012, 11.00am

protects the marine habitat and environment and mitigates the negative consequences of such activities [, including in relation to impacts on migratory species, which represent an important transboundary environmental concern- Australia]. – Mexico, Australia, Monaco; US bracket] G77 delete]

CST 81 oct We promote integrated, multidisciplinary and multisectoral coastal and ocean management at the national level and encourage and assist coastal States in developing ocean policies and mechanisms for integrated coastal management. (Merge with para 81 sext, para 84 non and JPoI text para 30 (e))

82. We also propose to implement an international observing network for ocean acidification and to work collectively to prevent further ocean acidification.

[[82. [We also / We note with deep concern the impacts of climate change on the marine environment and – EU, Monaco; US delete] propose to implement an international observing network for ocean acidification and to work collectively to prevent further ocean acidification [, which implies CO2 emission reduction – EU, Monaco; US delete]. –G77 delete paragraph; Australia merge with 81 bis , 81 quat, 82, 82 bis, 84 non; US merge; Monaco possibility of merging with 81 bis] – G77 delete]

[82.bis We further recognise the need to improve our understanding of climate change impacts, including ocean acidification, on marine and coastal ecosystems and to build their resilience to these impacts. We commit to achieving this through action that improves understanding of ocean dynamics and of climate impacts on oceans, and implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation, drawing on work already underway in this area. – Australia, EU, Norway; Australia merge with 81 bis , 81 quat, 82, 82 bis, 84 non; Iceland agree with original text, could add some points from 81bis; G77 delete]

CST 82. Climate change impacts such as ocean acidification, sea level rise and coastal erosion pose a substantial threat to the marine environment and vulnerable coastal areas, and we support efforts to address these challenges. We recognise the need to improve our understanding of climate change impacts on marine and coastal ecosystems. We support initiatives that address climate change impacts, including ocean acidification, and in this regard, we reiterate the need to work collectively to prevent further ocean acidification as well as to enhance the resilience of ocean ecosystems. We propose to implement an international observing network for ocean acidification in order to further support marine scientific research and monitor ecosystems particularly vulnerable to ocean acidification. (Merge with paras 81 bis, 81, 81 quat, 82 bis, 84 non)

17 April 2012, 11.00am

83. We note that despite agreement to restore global fish stocks to sustainable levels by 2015, many stocks continue to be depleted unsustainably. We call upon States to re-commit to maintaining or restoring depleted fish stocks to sustainable levels and to further commit to implementing science-based management plans to rebuild stocks by 2015.

[83. We note [that despite – Canada delete] [agreement / **commitment** – US, G77] [to restore [global – Iceland delete] fish stocks to sustainable levels by 2015,- Canada delete] [many / **some fish** – Canada; G77 clarify] stocks continue to [be [depleted / **managed** – Iceland] [or **harvested** – Canada; G77 clarify] [unsustainably – US delete / **decline** – Australia]. We call upon States [to re-commit [**to apply the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, particularly the FAO Technical Guidance for Fisheries Management in order -Mexico**] [to maintaining or restoring / **maintain or restore** – Mexico] depleted / **reduce or limit** – US; G77 clarify] fish [stocks to sustainable levels / **harvest to levels that allow stocks to rebuild to maximum sustainable yields, with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis [and where possible by 2015, but not later than 2020.** – Canada delete] We also call upon States to increase transparency in fisheries regulation, management, and [enforcement; **implement and share sustainable aquaculture practices; -US; G77 clarify**] and to further commit to [implementing / **develop and commence implementation by 2015 of** – Australia] science-based management plans [to rebuild stocks [by 2015 – Canada delete; G77 clarify] US delete] **to levels that support with at a minimum maximum sustainable yield accounting also for ecosystem requirements** – Australia; G77 clarify]. [We call on countries to strengthen regional cooperation in resolving the issue. [In this context, and with the goal of adequate protection of dolphins and whales, we encourage countries to fully implement the provisions of the ACCOBAMS Convention.-Norway, G77 delete] – Montenegro, Monaco; Japan, Iceland, Canada delete] –G77 delete paragraph (move 78 quint here); EU reserves position; US merge 83 and 83 alt]

CST 83. We remain committed to maintaining or restoring fish stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis and where possible not later than 2015. We invite States to ratify or accede to and implement the 1995 Agreement on the Conservation and Management of Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks as well as to implement the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, the technical guidelines of FAO and science-based management plans. (Merge of 79 ter, 83, (83 alt 0/former 78 quint), 83 alt and JPoI para 31 (a))

*Move 78 quint from G77 here - should be 83 alt 0*

[[78. quint/83 alt 0] We re-commit to maintaining or restoring depleted fish stocks to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield and further commit to implementing science-based management plans to rebuild stocks by 2015, including by reducing or suspending fishing catch and effort for all stocks being over-fished or at risk of being over-fished, and by eliminating destructive as well as harmful fishing practices [and addressing the introduction of alien invasive species-US bracket; G77 clarify], consistent with the precautionary approach. We also call for enhanced action, in particular, environmental impact assessments to protect vulnerable marine ecosystem from the impacts of bottom

17 April 2012, 11.00am

fishing, taking into account the competent international organizations. –G77, Australia, New Zealand, US merge with 83 and 83 alt; Japan, Canada delete; EU move after para 81 and bracket; Iceland bracket] (*merged with para 83 -co-chairs' suggested proposal made there*)

[83. alt We encourage States to give due priority to the restoration of depleted fish stocks to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield on an urgent basis, [where possible, no later than 2015 in accordance with the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI). - Canada delete] – Japan, Iceland; EU reserves position; G77 delete] (*merged with para 83 -co-chairs' suggested proposal made there*)

[83. bis [We commit to eliminating subsidies that/ We agree to develop rules and disciplines on subsidies that address issues that directly – Canada; G77 clarify] contribute to over-fishing and over-capacity in marine capture fisheries, while recognising the need for appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing countries and least developed countries. [We call for the conclusion of World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations on fisheries subsidies and we urge recommencement of work in the WTO on fisheries subsidies, including exploring different negotiating approaches. – Canada delete; G77 clarify][Given the state of global fisheries resources, as an interim step, we agree not to provide new fisheries subsidies nor to extend or enhance existing subsidies that contribute to overfishing and over-capacity.- Japan delete] – Australia ; G77 delete] (*reflected in CST 83. Bis*)

CST 83. bis We remain committed to eliminating subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to over-capacity, while taking into account the WTO members' commitments from the Doha Development Agenda, and the Hong Kong Ministerial to strengthen disciplines on subsidies in the fisheries sector and the importance of this sector to developing countries. (*Merge of 83 bis with 78 quint/83 alt, 83 ter, 83 quat, 84 bis, 84 oct and JPOI*)

[83. ter [We recall our commitment in the JPOI to eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to overcapacity [and resolve to end subsidies for activities which affect overfished stocks by no later than 2015- Japan, EU delete]. We will continue our efforts to promptly conclude multilateral disciplines on fisheries subsidies, consistent with the WTO Doha and Hong Kong mandates, in addition to undertaking complementary initiatives now to eliminate fisheries subsidies that contribute to overfishing and overcapacity. – Canada delete; G77 clarify] We also commit to further improving the transparency and reporting of existing fisheries subsidies programmes. – New Zealand, Australia, US; G77 delete] (*merged with para 83 bis -co-chairs' suggested proposal made there*)

[83. quat We recognize that subsidies constitute an important factor contributing to overfishing and overcapacity and we call for increased efforts to provide effective disciplines on all subsidies where the fisheries sector is a beneficiary, consistent with the

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**WTO mandates. – Mexico; EU, US delete]** (merged with para 83 bis -co-chairs' suggested proposal made there)

*Note: Iceland would like to combine 83 bis, ter, quat*

*Note: New Zealand would like to combine 83 ter, 83 bis, 83 quat, 84 bis and 84 oct*

84. We urge countries to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing by adopting and implementing effective tools, in accordance with international law. We note the agreement on port state measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing approved by FAO in 2009 and urge States that have not yet acceded to the agreement to do so.

84. [We encourage flag states to increase efforts in monitoring, control and surveillance to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing, including through international cooperation. – New Zealand] We [further – New Zealand] urge [countries / States to cooperate – Japan; EU delete] [individually and through regional fisheries organizations and arrangements – EU] to [take domestic and regional action including, where warranted, against their own nationals to – New Zealand, EU; US bracket] combat [such – New Zealand] illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing [and destructive fishing practices – US, Monaco; EU bracket; Japan delete] by adopting and implementing effective tools, in accordance with international law [including through implementation of the International Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing and the establishment of effective monitoring, reporting and enforcement and control of fishing vessels- EU/including by improving flag State control of vessels and nationals – Monaco; US bracket]. We note the agreement on port state measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing approved by FAO in 2009 [and other international agreements mentioned in the FAO IPOA IUU – EU; US bracket] and [urge / encourage – Japan; EU delete] States [and regional economic integration organizations – US; EU bracket] that have not yet [acceded / done so, to consider ratifying, accepting, approving, or acceding – US] to [the / these – EU] agreement [to do so / with a view to its early entry into force. – US] [We also encourage States to work together on the enforcement of IUU fishing through national, regional and international monitoring, control and surveillance systems, optimising the use of surveillance and enforcement. – Australia; EU supportive, work on language; G77 clarify; Norway, G77 bracket]

CST 84. We strongly encourage States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying, accepting, approving, or acceding to the FAO agreement on port state measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. We further urge countries, individually and through transparent and accountable regional fisheries organizations and arrangements, to develop and implement national and, where appropriate, regional action plans to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices. (Merge 84 with paras 78 quint/83 alt, 84 alt, 84 ter and JPoI)

**[84. alt Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing<sup>4</sup> deprives many countries of a crucial natural resource, and remains a persistent threat to their sustainable development. We recommit to eliminate IUU fishing as advanced in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), and must prevent and combat these practices by eliminating fisheries subsidies that lead to over-capacity, by implementing—in accordance with international law—effective and coordinated measures by port States, flag States, and the States of nationality of [the beneficial owners,/ of those who support or engage in IUU fishing - New Zealand] by identifying vessels engaged in IUU fishing, by depriving offenders of the benefits accruing from IUU fishing, as well as by cooperating with developing countries to systematically identify needs and build capacity, including support for monitoring, control, surveillance, compliance and enforcement systems. –G77; EU delete; G77 clarify; US merge] (merged with para 84 bis -co-chairs' suggested proposal made there)**

**[84. bis We reiterate our commitment of Doha and Hong Kong to strengthen disciplines on subsidies in the fisheries sector, including through the prohibition of certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and over-fishing, taking into account the importance of this sector to developing countries. –G77; EU work on language; Iceland combine with 83 bis,ter,quat] (merged with para 83 bis -co-chairs' suggested proposal made there)**

**[84. ter We recognize the need to improve transparency and accountability in fisheries management by regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) and [while recognizing the efforts already made by some RFMOs in undertaking independent performance reviews, we recommend that they be expanded and augmented, as appropriate-EU bracket]. –G77, New Zealand (support reference to transparency); US bracket] (merged with para 84 bis -co-chairs' suggested proposal made there)**

*CST. 84 bis We recognize the importance of a safe and secure maritime sector for trade and investment across the world, and particularly in Small Island Developing States. We welcome the work of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in promoting the safety and security of shipping. We also welcome its work in promoting the environmentally sustainable development of the maritime sector through the prevention of marine and air pollution by ships, including measures to enable the sector to play its part in global efforts to combat climate change. We encourage all States to adopt and effectively implement IMO regulations and standards. (moved from Trade section)*

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<sup>4</sup> As defined in the International Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**[84. quat We urge the identification and mainstreaming of strategies by 2014 that further assist developing States in particular the least developed and small island developing States, in enabling them to develop their national capacity to [conserve and sustainably use-EU] exploit fishery resources [and in accordance of the status of the stocks-EU; G77 delete] and in realizing a greater share of the benefits from sustainable fisheries [also through improved market access for fish products from developing countries -US bracket]. –G77, EU, Australia, New Zealand; Japan delete; Canada reserve]**

CST 84. quat We urge the identification and mainstreaming of strategies by 2014 that further assist developing States, in particular the least developed and small island developing States, in developing their national capacity to conserve and sustainably use fishery resources and realize a greater share of the benefits from sustainable fisheries. We commit ourselves to improving access to fisheries by subsistence, small-scale and artisanal fishers and women fish workers, as well as indigenous people and their communities and other local communities, in particular in small island developing States. *(Merge of paras 84 quat and 84 quint and Agenda 21 language re indigenous communities "indigenous people and their communities and other local communities")*

**[84. quint We commit ourselves to [ensure / improve – Canada] access to fisheries by subsistence, small-scale and artisanal fishers and women fish workers, as well as indigenous [peoples/and local communities- Monaco; G77 delete] [in developing States- Norway, EU, Iceland delete], in particular small island developing States. –G77, Australia; EU to revert] *(merged with para 84 quat -co-chairs' suggested proposal made there)***

**[84. sext We also recognize the significant economic, social and environmental contribution of coral reefs, in particular to islands and other coastal States, [as well as the significant vulnerability of coral reefs to impacts including climate change, overfishing, destructive fishing practices and pollution.- Australia; G77 to consider] and [We- Australia] support international cooperation in this regard[including frameworks directed at both conserving and realizing the social and economic benefits of coral reefs, such as the Coral Triangle Initiative, and frameworks for technical collaboration and information sharing particularly the International Coral Reef Initiative- Australia, Monaco; G77 to consider]. – G77, Australia, US; EU supportive, work on language]**

CST 84. sext We also recognize the significant economic, social and environmental contributions of coral reefs, in particular to islands and other coastal States, as well as the significant vulnerability of coral reefs to impacts including climate change, overfishing, destructive fishing practices and pollution. We support international cooperation in this regard, including frameworks directed at both conserving and realizing the social, economic and environmental benefits of coral reefs

17 April 2012, 11.00am

and frameworks for technical collaboration and information sharing.

[84. sept We call for effective [implementation of the applicable norms- US bracket] on the protection of the marine environment from pollution, including the relevant conventions adopted in the framework of the IMO. – G77; EU supportive, work on language; Japan reserves position; Australia merge with 127 bis; G77 no merge and to propose alternative language] (*merged with para 81 -co-chairs' suggested proposal made there*)

[84. oct We support preventing or eliminating excess fishing fleet capacity [and disciplining marine wild capture fisheries subsidies to prohibit fisheries subsidies that contribute to overfishing and overcapacity-Japan delete]. – US; G77 delete] (*merged with para 83 bis-co-chairs' suggested proposal made there*)

[84. non We also recognize that the coastal area is one of the most complex and dynamic systems where more than two thirds of the world's megacities are located and continuous exchange of energy and material between land and sea takes place. [Sea level rise due to global warming may pose a substantial threat to the coastal area and vulnerable coastal areas may be in danger of serious damages especially in the developing countries. Climate change may pose a substantial threat to vulnerable coastal areas. -US] We believe that integrated coastal and marine management is still [the most promising/an important-US] tool for the adaptation of coastal areas to the changing environment such as sea level rise. – ROK move to para 78 oct after 78 sect; EU, Canada reserves position; G77 delete] (*merged with para 82-co-chairs' suggested proposal made there*)

#### CST Small Island Developing States

[Pre 85. We reaffirm the need for the fulfilment of chapter 7 of the JPOI, Agenda 21, BPoA and the MSI; as Small Island Developing States are a special case both for environment and development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities. The international community should therefore significantly augment its efforts to assist SIDS in sustaining momentum realized to date in efforts to implement the BPOA and MSI and achieve sustainable development. This should include improvement and strengthening of the relevant entities within the United Nations system which support SIDS' sustainable development. Additionally, we call for the Rio Conference to agree to convene an international conference for the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States in 2014 –G77; EU bracket] (*Para 86 / CST 86 covers the same ground. The reaffirmation of Chapter 7, etc. belongs in Section II*)

85. We reaffirm that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities. The vulnerability of SIDS has worsened over the last two decades, primarily because of higher exposure to external shocks, including increasing adverse impacts of climate change and more frequent and

17 April 2012, 11.00am

*intense natural disasters as well as the fuel, food, and financial crises, combined with inadequate international support.*

[85. We reaffirm that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities. The vulnerability of SIDS has worsened over the last two decades, primarily because of **[their – US]** higher exposure to external shocks, **[including [increasing / the – US] adverse impacts of / vulnerability to a large range of impacts from – EU]** climate change **[and more frequent and intense –US delete]** natural disasters **[as well as the fuel, food, and financial crises, combined with [the difficulty for the international community, including the UN system to find an – EU] [inadequate / adequate –EU, RoK] [international / and coordinated –EU] support – US delete] [to the multiple challenges of SIDS - EU]. – G77 delete paragraph]**

CST 85. We reaffirm that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities. The vulnerabilities of SIDS have worsened over the last two decades, primarily because of their higher exposure to external shocks, including to a large range of impacts from climate change. and more frequent and intense natural disasters, as well as the fuel, food, and financial crises, combined with the difficulty for the international community, including the UN system, to deliver adequate and coordinated support to address the multiple challenges of SIDS. We also note with concern that, while small island developing States have progressed in the areas of gender, health, education and the environment, their overall progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals has been uneven and we express concern that progress, in economic terms, especially in terms of poverty reduction and debt sustainability, has been lagging. *(Based on merging of 85 and 85bis)*

**[85. bis We also note with concern that, while small island developing States have progressed in the areas of gender, health, education and the environment, their overall progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals has been uneven and express concern that progress, in economic terms, especially in terms of poverty reduction and [debt sustainability – EU reserve] has been lagging. Small island developing States have not achieved sustained high levels of economic growth owing in part to the ongoing negative impacts of the financial and economic crisis. The small size, remoteness, narrow resource and export base, and exposure to global environmental challenges of most Small Island developing States have worked against efforts towards sustainable development. – G77; Australia integrate into para 85] *(Merged with 85 to form CST 85)***

**[85. ter We stress the outcome of the high level review of the MSI, which identified the progress and gaps in implementation of commitments made by the international community to assist SIDS with the achievement of sustainable development and highlights the ongoing challenges they face due to their small size, remoteness, narrow resource and**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

export base and exposure to global environmental challenges. –G77] (*CST 85 covers the same ground*)

*Note: EU, RoK, Australia, New Zealand would like to combine pre 85, 85 bis, and 85 ter.*

86. We call for increased efforts to assist SIDS in implementing the BPOA and MSI and achieving sustainable development, including improvement and strengthening of the relevant entities within the United Nations system that support SIDS' sustainable development. We also call for the convening of the third international conference for the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States in 2014.

86. We call for [increased / **continued – Canada; G77 retain**] efforts to assist SIDS in implementing the [BPOA / **Barbados Plan of Action - Mexico**] and [MSI / **Mauritius Strategy for the Implementation of the Barbados Plan of Action - Mexico**] and achieving sustainable development, including improvement and strengthening of the relevant entities within the United Nations system that support SIDS' sustainable development. [We also call for the convening of the third international conference for the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States in [2014 / **2016 – EU; New Zealand, G77 retain**] –G77 delete].

*Note: Australia supports para 86, in particular the conference in 2014.*

CST 86. We call for increased efforts to assist SIDS in implementing the Barbados Programme of Action (BPOA) and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action (MSI), and in achieving sustainable development, including improvement and strengthening of the relevant entities within the United Nations system that support SIDS' sustainable development. We also call for the convening of the Third International Conference for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in 2014. (*Based on 86.*)

**[LDCs –G77]**

*(Co-chairs have proposed short paras, along with SIDS, on LLDCs and LDCs, Africa and middle-income countries in Section II to take the place of these subsections)*

**[86. bis We reaffirm that the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, adopted by the Fourth United Nations Conference on the LDCs, outlines LDC's priorities for sustainable development and defines a framework for renewed and strengthened global partnership to achieve them. [The UNCSD RIO+20 should fully integrate the IPOA into its outcome document and underline renewed and scaled-up – EU bracket] global commitment to achieve sustainable development in the LDCs. – Canada delete] –G77] (*Co-chairs suggest streamlining into Section II, with other reaffirmations*)**

**[86. ter We collectively commit to finding lasting solutions to the complex and mutually exacerbating challenges and problems of the LDCs. We are committed to assisting the LDCs with an overarching goal of enabling half of them to meet the criteria for graduation through the eradication of poverty and the achievement of accelerated, sustained, inclusive and equitable growth and sustainable development. Thus, we solemnly commit ourselves to implementing this Programme of Action throughout the coming decade. [This should include improvement and strengthening of the relevant entities within the United Nations system which support LDCs' sustainable development. This should also provide enhanced financial and technical support to their research and development, science and technology including strengthen national and regional institutions as appropriate according to their national policies. – Canada delete] –G77]**

**[Land-locked developing countries – G77]**

**[86 ter 1 We recognize that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness from world markets, inadequate transit transport infrastructure and prohibitive transit costs and risks continue to pose serious constraints on the export earnings, private capital inflow and domestic resource mobilization of land-locked developing countries which adversely affects their overall growth and sustainable development. We invite the international community to support transit infrastructure development in landlocked developing countries in particular for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transit transport, storage and other transit related facilities, including alternative routes, completion of missing links and improved communications and energy infrastructure so as to promote sustainable development. - G77]**

**[Africa –G77]**

**[86. quat Sustainable development has remained elusive for many African countries. Poverty remains a major challenge and most countries on the continent have not benefited fully from the opportunities of globalization, further exacerbating the continent's marginalization. Africa's efforts to achieve sustainable development have been hindered by conflicts, insufficient investment, limited market access opportunities and supply side constraints, unsustainable debt burdens, historically declining levels of official development assistance and the impact of HIV/AIDS. –G77]**

**[86. quint We further underline that the lack of political commitment for the implementation of previously agreed international commitments reached in major UN Summits and Conferences, especially those related to Africa's development needs, is of major concern. Instead of re-energizing global partnership and strengthening political will for delivery of promises made to Africa to assist in the fight against underdevelopment, poverty and disease, there seems to be a systematic attempt to renegotiate these commitments. All the commitments should never be diluted nor renegotiated since they are**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

pivotal for bringing Africa into the mainstream of global economy and serve as an essential ingredient for the achievement of sustainable development. We call for urgent and full implementation of all the commitments particularly those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation) and the 2005 World Summit Outcome as well as the 2008 Political Declaration on Africa's development needs –G77]

[86. sext      The Rio+20 Conference should reinvigorate the commitment of the international community to address these special challenges and give effect to a new vision based on concrete actions for the implementation of Agenda 21, JPoI, the Millennium Declaration, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, and the 2005 World Summit Outcome as well as the 2008 Political Declaration on Africa's development needs in Africa. It should support the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), which is a framework for sustainable development on the continent to be shared by all Africa's people, as well as other established regional and subregional efforts, including through:

- a) Providing financing, technical cooperation and institutional cooperation and human and institutional capacity - building at the regional, subregional and national levels, consistent with national
- b) Promoting technology development, transfer and diffusion to Africa and further develop technology and knowledge available in African centres of excellence;
- c) Supporting African countries in developing effective science and technology institutions and research activities capable of developing and adapting to world class technologies;
- d) Supporting the development of national programmes and strategies to promote education within the context of nationally owned and led strategies for poverty reduction and strengthening research institutions in education in order to increase the capacity to fully support the achievement of internationally agreed development goals related to education, including MDGs;
- e) Enhancing the industrial productivity, diversity and competitiveness of African countries through a combination of financial and technological support for the development of key infrastructure, access to technology, networking of research centres, adding value to export products, skills development and enhancing market access in support of sustainable development; -G77]

[86. sept      We call on the international community to enhance support and fulfil commitments to advance action in areas critical to Africa's sustainable development, including: improving agricultural productivity and food security; promoting research and development and the use of biotechnology for sustainable development; combating desertification and land degradation; achieving sound management of coastal, marine and

lacustrine ecosystems; enhancing sustainable use of natural resources, including freshwater, forests and biodiversity; promoting sustainable consumption and production and sustainable industrial development; ensuring the sound management of chemicals and waste; promoting sustainable tourism; ensuring access to secure and sustainable energy; achieving sustainable exploitation of mineral resources; enhancing access to safe drinking water and sanitation; promoting sustainable urban development; strengthening disaster risk preparedness and reduction; achieving inclusive and equitable growth; and furthering progress made in health and education. –G77]

[Other groups and regions with sustainable development challenges –G77]

[86. oct We welcome Latin America and the Caribbean's efforts towards sustainable development. We recognize that the region continues to face sustainable development challenges, in particular in their efforts to eradicate poverty, eliminate conditions that generate inequalities and social exclusion, achieve the right to development while promoting a life in harmony with nature, ensure a sustainable management of chemicals and hazardous waste, strengthen disaster risk reduction and resilience, sustainable management of forests as well as to tackle climate change impacts and protect the rights of indigenous people and local communities. –G77]

[86. non We reaffirm that international cooperation, including financial resources and transfer and access to technology, is essential for Latin American and Caribbean countries to complement the region's efforts to advance in the different dimensions of sustainable development. –G77]

[86. dec We further note the Quito Declaration, resulting from the First Meeting of the Ministers of Environment of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States –CELAC- on February 3, 2012, in Ecuador as a significant step to advance sustainable development in the region and note the following issues identified therein for further discussion in the region including : strengthening of regional financial mechanism and structures, universal declaration on rights of nature as an instrument to ensure good living, the full implementation of the rights of access to information participation and environmental justice, the removal of barriers to access to technological innovation and strengthening of environmental education and training. –G77]

[86. undec We reiterate the need to further implement the JPOI in particular paragraph 75 and 76 with the purpose to eradicate the number of people who live in poverty in the region of Asia and Pacific which accounts for the largest number of poor people in the world. We reaffirm that international cooperation and regional effort in Asia and Pacific to promote sustainable development such as capacity-building, transfer of technology and finance are needed to achieve sustainable development as well as the effort to achieve all the internationally agreed development goals including the MDGs. We welcome follow-up and further actions of the above cooperation and effort taken through national strategies and relevant regional and subregional initiatives in this regards. –G77]

17 April 2012, 11.00am

*Note: EU would like to delete paras from 86 to 86 undec; Reaffirmation of commitment should be in Section II. Action-oriented language in this part – New Zealand, EU*

*US, New Zealand 85 is similar to 15 and 15 alt; 86 is similar to 15 alt bis, should be streamlined and addressed in one place*

[86. duodec We welcome that Arab countries have made progress towards sustainable development. However we recognize that the region continues to face sustainable development challenges, especially in poverty eradication, job creation particularly for the youth, the right to development, climate change, food security, water security, increasing drought and desertification, land degradation, the right of access to information, trade liberalization, the transfer and localization of appropriate technology, finance mechanisms, and capacity building in the areas of sustainable development. –G77]

[86. tredec We support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Initiative in the Arab Region adopted by the 2004 Arab Summit, and efforts to bring it in line with new and emerging developments and challenges and to further support national and regional efforts and policies aimed at achieving sustainable development in the Arab region, in particular through providing financial resources, transfer of and access to technology and capacity building. –G77]

*[Natural disasters]*

[Natural disasters and disaster risk reduction –G77 / Disaster risk reduction –Australia / Disaster reduction and resilience –Switzerland, US / Disaster risk reduction[, disaster relief –RoK] and resilience –Japan, Switzerland, New Zealand, Canada / [[Man made disasters – Japan reserve] and natural hazards – EU / Natural and manmade disasters – Montenegro, Kazakhstan] – US delete]

CST Natural disaster risk reduction and resilience

[Pre 87. We acknowledge that natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, droughts, floods, forest fires and volcanic eruptions not only deprive people of their lives and property but also threaten economic and social foundation [..human security – RoK; G77 delete] and bring serious environmental destruction. We also acknowledge that recent increases in the intensity and frequency of natural disasters have become a significant barrier against the realization of sustainable development and poverty eradication – Japan, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, G77; US, Switzerland delete]

*87. We reiterate the call for disaster risk reduction to continue to be addressed in the context of sustainable development and placed within the post-2015 development agenda. We call for*

increased coordination among national, regional and international levels for a robust response to environmental emergencies and improved forecasting and early warning systems, as well as closer coordination between emergency response, early recovery and development efforts, including adoption of a post “Hyogo Framework” and its integration into development policy.

87. [We reaffirm the need to promote the “Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015”. – Japan; RoK delete] We reiterate the [call / need – Japan] for disaster risk reduction [and resilience – Canada] [and resilience to natural and man-made disasters – Switzerland; US delete] [to continue to be addressed / to be addressed with a renewed sense of urgency – Japan] in the context of sustainable development [to build resilient societies - Japan] and [placed within the [ongoing and – Mexico] post-2015 development agenda / climate change adaptation in order to prevent new risks through appropriate development endeavors – Switzerland; RoK merge with New Zealand proposal; US delete] [and for the increased attention to be brought to the prevention of natural and manmade disasters.- Montenegro, Kazakhstan; US delete] [as well as investment policies. We call for increased coordination at and among local, national, regional and international levels to increase resilience as well as the response capacities – Mexico] We [also – Montenegro] [further - Serbia] call for [strengthened preparedness including enhancement of natural resilience, and – Norway] [increased / improved – Canada] coordination among [local, – Norway, Turkey, RoK] national, regional and international levels for [a robust [gender-sensitive, ‘whole-of-society’ – US] [management of and – Canada] [response to / for a robust prevention and risk reduction strategies – Mexico] [natural disasters and – US] environmental [and other – Canada] [risks and - Norway] emergencies [including disaster prevention measures, – Norway] [and / including – Mexico / –Norway delete] improved [planning – US] forecasting [, appropriate use of risk transfer instruments – Mexico; US, EU reserve] and early warning systems, [preparedness – Mexico] [for natural hazards, strengthen capacities for preparedness and reduction of disaster risk – US] [as well as / We also call for – Norway] [closer coordination between / coordinate response to environmental emergencies, - Mexico] [emergency response early recovery / disaster risk management – Norway] [disaster mitigation [and disaster relief – RoK] – US] [and development efforts, including adoption of [a post “Hyogo Framework” – G77 bracket] and its integration into development policy. / early awareness, and transition efforts from recovery to development. We encourage also the integration of a post Hyogo Framework into sustainable development policies at all levels. - Mexico] [We call for increased efforts to integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into policies, plans and programs for sustainable development and poverty eradication, in support of the Hyogo Framework For Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters recognising that disaster risk reduction contributes to economic growth by reducing losses and to poverty eradication by protecting livelihoods. – New Zealand; US delete] [We urge governments at all levels as well as relevant regional and international organizations to increase resources allocated to disaster risk reduction and to integrate resilience planning into sustainable development strategies. – Japan, G77; US delete]

*Note: US would like to delete all alt paras.*

*EU 87 alt1, 87 alt2, 87 alt3, 87 bis, 87 ter could be streamlined.*

[87. alt 1 We reiterate the call for disaster risk reduction to continue to be addressed in the context of sustainable development and placed within the post-2015 development agenda. For the purpose of building resilience, we call for increased coordination among local, national, regional and international levels for a robust multi-level prevention, preparedness and response to natural and man made disasters and natural hazards [, including coordinated response to environmental emergencies and climate change adaptation in order to prevent new risks through appropriate development endeavours – Switzerland] as well as related population displacement. We stress the need for increased investment in prevention, integration of Disaster Risk Reduction measures into other policies and actions, strengthened risk assessment and disaster management planning, improved forecasting and early warning systems, better collection, analysis and use of data on social and [demographic determinants – RoK bracket] of natural hazards, as well as stronger linkages between Disaster Risk Reduction, early recovery and long-term development planning including adoption of a post “Hyogo Framework for Action” and its integration into development policy. –EU, Switzerland]

[87. alt 2 We also recognize the increased frequency and intensity of natural disasters [which are linked to climate change – New Zealand bracket]. We call for increased coordination among [local, – RoK] national, subregional, regional and international levels as well as strengthening prevention, preparedness and an integral and participative response to social and environmental emergencies. We call for increased efforts to integrate disaster risk reduction into policies, plans and programs for sustainable development and poverty eradication, in support of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: “Building the resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters”. –G77]

[87. alt 3 We reiterate the call for disaster risk reduction to continue to be addressed in the context of sustainable development and placed within the post-2015 development agenda. We call for increased efforts to integrate disaster risk reduction into policies, plans and programs for sustainable development and poverty eradication, in support of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters. – Australia, New Zealand, G77]

[87. bis We encourage Member States, the United Nations system, international financial institutions, regional bodies and other international organizations, including the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and volunteers, the private sector and the scientific community, to increase efforts to support, implement and follow up on the Hyogo Framework for Action, and stresses the importance in this regard of the continued cooperation and coordination of stakeholders at all levels with respect to addressing effectively the impact of natural [disasters/ and manmade disasters and any combination thereof – Switzerland, Kazakhstan]. –G77, Japan, Kazakhstan, Switzerland]

[87. ter We call for increased coordination at the local, national, [sub-regional, – RoK] regional and international levels for a robust response to natural disasters and improved forecasting and early warning systems, as well as closer coordination between

17 April 2012, 11.00am

emergency response, early recovery and development efforts, including adoption of a post “Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015”, which includes concrete tools and methodologies to realize the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction and its integration into development policy. – Japan, RoK; New Zealand support the reference to coordination, streamlining needed]

*Note: US would like to streamline 87 bis and 87 ter.*

[87. quat We emphasize the importance of early warning systems as part of effective disaster risk reduction at the local, national[, sub-regional – RoK] and regional levels, in order to reduce economic and social damages, including the loss of human life, and in this regard encourage Member States to integrate such systems into their national disaster risk reduction strategies and plans [and encourage donors and the international community to enhance international cooperation in support of such initiatives, as appropriate, through technical assistance, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, capacity-building and training programmes.- New Zealand, EU bracket] –G77, New Zealand; US, delete;]

[87. quint We call upon the United Nations system, and invite international financial institutions and regional and international organizations, to integrate the goals of, and take into full account, the Hyogo Framework for Action in their strategies and programmes, making use of existing coordination mechanisms, and to assist developing countries with those mechanisms to design and implement, as appropriate, disaster risk reduction measures with a sense of urgency. –G77; US delete]

[87. sext Concerning the institutional aspect of disaster risk reduction, we encourage [the secretariat of disaster risk reduction – US bracket] to increase its efforts to facilitate the international governance process of disaster reduction, particularly in developing countries. [In this regard, we recognize the need to ensure increased, timely, stable and predictable resources – US, New Zealand bracket] for the operation of the secretariat of the Strategy –G77; US reserve; EU delete and move to Means of Implementation; Norway support content could be moved to MOI]

[87. sept We call for the promotion of resilient cities and communities through enhancing resource capacity with the aim of reducing disaster risk and enhancing communities’ preparedness to respond efficiently and effectively in case of disasters. –G77; US placement]

[87. oct We are cognizant of the fact that dust storms and sandstorms have, in the past few years, inflicted substantial damage on the socio-economic situation of the inhabitants of the world’s dryland regions, especially in Africa and Asia. We encourage efforts and cooperation of Member States at the regional and international levels to control and reduce the negative effects of these phenomena as well as the El Nino phenomenon and other extreme weather events, on human settlements in vulnerable regions. –G77; US delete]

[87. non We stress the need to address the relation between security, development and environment. Armed conflicts and fragility remain a major impediment to sustainable

17 April 2012, 11.00am

development in many parts of the world. Natural resource scarcity and climate change may further exacerbate tensions and pose risks for international peace and security. At the same time, shared natural resources, including transboundary waters and hazards should also be seen as potential pathways for enhanced cooperation, dialogue and confidence building. – EU, Norway; New Zealand consider more action-oriented language; G77 delete]

[87. dec We further call for enhanced cross-border cooperation in respect of environmental hazards, building on existing experience, such as the UNECE Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents. – EU; US, New Zealand, G77 delete]

[87. undec We stress the need for an integrated and [holistic approach for disaster risk reduction – G77 clarify], in which all types of measures of prevention, response and recovery are considered and equally applied. We recognize that comprehensive hazard and risk assessments including forecast activities, hazard and risk maps as well as monitoring activities of long term changes are basic prerequisites for sustainable development. We therefore call for a [hazard fundamentals action plan – G77 clarify] for each country to provide the necessary basics for hazard and risk assessments by 2025. – Switzerland; US delete; New Zealand reserve]

[87. duodec We also recognize the importance of collecting, analyzing and sharing accurate geospatial information to deal with global challenges such as natural disasters and encourage States to further strengthen the network of global earth observation system through GEOSS by upgrading basic geospatial information including global map. – Japan]

*Note: Switzerland, title proposed by Japan, 87 alt 1, 87 bis, 87 undec.*

CST.87. We reaffirm our commitment to the Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-2015: Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters. We recognize that disaster risk reduction contributes: to human well-being by protecting lives; to economic growth by reducing losses; to lessening infrastructure damage; and, to poverty eradication by protecting livelihoods. We reiterate the call for disaster risk reduction and resilience to be addressed with a renewed sense of urgency in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, integrated into policies, plans and programmes at all levels and placed within the post-2015 development agenda. (based on language in pre87, 87, 87 alt1, 87 alt2, 87 alt3, 87 ter, 87 quat, 87 non)

CST.87 bis. We emphasize the importance of early warning systems as part of effective disaster risk reduction at all levels, and in this regard encourage Member States to integrate such systems into their national disaster risk reduction strategies and plans. We urge governments at all levels as well as relevant regional and international organizations to increase resources allocated to disaster risk reduction and to integrate resilience planning into sustainable development strategies. (87, 87 quat)

17 April 2012, 11.00am

CST.87. ter We call for improved coordination at and among local, national, regional and international levels for a robust disaster risk reduction, prevention and response strategy, including strengthened risk assessment and disaster management planning, capacity building towards resilient cities and communities, improved forecasting, monitoring and early warning, improved information sharing, coordinated disaster relief, particularly in relation to population displacement, as well as stronger linkages between disaster risk reduction, early recovery and long-term development planning. (based on language in 87, 87 alt1, 87 alt2, 87 bis, 87 ter, 87 quat, 87 quint, 87 sept, 87 dec, 87 undec, 87 duodec)

### Climate change

[Pre 88. We reaffirm that climate change represents an urgent and potentially irreversible threat to human societies and the planet and thus requires to be urgently addressed by all countries, and acknowledge that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, with a view to accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions. – EU, RoK, Switzerland, New Zealand, Norway; G77 delete]

88. We reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and express our deep concern that developing countries are particularly vulnerable to and are experiencing increased negative impacts from climate change, which is severely undermining food security and efforts to eradicate poverty, and also threatens the territorial integrity, viability and the very existence of small island developing states. We welcome the outcome of COP17 at Durban and look forward to the urgent implementation of all the agreements reached.

[88. We [reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and –EU, RoK delete] [express our commitment to continue to cooperate in order to urgently and effectively address this global phenomenon. We also -Mexico] express our deep concern [for negative impacts from climate change, in particular -Mexico] [that / in – Mexico] [levels of greenhouse gas emissions continue to increase. Deeper emission cuts, stronger international efforts and early actions are needed. We are also deeply concerned that –Norway] / [the level of ambition to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is currently insufficient and that - Switzerland] [developing / the poorest and most vulnerable –Canada] countries [are particularly / all countries, in particular the poorest and most –Australia, Switzerland, New Zealand] [vulnerable / exposed –Canada] to and / the most vulnerable countries, in particular LDCs, SIDS and Africa, -EU, Switzerland] [are experiencing increased negative / are likely to experience the most severe –EU] impacts from climate change, - Mexico delete] [which is severely undermining / making it more difficult to address – EU, RoK] [human security, - Norway] food security and efforts to eradicate poverty, and also threatens the

17 April 2012, 11.00am

[territorial integrity, - Canada bracket] viability and the very existence of [some – Australia; EU delete] small island developing states [thus making adaptation to climate change even more important We recognize the importance of ecosystem-based adaptation –EU, RoK] [that because of its global nature requires the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response. -New Zealand; RoK delete] [We call for an increased focus on those hardest hit by climate change, in particular where their very existence is threatened, including SIDS. -Norway] [It is in all countries' interest to take action – to avoid dangerous climate change, to adapt to the climate change impacts that cannot be avoided and to take advantage of the opportunities arising from a global transition to a low emission development pathway. [We welcome the significant national, regional and multilateral action that has been catalysed by the UNFCCC, but recognize that more needs to be done. – Norway bracket] –Australia] [We [support the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change regime and therefore –Mexico, RoK] [strongly – EU] welcome the [positive – EU] [outcome / outcomes – Australia, Mexico] of [COP17 / CMP7 held –Mexico, RoK / the 2011 UNFCCC negotiations –Australia] at Durban [Conference which further implement the Cancun Agreements, pave the way for immediate and concrete actions on the ground and lay a solid foundation through the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action for adopting a single global and comprehensive legally-binding agreement applicable to all Parties by 2015 at the latest for it to come into effect and be implemented no later than the beginning of 2020, thereby ensuring continuity after the full implementation of the Cancun pledges and the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol- EU (to replace all the end of the para)] [and look / looking –Mexico/ and will work towards - Canada] [forward – Canada delete] to the [urgent -New Zealand delete] implementation of [all the / its –Mexico] agreements [reached Mexico delete] [at that meeting – Australia] [ and particularly stress the need to rapidly and constructively progress the process to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties (“the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action”) –New Zealand; RoK, delete] [We also realize the importance of ongoing efforts towards greenhouse gas reduction by international organizations in the transportation sector. – Japan; RoK delete; New Zealand reserve; G77, US delete]

[88. alt 1 We reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time. We welcome the outcome of COP17 at Durban and look forward to the implementation of all those decisions. – US, Canada; RoK, New Zealand, Norway delete; EU integrate in 88]

*Note: G77 proposes to merge 88 alt1 and 88 alt 2*

[88. alt 2 We reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and we express profound alarm that emissions of greenhouse gases continue to rise globally. We express our deep concern that [developing countries are particularly vulnerable – Switzerland, EU bracket] to and are experiencing increased negative impacts from climate change, including persistent drought and extreme weather events, sea level rise, coastal erosion and ocean acidification, which is severely undermining food security, efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development and also threatens the territorial integrity, viability and the very existence of small island developing states. We therefore call upon states to immediately and fully implement the provisions of the

17 April 2012, 11.00am

UNFCCC to ensure the viability and survival of all nations. –G77; RoK, US, Canada, New Zealand, Norway delete; Switzerland merge to 88; EU merge to one para]

[88. alt3 We stress that a significant gap in mitigation efforts remains to be closed in order to hold the increase in global temperature below 2oC above industrial level and express our deep concern that the most vulnerable countries, in particular LDCs, SIDS and Africa, are likely to experience the most severe impacts from climate change, making it more difficult to address food security and efforts to eradicate poverty, and also threatens the territorial integrity, viability and the very existence of small island developing states, thus making adaptation to climate change even more important. We recognize the importance of ecosystem-based adaptation. We strongly welcome the positive outcome of the Durban Conference which further implement the Cancun Agreements, pave the way for immediate and concrete actions on the ground and lay a solid foundation through the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action for adopting a single global and comprehensive legally-binding agreement applicable to all Parties by 2015 at the latest for it to come into effect and be implemented no later than the beginning of 2020, thereby ensuring continuity after the full implementation of the Cancun pledges and the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. – EU; G77 delete]

[88. bis We reiterate that countries should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, [on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Accordingly, developed countries should take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof. – Australia delete] -G77; Switzerland, EU, New Zealand merge to 88; Japan, US, Canada, Norway delete]

[88. ter We agree to galvanise efforts based on the progress made at Durban. We further agree to intensify our efforts vigorously towards the implementation of the outcomes achieved. [We also emphasize that some issues require further intensified engagement among UNFCCC parties to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention, in this regard we urge developed countries to increase their mitigation efforts including the ratification of a Second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. -Australia delete] –G77; Switzerland merge to 88; EU, Japan, US, Canada, New Zealand, Norway delete]

[88. quat We highlight the need to address the cross-cutting issues and interlinkages related to climate change. –G77; RoK, New Zealand merge to 88 dec; US, Canada, Norway delete]

CST 88. We reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and we express profound alarm that emissions of greenhouse gases continue to rise globally. We underscore that combating climate change requires the widest possible cooperation, and we express our commitment to an effective and appropriate international response. We welcome the outcomes of COP 17 at Durban, and will work towards the implementation of all decisions adopted at the meeting. We are also deeply concerned that all countries, in particular LDCs,

17 April 2012, 11.00am

SIDS and Africa, are experiencing increased impacts from climate change, making it more difficult to address food security, efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development and that those impacts threaten the territorial integrity, viability and the very existence of small island developing states, thus making adaptation to climate change even more important.

*(Based on language in pre-88 to 88 quat, 88 non)*

*Note: RoK 88 quint to oct streamline*

*Switzerland 88 quint to oct should be moved to MOI*

*EU 88 quint to sept are under negotiation under UNFCCC, propose to be deleted*

**[88. quint We urge developed countries to increase their financial commitments with new, additional, sufficient and non-conditional funds as well as transfer of technology in accordance with the Bali Action Plan as well as capacity building to help developing countries tackle climate change. –G77; Japan, US, Canada, New Zealand, Norway delete]**

**[88. sext We reaffirm that funding commitments made for climate mitigation under the UNFCCC should not be considered financial solutions to poverty, inequality and should not replace the Official Development Assistance (ODA). UNFCCC states that climate change funding has to be new and additional and irrespective of Official Development Assistance. In this regard the funding that developed countries use for their own mitigation actions should not appear as funding to help overcome poverty. –G77; Japan, US, Canada, New Zealand, Norway, Australia delete]**

**[88. sept One of the central problems in the debate of the UNFCCC is related to the imbalance between funding for adaptation and mitigation. With a view to reduce this gap, a substantial increase of resources needs to be allocated to adaptation actions in developing countries. –G77; US, Canada, New Zealand, Norway delete]**

**[88. oct We note the establishment of the Green Climate Fund as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and urge developed countries to [provide / mobilize – Canada] predictable and sustainable funds [from a variety of sources, public and private in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency – Canada] through a clear and transparent replenishment process that is adequate to the needs of developing countries – EU bracket] to support projects, programmes, and other activities, including adaptation and technology transfer activities in developing country Parties; -G77; US, New Zealand, Norway delete]**

*CST. 88 bis. We recognize the importance of mobilizing predictable and sustainable funds, from a variety of sources, for climate change mitigation and adaptation in developing countries. In this regard, we note the establishment of the*

17 April 2012, 11.00am

Green Climate Fund as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. (*Addresses 88 quint to 88 oct*)

[Pre 88. non We stress the importance of development and implementation of safe and sustainable low emission strategies at domestic level as a contribution to sustainable development.– EU]

[88. non We recognize the role that tackling climate change plays in promoting green economies and sustainable development and the need to promote synergies between the work being developed in the different UN agencies and other international agencies related to sustainable development and climate change. – EU, Norway; Switzerland, New Zealand merge to 88; US delete] (*Addressed in Section III*)

[88. dec We recognize the interrelationships between population, the environment and climate change, and note that population dynamics, including population growth, urbanization, migration and household size can increase pressure on natural resources and vulnerability to climate change, as well as influence consumptions patterns. – EU, Norway; Switzerland merge to 88; US, New Zealand delete] (*Similar language in 89 quat. (Reference reflected in CST 88.)*)

[88. undec We express deep concern that polar regions are experiencing some of the highest rates of change, threatening indigenous [peoples' – Mexico] ways of life, polar economies, and biodiversity, while increasing the sensitivity of polar ecosystems to environmental damage. – Canada]

[88. duodec We stress the importance of development and implementation of safe and sustainable low emission strategies at domestic level as a contribution to sustainable development.– EU] (*Similar language in paras. in Energy*)

*89. We encourage international initiatives and partnerships to address the interrelationship among water, energy, food and climate change in order to achieve synergies as well as to minimize conflicts among policy objectives, being particularly sensitive to impacts on vulnerable populations.*

[89. We encourage [cooperative and transparent – Israel] international initiatives and partnerships to address [, as appropriate, -US] the interrelationship among water, [resilient ecosystems, - New Zealand] [, air quality -Serbia] energy, food [, health – Mexico / health, ecosystems, – US] [, resource efficiency –Kazakhstan] [, trade – New Zealand; RoK delete] and climate change in order to [achieve / explore potential – US] synergies [as well as to minimize conflicts among policy objectives, being particularly sensitive to impacts on vulnerable populations [through the utilization of science-based climate monitoring and information. – Japan; EU, New Zealand bracket] [We especially encourage the adoption and implementation of effective adaptation policies and measures. Science-based policy and capacity building should be key elements in both existing and future initiatives and

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**partnerships. – Israel; US delete]** – EU, G77 delete paragraph; Norway keep original paragraph]

CST 89. We highlight the need to address cross-cutting issues and interlinkages related to climate change, including those among population, urbanization and climate change vulnerability, as well as among water, energy, food and climate change. In this regard, we welcome national and international initiatives and partnerships to address these interrelationships, in order to achieve synergies as well as to minimize conflicts among policy objectives. (89 and 89 quat)

**[89. bis We reaffirm the importance of biodiversity in a changing climate, highlighting the importance of management at landscape and seascape scale, enhancing habitat connectivity, particularly through corridors, and building ecosystem resilience. We also recognise that indigenous peoples [‘ – Mexico] knowledge, innovations and practices make an important contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. – Australia, New Zealand; RoK, US, Canada move to biodiversity; Japan reserve; EU supportive in principle, revert on language](Moved to Biodiversity)**

**[89. ter We recognize that Short Lived Climate Pollutants are responsible for a significant fraction of current climate forcing, as well as serious public health problems and damage to crops. We applaud the efforts being made by the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short Lived Climate Pollutants, and urge countries and the private sector to take immediate actions to reduce emissions of these substances. – US, Canada; RoK, New Zealand delete]**  
(Suggest inclusion in Compendium)

**[89. quat We recognize the interrelationship among population, the environment and climate change, and note that population growth, urbanization, industrialization, migration and households increase pressure on natural resources and vulnerability to climate change. – Turkey; RoK move to 88 dec; US delete] Similar language in 88 ter.**  
(Reference reflected in CST 89.)

### **[Forests and biodiversity]**

Forests [and biodiversity – G77, EU, Australia, Japan, US, Switzerland, New Zealand delete]

CST Forests

(Pre90 and Pre90.bis moved to beginning of CST.Biodiversity (Pre91))

90. We support policy frameworks and market instruments that effectively slow, halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation and promote the sustainable use and management of forests, as well as their conservation and restoration. We call for the urgent implementation of the “Non-Legally Binding Instrument on all Types of Forests (NLBI)”.

90. [We reaffirm that forests provide many opportunities to address some of the most pressing challenges including poverty, climate change, food and energy security, biodiversity conservation, gender equality, preservation of traditional knowledge and maintaining green growth.- Japan, US] We support policy frameworks [, which include regulatory instruments –Norway] and market instruments [including performance-based incentives, investment programs, public procurement policies and credible voluntary certification systems that promote the sustainable management of forests, and – EU; US delete or change placement] that effectively slow, halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation [and promote the sustainable use and management of forests, [as well as / including – US; EU retain] their conservation and restoration. –EU delete] [We call for the [urgent / full – EU] implementation of the “Non-Legally Binding Instrument on all Types of Forests (NLBI)” – Canada delete; EU retain] [[and other relevant forest instruments and for increased efforts to tackle the drivers of deforestation and degradation. Good governance and proper forest law enforcement and fight against illegal logging and associated trade are important instruments in that regard. We highlight the significant potential for synergies between sustainable forest management and objectives for climate change action, biodiversity conservation as well as economic development and poverty reduction –EU, Norway, US] [and resolve to launch the development of a legally binding global agreement on forests – Canada, EU delete]. We also are prepared to reform ineffective legal and governance frameworks, including establishing monitoring systems to track all drivers of forest degradation and deforestation, as well as securing and implementing land use rights and responsibilities. –Switzerland, Norway; EU revert; US, Australia delete] [and further promotion of sustainable forest management (SFM) beyond 2015. In this context, we welcome the entry into force of the International Tropical Timber Agreement, 2006, which contributes to strengthening the capacity to address illegal logging and realizing the sustainable forest management of tropical forests and REDD+. – Japan; EU delete; US flexible; New Zealand reserve].

[90. alt We support holistic approaches in promoting sustainable forest management and the achievement of the four global objectives on forests. –G77; EU, New Zealand incorporate in beginning of para 90]

CST.90. We support integrated and synergistic approaches in promoting sustainable forest management and the achievement of the four global objectives on forests. We reaffirm that forests provide many opportunities to address some of the most pressing challenges including poverty, climate change, food and energy security, biodiversity conservation, gender equality, and preservation of traditional knowledge. We support policy frameworks, which include regulatory and market instruments, that promote the sustainable management of forests, and that effectively slow, halt and reverse deforestation and forest

17 April 2012, 11.00am

degradation. We call for the full implementation of the "Non-Legally Binding Instrument on all Types of Forests (NLBI)" and other relevant forest instruments and for increased efforts to tackle the drivers of deforestation and degradation. Good governance practices, proper forest law enforcement and combating illegal logging and associated trade are important instruments in that regard. We highlight the significant potential for synergies between sustainable forest management and objectives for climate change action, biodiversity conservation as well as economic development and poverty reduction. We are also prepared to strengthen forest governance frameworks, including establishing monitoring systems to track all drivers of forest degradation and deforestation, as well as promoting sustainable forest management (SFM). *(Adapted from 90 and 90.alt)*

**[90. bis We highlight the social, economic and environmental benefits of forests to people and the contributions of sustainable forest management to the themes and objectives of the Conference and call for the urgent implementation of the Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the ninth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests on the occasion of the launch of the International Year of Forests[, in particular our commitment to:**

- a) Improving the livelihoods of people and communities, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, by creating the conditions needed for them to sustainably manage forests, including through strengthening cooperation in the areas of finance, trade, transfer of environmentally sound technologies, capacity-building and governance, as well as by promoting secure land tenure, participatory decision-making and benefit-sharing, in accordance with national legislation, policies and priorities;**
- b) Developing and implementing cross-sectoral and multi-institutional policies, mechanisms and actions at all levels, which integrate sustainable forest management into development plans and programmes;**
- c) Accelerating implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests and efforts towards achievement of the four shared global objectives on forests contained therein, through national, regional and international actions and cooperation;**
- d) Taking a meaningful decision on forest financing at the tenth session of the Forum in 2013, as envisaged in the resolution of the special session of the ninth session of the Forum;**
- e) Undertaking immediate steps towards implementing the forest-related outcomes of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals agreed in September 2010;**

- f) **Working with the governing bodies of member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, in particular the three Rio Conventions, to integrate, as appropriate, the sustainable management of all types of forests into their strategies and programmes and promote coherence and synergies as related to forests; -EU, US delete] -G77; New Zealand shorten and consolidate sub-paras]**

CST.90. bis We highlight the social, economic and environmental benefits of forests to people and the contributions of sustainable forest management to the themes and objectives of the Conference and call for the urgent implementation of the Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the ninth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests on the occasion of the launch of the International Year of Forests. *(from 90.bis)*

**[90.ter We urge the provisions of resources from all sources, inter alia, strengthening and improving access to funds and [establishing a voluntary global forest fund, -Australia delete] to support the implementation of sustainable forest management, the achievement of the global objectives on forests and the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests; -G77; EU, Canada, Norway, New Zealand delete]**

CST90. ter We urge the provision of resources from all sources, inter alia, strengthening and improving access to funds to support the implementation of sustainable forest management, the achievement of the global objectives on forests and the implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on all Types of Forests. *(from 90.ter)*

**[90. quat We request the secretariat of the Forum and invite other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, including the National Forest Programme Facility and the Programme on Forests and the Bali Partnership Fund, and other key actors to examine the implications on broader forest financing of new and emerging forest-related financing initiatives relating to the three Rio Conventions in order to further promote an integrated approach to sustainable forest management, and invite voluntary contributions to support this work; -G77; EU bracket; US delete, New Zealand]**

**[90. quint We emphasize the importance of capacity-building and technology transfer in achieving sustainable forest management and note that a multitude of actions would be needed in many areas including reforming and updating legislative and policy frameworks, launching education and training programmes for different target audiences, developing information collection and communication systems, technologies for tracking timber and strengthening research on a broad range of subjects, including sustainable forest management, sound use of wood and ecosystem. -G77; EU, New Zealand bracket; US delete]**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

CST.90. quint We also emphasize the importance of capacity-building and technology transfer in achieving sustainable forest management. *(from 90.quint)*

**[90. sext We invite the secretariat and other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, in conjunction with regional and subregional processes, such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development initiative on sustainable forest management and the Tehran Process on Low Forest Cover Countries, to promote cooperation on sustainable forest management. -G77; EU delete]**

**[90. sept We encourage the further development of partnerships on forests for assisting the countries in developing more robust and transparent forest governance, building on [existing international schemes such as – US delete] REDD+ - EU, Norway; G77 delete].**

CST.90. sext We invite the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, in conjunction with regional and sub-regional processes to promote cooperation on sustainable forest management, including the further development of partnerships promoting more robust and transparent forest governance. *(Relates to 90 sext and 90 sept)*

**[90. oct We note the importance of the outcome of the Convention of Biological Diversity COP10 at Nagoya and the importance of effectively applying the 2011 – 2020 Strategic Plan. We reaffirm our commitment to the 2011-2020 United Nations Decade on Biodiversity . – Mexico, New Zealand; EU, US move to Biodiversity; G77 delete] *(Moved from 90.oct to merge with CST.Pre91.ter and CST.91)***

**[90. non We recognize the environmental and economic significance of incorporating biological diversity and its components into the national policies and market instruments as a tool contributing to sustainable development. – Mexico, New Zealand; EU, US move to Biodiversity; G77 delete] *(Moved from 90.non to merge with CST.Pre91.ter)***

**Biodiversity – G77, Japan / Ecosystem services and biodiversity – EU, US]**

CST. Biodiversity

**[Pre 90. We underline the importance of ecosystem services for human well-being and survival and recognize that the implementation of the Strategic plan for biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi biodiversity targets are central for the achievement of sustainable development. – Norway, Switzerland; EU, New Zealand supports the content, move to beginning of Biodiversity; US consolidate with others paras; G77 delete]**

**[Pre 90. bis We recognize the value of forests as hosts to invaluable biodiversity and livelihoods for hundreds of millions of people, including indigenous peoples, and as important carbon sinks. – Norway; EU supportive in principle, revert on language, move to**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**Biodiversity; New Zealand merge with 90; G77 delete] (*Pre90 and Pre90.bis moved from beginning of Forests (90)*)**

**[89.bis We reaffirm the importance of biodiversity in a changing climate, highlighting the importance of management at landscape and seascape scale, enhancing habitat connectivity, particularly through corridors, and building ecosystem resilience. We also recognise that indigenous peoples' knowledge, innovations and practices make an important contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. – Australia, New Zealand; RoK, US, Canada move to biodiversity; Japan reserve; EU supportive in principle, revert on language] (*89.bis moved from Climate Change*)**

**[Pre 91. We reaffirm that global biodiversity loss and degradation of ecosystem services are amongst the greatest challenges of our time, which undermines global development affecting food security and nutrition, access to water, health of rural poor and increasing their vulnerability to external impacts. Ecosystem goods and services (including timber, fisheries and productive land) and healthy ecosystems make up a large proportion of the 'wealth' and natural capital of developed and particularly developing countries and when used sustainably are a comparative advantage on which long-term economic and social development can be built and which must be preserved for future generations. Poor people are most directly dependent on these goods and services, and therefore are most immediately affected by the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem resilience and ecosystem services. – EU, Canada; US streamline with other paras; New Zealand merge with 91 alt 1]**

*CST pre91. We reaffirm the intrinsic value of biological diversity, as well as the ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity, taking into account their importance for sustainable development. We recognize the severity of global biodiversity loss and emphasize that global biodiversity loss and degradation of ecosystem services undermine global development, affecting food security and nutrition, access to water, health of the rural poor and of people worldwide, including present and future generations. We also recognise that indigenous peoples' knowledge, innovations and practices make an important contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. (Based on 89.bis, Pre90, Pre90.bis, Pre91, 91 alt1)*

**[Pre 91. bis We recognize the importance of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and promote the necessary policies and measures at national, regional and global levels, facilitating cooperation and information exchange. In this context, we welcome the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020 for the purpose of encouraging active involvement of all stakeholders and [initiatives and activities such as the – Canada] the International Partnership for the *Satoyama* Initiative for the purpose of realizing living in harmony with nature. – Japan, EU; US, New Zealand consolidate with other paras]**

91. We welcome the Nagoya Protocol adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity. We support mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in policies and decision-making processes at international, regional and national levels, and encourage investments in natural capital through appropriate incentives and policies, which support a sustainable and equitable use of biological diversity and ecosystems.

91. [We **[also – Japan]** [welcome / **take note of –Canada]** [the Nagoya Protocol **[on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing - Mexico]-US delete]** [, **the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Targets – Switzerland, Canada]** adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on [Biodiversity –Turkey, US delete] / **Biological Diversity – Japan]** **recognize the severity of biodiversity loss and its impacts on human wellbeing and livelihoods - US and call for its entry into force at the earliest possible opportunity. – Australia.** [We support mainstreaming / **integrating the values– Japan]** of biodiversity and [**valuation of – Montenegro]** ecosystem services in [**integrated development – Mexico]** policies and decision-making processes at [international, regional and national / **all – Canada]** levels [**of government, including sub-national levels of governments, cities and other local authorities – Canada]**, and encourage investments in natural capital through appropriate incentives and policies, which support [a / **the conservation and – Switzerland, Japan, Canada]** sustainable [and equitable – Switzerland delete] use [ **and protection – Turkey]** of biological diversity and ecosystems. – Australia, New Zealand delete] [ **in an equitable way –Switzerland, Canada]**[**We recognize that in order to achieve these goals measures need to be taken for creating wider awareness of the role of functional biodiversity in the provision of ecosystem services. We are also aware that biological diversity and ecosystem services are highly vulnerable to climate change and therefore science-based measures need to be developed for adapting ecosystems to these changes. – Israel]** -*New Zealand combine pre 91 bis, 91 alt 2, 91 bis and 91 ter*

CST 91. We reiterate our commitment to the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and call for urgent actions that effectively slow, halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity. (91bis)

CST 91. bis We note the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Targets at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and call for its entry into force at the earliest possible opportunity. We acknowledge the role of access and benefit-sharing in contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability. We welcome the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, including the commitment to substantially increase the level of financial resources from all sources in support of biodiversity. (91,91 alt2, 91 ter)

CST 91. ter We support mainstreaming the consideration of the socio-economic impacts and benefits of the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components and of ecosystems that provide essential resources and services for human well being and economic activities into relevant programmes and policies at all levels, in accordance with national legislation and priorities. We encourage investments in natural capital through appropriate incentives and policies, which support the conservation and sustainable use and protection of biological diversity and ecosystems in an equitable way. We support efforts at raising awareness of the role of biodiversity in the provision of ecosystem services. We are also aware that biological diversity and ecosystem services are highly vulnerable to climate change and therefore science-based measures need to be developed for addressing vulnerabilities and adapting ecosystems to these changes. *(from 90.oct, pre91.bis, 91 and 91.sext, sept, oct)*

**[91. alt 1 We reaffirm the intrinsic value of biological diversity as well as the ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its component, taking into account their importance for sustainable development. –G77, Norway see language in pre 90; EU could merge with 91.alt2]**

**[91. alt 2 We support mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into policy formation and decision-making processes at international, regional, national and local levels, and encourage valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services and investments in natural capital by means of appropriate incentives and policies, which support the conservation and use of diversity. We support the promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns that preserve natural resources. [We therefore welcome and encourage progress on the decisions adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity comprising the Nagoya Protocol on “Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising from their Utilization”, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the 20 associated “Aichi targets” and support their effective implementation. We also welcome the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, including the commitment to substantially increase the level of financial resources from all sources in support of biodiversity as a global framework for these efforts. –EU]-US streamline with other paras]**

CST 91 quat. We agree to promote cooperation and information exchange, and in this context, we welcome the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020 and various initiatives and partnerships aimed at encouraging active involvement of all stakeholders in protecting biodiversity and living in harmony

17 April 2012, 11.00am

with nature. (Adapted from 90.oct, 90.non, Pre91.bis, and 91.alt 2, 91 oct, 91 sept)

**[91 bis We reiterate our commitment to the achievement of the three objectives of the CBD and call for urgent actions that effectively slow, halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity, and accordingly call for the necessary [means of implementation – EU delete] for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. –G77; EU reserve; US, Canada streamline with other paras]**

*Similar language in 91 ter and quat*

**[91. ter We note the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its tenth meeting of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and acknowledges the role of access and benefit-sharing in contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability and, thereby, to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. –G77]**

**[91. quat We commit to the goal set by [the Nagoya Protocol – EU reword to reflect the strategic plan] that by 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks have been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification, and aiding towards sustainable land use. – Iceland incorporate all into para 92; Japan, RoK reserve; Canada delete]**

**[91. quint We stress the importance of developing measures and arrangement to implement the rights of countries of origins of genetic resources or countries providing genetic resources, as defined in the Convention on Biological Diversity, particularly developing countries to participate in the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as well as any subsequent application and commercial utilization of products derived from such resources through fair and equitable sharing of benefits and appropriate transfer of technology. –G77; Japan, RoK EU, US, Canada delete; New Zealand reserve]**

*91 sext, sept and oct share similar language (Norway)*

*Note: streamline and merge 91 sext, sept and oct – EU, Norway, US, New Zealand, Canada*

**[91. sext We support mainstreaming of the three objectives of the Convention on Biodiversity, the socio economic impacts and benefits of the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components and ecosystems that provide essential resources and services for human well being and economic activities into global, regional and**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**national sectoral and cross sectoral programs and policies, in accordance with national legislation and priorities. –G77]**

**[91 sept We support mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in policies and decision-making processes at international, regional and national levels, and encourage investments in natural capital through appropriate incentives and policies, which support sustainable use of biological diversity and maintains resilient ecosystems and their services, consistent with national legislation and applicable international obligations.- New Zealand; G77 bracket]**

**[91. oct We also support mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in policies and decision-making processes at international, regional and national levels, and encourage investments in natural capital through appropriate incentives and policies, which support the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and ecosystems. – Australia, Switzerland; G77 delete]**

*91 non and dec share similar language  
Note: merge 91 non and 91 dec - EU*

**[91. non We call for strengthening CITES, an international agreement that stands at the intersection between trade, environment and development. We recognize the economic, social and environmental impacts of illicit trafficking in wildlife, as an emerging transnational organized crime, where firm action needs to be taken both on the supply and demand sides, and the importance of effective cooperation between the UN Office of Drugs and Crime and relevant international organizations. We support the achievement of the CITES Strategic Vision Plan 2008-2015. –G77, US; Japan reserve; New Zealand support pending merging]**

**[91 dec We call for strengthening CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) that stands at the intersection between trade, environment and development and which has put into practice the concept of sustainable use of biodiversity for over three decades with tangible benefits for biodiversity as well as local people and the global environment. – EU, US; Japan reserve; New Zealand support pending merging]**

*CST.91.oct We call for strengthening CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora), an international agreement that stands at the intersection between trade, environment and development and that has contributed to sustainable use of biodiversity with tangible benefits for local people as well as the environment. We recognize the economic, social and environmental impacts of illicit trafficking in wildlife, as an emerging transnational organized crime, where firm action needs to be taken both on the supply and demand sides. In this regard, we emphasize importance of effective cooperation among relevant international organizations. (Adapted from 91 non and 91 duodec )*

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**[91. dec alt We commit ourselves to strengthening wildlife policies on the national, regional, and international level emphasizing the interconnection between wildlife conservation and development strategies and contributing to the improvement of the livelihoods of the poor. –Switzerland]**

*(Covered in CST 91 sept.)*

**[91 undec We support the establishment of International Partnerships amongst governments, international organizations, NGOs, financial actors and private companies to share and promote best practices related to biodiversity and natural capital, including measurement and valuation tools, integrating physical and monetary values in accounting and reporting systems at national and international level, and promoting incentives and policies, including exploring innovative financial mechanisms, to protect biodiversity and encourage investment in natural capital. –EU, US; G77 delete]**

*CST 91. non We welcome the establishment of international partnerships to share and promote best practices related to conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, including innovative approaches and mechanisms to mobilize investment for this purpose. (91undec)*

**[91. duodec We recognize the economic, social and environmental impacts of illicit trafficking in wildlife, its links to transnational organized crime, and the importance of effective cooperation between relevant international organizations. We call for enhanced support by the international community to the implementation of the Resolution of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, including through the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime. – EU, US, Switzerland; G77 delete]**

**[91. tredec We [acknowledge the value of/note the ongoing discussions – G77] the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services as a means of strengthening the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services. – Canada, US, Switzerland, New Zealand]**

*CST 91. undec We take note of the ongoing discussions on the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services as a means of strengthening the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services. (Adopted from 91. tredec into CST.91.undec)*

### **[Land degradation and desertification]**

**[Land [and soil –EU] degradation and desertification / Desertification, land degradation and drought –G77, RoK, New Zealand]**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

CST.Title Desertification, land degradation and drought (Co-chairs suggest expanding the title to reflect the widened scope of the text, as per G77, RoK and New Zealand)

**[Pre 92. We stress that desertification, land degradation and drought continue to pose challenges to the sustainable development [of / particularly for –US, New Zealand] developing countries. –G77; Switzerland reserve]**

CST pre 92. We recognize the economic and social significance of land, particularly its contribution to sustainable economic growth, food security, gender equality, women's empowerment and poverty eradication. We stress that land degradation, desertification and drought, as well as the conversion of arable land, continue to pose serious challenges to the sustainable development of developing countries, including LDCs and LLDCs, and have particularly affected Africa. (From Pre 92 and 92)

*92. We recognize the economic and social significance of land, particularly its contribution to growth, food security, and poverty eradication, and note that the intensity of desertification of most of Africa's arable land is a serious challenge to sustainable development in the region. We call for enhanced support by the international community to the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).*

92. We recognize the economic and social significance of land, particularly its contribution to [sustainable economic –Canada, RoK; G77 delete] [ecosystem services, -Mexico, RoK; G77 delete] growth, food security, [gender equality and women's empowerment, -US, Iceland, Canada, New Zealand; G77 delete] and poverty [eradication / reduction – US; G77 delete], [as well as the importance of securing land tenure rights – Switzerland; G77 delete][and /. We – Iceland] note that [land degradation and – Iceland] [the intensity of – US delete] desertification [pose – Iceland] [of [most of Africa's / land degradation, and land conversion of arable land, particularly in Africa – US; G77 clarify] is –Iceland delete] a serious challenge to sustainable development in [[the region / many regions – US / those regions of the world that are affected, in particular Africa – Iceland, New Zealand / and note that desertification, land degradation and drought are serious challenges to sustainable development, particularly in Africa. We note that a coordinated global approach is useful to ensure that soils are used, managed and restored according to principles of ecosystem resilience – EU, Iceland, Switzerland; US, G77 requests clarification] [We further underline that ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks through conservation and restoration of degraded ecosystems, contribute to combating desertification, climate change mitigation, and sustainable land use. – Iceland; G77 delete][We also recognize the need to commit to a land degradation neutral world by setting [sustainable development – EU delete] goals on land use, with targets toward achieving zero net land degradation – ROK; EU revert; US requests clarification]. [In particular – US] [We call for enhanced support [by the international community [to / for –US] [the –EU delete] implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) [through its 10 Year Strategy – EU, Iceland, New Zealand

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**/ and its Ten-year strategic plan (2008-2018) ROK / and its Ten Year Strategic Plan 2008–2018, [especially on contributing to improve long-term sustainability of the ecosystems, reducing poverty and increasing green cover in dry land ecosystems. -Mexico] – G77 delete]. [We also note that LDCs and LLDCs are heavily affected by land degradation and desertification. –G77, Kazakhstan]- Canada streamline with Pre 92]**

**[92. bis We acknowledge that land degradation is a global phenomenon and we commit to provide resources to the UNCCD to monitor global land degradation and restore degraded lands. In this regard we strive to achieve a land degradation neutral world. In line with the vision of The Ten-Year Strategy of the UNCCD to reverse and prevent desertification, land degradation and drought, we call for enhanced support by the international community to the implementation of the Convention. –G77, RoK, Switzerland; US, Canada, EU, New Zealand bracket and consider moving to MOI] (*Streamline into 92*)**

*CST 92. We note that a coordinated global approach is important to ensure that soils are used, managed and restored according to principles of ecosystem resilience. We also recognize the need to commit to an ambitious but attainable target of zero net land degradation, with intermediate operational goals for minimizing erosion and maintaining and possibly increasing soil organic matter. We call for enhanced support for implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and its Ten Year Strategic Plan (2008–2018) to reverse and prevent desertification, land degradation and drought. We further note the importance of mitigating the effects of desertification, land degradation and drought, including by preserving and developing oases, restoring degraded drylands, and improving the livelihoods of vulnerable people. (*From 92, 92 bis, 92 quint, 92 sept and 93 ter*)*

**[92. ter We stress the importance of the [further –EU, New Zealand] development and implementation of scientifically based and sound methods for monitoring and assessing the extent of desertification, land degradation and drought, and the efforts under way to promote scientific research and to strengthen the scientific base of the activities on desertification and drought under the Convention. We need to strengthen the Convention’s scientific base to contribute to a better understanding of these issues[, and in this respect we call for the establishment of a mechanism, for the provision of scientific knowledge on DLDD –US, EU, New Zealand delete] and take note of the decision of the COP10 to establish an ad hoc Working Group taking into account regional balance to discuss specific options for the provision of scientific advice to Parties to the UNCCD, including, inter alia, the possible consideration of an intergovernmental panel, taking into account the regional approach of UNCCD. –G77, Switzerland; Japan delete]**

*CST 92. ter We stress the importance of the further development and implementation of scientifically based and sound methods for monitoring and assessing the extent of desertification, land*

17 April 2012, 11.00am

degradation and drought, as well as the importance of efforts underway to promote scientific research and strengthen the scientific base of activities on desertification and drought under the UNCCD. In this respect we take note of the decision of the COP10 to establish an ad hoc Working Group, taking into account regional balance, to discuss specific options for the provision of scientific advice to Parties to the UNCCD, including, inter alia, the possible consideration of an intergovernmental panel. (from 92 ter and 92 sext)

[92. quat We call for the strengthening of the advisory role of the Committee for the review of the implementation of the Convention and the Committee on science and technology, through their recommendations, in order to monitor effectively the decisions of the Conference of the Parties of the Conventions. –G77, Switzerland; Japan delete; New Zealand reflect COP decision]

[92. quint Emphasis should also be given to mobilization and channelling of adequate and predictable financial resources to developing countries, as well as facilitating its direct access in order to help mitigate the effects of desertification, land degradation and drought and improve the livelihoods of vulnerable people affected by those most urgent matters at national, sub-regional and regional levels. –G77; US, Switzerland, New Zealand delete] (*Streamline into 92*)

*RoK streamline and merge 92 sext and sept*

[92. sext [In addition to strengthening of scientific research base as well as provision of adequate and predictable financing, technology transfer and capacity building – EU bracket] to combat desertification, drought and land degradation, -Switzerland delete] we reiterate the need for cooperation through sharing of information, forecasting and early warning systems related to desertification, land degradation and drought. –G77, RoK; US delete] (*Streamline relevant portions into 92 and 92.ter, and merge the remainder with 92.sept*)

[92. sept We are aware of the need to cooperate at the global and regional [and sub-regional –RoK] levels, with a view to preventing and managing dust storms and sandstorms, especially in Asia and Africa continent including through the sharing of related information, forecasting and early warning systems, [DSS reduction activities such as restoration of degraded drylands – RoK] and therefore invites Member States and relevant organizations to cooperate in the sharing of information, forecasting and early warning systems related to dust storms and sandstorms. -G77, RoK] (*Streamline and merge 92. sext and 92.sept*)

CST.92. sext We reiterate the need for cooperation through sharing of information, forecasting and early warning systems related to desertification, land degradation and drought, as well as dust storms and sandstorms, at the global, regional and

17 April 2012, 11.00am

sub-regional levels. In this regard, we invite Member States and relevant organizations to cooperate in the sharing of related information, forecasting and early warning systems. (*From 92.sext and 92.sept*)

*Canada, New Zealand merge and streamline paras 92 sext and sept*

93. We agree to support partnerships and initiatives for the safeguarding of soil resources such as the Global Soil Partnership (GSP). We also encourage scientific studies and initiatives aimed at raising wider awareness of the economic benefits of sustainable land management policies that achieve healthy and productive land and soil.

[93. We [agree to – US delete] [support / **encourage the establishment and use of – EU/recognize the importance of - Japan**] partnerships and initiatives for the safeguarding of soil [and land –RoK] resources [and sustainable land management –Switzerland] such as the Global Soil Partnership (GSP) [and the Changwon Initiative – ROK, Switzerland, New Zealand; US delete] [and the international overview of conservation approaches and technologies WOCAT –Switzerland]. [Crop production intensification must build on systems that regenerates and restores the health of farmland – Norway, Switzerland] We also encourage [capacity building, extension training program, - Mexico, Switzerland] [scientific – EU delete] studies and initiatives [aimed / that strengthen the scientific basis and aim – EU] at raising wider awareness [of / on land/soil degradation and desertification issues, in particular- EU; RoK move to para 92] [the threat to sustainability from the degradation of the world's soil stocks, and –Australia, New Zealand] the economic [social and environmental – EU, RoK, New Zealand] benefits of sustainable land management policies that achieve healthy and productive land and soil [[such as the Economics of Land Degradation Initiative. –RoK support] We also recognize the need to strengthen the link with existing science/policy interface bodies – EU, Switzerland; G77 delete].

*Note: G77 retain reference to the Changwon Initiative*

[93. alt We agree to support partnerships and initiatives for the safeguarding of soil resources to be carried out within the framework of the existing instrument on land degradation issues. –G77; US, Canada, Switzerland, EU, New Zealand delete]

CST 93. We encourage and recognize the importance of partnerships and initiatives for sustainable land management and the safeguarding of soil and land resources, such as the Global Soil Partnership (GSP) and the Chanwon Initiative. We urge their close alignment with the 10-Year Strategic Plan of the UNCCD. We recognize the need to strengthen the link with existing science/policy interface bodies and encourage capacity building, extension training programmes, and scientific studies and initiatives aimed at raising wider awareness of the economic, social and environmental benefits of sustainable land management policies, such as the Economics of Land Degradation Initiative.

[93. bis We stress the importance of preserving and developing oasis in the context of sustainable development, [and call for enhanced international technical and financial support in this regard. – G77; EU, New Zealand merge with para 92] (*Streamline and merge with 92*)

[93 ter We note that better soil and land management can and ought to contribute to food security, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and preserving the natural resource base and fighting biodiversity losses. We therefore recognize the necessity of setting an ambitious but attainable target of [‘zero net rate of land and soil degradation’, - US requests clarification; New Zealand reserve] with clear intermediate operational goals for minimizing erosion, maintaining and, where possible, increasing soil organic matter, particularly in organic soils, through improved Sustainable Land Management technologies and production systems, and preventing unsustainable and uncontrolled urban expansion. – EU, Switzerland; Canada overlap with RoK language in para 92, RoK flexible; G77 delete] (*Streamline and merge with 92*)

### Mountains

#### Mountains

*US notes this section as a good model for other sections in terms of brevity and clarity.*

94. We recognize that mountains are highly vulnerable to global changes such as climate change, and are often home to communities including of indigenous peoples, who have developed sustainable uses of their resources yet are often marginalized, sometimes with high poverty rates, exposure to natural risks and food insecurity. We recognize the benefits derived from mountains and their associated ecosystems. We also recognize the need to explore global, regional, national, and local mechanisms to compensate and reward mountain communities for the services they provide through ecosystem protection.

94. We recognize that [mountains / **fragile mountainous ecosystems** – US] are highly vulnerable to global [changes / **threats** – Mexico] such as climate change, [possess **high levels of species endemism**, - US / **as well as deforestation, land use change and land degradation - Mexico**] and are often home to [communities including of / **indigenous communities or** –US; **Mexico delete**] indigenous peoples, who [**in some cases** – Mexico] [have developed sustainable uses of their resources yet – New Zealand delete] are often marginalized, [sometimes with high poverty rates, exposure to natural risks and food [**and nutrition** – EU] insecurity. – New Zealand delete] [**We recognize that women in these communities are often disproportionately impacted** – US] [**In this context, we recognize that women, children and persons with disabilities are disproportionately impacted** —Mexico] [We [recognize/ **acknowledge** – US] the benefits derived from mountains [and their associated ecosystems [, including the provision of water to more than half of the world’s population for all sorts of uses, including providing sustainable energy in the form of hydropower –Switzerland] [and stress that continued effort will be required in dealing with poverty, food and nutrition

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**insecurity, social exclusion and environmental degradation in these areas – EU/including their crucial role in sustaining water resources – US/that mountains and mountain ecosystems provide not only to highland communities, but also to a large portion of the world’s population, living in lowland areas - Serbia ]. [We also recognize / and – Mexico] the need [to explore global, regional, national, and local [mechanisms to compensate and reward mountain communities for the services they provide [sustainable management and protection of ecosystems –Switzerland, G77] [through ecosystem protection. –G77 delete] – Switzerland delete / good ecosystem stewardship - US / protection and sustainable use of mountain ecosystems – Mexico, EU / approaches to assist mountain communities in protecting these important environments – Australia] [and encourage the development and use of mechanisms that strengthen the provision of these ecosystem services and address unsustainable agriculture practices. – New Zealand] [for the quality of the natural and human environment – EU] (*Merge with 94 alt*)**

**[94. alt We recognize the benefits derived from mountains and that they are essential for sustainable development and are highly vulnerable to global changes such as climate change, the growing demand for water and other natural resources and natural disasters. They are often home to [communities including of indigenous peoples, who / indigenous peoples and other communities who, by virtue of their traditional knowledge - Mexico] have developed sustainable uses of their resources yet are often affected, sometimes with high poverty rates, as well as exposure to natural risks and food insecurity. [We further recognize that mountain glaciers around the world are retreating and getting thinner, with severe impacts on the environment and human well being, and that diminishing glaciers could influence sea-level rise but also threaten the well-being of a large portion of the world’s population. – Switzerland, New Zealand support, move to 94]–G77; EU merge with 94] (*Merge with 94*)**

*CST 94. We recognize the benefits derived from mountains and their ecosystems including their crucial role in providing water resources to a large portion of the world’s population, and that mountains are highly vulnerable to threats such as climate change, deforestation, land use change, land degradation and natural disasters. We recognize that mountain glaciers around the world are retreating and getting thinner, with severe impacts on the environment and human well-being including by contributing to sea-level rise. We further recognize that mountains are often home to indigenous peoples who are often marginalized. (94, 94 alt; Co-chairs suggest to use accepted phrasing of "Indigenous Peoples" to remain consistent with Agenda 21 and the JPOI as well as the designation of this Major Group)*

*CST 94 bis We stress that continued effort will be required in sustainable management and protection of mountain ecosystems as well as in dealing with poverty, food and nutrition insecurity, social exclusion and environmental degradation in these areas. We recognize the need to explore global, regional, national, and*

17 April 2012, 11.00am

local mechanisms and initiatives to promote sustainable management, use and protection of mountain ecosystems and the provision of sustainable livelihoods thereby, including arrangements for compensating indigenous peoples and other communities in mountain areas for providing ecosystem services. *(Merged 94, 94 alt, 94 quat)*

**[94. bis** [In this regard, we call for greater efforts towards the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity. We encourage Governments to adopt a long-term vision and holistic approaches in their sustainable development strategies, including through incorporating mountain-specific [requirements / strategies –New Zealand] in sustainable development policies or through specific mountain policies. – Switzerland, New Zealand supports] [We call for support from developed countries in this regard. –US, EU delete; Switzerland, Canada, New Zealand move to MOI]–G77; EU merge with 94 quat; G77 disagrees] *(Merge with 94 ter and 94 quat)*

**[94. ter** We stress the importance of promoting the integration of economic, social, and environmental development of mountains, and elaborating a sustainable development approach, which could include, inter alia, the following development strategies : protection of the environment, sustainable management of natural resources, poverty eradication, as well as supporting sustainable livelihoods and small-scale production systems in mountain areas [in [particular in –US, Canada; G77 delete] developing countries, and strengthening scientific studies and initiatives for holistic and comprehensive development in mountain regions.-EU delete] –G77, US; New Zealand merge with 94 bis] *(Merge with 94 bis and 94 quat)*

**[94. quat** We call for the integration of mountain-specific strategies in national sustainable development strategies, poverty reduction plans and programmes [G77 support]. [We encourage all states to promote regional and transboundary cooperation, collaborative institutional partnerships and a strengthening of upstream-downstream linkages. We also aim for a collaborative and ethical management of mountain specificities through governance systems that actively involve indigenous [peoples and – Mexico] communities in all stages of decision-making processes and the elaboration of policies. We [endorse mechanisms for compensating / recognize the importance of mechanisms for compensating mountain communities for maintaining the provision of ecosystem services. – Canada requests clarification] [We further support targeted policy measures to promote green innovations and high-quality products in mountain regions through mechanisms such as branding, labeling and standards. -US more of a cross-cutting issue] – Switzerland; US merge with 94 ter; EU supportive in principle, revert on language, merge with 94 bis; G77, New Zealand delete] –G77 delete] *(Merge with 94 bis and 94 ter)*

**CST. 94. quat** We call for greater efforts towards the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity. We also stress the importance of integrating mountain-specific strategies in national sustainable development strategies, which could include, inter alia, poverty reduction

17 April 2012, 11.00am

plans and programmes as well as support for sustainable livelihoods and small-scale production systems in mountain areas, particularly in developing countries. We encourage all states to promote regional and transboundary cooperation, collaborative institutional partnerships and a strengthening of upstream-downstream linkages. (*Merged 94 bis, 94 ter and 94 quat*)

### **[Chemicals and waste]**

#### **Chemicals and waste**

*EU, Japan, Norway, Switzerland merge pre 95 and pre 95 alt. Switzerland forward-looking language needed.*

**[Pre 95. We recognize the adverse effects of improper management of chemicals and waste on human health and the environment. We reiterate the 2020 WSSD goal of sound management of chemicals and encourage further progress across countries and regions in order [to close the gaps since significant but uneven progress has been made in order –US delete] to achieve the 2020 goal. – EU; Japan, New Zealand merge with pre 95 alt]**

**[Pre 95. alt We reaffirm our aim to achieve a sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste by 2020 as laid out in paragraph 23 of the JPOI and also reaffirm our commitment to an approach for the sound management of chemicals and wastes at all levels that responds in an effective, efficient, coherent and coordinated manner to new and emerging issues and challenges. – Switzerland; US delete; Japan merge with pre 95]**

**[Pre95. alt 1 We reaffirm our aim to achieve a sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste by 2020 as laid out in paragraph 23 of the JPOI and also reaffirm our commitment to an approach for the sound management of chemicals and wastes at all levels. We reiterate the 2020 WSSD goal of sound management of chemicals and encourage further progress across countries and regions in order [to close the gaps since significant but uneven progress has been made in order –US delete] to achieve the 2020 goal. –G77]**

*CST. Pre 95. Sound management of chemicals is crucial for the protection of human health and the environment. We reaffirm our aim to achieve a sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste by 2020 as laid out in paragraph 23 of the JPOI. We also reaffirm our commitment to an approach for the sound management of chemicals and waste at all levels that responds in an effective, efficient, coherent and coordinated manner to new and emerging issues and challenges, and encourage further progress across countries and regions in order to close the gaps of implementation. (Merge Pre95, Pre95 alt, Pre95 alt1, and first sentence of 95).*

95. We call for strengthening the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), to step up efforts towards a more robust, coherent, effective and efficient international regime for chemicals throughout their lifecycle. Sustainable and adequate long-term funding will be important to assist developing countries with sound chemical and waste management through an integrated approach.

95. [We recognize that sound management of chemicals is crucial for the protection of human health and the environment. –G77, RoK; New Zealand, Switzerland delete in favor of pre 95] We call for [strengthening –RoK / the evaluation of – Canada; EU, Norway, Switzerland, G77 delete] the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), [[to step up efforts – G77, Canada delete] towards / in order to consider the nature of further efforts needed to achieve –Canada; EU, Norway, G77 delete] / [make better use of its potential to contribute to - Switzerland] a more robust, coherent, effective [and – Montenegro delete] efficient [and safer – Montenegro; EU delete] international [regime for / voluntary approach to the management of – Canada; EU, Japan, G77 delete] [the sound management of –G77, New Zealand, EU, RoK] chemicals throughout their lifecycle [through effective implementation to ensure that, by the year 2020, chemicals will be produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on the environment and human health. – US; G77 delete] / [beyond 2020 – Canada]. [[an integrated approach to –G77] [[Sustainable and adequate long-term funding [will be important / is a key element –G77] to assist developing [and middle-income –Montenegro; EU, RoK, US, Japan, G77 delete] countries [, in particular middle-income countries – Belarus; EU, RoK, US, Japan, G77 delete] [with / to promote – Mexico, RoK] [sound chemical and waste management through an integrated approach / the implementation of sound management of chemicals and waste – G77] [We call on the intergovernmental negotiating committee to prepare a global legally binding instrument on mercury to complete its work by 2013. – Japan; G77 delete] –US delete; EU retain] – Japan delete] [involving SAICM and the other relevant MEAs including but not limited to the chemicals and waste cluster - New Zealand; Switzerland requests clarification / based on the outcome of the consultative process on financing options for chemicals and wastes under the auspices of UNEP. -Switzerland]. [We call on countries and organizations which have made progress toward achieving the SAICM goals to assist countries that have not done so by sharing knowledge and chemical databases. – Israel; G77 reserve]-US reserve]

[95. alt To protect human health and the environment, including the protection of natural resources we call for the strengthening of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), to step up efforts towards a more robust, coherent, effective and efficient international regime for sound management of chemicals throughout their lifecycle, which can react in a timely manner to emerging challenges, including environmentally sound management of waste. Additional efforts are needed to enhance work on closing the gaps and addressing discrepancies in capacities, including through partnerships, technical assistance and a future proof governance structure. [We encourage SAICM to cooperate strongly with other relevant global and regional UN entities as well as with MEAs / invite SAICAM stakeholders to consider measures to enhance cooperation – US]to facilitate the enforcement of policies. [Sustainable and predictable long-term

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**funding, through an integrated approach, that includes financing from the private sector and through mainstreaming in national policies and budgets and traditional aid programmes as well as financing from external sources will be important to support developing countries to optimally implement a strategy for sound chemical and waste management. –US delete]– EU; Canada, G77 delete; Japan request for clarification; Switzerland prefers working on 95, but flexible on elements from 95 alt]**

CST 95. We call for strengthening the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), making better use of its potential to contribute to a robust, coherent, effective and efficient international regime for the sound management of chemicals throughout their lifecycle. Sustainable and adequate long-term funding is a key element to assist developing countries to promote the implementation of sound chemical and waste management through an integrated approach.

CST 95. bis We encourage SAICM to enhance cooperation and coordination with other relevant global and regional UN entities as well as with MEAs dealing with chemicals to facilitate implementation and enforcement of policies.

*(Merge para. 95 and 95alt. and part of 96).*

**[95. bis We are deeply concerned that [developing / many –EU, US, Switzerland] countries, particularly in Africa lack the capacity for sound management of chemicals and their safe disposal throughout their life cycle , including assessing and monitoring the risks associated with trade in chemicals and chemicals contained in products. –G77, Norway; US delete; New Zealand move to before 95]**

CST. 95. ter We are deeply concerned that many countries, in particular least developed countries, lack the capacity for sound management of chemicals and their safe disposal throughout their lifecycle. Additional efforts are needed to enhance work on closing the gaps and addressing discrepancies in capacities, including through partnerships, technical assistance and improved governance structures. We encourage countries and organizations which have made progress toward achieving the goal agreed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002) of sound management of chemicals by 2020, to assist other countries by sharing knowledge, experience and best practices. *(Merge 95bis, part of 95 and part of 95alt).*

*96. We commend the increased coordination and cooperation among the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and call for public-private partnerships aiming to enhance capacity and technology for*

17 April 2012, 11.00am

*environmentally sound waste management. We also note with concern the emerging challenges of electronic waste and plastics in the marine environment, which should be addressed inter alia through appropriate programmes and environmentally sound technologies for material and energy recovery.*

[96. We commend the increased coordination and cooperation among **[chemicals and wastes conventions, namely – EU]** the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the **Stockholm Convention** [on Persistent Organic Pollutants – EU, New Zealand, RoK delete], [[and call for public-private partnerships aiming to enhance capacity and technology for environmentally sound **[chemical and – Japan]** [waste / **solid waste and – Mexico; Switzerland delete]** [management / **of hazardous waste management. – Mexico]** [We commend existing and urge continued innovative partnerships between industry, government, academia and other non-governmental stakeholders aiming to enhance the capacity and technology for the environmentally sound management of chemicals and waste –US; Switzerland delete] [encourage further coordination and cooperation in policy and priority setting and effective financing. – New Zealand] [We recognize the importance of further development and implementation of policies for the 3Rs and environmentally sound waste management [including adoption of extended producer responsibility – New Zealand reserve] – Japan; US delete] [We also note with concern the emerging challenges of electronic waste and [plastics / **solid waste –RoK]** in the [land and – Israel] marine environment, which should be addressed inter alia through appropriate programmes and environmentally sound technologies for material and energy recovery.- US delete; EU, RoK retain] [We commit ourselves to the finalization of the negotiations on a legally binding instrument [on mercury in 2013 – New Zealand reserve], [and agree that, once adopted, to incorporate it into the synergies process. – US delete] We support cooperation and coordination between the conventions and SAICM in implementation and financing – EU; Canada delete] [We also support the activities of the Global Partnership on Waste Management (GPWM) to enhance international cooperation among stakeholders, identify and fill information gaps, share information and raise awareness, political will and capacity to promote resource conservation and resource efficiency. - Japan]. [We encourage the implementation of integrated waste management, based on reduction at source, reuse, recycling and recovery. – Israel] US reserve] G77 delete]

[96. alt We commend the increased cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam–and the Stockholm Conventions. In this regard, we also take note of the important role of the Basel Convention Regional and Coordinating Centers and the Stockholm Convention regional and subregional centers [for capacity building and the transfer of technology and [call for enhanced support, including financial support for these centers in order that they fulfill their mandates more efficiently and effectively –US delete]. –EU, Switzerland move to MOI] –G77; Canada, Japan, New Zealand delete]

[96. alt bis We resolve that, in order to address the [capacity gap, there is need to support developing countries through transfer and diffusion of best available technologies and best environmental practices and strengthening of human and institutional capacities – EU, New Zealand move to MOI] for effective management of chemicals and wastes. We also urge the international community to make all efforts through prevailing agreements

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**and protocols to put an end to [illegal dumping - Switzerland open to consider] in developing countries, particularly in Africa where the capacity to deal with these wastes is limited. –G77; Canada move to MOI; US delete; Japan reserve position]**

**[96 alt ter We note with concern the increasing challenge of ensuring environmentally sound waste management of electronic waste and plastics, including in the marine environment, and call for appropriate programmes and environmentally sound technologies for managing waste, and call for the support from the international community to the development of appropriate programmes and environmentally sound technologies for managing electronic waste and plastics. – G77; Canada move to MOI; US, Japan delete; Norway placement]**

CST. 96. We commend the increased coordination and cooperation among chemicals and waste conventions, namely the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention, and encourage further coordination and cooperation in policy and priority setting and effective financing. We take note of the important role of the Basel Convention regional and coordinating centers and the Stockholm Convention regional and sub-regional centers, and call for enhanced support to these centers in order that they fulfill their mandates more efficiently and effectively. (96, 96 alt)

CST. 96. bis We call for public-private partnerships aiming to enhance capacity and technology for environmentally sound chemical and waste management, including for waste prevention and eco-design. (96)

CST. 96. ter We recognize the importance of further development and implementation of policies for the 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle) and environmentally sound waste management and call for the development and enforcement of comprehensive national and local waste management policies and strategies. We also note with concern the emerging challenges of electronic waste and solid waste, such as plastics, in the land and marine environment, which should be addressed inter alia through lifecycle thinking, appropriate programmes and environmentally sound technologies for material and energy recovery. We recognize the need to build local capacity in developing countries to address the flow of e-waste and the responsibilities of companies for the safe recycling of their products. (96, 96 alt ter)

CST. 96. quat We urge the international community to make efforts, including through agreements, as appropriate, to put an end to illegal dumping in developing countries, particularly in Africa where the capacity to deal with these wastes is limited.

17 April 2012, 11.00am

*(Streamline para. 96, 96 alt, 96alt bis, 96 alt ter, 96 sext, 96 oct).*

**[96. quat We recognize the need to develop safer alternative products and techniques for replacing the use of hazardous chemicals and promote more sustainable approaches through inter alia cooperation between developed countries and developing countries. – G77, Republic of Moldova; Canada merge with 96; US, New Zealand requests clarification]**

*CST. 96. quat 1 We seek to improve resource efficiency and reduce human exposure to hazardous chemicals. We recognize the need to develop safer alternative products and techniques for replacing the use of hazardous chemicals and promote more sustainable approaches through inter alia cooperation between developed and developing countries. (Merge 96 quat and 96 sept).*

**[96. quint We note the ongoing process to reach consensus on a legally binding multilateral instrument on mercury and call [that the current negotiations on this issue conclude in/ for - New Zealand] a successful outcome[ for all participants – New Zealand delete]. –G77; US delete; Japan consider placement; Switzerland merge with similar paras]**

*CST. 96 quint We note the ongoing process to reach consensus on a legally binding multilateral instrument on mercury and call for a successful outcome. (Merge para. 95 and 96 quint).*

**[96. sext We recognize the need to build local capacity in the developing countries to address the flow of e-wastes. In particular, the shipment of e-waste to developing countries as second-hand and near-end-of-life goods needs to be urgently addressed. We urge electronic companies take full responsibility for the safe recycling of their products. – G77, EU; US, New Zealand delete unless rewritten; Japan delete] (*Merge into CST. 96. ter*)**

**[96. sept We will seek to improve resource efficiency and reduce human exposure to hazardous chemicals through, e.g. [eco-design, waste prevention – US, New Zealand delete and] improved waste management, and we call for public-private partnerships aiming to enhance capacity and technology to this end. – EU, Norway, Republic of Moldova; G77 delete] (*Merge into CST. 96 quat*)**

**[96. oct In line with the priority objectives of waste management including a [“waste hierarchy” –G77 delete] with prevention as the preferred option followed by re-use, recycling, other recovery and disposal, we call for the development and enforcement of comprehensive national and local waste management policies and strategies. We also call for action to tackle the emerging challenges of specific waste streams such as electronic waste, plastics, including in the marine environment, construction and demolition waste and end-of-life vehicles, which should be addressed inter alia through life cycle thinking at the design stage, appropriate programmes for waste prevention, re-use and environmentally sound technologies for material and energy recovery. – EU; US delete;**

New Zealand, Switzerland merging 96 oct, 96 sept, 96 sext; G77 reserve, can work with this para] (*Merge into CST. 96 ter*)

[96. non We commend the efforts of the CSD to improve the lifecycle management of chemicals and waste, including reducing the social and environmental impacts of large scale commercial mining. – US; EU, New Zealand move to mining section, *US agrees*] (*Move to mining section*)

[96. dec We recognize that the phaseout of ozone depleting substances (ODS) is resulting in rapid increase in the use and release of high global warming potential hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the environment as ODS substitutes. We support a gradual phasedown in the consumption and production of HFCs under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. – US, Canada; EU, Switzerland questions placement; Japan, G77 delete]

[96. undec We commit ourselves to protect all countries[, particularly developing ones – EU, Switzerland delete], from the establishment of industrial facilities of chemicals and waste production and treatment operating on the basis of harmful and outdated technologies, which have a negative impact on health and environment and, in the regard, we discourage investments and promotion of these technologies. - Republic of Moldova; US, Japan delete]

[Atmosphere – Japan] –*US integrate this section into chemicals and waste section*  
(*96 duodec put into chemicals and waste section*)

[96. duodec We recognize that new scientific knowledge has been found regarding transboundary air pollution on global, hemispherical and regional levels and its impacts on climate change. We encourage the States to utilize this knowledge effectively in order to promote cooperation at all levels. – Japan; G77 delete]

CST. 96 duodec We encourage countries to utilize scientific knowledge effectively in order to promote cooperation on transboundary air pollution at all levels.

### *[Sustainable Consumption and Production]*

**Sustainable Consumption and Production [and resource [productivity/efficiency – EU] – Switzerland if keep pre97; New Zealand keep original]**

(*G77, EU, New Zealand, Australia move this section on SCP immediately after the section on “Eradication of poverty; RoK, move to Section C*)

CST pre 97. Fundamental changes in the way societies consume and produce are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development. All countries should promote sustainable consumption and production (SCP) patterns,

particularly since over- and under-consumption have resulted in enormous disparities between the rich and the poor and between developed and developing countries. In this regard, we urge developed countries to take a lead in changing consumption and production patterns and lifestyles, with all benefiting and learning from that experience, so as to move all our societies towards a more sustainable future for all. We state the need for developing countries to ensure that their development takes place in a sustainable manner. We also recognize the need for focused strategies to increase consumption among the poorest segments of society with a view to meeting basic needs. (From 97.ter, 97.quat, and 25.ter.)

CST pre 97 bis. Governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector and all major groups should play an active role in promoting changes in consumption and production patterns. (From 97. ter)

CST pre 97 ter. Sustainable consumption and production should also promote the creation of new economic opportunities for all countries, as well as promote a competitive, inclusive economy delivering full and productive employment and decent work for all. (From 97. sext)

**[Pre 97. We [recognize that the unbridled growth of extraction and use of natural resources continues to worsen society's pressure on environment, climate and natural resources /call for an end to wasteful and unsustainable practices in the use and extraction of natural resources – Canada, Norway], and call for strengthened international efforts to increase resource [productivity /efficiency – EU]to decouple economic growth from increased use of natural resources and from increased environment and climate impacts. We agree to support partnerships and initiatives for supporting sectors, in particular manufacturing and industry, to improve their resource productivity, through accelerated and scaled-up implementation of best practices and techniques. – Switzerland, Norway; US, New Zealand, G77 delete; Norway bring in some elements from 97sext; Mexico merge with 97ter]**

*Note: US replace it with 97 sext*

CST pre 97 quat. We call for an end to wasteful and unsustainable practices in the use and extraction of natural resources, and call for strengthened international efforts to increase resource efficiency. We agree to support partnerships and initiatives for supporting sectors to improve their resource efficiency through accelerated and scaled-up implementation of best practices and techniques. We agree to work towards the development of sustainability standards for resource extraction and production through active participation in international

17 April 2012, 11.00am

standardization processes, capacity building and technical assistance. (Combines ideas from pre97 and 104 duodec)

97. We agree to establish a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (SCP) as part of a global pact on sustainable consumption and production, based on the text elaborated in the negotiations in the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development at its nineteenth session.

**97. We [agree / commit – Montenegro] to [establish / support the adoption of the – Canada / support the establishment of a –US / adopt the – Switzerland, Mexico, RoK, EU, Norway] 10-Year Framework of Programmes [(10YFP)- US] [on sustainable consumption and production] (SCP) [as part of [a global pact / as an important global effort –US, Australia, Canada] on sustainable consumption and production – New Zealand, Switzerland, US delete], [based on / and hereby adopt – EU] the text – Canada delete] elaborated [by the relevant working group of the nineteenth session of – Canada / as elaborated – Switzerland, Norway] [in the negotiations in – Canada delete] the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development [at its nineteenth session – Canada delete] [, taking into account the proposals and concerns of developing countries and the need to support local, national and regional initiatives to accelerate the shift towards SCP. At the same time, work on some elements in that text would need to take place-G77; US , Norway, New Zealand, EU delete]. [We therefore invite UNEP to adopt the text of the 10YFP as elaborated at CSD-19, making only limited technical changes as required to launch the Framework, at its next Governing Council and to organize the first meeting of the 10YFP in 2013. – US, Australia, Canada; EU, New Zealand, G77 delete; US retain] (merged into CST 97 quat)**

*Note: Australia would like to merge 97bis to 97sept.*

**[97 bis To encourage all countries [and UN institutions – Mexico] to implement the 10YFP, developed countries should contribute financial resources, including for the 10YFP trust fund, technology transfer and provide capacity building for developing countries for implementation. –G77, Mexico; RoK, Canada, Norway move to section C MOI; EU, US, New Zealand delete; Switzerland reserve] (merged into CST 97 quat)**

**[97 ter Fundamental changes in the way societies consume and produce are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development. All countries should promote SCP patterns, [with the developed countries taking the lead and with all countries benefiting from the process, [taking into account the Rio principles, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as set out in principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. – RoK, Norway reserve; New Zealand delete] [We encourage each – RoK] – Canada delete] Governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector and all major groups [should/ to – RoK] play an active role in [changing unsustainable/ promoting changes in – Canada] consumption and production patterns. –G77; Switzerland, EU, US delete; Holy See support the general tenor; Mexico merge with pre97] (Move to chapeau)**

[97 quat We stress the urgent need for [developed/ all – Switzerland, New Zealand, Holy See] countries to change their unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, particularly since over- and under- consumption have resulted in enormous disparities between the rich and the poor and between developed and developing countries. We state the need for developing countries to ensure that their development takes place in a sustainable manner. –G77, EU, Holy See; Switzerland, New Zealand open to work on the language, merge with 97 quint; Canada, US, Norway delete]

[97 quint At the same time, the poorer segments in developing countries are unable to meet food, health care, shelter and educational needs. In this regard, changing consumption patterns will also require strategies focused on increasing consumption among the poorest segments with a view to meeting the basic needs of the poor. – G77, Holy See; RoK, US, Norway move to Eradication of Poverty section; Canada, New Zealand delete; EU bracket (duplication with text of 10YFP)]

[97. sext SCP should also promote the creation of new economic opportunities for all countries, [with particular attention to developing countries, - Canada, US bracket] as well as promote a competitive, inclusive economy delivering full and productive employment and decent work for all and foster efficient social protection systems. –G77, RoK, EU, Holy See; Switzerland delete; EU, New Zealand 97quat and sext merged as leading para] (*Move to chapeau*)

[97 sept We commit to promote in consultation with all concerned stakeholder open, transparent, balanced and science-based processes [including behavioral and consumer sciences – Canada] for developing [labelling schemes/ product standards – EU] and other mechanisms [by 2022 – Canada delete] that fully reflect the impact of production and consumption, and work with the private sector to ensure that labelling [, corporate reporting and advocacy – Canada delete] [are/is – Canada] accurate, cost-effective and trustworthy so as to enable consumers to make informed choices, particularly in areas of high impact on human and natural systems, without creating barriers to trade. – Switzerland, Norway, Mexico (Switzerland and Norway both open to merge with EU's proposal 40bis); EU, US, New Zealand delete]

CST 97. We call for the integration of social and environmental costs in prices and measures of economic activities to inform choices of companies and consumers to help move towards more sustainable patterns of production and consumption and take a longer term view on profitability. (*From the ideas in 28.quint and 40.bis*)

CST 97 bis. We will promote the widespread adoption of sustainable public procurement at all levels of government over the next decade, based on robust criteria and reliable tools within priority sectors, as examples for private procurement and consumption patterns for citizens. (*From 42.g.ter, 104.duodec.b*)

17 April 2012, 11.00am

CST 97 ter. We will promote the commitment of organizations, corporations and institutions to social and environmental responsibility inter alia by encouraging the use of international standards such as ISO 26000. *(From 42.g.quint)*

CST. 97 quat. We agree to adopt the 10-Year Framework of Programmes (10YFP) on sustainable consumption and production (SCP) as an important global effort, based on the text elaborated in the negotiations in the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development at its nineteenth session and appended to this Declaration. Furthermore, we encourage generous contributions to the 10YFP trust fund intended to support developing countries in promoting sustainable consumption and production. *(From 97, 97 bis)*

*(Co-Chairs propose to move the sub-section on Mining here)*

#### Mining

CST 97 quint. We recognise that mining can be a catalyst for sustainable economic development and poverty alleviation. We urge countries with a mining sector to adopt comprehensive legal and regulatory frameworks and policies to facilitate mining practices that deliver economic and social benefits to all citizens of producing countries and include sound management of the environment and the conservation of biodiversity, including reducing the social and environmental impacts of large scale commercial mining. We also urge governments and the mining sector to commit to the continuous improvement of accountability and transparency, taking account of leading, best practices in public financial management. *(Combines para 104.quattuordec with para 96.non)*

**[Health – Switzerland] [Moved to 72 viginti]**

#### **[Education]**

**Education [training and culture – EU; G77 delete, questions placement, should be taken up in “Social Inclusion and Decent Job” subsection]**

*(Move to Section C – Means of Implementation RoK)*

**[Pre 98. We recognize that the younger generations are the custodians of the future and commit to strengthening their capacities and opportunities by improving the quality of**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

education [and learning outcomes – Canada, New Zealand, Mexico] and further improving access to education [beyond the primary level/ at the primary level and beyond – Canada, New Zealand]; [to information and services, [health, – Mexico] including for sexual and reproductive health, and promoting their full participation and civic engagement, as well as addressing gender inequality. – Holy See delete] – EU, US, Canada, Switzerland, New Zealand, Norway; G77 careful language; EU, New Zealand, Mexico could merge with 98 alt quat; Holy See delete]

CST. pre 98. We recognize that young people are the custodians of the future, and we commit to strengthening their capacities and opportunities by investing in quality education at the primary level and beyond. Access by all to quality education is essential for poverty eradication and social inclusion as well as to provide all people with the knowledge and skills to participate fully in civic life, to enjoy attractive employment and income-earning opportunities, to achieve gender equality, and to plan their families and ensure sexual and reproductive health. (98.alt and 98.alt.quat)

98. *We recognize that access by all people to quality education is an essential condition for sustainable development and social inclusion. We commit to strengthening the contribution of our education systems to the pursuit of sustainable development, including through enhanced teacher training and curricula development.*

98. We recognize that access by all people [of all age – Montenegro/to life long learning – EU, Switzerland, New Zealand] [in particular girls - Turkey] to quality education [as well as continuous training – EU, Switzerland; G77 delete, questions placement] is [indispensable for ensuring human security and – Japan, RoK; EU bracket; G77 delete] an essential condition for sustainable development [and – Montenegro delete] social inclusion [and long-term growth –EU] [and equity – Montenegro] [Education and vocational training play central roles in [empowering individuals –G77 seek clarification] by providing skills and knowledge necessary to participate in and benefit from [green economy and –G77 delete] sustainable development. In order to provide quality education, we commit to comprehensively improve learning environment by encouraging cooperation among schools, communities [, private sector - Switzerland] and educational administration – Japan, Holy See]. We commit to strengthening the contribution of our education [and training – Australia, New Zealand; G77 delete] systems [at the national and subnational levels – Canada] to [teach the skills necessary to –US] the pursuit of sustainable development, including through enhanced teacher training [, [greater –G77 delete] access to training and educational programs for adults- Holy See; EU delete] [and – EU delete] curricula development [and use of ITC where this enhances learning outcomes on all levels of the education systems – EU] [and informal [/ formal and non-formal –G77, Australia ] learning opportunities- Australia, New Zealand] [as well as affirmative efforts to ensure universal access to school for girls and boys worldwide. We support a particular focus on education for women and girls, particularly in science, technology, engineering, and math, to enable their full participation in sustainable development – US, Holy See, RoK, Canada; EU

delete] [and alignment with the needs of the job market. - Serbia]. [We recognize the need for capacity building programs in developing countries to promote education toward sustainability in their educational systems. – Israel, Holy See]

[98. alt We recognize that access by all people to quality education at all levels is an essential condition for promoting and achieving sustainable development, poverty eradication and social inclusion [and gender equality – EU]. [And we further recognize the specific attention with regard to children in vulnerable situation and children with disabilities. – Mexico] –G77, Holy See, Mexico, Norway; New Zealand support the para but prefer 98; EU merge with 98; Canada delete]

[98 alt bis We commit to strengthening the our education systems through, *inter alia*, building and strengthening educational infrastructure, increasing investment in education, particularly investment to improve access and quality of education for all, enhanced teacher training and curricula development, enhancement of completion grades, enrollment in tertiary education and developing and strengthening linkages among institutions of higher education and industry. In this regard we call the international community to support developing countries efforts to achieve those objectives. –G77, Holy See, RoK; US, EU delete]

[98 alt ter We reaffirm the right to education and the need for its full realization, and that education is essential for human development, including the right to development, recognizing the interlinkages between education and the advancement of all the other Millennium Development Goals [and noting that culture contributes effectively to education and development.- EU delete] –G77, Holy See; US, New Zealand delete]

[98 alt quat We further recognize that young people are the custodians of the future and we commit to strengthening their capacities and opportunities by further improving access to education opportunities beyond the primary level. We recall that commitments made at the international level emphasize inclusive quality learning, including early childhood education, and universal access to complete, free and compulsory primary education as well as access to secondary, tertiary and vocational education and training and lifelong learning, as well as equal access to education and successful schooling for girls and women. –G77, Holy See, RoK; EU, New Zealand, Mexico merge with pre98]

[98. bis We support the work of the Global Partnership for Education and commit to building it into an ambitious, effective and well capitalised [global fund –G77 seek clarity] for education that harnesses the resources of the private sector and the wider community to help achieve global education goals. – Australia, EU, Switzerland, Kazakhstan, Norway; G77, US, New Zealand reserve]

[98. ter. We recognize the need to support education programmes and initiatives focused on promoting ecological awareness and responsibility and at exercising responsible stewardship over the environment. Recognizing that our duties towards the environment flow from our duties toward the person, considered both individually and in relation to others, such environmental responsibility education should be based on the respect for

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**human life and human dignity, as well as on the strengthening of the role of the family, the fundamental unit of society, where future generations are first educated on responsible stewardship of the environment. – Holy See; G77 delete]**

CST. 98. We commit to investing more in our educational infrastructure and strengthening the contribution of our education systems to prepare our citizens at all levels to pursue sustainable development, including through enhanced teacher training, the development of curricula around sustainability, and more effective use of information and communication technologies to enhance learning outcomes. We further recognize the need to achieve gender equality and access for vulnerable people and those with disabilities. (*incorporates 98.alt, 98.alt.bis; omits 98.alt.ter, 98.ter*)

*99. We call upon universities to become models of best practice and transformation by setting an example of sustainability of facilities on their campuses and teaching sustainable development as a module across all disciplines. In this way sustainable practices will become embedded in learning and action.*

99. We [call upon / invite – Holy See, US, Canada/ urge - New Zealand] [schools and - Montenegro] [universities / education institutions –G77 / educational institutions – EU, Georgia, Holy See, New Zealand / higher educational institutions and – Mexico / and vocational education and training institutions – Australia / higher education institutions (post-secondary) - US] to become models of best practice and transformation by setting an example [with the active participation of all students, - EU] of sustainability of facilities on their campuses and [to consider –G77, Holy See; EU delete] [teaching / incorporating – US] sustainable development as [a module across / an integrated component of – Australia, New Zealand] [all –US delete] [relevant –G77, Holy See, New Zealand] disciplines. [We encourage them to disseminate the message that sustainable development is by no means a menace to economic growth, but rather the opposite. – Serbia; EU, New Zealand reword with positive tone] In this way sustainable practices will become embedded in learning and action. [G77 proposes to use only one term – education institutions – in order to streamline this para]

[99. alt We [call upon/ invite - Holy See] educational institutions to become models of best practice and transformation by setting an example of sustainability of facilities on their campuses. We also call upon universities to teach sustainable development as a module across all disciplines. In this way sustainable practices will become embedded in learning and action. – Georgia; US prefer 99; EU similar to 99; G77 delete]

CST. 99. We urge institutions of education to become models of best practice, learning by engaging the active participation of all students, teachers and other staff in setting an example of sustainable facilities on their campuses and teaching sustainable development as an integrated component across

disciplines. In this way sustainable practices will become embedded in learning and action.

100. We encourage international education exchange activities on education for sustainable development, including the creation of fellowships and scholarships for international study in disciplines and inter-disciplinary fields pertinent to the promotion of sustainable development.

100. [We commit to greater international cooperation related to the promotion [of - Holy See] universal access to primary education in developing countries. –G77, Holy See; US delete] We [encourage / recognize the importance of –G77] [higher education partnerships – US] international education exchange activities [and partnerships – EU] [including South-South knowledge exchanges and capacity building for quality training – Mexico; G77 delete] on education for sustainable development [for men and women – US, G77], [including / and call for –G77; New Zealand retain] the creation of fellowships and scholarships for international study in disciplines and inter-disciplinary fields pertinent to the promotion of sustainable development.

[100.bis We seek to promote awareness raising and formal, non formal and informal Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) to address the various stakeholders and the public at large in order to promote the [principles of sustainable development – G77 seeks clarity]. We underscore the importance of further supporting educational institutions to carry out research and innovation in the field of ESD so that quality and availability of ESD programmes is ensured at all levels. –EU; US streamline; EU, New Zealand could merge with 101alt]

[100.ter We commit to work together with the private sector, civil society and relevant international development partners to provide vocational training and professional development within the context of lifelong learning geared to filling skills shortages in sectors essential to sustainable development and with special attention to women, youth and vulnerable groups. – Switzerland; US reserve; EU, Switzerland could merge with pre98, 98alt quat; G77 delete, questions placement]

CST. 100. We commit to greater international cooperation related to promoting universal access to primary education. We encourage international exchange and partnerships, including both North-South, South-South and triangular exchanges and capacity building for sustainable development education for both men and women, and call for the creation of fellowships and scholarships in disciplines and interdisciplinary fields related to sustainable development.

CST. 100.bis We commit to raising public awareness and promoting formal, non-formal and informal education for sustainable development, including professional and vocational training and lifelong learning geared to filling skills shortages in sectors, trades and professions important for

17 April 2012, 11.00am

sustainable development, and we underscore the importance of supporting institutions of education to carry out research and innovation in the field of education for sustainable development to ensure that quality programmes are available to all. (*incorporates 100.bis and 100.ter*)

101. We agree to promote education for sustainable development beyond the end of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development in 2014, to educate a new generation of students in the values, key disciplines and holistic, cross-disciplinary approaches essential to promoting sustainable development.

[101. We[ **agree / commit – EU**] to [promote / **enhance the promotion of – G77 / support the promotion of – US**] / **recognize the importance of – Canada**] education [training and research – EU]for sustainable development beyond the end of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development in 2014 [**through the implementation of relevant Strategies, means and tools – EU; G77 reserve**], to educate a [new [generation/generations – Montenegro of [male and female – US] students/coming generations of pupils - EU] in the values, key disciplines and holistic, cross-disciplinary [, **coherent – EU**] approaches essential to promoting sustainable development [**and call for the continuation of those activities – EU**]. – Japan delete]

[101. alt We stress the importance of promoting Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) to educate the society as a whole in the values, key disciplines and holistic, cross-disciplinary approaches essential to promoting sustainable development. We resolve to promote ESD under the United Nations Decade of Education of Sustainable Development (UNDESD) (2005-2014) in cooperation with UNESCO and the relevant organizations. We agree to promote ESD beyond the end of UNDESD in 2014, sharing experiences on ESD and encouraging inter-sectoral work at all levels. - Japan] (*Paragraph 101alt should be moved to become paragraph 98 bis –Japan; Japan flexible to merge with 100bis, New Zealand agrees*)[G77 merge 101 alt with 101 ter]

[101. bis We agree that integrating [the cultural dimension – G77 request clarification] in sustainable development policies advances a human-centered, inclusive and equitable approach, reflects the complexity of situations and local contexts, facilitates the creation of a conducive environment for a green economy. – EU; US, New Zealand, G77 delete]

[101. ter We recognize the need of establishing an efficient international instrument outlining the policy commitments and mechanisms for determination and successful implementation of activities in the field of education for sustainable development (ESD) – Georgia; US, Canada, New Zealand, Norway delete; EU could merge]. [G77 merge 101 alt with 101 ter]

[101. quat We invite all stakeholders to include green economy in their respective teaching curricula, and develop targeted programs for education of decision makers and training for green jobs and entrepreneurship as a precondition to understand and

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**implement sustainable development concept. – Serbia, EU; US, Canada, New Zealand to be integrated elsewhere; G77 delete]**

CST. 101. We resolve to promote education for sustainable development more actively in our countries during and beyond the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014), in order to educate society as a whole in the values, key disciplines and holistic, cross-disciplinary approaches essential to implementing sustainable development.

CST. 101 bis. We invite educational institutions to include green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication in their curricula, as appropriate, and to develop education and training programmes to support related entrepreneurship and job creation. (*incorporates 101.alt, 101.bis, 101.ter, 101.quat*)

**[Family – Holy See; G77 delete]**

**[101. quint We recognize that the family constitutes the basic unity of society, where children first learn the skills and virtues needed within society, and where social, spiritual and personal development is first nurtured. We acknowledge that the family can contribute greatly to integral and sustainable development and warrants special attention, and we call for legal, political and economic opportunities for the family, as required in international law.- Holy See; G77 delete; US reserves]**

**[101. sext We support the widest possible protection and assistance to the family so that it may fully assume its responsibilities within the community. We call for programmes that, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, support the family in the discharge of its functions. – Holy See; G77 delete; US reserves]**

**[Population and health – EU] [move to 72 viginti]**

**[Gender equality]**

[Gender equality [and empowerment of women – G77, Norway, Japan, EU, Iceland, New Zealand, RoK, Switzerland / and women’s empowerment – US, Liechtenstein]/Equality between women and men – Holy See]

CST Gender equality and empowerment of women

(Move section before para 64 – Norway, Iceland, Canada, New Zealand, Liechtenstein, RoK)  
(Move after section on green jobs – Liechtenstein)

102. We recognize that sustainable development is linked to and depends on women’s economic contributions, both formal and informal. We note with concern that persistent social and economic inequities continue to affect women and children, who make up the majority of those living in poverty.

[102. [We reaffirm Principle 20 of the Rio Declaration recognizing women’s vital role in sustainable development. [We recall the international community’s endorsement for the full and equal integration of women in development activities, including Agenda 21, and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted in 1995, as well as the Millennium Declaration. – Holy See delete] – G77; US delete] We recognize [that sustainable development is linked to and depends on women’s [socio- –G77, RoK] economic contributions, both formal and informal [the importance of gender equality and the vital role that women’s equal economic and political participation has for achieving sustainable development –EU, Canada, Switzerland]. We note with concern that persistent social and economic inequities continue to affect [mostly – Montenegro, Holy See] women [and children – Canada delete] [especially from vulnerable social groups – Serbia/ especially persons in vulnerable situations - Holy See; EU delete], who make up the majority of those living in poverty. – Iceland, US, Norway delete]

102. alt 1 We recognize that women, in their capacity as social, economic, political, and environmental actors, are powerful agents of change, and that [investing in women –G77 work on language] is essential to achieving all three pillars of sustainable development. – US, Iceland, Canada, Liechtenstein]

[102. alt 2 We underscore that the participation of women in the economy and their active involvement in political and economic decision-making, is crucial for sustainable development. – Norway, EU, Iceland, New Zealand; G77 streamline]

CST 102. We reaffirm Principle 20 of the Rio Declaration recognizing women’s vital role in sustainable development, and recall the international community’s endorsement for the full and equal integration of women in development activities, including Agenda 21 and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted in 1995 as well as the Millennium Declaration. We reiterate the need for effective participation of both men and women in decision-making and management at all levels. We

17 April 2012, 11.00am

underscore that the participation of women in the economy and their active involvement in political and economic decision-making is crucial for sustainable development. (*The middle of para 22 merged with 102,102 alt 1 and 102 alt 2*)

[102 alt 2 bis We [agree to – US reserve] accelerate the implementation of commitments to advance gender equality and women’s rights, including through the repeal of discriminatory laws and removal of barriers, the reform of institutions and the development and adoption of innovative measures to address informal and cultural practices that act as barriers. We recognize the economic benefits of enabling the full participation of women in the economy by putting in place economic policies that explicitly address the unique challenges that limit women. Particular emphasis should be given to:

- a) [Ensuring – US reserve] that women have full and equal access to and control over productive resources through the equal right to own property and the right to inherit and equal access to credit, financial and extensions services along the entire value chain;
- b) [Ensuring – US reserve] women’s equal rights and opportunities in political decision-making processes that are participatory, responsive, equitable and inclusive;
- c) Improving access to markets through trade and technical assistance programmes and microfinance;
- d) Supporting the rise of women leaders in the public and private sectors;
- e) [Ensuring – US reserve] universal access to quality and affordable family-planning and other sexual and reproductive rights and health services – Holy See delete; EU similar to pre91 and 101] – Norway, Iceland, New Zealand, Liechtenstein, RoK, Switzerland; US reserve; G77 merge with 102 ter]

[102. bis We recognize that progress on gender equality has been made in some areas but the potential of women to engage in and contribute to sustainable development as leaders, participants and agents has not been fully realised. To invest in women is to invest in sustainable development. Women can be among the greatest contributors to promoting, sharing and practicing sustainable development methods and practices if they are allocated equal access to opportunities and resources and are afforded critical decision-making roles in sustainable development. We recognize that investing in the development of women has a multiplier effect. –G77, Iceland, Canada, *Liechtenstein*; Norway strengthen language; EU support in principle, revert on language]

[102. ter We reiterate the need to accelerate implementation of commitments to gender equality and women’s empowerment and urge countries to implement Agenda 21’s call for national governments to formulate and implement clear governmental policies and national guidelines according to national laws and strategies for the achievement of equality, including the promotion of women’s literacy, education, training, nutrition, [health, including sexual and reproductive health, /basic healthcare – Holy See] and their participation in key decision-making positions and in management of the environment, particularly as it pertains to their access to resources, by facilitations better access to all

17 April 2012, 11.00am

forms of credit, including in the informal sector, taking measures towards ensuring women's access to property rights as well as agricultural inputs and implements. –G77, Iceland; EU - support in principle, revert on language]

[102. quat We call for the effective implementation [of Section K - Canada] of the Beijing Platform for Action [, including Section K Women and the environment to involve women actively in environmental decision making at all levels; –Canada] [on Women to / and strengthen or establish mechanisms at the national, regional and international levels to assess the impact of development and environmental policies on women –Canada] integrate gender concerns and perspectives in policies and programmes for sustainable development . –G77, Iceland; US delete; New Zealand reserve] (*Move to Section II*)

[102. quint We recall the international endorsement for the full, equal and beneficial integration of women in economic and political decision making, environmental management and development[, including through the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21, the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action – Holy See delete]. We reiterate the need to accelerate implementation of commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment.- Switzerland; US, New Zealand delete; Canada move to Preamble; G77, EU would like to work on concept] (*Move to Section II*)

CST 102. bis We recognize that progress on gender equality has been made in some areas but that women make up the majority of the poor and the potential of women to engage in and contribute to sustainable development as leaders, participants and agents has not been fully realised on account of persistent social economic, and political inequities. Women can be among the greatest contributors to promoting, sharing and practicing sustainable development methods and practices if they are allocated equal access to opportunities and resources and are afforded critical decision-making roles in sustainable development. We recognize that investing in the development of women has a multiplier effect. We therefore call for removing barriers that prevent women from being full active participants in the economy and decision-making, and we support prioritizing measures to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in all spheres of our societies\_ (*Merged 102 bis, 102 ter, quat and quint, 103 and 103 quat*)

*103. We call for removing barriers that have prevented women from being full participants in the economy and unlocking their potential as drivers of sustainable development, and agree to prioritize measures to promote gender equality in all spheres of our societies, including education, employment, ownership of resources, access to justice, political representation, institutional decision-making, care giving and household and community management.*

[103. [We note with concern that persistent social economic, and political inequities continue to hinder women's contribution to sustainable development. Although some progress has been made, women make up the majority of the poor and the potential of women to engage in and contribute to sustainable development has not been fully realized. – US, Canada; Iceland moved to Section 2 b on remaining gaps] / [We recognize that progress on gender equality has been made in some areas but the potential of women to engage in and contribute to sustainable development as leaders, participants and agents has not been fully realized - Switzerland] We call for removing barriers that [have prevented / prevent –US, Canada, G77] women from being [full / active – US; EU requests clarification] participants in [the [formal and informal – EU] economy / all sectors –G77 / their societies and economies – US, G77] and [from – US] [unlocking / releasing – EU, Canada their potential as drivers of – Holy See delete; EU requests clarification] sustainable development, [and [agree to prioritize / reaffirm our resolve to prioritize further – EU / We support prioritizing – US, Canada] measures to promote gender equality [and women's empowerment – US, Canada] in all spheres of our societies, including education, [health, - Canada, Montenegro] [, business -Mexico] employment, [, healthcare, – US, Holy See] [, entrepreneurship -Turkey] [, capacity and skills building, access to and – Japan; G77 delete] ownership of resources, access to justice, [credit and financial services, - Australia] [access to health services including reproductive health –US; Holy See delete] political representation, [and civic engagement – US] [participation in social life –Montenegro] institutional decision-making, care giving [, marriage and family relations – Montenegro, Holy See] and household and community management [and agree to ensure equal access and control of economic resources such as land, technology, education and professional training for both women and men. We agree to promote equal pay in the formal and informal sectors –EU, Iceland] [We further call for the greater participation of women in all decision making related to the development and implementation of strategies and programs for sustainable development.- US, Canada] – Iceland, Norway, New Zealand delete; G77 streamline] (*captured in CST 102 bis and CST 103*)

CST 103. We call for removing any barriers that have prevented women from being full participants in the economy and unlocking their potential as drivers of sustainable development, including through the repeal of discriminatory laws and removal of formal barriers, the reform of institutions and the development and adoption of innovative and special measures to address informal and cultural practices that act as barriers. (*Paras 103 and 103 alt 1*)

CST 103. pre bis. We reiterate the importance of creating an enabling environment for improving the situation of rural women and girls, including indigenous women, by ensuring systematic attention to their needs, priorities and contributions, including through their full participation in the development, implementation and follow-up of all relevant development policies, and programmes, and strategies. (*Merged 104 quint and sext*)

CST 103 bis. We recognise that all monitoring frameworks must use gender sensitive indicators and gender disaggregated data in order to deliver on the promise of sustainable development for all. (103 alt 2)

[103. alt 1 We call for removing any barriers that have prevented women from being full participants in the economy and unlocking their potential as drivers of sustainable development, including through the repeal of discriminatory laws and removal of formal barriers, the reform of institutions and the development and adoption of innovative and special measures to address informal and cultural practices that act as barriers. –Iceland, Norway, New Zealand; Canada, G77 streamline; EU - support in principle, revert on language]

[103. alt 2 We recognize that all monitoring frameworks must use gender sensitive indicators and gender disaggregated data. – Norway, Iceland, Switzerland; Holy See delete; Canada streamline; New Zealand reserve; G77 reserve, linking with capacity building framework; EU support in principle, revert on language]

[103. bis We recognize that women play a key role in providing food security, that they have knowledge in matter of environmental conservation and implement adaption strategies which need to be enhanced. We call for greater participation of women's organization to all decisional process of sustainable development. – EU, Liechtenstein, Switzerland; New Zealand streamline]

[103. ter We agree to ensure that women have full and equal access to and control over productive resources through the equal right to own property and the right to inherit, and equal access to credit, financial and extension services along the entire value chain; ensuring women's equal rights and opportunities in political decision-making processes that are participatory, responsive, equitable and inclusive [and ensuring universal access to quality and affordable family-planning and other sexual and reproductive rights and health services. – Holy See delete]- Iceland, Norway; New Zealand streamline; EU support in principle, revert on language; G77 language should be made consistent with Cairo declaration]

CST 103. ter We agree to ensure that women have full and equal access to and control over productive resources through the equal right to own property and the right to inherit, and equal access to credit, financial and extension services along the entire value chain; ensuring women's equal rights and opportunities in political decision-making processes that are participatory, responsive, equitable and inclusive and ensuring universal access to quality and affordable family-planning and other sexual and reproductive rights and health services. (Paras 103.alt 2 and 103 ter) (to check against Cairo Declaration language).

[103. quat We reiterate the need for effective participation of both women and men in decision-making and management at all levels and encourage the use of national mechanisms to increase the number of women in positions of [power/leadership – Holy See]. To reach that goal, we intend to raise the proportion of women in leadership positions to at least 40 per cent, with the aim of reaching gender parity. – Iceland; EU support in principle, revert on language; US delete; Canada, New Zealand streamline] (*captured in CST 103*)

[103. quint Governments are encouraged to review their policies related to information society to ensure the inclusion of a gender perspective in all activities, and to promote and increase the interest of, and opportunities for, women and girls in Information and Communications Technology (ICT) during elementary, secondary and higher education, and to further ensure equal access for women and girls to information-communication technologies, as the key enabler for social and economic development. – Serbia, Liechtenstein; G77 delete] (*captured in technology transfer*)

*104. We support the work of UN Women in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women in all aspects of life and bringing greater attention to the linkages between gender equality and the promotion of sustainable development.*

104. [We call for coherent and integrated work of relevant UN agencies, including UN women in working towards the achievement of gender equality and empowerment of women. – G77, RoK] / [We call on the international community to take into account the important connection between gender equality, women’s empowerment, and sustainable development while carrying out programming: from planning, budgeting, implementation, through to evaluation including monitoring and reporting. – US; G77 delete] We [support / encourage – Norway] the work of [UN Women / all UN agencies – EU / the UN system – Norway, Switzerland] [in / towards-US] [supporting national efforts in leading, coordinating and promoting the accountability of the UN system in its work on – G77] [promoting and – Norway] achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women in all aspects of life and – Holy See delete; Norway retain; EU requests clarification; Iceland retain] [in – US] [bringing greater attention to the / stress the need of ensuring better – EU] linkages between [gender – Holy See delete; EU retain] equality [of men and women – Holy See; EU delete] and the promotion of sustainable development. . [We stress the need to ensure adequate funding for UN-Women. – Iceland] [We support the mandate and the work of UN Women and its important role in holding the UN system accountable for commitments on gender equality. – Norway, Iceland, Canada, RoK, Switzerland; New Zealand, G77 streamline]

CST 104. We encourage the work of the UN system, including UN Women, in promoting and achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women in all aspects of life and bringing greater attention to the linkages between gender equality and the promotion of sustainable development. (104)

17 April 2012, 11.00am

CST. 104. bis We call on donors, international organizations including the UN System organizations, IFIs, regional banks, major groups and the private sector, to take conscious account of gender considerations, and ensure the participation of women in their decision making, programme planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and reporting. (104. sept)

[104. bis We [agree to develop and implement policies that promote the access - Norway] invite countries to consider the adoption of policies that promote the access of women to appointed and elected posts, as well as adopt policies to ensure effective application of national and international instruments to increase participation and representation of women in all commissions, tribunals, local government bodies, statutory bodies among others set up by the government with a view to achieving equal representation of women. –G77, Norway; Iceland merge 103 quat; EU support in principle, revert on language; Canada streamline] (*captured in CST 102*)

[104. ter We encourage all employers and organizations to take a comprehensive approach to advancing equality in the workplace, including by adopting principles of non discrimination; measures to advance women into leadership roles; gender sensitive work life and health policies; education, training and professional development targeting women. –G77, Norway; Canada streamline; EU support in principle, revert on language] (*Move to section on jobs*)

[104. quat We call on countries to encourage men and women to share responsibilities in family life and to make adequate provisions for child care services and formulate policies that will enable both fathers and mothers to balance family responsibilities with work responsibilities as appropriate. We emphasize that childcare is as much a man's issue as well a women's issue. –G77, EU, Iceland, Norway, New Zealand, Liechtenstein] (*Co-chairs suggest to retain para as is*)

[104. quat alt Every effort should be made to promote the shared responsibilities of mother and father in the family and their active involvement in responsible parenthood. Policy should be established to enable both mother and father to reconcile and equitably share work and family responsibilities, and where needed, adequate child care support should be provided. – Holy See; G77 delete] (*captured in 104 quat*)

[104. quint We reiterate the importance of empowering rural women and girls, including indigenous women, as critical agents for enhancing agricultural and rural development. We are committed to adopt gender-responsive rural development strategies and ensure that the needs and priorities of rural women are systematically addressed. –G77; Canada streamline; EU support in principle, revert on language]

[104. sext We reiterate the importance of creating an enabling environment for improving the situation of rural women and ensuring systematic attention to their needs, priorities and contributions, including through enhanced cooperation and a gender perspective, and their full participation in the development, implementation and follow-up

17 April 2012, 11.00am

of macroeconomic policies, including development policies and programmes and poverty eradication strategies, including poverty reduction strategy papers where they exist, based on internationally agreed development goals including the Millennium Development Goals; -G77; Canada streamline; EU support in principle, revert on language]

[104. sept We call on donors, international organizations including the UN System organizations, IFIs, regional banks, major groups and the private sector, to take conscious account of gender considerations, and ensure the participation of women in their decision making, programme planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and reporting. – Iceland, Norway, Switzerland; US move to MOI; Canada streamline; EU support in principle, revert on language] (*Moved up as CST 104. bis*)

[Private Sector – EU, US; G77, US move to Section II; US questions placement to Section III; New Zealand questions placement]  
(*Co-Chairs' Note: much of this sub-section has been moved to Section II*)

[104. dec We recognize the need to establish a process aimed at agreeing on and developing a reliable and robust global system for [national sustainability accounting –G77 open to pursuing this] and reporting across the world. We also recognize the need for a global commitment on corporate sustainability reporting for all listed companies based on the “Report or Explain” principle to introduce comparable, reliable and output oriented accounting and reporting systems as complement to financial reporting. The Global Reporting Initiative launched in Rio in 1992 can serve as reference for such a commitment and its enforcement. – EU, Switzerland, Norway; US, New Zealand reserve; G77 delete, open to work on concepts]

[104 dec alt We encourage all organizations to disclose environmental and social performance in accordance with international recognized standards such as the global reporting initiative. –Canada; G77 delete]

[104. undec We encourage businesses to align their practices with universally accepted principles concerning human rights, labour, social security, environment and anti-corruption, such as those set forth by the UN Global Compact. – EU, New Zealand, Switzerland, Norway; US reserve; G77 delete]

[Sustainable innovation and investment – EU; G77 delete]  
(*Co-Chairs' Note: much of this sub-section moved to the SCP sub-section*)

**[104. duodec We resolve to work together with stakeholders to create incentives for investment in sustainable technologies, innovation and infrastructures, including through:**

- a) **[The adoption of policies and targets / The developmenet of guiding policies – Canada] that can reduce investor uncertainty, in particular enhancing certainty about the long-term regulatory and policy environment.**
- b) **The establishment of [sustainable development / green – Canada] criteria for cost-effective procurement aimed at achieving a shift towards sustainable procurement over the next 10 years.**
- c) **The development of sustainability standards for resource extraction and production through active participation in international standardization processes, capacity building and technical assistance. – EU; US reserve and questions placement; New Zealand, Canada, Norway, Russian Federation, Belarus reserve; G77 delete]**

**[Correct price signals – EU; Australia bracket; US reserve and questions placement; Belarus reserve; G77 delete]**

**[104. tredec We resolve to take the following actions for making prices on products and services reflect true environmental and social costs and benefits:**

- a) **Establish natural resource and externality pricing instruments, including carbon pricing, through mechanisms such as taxation, regulation or emissions trading systems by 2020. [–Norway supports]**
- b) **Explore the possibility to develop schemes for payments for ecosystem services. [–Norway supports]**
- c) **Call for the rationalization and phasing out of environmentally or economically harmful subsidies, including for fossil fuels, that encourage wasteful consumption and undermine sustainable investment and are incompatible with sustainable development, complemented, by measures to protect poor and vulnerable groups. In this regard we support the establishment of a platform, recommending international objectives and targets and facilitating the most effective practices. We support that in addition to the platform countries pledge to assist other countries to phase-out fossil-fuel subsidies that are incompatible with sustainable development. –New Zealand bracket]**
- d) **Expand existing G20 and APEC commitments regarding the rationalization and phasing out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies in the medium term to all UN Member States and timely implementation of the strategic goal and targets on subsidies harmful to biodiversity set out in "The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020". – EU adapted c and d from para #126; US, Canada, Russian Federation, Belarus reserve; New Zealand bracket; G77 delete]**

*Subsidies discussion captured in subsection on Trade; pricing addressed in green economy section and SCP sub-section.*

[Mining – Australia, Canada, Switzerland; US merge]

[104. quatturodec We recognise that mining can be a catalyst for sustainable economic development and poverty alleviation. We urge countries with a mining sector to adopt comprehensive legal and regulatory frameworks and policies to facilitate mining practices that deliver economic and social benefits to all citizens of producing countries and include sound management of the environment and the conservation of biodiversity. We also urge governments and the mining sector to commit to the continuous improvement of accountability and transparency, acknowledging the importance of leading practices in public financial management – Australia merge with 96 non, Canada, Switzerland; US reserve and merge; G77 reserve, willing to work]

*Co-chairs propose to move this section to before Education as CST 97quint*

**Sustainable Tourism – ROK moved to 71 sept]**

[A should follow Agenda 21 chapters – G77]

[EU move para 111. here]

### **B. Accelerating and measuring progress**

**B. [Accelerating and measuring progress / Sustainable Development Goals –G77]  
US, Canada, New Zealand reserve this entire section]**

*CST B. Sustainable Development Goals*

[Propose that this section be structured in 4 paragraphs:

1 para on characteristics

1 para on process (merge 106 into 108)

1 para on potential issues, areas and themes (107)

1 para on measurement of progress (109)-Switzerland, RoK, New Zealand] *(Merged with G77's proposed organizational structure to form overarching structure of section)*

[ Propose alternative structure:

1. Vision on Sustainable Development Goals

2. Principles that should guide Sustainable Development Goals

3. Process *(Merged with Switzerland's proposed organizational structure to form overarching structure of section)*

3.1 Has to be Intergovernmental

3.2 Has to be inclusive, transparent and open-ended

3.3 Has to be under the UN General Assembly *(Merged into CST 106)*

-G77]

[Pre105. We encourage countries to develop the capacity to monitor and integrate environmental, social, and economic data, in order to value natural and social capital, and integrate that data in national accounts and development plans. – US, Canada; Switzerland, RoK move and merge with 110; G77 delete] (*Merged into CST 111*)

[Pre105 alt We emphasize that Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as an inclusive Green Economy in the context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication and an enhanced Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development are important elements for progress. –EU; G77 delete]

[Pre105 alt bis We [agree / consider – G77] to advance global and coherent Sustainable Development Goals that complement and strengthen the development agenda for the post-2015 period which fully encompass the three dimensions of sustainable development in a balanced and synergistic way and which are consistent with the principles of the 1992 Rio Declaration, Agenda 21 and the JPOI, are universal and applicable to all countries but allow for differentiated approaches among countries. –EU; Switzerland move to Section I] (*Merged into CST 105*)

105. We recognize that goals, targets and milestones are essential for measuring and accelerating progress towards sustainable development and agree to launch an inclusive process to devise by 2015:

a) a set of global Sustainable Development Goals that reflect an integrated and balanced treatment of the three dimensions of sustainable development, are consistent with the principles of Agenda 21, and are universal and applicable to all countries but allowing for differentiated approaches among countries;

b) a mechanism for periodic follow-up and reporting on progress made toward their achievement.

[105. We recognize that goals, targets and milestones [based on a core set of principles – Liechtenstein, Canada] [are essential for [to focused and coherent action, and –EU] / together with enhanced data and information can contribute to – US, Canada] measuring and accelerating progress towards sustainable development and [to this end – Norway] [agree to [launch [an inclusive – Mexico delete] process / a fully participatory, inclusive and transparent process involving all stakeholders and coordinated by the UN Secretary General – Liechtenstein, Canada] [to devise [by 2015 – Japan delete] / develop a set of Sustainable development goals. These goals should – Norway / support a focused effort to inform post-2015 development planning by: – US, Canada / that progress should be measured against appropriate targets and indicators. –EU, move para 105 after para pre 37, which is proposed to be in section V] (*Merged into CST 105 and CST 106*)

**[[105 bis. a) / We agree to advance –EU] [a set of –EU delete] global [and coherent –EU] Sustainable Development Goals / considering sustainable development goals – US, Canada] that – Norway delete] [could be incorporated into any post-2015 framework and – US, Canada] [reflect [an integrated and/a – Switzerland] balanced treatment of / complement and strengthen the development agenda for the post-2015 period, full encompass –EU [and – Switzerland] / integrate – New Zealand ] the three dimensions of sustainable development, [in a balanced and synergistic way –EU] [are developed with consideration of cross-cutting themes – Australia, Canada] [are gender responsive, – Iceland] [reaffirm the Rio principles - Liechtenstein] [are / and – Japan / and be – Norway] [consistent with the [Rio – Norway] principles of [the 1992 Rio Declaration, –EU] Agenda 21 – Japan delete], [and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, -EU] [are based on and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of human rights/protection and promotion of human rights, democracy, the rule of law and good governance, gender equality and women’s empowerment – Liechtenstein] and [are b) be – Norway][universal and – New Zealand delete] applicable to all countries / nationally-defined and relevant and universally applicable or accepted – US, Canada] [but / while - Norway allow[ing for differentiated approaches among countries - US delete / different paths to achievement – New Zealand, RoK] [enabling all countries to translate it into national commitment to policy coherence for sustainability through appropriate legislative mechanisms – Liechtenstein; Switzerland reserves] (*Merged into CST 105*)**

b) [a / exploring – US] [fully accountable – Liechtenstein] mechanism for / be subject to – Norway] periodic follow-up and reporting on progress made toward their achievement. (*move as the last point – Norway, Canada*) [in the context of any post-2015 development plans – US] [that is carried out openly and transparently with the full and effective participation of all stakeholders, including civil society, and particularly people living in poverty – Liechtenstein; Switzerland reserves; EU move to 106 bis]

[b) bis appropriate linkages to the institutional framework for sustainable development to support implementation and reporting. – Australia; Switzerland reserve]

[b) ter build on the successful aspects of the MDGs and be concise, action-oriented [measurable –Switzerland] and limited in number; - Norway, Switzerland, New Zealand] (*Merged into CST 105*)

[b) quat be designed to galvanize support and coordinated action for sustainable development and poverty eradication – Norway; Switzerland delete] – G77 delete entire paragraph] (*Merged into CST 107*)

CST 105. We acknowledge that the MDGs have generated real and important development gains, and have played a vital role as part of a broad development vision and framework for the development activities of the United Nations. We recognize the importance of the MDGs in ensuring coherence in the delivery of the development objective by the UN System as a whole both at

national and international levels. (105.alt 1 quat)

CST 105 bis. We recognize that goals can be useful for pursuing sustainable development, taking into account the need for an integrated approach incorporating economic, social and environmental dimensions and recognizing their interlinkages and avoiding dealing with them in separate or parallel tracks. In this regard Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), built upon the MDGs to whose timely achievement we remain firmly committed, could be a driver for implementation and mainstreaming of sustainable development, as well as of integration of its three dimensions. (105.alt 1 quint)

CST 105 ter. We recognize the importance and utility of a set of SDGs which are based on Agenda 21 and JPOI, fully respect all Rio Principles, build upon commitment already made, respect international law and contribute to the full implementation of the outcomes of all major summits in the economic, social and environmental fields. (105.alt 1 sext)

CST 105 quat. SDGs should contribute to achieving the three overarching objectives and essential requirements for sustainable development as defined in the JPOI: poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development. They should build upon and complement the MDGs and renew and strengthen commitment towards their achievement. (105.alt 1 sept)

CST 105 quint. SDGs should be action-oriented; concise and readily communicable; limited in number and focused on priority areas; universally applicable while taking into account different national realities, capacities and development priorities; and voluntary in nature. (From 105, pre 105 alt bis, 105 alt 1 sept, 105 alt 2, 105 b ter, 105 bis, 105 bis b ter, 105. alt 1 quint)

CST 105 sext. SDGs should also give due consideration to cross-cutting issues including social equity and gender equality as well as the means of implementation. (105.bis.a, 105.alt 1.sept)

*(Move after proposed Mexico's 105 ter)*

**[105. alt 1 In accordance with A/RES/65/1 we call for the General Assembly to continue to review, on an annual basis, the progress made towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, including in the implementation of the outcome document and request the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session to organize a**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

special event in 2013 to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. –G77; Switzerland delete; Canada prefer to work on 105; RoK move to Section I]

[105. alt 1 bis We recognize that some progress has been made towards attainment of MDGs. However, we are deeply concerned that most LDCs, SIDS and African countries remain off-track in achieving most of the MDGs by 2015 and beyond. –G77; Switzerland delete; RoK move to Section I]

[105. alt 1 ter We also recognize that all the Millennium Development Goals are interconnected and mutually reinforcing and can therefore be best achieved when pursued in a holistic and comprehensive manner. Whereas there could be a need to formulate sustainable development goals, we emphasize that they must neither be used as a pretext for avoiding international commitments towards meeting MDGs targets nor pose new conditionalities for accessing development assistance. –G77; Switzerland delete; RoK move to Section I]

[105. alt 1 quat We underscore the continued relevance of the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields and the commitments contained therein, including the Millennium Development Goals, which have raised awareness and continue to generate real and important development gains. Together these outcomes and commitments have played a vital role in shaping a broad development vision and constitute the overarching framework for the development activities of the United Nations. We strongly reiterate our determination to ensure the timely and full implementation of these outcomes and commitments. We recognize the importance of the MDGs in ensuring coherence in the delivery of the development objective by the UN System as a whole both at national and international levels. –G77; Switzerland delete; RoK move to Section I]

[105. alt 1 quint We recognize that goals can be useful for pursuing sustainable development, taking into account the need for an integrated approach incorporating economic, social and environmental dimensions and recognizing their interlinkages and avoiding dealing with them in separate or parallel tracks. In this regard Sustainable Development Goals, built upon the MDGs, could be a driver for implementation and mainstreaming of sustainable development as well as of integration of its three dimensions. –G77; Switzerland delete; RoK merge with 105] (*Merged into CST 105*)

[105. alt 1 sext We recognize the importance and utility of a set of Sustainable Development Goals which are based on Agenda 21 and JPOI, fully respect Rio Principles [in particular CBDR – EU bracket], build upon commitment already made, respect international law and contribute to the full implementation of the outcomes of all major summits in the economic, social and environmental field taking into account that these goals should ensure a holistic coherence with the goals set in Agenda 21 and JPOI –G77; Switzerland, RoK delete] (*Merged into CST 105*)

[105. alt 1 sept           SDGs should be guided by the following principles and characteristics:

- a) [Achieve poverty eradication / “Poverty eradication ..” borrow from JPOI para 1.2 - EU];
- b) Integrate in a balanced manner the three dimensions of sustainable development;
- c) Respect the sovereignty of States over their natural resources in accordance with the UN Charter and principles of international law, without causing damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction;
- d) Be consistent with the Rio principles particularly the Principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities;
- e) Ensure the implementation of Agenda 21 and JPOI, and the outcomes of all UN major summits in economic, social and environmental field;
- f) Build upon and complement the MDGs and renew and strengthen commitment towards their achievement;
- g) Take into account different national realities, capacities and development priorities;
- h) Rely on government driven implementation with involvement of all relevant stakeholders;
- i) Contribute to the monitoring of fulfillment of developed countries' international commitments especially those related to financial resources, technology transfer and capacity building; - EU reserve]
- j) Shall include means of implementation for developing countries, including under each goal; - EU reserve]
- k) Give special attention to the countries in special situation and to disadvantaged and vulnerable people;
- l) Not place additional restrictions or burdens on developing countries or dilute responsibilities of developed countries; - EU reserve]
- m) Contribute to fulfill the right to development and achieving equity at all levels;
- n) Should respect policy space and national development priorities of each country, in particular avoiding the establishment of mechanism for monitoring national policies;
- o) Applicable to all countries consistent with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. –G77; Switzerland delete; -RoK bracket entire para]
- [p) Sustainable Development Goals shall be voluntary in nature. –G77]

[RoK bracket entire para; Switzerland reflect all dimensions of sustainable development in the entire para]

*(Merged and streamlined into CST 105 and CST 107)*

17 April 2012, 11.00am

[105. alt 2 We recognize that goals, targets and milestones are essential for measuring and accelerating progress towards sustainable development, in this regard we decide to launch a process for the adoption of a single suite of Sustainable Development Goals. – Mexico; Switzerland, G77 delete] *(Merged into CST 105)*

[105. alt 2 bis We affirm that there should be a single set of goals with sustainable development and poverty eradication as the overarching focus. – Mexico; Switzerland, G77 delete] *(Merged into CST 107)*

*106. We invite all stakeholders to join this process and request the UN Secretary-General to coordinate this process.*

[Move 106 to 108 -Switzerland]

[106. We [invite all stakeholders to join this process and –EU delete] [request / **look forward to the efforts of – US, Canada**] the UN Secretary-General [to [**launch and –EU**] coordinate / **in relation to – US**] [this / an inclusive –EU delete] [process / **effort – US**] [process to elaborate Sustainable Development Goals by 2015, with the participation of all relevant stakeholders. This process should be coordinated and coherent with the MDG review, without deviating efforts from the achievement of the MDGs. It will be important to have an overarching framework for post-2015 that addresses key challenges in a holistic and coherent way.-EU] action by developing a strategy for sustainable development, including in it the component of an energy-ecological balance – Kazakhstan, Belarus]. – G77 delete paragraph] *(Merged into CST 106)*

[106. alt We decide that the process to set the SDGs should be country-driven while open to the participation of all stakeholders and request the UN Secretary-General to provide all the necessary support to this process. – Mexico; G77 delete] *(Merged into CST 106)*

[106. alt 1 We request the UN Secretary General to launch and coordinate an inclusive process to elaborate Sustainable Development Goals by 2015, with the participation of all relevant stakeholders. This process should be coordinated and coherent with the MDG review, without deviating efforts from the achievement of the MDGs. It will be important to have an overarching framework for post-2015 that addresses key challenges in a holistic and coherent way. –EU, RoK; G77 delete] *(Merged into CST 106)*

[106 alt 1 bis We also agree that progress towards these goals should be measured by appropriate indicators and evaluated by possible specific targets to be achieved possibly by 2030, and request proposals from the Secretary General in this regard, as well as proposals for periodic followup and reporting on progress made towards their achievement. –EU; G77 delete] *(Merged into CST 109)*

[106. bis We invite all stakeholders to join this process and request the President of the General Assembly and the President of the ECOSOC to develop a meaningful

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**framework for civil society engagement to ensure participation by those directly concerned by extreme poverty and sustainable development. – Mexico; Switzerland move to 108; G77 reserve] (Merged into CST 106)**

CST 106. We agree that the SDGs should be developed through an intergovernmental process under the General Assembly that is inclusive, transparent and open to the participation of all stakeholders. This process will need to be coordinated and coherent with the processes considering the post-2015 development agenda. (based on suggestions before pre 105, 105, 106 and 106.alt)

CST 106 bis. We request the UN Secretary General to launch and coordinate a process to elaborate SDGs by 2015, which will include reporting to the UN General Assembly, drawing on expert advice and be based on the participation of all relevant stakeholders. (From 105, 106, 106 alt, 106 alt 1 and 106 bis, and guidelines on process from G77's proposed organizational structure)

107. We propose that the Sustainable Development Goals could include sustainable consumption and production patterns as well as priority areas such as oceans; food security and sustainable agriculture; sustainable energy for all; water access and efficiency; sustainable cities; green jobs, decent work and social inclusion; and disaster risk reduction and resilience.

[107. We [propose / **agree – Australia, RoK**] that the Sustainable Development Goals [could / **should – Australia**] include [**ecosystem preservation, - Kazakhstan, Belarus**] [sustainable consumption and production patterns as well as priority areas [such as oceans; [**forests, biodiversity, education [and universal literacy –Switzerland] - Liechtenstein**] food security and sustainable agriculture; [**sustainable land management; – Iceland**] [sustainable energy for all **-Kazakhstan retain**]; [water access and efficiency / **access and efficient use of water – ROK**]; [**gender equality and the empowerment of women –Iceland**]; **health – Liechtenstein**] sustainable cities; [**resource-efficient and responsible industrial production, – Serbia**] [green jobs, **Liechtenstein delete**] decent work [, **green [and decent – RoK] jobs – Liechtenstein**] [**climate change – Switzerland, RoK**] [**sustainable chemicals and waste management, sustainable water management, violence and vulnerability, equitable economic rules, poverty reduction, transparent and accountable global institutions and partnerships –Switzerland**] and social inclusion; [**gender equality and the empowerment of women – Iceland, RoK / [political and civil rights –Switzerland**] **access to information and participation, social protection - Liechtenstein**]; [**the empowerment of women and education for sustainable development; - Israel**] and disaster risk reduction and resilience. – Australia bracketed; Japan, RoK delete] - Mexico delete] –G77, Japan delete paragraph] (Merged into CST 107)

17 April 2012, 11.00am

[107. alt 1 We propose that any goals for sustainable development be targeted, measurable, high-level, transparent, and, to help ensure sustained commitment, focused on a small number of priority items. – US, Canada, New Zealand, Australia; G77 delete]

[107. alt 2 We propose that priority areas to be covered by the Sustainable Development Goals should include sustainable energy for all, food security and sustainable water management, as well as areas such as sustainable consumption and production patterns, oceans; sustainable human settlements; decent green jobs; disaster risk reduction and resilience. All the goals should contribute to reducing poverty, inequity and gender inequality and promote sustainable management of ecosystems and natural resources. An expert mechanism should be established by the Secretary-General to elaborate and refine the goals before their adoption by member states. – Norway; Mexico, G77 delete] (*Merged into CST 107*)

[107 alt 3 We propose that the Sustainable Development Goals should be limited in number and easily communicable. They should include key thematic areas, their interlinkages and cross-cutting issues, giving particular consideration to areas covered in Chapter V, Section A. –EU, New Zealand; Japan reserve; G77 delete] (*Merged into CST 107*)

CST 107. We propose that the SDGs address key priority areas, their interlinkages and cross-cutting issues, giving particular consideration to areas covered in Chapter V, Section A. (From 105 alt 2 bis, 107, 107 alt 2 and 107 alt 3)

*108. We consider that the Sustainable Development Goals should complement and strengthen the MDGs in the development agenda for the post-2015 period, with a view to establishing a set of goals in 2015 which are part of the post-2015 UN Development Agenda.*

[108. [We agree that the Sustainable Development Goals should be developed through a transparent UN system wide process led by the UN Secretary General, drawing on expert advice and involving member states, as well as stakeholders. -Switzerland]. We consider that [this process for establishing –Switzerland] the Sustainable Development Goals should / sustainable development goals could – US, Canada] complement and strengthen the MDGs [[in the development agenda for/ and any goals developed for – US, Canada] the post-2015 period – Norway delete], with a view to [establishing / elaborating – US, Canada] a [single – Australia, Norway] [set of [global – Norway] goals / more coherent international development agenda – US, Canada] in 2015 [which are part of / while being closely coordinated with the MDG review process and with the overall aim of informing and strengthening – Canada / as a key component of - Norway] the post-[2015 UN Development Agenda. [These goals should be developed through an inclusive process involving all stakeholders, and we request the UN Secretary-General to coordinate this process. – Norway] [and be integrated into a set of post-2015 development goals - Japan] – US; EU delete and merge with 106; G77, Mexico delete paragraph] (*Merged into CST 106*)

17 April 2012, 11.00am

[108. alt 1 We consider that the Sustainable Development Goals should be informed by a full and meaningful review of existing development goals, including the MDGs, and be fully integrated into a global over-arching post-2015 UN Development Framework with sustainable development and poverty eradication at its core. – Liechtenstein; G77 delete]

[108. alt 2 We agree that the adoption of Sustainable Development Goals in 2015 should be part of the post-2015 UN Development Agenda, in this respect we recognize that Sustainable Development Goals should complement and strengthen the MDGs in the development agenda for the post-2015 period. – Mexico; G77 delete] (*Move as 105 bis-Mexico*)

[108. bis. We decide to set off a process for a single post 2015 framework in order to further develop the SDGs; define appropriate targets and indicators and to develop a mechanism for periodic follow-up and reporting on progress made towards the achievement of such goals. To this end, we recommend to the General Assembly to establish a Group of Experts integrated by representatives of governments and relevant stakeholders and from specialized agencies with expertise in the environmental, social and economic aspects of sustainable development. – Mexico; Canada reserve; G77 delete]

109. We also propose that progress towards these Goals should be measured by appropriate indicators and evaluated by specific targets to be achieved possibly by 2030, and request the Secretary-General for proposals in this regard.

[109. We also [propose / agree –EU] that progress towards these [Goals/goals – US] should be measured [by/in an – Japan] appropriate [manner – Japan] [range of – Canada] indicators and evaluated by [possible –EU] specific targets [to be achieved possibly by [2030 / 2032 - Switzerland], [with strong benchmarks of progress at regular intervals – Liechtenstein] and request the Secretary-General for proposals in this regard / **defined at the national level – US**] [, as well as for periodic follow-up and reporting on progress made toward their achievement –EU]. – G77, Mexico, EU delete paragraph, move to 106bis] (*Merged into CST 109*)

CST 109. Progress towards the SDGs should be measured in an appropriate manner by a set of appropriate indicators and evaluated by specific targets. We request the Secretary-General for proposals in this regard as well as for periodic reporting on progress made towards the achievement of the SDGs to the General Assembly. (*From 109, 106 alt 1 bis*)

110. We resolve to strengthen the capacity of all countries to collect and analyze data and information needed to support the monitoring of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. We request the Secretary-General, with the support of interested donors, the UN system, international organizations and other entities, to promote a global partnership in this regard.

17 April 2012, 11.00am

[110. We resolve to strengthen the capacity of all countries to collect and analyze data and information needed to support the monitoring of progress towards **[the sustainable development including – New Zealand]** the Sustainable Development Goals. **[Such information should also support policymaking processes. The shared environmental information system (SEIS) in the pan-European region illustrates a successful approach to supporting countries' efforts. – Serbia; Switzerland reserve]** **[and in this connection we support the relevant work of the UN Statistical Commission on economic and environmental accounting and further request the Commission to advance in a process of identifying appropriate consensual statistical indicators with the aim of measuring progress in the achievement of these goals – Mexico; Switzerland reserve]]** **[We / and further – Mexico]** **[request the Secretary-General [, with the support of interested [donors / countries – Japan, RoK], the UN system, international organizations and other [entities / stakeholders – Liechtenstein], to promote a global partnership in this regard / to ensure that the work on strengthening this capacity is integrated into the schemes and measures on capacity building included in chapters III and V of this document, and further coordinated with existing relevant capacity development schemes in the UN system -EU / encourage the international community and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to assist the efforts of developing countries in this regard by providing capacity-building and technical support.- New Zealand] – EU to revert] – G77 delete paragraph; US bracketed; EU reserve; Canada merge pre105]**

*111. We also recognize the limitations of GDP as a measure of well-being. We agree to further develop and strengthen indicators complementing GDP that integrate economic, social and environmental dimensions in a balanced manner. We request the Secretary-General to establish a process in consultation with the UN system and other relevant organizations.*

[111. We also recognize the limitations of GDP as a measure of **[well-being / sustainable growth – EU, Canada]**. We **[agree / intend – US, Canada]** to further develop **[[methods of accounting for natural capital and social well-being, and to use these measurements in our national systems to assess progress, encourage transparency and accountability, and inform policy decisions –Canada]**. We agree to further develop and **[strengthen / improve – EU]** indicators **[and wealth accounts – Canada; Switzerland, RoK delete]** **[complementing / to complement – EU, Canada]** GDP **[and measures progress towards sustainable development – EU, Canada]** **[that integrate / integrating – EU]** economic, social and environmental dimensions in a balanced manner **[taking into account the contributions of and impacts on men and women – US, Canada; Switzerland delete / based on appropriate statistical and geospatial information. In this regard, we [support / take into account –RoK] the work of the OECD in creating and developing green growth indicators. – ROK; Canada delete]**. We request the Secretary-General to **[establish / explore – US, Canada, New Zealand]** a process **[in consultation with the UN system [, a broad range of stakeholders including civil society, research community – Liechtenstein, New Zealand] and other relevant organizations / to collate such information and track progress at a national level – EU] [in this regard – US, Canada] – G77 delete paragraph; EU to come back on placement; Liechtenstein, New Zealand move to end of Section V A as a separate section therein including comments and addition already made]. (Merged into CST 111)**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

CST 111. We also recognize the limitations of GDP as a measure of well-being and sustainable growth. As a complement to measuring GDP, we intend to further develop methods of accounting for natural capital and social well-being, and to use these measurements in our national systems to assess progress, encourage transparency and accountability, and inform policy decisions. *(From pre 105 and 111)*

**[111. bis We decide to establish an integrated and scientifically credible global sustainable development assessment to support decision-making processes at appropriate levels, to assist member states in identifying policy options to speed up the achievement of the sustainable development goals and to inform, including through an agreed Summary for Policy Makers, the discussions of ECOSOC and request the Secretary General, through the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNDP and UNEP to lead a system-wide effort in this regard. - Mexico; G77 delete]**

### **C. Means of implementation**

#### **C. Means of implementation**

*(G77 MOI should be separate Chapter 6, with subsections Finance, Technology Transfer, Capacity Building; Move subsection on Trade to after para 86; Insert para 22 and onwards as chapeau)*

*Co-chairs suggest chapeau to the whole of section C*

CST pre pre 112. We emphasize that countries have primary responsibility for their own development, and we further emphasize the central role of national policies and development strategies in fostering sustainable development. We also strongly believe that increased political commitment is essential to fill the gaps in the means of implementation. Development efforts at the national level need to be supported by an enabling international environment that complements national actions and strategies. We further recognize that the mobilization of domestic and external resources, and enabling domestic and international environments are key drivers of development; and, we reaffirm the importance of the rule of law, sound policies and good governance at all levels.  
*(Constructed from Pre 112 bis, with last sentence from Pre112.quint added and Pre 22.quat from Section II)*

CST pre pre 112 bis. We reaffirm that the following means of implementation identified in Agenda 21, programme for further implementation of Agenda 21 and JPOI are indispensable to achieving full and effective translation of sustainable development commitments into tangible sustainable development outcomes: financing, technology development and transfer, capacity development, globalization and trade. (pre 22. bis in section II)

**[Finance]**

**[Finance]**

*(New Zealand merge pre112 – pre112 quat)*

**[Pre 112. The past decade has seen an unprecedented shift in global wealth, with emerging economies becoming increasingly important in responding to global challenges and as partners for low-income countries in terms of trade, foreign direct investment, portfolio flows and technical cooperation. At the same time, low-income countries as a group have registered higher growth rate and integration in global trade and the volume of foreign direct investment going to these countries has increased manifold. The transition to sustainable development requires that the new opportunities, new partnerships and promising innovative sources of development finance that are part of the new international development landscape are tapped alongside the traditional means of implementation. At the same time, the proliferation of new funds should be avoided, the number of operating funds should be rationalized in order to improve aid effectiveness. Governance should be improved both in existing funds and considered a priority in those yet to be established. Multilateral organizations, such as the Multilateral Development Banks can help bring emerging and traditional partners together, as has been the case with a number of emerging economies over the past two decades. Mobilizing domestic resources, the primary source of public financing for development and identifying innovative, inclusive and sustainable sources of growth will be increasingly important as countries grow. – EU; G77 delete]**

**[Pre 112. bis We emphasize that countries have responsibility for their own development and the central role of national policies and development strategies in fostering sustainable development. We recognize that the mobilization of domestic and external resources and an enabling domestic and international environment are key drivers of development and reaffirm the importance of the rule of law, sound policies and good governance at all levels. – EU, Norway; G77 delete]**

**[Pre 112 ter. We recognize that both public and private sources are essential for financing sustainable development and the transition to a green economy. We underline the key role of the private sector in promoting this transition, including through multi-stakeholder**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

partnerships. The public sector must create an enabling business environment, including a regulatory framework conducive to long-term investment and socially and environmentally responsible corporate behaviour. As a complement to improved investment frameworks and private finance, public instruments such as guarantees and other risk-sharing instruments, technical assistance and concessional loans can help leverage finance for the transition to a green economy. At the international level, several initiatives demonstrate potential for leveraging innovative financing for sustainable development as identified for instance by the Leading Group. – EU, Norway, US merge with pre112; G77 delete]

[Pre 112. quat We recognize that both public and private sources are essential for financing sustainable development. We recognize that ODA can play an important role in leveraging the necessary private investments, i.a. through guarantees, risk sharing mechanisms and technical assistance. We agree that possible means of finance [beyond – EU clarify] ODA to promote sustainable development include domestic resource mobilization, the fight against illicit capital flows, public/private partnerships and innovative financing mechanisms. South/south cooperation and triangular cooperation will also be indispensable – Norway, EU, Switzerland, Canada, Mexico *place after official ODA*; Japan, G77 reserve]

[Pre 112 quint We reaffirm that national ownership and leadership are indispensable in the development process. There is no one size fits all. We reiterate that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies, domestic resources and development strategies cannot be overemphasized. At the same time, domestic economies are now interwoven with the global economic system and, therefore, an effective use of trade and investment opportunities can help countries to fight poverty. Development efforts at the national level need to be supported by an enabling national and international environment that complements national actions and strategies. –New Zealand; G77 reserve]

CST Pre 112. We urge countries to prioritize sustainable development in their allocation of resources in line with national priorities and needs, and we recognize the importance of substantial increases in the provision of financing from all sources to developing countries for sustainable development. We call for the strengthening of international and national financial mechanisms accessible to sub-national and local governments to implement sustainable development programmes. (pre 112 to Pre quint as concepts are captured in chapeau of means of implementation and subsequent paragraphs proposed as indicated in notes).

*112. We call for the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to*

17 April 2012, 11.00am

*least developed countries. To reach their agreed timetables, donor countries should take all necessary and appropriate measures to raise the rate of aid disbursements to meet their existing commitments. We urge those developed countries that have not yet done so to make additional concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries, including the specific target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries in line with the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2011-2020 in accordance with their commitments.*

[112. We [call for / **reaffirm that – Japan, New Zealand**] the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments [**is crucial – Japan, New Zealand**], including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national [product / **income – EU; New Zealand retain**] for official development assistance to least developed countries. [To reach their agreed timetables, donor countries should take all [necessary and –Canada, Japan delete] appropriate measures to raise the rate of aid disbursements to meet their existing commitments. [We urge those developed countries that have not yet done so to make additional concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries, including the specific target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries in line with the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2011-2020 in accordance with their commitments. – Canada delete] – EU, US delete] -G77 delete] [**We also expect that new donors will gradually increase their contribution to financing the international development and humanitarian effort in step with their growing wealth – EU**]

[112. alt We call for the fulfilment of all ODA commitments is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of GNP for ODA to developing countries by 2015 and to reach the level of at least 0.5 per cent of GNP for ODA by 2010, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNP for ODA to least developed countries. To reach their agreed timetables, donor countries should take all necessary and appropriate measures to raise the rate of aid disbursements to meet their existing commitments. We urge those developed countries that have not yet done so to make additional concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of GNP for ODA to developing countries, [in particular middle-income countries, -Belarus] including the specific target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNP for ODA to least developed countries in accordance with their commitments, taking into account that the 2010 deadline was not fulfilled by 2010, and 0.7% by 2015, at the latest. We also urge developed countries to meet their ODA commitments as agreed in IPOA. To build on progress achieved in ensuring that ODA is used effectively, we strongly encourage all donors to establish, as soon as possible, rolling indicative timetables that illustrate how they aim to reach their goals, in accordance with their respective budget allocation process. We stress the importance of mobilizing greater domestic support in developed countries towards the fulfilment of their commitments, including through raising public awareness, and by providing data on aid effectiveness and demonstrating tangible results. – G77, Mexico, Belarus; EU, US, Switzerland, Japan, Canada delete]

17 April 2012, 11.00am

CST 112. We call for the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries. To reach their agreed timetables, donor countries should take all appropriate measures to raise the rate of aid disbursements to meet their existing commitments. We urge those developed countries that have not yet done so to make additional concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries, including the specific target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries in accordance with their commitments. (*Constructed from 112, with reference to Istanbul PA deleted. ODA is restored to first position in the Finance section as requested by a number of Member States*).

*Note: Co-chairs suggest putting paragraph on development effectiveness here.*

CST 114. We call for increased development effectiveness, taking into account the Paris Declaration, the Accra Agenda for Action and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation to improve the effectiveness and quality of aid based on the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results, and mutual accountability and transparency. In addition to focusing on development effectiveness, Governments, civil society and development cooperation partners must work together to monitor progress on their joint and individual performance in delivering sustainable development results. (*From paragraph 114 with some amendments. "Aid effectiveness" has been replaced with "development effectiveness".*)

**[112. alt bis We emphasize the need to meet the commitment of doubling aid to Africa by 2010 as articulated at the Summit of the Group of 8 held in Gleneagles in July 2015; – G77, Canada; EU, US, Switzerland, New Zealand delete]** (*Move 112. alt bis paragraph to Sections I and II*)

**[112. alt ter We call for the urgent and timely fulfilment of financial commitments made by developed countries in the context of the UNFCCC. We reaffirm that financing for climate change should be new, additional and independent of ODA. Such financing should**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

not substitute ODA. Funding provided by developed countries for their own mitigation actions should also not be considered as financing for poverty eradication. -G77; EU, US, Switzerland, Japan, Canada, New Zealand delete]

[112. bis We call for the urgent and timely fulfillment of financial commitments by developed countries made in the UNFCCC and reaffirm that financing for climate change should be new and additional and independent from ODA. Such financial transfers cannot substitute ODA. In this regard we also strongly believe that the funding that developed countries use for their own mitigation should not appear or be considered as funding for eradicating poverty and ODA should not be reduced in favor of climate change issues. – G77; EU, US, Switzerland, Japan, Canada, New Zealand delete]

*Note: 112. alt ter and 112. bis are specifically linked to climate finance*

[112. ter We strongly call for enhancing the policy space for developing countries through a reformed lending paradigm. We particularly urge for fast disbursing, and front-loaded instruments designed to substantially and quickly assist developing countries facing financing gaps. -G77; EU, Switzerland, Japan, Canada delete]

[112. quat We call for the establishment of new credit facilities by the IFIs to enhance the level of financial resources available to promote sustainable development. These credit facilities should have democratic governance structures and should operate with the direct participation of all countries and without unwarranted conditionalities. – G77; EU, Switzerland, Japan, Canada, New Zealand delete]

*Note: concept is captured in the proposed text after 113. bis*

[112. quint We urge developed countries to provide financial, technological and capacity-building assistance to enable all developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change, land degradation, drought, desertification and other natural phenomenon to place effective adaptation strategies as a priority. – G77; EU, US, Switzerland, Japan, Canada, New Zealand delete]

*Note: Co-chairs suggest moving 112. quint to capacity building sub-section*

*113. We call for the prioritization of sustainable development in the allocation of resources in line with the priorities and needs of developing countries, and for substantial increases in the provision of financing to developing countries for sustainable development. (covered in CST pre 112)*

[113. [Greater coherence and coordination among the various funding mechanisms and initiatives related to sustainable development is crucial – G77, EU, Switzerland, Norway, Mexico, Kazakhstan, Belarus] We [call for the prioritization of / urge countries to prioritize –

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**Canada] sustainable development [and green economy – Montenegro] in [the/their – Canada] allocation of resources [in line with [the/national – EU] priorities and needs [[of/identified by – G77] developing [and middle-income – Mexico, Kazakhstan; Switzerland, Japan, New Zealand delete] countries, in particular middle-income countries, – Belarus, Mexico, Kazakhstan; Switzerland, New Zealand, Japan delete] and [to the extent possible – New Zealand / recognize the importance - Japan] [for / of – Japan] substantial increases in the – Canada delete] [and to increase their – Canada] provision of financing [from all sources – New Zealand] to developing [and middle income – Mexico, Kazakhstan; Switzerland, Japan, New Zealand, EU delete] countries, [in particular middle-income countries - Mexico, Kazakhstan; Switzerland, Japan, New Zealand, EU delete] for sustainable development.[ and reiterate that strong oversight of these resources is important to ensure that developing countries have steady and predictable access to the resources they require to implement sustainable development. Such oversight should also have inclusive, participatory and adequate representation from developing countries. – G77; New Zealand, EU delete] - Canada delete] – US bracket]**

*CST 113. Greater coherence and coordination among the various funding mechanisms and initiatives related to sustainable development is crucial. We reiterate that strong oversight with adequate representation from developing countries is important to ensure that developing countries have steady and predictable access to adequate financing, including by the private sector, to promote sustainable development. (First sentence from beginning para. 113. Second sentence based on original 114 integrating end of para. 113. and concept from 113. ter)*

**[113. bis We underline that debt crises tend to be costly and disruptive and tend to be followed by cuts in public spending, affecting in particular the poor and vulnerable. We recognize the important role on a case by case basis of debt relief, including debt cancellation and debt restructuring, with the provision of additional concessional financing, as debt crisis prevention and management tools for developing countries, and we stress the urgent need for the international community to examine options for an effective, equitable, durable, independent and development-oriented debt restructuring and debt resolution mechanism that takes into account the multiple dimensions of debt sustainability and its impact on development. – G77; EU, US, Switzerland, Japan, Canada, New Zealand delete]**

*CST. 113. bis We call upon all Member States and the United Nations system, and invite the Bretton Woods institutions and the private sector, to take appropriate measures and actions regarding the question of the external debt sustainability of developing countries. (From para. 35 of RES 66/189).*

**[113. ter We recognize the important effect of different policy areas on sustainable development and call for enhanced policy coherence for development at multilateral, regional and national level in line with commitments made. – EU]**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

*Note: concept of 113. ter is captured in the suggestion above on para 113.*

**[113. quat We call for a further involvement of the International Financial Institutions in fostering national efforts towards sustainable development, through the incorporation of environmentally and socially sound criteria in all their operations. – Mexico, Kazakhstan, Belarus; Switzerland delete; EU bracket]**

CST 113. quat We reaffirm the role of International Financial Institutions (IFIs) in implementing measures to help the global community achieve the objectives of sustainable development. We reiterate the need for IFIs to enhance, within their mandates, their support for sustainable development, including through fostering national efforts towards sustainable development through the incorporation of environmentally and socially sound criteria in all their operations, as well as enhancing the level of financial resources available to promote sustainable development. (*First sentence from 117 bis, rest of paragraph using concepts in 113.quat and 112.quat*)

CST 117. We call for the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to be further strengthened, with regularity in funding flows and reform of governance processes, and encourage the GEF Assembly to make resources more accessible to meet country needs for the national implementation of their international environmental commitments. We urge further simplification of procedures and assistance to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and SIDS, in accessing resources from the GEF, and for enhanced coordination with other instruments and programmes focusing on environmentally sustainable development. (*Modified para 117*)

*114. We call for increased aid effectiveness, taking into account the Paris Declaration, the Accra Action Agenda and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation in ensuring that aid is effective, accountable and responsive to the needs and priorities of developing countries. There is a need for greater coherence at both the international and national levels, including effective oversight of resources to ensure that developing countries have steady and predictable access to adequate financing, including by the private sector, to promote sustainable development.*

**[114. We call for increased [aid – Iceland, US, ROK delete] [and development – EU, Switzerland] / [development – Canada, US, ROK] effectiveness [of aid and cooperation for effective development – Iceland / of aid -ROK], taking into account the Paris [Declaration / and Rome Declarations – EU], the [Accra Action Agenda / Accra Agenda for Action – EU, Iceland] and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation [outcome document of HLF4, including the New Deal for engagement in fragile states, focussing on**

country level implementation and launching the new inclusive Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation to support implementation at country level, as well as the Busan Building Blocks. These commitments should – EU] [in ensuring/ ensure – EU] that aid [as well as financing for development from other sources – EU] is [delivered in ways that are – EU] effective, [coherent, – Liechtenstein, Switzerland] accountable [transparent – EU] [gender-sensitive, - US] and responsive to the needs and priorities of [developing / partner – EU] countries / to improve the effectiveness and quality of aid based on the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results, and mutual accountability [and transparency – EU] – Canada, Switzerland, EU]. [There is a need for greater coherence [and full transparency of financial flows with publication of open, comparable and reusable data – EU] at both the international and national levels, [including effective oversight of resources – EU delete] to ensure that developing countries have [steady and predictable access to adequate / an effective overview of – EU] financing, including by the private sector, to promote sustainable development / We welcome the establishment of the new Global Partnership on Development Effectiveness, as an inclusive forum to promote dialogue, mutual learning and accountability at the global level – US, EU, ROK, Switzerland] – G77 delete entire para]. [In addition to focusing on aid effectiveness, more attention must be paid to results and development outcomes. Managing for and monitoring results is central to this endeavour. Governments, civil society and development cooperation partners must work together to monitor progress on their joint and individual performance in delivering sustainable development results and ensure that citizens have access to the information needed for holding them accountable. – EU; *New Zealand merge with 15ter*]

*Note: Co-chairs suggest moving this paragraph right after CST 112.*

[114. bis We reaffirm our commitment to the UN Convention Against Corruption noting the potential to substantially increase the available financial resources for sustainable development by fighting illicit capital flows. –Norway, EU, US; G77 reserve]

[114. ter We stress the need to develop innovative sources and [voluntary –New Zealand] mechanisms of finance for sustainable development. [Such mechanisms could include taxes, levies or other obligatory charges on globalized finance and transport activities, voluntary solidarity contributions, frontloading and debt-based instruments and state guarantees, public-private incentives, insurance and other market-based mechanisms – New Zealand delete]. –Norway; EU reserves; Canada, US delete]

*CST 114. ter We stress the need to further develop voluntary innovative sources of finance for sustainable development and encourage the scaling up and the implementation, where appropriate, of innovative sources of finance initiatives. We acknowledge that these funds should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of finance, and should be disbursed in accordance with the priorities of developing countries and not unduly burden them.*

17 April 2012, 11.00am

*(First sentence from para 114.ter. Rest of para taken from para 51 of the Doha Declaration – Follow up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterey Consensus, Dec. 2008.)*

[114. quat We welcome the ongoing efforts to develop mechanisms for results-based financing of ecosystem services, such as in forests in developing countries (REDD+), and call for the urgent provision of results-based, adequate, sustainable and predictable financial flows for this purpose. – Norway, EU; Canada, US delete; New Zealand reserves]

*115. We welcome the ongoing efforts to strengthen and support South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation. We stress that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation. We also stress that triangular cooperation should be further utilized as an effective modality for development cooperation.*

[115. We welcome the ongoing efforts to strengthen and support South-South cooperation [, **Europe-Asia cooperation – Kazakhstan, Belarus; Canada, New Zealand delete**] and triangular cooperation [**and encourage partners to make more information available on the experience gained from these forms of cooperation – EU**]. [We recognize that a number of emerging economies have become important providers of South-South cooperation on the basis of common goals, shared principles and differentiated commitments – Japan, EU, Switzerland, Canada, New Zealand] We stress that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, [North-South cooperation / **traditional means of implementation – EU**]. We also stress that triangular cooperation should be further utilized as an effective modality for development cooperation [**and encourage an increasing mobilization of resources from sovereign wealth funds and national development banks – EU**]. – G77 delete; Canada retain]

*Note: No-So, So-So and triangular cooperation are now referenced in CST.31 bis of Part II*

*116. We reaffirm the key role of the private sector in promoting sustainable development including through multi-stakeholder partnerships. Public policy should create a stable investment climate and regulatory framework conducive to long-term investment and socially and environmentally responsible behaviour by business and industry. (Co-chairs: concept now reflected in Section II.C)*

116. We reaffirm [the key role of the private sector in promoting sustainable development including through [**public private and – New Zealand, Canada**] multi-stakeholder partnerships. [**and by generating employment and investment, developing new technologies and enabling sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth. We call upon the private sector to further contribute to sustainable development, including by adapting its business models as appropriate.** – New Zealand, EU, Canada] Public policy should create a stable investment climate and regulatory framework conducive to long-term investment and [**support –**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**US, Canada] socially and environmentally responsible behaviour by business and industry / that the private sector through investment, trade and innovation, has a key role to play in the transition to a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and that governments should provide the enabling policy environment and regulatory and institutional framework. Through fair trade, investment in cleaner technology, corporate social responsibility initiatives, resource effective management and healthy working conditions, public-private partnerships and research and innovation, the private sector is key to delivering a green economy and sustainable patterns of production and consumption. Private companies adopting sustainable business models in their supply chains and mainstreaming environmental and social considerations in their investment decisions and their supply chain and daily management are already contributing to the transition to a green economy. We welcome the endorsement by the private sector in Busan of the principles guiding more effective partnerships with the public sector for achieving “broad-based, inclusive and sustainable development. - EU]. [It should also acknowledge the importance of promoting innovation [, and consider whether existing efforts are sufficient to spur the development of technologies needed to achieve the goals of sustainable development – EU ask for clarification]. – US, Canada] (*New Zealand merge with para 19*)[G77 move to subsection on private sector]**

CST 116. We recognize that both public and private sources are essential for financing sustainable development. We recognize that ODA can play an important role in leveraging the necessary private investments, inter alia through guarantees, risk sharing mechanisms and technical assistance. We agree that possible means of finance apart from ODA to promote sustainable development could include domestic resource mobilization, direct foreign investment, the fight against illicit capital flows, public private partnerships and innovative financing mechanisms. (*From paragraph pre 112.ter and pre 112.quat*)

*117. We call for the Global Environment Facility to be strengthened, with regularity in funding flows and reform of governance processes towards more transparent and democratic systems. We urge simplification of procedures and assistance to the least developed countries and SIDS in accessing resources from the GEF.*

117. We [call for / **recognize the importance of – EU**] the Global Environment Facility [to be **[further – New Zealand, Canada]** strengthened, with regularity in funding flows [and reform of governance processes towards more transparent and democratic systems. – New Zealand delete] **[and encourage the GEF Assembly to make resources more accessible to meeting country needs for the national implementation of their international environmental commitments – Mexico; EU to revert; Canada delete]**. We urge [further –New Zealand, Canada] simplification of procedures and assistance [to / **and call on the GEF to pursue its reform agenda in order to improve its delivery of support and facilitate access to support, in particular – EU, Norway] ][developing countries, in particular, - G77] the least developed countries [and / , - G77] SIDS [ **and Africa – G77] – Canada delete] in accessing resources****

17 April 2012, 11.00am

from the GEF [and enhance coordination with other instruments and programmes focusing on environmentally sustainable interventions – EU].

*(Co-Chairs propose to move this para to after CST 113 quat on IFIs)*

[117. bis We reaffirm the central and critical role of the private sector and IFIs in implementing measures to help the global community achieve the objectives of sustainable development. – US, Switzerland, Norway, Canada, New Zealand, Mexico *merge with pre112quat, placed after 112alt*]

### **Science and Technology**

[Science and Technology / Technology transfer, Research and Development – G77, Kazakhstan, Belarus; US, Canada, Japan, Switzerland, New Zealand retain]

CST: Science and technology: technology transfer, research and development

118. We reaffirm the commitments related to science and technology contained in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and in the outcomes of other major United Nations Summits and Conferences.

[118. We reaffirm the commitments related to science and technology contained in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and in the outcomes of other major United Nations Summits and Conferences. – G77, New Zealand delete; US, Japan reserves]

[118. alt We [agree to enhance / stress the importance of -New Zealand] access of developing countries to technologies, know-how and expertise to achieve sustainable development. We also agree to explore modalities for [assured / enhanced - New Zealand] access to environmentally sound technologies, including state-of-the-art technologies, in particular by developing countries, while providing fair incentives to innovators, in particular innovators in developing countries that promote research and development of new environmentally sound technologies. – G77, Belarus; US, Japan, EU delete; Switzerland reserves]

CST.118.alt We stress the importance of access of developing countries to technologies, know-how and expertise to achieve sustainable development. We agree to explore modalities for enhanced access to environmentally sound technologies, while providing fair incentives to innovators that promote research

17 April 2012, 11.00am

and development of new environmentally sound technologies. (118 alt)

**[118. bis We underline the necessity of creating enabling environment that aims [at removing all barriers / to improve access – Canada, Australia, New Zealand] to technology transfer and technology adaptation, consistent and in harmony with the relevant international obligations. We stress the need for effective mechanisms, enhanced means, appropriate enabling environments and [the removal of obstacles to –Australia, New Zealand delete] the scaling up of the development and transfer of technology to developing countries [and middle-income countries – Belarus; New Zealand delete]. Furthermore, developing countries should be enabled to develop their own technology with the support of the international community, including building local capacity to design and develop technologies. – G77, Belarus; US, Japan, Switzerland reserves; EU delete]**

CST.118.bis We recognize the important role that new technologies will play in increasing resource productivity and efficiency. While acknowledging the role played by direct foreign investment in providing access to new technologies, we recognize the importance of strengthening the scientific, technological and innovation capacities of countries to move towards sustainable development. We stress the need for appropriate enabling environments to the scaling up of the development, adaptation, and dissemination of affordable and sustainable technologies, and emphasize the need to facilitate the process of technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and conditions with a view to closing the technological gap between developing and developed countries. Developing countries should be enabled to develop their own technology with the support of the international community, including building local capacity to design and develop technologies. (*integrates 118.bis with certain changes suggested and 119 with certain changes*)

**[118. ter Consideration must also be given to the role of patent protection and intellectual property rights along with an examination of their impact on the access to and transfer of environmentally sound technology, in particular to developing countries [and middle-income countries – Belarus], as well as to further exploring efficiently the concept of assured access for developing countries to environmentally sound technology in its relation to proprietary rights with a view to developing effective responses to the needs of developing countries [and middle-income countries – Belarus] in this area. – G77, Belarus; US, Japan, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand reserves; Canada, EU delete]**

CST.118.ter Consideration must also be given to the role of patent protection and intellectual property rights as one of the factors relevant to the access to, and transfer of environmentally sound technologies, with a view to developing effective responses to the needs of developing countries. We request the UN system to identify options for an appropriate

17 April 2012, 11.00am

mechanism to facilitate clean technology dissemination to developing countries, consistent with existing patent protection systems. (16.quat (below) and para 118.ter, with certain changes suggested; last sentence a streamlined version of 120.ter.)

[16. quat We also recognize [the need to address –Australia delete] the role of patent protection and intellectual property rights [along with an examination of their impact on / as one of the factors relevant to –Australia] the access to and transfer of environmentally sound technology, in particular to developing countries, as well as to further exploring efficiently the concept of [assured –Australia delete] access for developing countries to environmentally sound technology [in its relation to proprietary rights –Australia delete] with a view to developing effective responses to the needs of developing countries in order to achieve the internationally agreed development goals including the MDGs. –G77; EU, Japan, Canada, US delete; *New Zealand move to Section V and merge with similar para 118ter; Switzerland streamline with similar paras*]

[118. quat We call for the immediate implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building. – G77, Switzerland; US, Japan, EU reserves; *EU address in para 122*] (*Co-chairs: addressed in CST 122*)

[118. quint We further reaffirm that the scientific community has a fundamental role to play in delivering sustainable development. Therefore it is important to strengthen the interface between policy and science by governments and the scientific community. – EU, US, Kazakhstan; *Switzerland merge with para 44alt; G77 bracket*]  
(*Co-chairs suggest to move to and merge para 118.quint with 120.ter*)

[118. sext We recognize the fundamental importance of supporting developing countries in their national and regional efforts to collect reliable and accurate environmental data, using, inter alia, satellite and other remote sensing technologies and geographical information systems. – EU, US; *G77 reserve*]  
(*Co-chairs suggest to combine 118.sext and 118.sept to CST.118.sept*)

[118. sept We recognize the fundamental significance of space-technology-based data and geospatial information for global, regional and national policymaking, programming and project operations related to the sustainable development and use of our natural and environmental resources endowment– Japan, EU *merge with 118sext; ROK streamline with 87duodec*; US reserves; *G77 bracket*]

*CST.118.sept We recognize the importance of space-technology-based data and geospatial information for sustainable development policymaking, programming and project operations. We recognize the need to support developing countries in their efforts to collect reliable and accurate environmental data. (streamlined, combines 118.sext, 118.sept and 120.bis)*

17 April 2012, 11.00am

[118. oct We commit to establishing centers of excellence in developing countries as nodal points for technology research and development and provide adequate financial and technological support for the purpose. -G77]

(Co-chairs suggest to merge similar paragraphs 118.oct, 42e and 120.quint)

119. We recognize the importance of strengthening the scientific, technological and innovation capacities of countries to promote sustainable development. In this regard, we stress the need for effective mechanisms, enhanced means, appropriate enabling environments, and the removal of obstacles to the scaling up of the development and transfer of technology to developing countries.

119. [We / While acknowledging the premier role played by foreign direct investment in providing access to new technology, we - EU] recognize the importance of strengthening the scientific, technological and innovation capacities of countries [and covering all relevant scientific aspects that can contribute to – EU, Switzerland] [, particularly developing countries – G77 / , [in particular / including – Kazakhstan] middle-income countries [and vulnerable countries such as the LDCs –ROK, Belarus], –Belarus, Russian Federation; EU delete] to [promote/move towards green economy and achieve – Japan] sustainable development [In particular, we acknowledge the importance that new technologies will play in increasing resource productivity and efficiency - US, Canada /as well as of supporting cooperation among scientific and research institutions – Montenegro; EU interested but reword]. In this regard, we [stress the need for [effective mechanisms, enhanced means, - EU delete] [and – US, Canada] appropriate enabling [investment – EU] environments, [and [the removal of / addressing – Canada] obstacles – New Zealand delete] to the scaling up of the development / and a strengthening of international cooperation conducive to investment – EU] [, adaptation – US, Canada] and [voluntary – US, Canada, Japan] [transfer/deployment – Canada / diffusion - EU] of - New Zealand delete] [innovation and – Australia] [safe – EU] [technology/ dissemination of appropriate, affordable and sustainable technology, and the transfer of such technologies -New Zealand, Switzerland /on mutually agreed terms and conditions – US, ROK, Canada, Japan, Switzerland, New Zealand] [and know-how – EU] [[to developing /between – Australia] countries / emphasize the need to adopt appropriate measures to overcome the technological gap between developing and developed countries and to work towards arrangements that facilitate the process of [technology transfer – EU bracket] - G77; Japan retain] – US delete] [, [in particular / including –Kazakhstan] middle-income countries, – Belarus, Russian Federation, Switzerland; EU delete / We encourage also effective mechanisms for capacity building in the universities and scientific communities of developing countries. – Turkey, EU interested but reword] [G77 bracket paragraph].

[119. bis We decide to establish a global fund for voluntary contribution by states, civil society and private sector, to facilitate transfer of green technologies, including in the area of new and renewable energy resources – Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation; ROK, US, Japan, Switzerland, EU delete; G77 delete]

17 April 2012, 11.00am

[119. ter We agree to support a global scientific platform to coordinate international research collaboration and share its results by building on existing programmes. – ROK, Kazakhstan; Russian Federation reserves; G77 seek clarification]

120. We agree to strengthen international cooperation conducive to investment and technology transfer, development and diffusion.

[120. We [agree to strengthen/support strengthening – US, Japan] international cooperation conducive to [innovation - Australia/the increase in – Montenegro] investment [in scientific and research activities, stimulation of innovations – Montenegro] and [voluntary – US, Canada, Japan] technology [transfer/deployment – Canada], development and diffusion [build greater capacity in science and technology for sustainable development, with action to improve collaboration and partnerships on research and development and their widespread application among research institutions, universities, the private sector, governments, non-governmental organizations and networks, as well as between and among scientists and academics of developing and developed countries, and in this regard encourage networking with and between centres of scientific excellence in developing countries. – G77, Switzerland, EU] [that is gender-responsive and contributes to the empowerment of women. – Iceland] [on mutually agreed terms and conditions. -US, Canada, Japan] [based on sound protection of intellectual property rights. - Japan, Canada] – New Zealand delete]

CST.120 We support strengthening international cooperation to promote investment in science, innovation, and technology. We agree to facilitate international collaborative research on environmentally sound technologies and services, eco-innovation and public private partnerships to develop solutions which are accessible to developing countries and the poor. We support building greater capacity in science and technology for sustainable development, with action to improve research and development collaboration among research institutions, universities, the private sector, governments, non-governmental organizations, and scientists of developing and developed countries. (120)

CST.120.quint We acknowledge the work of existing regional centres for technology transfer, support the establishment of centres of scientific and technological excellence in developing countries and encourage networking with and among such centres as nodal points for technology research and development. (Based on 120.quint, 118.oct and 42e)

[120. alt We emphasize the need to develop and agree methodologies for integrating the sustainability dimensions into economic analysis and national accounting as well as mechanisms that better integrate environmental and social cost and benefits in market prices. – EU, Switzerland *streamline with Chapter I and III*; US reserves; G77, bracket,

17 April 2012, 11.00am

linked with discussions on national sustainability accounting] (*dealt with in II and III*)

[120. alt bis We recognize the importance of strengthening international, regional and national capacities in technology assessment and where necessary regulatory regimes, especially in view of the rapid development and possible deployment of new technologies that may also have unintended negative impacts, in particular on biodiversity and health, or other unforeseen consequences. – EU, Switzerland *streamline with Chapter I and III*; US reserves; G77 bracket]

(*Co-chairs suggest to keep 120.alt.bis until further clarifications*)

[120. bis We recognize the need for countries to make their best effort to enhance visibility of existing channels through which space-derived geospatial data and related tools are available at low cost. – G77; US reserves; EU asks for clarification] (*Co-chairs suggest to move 120.bis and merge with 118.sept to become CST.118.sept*)

[120. ter We recognize the need to facilitate informed political decision-making on sustainable development issues. We request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to elaborate in his next report on the follow-up of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development on possible measures to strengthen the interface between policymaking and science, including the option of [establishing an intergovernmental panel of experts on sustainable development – EU bracket] which could periodically evaluate the level of the global development with regard to different aspects of the sustainable development concept as well as assess the effectiveness of the measures taken to ensure sustainable development. –Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Mexico *can be combined with 111ter*; ROK, US, New Zealand reserves; Switzerland *address in Chapter IV*; G77 bracket]

CST.120.ter We recognize the need to facilitate informed policy decision-making on sustainable development issues and in this regard to strength the science-policy interface. We request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to report on options for strengthening the interface between policy-making and science, including the option of establishing an intergovernmental panel of experts on sustainable development to periodically evaluate progress towards sustainable development and assess the effectiveness of measures taken. (*streamlined version of para 120.ter*)

[120. quat We request the World Intellectual Property Organization and UNEP, and other relevant organizations, to identify options for a facilitation mechanism, consistent with existing patent protection systems, to disseminate key clean technologies to developing countries. –Mexico, Australia; ROK, US, Japan, New Zealand, EU reserves; G77 bracket]

(*Co-Chairs propose to integrate into CST 118.ter*)

[120. quint We commit to support existing regional centers for technology transfer that facilitate the match between supply and demand for technologies and appropriate technological adaptation processes. –Mexico; Japan, New Zealand reserves; G77 bracket]

Note: moved here from Part IV -- IFSD

*[[International TT mechanism- G77]*

[62bis. We resolve to establish an International Mechanism under the General Assembly in order to promote, implement and monitor concrete actions, supported by stable adequate and predictable financial contributions and focused on bridging the technological gap between developed and developing countries and facilitating transfer of technology in sustainable development and strengthen national capacities in developing countries on scientific understanding and technology evaluation. – G77, Belarus – move to section B; EU, Japan, Canada, New Zealand, US delete]

### Capacity Building

Capacity Building [and development – Japan]

CST: Capacity Building

*121. We reaffirm the need for providing support to existing regional and sub-regional structures and mechanisms in developing countries and encouraging their creation, where needed, with the aim of facilitating cooperation and the exchange of information, including capacity building, exchange of experiences and expertise to advance the implementation of the decisions at regional and sub regional levels.*

[121. We [reaffirm / **emphasize** – EU] the need [for providing support to existing regional and sub-regional [**sustainable development** – US] structures and mechanisms / **for capacity building** – EU] in developing countries **and at the international and regional levels** – EU [, **in particular middle-income countries**, – Belarus; Canada, EU delete] [**and in countries with economies in transition** – Kazakhstan, Belarus; EU delete] [and encouraging their creation, where needed, / **particularly using the technical assistance and knowledge of the international financial institutions and the UN**, - EU] with the aim of facilitating cooperation and [**institution building through** – EU] the exchange of information, [including capacity building [**and development - Japan**], exchange of – **EU delete**] experiences and expertise [to advance the implementation of the decisions at regional and sub regional levels. – **EU delete**] – **G77 delete**]

[121. alt We underscore the importance of capacity development and strengthening technical cooperation as important avenues for developing countries to attain their development objectives. In this regard, we reiterate the importance of human resource development, including training, exchange of expertise, knowledge transfer and technical

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**assistance for capacity-building, which involves strengthening institutional capacity, project management and programme planning. – G77; US delete, EU revert]**

CST.121 We emphasize the need for capacity building and strengthening technical cooperation amongst and within developing countries and countries with economies in transition. We reiterate the importance of human resource development, including training, exchange of experiences and expertise, knowledge transfer and technical assistance for capacity-building, which involves strengthening institutional capacity, project management and programme planning. (Co-chairs suggest including reference to "countries with economies in transition" as per agreed language in Bali Strategic Plan.)

**[121. bis We decide to develop [a system-wide strategy for capacity building – EU bracket] in the field of sustainable development; including social, economic and environmental matters. - Mexico]**

*122. We call for the immediate implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building.*

[122. We call for the [immediate / **continued – Canada / continued and focused - EU**] implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building.- **US bracketed; G77 delete]**

CST.122 We call for the continued and focused implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building.

*123. We urge the participation and representation of scientists from developing countries in processes related to global environmental and sustainable development assessment to strengthen scientific capacities in these countries*

123. We [urge / **encourage – US**] the participation and representation of [**men and women – US, Canada**] scientists [**and researchers – Montenegro**] from developing countries [, **in particular middle-income countries, – Belarus, Montenegro; Canada, EU delete**] in processes related to global environmental and sustainable development assessment [**and monitoring – G77 / to assist the international community and – Holy See**] to strengthen scientific capacities in these countries [**with the purpose of enhancing autonomous national capabilities to generate information for decision and policymaking processes – G77**].

CST.123 We encourage the participation and representation of men and women scientists and researchers from developing countries in processes related to global environmental and

17 April 2012, 11.00am

sustainable development assessment and monitoring with the purpose of enhancing national capabilities to generate information for decision- and policy-making processes.

**[123. bis We call on all relevant agencies of the United Nations system to support developing countries [and emerging economies – EU bracket] and, in particular, less developed countries in capacity-building for the transition to a resource efficient economy and sustainable production and consumption patterns, with among others:**

- a) Sharing sustainable practices in various economic sectors.**
- b) Disseminating various theoretical and methodological tools for natural resources inventories and assessments.**
- c) Support to South-South and triangular cooperation for the transition to a resource efficient economy. – Mexico; Canada reserves]**

CST. 123 bis We call on all relevant agencies of the United Nations system to support developing countries and, in particular, least developed countries in capacity-building for building resource-efficient economies and promoting sustainable production and consumption patterns, including through:

Sharing sustainable practices in various economic sectors;  
Disseminating various tools for natural resources inventories and assessments;  
Supporting South-South and triangular cooperation for the transition to a resource efficient economy.

**[112. quint We urge developed countries to provide financial, technological and capacity-building assistance to enable all developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change, land degradation, drought, desertification and other natural phenomenon to place effective adaptation strategies as a priority. – G77; EU, US, Switzerland, Japan, Canada, New Zealand delete] (*Move here from Section V.C - Finance*)**

CST.123 ter We emphasize the need for increased financial, technological and capacity-building assistance to enable all developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, land degradation, drought, desertification and other natural phenomenon to undertake effective adaptation strategies as a priority.

Trade

*Note: G77 wants this section moved after 86. tredec*

[Pre 124. We recognize that international trade is an engine for development and sustained economic growth and we reaffirm that in order to fully harness the potential of trade it is important to uphold a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system that contributes to growth, sustainable development and employment[, particularly for developing countries –ROK, EU, Switzerland delete]. – G77, ROK, EU, Switzerland]

[Pre 124. alt We reaffirm that international trade is an engine for development and sustained economic growth and we also reaffirm the critical role that a universal, rules-based open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system as well as meaningful trade liberalization, can play in stimulating economic growth and development world-wide, thereby benefiting all countries at all stages of development. –US, Canada, New Zealand *may be merged with 124*]

*CST. Pre 124. We reaffirm that international trade is an engine for development and sustainable economic growth and we also reaffirm the critical role that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, as well as meaningful trade liberalization, can contribute to growth, sustainable development and employment world-wide, thereby benefiting all countries at all stages of development. (Merged paras pre 124, and pre 124 alt; co-chairs suggestion is based on agreed text in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Committee Resolution, A/66/185)*

[Pre 124. bis We reaffirm the importance of increasing market access for developing countries' products and services, and in this regard we stress the need to resist all protectionist and distortive measures, especially those affecting developing countries, [including tariff, non-tariff and other barriers to trade, in particular agricultural subsidies, and to rectify any such measures already taken, - Norway delete] while recognizing the right of countries to fully utilize their [policy space and – New Zealand delete] flexibilities consistent with World Trade Organization commitments. In this context, we call upon the World Trade Organization and other relevant bodies, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to continue monitoring protectionist measures and to assess their impact on developing countries. –G77; ROK, Japan delete; EU reserves]

[Pre 124. bis alt We emphasize the need to resist protectionist tendencies and to rectify any trade distorting measures already taken that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization rules, recognizing the right of countries to fully utilize flexibilities consistent with their World Trade Organization commitments and obligations. –US, Canada]

17 April 2012, 11.00am

CST. Pre 124. bis We emphasize the need to resist protectionist tendencies and to rectify any trade-distorting measures already taken that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization rules, recognizing the right of countries to fully utilize flexibilities consistent with their World Trade Organization commitments and obligations. (Merge paras 16. quint, 124 bis and 124 bis alt; co-chairs suggestion is based on agreed text in the 2nd Committee Resolution, A/66/185,)

[Pre 124.ter We further stress the need to refrain from adopting any measures or restrictions related to trade and transit that affects the access of developing countries to medicines, specially generic medicines and medical equipment. –G77; Norway, US, ROK, Japan, EU, Canada delete; Australia, New Zealand reserves]

[Pre 124. quat We acknowledge that trade rules and environmental protection are interdependent and mutual supportive components of a green economy. Both MEAs and WTO Agreements constitute legitimate bodies of international law of equal standing. [Due respect must be accorded to each and their respective expertise in environment and trade matters shall be valued and utilised. We recognize the importance of ecological transparency in markets to promote resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production. [We urge the WTO to allow a different treatment of like products and like services based on process and production method criteria that are themselves based on internationally recognized standards. –Australia, New Zealand delete] – Norway, US, ROK, delete]- Switzerland; G77, EU reserves]

124. We urge the members of the WTO to redouble efforts to achieve a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system and for an early balanced, ambitious and development-oriented outcome of the Doha Development Round of multilateral trade negotiations. We call for the full realization of the commitments made in the 2005 Hong-Kong Ministerial Declaration of the WTO in favour of the least developed countries.

124. [We reaffirm [the critical role of a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system [that acknowledges and contributes to sustainable development – Switzerland, EU] in stimulating economic growth and development worldwide and – New Zealand] / [Principle 12 of the Rio Declaration – Mexico; EU, Switzerland, New Zealand delete] urge the members of the WTO to [work actively, in a transparent and inclusive manner, towards a successful multilateral conclusion of the Doha Development Agenda in accordance with its mandate – Japan] [[redouble/continue – Canada] efforts to achieve / to strengthen – EU] [a well-functioning – US] [[a / the – EU] universal, rules-based, open, [non-discriminatory – Canada delete] [sustainable – EU] and equitable multilateral trading system [of the WTO – EU] and [for / to achieve – EU] – G77 delete] an early – New Zealand delete] balanced, ambitious and [development-oriented / comprehensive – EU] outcome of the Doha Development [Round / Agenda – US] of multilateral trade negotiations [in accordance with the Doha mandate and based on the progress already achieved – EU] [by 2015 – Switzerland; New Zealand delete] / to make progress on issues affecting the global trading system, both inside and outside the

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**Doha Agenda – Canada / can deliver major benefits for development – US]. – Japan delete]**  
We call for the full realization of the commitments made **[in favour of the least developed countries –New Zealand]** in the 2005 Hong-Kong Ministerial Declaration of the WTO **[in favour of the least developed countries – New Zealand delete]. [It is important to make progress in the Doha Development Agenda, reaffirming the importance of more precise effective and operational special and differential treatment –G77; Norway, US, New Zealand delete]**

**[124. alt [We reaffirm Principle 12 of the Río Declaration – EU delete] and urge the members of the WTO to redouble efforts to achieve a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, to effectively fight against the re-emerging of protectionist practices, and to fully explore different negotiating approaches- as agreed at the WTO 8th Ministerial Conference- towards a successful, balanced, ambitious and development-oriented outcome of the Doha Development Round of multilateral trade negotiations. We call for the full realization of the commitments made in the 2005 Hong-Kong Ministerial Declaration of the WTO and in the WTO 8th Ministerial Conference held on December 2011 in favour of the least developed countries. – Mexico; US, ROK, Canada delete]**

*CST. 124 We urge the members of the WTO to redouble their efforts to achieve an early balanced, ambitious and development-oriented outcome of the Doha Development Round of multilateral trade negotiations. We further call upon WTO members to meet their commitments made in the 2005 Hong-Kong Ministerial Declaration of the WTO and in the WTO 8th Ministerial Conference in favour of the least developed countries, and urge WTO members to make progress, both inside and outside the Doha Agenda, on issues affecting the global trading system. (Merge 124 and 124 alt; mainly based on agreed text in the 2nd Committee Resolution, A/66/185)*

**[124. bis We want to also underscore the importance of ensuring adherence to the principle[s – Australia, New Zealand] [of full participation / of openness – Australia, New Zealand] inclusiveness and transparency (FIT) in [all areas of / the – Australia, New Zealand] future work in the WTO. [The interest of all Members must be adequately reflected in the outcomes achieved in the work of this organization which can only be obtained through the inclusion of all Members in the negotiating process. / All [WTO –New Zealand] Members have an interest in ensuring very swift progress in the negotiations to facilitate outcomes, while respecting the principles of transparency and inclusiveness. – Australia, New Zealand] –G77; US, ROK, Japan delete; Canada, EU reserves]**

**[124. ter We recognize the need to facilitate and promote foreign investment, trade in and dissemination of goods and services that contribute to sustainable development [without relaxing domestic health, safety, or environmental measures. -Norway delete] This includes goods and services that are the subject of schemes such as fair trade and eco-labels. – Switzerland; US, EU asks for clarification; ROK, New Zealand delete] (*124 ter*)**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

*is merged with 127, 127bis and 127 bis alt on trade facilitation and capacity building)*

*125. We reaffirm that there is an urgent need for the international economic and financial institutions to work together to ensure that developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, are able to benefit from the advantages of the multilateral trade system and their integration into global markets.*

125. We reaffirm that there is an [urgent/ongoing – Canada, New Zealand] need for [the / **development partners**, – EU] international economic and financial institutions [**and regional organizations** – EU] to work together [, **especially through trade capacity building and facilitation**, - EU] to ensure that developing countries, particularly the least developed countries [**and middle-income countries** – Belarus; Norway, EU, New Zealand delete], are able to benefit from the advantages of the multilateral trade system and their integration into global markets. [In this regard, we also affirm that achieving the positive impact of trade liberalization in developing countries will require international support for the expansion of their productive capacities, including transfer of technology and the development of their human resources and basic infrastructure, as well as the effective transfer technology –G77; ROK, EU, New Zealand delete] (*Incorporated in CST 124*)

[125. bis We reaffirm that there is an urgent need to continue negotiations on liberalization of trade in environmentally friendly goods and services in accordance with Article 31 of the WTO Ministerial Declaration from 2001. Efforts must be intensified in Geneva to speedily reach an agreement by subscribing to a meaningful list of environmental goods and services. – EU, Switzerland; US, New Zealand reserves]

CST. 125. We reaffirm that there is an ongoing need for the international economic and financial institutions, and regional organizations to work together to ensure that developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, are able to benefit from the advantages of the multilateral trade system and their integration into global markets. In this regard, we stress that achieving the positive impact of trade liberalization in developing countries will require trade capacity building and facilitation, transfer of technology and the development of human resources and basic infrastructure. (125)

CST. 125 bis. We also emphasize the need to continue negotiations on liberalization of trade in environmentally friendly goods and services in accordance with Article 31 of the WTO Ministerial Declaration from 2001. (125 bis)

[125. ter We stress the relevance of continuous coordination between international trade and finance institutions in order to keep and promote open channels for trade financing – Mexico, ROK; US, New Zealand reserves]

126. We support the eventual phase out of market distorting and environmentally harmful subsidies that impede the transition to sustainable development, including those on fossil fuels, agriculture and fisheries, with safeguards to protect vulnerable groups.

[126. We [support the/ **commit to – Switzerland, Mexico, New Zealand**] [eventual – Australia, New Zealand delete] [phase out / **substantial reduction – Canada; Switzerland, New Zealand retain**] [as **expeditiously as possible -Mexico**] of [all types of – Mexico] market distorting [and environmentally harmful – Canada delete; Switzerland, New Zealand retain] subsidies that impede the transition to sustainable development, including [those on / **inefficient –Australia, Japan, Canada; Switzerland retain**] fossil fuels, [subsidies that cause wasteful consumption, and subsidies on –Australia, Canada / that encourage wasteful consumption –Japan] [[agriculture and fisheries – Japan delete; New Zealand retain], [with safeguards to protect / **while mitigating adverse impacts on –New Zealand**] [**poor and –Mexico**] vulnerable [groups / persons –Holy See] [by 2020 –Switzerland] – ROK, Canada delete]. -G77, Iceland delete paragraph; US bracketed, EU reserves]

[126. alt. 1 We support the gradual elimination of environmentally harmful subsidies that impede the transition to sustainable development with safeguards to protect vulnerable groups. – Iceland; US, Canada, EU, Switzerland, New Zealand reserves]

[126. alt 2 We support the substantial reduction of fossil fuel subsidies and environmentally harmful or trade-distorting subsidies. The reduction of subsidies must be accomplished in a manner that protects the poor and eases the transitions for affected groups when products or services concerned are essential. – Norway; US, Canada, EU, Switzerland, New Zealand reserves]

CST. 126. We commit to gradually eliminate subsidies, including those for fossil fuels, agriculture and fisheries, that are market distorting and environmentally harmful and that impede the transition to sustainable development. We affirm the need for accompanying safeguards to protect vulnerable groups. (Merge paras 42 (c), 43 bis, 126, and 126 alt1)

127. We support the trade capacity building and facilitation activities of international and regional organizations which would assist developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, in identifying and seizing new export opportunities, including those created by the transition towards a green economy.

127. We support the trade [**facilitation and – G77; ROK delete**] capacity building [and facilitation –G77 delete; ROK retain] activities of international [and / , EU] regional [**and bilateral – EU**] organizations which [would / **should increasingly –G77; ROK retain**] assist developing countries, particularly the least developed countries [**and middle-income countries – Belarus; Norway, EU, Switzerland delete**], [**LLDCs, and Africa, in accordance with the applicable international agreements, in enhancing their productivity, competitiveness and**

17 April 2012, 11.00am

**diversification of their economies, as well as –G77; ROK delete] in identifying and seizing new export opportunities, including those created by the transition towards a green economy [in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. – Montenegro] [We recognize the importance of technical assistance and capacity building in the field of trade and environment to developing countries, in particular the least-developed among them, including the facilitation and enhancement of developing countries' inclusion and active participation in international standardization processes. We also encourage that expertise and experience be shared with members wishing to perform environmental reviews at national level. – EU, Switzerland] [Particular attention should be made to enabling women to participate in and benefit from the local, regional and global supply chains and markets. - Iceland]**

**[127. bis We take note of the holding in Geneva, on 18 and 19 July 2011, of the Third Global Review of Aid for Trade, aimed at reviewing progress achieved and identifying additional measures needed to support developing, least developed countries and Africa in building their supply and export capacities, stresses the urgent need to implement the aid-for-trade commitments, especially with regard to the mobilization of additional, non-conditional and predictable funding, and underlines the value of monitoring the Aid-for-Trade Initiative –G77; ROK; New Zealand, EU reserves]**

**[127. bis alt We recognize the extensive efforts undertaken under the Global Aid for Trade initiative since its launch in 2005 to build supply and trade capacity for developing countries, including the significant mobilization of resources, advances in mainstreaming trade in country development strategies, and progress in monitoring and evaluation. We encourage all actors to identify and seize new trading opportunities through this initiative, particularly those that support poverty reduction and the transition towards a green economy. –Canada *proposed merging of 127 and 127bis*; New Zealand reserves]**

*CST. 127. We recognize the urgent need to mobilize additional, non-conditional and predictable funding for Aid for Trade, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries. We request international and regional organizations to strengthen multilateral and bilateral support for trade facilitation and capacity building activities aimed at assisting developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, in meeting new product requirements and identifying and seizing new export opportunities associated with the transition towards a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. Particular attention should be given to enabling women to participate in, and benefit from local, subregional, regional and global supply chains and markets. (Merge paras 127, 127. bis, 127 bis alt; the first part of this para is mostly based on agreed text in the 2nd Committee Resolution, A/RES/65/142, 2010)*

[127. ter We recognize the importance of a safe and secure maritime sector for trade and investment across the world, and particularly in Small Island Developing States. We welcome the work of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in promoting the safety and security of shipping. We also welcome its work in promoting the environmentally sustainable development of the maritime sector through the prevention of marine and air pollution by ships, including measures to enable the sector to play its part in global efforts to combat climate change. We encourage all States to adopt and effectively implement IMO regulations and standards. – Australia, New Zealand; ROK delete; EU reserves] *(Note: this para is more about safety and maritime pollution than about trade. Co-chairs suggest moving it to the Oceans section.)*

**Registry/compendium of commitments**

[Registry – US delete]/compendium of commitments

*(G77 delete Section)*

*128. We welcome the voluntary commitments made at Rio+20 and invite the Secretary-General to compile them in a registry/compendium that will serve as an accountability framework.*

[128. We welcome the voluntary commitments **[and initiatives – Kazakhstan, Switzerland]** made at Rio+20 **[by national and sub-national governments, corporations, civil society organizations, and other actors – Liechtenstein, Switzerland]** and invite the Secretary-General to compile them in a **[n internet-based – Liechtenstein]** registry/[compendium – Liechtenstein delete] [that will serve as an accountability framework / **[and is – Switzerland]** accompanied by an appropriate follow-up mechanism **[as part of a strengthened institutional framework –Switzerland]**. The registry should make information about the commitments fully transparent and accessible to the public. It should **[encourage / require – Switzerland]** periodic updates on the implementation of commitments and be responsive to public comments. – Liechtenstein, Switzerland] – G77 delete]

[128. alt We welcome the commitments voluntarily entered into at Rio +20 and throughout 2012 to implement concrete policies, plans and programs to promote sustainable development and poverty reduction, including through a green economy approach. We support commitments that are transparent and involve broad networks of stakeholders to allow for monitoring and evaluation and provide an accountability framework, including through innovative means such as public platforms. – US, Canada, Mexico, Kazakhstan; Switzerland delete]

[UN system - Mexico]

[128. bis We call for integrating environmental sustainability in the 2012 quadrennial comprehensive policy review of the operational activities for development. – Mexico, (Switzerland, Canada, EU *move to section IV*)]

[128. bis alt We urge the UN, funds, programmes and specialized agencies to integrate sustainable development principles in their policies and programmes, especially in their country-level operational work, in line with national priorities and leadership. In this context, we call on the UN development system to develop clear guidelines for integrating the social, economic and environmental pillars in the UN System’s operational activities. We further request the Secretary-General to report to the GA through ECOSOC on the progress in this regard as part of his reporting on the comprehensive policy review of the UN development system. –Canada and move to section IV]

[128. ter We also call for a strategic framework for advancing social and environmental sustainability into the development activities of the UN system, including its specialized agencies, and to further reform the High-level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) so as to incorporate sustainable development in its activities. – Mexico; Canada, EU move to section IV]

*(Co-Chairs propose integrating this into Section IV on IFSD)*