

Review: input to compilation document - selected member states



Kindly provided by Grit Schmalisch, ICC Germany

EU

Green Economy

The **green economy roadmap**, includes a capacity development scheme for voluntary country-specific and, where appropriate, region and sector-specific actions and a limited number of crosscutting and thematic international actions.

At Rio+20, the **acknowledgement and encouragement of voluntary national commitments** and actions by State actors as well as stakeholders should take place as to ensure a **bottom-up approach and the shaping of innovative partnerships**.

A key role of the private sector

Through (fair) trade, investment, public-private partnerships and research and innovation, the private sector and civil society play key roles in delivering green growth and promoting sustainable consumption and production, inter alia through corporate social responsibility and technology diffusion.

Deliverables

- Measuring progress - models and indicators
- Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)
- Capacity development scheme
- Research and scientific cooperation
- Innovative finance and subsidies
- Water
- Food and Agriculture
- Sustainable energy
- Forestry
- Soil and sustainable land management
- Marine Environment – oceans
- Fisheries

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- Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use: Investing in natural capital for a Green Economy
- Chemicals
- Sustainable management of materials and waste
- Sustainable urban development

Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development

Delivering As One, implemented by reformed and strengthened Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development structures, would enable the UN system to deliver coordinated, demand-driven advice effectively and thereby drive substantial change.

Reform of the United Nations General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) and the possible establishment of a Sustainable Development Council.

Initial/preliminary considerations:

A possible revision of the roles and division of responsibilities of the ECOSOC and the CSD as regards sustainable development.

- **Enhancing and strengthening the CSD** by endowing it with a sharper, more focused, balanced and responsive engagement with a more limited set of issues, resulting in a more strategic and manageable approach, as well as an enhanced implementation of its decisions.
- Reorienting its role by focusing on the part of its mandate in support of sustainable development partnerships and dialogue and removing its 'negotiation' function
- Enhancing the review dimension of the CSD by facilitating voluntary peer review mechanisms for progress monitoring using best practice and/or establishing linkages with regional level peer review mechanisms.
- **Abolishing the CSD**, and transferring those functions that should be continued to another organ within the UN system.

The **establishment of a Sustainable Development Council** under the UNGA has been highlighted as a way to improve the UN's work on Sustainable Development.

Policy coordination needs to be strengthened and the coordinating mechanisms such as the CEB, the UN Development Group (UNDG), the Environmental Management Group (EMG) and others made more effective in support of sustainable development. In order to strengthen the integration of environmental issues into the activities of the various UN organs, the EMG should become more closely linked to the CEB.

International Environmental Governance (IEG)

A key outcome of Rio+20 should therefore include the upgrading of **UNEP into a Specialized Agency for the Environment as part of the reform of Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development, World Environment Organisation or "United Nations Environment Organisation"**

China

Green Economy

The international community should provide an enabling environment for the development of developing countries. It should oppose various forms of trade protectionism in the name of green economy, or making assistance conditional to the development of green economy.

Developed countries should take the lead in changing their unsustainable ways of production, living and consumption, embark on the path of green development, and set a good example for developing countries. In the meantime, they should make vigorous efforts to help developing countries in their efforts to develop green economy, including provision of finance, transfer of technology, capacity building, and expansion of market access. Developing countries should formulate and implement sustainable development strategies suited to their national conditions.

Need to draw up comprehensive jobs plans supplemented by effective social security measures to secure a decent job and stable source of income for everyone and basic living necessities for the general public, especially the vulnerable groups.

The international community should assist developing countries in providing educational courses and vocational training, and reduce the social cost and compensate for developing countries during their transition to green economy.

Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development

The role of ECOSOC, Commission on Sustainable Development and relevant UN specialized agencies in sustainable development should be strengthened to enhance the role of the United Nations in this area and push for implementation of Agenda 21 and JPOI

The important role of UNEP in global environmental governance should be fully tapped, and financial and technical support to UNEP increased. Parties should seek consensus on the new functions and mandate of UNEP through thorough discussions.

WTO and multilateral development banks should incorporate sustainable development into their plans and programs and work in coordination with the relevant UN agencies to form synergy and strike a greater balance between the environment and development.

USA

Green Economy

- THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT: CLEAN ENERGY AND URBANIZATION

- Clean Energy, New Infrastructure, and Access for All Energy
- Urbanization and Sustainable Cities
- Water Systems
- Sustainable Manufacturing and Environmental Goods and Services
- Human Capacity and Green Jobs

- THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT: ECOSYSTEMS MANAGEMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
 - Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture
 - Ecosystem Services and Natural Resource Management
- THE INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT: MODERNIZING GLOBAL COOPERATION
 - Making New Connections: Linking Governments, Communities, and Businesses for Action

Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development

Strengthening International Environmental Governance (IEG)

Reform and modernize existing institutions, such as the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), in a manner that engages the entire UN system and provides the UN with cohesive, government-driven policy guidance on sustainable development, a vehicle for engaging civil society, non-government, and private sector stakeholders, and a coordination mechanism to track overall progress. Any new institutional reform must also engage IFIs and MDBs centrally to create opportunities for greater progress through coordinated action.

Strengthen the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) at Rio+20 to assure a viable environmental pillar that can meet 21st century demands. **We do not believe that alternative proposals for a new statutory institution on the environment will strengthen environmental governance or solve any of the problems** that we all recognize persist. We think the more effective course is to focus intellectual and financial resources on strengthening existing institutions that have already proven their worth and avoid the distraction of trying to set up something new and untested.

At Rio+20, we want to **pursue reforms to increase UNEP's stature and capacity** to contribute to sustainable development commensurate with the importance we attach to these issues. **Reforms might include seeking universal membership in UNEP, under appropriately-altered governance structures**; enhancing UNEP's leadership within the UN system on implementation and science; and strengthening UNEP's ability to assist countries committed to good governance and science-based decision-making in a manner that creates positive spillover into the economic and social domains of development.

Japan

Green Economy

Human Security - The concept should be the main guiding principle of the new international development strategy, which focuses on persons and the necessity of a new indicator in addition to GDP. Focus on individuals and aims at building a society where each human being can realize their rich potential, through protection and empowerment

All stakeholders should take part and play roles depending on their capabilities, taking account of the diversified international community of today. Above all, focus should be on the roles and responsibilities of emerging economies and private sectors.

Establishing a framework to form a green economy strategy, which corresponds with individual country's stage of development, should be agreed upon.

Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development

Proposes measures to strengthen the function of Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), through i) Enhancing the reviewing function, ii) Improving theme setting, iii) Strengthening ties with development-related organizations.

Japan proposes a step-by-step approach be taken to strengthen international environmental governance by enhancing integration and efficiency of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), taking into account the viewpoint of future establishment of a specialized agency as one of options.

Indicator

Determine a measure of well-being other than GDP in order to achieve Sustainable Development, environmental, social and economic sustainability need to be considered. Therefore, **some viewpoint other than relying on the convention of GDP as a measure of economic and social progress is needed.** Such indicators can be the basis of concrete targets under the post-MDGs. The new international development strategy should consider the development of such indicators. For example, **“happiness / well-being” could be one of the meaningful indicators, based on i) economic and social conditions, ii) physical and mental health, and iii) human and social relationships.** The outcomes of Global Project on Measuring Well being and Social Progress by OECD should also be utilized.

Korea

Green Economy

The ROK chose **“Green Growth (GG)”** as its new national development vision in 2008 to achieve a synergic relationship between the environmental objective and the economic growth objective. Strategies and policies illustrate in place to achieve important bottom-line goals, including pollution control, carbon emissions-reductions, and ecosystem preservation.

The ROK devotes two percent or more of its annual GDP to environment-friendly economic development and is progressing towards the target objective of reducing its country-wide carbon emissions by 30 percent below business-as-usual levels by 2020.

The Framework Act on Low Carbon Green Growth lays institutional foundation for achieving GG. It creates new executive bodies and imposes general “obligations” for key actors of society.

10 key action plans for GG: effective greenhouse gas reduction, reinforcement of energy security, reinforcement of climate change adaptation capacity, development of green technology, promotion of green business, advancement of green industry, building groundwork for green economy, green city-green territory-green transportation, green living, and international contributions

Implementable GEic vision: 4G approach (Green Economy Elements)

Essential elements of GE can be grouped into 4 different but inter-related “green” categories (a “4G” approach) and used to design and evaluate government policies: Green Market, Green Security, Green Equity, and Green Lifestyle. Many elements include multiple characteristics of the respective 4Gs and are inter-related.

Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development

CSD should be strengthened in order to enable greater coordination amongst and between other international institutions. The CSD's primary function should shift from review to a policy-making.

Establishment of the Sustainable Development Council and a strengthening of the UNEP as a 'specialized agency' under the condition that many MEAs should be integrated and streamlined. The **Sustainable Development Council would have the authority of effective implementation**. The sub-commission under the Sustainable Development Council, especially for capacity building of developing countries, is recommended.

G77+China

Green Economy

1. Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns

a. Emphasizing the rational 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 principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as set out in principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.

2. Reforming the international financial system

a. Democratizing its governance structure, promoting more participation of developing countries and making it more development-oriented. At the same time, rejecting any conditionality on developing countries for aid, loans and debt rescheduling or debt relief; and unlocking the provision of new, predictable and additional financial resources to developing countries, with a view to achieving financial inclusion which is an important factor to achieve the MDGs, as economic strength reduces vulnerability and inequality and leads to higher income and savings.

3. Financial cooperation should not create offsets that may facilitate the non-compliance of developed countries' commitments.

4. The Conference should not promote and cannot impose measures in developing countries which go against their national, economic and development priorities and development models.

5. Support adequate regulation of markets and corporations by policy frameworks to be implemented by governments.

a. These frameworks must guide corporate practices towards environmental, social and developmental objectives.

6. Redouble efforts to achieve a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trade system and for an early balanced, ambitious and development-oriented outcome of the Doha Development Agenda multilateral trade negotiations.

Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development

- Strengthen coherence and promoting coordination and integration of the three pillars of sustainable development. Articulation of the policies and agendas of the different relevant entities or bodies of the UN System which have mandates for sustainable development
- Provide political guidance and identifying specific actions in order to fulfill the sustainable development agenda
- Monitor progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and activities of all relevant organs, organizations, funds and programmes and organizations of UN.
- Establishment of channels/instances for effective cooperation and exchange of information between the UN organs, within the institutional arrangements for the follow-up of Agenda 21
- Review and monitor the progress in the implementation of the commitments in Agenda 21, related to financial resources and transfer of technology; the fulfillment of the target of 0.7 percent of the gross national income of developed countries for ODA to developing countries
- Revision on a regular basis of the adequacy of funding and mechanisms, including efforts to reach the objectives agreed in chapter 33 of Agenda 21
- Reduction of the fragmentation and duplications of activities, initiatives and discussions through the promotion of synergies
- Strengthening of the operational activities for development, especially the delivery of the UN System in the field
- Assessment of the normative coherence between all MEAs
- Responding to the scale and magnitude of continuing, new and emerging challenges and issues related to sustainable development
- Establishment of a mechanism to follow up commitments on sustainable development and to identify weaknesses or gaps that affect the full implementation of the Instruments
- Allow members 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
- Create a compilation of examples of sustainable projects that can serve as a platform to share best practices, lessons learnt, and to solicit for from other stakeholders. To serve as a support mechanism that allows for better flow of technology, capacity building and finance.
- Ensure the transparency of the process of staff selection of the UN Secretariat.
- Promote the participation of all stakeholders in the sustainable development agenda while ensuring the intergovernmental nature of the Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development

LAC

Brazil

Green Economy

Inclusive green economy - The concept of “inclusive green economy,” which would have the effect of drawing the social dimension to the forefront of the discussion and of the stated goals while effectively synthesizing the Conference’s theme.

A number of social policies could be adopted to this end that combine universal services with assistance to specific groups in the fields of health, education, social assistance, decent work, and gender, racial, and ethnic diversity. In the light of high commodity prices and growing climate concerns, policies to promote and guarantee food and nutrition security could play a central role in “inclusive green economy” strategies.

- Global Socio-Environmental Protection Programme
- Sustainable Development Goals
- Global Pact for Sustainable Production and Consumption
- Sustainable Public Procurement
- Efficient Energy Consumption Labelling
- Funding for Study and Research on Sustainable Development
- Repository of Initiatives
- International Protocol for the Sustainability of the Financial Sector
- New Indicators for Measuring Development
- The Inclusive Green Economy Pact: Sustainability Reports & Indices

Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development

- Institutional Coordination Mechanism for Sustainable Development
- **Reform of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), transforming the body into the United Nations Sustainable Development Council**
- Perfecting International Environmental Governance: Establishing Universal Membership and Mandatory Contributions to UNEP
- Launch of negotiations on a Global Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making, and Access to Justice on Environmental Matters
- Participation of Non-Governmental Actors in Multilateral Processes
- Water Governance

Colombia

Joint SDG proposal with Guatemala. The proposal also involves a commitment by the Government to address local issues and to incorporate the three main pillars of sustainable development into public policy, thereby demonstrating to the world its firm conviction that a green growth model is feasible. At the domestic level, Colombia is doing all it can to define and agree on indicators for measuring the implementation of the proposed goals.

Green Economy

- Green economy should include the design of public, private and mixed policy instruments, aimed at a more efficient use of natural resources, a reduction in emissions, the use of cleaner technologies, increased productivity and improved living conditions at the national, regional and global levels.
- Strengthen the processes of technological transition and innovation
- Ensure the recovery and maintenance of natural capital and ecosystem services to support economic growth.

National Development Plan 2010-2014 whose five key sectors are: Agriculture, Mining and Energy production, Infrastructure, Housing, Innovation

The National Development Plan establishes approaches and strategic actions in five key areas for guaranteeing the environmental pillar of sustainable development: biodiversity and related ecosystem services; integrated water resource management; sectoral and urban environmental management; climate change; and good governance for environmental management.

National targets are currently being defined for the following aspects: air and water quality; low-carbon development strategy and adaptation to climate change; forest conservation and restoration and the protection of river basins; territorial environmental planning and the establishment of the main ecological structure; prevention of deforestation and payment for environmental services; and the establishment of environmental units in each sectoral ministry. Colombia's strategies for achieving environmental sustainability at the subnational level also include strengthening environmental planning in territorial management, promoting competitive and sustainable production processes, preventing and monitoring environmental degradation and strengthening the national environmental system for environmental governance.

The Colombian Government has established an environmental sustainability bureau in order to strengthen, in particular: innovation and the development of sustainable green businesses; innovation in clean technologies; economic, financial and fiscal instruments; promotion of the country as a sustainable tourist destination; investment in the environment as a source of economic growth; and sustainable use of biodiversity and genetic resources. The bureau's approach aims to empower all sectors involved in environmental issues and foster co-responsibility in decision-making.

Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development

Strengthening UNEP to provide greater capacity to countries in implementing actions as policies - including **perhaps the inclusion of functions assigned to the CSD**

Coordination of multilateral instruments; **UNEP reporting directly to the General Assembly**. The management board would have universal membership of 58 alternate members every four years according to geographical representation.

CSD's function has not been fully effective. Negotiations then take a long time to get to the GA because they need to go through ECOSOC.

It perhaps is necessary to **consider the creation of new agencies** and Colombia is open to those discussed at Rio+20.

Mexico

Green Economy

- The green economy should be seen as an area of opportunity in the transition to another model of development, the states must develop actions towards its implementation. **The green economy should be seen as a means to achieve a goal, not an end in itself.**
- The territorial dimensions of sustainable economic activities and local building should support it is necessary to **empower and strengthen the technical capacity of financial and human governments and major groups: non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples, trade unions, women, small and medium enterprises, and so on.**
- Concentrate the application of green economy in strategic economic areas which must be agreed nationally.
- Apply **industrial ecology approach (closing material cycles and networking between industries) and to incorporate life cycle value chain, promoting the culture of reuse, this approach should incorporate a cyclical view, integral and holistic approach from production to consumption.**
- To promote the initiative for a universal social protection floor.
- Promote the **creation of a tax on international financial transactions** (Tobin tax).
- Creation of **50 percent green and decent jobs** to be achieved in the next 5-10 years accompanied by a package of policies to ensure quality work in these jobs.
- Strengthen the training to the financial sector and introduce new green economy and sustainable development criteria of the internal rate of return.
- To convene a National Convention to ensure compliance with Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration.
- To appoint a national adviser (type ombudsman) to defend the interests and rights of present and future generations.
- Recognize the **cultural, linguistic and ethnic diversity of the countries and peoples, including their traditional knowledge and wisdom.**
- To recognize the added value of **sustainable products and fair trade.**
- To evaluate the consistency and integrity of public policies for the elimination of perverse incentives and conflicting.
- To highlight the research, development and innovation as central elements of the green economy.
- Models to incorporate **North-South cooperation, South-South and triangular.**

Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development

- The Commission on Sustainable Development, created to implement Agenda 21, is worn over the years and must revitalize its work. Mexico will support the structure and resources are applied to CSD existing as ECOSOC or assume new responsibilities, are used for the integration of new institutions, if any agreements in that direction.
- Regarding UNEP, Mexico considers necessary as an **immediate measure that its Board of Directors has universal membership to formally involve all countries in decision-making of this program.** Also give support for project implementation functions in close

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coordination with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

- In this context, Mexico **considers that the establishment of a global environmental organization or an equivalent institution** has the potential to send a clear political signal to the effect of strengthening the environmental pillar of sustainable development. However, such a decision could be insufficient if not negotiated a mandate that this new institution confers broad authority and unquestionable to meet all of the environmental agenda.
- Mexico believes that the reform of the institutional framework for sustainable development should seek greater efficiency and effectiveness in addressing the current economic challenges, environmental and social, so strengthening the environmental pillar through the establishment of a global body or equivalent institution must be taken without incurring the need for material, financial and human resources, but the reform and the existing congregation, at least initially.

Strengthen UNEP from the diagnostic results. (e.g. World Environment Organization).

Give **ECOSOC mandate to build a mechanism to coordinate with international financial agencies** (reviewing the monitoring systemic issues Bretton Woods agencies, Monterrey 2002)

CARICOM

Green Economy

- The Green Economy must reflect the Principles of Sustainable Development enshrined in the Rio Declaration, particularly Principle 61.
- The pursuit of sustainable development and the green economy applies to all countries.
- Ensuring an enabling environment at the international level must be central to the international discourse on the Green Economy. In this context, clear commitments related to the provision of financing, capacity building and technology transfer must be given and met by developed countries to ensure implementation by developing countries.
- The Green Economy should be defined and applied by each country based on its specific circumstances, especially in the context of whether it is a paradigm, a tool or an alternative path to sustainable development.
- The risks, challenges, and opportunities, presented by the Green Economy must be carefully studied in the SIDS context given the narrow margin for error in development planning in SIDS. In this connection, for SIDS, cost-benefit analyses to ascertain the transition costs (e.g. for the energy sector and tourism sector) versus the costs of doing business as usual, should be undertaken.
- Green economy initiatives should not be used as green protectionism
- Stakeholder buy-in will be critical in advancing the Green Economy
- The Green Economy should not become a market driven concept that only benefits developed countries

Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development

- Reforming existing institutions or creating new institutions at the international level will be meaningless in the absence of enhanced national and regional coordination.

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- Promote SIDS-SIDS cooperation.
- Greater coherence and coordination among all stakeholders and governments in the promotion of sustainable development at the national, regional and international levels. Reforming existing institutions or creating new institutions at the international level will be meaningless in the absence of enhanced national and regional coordination.
- The voice of small developing states at the international level is not be diminished. CARICOM will not support proposals related to Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development which seek to create G20 style groupings of developed countries plus emerging economies, often excluding small states that have a vested interest in the global sustainable development agenda given their vulnerability to external environmental and economic events.
- Issues related to addressing the special case and situation of SIDS through monitoring the implementation of the BPOA and MSI must remain high on the global sustainable development agenda including through strengthening existing inter-governmental processes and enhancing UN System support to SIDS.
- The creation of any new intergovernmental structures to address sustainable development at the international level should not weaken already existing UN organs such as the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).
- The scientific basis for decision making should be strengthened across the UN system and the interface between science and policy-making should be enhanced.
- No new reporting burden should be created for SIDS given their limited capacity.
- A review should be conducted on the potential for fully establishing SIDS-TAP (an outcome of the 1994 Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States) as an input to promote SIDS-SIDS cooperation.
- Support should be provided to strengthen inter-governmental institutions in the three SIDS regions.
