

## **Draft Chairman's Negotiating Text**

### **Policy Options and practical measures to expedite implementation of energy for sustainable development, industrial development, air pollution/atmosphere and climate change**

1. Reaffirming the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, in particular Principle 7 on "common but differentiated responsibilities," 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);
2. Further reaffirming the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Declaration of Barbados and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the decisions of the Ninth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, the Hyogo Framework for Action, 2005-2010: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disaster, adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005;
3. Reaffirming the commitment to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences held, and international agreements reached since 1992, including the outcome of the 2005 World Summit, and recognizing the continuing urgent need for actions to achieve these goals;
4. Reaffirming the continuing role of the Commission on Sustainable Development as the principal high level commission on sustainable development within the United Nations system;
5. Reaffirming the continuing need for integrating economic development, social development and environmental protection as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development, and that poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development;
6. Recognizing the special needs of Africa, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing states;
7. Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/61 of 25 July 2003 on the future programme, organization and methods of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development.
8. Noting the outcomes of the 14<sup>th</sup> session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, which identified the obstacles and constraints, lessons learned, best practices and future challenges for the thematic cluster of energy for sustainable development, industrial development, air pollution/atmosphere and climate change;
9. Taking note of the Chairman's draft negotiating document at the intergovernmental preparatory meeting of the 15<sup>th</sup> session of the Commission;
10. Decides to submit the policy decision of the 15<sup>th</sup> session of the Commission on Sustainable Development to the Economic and Social Council;

11. Emphasizes that:

- a) A substantial increase of resources from all sources, including domestic, official development assistance and other resources, will be required if developing countries are to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and targets, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and those contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;
- b) The goals of the JPOI and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, are complementary and an integrated approach is necessary;
- c) The adoption of appropriate policies and measures in regard to energy, climate change, air pollution/ atmosphere and industrial development contributes to sustainable development, better health, education, poverty reduction and more sustainable patterns of consumption and production and is critical to the implementation of the three pillars of sustainable development and the achievement of all the internationally agreed development goals;
- d) The policy options and practical measures for expediting implementation relating to energy, climate change, air pollution/ atmosphere and industrial development should be nationally owned and integrated into poverty reduction strategies and/or national sustainable development strategies or national development plans;
- e) Efforts by Governments should be supported by the international community through a conducive international policy environment, including good governance at the international level, a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system as well as meaningful trade liberalization, including through urgent completion of the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations with the realization of its development dimension, mobilization and transfer of financial resources, debt relief, including debt cancellation, where appropriate, public-public and public-private partnerships, technical cooperation and capacity-building, and technology transfer consistent with international obligations including agreements acceded to;
- f) Energy, climate change, air pollution/atmosphere and industrial development are strongly interlinked and complementary and should be addressed in an integrated manner, taking into account economic, social and environmental aspects, related sectoral policies and cross-cutting issues as identified at the fourteenth session of the Commission, as well as specific national, subregional and regional circumstances and legal frameworks, bearing in mind that no one size fits all;
- g) Mainstreaming gender considerations, in particular the role of women in management and decision-making, at all levels, is crucial for implementation of the interlinked issues of energy, climate change, air pollution/atmosphere and industrial development;
- h) Partnerships to address these interlinked issues at the national, regional and international levels, as appropriate, including between public and private sectors, need to be encouraged and supported;
- i) The role of regional commissions and other regional and subregional institutions and bodies as defined in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation in pursuing the

implementation of Agenda 21, the JPOI and the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs, should be recognized.

12. Decides to call upon Governments, and the United Nations system, and invites international financial institutions and other international organizations, working as appropriate in partnership with major groups and other stakeholders, to take action as follows:

A. Energy for Sustainable Development:

13. Energy is essential for meeting the basic human needs of all people. Access to reliable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services is crucial, particularly in developing countries. While fossil fuels will continue to play a dominant role in the energy supply in the decades to come, every effort must be made to diversify the energy mix. Increased use of renewable energy, improved energy efficiency, energy saving measures and advanced, cleaner fossil fuel technologies supported by effective policies and increased capacity building, technology transfer and financing is essential.

14. Take actions to:

- a) Diversify energy supply and develop advanced, cleaner fossil fuel technologies and cleaner fuels, more efficient, affordable and cost-effective energy technologies, as appropriate, and support their transfer to developing countries on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed;
- b) Increase, as a matter of urgency, the global share of renewable energy in the energy mix, including, as appropriate, biofuels, hydropower, geothermal, wind, solar, hydrogen, tidal and ocean and other forms of renewable energy in accordance with the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and national plans, where applicable;
- c) Make greater use of effective policy tools, including voluntary national or regional goals and targets, to increase energy efficiency and the share of renewable energies as well as access to energy;
- d) Phase out harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries with the aim of minimizing possible adverse impacts on their development;

15. Access to energy should include actions to:

- a) Accelerate the provision of modern energy services to the poor, in particular in rural and remote areas in developing countries, including least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states (SIDS) as well as African countries;
- b) Ensure that energy policies are supportive of developing countries' efforts to eradicate poverty, and regularly review progress in this regard;
- c) Integrating, for countries which have not already done so, energy access and diversified energy policies into national sustainable development strategies, poverty reduction strategies and national development plans;
- d) Promoting, at the national level, rural electrification programmes;

- e) Adopt incentives to encourage increased investment by the public and private sector to provide improved energy services and infrastructure for the poor, particularly in rural areas;
- f) Develop energy storage and transmission infrastructure, including pipelines and regional electricity interconnections;
- g) Expand the use of cleaner fuels for heating and cooking, including liquefied petroleum gas, through incentives and other means, as appropriate; and
- h) Promote public participation and the role of women in planning, designing and implementation of energy policies and programmes, particularly at the local level and in rural communities.

16. Energy efficiency should include actions to:

- a) Increase efficiency and productivity in the power sector, through better utilization of generation capacities, including demand management, co-generation, fuel switching, interconnection or national electricity grids, the establishment of power pools and greater electricity trade;
- b) Adopt policies and regulations to promote energy efficiency standards and certification, including standards and labeling for energy-efficient appliances and consumer equipment;
- c) Reduce gas venting and flaring in the hydrocarbon industry;
- d) Integrate energy efficiency standards into public procurement policies and procedures;
- e) Accelerate the development, dissemination and deployment of affordable, cleaner more efficient energy technologies;
- f) Strengthen building codes and support for improving insulation and efficiency of energy use in commercial and residential buildings;
- g) Promote consumer awareness and public participation in energy efficiency and energy savings campaigns;
- h) Consider initiating a process for an international agreement on energy efficiency that could cover aspects such as sharing information, joint research, education, training and financing.

#### Regional, sub-regional and International Cooperation

17. Take actions to:

- a) Establish regional/sub regional arrangements, as appropriate, to increase energy access especially in remote areas, enhance energy efficiency, capacity-building, resource mobilization, knowledge creation and sharing and provision of local energy services;
- b) Foster regional cooperation in developing new and renewable energy sources and advanced, cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and encourage regional cooperation for capacity building;

- c) Strengthen international support for the implementation of national and regional energy efficiency programmes, including investment in, and the transfer of, modern energy efficiency technologies, which are environmentally sound, cost effective and socially acceptable;
- d) Strengthen cooperation between national and regional energy institutions on energy for sustainable development and encourage networking in research and development, including through cyber laboratories and centres of excellence;
- e) Support a robust energy system at national and regional levels through maintenance and improvement of pipeline and transmission infrastructure and enhance the physical security of the critical energy infrastructure, including energy production, transport and distribution facilities;
- f) Enhance and facilitate, as appropriate, regional cooperation in the field of interconnection of electricity grids and oil and natural gas pipelines;
- g) Encourage international financial institutions (IFIs), and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to expand their support for energy efficiency, renewable energy and advanced, cleaner fossil fuel technology and facilitate access to funding for developing countries, particularly least developed countries (LDCs), land-locked developing countries (LLDCs) and SIDS;
- h) Promote investment and partnerships for the development of sustainable, energy efficient multi-modal transportation systems aiming at providing safe, affordable and efficient transportation;
- i) Create partnerships with regional banks to promote the application of low-emission, energy efficient technologies;
- j) Increase international support for national efforts to adopt standards and labeling for energy-efficient appliances and consumer equipment, as well as harmonization of international testing and certifying methods;
- k) Encourage cooperation on effective ways and means to avoid the dumping of energy wastes and inefficient products in developing countries;
- l) Strengthen initiatives to create and foster an international policy dialogue on bio-energy systems and promote more efficient and sustainable production and uses of biomass;
- m) Improve the functioning, transparency and information related to energy markets to promote greater stability and predictability both with respect to supply and demand, including through regional energy cooperation, networks and grid interconnections, and enhance dialogue and understanding between energy producing and consuming countries to this end;
- n) Enhance international cooperation in the implementation of relevant General Assembly resolutions (A/60/190) relating to energy for sustainable development.

## Means of Implementation

### 18. Take actions to:

- a) Mobilize additional financial resources, including from the public and private sector, increased ODA, micro-credit and innovative funding for renewable energy, energy efficiency, cleaner fossil fuel and other energy projects;
- b) Create a positive investment climate at all levels to attract private capital for energy projects;
- c) Encourage transfer and dissemination of cleaner technologies, including advanced, cleaner fossil fuel technologies;
- d) Encourage the development of carbon capture and enhanced oil recovery technologies with developed countries accelerating their development in contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions;
- e) Increase investments and strengthen public/private partnerships in research and development (R&D) to develop the new, advanced, cleaner energy technologies, such as carbon capture and storage technologies;
- f) Support and promote the use of cleaner liquid and gaseous fossil fuels including through creating appropriate investment conditions for LNG and gas-to-liquid (GTL) trade and develop the global LNG/GTL market to increase access to cleaner forms of fossil fuel energy;
- g) Promote foreign direct investment for the development of the resource base including fossil fuels, sustainable production and use of biofuels and other renewable sources of energy;
- h) Support the establishment and further development of energy service companies through capacity building at the national level;
- i) Encourage international financial institutions to increase their funding in developing countries for improved energy efficiency in local and national electricity grids, including through reduction of electricity losses in transportation and distribution networks.

### B. Industrial development

19. Industrial development is crucial for sustained economic growth, eradicating poverty and employment creation, as well as the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. In this context, countries have the right to decide their own industrial development strategies, based on their capacity and the level, rate and pace of their development, bearing in mind that sustainable use of natural resources offers an important opportunity to reduce costs, increase competitiveness and employment, and reduce environmental degradation. Industrial development is closely linked to the further integration of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international trade.

### 20. Take action to:

- a) Formulate national policy frameworks, including appropriate legislation and regulations, to create an enabling environment for industrial development and diversification, private sector

