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Policy options and possible actions to expedite implementation in energy for sustainable development, industrial development, air pollution /atmosphere and climate change

Chairman's draft negotiating document¹

Reaffirming the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, particularly its 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), 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,

Reaffirming the continuing need to ensure a balance among economic development, social development and environmental protection as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development

Reaffirming that eradicating poverty, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resources base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of an essential requirements for sustainable development;

Emphasizing that strong inter-linkages exist among the four issues in the thematic cluster and policies and measures aimed at one issue may have co benefits for other issues,

Emphasizing that the cross cutting issues as defined in CSD-11 are vital in addressing the inter-linkages in this thematic cluster

Noting the outcomes of the 14th session of the Commission and the intergovernmental preparatory meeting of the 15th session of the Commission, in particular the identification of obstacles and constraints, as well as lessons learned and best practices in implementation in the thematic cluster of energy for sustainable development, industrial development, air pollution/atmosphere and climate change,

Further noting the previously agreed provisions and decisions in relation to the thematic cluster,

Decides to call upon Governments, and the United Nations system, working in partnership with major groups and other stakeholders, to take action as follows:

¹ This document is prepared by the Chairman of the fifteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, in accordance with CSD-11 decision, subsequently adopted as ECOSOC resolution 2003/61.

A. Energy for Sustainable Development

Energy is crucial for sustainable development.

Given that fossil fuels will continue to play a dominant role in the energy mix in the decades to come, the development and use of advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies should be increased. More efforts should go into supporting the further development and dissemination of those technologies.

Diversifying energy supply and developing advanced, cleaner more efficient, affordable and cost-effective energy technologies, hydro and bio-fuels and their transfer to developing countries on concessional terms as mutually agreed. With a sense of urgency, substantially increasing the global share of renewable energy supply, recognizing the role of national and voluntary regional targets as well as initiatives, where they exist, and ensuring that energy policies are supportive to developing countries' efforts to eradicate poverty, and regularly evaluate available data to review progress to this end.

- Access to energy is crucial to economic and social development and the eradication of poverty.
- Integrate energy access into national sustainable development strategies, poverty reduction strategies, development planning frameworks, and on the donor side, into development cooperation policies;
- Encourage integration of diversified energy policies into national sustainable development strategies poverty reduction strategies or other national planning frameworks;
- Support clear actions and measures for the expansion of energy services to the poor, in particular in rural and remote areas in developing countries, including LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS;
- Ensure access to modern energy services and advanced energy technologies using the full range of available energy sources and options;
- Expand the use of cleaner fuels for heating and cooking, including LPG;
- Expand the use of renewable sources of energy, as appropriate, including biofuels, hydropower, geothermal, wind, solar and other forms of renewable energy;
- Further develop energy storage and transmission infrastructure, including pipelines and regional electricity interconnections;
- Support efforts to increase the share of renewable energy in accordance with the JPOI and national plans, where applicable;
- Facilitate public participation in and understanding of energy policies and practices;
- Increase the involvement of women in planning, designing, and implementation of energy programs;
- Promote networking among centres of excellence on energy for sustainable development;

- Strengthen support for public and private partnerships in energy R&D, including cleaner and advanced fossil fuel technologies and renewable energy;
- Accelerate the development, dissemination and deployment of affordable and cleaner energy efficiency and energy conservation technologies;
- Encourage transfer and dissemination of cleaner technologies, including cleaner and advanced fossil fuel technologies;

- Move forward rapidly with initiatives for full-scale demonstration and deployment of carbon capture and storage (CCS) and enhanced oil recovery (EOR) technologies;
- Expand sustainable production and use of bioenergy;
- Strengthen support for the transfer of environmentally sound and affordable technologies through North-South and South-South Cooperation;
- Encourage International Financial Institutions (IFIs), and the GEF to expand their support for energy efficiency, renewable energy and cleaner and advanced fossil fuel technology and facilitate access to funding for developing countries including LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS;
- Support transition to the use of cleaner liquid and gaseous fossil fuels including through creating appropriate investment conditions for LNG trade and develop global LNG market to increase access to energy;
- Remove environmentally harmful and market-distorting subsidies;
- Enhance investment in the development of the resource base including fossil fuels, biofuels, renewable energy and other sources of energy;

- Improve energy efficiency in the hydrocarbon industry, in particular through the reduction of gas venting and flaring.
- Strengthen the modernization, rehabilitation and capacity expansion of the electric power sector through energy efficiency improvements;
- Improve productivity and better utilization of generation capacities through co-generation, fuel switching, interconnection or national electricity grids, establishment of power pools and greater electricity trade;
- Increase support for international information sharing and benchmarking to reduce energy costs and to enhance efficiency in energy-intensive industries.
- Support the establishment of energy service companies through capacity building at the national level;
- Strengthen building codes and support for improving insulation and efficiency of energy use in commercial and residential buildings;
- Encourage policies and regulatory environments that include energy efficiency in the power sector, and energy efficiency standards and certification;
- Increase international support for national efforts to adopt standards and labelling for energy efficient appliances and consumer equipment;
- Implement public procurement and demonstration projects that put energy efficiency in practice;
- Raise consumer awareness and participation in energy efficiency and energy savings campaigns;
- Support the functioning of national energy markets,
- Strengthening national and regional energy efficiency programmes and support investment in, and the transfer of, modern energy efficiency technologies;

- Mobilize additional financial resources, including by the private sector and through micro-credit and innovative funding means for renewable energy and energy efficiency;
- Strengthen South-South Cooperation, including between energy exporting and energy importing developing countries;

- Mobilize financial resources from all sources and explore innovative financing and create positive investment climate at all levels to attract private capital for energy projects, including higher shares of development assistance;
- Utilize and support energy for sustainable development partnerships;
- Encourage the creation of an enabling environment for investment by removing barriers and consistently developing/strengthening appropriate frameworks; and
- Support the World Bank's Investment Framework for Clean Energy and Development.

B. Industrial development

Industrial development is crucial for sustained economic growth, eradicating poverty, and employment creation, as well as achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. There is a mutually reinforcing relationship between industrial development, social advancement and environmental protection.

In that context, countries have the right to decide their own industrial development strategies based on the level, rate and pace of their development as well as capacity.

Sustainable natural resources use offers an essential path to reduce costs, increase competitiveness and employment, and reduce environmental degradation.

National government policies and actions may include:

- Formulate national policy frameworks that create an enabling environment for industrial development and diversification, including through appropriate regulations and enhancing domestic environmental governance by creating incentives for adoption of improved environmental management practices and environmentally sound technologies;
- Develop and strengthen the productive capacity of developing countries by scaling up the technical and financial resource flows for basic infrastructure and facilitating foreign direct investment;
- Encourage United Nations continuing efforts to assist developing countries in building capacities for environmental impact assessments;
- Develop policies that focus on the utilization of marine resources, aquaculture industries, seafood processing, and trade-investment promotion especially in SIDS;
- Strengthen investment in capacity building, education and skills development to enhance the industrial skill base, to improve employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for women and youth, and to reduce any negative social impacts when applicable related to industrial restructuring;
- Support technological upgrading for sustainable industrial development including through building capacity of standards, testing and certification bodies, and stronger industry-academia collaboration on R&D;
- Promote more sustainable patterns of production and consumption, with developed countries taking the lead, including through more efficient use of natural resources, pollution reduction, waste minimization and recycling, as well as through education and awareness raising to change consumer behaviour toward more sustainable lifestyles;
- Promote eco-tourism in developing countries, including in LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS;
- Provide technical, managerial and financial support to SMEs, in particular for adoption of more efficient production methods, including through enhanced involvement of financial institutions;
- Promote innovation, entrepreneurship, and venture capital financing; and

- Enhance access to credit, including micro-financing, to small-scale entrepreneurs, including women.

Industrial development is closely linked to the further integration of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international trade.

- Improve market access for products of importance to developing countries and work toward a successful completion of the Doha Round;
- Support trade-related capacity building, including for customs procedures simplification, trade promotion, product certification, and quality control so that products can meet international standards;
- Support technology transfer on favourable terms and mobilize financial resources for sustainable industrial development in developing countries;
- Strengthen North-South and South-South technology cooperation, including between R&D institutions in developed and developing countries, with sharing of intellectual property and know how;
- Enhance corporate environmental and social responsibility, taking into account ILO core labour standards; and
- Greater emphasis should be placed by the United Nations system on promotional and information–dissemination activities relating to investment opportunities in developing countries.

C. Air pollution/atmosphere

Air pollution is a major threat to human health and the environment that should be addressed in an integrated manner at national, regional and international levels.

- Integrate reduction of indoor air pollution into NSDSs, PRSPs and other national development plans, emphasizing access of women and the poor to clean cooking and heating technologies;
- Accelerate the switch from traditional biomass to cleaner fuels, including LPG for cooking and heating, and support efforts to disseminate improved cook-stoves ;
- Address gender-specific aspects of air pollution and improve women’s access to modern energy services;
- Improve knowledge on health effects and sources of indoor air pollution, and provide financial resources to prevent adverse health impacts due to indoor air pollution in developing countries;
- Replicate and scale-up successful approaches and best practices on indoor air pollution, including the Partnership for Clean Indoor Air;

- Promote air quality standards to control emissions from industry and transport
- Improve control of emissions from different sources to mitigate air pollution;
- Enhance cooperation and technical assistance to control air pollution from gas flaring and venting;
- Support the Marrakech Process to address issues of sustainable production and consumption;

- Reduce air pollution in urban areas through improved and comprehensive land-use planning;
- Improve urban air quality through utilization of cleaner fuels such as natural gas for vehicles and thermo-power generation;
- Expand the use of cleaner technologies, including renewable energy technologies
- Assist developing countries in the transfer of efficient and environmentally sound technologies, traffic management know-how and related capacity-building;
- Implement WHO Global Air Quality Guidelines as the basis for national air quality standards;
- Promote public and mass transport systems;
- Strengthen vehicle inspection procedures and improve maintenance;
- Promote use of low emission, energy efficient vehicles through market incentives;
- Support the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles in phasing out the remaining use of leaded gasoline and work to reduce sulphur content in fuels;
- Increase efforts to control emissions from extraction and refining of oil;
- Assist developing countries to build capacity for monitoring, measuring and assessing the impacts of air pollution, including health impacts; and
- Enhance capacity building, strengthen institutions and involve all relevant stakeholders in the work of improving air quality, including in LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS

- Improve compilation and analysis of data in monitoring air pollution and human health;
- Increase cooperation on sound and updated scientific knowledge;
- Promote training to improve methodologies for assessing atmospheric pollution;
- Strengthen systematic observation of the Earth's atmosphere by means of ground-based and satellite monitoring systems;
- Support efforts to reduce air pollutants from aviation and maritime sources;
- Assist countries with significant desert areas to build capacity for early warning and monitoring of dust and sands storms;
- Enforce international control over illegal trade of ozone-depleting substances, including through provision of resources and appropriate technology transfer;
- Involve IFIs and international financial mechanisms in efforts to address air and atmospheric pollution;
- Enhance regional cooperation to reduce air pollution, including through the joint research and monitoring, and technical assistance;
- Encourage the sharing of regional experiences to address transboundary air pollution, such as the UN ECE Convention on long-range transboundary air pollution (CLRTAP).
- Transfer affordable, efficient and environmentally-sound technologies on favourable terms, as mutually agreed, to mitigate air pollution; and
- Encourage governments to adopt appropriate regulation to mitigate air pollution.

D. Climate Change

Climate change is not just an environmental issue; it is an issue firmly placed in the context of sustainable development and it requires the urgent attention of the international community. Decisions taken by CSD are meant to complement, but not duplicate, the work of UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol.

- Enhance technology cooperation and information-sharing on climate-friendly and low-carbon technologies;
- Strengthen North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation in research, development and demonstration initiatives;
- Support and accelerate the development, deployment, and diffusion of low carbon energy technologies, including energy efficiency, renewable energy, and cleaner and advanced fossil fuel technologies;
- Increase financial incentives for the use of advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel, energy efficiency, and renewable energy technologies;
- Move towards a longer-term strategy, including strengthening the carbon market;
- Policies and actions should be based on the principles of sustainable development, and recognize that poverty eradication and economic development are the overriding priorities of developing countries;
- Future action must be in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, as well as relevant principles enshrined in the Rio Declaration;
- Implement climate policies and actions that yield co-benefits, including improved public health, in the areas of energy efficiency, air pollution and industrial development;
- Promote fuel efficiency in the transport sector;
- Enhance carbon sinks through improved land-use management, afforestation and reforestation;
- Encourage participatory approaches to address climate change, including regional cooperation and partnerships, as well as public-private partnerships;
- Promote the participation of the private sector in combating climate change;
- Involve women in all aspects of decision-making relating to adaptation and mitigation, including with respect to disaster risk reduction and choice of adaptation technologies;
- Encourage the integration of climate policies and actions into national sustainable development strategies (NSDS) and poverty reduction strategies (PRS) with respect to both adaptation and mitigation;
- Mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation into development cooperation activities;
- Improve access to financial and technological assistance available for adaptation, especially by developing countries;
- Integrate lessons learned and experiences accumulated under disaster reduction activities into adaptation planning and response measures;
- Increase community resilience to climate change-related disasters by protecting natural resources, including through activities such as mangrove restoration, reforestation and rangeland rehabilitation;
- Build capacity to enable prediction of the timing, frequency and scale of impacts, as well as training for technical capabilities to cope with the adverse impacts of climate change;
- Promote the dissemination of studies on the long-term impacts of climate change with a view to informing policy goals;
- Support research and analysis of specific impacts of climate change in different regions through observation, information-sharing and technical training;
- Strengthen climate systematic observation networks by enhancing research and dissemination of related information;
- Enhance capacity building at the national level in all areas related to climate change;

- Identify new and additional financial initiatives specifically dedicated to climate change in the context of the UNFCCC;
- Develop and strengthen national institutional capacities for participation in the Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation, where appropriate;
- Strengthen existing funding mechanisms for adaptation activities, as well as improving accessibility of developing countries to these funds, *inter alia*, for economic diversification to minimize adverse impacts of response measures;
- Utilize insurance markets to minimize the risks associated with climate change impacts; and
- Support early warning, risk management and disaster reduction and response measures for developing countries, particularly the most vulnerable such as SIDS and LDCs.

E. Inter-linkages and Cross Cutting Issues, including means of implementation

An integrated approach to the four thematic issues, addressing in a balanced way the social, economic and environmental pillars of sustainable development, would enhance effectiveness and assist in realization of co-benefits of policy action. Cross-cutting issues need to be mainstreamed into policy approaches, programmes, and development cooperation activities. The means of implementation are critical to turning commitments into actions.

- Reinforce efforts to implement commitments in the Monterrey Consensus, notably early and full realization of the 0.7% ODA target;
- Ensure greater access to sources of finance for developing countries, including through means of leveraging public and private resources;
- Provide better access to funds and simplified reporting procedures for SIDS and LDCs under multilateral funding mechanisms;
- Develop innovative sources of finance for implementing measures in the four thematic areas in an integrated manner;
- Enhance adequate financial resources to support African countries, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS in the effective implementation of national sustainable development strategies;
- Promote technical capacity building and know how, including through support from multi-lateral financial institutions
- Establish financial mechanisms including disbursement of loans with extended repayment time frames, micro-finance schemes and revolving funds;
- Strengthen arrangements and incentives for technology transfer on favourable terms to developing countries, including the LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS, taking into account the need to balance rewards to innovators and the need for affordable access to technologies by developing countries;
- Increase investments in R&D to develop the new, advanced and cleaner energy technologies and other key technologies to address implementation in the thematic cluster;
- Strengthen technology cooperation, including R&D collaboration, on technologies of importance to addressing implementation in the thematic cluster;
- Promote North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, as well as regional and sub-regional cooperation;
- The international agencies to provide greater support to South-South and triangular technology cooperation and sharing;

- Support through technical assistance the strengthening of scientific and technological capabilities in developing countries, including through establishment of world class centres of excellence and ‘virtual universities’;
- Promote effective and full implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building;

- Mainstream the issues of energy for sustainable development, industrial development, air pollution/atmosphere, and climate change into national sustainable development strategies and poverty reduction strategies, and enhance access to energy as a means of achieving the MDGs;
- Strengthen governance at all levels and in both the public and private sectors to advance progress on the sustainable development agenda in the four thematic areas;
- Build public sector capacity for integrated planning and coordination of policy making on sustainable development across all relevant departments and ministries;
- Build partnerships at all levels and involve all interested and committed stakeholders in addressing implementation challenges in this thematic cluster;
- Involve the private sector more actively in implementation, including through creation of an enabling environment for private sector investment and through enhancement of corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability;
- Recognize the importance of sustainable patterns of production and consumption and, in this context, and support the Marrakech process and its task forces;
- Recognize and utilize effectively the knowledge and experience of the nine major groups as identified in Agenda 21 with respect to natural resource management, and the need for their effective participation in decision-making processes;
- Encourage the creation of an enabling environment for investment by removing barriers and consistently developing/strengthening appropriate frameworks;
- Strengthen educational initiatives in sustainable development in general, including in the context of the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, as well as scholarship programmes and educational exchanges;
- Improve understanding about the linkages between economic social and environmental aspects of lifestyles and individual behaviour through strengthening the role of education and raising awareness on sustainable development; and
- Enhance gender mainstreaming in all areas of sustainable development.

F. Review and follow-up

- Review and follow-up on progress in the implementation of CSD-15 decisions during one or two-days in CSD sessions in 2010/2011 and 2014/2015.