

THE FUTURE WE WANT

I. Our Common Vision

1. We, the heads of State and Government and high level representatives, having met at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20-22 June 2012, with full participation of civil society, renew our commitment to sustainable development, and to ensure the promotion of economically, socially and environmentally sustainable future for our planet and for present and future generations. **[Agreed ad ref]**

2. We recognize that a central challenge for sustainable development is to eradicate poverty, taking into account the need for a balanced approach towards sustainable development. We reaffirm the need to promote integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems that supports, inter alia, economic, social and human development while facilitating ecosystem conservation, regeneration and restoration, and resilience in the face of new and emerging challenges.

3. We reaffirm that eradicating poverty remains the greatest global challenge facing the world today and that, together with changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development, poverty eradication is an overarching objective of, and essential requirement for, sustainable development. We are committed to free humanity from extreme poverty and hunger as a matter of urgency.

4. We reaffirm our commitment to making every effort to accelerate the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

5. We recognize that people are at the center of sustainable development and in this regard, we strive for a world which is just, equitable and inclusive, and we commit to work together to promote sustained economic growth and development, social equity and environmental sustainability, and thereby to benefit all. **[Agreed ad ref]**

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 the international law and its principles.

7. We also reaffirm the importance of freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights, including the right to development and the right to adequate food, the rule of law, gender equality and the overall commitment to just and democratic societies for development.

8. We reaffirm the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as other international instruments relating to human rights and international law. We emphasize the responsibilities of all states, in conformity with the Charter, to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind to race, colour, sex, language or religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

9. We acknowledge that good governance and the rule of law, at the national and international levels, as well as an enabling environment for investments are essential for sustainable development, including sustained and inclusive economic growth, and the eradication of poverty and hunger. We reaffirm that to achieve our goals of sustainable development, we need institutions at all levels that are effective, transparent, accountable and democratic.

10. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthening international cooperation and addressing the persistent challenges related to sustainable development for all, in particular developing countries, taking into account the need for enhancing gender equality and equal opportunities for all and the protection, survival and development of children. We also reaffirm that economic stability and sustained economic growth, promotion of social equity, and protection of the environment are important for eradicating poverty and improving human well-being.

11. We renew our commitment to 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. We express our determination to address herein and to take appropriate urgent action on the themes of the Conference, namely a green economy in the context of

sustainable development and poverty eradication, and the institutional framework for sustainable development.

12. 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 their concerns. Sustainable development requires a joint effort and a concrete and urgent action of us all. It can only be achieved with a broad alliance of people, governments, civil society and private sector, all working together to secure the future we want for present and future generations.

II. Renewing Political Commitment

A. Reaffirming Rio principles and past action plans

13. We reaffirm the Stockholm Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment adopted at Stockholm on 16 June 1972.

14. We also reaffirm that all the Principles contained in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, will continue to guide the international community in the achievement of sustainable development and the future we want and will serve as the basis for cooperation, coherence and implementation of agreed commitments, including in this outcome.

15. 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 commitments in the outcomes of all the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the UN Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit outcome, the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, and the outcome document of the

High-Level Plenary Meeting of the UN General Assembly on the MDGs.

16. We recognize the importance of the three Rio Conventions to advancing sustainable development and in this regard we urge all parties to fully implement their commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, 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.

17. We reaffirm our commitment to reinvigorate political will and international commitment 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. We therefore agree to concrete measures that accelerate implementation of sustainable development commitments.

**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**

18. We recognize that the twenty years since the Earth Summit in 1992 have seen progress, including in sustainable development and poverty eradication. We also recognize the need to accelerate progress in closing development gaps between developed and developing countries, and to create new opportunities through economic growth and diversification, to collectively address the issue of sustainable development. We recognize the need to make progress in implementing previous commitments. To this end, we underscore the continued need for an enabling economic environment, strengthened international cooperation, particularly in the areas of finance, debt, trade, and technology transfer as mutually agreed, and innovation and entrepreneurship, capacity building, and the full and effective participation of all countries in global decision making.

19. We acknowledge that since 1992 there have been areas of insufficient progress and setbacks in the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, aggravated by multiple financial, economic, food and energy crises, which have threatened the ability of all countries, in particular developing countries, to achieve sustainable development.

20. We are deeply concerned that one in five people on this planet, or over one billion people, still live in extreme poverty, and that one in seven or 14% is undernourished, while pandemics and epidemics remain omnipresent threats. We acknowledge that with the world's population projected to exceed nine billion by 2050, we need to increase our efforts to achieve sustainable development and in particular, the eradication of poverty and hunger.

21. We recognize examples of progress in sustainable development at regional, national, sub-national and local levels. We note that efforts to achieve sustainable development have been reflected in regional, national and sub-national policies and plans, and that governments have strengthened their commitment to sustainable development since the adoption of Agenda 21 through legislation and institutions, and the development and implementation of international, regional and sub-regional agreements and commitments. **[Agreed ad ref]**

22. We are concerned that despite efforts by Governments and other stakeholders in all countries, there remain major challenges to sustainable development and greater efforts are essential to achieve sustainable development, including the need for greater coherence among social, environmental and economic policies and implementation modalities in support of sustainable development. Therefore, we resolve to proactively address the remaining barriers and gaps in the implementation of internationally agreed commitments.

23. We reaffirm the importance of supporting developing countries in their efforts to promote empowerment of the poor, marginalized groups and people in vulnerable situations, 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.

24. 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 and stress the need for the development of a global strategy on youth employment.

[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]

25. We recognize that many people, especially the poor, depend directly on ecosystems for their livelihoods, their economic, social and physical well-being, and their cultural heritage. For this reason, it is essential to generate decent jobs and incomes that decrease disparities in standards of living to better meet people's needs and promote sustainable livelihoods and practices and the sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystems. **[Agreed ad ref]**

26. We emphasize that sustainable development must be inclusive and people-centered, benefiting and involving all people, including youth and children. We recognize that gender equality and women's empowerment are important for sustainable development and our common future. In this regard, we reaffirm our commitments to the Cairo Programme of Action, the Beijing Declaration and 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.

27. We recognize that each country faces specific challenges to achieve sustainable development and we underscore the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries and in particular African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries. Countries in situations of conflict also need special attention.

28. We reaffirm our commitment to take urgent and concrete action to address the vulnerability of small island developing states (SIDS), including through the sustained implementation of the Mauritius Strategy and BPOA, and underscore the urgency of finding additional solutions to the major challenges facing small island developing States in a concerted manner so as to support them in sustaining momentum realized in implementing the BPOA and MSI and achieving sustainable development.

29. We reaffirm that the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 outlines LDCs' priorities for sustainable development and defines a framework for renewed and strengthened global partnership to implement them. We commit to assist LDCs with the implementation of the IPOA as well as their efforts to achieve sustainable development. **[Agreed ad ref]**

30. We recognize that more attention should be given to Africa and the implementation of previously agreed commitments related to its development needs that were made at major UN Summits and Conferences. We note that while aid to Africa has increased in recent years, it still lags behind commitments that were previously made. We underscore the key priority for the international community of supporting Africa's sustainable development efforts. In this regard, we recognize the urgency to fully implement the internationally agreed 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 (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation) and the 2005 World Summit Outcome as well

as the 2008 Political Declaration on Africa's development needs.

31. We recognize the serious constraints to achieve sustainable development in all its three dimensions in landlocked developing countries. In this regard, we reaffirm our commitment to address special development needs and the challenges faced by landlocked and transit developing countries through the full and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action as contained in the Declaration on the mid-term review.

32. We recognize the 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 adequately support their efforts to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities, and achieve their development goals, including the MDGs, and to achieve sustainable development in a comprehensive manner integrating the economic, social and environmental dimensions.

33. We recognize that the planet Earth and its ecosystem are our home and that Mother Earth is a common expression in a number of countries and regions. We are convinced that in order to achieve a just balance among the economic, social and environment needs of present and future generations, it is necessary to promote harmony with nature.

34. 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. **[Agreed ad ref]**

35. We acknowledge the natural and cultural diversity of the world and recognize that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to sustainable development. **[Agreed ad ref]**

C. Engaging major groups and other stakeholders [Agreed ad ref]

36. We reaffirm the key role of all levels of government and legislative bodies in promoting sustainable development. We further acknowledge efforts and progress made at the local and sub-national levels, and recognize the important role that such authorities and communities

can play in implementing sustainable development, including by engaging citizens and stakeholders, and providing them with relevant information, as appropriate, on the three dimensions of sustainable development. We further acknowledge the need to include decision makers at all levels into planning and implementation of sustainable development policies.

37. We underscore that broad public participation and access to information and judicial and administrative proceedings are essential to the promotion of sustainable development. 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, including regional, national and sub-national parliaments and judiciaries, voluntary associations and foundations, migrants as well as older persons and persons with disabilities. In this regard, we agree to work more closely with Major Groups and other stakeholders 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.

38. We acknowledge the role of civil society and the importance of enabling all members of civil society to be actively engaged in sustainable development. We recognize that improved participation of civil society depends upon strengthening access to information and building civil society capacity. We recognize that information and communication technology (ICT) is making it easier for Governments to share information with the public and for the public to hold decision makers accountable. In this regard, it is essential to work towards improved access to ICT, especially broadband networks and services, and bridge the digital divide.

39. We underscore that women have a vital role to play in achieving sustainable development. We recognize the leadership role of women and we resolve to promote gender equality and women's empowerment and to ensure their full and effective participation in sustainable development

policies, programmes and decision-making at all levels.
[Agreed ad ref]

40. We acknowledge the implementation of sustainable development will depend on active engagement of both the public and private sectors. We recognise that the active participation of the private sector can contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, including through the important tool of public-private partnerships. We support regulatory and policy frameworks that enable business and industry to advance sustainable development initiatives in accordance with national legislation and objectives, taking into account the importance of applying standards of corporate social responsibility and accountability.

41. We acknowledge the importance of corporate sustainability reporting and, encourage public and private companies, where appropriate, including all listed and large public companies to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle, building on the experience of already existing national and international reporting frameworks. We recognize the need for global best practices on sustainability reporting.

42. We recognize the important contribution of the scientific and technological community to sustainable development. We are committed to working more closely with academia and the scientific and technological community in all countries, in particular in developing countries, to strengthen the science-policy interface as well as to foster sharing of knowledge and information and international research collaboration.

43. We stress the importance of the participation of indigenous peoples in the achievement of sustainable development. We also recognize the importance of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the context of global, regional, national, and sub-national implementation of sustainable development strategies.
[Agreed ad ref]

44. We stress the importance of the active participation of young people in decision making processes as the issues we are addressing have a deep impact on present and future generations, and as the contribution of children and youth is vital to the achievement of sustainable development. We

also recognize the need to promote intergenerational dialogue and solidarity by recognizing their views.

45. 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 unions are important partners in facilitating the achievement of sustainable development in particular the social dimension. Information, education and training on sustainability at all levels, including in the workplace, are key to strengthening workers' and trade unions' capacity to support sustainable development.

46. We recognize that farmers, including small-scale farmers and fishers, pastoralists and foresters, can make important contributions to sustainable development if production activities are environmentally sound, enhance food security and the livelihood of the poor, and invigorate production and sustained economic growth.

47. We note the valuable contributions of non-governmental organisations in promoting sustainable development through their well-established and diverse experience, expertise and capacity, especially in the area of analysis, sharing of information, promotion of dialogue and support of implementation of sustainable development.

48. We acknowledge the central role of the United Nations, as well as the important contributions of other relevant international organizations in advancing the sustainable development agenda, encouraging and facilitating close cooperation among states, as well as between states and other stakeholders, and mobilizing resources for sustainable development.

49. 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, and commit to work together with Major Groups and other stakeholders in addressing implementation gaps.

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

50. We recognize that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve our overarching goals to eradicate poverty and achieve the three dimensions of sustainable development in an integrated manner. In this regard, we consider a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication as a valuable tool for achieving sustainable development and we acknowledge that it can provide options for policy making but is not a rigid set of rules. We emphasize that it should contribute to eradicating poverty as well as sustained economic growth, enhancing social inclusion, improving human welfare and creating new opportunities for employment and decent work for all, while maintaining the healthy functioning of the Earth's ecosystems.

51. We affirm that the development and implementation of policies for a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should be guided by and in accordance with all the Rio principles, Agenda 21 and the JPOI, and contribute towards achieving relevant internationally agreed development goals including the MDGs, recognizing national capabilities and priorities.

52. We affirm that green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should:

- (a) respect each country's national sovereignty and right to development, as well as its national circumstances, objectives and priorities with regard to the three dimensions of sustainable development;
- (b) be supported by an enabling environment and well-functioning institutions at all levels with a leading role for governments and with the participation of all relevant stakeholders;
- (c) promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, foster innovation and provide opportunities, benefits and empowerment for all, while taking into account the needs of developing countries, particularly those in special situations;
- (d) strengthen international cooperation, mobilize the efforts of all countries and means of implementation

- from all sources, and avoid unwarranted conditionalities on ODA and finance;
- (e) avoid creating trade measures that constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade;
 - (f) contribute to closing technology gaps between developed and developing countries and reduce the technological dependence of developing countries;
 - (g) enhance the welfare of indigenous peoples and their communities and other local communities, recognizing and supporting their identity, culture and interests and avoid endangering their cultural heritage and traditional knowledge;
 - (h) enhance the welfare of women, children, youth, people with disabilities, small and subsistence farmers, fishers and those working in small and medium enterprises, and support the livelihoods and development of people in vulnerable situations;
 - (i) promote pro-poor productive activities in developing countries;
 - (j) acknowledge that countries' priorities, based on national circumstances, include, inter-alia, eradicating poverty, education, health, food, water and energy for the basic well being of people;
 - (k) preserve and promote community practices and non-market approaches that have demonstrated to be useful in eradicating poverty and protecting the environment;
 - (l) address the concern about inequalities between and within countries and the related concentration of income and wealth.

53. We view the implementation of green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication as a common undertaking, and recognize that each country can choose an appropriate path towards a fair and inclusive future in accordance with national sustainable development plans, strategies and priorities, while taking into account 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.

54. We acknowledge that green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should strive to enhance our ability to manage natural resources sustainably and with lower environmental impacts, increase

resource use efficiency and reduce waste, promote the conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and promote sustainable consumption and production patterns towards the achievement of sustainable development.

55. We urge all countries as appropriate, to implement green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication that have the potential to drive sustainable growth and innovation and the creation of green jobs and decent work, particularly for women and youth and people in vulnerable situations. We note the importance of ensuring that workers are equipped with the necessary skills, including through education and capacity building, and are provided with the necessary social and health protections. In this regard, we encourage business and industry to contribute, as appropriate. We also encourage governments to improve knowledge and statistical capacity on job trends, developments and constraints and integrate relevant data into national statistics.

56. We call for the integration of social and environmental costs in all decision making and policy making and acknowledge that it will be important to take into account the effectiveness, opportunities and challenges of green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, as well as its environmental, social and economic benefits, costs and risks, using the best available scientific data and analysis. We acknowledge that a mix of regulatory measures, voluntary approaches and market-based mechanisms can promote inclusive green economy and reaffirm that a framework of social policies at all levels is vital to promoting sustainable development.

57. We acknowledge that partnerships, networking at all levels and experience sharing can help countries to learn from one another in identifying appropriate green economy 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 and poverty eradication through an inclusive approach and welcome the voluntary exchange of experiences as well as capacity building in the different areas of sustainable development.

58. We recognize the power of communications technologies, including 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, enable the sharing of experiences and knowledge in the different areas of sustainable development, foster transparency and accountability by governments, and encourage and stimulate broader participation from a variety of stakeholders in producing and utilizing the open, accurate and credible data required for sound, scientifically-based policy making.

59. We encourage 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 involving UN agencies, multilateral and bilateral donors and the private sector to provide country specific advice, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities, and assist developing countries in accessing available funds and technologies. We support utilizing international platforms and partnerships that enable interested countries and major groups to share policy options and best practices, provide country-specific advice, and assist developing countries, upon request, in accessing available funds and technologies. In this regard, we acknowledge the ongoing efforts to create and launch platforms such as the Green Growth Knowledge Platform, and we encourage relevant institutions, the UN system and stakeholders to join in this effort on a voluntary basis. We further acknowledge that the capacity development scheme and these platforms should take fully into account the priority needs of developing countries, be demand-driven and accountable, voluntary, established on mutually agreed terms, respect national differences and priorities, and include:

- a) toolboxes of good practices in applying green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication at all levels;
- b) sets of models or good examples of inclusive green economy strategies;
- c) voluntary mechanisms to promote development of, and access to, shared databases under mutually agreed terms, that countries, civil society and the private sector can use to assess and evaluate progress;

- d) sets of methodologies for policy evaluation and of relevant indicators to measure progress; and
- e) directories to facilitate access to technical assistance, training, finance, technology and capacity building for countries that request assistance.

60. We invite all countries to consult in their decision-making processes with relevant major groups and national legislatures, as appropriate, on matters related to a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and invite the voluntary sharing of experiences and expertise in this regard including in the appropriate institutional framework for sustainable development as described in Section IV below.

61. We underscore the importance of governments taking a leadership role in developing policies and strategies through an inclusive and transparent process. We also take note of the efforts of those countries, including developing countries, that have already initiated processes to prepare national green economy strategies and policies.

62. We invite all countries and other relevant stakeholders, including the UN Regional Commissions, UN organizations and bodies, other relevant intergovernmental and regional organizations, International Financial Institutions and major groups involved in sustainable development, according to their respective mandates, to work together to support developing countries, upon request, in the development of strategies and policies to achieve a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in particular in the Least Developed Countries.

63. We invite business and industry to consult with relevant stakeholders in a transparent manner to take a green economy approach to achieving results including greening their supply chains in achieving the goals of their sustainability strategies.

64. We encourage existing and new partnerships, in particular public-private partnerships, to mobilize significant financing from the private sector, complementing public financing. In this regard, governments should support initiatives for promoting the contribution of the private sector.

65. We recognize the critical role of technology as well as the importance of promoting innovation and urge governments, as appropriate, to create enabling frameworks that foster and promote investment in technology and provide incentives for R&D and innovation to support green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.

66. We recognise the efforts of developing countries in implementing green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should be supported through the provision of means of implementation, including financial, technical and technological assistance, such as the transfer of environmentally-sound technology as mutually agreed, as well as capacity building.

67. We recognise the importance of gathering all relevant economic, social and environmental information and data and of making the information available to the public and policy makers for the achievement of green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. In this regard, support should be provided to developing countries to enable them to assess their progress and enhance the effectiveness of their national policies and programs.

IV. Institutional framework for sustainable development

A. Strengthening the three dimensions of sustainable development

68. We underscore the importance of a strengthened institutional framework for sustainable development which responds coherently and effectively to current and future challenges and efficiently bridges gaps in the implementation of the sustainable development agenda. The institutional framework for sustainable development should integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development in a balanced manner by strengthening coherence, coordination, review, avoiding duplication of efforts and monitoring the progress in implementing sustainable development. We also reaffirm that the framework should be inclusive, transparent and effective and that it should find common solutions related to global challenges to sustainable development. **[Agreed ad ref, G77 check]**

69. We recognize that effective governance at local, sub-national, national, regional and global levels representing the voices and interests of all 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 recognize that the institutional framework for sustainable development at the international level should build on Agenda 21, and JPOI and its objectives on the institutional framework for sustainable development, and take into account national priorities. We therefore resolve to strengthen the institutional framework for sustainable development, which will, inter alia:

- (a) Promote the balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development.
- (b) Be based on an action- and result-oriented approach giving due regard to all relevant cross-cutting issues.
- (c) Underscore the importance of interlinkages among key issues and challenges and the need for a systematic approach to them at all relevant levels.
- (d) Emphasize the importance of broadening and strengthening the participation of all countries including developing countries in decision-making of the UN System and the governance structures of the IFIs and financial mechanisms of MEAs.
- (e) Engage high level political leaders, provide policy guidance, as well as identify specific actions to promote effective implementation of sustainable development, including through voluntary sharing of experiences and lessons learned.
- (f) Strengthen the science-policy interface through inclusive, evidence-based and transparent scientific assessments, as well as access to reliable, relevant and timely data in areas related to the three dimensions of sustainable development, building on existing mechanisms, as appropriate; in this regard, strengthen participation of all countries in international sustainable development processes and capacity building especially for developing countries, including in conducting their own monitoring and assessments. **[Agreed ad ref; G77 to revert]**

- (g) Enhance the participation, effective engagement of civil society and other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, and in this regard promote transparency and broad public participation and partnerships to implement sustainable development.
- (h) Enhance and strengthen monitoring and review on progress made in the implementation of sustainable development commitments contained in Agenda 21, the JPOI, and other relevant outcomes of UN conferences and summits;
- (i) Enhance coherence, reduce fragmentation and overlap and increase effectiveness and efficiency, while reinforcing coordination and cooperation.

B. Strengthening intergovernmental arrangements for sustainable development

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

71. We underscore the need to promote cooperative efforts to better integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development both within and outside the United Nations system, including through exchange of information among the agencies, funds and programmes of the UN System, and also with the international financial institutions and other relevant organizations such as the World Trade Organization, within their respective mandates while ensuring appropriate accountability to Member States.

72. We emphasize the need for an improved and more effective institutional framework for sustainable development that should: be guided by the specific functions required and mandates involved; address the shortcomings of the current system; take into account all relevant implications; promote synergies and coherence; seek to avoid duplication and eliminate unnecessary overlaps within the UN system; and, reduce administrative burdens, and build on existing arrangements. **[Agreed ad ref]**

73. We reaffirm the role and authority of the General Assembly on global matters of concern to the international community, as set out in the Charter.

74. We further reaffirm the central position of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the United Nations. In this regard, we call for the General Assembly to further integrate sustainable development as a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities and adequately address sustainable development in its agenda setting, including through periodic high-level dialogues.

Economic and Social Council

75. We reaffirm that the Economic and Social Council is a principal body for policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development and for the follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals and a central mechanism for the coordination of the United Nations system and supervision of the Council's subsidiary bodies, in particular its functional commissions, and for promoting the implementation of Agenda 21 by strengthening system-wide coherence and coordination. We also reaffirm the major role the Council plays in the overall coordination of funds, programmes and specialized agencies, ensuring coherence among them and avoiding duplication of mandates and activities. **[Agreed ad ref]**

76. We further reaffirm the need to continue strengthening of ECOSOC as a principal organ in the integrated and coordinated follow-up of the outcomes of all major UN Conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, and recognize its role for achieving a balanced integration and implementation of the three dimensions of sustainable development, within its mandate.

High level political forum

77. We decide to establish an intergovernmental high level political forum with universal membership, building on existing relevant structures or bodies including the Commission on Sustainable Development. The high level political forum shall follow up on the implementation of the sustainable development commitments contained in Agenda

21, JPOI, BPOA, MSI, the outcome of this Conference, and other relevant outcomes of major UN summits and Conferences

78. The high level political forum shall provide political guidance and enhance the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development at all levels, promote system-wide participation and coordination, including of MEAs, UN Agencies funds and programmes, as well as other relevant multilateral financial and trade institutions, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates. The high level forum shall review progress in the implementation of sustainable development commitments; promote the sharing of best practices and experiences relating to the implementation of sustainable development; promote more intensive participation Major Groups and other relevant stakeholders; and strengthen the science-policy-interface. The high level forum shall have a focused, dynamic and action-oriented agenda, ensuring the appropriate consideration of new and emerging sustainable development challenges.

79. We decide to launch a universal, intergovernmental and open-ended negotiation process under the General Assembly to define the high level forum's form, level of participation, terms of reference, organizational aspects, and its relationship with the General Assembly and ECOSOC, with the aim of convening the first meeting of the high level forum during the 68th session of the General Assembly.

Note: The Co-Chairs have retained unchanged paragraphs 49 alt to 49 alt ter of the compilation text as at 4 May.

[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, Serbia**] [, **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, Serbia; 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/ensuring – EU] the involvement of all stakeholders, particularly major groups, [**by endowing civil society representatives an enhanced participation status – EU**] 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]**

[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 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]

80. We agree to further consider the establishment or appointment of a High-level Representative for Sustainable Development and Future Generations, possibly to be located 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.

C. Environmental pillar

81. 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 dimensions of sustainable development.

82. We are committed to strengthening the role of the United Nations Environment Programme that promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development. We reaffirm resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 which established UNEP and other relevant resolutions that reinforce its mandate, as well as the 1997 Nairobi and 2000 Malmö Ministerial Declarations. In this regard, strengthening UNEP should have the following aims and objectives:

- (a) Establish universal membership in the Governing Council of UNEP, as well as other measures to strengthen its governance and accountability to Member States;
- (b) Serve as an authoritative advocate for the global environment.
- (c) Have secure, stable, adequate and predictable financial contributions to fulfil its mandate;
- (d) Have the authority to adequately fulfil its coordination mandate within the UN System;
- (e) Undertake efforts to enhance synergies among multilateral environmental agreements, where feasible and appropriate;
- (f) Promote the science-policy interface, building on existing international instruments, assessments, panels and information networks;
- (g) Disseminate environmental information and raise awareness on critical environmental issues;
- (h) Provide capacity building to countries support and facilitate access to technology;

- (i) Be based in Nairobi and have a strengthened regional presence in order to assist improved implementation at the national level, working closely with other relevant entities of the UN system.

83 alt 1. We invite the General Assembly to strengthen UNEP by giving effect to the above measures, by the end of the 67th session.

83 alt 2. We resolve to establish a UN specialized agency for the environment, operating on an equal footing with other UN specialized agencies. In this regard, we decide to establish an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to prepare the statute for such a specialized agency, for consideration by the General Assembly before the end of its 67th session.

84. We recognize the significant contributions to sustainable development made by the multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). We acknowledge the work already undertaken to enhance synergies among the three Conventions in the chemicals and waste cluster (the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions). We encourage parties to MEAs to consider further measures, in these and other clusters, as appropriate, to promote policy coherence at all relevant levels, improve efficiency, reduce unnecessary overlap and duplication, and enhance coordination and cooperation among MEAs, including the three Rio Conventions as well as with the UN system in the field.

85. We stress the need for the continuation of a regular review of the state of the Earth and in this regard, we welcome such initiatives as the Global Environmental Outlook process aimed at bringing together information and assessments to support informed decision making.

D. IFIs and UN operational activities

86. We recognize that sustainable development should be given due consideration by the IFIs, and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and other relevant entities, in accordance with their respective existing mandates. In this regard, we invite them to further enhance mainstreaming of sustainable development in their respective mandates, programs, strategies and decision-making processes, in support of all countries in

particular developing countries' efforts in the achievement of sustainable development. **[Agreed ad ref]**

87. We reaffirm the need to continue to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, take note of recent important decisions on reform of the governance structures, quotas and voting rights of the Bretton Woods institutions, better reflecting current realities and enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries, and reaffirms the need to continue the reform of the governance of those institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.

88. We call for the further mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the UN System, and request the Secretary-General to report to the GA through ECOSOC on the progress made in this regard. We also call for and recognize the importance of the strengthening of policy coordination within key UN Secretariat structures so as to ensure system-wide coherence in support of sustainable development, while ensuring accountability to Member States.

89. We call on the governing bodies of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the UN development system to consider appropriate measures for integrating the social, economic and environmental dimensions across the UN System's operational activities. We also emphasize that increasing the financial contributions to the United Nations development system is key to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and in this regard we recognize the mutually reinforcing links among increased effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of the United Nations development system, achieving concrete results in assisting developing countries in eradicating poverty and achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development. In this context, we note the importance of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR).

90. We emphasise the need to strengthen operational activities for development of the UN system in the field that are well aligned with national sustainable development priorities of developing countries. In this regard, we emphasize that the fundamental principles of UN operational

activities set forth in the relevant UN GA resolutions provide the overarching framework for all matters pertaining to the UN development assistance operations in the field. We recognize the importance of strengthening UN system coordination, and in this regard welcome the independent evaluation of the "Delivering as one" initiative.

91. We call on the UN system to set an example of sustainability management in its facilities and operations, building on existing efforts and within existing resources.

E. Regional, national, sub-national, local [Agreed ad ref]

92. We acknowledge the 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. **[Agreed ad ref]**

93. We encourage regional, national, sub-national and local authorities as appropriate to develop and utilize sustainable development strategies as key instruments for guiding decision-making and implementation of sustainable development at all levels. We recognize that integrated social, economic, and environmental data and information is important to decision-making processes and should be based on effective national monitoring and assessment capacity at the appropriate levels.

94. We emphasize that regional and sub-regional organizations, including the UN regional commissions and their sub-regional offices, 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. We underscore the need to support these institutions, including through the UN system, in the effective operationalization and implementation of sustainable development, and to facilitate institutional coherence and harmonization of relevant development policies, plans and programmes. In this regard, we urge these institutions to prioritize sustainable development through, inter alia, more efficient and effective capacity building, development and implementation of regional agreements and arrangements as appropriate, and exchange of information, best practices, and lessons learnt. We also welcome regional and cross-regional initiatives for

sustainable development. We furthermore recognize the need to ensure effective linkage among global, regional, sub-regional and national processes to advance sustainable development. We encourage the enhancement of the UN regional commissions and their sub-regional offices in their respective capacities to support member states in implementing sustainable development. [**Agreed ad ref**]

95. We underline the need for more coherent and integrated planning and decision-making at the national, sub-national and local levels as appropriate and, to this end, we call on countries to strengthen national, sub-national and/or local institutions or relevant multi-stakeholder bodies and processes, as appropriate, dealing with sustainable development, including to coordinate on matters of sustainable development and to enable effective integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development.

96. We welcome regional and cross-regional initiatives for sustainable development, such as the Green Bridge Partnership which is voluntary and open for participation of all partners.

97. We underscore the need to ensure long-term political commitment to sustainable development taking into account national circumstances and priorities and, in this regard, we encourage all countries to undertake the necessary actions to enact effective legislation that enables sustainable development.

V. Framework for action and follow-up

A. Thematic areas and cross-sectoral issues

Chapeau 1. We recognize that in order to achieve the objective of the Conference, namely to secure renewed political commitment for sustainable development, as well as to address the themes of a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and the institutional framework for sustainable development, we need to overcome remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development and seize new opportunities. We therefore resolve to focus on achieving progress in the implementation of global commitments and to address new and emerging challenges through the actions enumerated below in

this framework for action, in accordance with the Rio principles and supported as appropriate through provision of means of implementation. We recognize that goals, targets and indicators, including where appropriate gender-sensitive indicators, are valuable in measuring and accelerating progress. We further note that progress with implementation of the actions stipulated below can be enhanced by voluntarily sharing information, knowledge and experience.

Poverty eradication

Poverty 1. We recognize that, three years from the 2015 target date of the MDGs, 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.

Poverty 2. We recognize that sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth in developing countries is a key requirement for eradicating poverty and hunger and achieving the MDGs. In this regard, we emphasize that national efforts of developing countries should be complemented by an enabling environment aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries. We also emphasize the need to accord the highest priority to poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda, addressing the root causes and challenges of poverty through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at all levels.

Poverty 3. 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 and advancing the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. In this regard, we strongly encourage initiatives at all levels aimed at providing social protection for all people.

Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition

Food 1. We reaffirm 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. We acknowledge that food security has become a pressing global challenge and, in this regard, we further reaffirm our commitment to promoting global food security and access to adequate, safe and nutritious food for present and future generations. We call upon the international community and the United Nations to support States in their efforts to ensure national food production, in accordance with national food security strategies.

Food 2. We recognize that a majority of the world's poor live in rural areas, and that rural communities play an important role in the economic development of many countries. 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, promote economic growth and achieve food security. In this context, we note the importance of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture to food security.

Food 3. We agree to address the needs of rural communities through, inter alia, promoting access to credit and other financial services, markets, and secure land tenure, in particular for women, indigenous peoples and those living in vulnerable situations. We agree to promote rural women's equal access to productive resources, including land, as well as to markets, technologies, finance, education and training, health care and social services. We also agree to work for increasing access to safe drinking water and sanitation; increasing access to modern sources of energy; promoting sustainable practices in the agricultural sector; and increasing investments in sustainable rural development programmes.

[New EU para: We therefore agree to the following target: By 2020 achieve an increase of access of small-holder farmers, especially women in rural areas, to agricultural land, markets and finance, training, capacity-building, knowledge and innovative practices. –EU; G77, US, Canada, Australia, Japan reserves position.]

Food 4. We stress the need to sustainably increase agricultural production and productivity, including by enhancing international support mechanisms particularly for the developing countries, with a view to: increasing public and private investment in agriculture and rural development, particularly for sustainable farming and land management; expanding access to well-functioning markets, credit and finance, including microcredit and microfinance; promoting transfer of agricultural technologies, including for efficient irrigation, reuse of treated waste water, water harvesting and storage; developing strong agricultural cooperatives; investing in infrastructure, storage capacities and related technologies to reduce post-harvest losses; and strengthening urban-rural linkages.

[New EU para: We agree to the following targets: (1) By 2020, increase public and private investment in sustainable agriculture and agri-food chains and ensure that sustainable agriculture and agro-forestry systems are fully integrated into relevant national and sectoral strategies; (2) By 2030, significantly reduce post-harvest losses and the amount of edible food waste throughout the food cycle. –EU; *Australia, G77, Switzerland reserves position; RoK supports para but would like more concrete language.*]

Food 5. We reaffirm the necessity to promote sustainable agriculture and food production, including crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, in order to enhance food security, eradicate poverty and hunger, and support the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. We recognize that a range of technologies, techniques and improved practices are needed to make agriculture more resource-efficient and sustainable. We also recognize the need to maintain natural ecological processes that support food production systems. In this regard, we call upon all States to prioritize an approach to sustainable and resource-efficient agricultural production based on science and its integration with traditional knowledge as appropriate, with the aim to increase the productivity and resilience of agriculture to climate change and natural disasters as well as to reduce pollution associated with agriculture. In this regard, particular attention should be given to supporting small agricultural producers and vulnerable populations. We underline the importance of advancing research and development in sustainable agricultural technologies, with particular emphasis on those adapted and affordable to small agricultural producers.

[New para: By 2020 achieve an increase of global agricultural productivity, based on sustainable agriculture, with a view to achieving food security and protecting and maintaining biodiversity and ecosystems services. - EU]

Food 6. We stress the need to enhance sustainable livestock production systems, including through improving pasture land and irrigation schemes in line with national rules and regulations, enhanced sustainable water management systems, and efforts to eradicate and prevent the spread of animal diseases, recognizing that the livelihoods of farmers including pastoralists and the health of livestock are intertwined.

Food 7. We also stress the crucial role of healthy marine ecosystems, sustainable fisheries, and sustainable aquaculture for food security and nutrition, and in providing for the livelihoods of millions of people.

Food 8. We underline the importance of supporting and advancing research and innovation in improving and diversifying crop varieties and seed systems, as well as supporting the establishment of sustainable agricultural systems and management practices. We stress the need to promote conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture and in this regard we recognize the role of traditional seed supply systems of indigenous peoples, local communities and smallholder and family farmers in contributing to food security and the conservation of biodiversity.

Food 9. We support the work of the Committee on Food Security (CFS), and we call on 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 and to support the CFS process on Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment (PRAI).

Food 10. We underline the instrumental role of agricultural technology, agricultural research and technology transfer as mutually agreed, as well as the sharing of knowledge and practices, in furthering sustainable development, and support strengthening investments in agricultural and food-related research, innovation, extension, and education, including through the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. We support initiatives at all levels that improve access to information, technical knowledge and know-how, that empower farmers and fishers to choose among

diverse methods of promoting agriculture and using appropriate environmentally sound technologies.

Food 11. We stress the need to address the root causes of excessive food price volatility, including its structural causes, at all levels, and the need to manage the risks linked to high and excessively volatile prices in agriculture commodities and their consequences for global food security and nutrition, as well as for smallholder farmers and poor urban dwellers. We recognize the need to support a comprehensive and coordinated response to address the multiple and complex causes of the global food crisis, including the adoption of political, economic, social, financial and technical solutions in the short, medium and long terms by national Governments and the international community, including for mitigating the impact of high and excessively volatile food prices on developing countries.

Food 12. We support initiatives to improve market efficiencies, including the provision of timely, reliable, disaggregated and accurate data and information on agricultural markets to support the achievement of food security, and in this regard we welcome the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS).

Food 13. We stress that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system will promote agriculture and rural development in developing countries and contribute to world food security. We call upon Member States and the World Trade Organization to take measures to promote trade policies that would be capable of promoting further trade in agriculture products, identifying the obstacles to trade which have the most serious impact on the world's poor and contributing to supporting small-scale and marginalized producers in developing countries.

Water

Water 1. We reaffirm our commitments regarding the human right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as essential for the full enjoyment of life. We commit to the progressive realization of universal access to safe and clean drinking water and basic sanitation, with a particular emphasis on people living in vulnerable situations. In this regard, we reaffirm our commitment to increase access to safe and clean drinking water and basic

sanitation in accordance with national legislation and consistent with our goal to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. We also highlight our commitment to the 2005-2015 International Decade for Action "Water for Life."

[New EU para: By 2030 achieve universal, sustainable and equitable access to safe and clean drinking water and basic sanitation as necessary for poverty eradication and to protect human health, as well as improve the well-being, particularly for the most vulnerable. –EU; RoK to consider]

Water 2. We recognize that water is at the core of sustainable development as it is closely linked to a number of key global challenges. In this regard, we reaffirm the commitments made in the JPOI and the Millennium Declaration regarding the development of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and Water Efficiency Plans, ensuring sustainable water use through integrated water resource management and increased resource efficiency. In this regard, we support the efforts of developing countries towards efficient and sustainable water resources management, in response to their national development priorities including by ensuring mobilization of resources, both public and private to achieve this objective.

Water 3. We further highlight the critical importance of water and sanitation within the context of the three dimensions of sustainable development, including for poverty and hunger eradication, gender equality and women's empowerment, public health, agriculture and food security, rural development, production of energy, as well as for the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems. We therefore reiterate the importance of integrating water in development and all relevant sectoral policies.

Water 4. We commit to adopt measures, in accordance with national legislation and planning frameworks, to reduce water pollution from households, industrial and agricultural sources, reduce water loss, increase water efficiency and wastewater treatment, promote the use of treated wastewater as a resource, as well as other non-conventional water resources, such as desalinated water, when appropriate.

[New EU para: We agree to the following target: (1) Improve and secure status of water quality and water-related ecosystems with the aim to reduce water-borne diseases, eradicate poverty and promote environmental protection. (2) Significantly

reduce water pollution including by hazardous chemicals from households, industrial and agricultural sources, significantly improve wastewater collection and treatment and the reuse of water, including the use of wastewater as a resource, particularly in expanding urban areas. –EU; *G77, New Zealand, US, Canada, Japan, Australia reserves; RoK to consider*]

[New EU para : By 2030, significantly improve water efficiency globally, particularly with regard to water use in buildings, supply systems, agricultural and industrial processes and energy production, through the use of indicators and the development of water efficiency plans, adapting to local circumstances and including sustainable approaches to supply and demand, with the aim of significantly decreasing the percentage of river basins that are water-stressed [as well as increasing the number of coordinated water utilization in transboundary basins-Switzerland].-EU; *Canada, G77, Japan, Australia, US reserves; RoK to consider*]

Water 5. We recognise the importance of inclusive basin-based cooperation at national, transboundary and international levels, as appropriate, for water resource management, and of reducing institutional fragmentation. In this regard, we welcome the General Assembly Resolution A/RES/65/154 designating 2013 as the International Year of Water Cooperation. We recognize that capacity development and the exchange of experiences, best practices and lessons learned contribute to successful, long-term development in the water sector.

[New EU para : By 2030, significantly improve the implementation of integrated water resource management at local, national and transboundary levels to maintain and achieve good water status and protect ecosystems and natural resources. –EU; *US reserves*]

Energy

Energy 1. We recognize the critical role that energy plays in the development process, as access to sustainable modern energy services contributes to poverty eradication, saves lives, improves health and helps provide basic human needs. We stress that these services are essential to social inclusion and gender equality, and that energy is also a key input to production. We support efforts to allow access to these services by 1.4 billion people worldwide who are currently without these services. We recognize that access to these services is a prerequisite for achieving sustainable development.

Energy 2. We emphasize the need to address the challenge of access to and affordability of sustainable modern energy services for all, in particular for the poor who are unable to afford these services even when they are available. We emphasize the need to take further action to improve this situation, including by mobilizing adequate financial resources, to provide these services in a reliable, affordable, economically viable, and socially and environmentally acceptable manner in developing countries.

Energy 3. We reaffirm support for the implementation of national and sub-national policies and strategies, based on individual national circumstances and development aspirations, using an appropriate energy mix to meet developmental needs, including through increased use of renewable energy sources and other 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. We commit to promoting sustainable modern energy services for all through national and sub-national efforts, inter alia, on electrification and dissemination of sustainable cooking and heating solutions, including through collaborative actions to share best practices and adopt policies, as appropriate. We urge governments to create enabling environments that facilitate public and private sector investment in relevant and needed cleaner energy technologies.

Energy 4. We also recognize the importance of cleaner and energy-efficient technologies in addressing climate change and in achieving the objective of limiting the global average temperature increase. We also recognize the need for energy efficiency measures in urban planning, buildings, and transportation, and in the production of goods and services and in the design of products. We also recognize the importance of promoting incentives in favour of, and removing disincentives to, energy efficiency and the diversification of the energy mix, including promoting technology research and development in developing countries.

Energy 5. We note with appreciation the Secretary General's "Sustainable Energy for All" initiative and its aspirational goals 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 encourage voluntary follow-up efforts to coordinate and to catalyse public-private partnerships and to track progress towards its three goals and, in this regard, we encourage States and relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, to conduct, as appropriate, collaborative international research and capacity development.

Energy 6. We recognize the need to consider, as appropriate, reforms that would lead to the rationalisation and phasing out over the medium term of environmentally or economically harmful subsidies, including energy subsidies such as for fossil fuels, that inhibit sustainable development, taking fully into account the specific conditions and different levels of development of individual countries, and in a manner that protects the poor and eases the transition for the affected vulnerable communities.

Sustainable tourism

Tourism 1. We emphasize that well designed and managed tourism can make a significant contribution to the three dimensions of sustainable development, has close linkages to other sectors, and can create decent jobs and generate trade opportunities. We recognize the need to support sustainable tourism activities and relevant capacity building that promote environmental awareness, conserve and protect the environment, respect wildlife, flora, biodiversity and ecosystems and cultural diversity, and improve the welfare and livelihoods of local communities by supporting their local economies and the human and natural environment as a whole. We call for enhanced support for sustainable tourism activities and relevant capacity building in developing countries in order to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. [**Agreed ad ref - Canada may wish to revisit**]

Tourism 2. We encourage the promotion of investment in sustainable tourism, including eco-tourism and cultural tourism, which may include creating small- and medium-sized enterprises and facilitating access to finance, including through microcredit initiatives for the poor, indigenous peoples and local communities in areas with high eco-

tourism potential. In this regard, we underline the importance of establishing, where necessary, appropriate guidelines and regulations in accordance with national priorities and legislation for promoting and supporting sustainable tourism. [agreed ad ref]

Sustainable transport

Transport 1. We note that transportation and mobility are central to sustainable development. Sustainable transportation can enhance economic growth as well as regional access. Sustainable transport achieves better integration of the economy while respecting the environment by reducing pollution and emissions. We recognize the importance of the efficient movement of people and goods and access by all the population to environmentally sound, safe and affordable transportation as a means to improve social equity, health, resilience of cities, urban-rural linkages and productivity of rural areas. In this regard, we take into account road safety as a part of our efforts to achieve sustainable development.

Transport 2. We support the development of sustainable transport systems, including energy efficient multi-modal transport systems, notably public mass transportation systems, clean fuels and vehicles, as well as improved transportation systems in rural areas. We recognize the need to promote an integrated approach to policy-making at the national, regional and local levels for transport services and systems to promote sustainable development. We also recognize that the interests and concerns of [landlocked and transit developing countries need to be taken into account while establishing transit transport systems.

Sustainable cities and human settlements

Cities 1. We recognize that, if planned and developed soundly including through integrated planning and management approaches, cities can promote economically productive, socially cohesive, and environmentally sustainable societies. In this regard, we recognize the need for a holistic approach to urban development and human settlements that provides for affordable housing and infrastructure and prioritizes slum upgrading and urban regeneration. We commit to work towards improving the quality of human settlements, including 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, housing and mobility. We also recognize the need for conservation as appropriate of the natural and cultural heritage of human settlements, the revitalization of historic districts, and the rehabilitation of city centres.

Cities 2. We commit to promote an integrated approach to planning and building sustainable cities and urban settlements, including support and empowerment of local authorities and enhanced participation of urban residents, including the poor, in decision making. We also commit to promote sustainable development policies that support inclusive housing and social services; a safe and healthy living environment for all, particularly for children, youth, and women; affordable and sustainable transport and energy; safe and clean drinking water and sanitation; healthy air quality; and improved land-use planning. We support environmentally sustainable urbanization, including the development of resilient, energy-efficient and water-efficient buildings and infrastructure. We further support sustainable management of waste through the application of the 3Rs (reduce, reuse and recycle), and we underline the importance of fully considering disaster risk reduction, resilience and climate risks in urban planning. We recognize the efforts of cities to balance development with rural regions. We are convinced that building sustainable cities with resilient and energy-efficient infrastructure and technology can facilitate and encourage sustainable behaviour and lifestyles.

Cities 3. We emphasize the importance of increasing the number of metropolitan regions, cities and towns that are implementing policies for sustainable urban planning and design in order to respond effectively to the expected growth of urban populations in coming decades. We note that sustainable urban planning benefits from the involvement of multiple stakeholders as well as from full use of information and gender-disaggregated data including on demographic trends, income distribution and informal settlements. We recognize the important role of municipal governments in setting a vision for sustainable cities, from the initiation of city planning through to revitalization of older cities and neighborhoods, including by adopting energy efficiency programmes in building management and developing sustainable transport systems.

Cities 4. We recognize that partnerships among cities and communities play an important role in promoting sustainable development. In this regard, 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. Such cooperation mechanisms and arrangements may foster mobilization of resources from all sources, public and private, voluntary knowledge sharing and technology transfer, and capacity building for sustainable cities.

Health and population

Health 1. We recognize that health is a precondition for, an outcome of, and an indicator of all three dimensions of sustainable development. We understand the goals of sustainable development can only be achieved in the absence of a high prevalence of debilitating communicable and non-communicable diseases, and where populations reach a state of physical, mental and social well-being. We are convinced that action on the social and environmental determinants of health, both for vulnerable groups and the entire population, is important to create inclusive, equitable, economically productive and healthy societies. We recognize that reducing air, water and chemical pollution, leads to positive effects on health. We call for the full realization of the right to the highest attainable standard of health.

Health 2. We also recognize that universal health coverage is fundamental to 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.

Health 3. We emphasize that HIV and AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, influenza, polio and other communicable diseases remain serious global concerns, and we commit to redoubling efforts to achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, as well as to renewing and strengthening the fight against malaria,

tuberculosis, and neglected tropical diseases. (**agreed ad ref**)

Health 4. We acknowledge that the global burden and threat of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) constitutes one of the major challenges for sustainable development in the twenty-first century. We commit to strengthen health systems toward the provision of equitable, universal coverage and promote affordable access to prevention, treatment, care and support related to NCDs, especially cancer, cardiovascular diseases, chronic pulmonary diseases and diabetes. We also commit to establish or strengthen multi-sectoral national policies for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, with a focus on key risk factors.

Health 5. We reaffirm the right to use, to the full, the provisions contained in the agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, the Doha Declaration on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and Public Health, the decision of the World Trade Organization General Council of 30th August 2003 on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS agreement and public health, and, when formal acceptance procedures are completed, the amendment to article 31 of the agreement, which provides flexibilities for the protection of public health, and, in particular, to promote access to medicines for all, and encourage the provision of assistance to developing countries in this regard. We also call for a broad and timely acceptance of the amendment to the article 31 of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, as proposed by the World Trade Organization General Council in its decision of 6 December 2005.

Health 6. We call for further collaboration and cooperation at national and international levels to strengthen health systems through increased health financing, improved training of the health work force, improved distribution and access to essential and affordable medicines, vaccines and medical technologies, and through improving health infrastructure. We support the World Health Organization as the directing and coordinating authority on global health.

Health 7. 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 seize the opportunities and address the challenges associated with demographic change.

Health 8. We remain committed to the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the key actions for further implementation of the Programme of Action and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and intend to pay special attention to gender equality and women's empowerment, and sexual and reproductive health.

Health 9. We commit to reduce maternal and child mortality, and to improve the health of women, adolescents and children. We reaffirm our commitment to gender equality and to protect the human rights of women, men and adolescents to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free from coercion, discrimination and violence. We will work actively to ensure that health systems provide the necessary information and health services addressing the sexual and reproductive needs of women and their reproductive rights, including ensuring universal access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable modern methods of family planning, as this is essential for women's health and human rights and advancing gender equality.

Promoting green jobs, full and productive employment, decent work for all, and social protection

Jobs 1. 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 to promote these needs to be created at all levels.

Jobs 2. We are concerned about labour market conditions and widespread deficits of available decent work opportunities, especially for young women and men. We urge all governments 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 as, over the coming decades, hundreds of millions of decent jobs, including green jobs, will need to be created to be able ensure sustainable and inclusive development and reduce poverty.

Jobs 3. We recognize the importance of job creation by investing in and developing environmentally-sound, cost-effective and efficient economic and social infrastructure and productive capacities for sustainable development and sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth. We call on countries to enhance infrastructure investment for sustainable development and we encourage the international financial institutions to support developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, in this regard.

Jobs 4. We emphasize the need to enhance employment and income opportunities for all, especially for women and men living in poverty and, in this regard, 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.

Jobs 5. We recognize that workers should have access to education, skills, healthcare, social security, fundamental rights at work, social and legal protections, including occupational safety and health, and opportunities. Governments, trade unions and workers, and employers all have a role to play in promoting decent work for all, including green jobs, and all should help youth gain access to needed skills and employment opportunities including in new and emerging sectors. Women and men should have equal access to opportunities to acquire job skills as well as to worker protections. We recognize the importance of programmes to help workers adjust to changing labour market conditions.

Jobs 6. We also recognize that informal unpaid work, performed mostly by women, contributes substantially to human wellbeing and sustainable development. In this regard, we agree to take measures to ensure safe and decent working conditions and access to social protection and education.

Jobs 7. We recognize that opportunities for the greening of existing jobs and job creation can be availed through, inter alia, public and private investments in scientific and technological innovation, public works in restoring, regenerating and conserving natural resources and ecosystems, and social and community services. We are encouraged by government initiatives to create jobs for poor people in restoring and managing natural resources and

ecosystems, and we encourage the private sector to contribute to decent work and green job creation for both women and men, and particularly for the youth, including through partnerships with small and medium enterprises as well as cooperatives. In this regard, we acknowledge the importance of efforts to promote the exchange of information and knowledge on green jobs and related skills and to facilitate the integration of relevant data into national economic and employment policies.

Jobs 8. We decide to launch an intergovernmental process under the UN General Assembly to negotiate a global strategy on employment in order to address the high levels of unemployment and under-employment, in particular among youth.

Jobs 9. We stress the need to provide social protection to all members of society, fostering growth, resilience, social justice and cohesion, including those who are not employed in the formal economy and migrants. In this regard, we strongly encourage national and local initiatives aimed at providing social protection floors for all citizens. We call for a global dialogue on best practices for social protection programmes that takes into account the three dimensions of sustainable development.

Jobs 10. We acknowledge the important nexus between international migration and development and in this regard we call upon States to promote and protect 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.

Oceans and seas

Oceans 1. 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 UNCLOS, provides the legal framework for the conservation and the sustainable use 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 therefore commit to protect and restore the health of oceans and marine ecosystems, enabling their conservation and sustainable use for present and future generations, especially for poverty eradication.

[New EU para: The necessary measures are developed and implemented with the objective that by 2020 marine ecosystems are clean, healthy, productive and resilient, marine biodiversity is maintained, and habitats, in particular coral reefs, and species are protected and on track to being restored.]

Oceans 2. We encourage States to ratify or accede to and implement the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982 and to implement chapter 17 of Agenda 21.

Oceans 3. 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 and, in this regard, we emphasize the need for cooperation in marine scientific research to implement the relevant provisions of UNCLOS and the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development, as well as for the transfer of technology taking into account the IOC Guidelines for the transfer of marine technology. We also support the strengthening of the ability of relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations to build national and local capacity in marine science and in sustainable management of human activities affecting oceans and their resources.

Oceans 4. We stress the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and seas and of their resources for sustainable development, including through the contributions to poverty eradication, sustainable economic growth, food security, creation of sustainable livelihoods and decent work, while at the same time protecting biodiversity and the marine environment.

Oceans 5. We support the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including socio-economic aspects, established under the United Nations General Assembly, and look forward to the completion of its first global integrated assessment of the state of the marine environment by 2014 and its subsequent consideration by the UNGA. We encourage

consideration of assessment findings in the formulation of national, regional and global oceans policies.

Oceans 6. We recognize the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of 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. We look forward to its recommendations to the GA to make progress on ways to fulfil its mandate provided for in para 167 of GA Resolution 66/231 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 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

Oceans 7. We reaffirm the importance of establishing Marine Protected Areas consistent with international law and based on best available scientific information as a method for conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components, noting the CBD COP 10 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.

Oceans 8. We note with concern that oceans and their biological diversity and ecological health are negatively affected by land-based and marine pollution from a number of sources, including shipping, anthropogenic marine debris and waste such as plastic litter. We call for effective implementation of the relevant conventions adopted in the framework of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) on the protection of the marine environment from pollution, and of the relevant instruments on the protection of the marine environment from land based pollution, including the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities.

Oceans 9. We call on countries to reduce the incidence and impact of pollution on marine ecosystems, including through:

- (a) addressing the sources of marine debris and threats to the marine environment such as persistent organic pollutants, mercury and nitrogen-based compounds, including through public-private partnerships as relevant;
- (b) mobilizing resources for investment in treatment of waste and waste water;
- (c) promoting capacity-building and technology transfer as mutually agreed. in order to support the above actions;
- (d) collecting scientific data on marine litter, in order to establish reference levels and concrete measures for its reduction with the aim of achieving significant reductions to prevent harm to the coastal and marine environment.

[New EU para: By 2015 collect the scientific data available on marine litter in order to establish reference levels and concrete measures for its reduction by 2020 with the aim of achieving significant reductions by 2025 compared to 2012 to prevent harm to coastal and marine environment.]

Oceans 10. We commit to ensure that, in accordance with the precautionary principle, ocean fertilization activities do not take place until there is an adequate scientific basis on which to justify such activities, including assessing associated risks. We affirm that, given the present state of knowledge, ocean fertilization activities other than legitimate scientific research should not be allowed. We welcome the work of the Convention on Biological Diversity in this respect.

Oceans 11. We call for support to 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 to support marine scientific research and monitoring of ecosystems particularly vulnerable to ocean acidification, including through an international observing network for ocean acidification.

Oceans 12. We also note that sea level rise and coastal erosion are serious threats for many coastal regions and islands and, in this regard, we call on the international

community to enhance its efforts to address these challenges, particularly in developing countries.

Oceans 13. 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, 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.

Oceans 14. 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 and the FAO International Plans of Action and technical guidelines.

Oceans 15. We acknowledge that illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing 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 to prevent and combat these practices including through the following: developing and implementing national and regional action plans to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing; eliminating fisheries subsidies that lead to over-capacity; implementing—in accordance with international law—effective and coordinated measures by port States, flag States, and the States of nationality of the beneficial owners and others who support or engage in IUU fishing, by identifying vessels engaged in IUU fishing and by depriving offenders of the benefits accruing from IUU fishing; as well as cooperating with developing countries to systematically identify needs and build capacity, including support for monitoring, control, surveillance, compliance and enforcement systems.

[New EU para: By 2020 illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing is eliminated through the effective implementation of existing and future international instruments.]

Oceans 16. We urge States that have not yet done so to ratify, accept, approve, or accede to the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing.

Oceans 17. 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, and encourage implementation of the recommendations of such reviews.

Oceans 18. We reiterate our commitment to conclude multilateral disciplines on fisheries subsidies which give effect to the WTO Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong Ministerial mandates 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. We encourage states to further improve the transparency and reporting of existing fisheries subsidies programmes. Given the global status of fisheries resources, as an interim step, we agree not to introduce new subsidies nor to extend or enhance existing subsidies that contribute to overfishing and over-capacity.

Oceans 19. We urge the identification and mainstreaming of strategies by 2014 that further assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, in developing their national capacity to conserve, sustainably manage and realize the benefits of sustainable fisheries, including through improved market access for fish products from developing countries.

Oceans 20. We commit to ensure access to fisheries and improved access to markets by subsistence, small-scale and artisanal fishers and women fish workers, as well as indigenous peoples and their communities and other local

communities in developing countries, in particular in small island developing States.

Oceans 21. 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 from climate change, ocean acidification, overfishing, destructive fishing practices and pollution. We support international cooperation with a view to conserving coral reef ecosystems and realizing the social, economic and environmental benefits of coral reefs as well as facilitating technical collaboration and voluntary information sharing.

Small Island Developing States (agreed ad ref)

SIDS 1. We reaffirm that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities, including their small size, remoteness, narrow resource and export base, and exposure to global environmental challenges and external economic shocks, including to a large range of impacts from climate change and potentially more frequent and intense natural disasters. We note with concern that the outcome of the Mauritius Strategy Review (MSI+5) concluded that SIDS have made less progress than most other groupings, or even regressed, in economic terms, especially in terms of poverty reduction and debt sustainability. Climate change and sea-level rise continue to pose a threat to the survival and viability of SIDS as well as their efforts to achieve sustainable development. We also remain concerned that, while SIDS have progressed in the areas of gender, health, education and the environment, their overall progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals has been uneven.

SIDS 2. We call for continued and enhanced efforts to assist SIDS in implementing the Barbados Programme of Action (BPOA) and MSI. We also call for a strengthening of the United Nations System support to SIDS in keeping with the multiple ongoing and emerging challenges faced by SIDS in achieving sustainable development.

SIDS 3. We call for the convening of the Third International Conference for the Sustainable Development of

Small Island Developing States in 2014 to address new strategies in overcoming the vulnerabilities of SIDS.

Disaster risk reduction

Disaster risk reduction 1. We reaffirm our commitment to the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters and call for States, the UN system, International Financial Institutions, regional and international organizations, and civil society to accelerate implementation of the framework and the achievement of its goals. We call for disaster risk reduction and building of resilience to natural and man-made disasters to be addressed with a renewed sense of urgency in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and to be integrated into policies, plans and programmes at all levels and placed within the post-2015 development framework. We urge governments at all levels as well as relevant regional and international organizations to commit to adequate, timely and predictable resources to reduce disaster risk and to enhance resilience of cities and communities to disasters.

Disaster risk reduction 2. 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 recognize the importance of comprehensive hazard and risk assessments, including forecasting activities, hazard and risk maps as well as monitoring of long term changes, and encourage countries in a position to do so to undertake such assessments in a timely manner.

Disaster risk reduction 3. We stress the importance of stronger inter-linkages among disaster risk reduction, early recovery and long-term development planning, and call for more coordinated and comprehensive strategies that integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation considerations into public and private investment, decision making and planning of humanitarian and development actions in order to reduce risk, increase resilience and provide a smoother transition between relief, recovery and development.

Disaster risk reduction 4. We call for improved coordination and enhanced cooperation at and among all

levels and among all relevant stakeholders in disaster prevention, response and recovery. We call for all relevant stakeholders, including Governments, international and regional organizations and civil society, to take appropriate and effective measures to reduce risk exposures for the protection of people, infrastructure and other national assets from the impact of disasters in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action and any post-HFA Framework, including through strengthened coordination and cooperation related to population displacement and access to food, water, sanitation and shelter, and through improved knowledge and information sharing based on reliable geospatial information.

Climate change (agreed ad ref)

Climate 1. We reiterate that countries should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind. 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 are deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing countries, especially LDCs, SIDS and Africa, are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, and are already experiencing increased impacts including persistent drought and extreme weather events, sea level rise, coastal erosion and ocean acidification, further threatening food security and efforts to eradicate poverty, advance gender equality and achieve sustainable development.

Climate 2. We underscore that combating climate change requires urgent action and the widest possible cooperation of all countries, in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. In this regard, we express our commitment to an effective and appropriate international response. We stress that a significant gap in mitigation efforts remains to be closed in order to hold the increase in global mean temperature below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial level. We welcome the outcomes of COP-17/CMP 7 achieved at Durban, and will intensify our efforts towards the timely implementation of all the decisions adopted at those meetings.

Climate 3. We recognize the importance of mobilizing predictable funding from a variety of sources, public and

private, bilateral and multilateral, including innovative sources of finance, to support nationally appropriate mitigation actions and adaptation measures, technology transfer and capacity-building in developing countries. In this regard, we welcome the designation and launching of the Green Climate Fund at COP-17/CMP-7 as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. We also encourage developed countries to make financial contributions for the expeditious operationalization of the Green Climate Fund.

Climate 4. We highlight the need to better understand and address cross-cutting issues and interlinkages, including those among water, energy, food, health, ecosystems and climate change. In this regard, we welcome initiatives and partnerships aimed at achieving synergies and minimizing conflicts among policy objectives, including through the utilization of science-based climate monitoring and information.

Forests (agreed ad ref)

Forests 1. We highlight the social, economic and environmental benefits of forests to people and the contributions of sustainable forest management to the themes and objective of the Conference. We support cross-sectoral and cross-institutional policies promoting sustainable forest management. We reaffirm that the wide range of services that forest ecosystems provide creates opportunities to address many of the most pressing sustainable development challenges. We support global policy frameworks such as the "Non-legally Binding Instrument on all Types of Forests (NLBI)" that promote the sustainable management of forests, and reforestation and afforestation and all efforts that effectively slow, halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation. We call for the full implementation of the NLBI and the achievement of its four global objectives. We also call for increased efforts to tackle the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation including through robust and transparent forest governance, national level forest law enforcement, secure land tenure within member States, combating illegal logging and associated trade, voluntary certification measures and a significant expansion of the global certified forest area, and the possibility of using effective national mechanisms such as regulatory and market instruments in accordance with national legislation. We encourage the use

of appropriate science-based monitoring tools to track and understand better the drivers of forest degradation and deforestation. We aim at halting global forest cover loss by 2030 at the latest.

Forests 2. We call for commitments made in 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 to be honoured.

Forests 3. We urge the provision of financial resources from all sources to achieve the sustainable management of all types of forests, inter alia strengthening and improving access to funds. In this regard, we take note of on-going efforts to develop forest management-related finance mechanisms such as those under REDD+. We also emphasize the importance of capacity-building as well as of technology innovation and transfer as mutually agreed in achieving sustainable forest management.

Forests 4. We commit to 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.

Biodiversity

Biodiversity 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 critical role in 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 recognize that traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities make an important contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. We recognize that traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities is most directly dependent on

biodiversity and ecosystem services and thus most immediately affected by their loss and degradation.

Biodiversity 2. 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. In this context, we affirm the importance of implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted at the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.

[New EU para: We therefore agree to the following target:

Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 all Aichi biodiversity targets are reached and ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication.]

Biodiversity 3. 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, and we invite parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to sign, ratify or accede to the Protocol, so as to ensure its entry into force at the earliest possible opportunity. We acknowledge the role of access and benefit-sharing of genetic resources in contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability.

Biodiversity 4. We welcome the Strategy for Resource Mobilization in support of the achievement of the Convention on Biological Diversity's three objectives, including the commitment to substantially enhance the level of financial resources from all sources in support of biodiversity, in particular for developing countries.

Biodiversity 5. We support mainstreaming the consideration of the socio-economic impacts and benefits of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its components, as well as ecosystems, into relevant programmes and policies at all levels, in accordance with national legislation, circumstances and priorities. We encourage investments, through appropriate incentives and policies, which support the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and ecosystems, consistent and in

harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations.

Biodiversity 6. We agree to promote cooperation, partnerships and information exchange, and in this context, we welcome the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020 for the purpose of encouraging active involvement of all stakeholders in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from its utilization. We also welcome the establishment of international partnerships related to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as innovative approaches and mechanisms to mobilize financing for this purpose.

Biodiversity 7. We stress the importance of developing the necessary legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to implement the rights of countries of origin 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 the fair and equitable sharing of benefits.

Biodiversity 8. We recognize the important role of 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 is meant to promote the conservation and 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 a transnational organized crime where firm and strengthened action needs to be taken on both the supply and demand sides. In this regard, we emphasize the importance of effective international cooperation among relevant multilateral environmental agreements and international organizations. We further stress the importance of basing the listing of species and other measures on best available scientific advice.

Biodiversity 9. We welcome the establishment of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity

and Ecosystem Services, and call for an early commencement of its work.

Desertification, land degradation and drought

Desertification 1. We recognize the economic and social significance of land including soil, particularly its contribution to sustainable economic growth, sustainable agriculture and food security, gender equality, women's empowerment and poverty eradication. We stress that desertification, land degradation, and drought are challenges of a global dimension and continue to pose serious challenges to the sustainable development of developing countries, including LDCs and LLDCs, and have particularly affected Africa. In this regard, we re-commit under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) to take action nationally, regionally and internationally, to monitor global land degradation and restore degraded lands, in particular arable lands in the aforementioned groups of countries.

[New EU para. We therefore agree to the following goal and target:

Goal: Restore land and soil quality to good conditions and manage land, forest, and soil resources sustainably ensuring that food production can meet the growing demand, and ensure that, in line with the CBD's Strategic Plan vision, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored, integrated in sectoral policies and decision making processes and wisely used and that ecosystem services are valued and maintained.

Target: Arrive at a zero net rate of land and soil degradation within an internationally agreed timeframe.]

Desertification 2. We emphasize that a coordinated global approach is needed to ensure that land is used, managed and restored in a sustainable manner. In this regard, we resolve to support and strengthen the implementation of the UNCCD and its 10-Year Strategic Plan and Framework (2008-2018) to reverse and prevent desertification, land degradation and drought with a view to addressing their causes as well as the poverty resulting from land degradation. We note the importance of mitigating the effects of desertification, land degradation and drought, including by preserving and developing oases, restoring degraded lands, and improving the livelihoods of vulnerable people. We also recognize the need to work towards a target of zero net land degradation within an internationally agreed timeframe.

Desertification 3. We stress the importance of the further development and implementation of scientifically based, sound and socially inclusive methods for monitoring and assessing the extent of desertification, land degradation and drought, as well as the importance of efforts underway to promote scientific research and strengthen the scientific base of activities to address desertification and drought under the UNCCD. In this respect, we take note of the decision of the COP10 of the UNCCD 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.

Desertification 4. We reiterate the need for cooperation through sharing of climate and weather information, forecasting and early warning systems related to desertification, land degradation and drought, as well as to dust storms and sandstorms, at the global, regional and sub-regional levels. In this regard, we invite States and relevant organizations to cooperate in the sharing of related information, forecasting and early warning systems.

Desertification 5. 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 Changwon Initiative. We urge their close alignment in support of the 10-Year Strategic Plan of the UNCCD. We recognize the need to strengthen the link with existing science/policy interface bodies. We also encourage capacity building, extension training programmes, and scientific studies and initiatives aimed at deepening understanding and raising wider awareness of the economic, social and environmental benefits of sustainable land management policies and practices.

Mountains (agreed ad ref)

Mountains 1. We recognize that the benefits derived from mountain regions are essential for sustainable development. Mountain ecosystems play a crucial role in providing water resources to a large portion of the world's population; fragile mountain ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, deforestation and forest degradation, land use change, land degradation, and natural disasters; and mountain glaciers around the world

are retreating and getting thinner with increasing impacts on the environment and human well-being.

Mountains 2. We further recognize that mountains are often home to communities, including indigenous peoples, who have developed sustainable uses of their resources and who are often marginalized. We stress that continued effort will be required to address poverty, food security and nutrition, social exclusion and environmental degradation in these areas, and invite States to strengthen cooperative action with effective involvement of all relevant stakeholders, by establishing new or strengthening existing regional arrangements and centers of competence for sustainable mountain development.

Mountains 3. We call for greater efforts toward the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity. We encourage States to adopt a long-term vision and holistic approaches, including through incorporating mountain-specific policies into national sustainable development strategies which could include, inter alia, poverty reduction plans and programmes in mountain areas, particularly in developing countries.

Chemicals and waste (agreed ad ref)

Chemicals 1. We recognize that sound management of chemicals is crucial for the protection of human health and the environment. We reaffirm our aim to achieve by 2020 sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle and of hazardous waste in ways that lead to the minimisation of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment, as set out in 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 fill the gaps in implementation.

[New EU para. We therefore agree to the following target:

By 2020 ensure the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle, so that chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimisation of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment with a particular emphasis on protecting vulnerable groups.]

Chemicals 2. We call for strengthening the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) through effective implementation and better use of its potential. We encourage SAICM to enhance cooperation and coordination with other relevant global and regional UN entities, as well as with multilateral environmental agreements dealing with chemicals and waste, to facilitate implementation of policies.

Chemicals 3. We are deeply concerned that many countries, in particular least developed countries, lack the capacity for sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle and their safe disposal. Additional efforts are needed to enhance work towards strengthening capacities, including through partnerships, technical assistance and improved governance structures. We encourage countries and organizations which have made progress toward achieving the goal of sound management of chemicals by 2020 to assist other countries by sharing knowledge, experience and best practices.

Chemicals 4. 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 among them. We take note of the potentially important role of the Basel Convention regional and coordinating centers and the Stockholm Convention regional and sub-regional centers.

Chemicals 5. We commend existing and call for continued, new and innovative public-private partnerships among industry, governments, academia and other non-governmental stakeholders aiming to enhance the capacity and technology for environmentally sound chemicals and waste management, including for waste prevention.

Chemicals 6. We recognize the importance of adopting a life-cycle approach and of further development and implementation of policies for resource efficiency, including the application of the 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle) and environmentally sound waste management. We call for the development and enforcement of comprehensive national and local waste management policies and strategies.

Chemicals 7. We note with concern the challenges of solid wastes, such as electronic waste and plastics, in the land and marine environment, which should be addressed inter alia through life-cycle thinking, appropriate programmes and environmentally sound technologies for material and energy recovery. We recognize the need to build local capacity particularly in developing countries to address the flow of e-waste as well as the need to promote waste minimization, reuse and recycling in all countries.

Chemicals 8. We urge the international community to take all possible measures to prevent the unsound management of hazardous wastes and their illegal dumping, particularly in countries where the capacity to deal with these wastes is limited, in a manner consistent with obligations under relevant international instruments such as the Basel Convention.

Chemicals 9. We recognize the importance of science-based assessment of the risks posed by chemicals to human beings and the environment, and of reducing human exposure to hazardous chemicals. We recognize the need to develop environmentally sound and safer alternatives to hazardous chemicals in products and processes through, inter alia, life-cycle assessment, public information and extended producer responsibility, and we encourage cooperation among countries in this regard.

Chemicals 10. We note the ongoing negotiating process on a global legally binding instrument on mercury and call for a successful outcome of the negotiations.

Chemicals 11. We recognize that the phase-out 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 from ODS substitutes. We support discussion on a gradual phase-down in the consumption and production of HFCs under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Chemicals 12. We encourage countries to utilize scientific knowledge effectively in order to promote cooperation on transboundary air pollution at all levels.

Sustainable Consumption and Production (agreed ad ref)

SCP 1. We reaffirm that sustainable consumption and production (SCP) is one of the overarching objectives of sustainable development, and recognize that fundamental changes in the way societies consume and produce are indispensable. We acknowledge the wide disparities in consumption levels and patterns between rich and poor and between developed and developing countries. In this regard, all countries should promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, with developed countries taking the lead and with all countries benefiting and learning from that experience so as to move all our societies nearer to a sustainable future for all. We also recognize the need for focused strategies to meet the basic needs of the poorest segments of society.

SCP 2. We appeal to all States, relevant international organizations, the private sector and all major groups to enhance their efforts to achieve sustainable changes in consumption and production patterns while creating new economic opportunities and decent work, and securing good living standards and protection of vulnerable groups.

SCP 3. We call for an end to wasteful and unsustainable practices in the use and extraction of natural resources. We intend to improve resource efficiency in relevant economic sectors through accelerated and scaled-up implementation of best practices and techniques and we commit to further develop international cooperation in this regard, including enhanced capacity building and technical assistance to developing countries.

SCP 4. We encourage the integration of social and environmental costs in prices and measures of economic activities to inform choices of consumers and producers to help move towards sustainable patterns of production and consumption.

SCP 5. We encourage the widespread adoption of sustainable procurement, in both the public and private sectors, based on robust criteria and reliable tools within priority sectors and consistent with WTO rules.

SCP 6. We promote the commitment of organizations, corporations and institutions to social and environmental responsibility, inter alia, by encouraging transparency,

reporting, and the development and use of international standards, guidelines and best practices as appropriate.

SCP 7. In order to make sustainable choices more easily available, affordable and attractive to consumers, we commit to promote in consultation with all concerned stakeholders open, transparent, balanced, science-based and multilateral processes for developing product standards and other mechanisms that fully reflect the impact of production and consumption, in accordance with the best available technology. We will work with the private sector to ensure that labeling and advertising is accurate and trustworthy so as to provide consumers with the necessary information to make informed choices.

SCP 8. We agree to adopt the 10-Year Framework of Programmes (10YFP) on sustainable consumption and production (SCP), appended to this Declaration. Furthermore, we encourage contributions to the 10YFP trust fund intended to support developing countries in promoting sustainable consumption and production.

[New EU para. We therefore agree to the following goal and targets:

Goal: Change unsustainable production and consumption patterns and promote sustainable management of natural resources over their life-cycle and eventually reach an absolute decoupling of economic growth from natural resource use with the aim that current and future generations, in particular people in poverty, can meet their needs.

Target: Significantly improve global resource efficiency, measured by the ratio of GDP to Domestic Material Consumption or other internationally agreed relevant indicators on key natural resources.

Target: Increase prevention, reuse, recycling and energy recovery from waste and reduce landfill and the amount of waste generated, so that by 2030 the majority of waste globally is managed as a resource. By 2030 the level of landfilling should be significantly reduced.]

Mining

Mining 1. We acknowledge that minerals and metals are important for the world economy and modern societies. We note that mining industries are important to all countries with mineral resources, in particular developing countries. We also note that, when managed, regulated and taxed properly, mining offers the opportunity to catalyze broad-

based economic development, reduce poverty and assist countries in meeting internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs. We acknowledge that countries have the sovereign right to develop their mineral resources according to their national priorities and further acknowledge that mining activities should maximize social and economic benefits as well as effectively addressing negative environmental and social impacts, in line with the Rio principles. In this regard, we recognize that governments need strong capacities to develop, manage, and regulate their mining industries in the interests of sustainable development.

Mining 2. We call on countries with a mining sector to strengthen their legal and regulatory frameworks and policies and practices for the mining sector that deliver economic and social benefits and include effective safeguards that reduce social and environmental impacts as well as conserve biodiversity and ecosystem services. We further call on governments and the mining sector to commit to the continuous improvement of accountability and transparency, taking account of best practices in public financial management and revenue and contract transparency, and to explore new mechanisms to prevent conflict minerals from entering legitimate supply chains.

Education (agreed ad ref)

Education 1. We reaffirm our commitment to achieving universal access to primary education, and we furthermore affirm that full and equal access by all people to quality education is an essential condition for poverty eradication, gender equality and human development, for the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals including the Millennium Development Goals, as well as for the full participation of both women and men in political, economic and social life. In this regard, we stress the need for ensuring equal access to education for vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities.

Education 2. We recognize that the younger generations are the custodians of the future, as well as the need for better quality and access beyond primary education. We therefore resolve to improve the capacity of our education systems to prepare people 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 call for enhanced cooperation among schools, communities and authorities in efforts to promote access to quality education at all levels.

Education 3. We emphasize the importance of greater international cooperation related to promoting universal access to primary education and Education for Sustainable Development. We resolve to promote education for sustainable development and to integrate sustainable development more actively into education beyond the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014). We encourage international educational exchanges and partnerships to help achieve global education goals. We call for the creation of fellowships and scholarships in key disciplines and cross-disciplinary and integrated approaches relevant to sustainable development.

Education 4. We urge educational institutions to become models of best practice and to enlist the active participation of all students, teachers and other staff in setting an example of sustainability on their campuses. We encourage educational institutions to teach sustainable development as an integrated component across disciplines.

Education 5. We underscore the importance of supporting educational institutions to carry out research and innovation in the field of education for sustainable development and to develop quality and innovative programmes, including professional and vocational training and lifelong learning, geared to bridging skills gaps for advancing national sustainable development objectives.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Gender 1. We reaffirm women's vital role in sustainable development, and decide to accelerate the implementation of the international community's commitment to the full and equal participation and leadership of women in all areas of development, as agreed in the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) as well as Agenda 21, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Millennium Declaration.

Gender 2. We recognize that, although progress on gender equality has been made in some areas, the potential of women to engage in, and contribute to, sustainable development as leaders, participants and agents has not been fully realised due to persistent social, economic, and political inequalities. We support prioritizing measures to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in all spheres of our societies, including the removal of barriers to their full participation in decision-making and management at all levels.

Gender 3. We resolve to unlock women's potential as drivers of sustainable development, including through the repeal of discriminatory laws and removal of formal barriers, ensuring equal access to justice and legal support, the reform of institutions to ensure competence and capacity for gender mainstreaming and the development and adoption of innovative and special measures to address informal and harmful practices that act as barriers preventing gender equality. In this regard, we reiterate the importance of creating an enabling environment for improving the situation of rural women and girls, including indigenous women.

Gender 4. We agree to encourage the use of gender sensitive indicators and sex disaggregated data in monitoring frameworks in order to deliver on the promise of sustainable development for all.

Gender 5. We are committed to women's equal rights and opportunities in political and economic decision-making and resource allocation and to remove any barriers that prevent women from being full participants in the economy. We resolve to ensure full and equal access of women to productive resources through the equal right to own property and equal right to inherit in accordance with national legislation, and equal access to credit, financial and extension services along the entire value chain. We call for action to ensure the equal access of women and girls to education, basic services, economic opportunities and health care, including addressing the sexual and reproductive needs of women and their reproductive rights, and ensuring universal access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable modern methods of family planning. In this regard, we reaffirm our commitment to fully implement the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and

the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.

Gender 6. We support the work of the UN system, including UN Women, in promoting and achieving gender equality and women's empowerment in all aspects of life, including with respect to the linkages between gender equality and women's empowerment and the promotion of sustainable development. We support UN Women leading, coordinating and promoting the accountability of the UN system in this regard.

Gender 7. We invite donors, international organizations including the UN System organizations, IFIs, regional banks, major groups and the private sector, to integrate fully gender equality considerations and commitments, and to ensure the participation of women and effective gender mainstreaming in their decision making, programme planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and reporting.

B. Sustainable Development Goals and Measuring Progress beyond GDP

SDG 1. We underscore that the MDGs are a useful tool in focusing achievement of specific development gains as part of a broad development vision and framework for the development activities of the United Nations, for national priority setting and for mobilisation of stakeholders and resources towards common goals. We therefore remain firmly committed to their full and timely achievement. **[agreed ad ref]**

SDG 2. We recognize that the development of goals could also be useful for pursuing focused and coherent action on sustainable development. In this regard, and building on the Millennium Development Goals, we agree to develop a set of global sustainable development goals (SDGs) that address and incorporate all three dimensions of sustainable development and their interlinkages. These goals should be incorporated in the United Nations Development Agenda beyond 2015, thus contributing to the achievement of sustainable development and serving as a driver for implementation and mainstreaming of sustainable development in the United Nations system as a whole.

SDG 3. We propose that the goals should build upon the Millennium Declaration, respect the UN Charter and

principles of international law, be consistent with the Rio principles and contribute to advance the implementation of Agenda 21 and JPOI, including poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development.

SDG 4. We also propose that any SDGs should be action-oriented, concise and readily communicable, limited in number, aspirational, and universally applicable to all countries while taking into account different national realities, capacities and development priorities. Implementation should be government-driven with involvement of all relevant stakeholders.

SDG 5. We also recognize that the goals should address and be focused on priority areas for the achievement of sustainable development including, inter alia, energy, water, food security, oceans and sustainable consumption and production as well as cross-cutting issues like equity and social inclusion, rule of law and good governance, gender equality and women's empowerment.

SDG 6. We reiterate our request to the Secretary-General to make recommendations in his annual reports for further steps to realize the United Nations Development Agenda beyond 2015. We further request the Secretary-General to integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development in the United Nations Development Agenda beyond 2015 and establish a coordinated process with a view to establishing a set of coherent global goals in 2015. This process should be a country-driven process guided by the General Assembly and be inclusive, transparent, open to participation of all relevant stakeholders, including the UN System, and draw on relevant expert advice and science based evidence. We also propose that any SDGs be agreed by the UN General Assembly.

SDG 7. We underline that progress towards the SDGs should be measured by an agreed and appropriate set of indicators and assessed on the basis of specific targets that could be differentiated depending on countries' levels of development and national specificities.

SDG 8. We recognize that there is a need for an integrated and scientifically-credible global sustainable development report, to support the decision making process at appropriate levels and assist countries in identifying

policy options and achieving the agreed SDGs. Such an outlook could draw upon and synthesize the elements of existing outlooks produced by various UN and other international institutions, depending on theme, and should foster closer collaboration among them. In this regard, we call on the Secretary-General of the United Nations to make proposals for such a report to the UNGA for the subsequent consideration by member States.

SDG 9. We recognize the limitations of GDP as a measure of well-being and sustainable development. As a complement to GDP, we resolve to further develop science-based and rigorous methods of measuring sustainable development, natural wealth and social well-being, including the identification of appropriate indicators for measuring progress. We further recognize the need to test and refine these methods so as to be able to use them effectively in our national decision making systems to better inform policy decisions. In this regard, we recognize the need for appropriate technical support to developing countries to develop the capacity and information to undertake these efforts. We request the Secretary-General to coordinate the further development of such methods with existing efforts and preparation of such indicators in consultation with the UN System and all other relevant organisations, having regard to the UN system of economic and environmental accounts.

VI. Means of implementation (agreed ad ref)

MOI 1. 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.

MOI 2. 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.

MOI 3. We reaffirm that the means of implementation identified in Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, JPOI, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development are indispensable for achieving full and effective translation of sustainable development commitments into tangible sustainable development outcomes: finance, technology development and transfer as mutually agreed, capacity building, and trade.

MOI 4. 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.

A. Finance (agreed ad ref)

Finance 1. We call on all countries to prioritize sustainable development in the allocation of resources in line with national priorities and needs, and we recognize the crucial importance of increases in the provision of financing from all sources for sustainable development for all countries, in particular developing countries. We recognize the importance of international, regional and national financial mechanisms including those accessible to sub-national and local authorities to implement sustainable development programmes and call for their strengthening and implementation. We further recognize a role that new partnerships and promising innovative sources of development finance can play in financing sustainable development and encourage their use, as appropriate, alongside the traditional means of implementation.

Finance 2. We recognize that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments is crucial, 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 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 their commitments.

Finance 3. We welcome increasing efforts to improve the quality of ODA and to increase its development impact. The Economic and Social Council Development Cooperation Forum, along with initiatives such as the High-level Forums on Aid Effectiveness, which produced the 2003 Rome Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action, and 2011 Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation make important contributions to the efforts of those countries which have committed to them, including through the adoption of the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization and managing for results. Continued building on these initiatives, including through more inclusive and broad-based participation, will contribute to enhancing national ownership and making aid delivery more effective and efficient and lead to improved outcomes. We also recognize the need to improve development effectiveness, increase programme-based approaches, use country systems for activities managed by the public sector, reduce transaction costs and improve mutual accountability and transparency and, in this regard, we call upon all donors to untie aid to the maximum extent. We will make development more effective and predictable by providing developing countries with regular and timely, indicative information on planned support in the medium term. We recognize the importance of efforts by developing countries to strengthen leadership of their own development, national institutions, systems and capacity to ensure the best results of effective development by engaging with parliaments and citizens in shaping those policies and deepening engagement with civil society organizations. We should also bear in mind that there is no one-size-fits-all formula that will guarantee development

effectiveness. The specific situation of each country needs to be fully considered.

Finance 4. We urge the provision of financial resources, including through dedicated credit facilities within the IFIs, for the promotion of sustainable development and poverty eradication in developing countries, in particular the LDCs.

Finance 5. We recognize that greater coherence and coordination among the various funding mechanisms and initiatives related to sustainable development is crucial. We reiterate the importance of ensuring that developing countries have steady and predictable access to adequate financing from all sources to promote sustainable development.

Finance 6. We recognize that ongoing serious global financial and economic challenges carry the possibility of undoing years of hard work and gains made in relation to the debt of developing countries. The situation demands the implementation of existing and any future bold and encompassing initiatives and mechanisms to resolve the current debt problems of developing countries, particularly for Africa and the least developed countries, in an effective and equitable manner, including through debt cancellation. We will intensify our efforts to prevent debt crises by enhancing international financial mechanisms for crisis prevention and resolution, in cooperation with the private sector, and by finding solutions that are transparent and agreeable to all. We acknowledge the need to continue to address all relevant issues regarding external debt problems, including through the United Nations, and we will consider ways to explore enhanced approaches of sovereign debt restructuring mechanisms based on existing frameworks and principles, with broad creditors' and debtors' participation and ensuring comparable burden-sharing among creditors, with an important role for the Bretton Woods institutions.

Finance 7. We stress the need for adequate funding for the operational activities of the United Nations development system as well as the need to make funding more predictable, effective and efficient as part of wider efforts to mobilize new, additional and predictable resources to achieve the objectives that we have set forth in this declaration. We reaffirm, in this context, the

importance of accountability, transparency and improved results-based management and further harmonized results-based reporting on the work of the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies.

Finance 8. We welcome the important reform processes that the Global Environment Facility (GEF) has carried out during recent years and we call for its further strengthening, with regularity in funding flows and reform of governance processes, and encourage the GEF to take additional steps to make resources more accessible to meet country needs for the national implementation of their international environmental commitments. We support further simplification of procedures and assistance to developing countries, in particular in assisting the least developed countries and SIDS in accessing resources from the GEF, and enhanced coordination with other instruments and programmes focusing on environmentally sustainable development.

Finance 9. We stress that fighting corruption at both the national and international levels is a priority and that corruption is a serious barrier to effective resource mobilization and allocation and diverts resources away from activities that are vital for poverty eradication, the fight against hunger and sustainable development. We are determined to take urgent and decisive steps to continue to combat corruption in all of its manifestations.

Finance 10. We consider that innovative financing mechanisms can make a positive contribution in assisting developing countries to mobilize additional resources for financing for development on a voluntary basis. Such financing should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of financing. While recognizing the considerable progress in innovative sources of financing for development, we call for scaling-up of present initiatives, where appropriate.

Finance 11. We recognize that a dynamic, inclusive well-functioning, socially and environmentally responsible private sector is a valuable instrument for generating economic growth and reducing poverty and promoting sustainable development. In order to foster private-sector development, we shall continue to pursue appropriate national policy and regulatory frameworks in a manner consistent with national laws to encourage public and

private initiatives, including at the local level, to foster a dynamic and well-functioning business sector, and to facilitates entrepreneurship and innovation including among women, the poor and the vulnerable. We will work to improve income growth and distribution, inter alia through raising productivity, empowering women and protecting labour rights, and taxation. We recognize that the appropriate role of Government in relation to the promotion and regulation of the private sector will vary from country to country depending on national circumstances.

B. Technology development and transfer

Technology 1. We stress the importance of access by all countries to environmentally sound technologies, know-how and expertise, and the importance of cooperative action on the development and transfer of these technologies. We agree to explore modalities for enhanced access to environmentally sound technologies by developing countries, while providing incentives and removing disincentives to innovators, including innovators in developing countries, in order to promote research and development.

Technology 2. We underline the need for enabling environments for the development, adaptation, and dissemination of sustainable technologies. In this context, we underscore the role of foreign direct investment and international trade in the transfer of some environmentally sound technologies. We support strengthening international cooperation to promote investment in science, innovation, and technology for sustainable development.

Technology 3. We recognize the importance of strengthened national, scientific and technological capacities. Developing countries should be enabled to develop their own new and environmentally sound technologies with the support of the international community. To this end, we support building science and technology capacity, including through collaboration among research institutions, universities, the private sector, governments, non-governmental organizations, and scientists of developing and developed countries.

Technology 4. We note that consideration must 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, 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 in this area.

Technology 5. We request the competent fora in the UN system to identify options for an appropriate mechanism to facilitate clean technology dissemination to developing countries, consistent with existing patent protection systems and invite the Secretary-General to report to UNGA67 on the options. In this regard, we note that the UNFCCC technology mechanism, as agreed in Cancun and Durban, and in particular the ongoing implementation of the new global Climate Technology Center and Network, is a highly relevant model for facilitating the development and transfer of sustainable technologies to address the technological needs of developing countries.

Technology 6. We recognize the importance of space-technology-based data and reliable geospatial information for sustainable development policy-making, programming and project operations. In this context, we recognize the efforts of the International Steering Committee for Global Mapping, the Global Earth Observation System of Systems, and the Eye on Earth platform. We recognize the need to support developing countries in their efforts to collect environmental data.

Technology 7. We agree to explore the possibility to establish a global fund for voluntary contributions by States, civil society and the private sector, to facilitate transfer of environmentally sound technologies.

Technology 8. We welcome the efforts by governments and stakeholders to undertake basic and applied research that contributes to sustainable development and encourage greater links and cooperation to advance these efforts. We agree to enhance international collaborative research to address global challenges by developing solutions that are accessible to developing countries, particularly LDCs, including on environmentally sound technologies. We acknowledge the work of existing centres for technology transfer, and encourage the establishment and networking of such centres in developing countries. We also encourage the world's technology leaders, both public and private, to

increase their participation as partners in technology parks and innovation centres worldwide.

Technology 9. 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.

Technology 10. We recognize the need to facilitate informed policy decision-making on sustainable development issues and in this regard to strengthen the science-policy interface.

Technology 11. We resolve, as part of our global commitment to sustainable development, to bridge the technology gap between developed and developing countries. In this regard, we encourage concrete actions, including through the establishment of an international mechanism supported by stable, adequate and predictable funding, to facilitate transfer of technology as mutually agreed and strengthen national capacities of all countries, in particular developing countries in the area of science and technology. We further resolve to support existing international centres for technology transfer that facilitate the match between supply and demand for technologies and their appropriate adaptation processes in developing countries. We further resolve to request relevant UN agencies in particular WIPO, UNEP and UNIDO to identify options for a facilitation mechanism that promotes the dissemination of clean technologies while bearing in mind the consistency with international patent protection system and relevant regulations.

C. Capacity building

Capacity 1. We emphasize the need for enhanced capacity building for sustainable development and, in this regard, we call for strengthening technical cooperation including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation. 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, including planning, management and monitoring capacities.

Capacity 2. We call for the continued and focused implementation of the UNEP Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building.

Capacity 3. We encourage the participation and representation of men and women scientists and researchers from developing countries in processes related to global environmental and sustainable development assessment and monitoring, with the purpose of enhancing national capabilities and the quality of research for decision- and policy-making processes.

Capacity 4. We invite all relevant agencies of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations to support developing countries and, in particular, least developed countries in capacity-building for developing resource-efficient and inclusive economies, including through:

- (a) Sharing sustainable practices in various economic sectors;
- (b) Disseminating various tools for compiling or undertaking natural resources inventories and assessments and developing sustainable resource management systems;
- (c) Enhancing capacity to integrate disaster risk reduction and resilience into development plans;
- (d) Supporting South-South and triangular cooperation for the transition to a resource efficient economy; and
- (e) Promoting public-private partnerships.

Capacity 5. We urge all countries to increase financial, technological, and capacity-building support to developing countries for undertaking effective adaptation strategies as a priority, in view of their vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, land degradation, drought, desertification, and natural disasters.

D. Trade (agreed ad ref)

Trade 1. We reaffirm that international trade is an engine for inclusive and sustained growth and development. We further reaffirm that a universal, rules-based, open, non-

discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, as well as meaningful trade liberalization that includes addressing non-tariff measures where they may act as unnecessary trade barriers, can substantially stimulate development worldwide, benefiting all countries at all stages of development.

Trade 2. We reaffirm the importance of increasing market access for developing countries' products and services, and in this regard 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 their flexibilities consistent with their World Trade Organization commitments and obligations. In this regard, we call on the World Trade Organization in cooperation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant institutions to monitor all forms of protectionism and assess their impact, particularly on developing countries.

Trade 3. We urge the members of the WTO to redouble their efforts to achieve an ambitious, balanced, and development-oriented conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda taking into account the central importance of the development dimension in every aspect of the Doha Development Agenda work programme and its commitment to making the development dimension a meaningful reality. We further call for the full implementation of the 2005 WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration.

Trade 4. We emphasize that all WTO Members have an interest in ensuring very swift progress in the multilateral trade negotiations to facilitate outcomes, while respecting the principles of transparency and inclusiveness. We underscore the importance of ensuring the meaningful and full participation of developing countries, especially the least developed countries, in multilateral trade negotiations. In particular, developing countries need assistance in order to participate effectively in the WTO work programme and negotiation process through the enhanced cooperation of all relevant stakeholders.

Trade 5. We reaffirm that there is an ongoing need for the international economic and financial institutions and regional organizations in accordance with their mandates to work together, especially through trade capacity building

and facilitation, 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. Achieving the positive impact of trade liberalization on developing countries will also depend to a significant extent on international support for appropriate action and strategies at the national level for the expansion of productive capacities, the development of human resources and basic infrastructure, the absorption of technology and the implementation of adequate social safety nets.

Trade 6. We recognize the need to mobilize adequate and predictable funding for Aid for Trade, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries. We also recognize the need for additional measures to support the supply and export capacities of developing countries, in particular the LDCs.

Trade 7. We request relevant international and regional organizations to strengthen support for trade facilitation and capacity building activities aimed at assisting developing countries, particularly the LDCs, in identifying and seizing new trade-related opportunities related to sustainable development and poverty eradication, with particular attention given to enabling women entrepreneurs and SMEs to participate in, and benefit from local, subregional, regional and global supply chains and markets.

Trade 8. We acknowledge the need to continue WTO negotiations on liberalization of trade in environmental goods and services which should enhance the mutual supportiveness of trade, environment and development.

Trade 9. We commit to take action, where appropriate, to phase out subsidies that are market distorting and inhibit sustainable development, taking into the account the specific conditions and different levels of development of individual countries. We affirm the need for accompanying targeted measures to protect the poor and vulnerable groups.

E. Registry of commitments

Registry 1. We welcome the commitments voluntarily entered into at Rio +20 and throughout 2012 by all stakeholders and

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networks of stakeholders to implement concrete policies, plans, programs, projects and actions to promote sustainable development and poverty reduction, including through a green economy approach. We invite the Secretary-General to compile these commitments in an internet-based registry. The registry should make information about the commitments fully transparent and accessible to the public, to provide an accountability framework, and it should encourage periodic updates on the implementation of commitments.