



经济及社会理事会

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可持续发展委员会  
第五届会议  
4月7日至25日  
临时议程\* 项目4

全面审查和评价21世纪议程  
执行情况大会特别会议的筹备情况

1997年2月18日巴西和挪威常驻联合国代表  
给秘书长的信

我们谨向你致送巴西环境、水资源与亚马孙部长古斯塔沃·克劳斯·贡萨尔维斯·索布里尼奥先生和挪威环境部长托尔比约恩·贝恩特森先生的一封信,内容是关于1996年11月25日至28日在巴西利亚举行的关于可持续生产与消费型态问题讨论会(见附件)。

两位部长在信中请求将所附的该讨论会文件\*\*向即将举行的可持续发展委员会闭会期间特设工作组会议及委员会第五届会议分发。

巴西常驻联合国代表

挪威常驻联合国代表

大使

大使

塞尔索·路易斯·努内斯·阿莫林(签名)

汉斯·雅各布·比厄恩·利安(签名)

\* 即将编为E/CN.17/1997/1号文件印发。

\*\* 讨论会主席的结论(见附录)谨以所提出的语文本散发。

附件

1996年12月20日

巴西环境、水资源与亚马孙部长和挪威环境部长  
给秘书长的信

正当全世界期待着即将举行的可持续发展委员会会议和大会特别会议之际，巴西和挪威政府主动担任东道国举办了一次对话，以查明南北对于改变中的消费与生产型态问题的共同认识的关键因素。这个讲习班于1996年11月25日至28日在巴西利亚举行，参加者包括一些拉丁美洲国家、欧洲和北美洲的代表，他们代表各国政府、国际组织、非政府组织、工商业、学术界和地方当局。

我们很高兴在此向你提出这个会议的成果，以作为我们对国际辩论此一问题的贡献。

会议的结论除其他外包括：

目前显示，《21世纪议程》第4章，改变中的消费与生产型态，是一个大家共同关心的问题，值得工业化国家与发展中国家间作进一步国际合作。

就国家政策的发展与执行情况进行经验交流是促使消费与生产型态取得更加可持续发展的决定性因素。象挪威与巴西之间这样的双边合作，已证实是推动辩论深化的工具。大家认识到并且重申，工业化国家在这方面负有带头进行的特别责任。但发达和发展中国家均可在尊重彼此文化差异的基础上相互学习。

本着取得可持续发展的精神，在巴西利亚举行的讨论显示，当前的辩论应有更广阔的视野，超越技术和政策改变，融入人的内容，即必须更好地了解支撑可持续生计的各种需要与价值。

此外，比以往更加明显的是，鉴于全球环境持续恶化与发展中国家的发展需要，联合国系统，特别是处理可持续发展问题的机构，需要得到加强。

我们可以向你保证,挪威与巴西政府将继续支持联合国这方面的工作并愿为其作出贡献。

会议的某些结论建议了今后工作进程与内容以及提供大会特别会议讨论的备选方式。我们请你将所附的文件散发给闭会期间工作组会议和可持续发展委员会第五届会议与会者。同时,我们期待参加可持续发展委员会和1997年6月大会特别会议即将进行的辩论,并希望巴西利亚会议的成果能为这一进程提供有益的投入。

巴西

环境、水资源与亚马孙部长

古斯塔沃·克劳斯·贡萨尔维斯·

索布里尼奥(签名)

挪威

环境部长

托尔比约恩·贝恩特森(签名)

附 录

A shared vision - conclusions from the Chairperson of  
the Brasilia Workshop on Sustainable Production and  
Consumption Patterns and Policies, held from 25 to  
28 November 1996

1. The Brasilia Workshop was organized by the Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and the Amazon-Brazil in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment-Norway. It was chaired by Ms. Aspasia Camargo, Deputy Minister at the Brazilian Environment Ministry, and co-chaired by Mr. Oddmund Graham, Ambassador for the Environment at the Norwegian Environment Ministry. As well as participants from Brazil and Norway, the meeting brought together representatives of Governments from other Latin American countries, including Chile, Cuba, and Paraguay, as well as international institutions such as the Commission on Sustainable Development and the OECD, and representatives of major groups, including the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and the Earth Council. The Brasilia Workshop built on the Agenda 21, chapter 4 - Changing Consumption and Production Patterns and a series of meetings since UNCED. We reached a number of conclusions which could provide input for the review of Agenda 21 in 1997.
2. For the last two centuries, we have been living with the trinity of liberty, equality and fraternity. As we move into the twenty-first century, we need to take as our inspiration the four values of liberty, equality, fraternity and sustainability.
3. We recognize that current production and consumption patterns are causing serious environmental degradation and social marginalization. Most of the world's people are unable to meet their needs and improve their quality of life. If we integrate them into the market economy only using existing mechanisms then we would suffer unbearable environmental stress. Providing the goods and services required to reduce poverty will require lifestyle change among the affluent in North and South.
4. We found that there is a universal interest in a common agenda among all countries to pursue sustainability. The industrialized countries have a special responsibility and are embarking on change and this can have an important demonstration effect for the developing world. But new ways of meeting needs while respecting nature have a special place in developing countries where the urgency to increase consumption is greatest. Action for sustainable production and consumption is not a one-way street, and both North and South can learn from each other.
5. The deep-seated nature of many of the issues requires new forms of international cooperation between Governments and other stakeholders on questions of resource pricing, technology, trade, environmental regulation and management systems. We must make sure that the drive for environmental

sustainability does not become an instrument of increasing North-South inequalities. Protectionist measures should not be used in the name of the environment. Rather attention should be focused on opening up opportunities for developing countries. Furthermore, policies and regulations to change consumption in the industrialized world should be accompanied by dialogue with developing countries and support to ease the transition process.

6. Globalization needs to be underpinned by an ethic of sustainability, based on human rights and the values of freedom, democracy and social equity. It is impossible and makes no sense to change consumption patterns simply through technological change or policy plans. New cultural reference points for success are needed to replace the notion that increasing material consumption equates with progress. Concern for future generations needs to be incorporated into today's decisions.

7. The role of advertising and the media is critical here, and the international community should apply the resources of the media to induce behaviour changes to avoid waste, inefficient resource use and conspicuous consumption. Positive messages of how individuals can live in a sustainable manner are required in place of advertising encouraging ever-rising consumption or stories of environmental disasters. Development models based on overly individual and material consumption should give way to a market economy encouraging lifestyles where spiritual, cultural and community aspirations have a greater role.

8. The Brasilia Workshop focused on the key resources for consumption related to basic human needs, and the main resources for production and the economy in general, namely energy, forests, land and water. At all levels, action to achieve sustainable management of natural resources, and thereby sustainable production and consumption, is needed. We need to respect environmental and resource limits and recognize that fair use of resources will increase human well-being and reduce social conflicts. To achieve this, participation and democratic accountability is crucial.

9. The Workshop discussed a range of positive examples and ideas of success. A broader strategy is now needed for Governments, business and civil society, so that they can carry out their critical tasks and build new partnerships based on trust.

For Governments, the challenge is to change the rules of the game to stimulate social and technological innovation.

- The greening of Government means integrating sustainable development into the heart of government decision-making. It is particularly important to ensure that macroeconomic policies for liberalization and deregulation promote environmental improvement.
- Environmental tax reform can remove distorted prices, stimulate development, encourage employment and reduce pollution and resource

use. Environmentally damaging subsidies should be removed in a socially responsible way. Questions of international competition mean that more should be done to coordinate efforts to internalize environmental costs into market prices.

Governments are also major consumers and can help shape markets through better understanding of their use of goods and services and incorporating environmental criteria into procurement policies.

For business, the goal is to find new ways of satisfying customer requirements with the lowest resource use and environmental costs, and thereby guarantee competitive advantage which will increase as market conditions change to better reflect environmental costs.

- Cleaner production and eco-efficiency offer promising strategies for continued economic development at reduced environmental costs. But eco-efficiency needs to be accompanied by targets and cannot be an alternative to reforming unsustainable lifestyles.

For NGOs, the focus is to:

- develop and present documentation based on the solidarity values found among NGOs worldwide.
- suggest political action at all levels.
- campaign to raise awareness on sustainable "consumer values" and provide tools for changing lifestyles.
- educate citizens in their rights to participation in decision-making on sustainable production and consumption issues.

Finally, citizens need to exercise their consumer rights and responsibilities.

10. Finance, technology and information are powerful levers for achieving change.

- Time is running out for industrialized countries to meet the commitments made at Rio to increase development assistance. But even if these commitments were achieved, additional action would be required to reorient policy frameworks and financial markets to drive sustainable production and consumption. The imagination and skills of the financial sectors need to be mobilized in the cause of sustainable development.
- Banking, insurance and other financial institutions have an essential role in promoting sustainable development since they influence the entire framework in which investment and business activity take place.

- Innovative financial mechanisms should also be explored, such as charges on fuel for international air transport and charges on speculation in international financial flows, to reinforce global funds.
- The organizational dimension is critical to the successful spread of cleaner technologies: "software" is at least as important as "hardware". Investment should be focused on building the human skills and knowledge which will provide the basis for the generation and adaptation of technology.
- Innovation is important to stimulate more sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources, but needs to be balanced with measures to overcome the tendency towards obsolescence in both products and production technology, which has especially high costs for developing countries. Policy and research efforts should focus on improving product durability and the ability to upgrade technologies.
- Information strategies should focus on raising general "environmental literacy" in government, business and the public at large, and then targeting information at the point of decision.

11. In conclusion, the Brasilia Workshop found that:

- there is a commonality of interests between North and South for achieving sustainable development. Sustainability has humanity at its centre, respecting the world's cultural diversity.
- the scale of the challenge means that institutional reforms are required at the United Nations to strengthen the work on sustainable development and to build UNEP into a robust and effective global environmental organization.
- bilateral initiatives for sustainable development, such as the Brasilia Workshop, offer practical ways of bridging different perspectives of North and South.

12. Political emphasis should be given to this shared vision for sustainable production and consumption in national Government, in regional forums and at international meetings such as a Rio plus 5, the fifth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the special session of the General Assembly.

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