



United Nations

Commission on Sustainable Development

**Report on the nineteenth session
(14 May 2010 and 2-13 May 2011)**

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Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

Contents

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention . . .	1
A. Draft decisions recommended by the Commission for adoption by the Council	1
1. Provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development	1
2. Adoption of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its nineteenth session	1
B. Matters brought to the attention of the Council	1
Decision 19/1	
Draft programme of work for the biennium 2012-2013 for the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs	2
Chair's summary	
Proposed outcome document on policy options and practical measures to expedite implementation in transport, chemicals, waste management, mining, and a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns	2
II. Thematic cluster for the implementation cycle 2010-2011 — policy session: (a) transport; (b) chemicals; (c) waste management; (d) mining; and (e) a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns	43
A. Proceedings	43
B. Summary of discussion	49
III. Other matters	65
IV. Provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Commission	66
V. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its nineteenth session	67
VI. Organizational and other matters	68
A. Opening and duration of the session	68
B. Election of officers	68
C. Agenda and organization of work	68
D. Attendance	69
E. Documentation	69

Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft decisions recommended by the Commission for adoption by the Council

1. The Commission on Sustainable Development recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

Draft decision I Provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development*

The Economic and Social Council approves the provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Commission as set out below.

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Thematic cluster for the implementation cycle 2013-2014 — review session:
 - (a) Forests;
 - (b) Biodiversity;
 - (c) Biotechnology;
 - (d) Tourism;
 - (e) Mountains.
4. Provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the Commission.
5. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twentieth session.

Draft decision II Adoption of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its nineteenth session**

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its nineteenth session.

B. Matters brought to the attention of the Council

2. The attention of the Council is drawn to the following decision adopted by the Commission at its nineteenth session, as well as the Chair's summary of the proposed outcome document on policy options and practical measures to expedite

* For the discussion, see chap. IV.

** For the discussion, see chap. V.

implementation in transport, chemicals, waste management, mining and a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Decision 19/1
Draft programme of work for the biennium 2012-2013 for the
Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of
Economic and Social Affairs*

At its 10th meeting, on 13 May 2011, the Commission decided to take note of the draft programme of work for the biennium 2012-2013 for the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (E/CN.17/2011/11).

Chair's summary

Proposed outcome document on policy options and practical measures to expedite implementation in transport, chemicals, waste management, mining and a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns

1. Ministers and delegations at the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development undertook extensive negotiations on a wide range of issues related to the interlinked themes of transport, chemicals, waste management, mining and a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns. The negotiations were carried out on the basis of the Chair's text emanating from the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting for the nineteenth session of the Commission, held from 28 February to 4 March 2011. Negotiations on the document started on Monday, 2 May 2011, and concluded on Friday, 13 May 2011, the last day of the session.

2. There was broad agreement that the issues of transport, chemicals, waste management, mining and a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns were of fundamental importance to achieving the goals of sustainable development and the Millennium Development Goals. Delegations reached full agreement on elements of a decision on the transport and mining themes as well as on a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, but consensus was not achieved on the "package" including the other two themes (chemicals and waste management) as well as the preamble and the interlinkages, cross-cutting issues and means of implementation. Issues of disagreement regarding chemicals included the reference to the principles contained in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (the Rio Principles) (common but differentiated responsibilities, the polluter-pays principle and the precautionary approach) as well as the reference to "no data, no market", financial support to developing countries and funding for the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management. Differences also remained on new and additional resources for waste management as well as partnerships for waste management. Also, delegations could not agree on how best to reflect terms for transfer of technology and adequate means of implementation as well as on the

* For the discussion, see chap. III.

issue of people living under foreign occupation. As a consequence, it was necessary for the Chair to present a text for consideration by the Commission that reflected the Chair's best efforts to reconcile the remaining conflicting viewpoints. All the major political groupings, save one, accepted the Chair's proposed text. Argentina, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, rejected the Chair's proposed text as not adequately reflecting the Group's concerns. As a consequence of not having reached agreement, the Chair's proposed text is attached as an annex to the present summary in lieu of an actual decision.

3. Many delegations pointed to the existing body of resolutions, decisions and conference outcomes that provided the background and framework for decision-making on the current thematic cycle. These included: the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including principle 7 on common but differentiated responsibilities; Agenda 21; the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21; the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation); the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development adopted at the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus; the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals; the Barbados Declaration and Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States; the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States; and the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

4. A number of countries underlined that the Commission on Sustainable Development is the high-level body responsible for sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as a forum for the consideration of issues related to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, and underlined the need to further support the work of the Commission, taking into account its existing mandate and the decisions taken at its eleventh session.

5. Many countries drew attention to the continuing need for integrating economic development, social development and environmental protection as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development, and to poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development as the overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development.

6. Many countries also stressed the need for new and additional financial resources from all sources to achieve sustainable development, recognizing the essential role of official development assistance as a catalyst for other sources of financing for development.

7. Many emphasized deep concern at the multiple and interrelated crises, including the financial and economic crisis, volatile energy and food prices and other threats to food security, as well as the increasing challenges posed by climate

change and the loss of biodiversity, which have increased vulnerabilities and inequalities and have adversely affected development gains, in particular in developing countries.

8. Many countries stressed the importance of the empowerment of women, youth, indigenous people and the most vulnerable groups as being integral to promoting sustainable development.

9. The special needs of African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States were stressed, given the particular development challenges they face.

10. Many countries stressed the importance of targeted capacity-building programmes in areas relevant to the thematic cluster, their interlinkages and the cross-cutting issues, in coordination with local, national and regional institutions, as well as of strengthening the scientific base and knowledge-sharing and public-private and other relevant partnerships.

Follow-up

11. No consensus was reached on review and follow-up on the thematic issues of the cycle.

Annex

Text proposed by the Chair

The text proposed by the Chair reads as follows:

Policy options and practical measures to expedite implementation in transport, chemicals, waste management, mining, and a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns

The Commission on Sustainable Development,

Recalling 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 (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation), as well as the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development adopted at the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling also the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Declaration and State of Progress and Initiatives for the Future Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome document of the

High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

Recalling further the Political Declaration on Africa's Development Needs adopted in 2008,

Reaffirming the commitment to implement Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including the time-bound goals and targets, and the other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Reiterating that the Commission on Sustainable Development is the high-level body responsible for sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as a forum for the consideration of issues related to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, and underlining the need to further support the work of the Commission, taking into account its existing mandate and the decisions taken at its eleventh session,

Reaffirming that economic development, social development and environmental protection are interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development,

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

Recalling General Assembly resolution 64/236, in which the Assembly decided to hold the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Brazil in 2012,

Taking note of the work of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Also taking note of the commitment and support for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity,

Recalling the outcomes of the sixteenth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Cancun, Mexico, the tenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity, held in Nagoya, Japan, and the ninth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, held in Buenos Aires,

Recognizing the need for new and additional financial resources from all sources to achieve sustainable development, and recognizing the essential role of official development assistance as a catalyst for other sources of financing for development,

Expressing its deep concern at the multiple and interrelated crises, including the financial and economic crisis, volatile energy and food prices and other problems of food security, as well as the increasing challenges posed by climate change and the loss of biodiversity, which have increased vulnerabilities and inequalities and have adversely affected development gains, in particular in developing countries, while remaining undeterred in efforts to make the Millennium Development Goals a reality for all,

Emphasizing the urgent need to increase efforts at all levels to address food security and agricultural development in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner,

Mindful that measures and actions recommended at the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development and their implementation should be consistent with international obligations, including, where applicable, the rules of the World Trade Organization,

Expressing concern that despite significant efforts, the Doha Development Agenda of multilateral trade negotiations has not yet been concluded, and recognizing the urgency of and reaffirming its commitment to reaching a successful and timely conclusion of the Doha Round of World Trade Organization negotiations with an ambitious, balanced and development-oriented outcome,

Resolving to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove obstacles and constraints, strengthen support and meet the special needs of the regions and countries struggling to achieve economic and social development, including least developed countries, land-locked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries, Africa, and people living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and in areas affected by terrorism, and in addition, acknowledging the need to take concerted action, in conformity with international law, to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the rights of peoples living under foreign occupation to promote the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

Emphasizing the urgent need to increase efforts at all levels, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner, to address all thematic issues of the cycle and enhance implementation of policy decisions, including through stronger international support, enabling environments at all levels, the empowerment of women, youth, indigenous people and the most vulnerable groups, technical assistance, access to and transfer of technologies on mutually agreed terms, capacity-building, financial resources and exchange of knowledge and experience,

Taking note of the reports of the Commission at its eighteenth session and of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting at its nineteenth session,

Also taking note of the outcomes of the intersessional meetings of the nineteenth session of the Commission,

Noting the previously agreed provisions and decisions in relation to the thematic cluster of issues of the eighteenth and nineteenth sessions of the Commission, including the decisions taken at previous sessions of the Commission,

Recognizing that sustainable transport and mobility are important for sustainable development,

Taking note of the Fifth Regional Environmentally Sustainable Transport Forum in Asia, held in Bangkok from 23 to 25 August 2010, the intersessional senior expert group meeting on sustainable development of lithium resources in Latin America, held in Santiago on 10 and 11 November 2010, and the First Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety, held in Moscow on 19 and 20 November 2009,

Recalling the chemicals- and wastes-related multilateral environmental agreements, including the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and highlighting the positive effects of synergistic initiatives among the conventions related to chemicals and waste, and bearing in mind the potential to further enhance coordination and cooperation among instruments and frameworks in the chemicals and wastes cluster,

Recalling also the establishment of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and the Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management, underlining that sound management of chemicals is essential if sustainable development is to be achieved,

Reaffirming the commitment to achieve sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle by 2020 so that chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment,

Taking note of the intersessional consultative meeting on solid waste management in Africa, held in Rabat on 25 and 26 November 2010, and the intersessional conference on building partnerships on moving towards zero waste, held in Tokyo from 16 to 18 February 2011,

Recognizing that environmentally sound waste management is important for human health,

Recognizing also that developing countries are facing challenges in the environmentally sound management of wastes, including a lack of resources and lack of access to appropriate technologies,

Noting the need to strengthen implementation of relevant international conventions and agreements on waste management, especially the Basel Convention and the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships,

Recalling paragraph 46 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,

Taking note of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

Recognizing that fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development,

Taking note of the high-level intersessional meeting of the Commission on a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, held in Panama City on 13 and 14 January 2011,

Expressing its concern that many developing countries lack the necessary resources and capabilities to shift to more sustainable patterns of consumption and production,

Recalling the request in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to encourage and promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes in support of national and regional initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production,

Recognizing the work and activities of the Marrakesh Process related to sustainable consumption and production,

Emphasizing that strong linkages exist between the five issues on the agenda of its eighteenth and nineteenth sessions and that policies and measures aimed at one issue may have co-benefits for others,

Emphasizing also that addressing the interlinkages and cross-cutting issues and means of implementation, as defined by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its eleventh session, is vital to achieving sustainable development,

Convinced of the urgency of the present challenges and of the need for a bold, determined and innovative response to the multiple crises we face, namely, one which protects the development gains of the past decades and accelerates progress towards sustainable development,

Also convinced that national implementation strategies should enhance the participation of all stakeholders, including women, youth, indigenous people and rural and other local communities, through, inter alia, the use of bottom-up approaches in decision-making, and stressing the need for the involvement of women, in particular, in decision-making,

Stressing 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, noting the determination to take urgent and decisive steps to continue to combat corruption in all of its manifestations, which requires strong institutions at all levels, and urging all States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and to begin its implementation,

Noting the contribution of national reporting, partnerships, Learning Centres and side-events and other non-negotiated outcomes of the Commission on Sustainable Development in the advancement of sustainable development,

Recognizing the importance of science, technology and the need to improve the science-policy interface at all levels,

Appreciating the many successful experiences and best practices on the ground and that a key challenge we face is how to scale up, replicate and adapt what we know works,

Recognizing that the implementation by developing countries of the following recommendations requires adequate financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building,

Mindful that the following recommendations should be consistently implemented, taking into account national strategies, legislation and relevant international obligations,

Decides to call upon Governments and the United Nations, working in partnership with major groups and other stakeholders, to take responsibility for the implementation of actions as set out below.

A. Transport

1. Sustainable transport is a central component of sustainable development and economic growth. Addressing the growing transport challenges is increasingly urgent. Access to mobility is essential to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. But the growing use of motorized transport can have a negative impact on the environment and on human health. Transport infrastructure development often requires long lead times, visionary decision-making and thorough and integrated planning, as well as significant investment. At the same time, transport infrastructure is very durable and can provide services and benefits for decades or even generations. Appropriate and effective policies and measures can facilitate and enhance safe, efficient, secure, affordable and environmentally sustainable transport and mobility for poverty eradication.

2. Sustainable transport and mobility are important to the sustainability of the automotive and transport sectors not only from a business and economic perspective, but also in terms of meeting environmental and social needs.

3. Integrated urban and rural transport planning that takes into account the circumstances of location and community, as well as supportive fiscal and regulatory policies, voluntary programmes and partnerships combined with the development of new technologies, strategies and greater international cooperation, are key factors for achieving a more sustainable transport sector. Coordinating sustainable transportation planning with other areas of community planning, such as planning for housing and economic development, can significantly improve access to jobs, markets and social services.

4. In order to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and eradicate poverty, it is necessary to sustainably optimize the development of the current transport infrastructure and transport services as well as their expansion and connectivity in developing countries, in particular in rural areas, optimizing modal choices for both people and goods.

5. Countries should develop measures, as appropriate, to allow economic growth without the negative impact on the environment and human health caused by traffic.

6. We recognize the significant constraints and structural impediments faced by the least developed countries; the special needs of and challenges faced by the landlocked developing countries, especially in accessing international routes and port infrastructures; the unique and particular vulnerabilities of small island developing States and the resulting difficulties due to, inter alia, distance, isolation and difficulties in reaching economies of scale; and that more attention should be given to African countries with regard to transport and safety, health and environment-friendly infrastructure. Special attention should be given to actions that are aligned with and adapted to national and local conditions through coordinated efforts by key stakeholders, particularly national Governments, civil society and the private sector.

7. Increasing urbanization and private motorization have resulted in unprecedented congestion, wasteful energy use, increased motor vehicle emissions and noise pollution, with serious negative impact on urban air quality, quality of life, efficient use of energy and public health.

8. Policies, programmes, technologies and partnerships can achieve an affordable, less polluting, more energy efficient and sustainable transport system while contributing to important co-benefits, including reduced greenhouse gas emissions and noise and air pollution and enhanced energy efficiency.

9. Transport systems may be managed across multiple levels of government and this may determine the choice and appropriate mix of policy tools. These tools, featuring appropriate combinations of measures, effective information and communications technologies and partnerships, can enhance sustainability and promote transport technology and systems innovation. Development of these policies should involve stakeholder participation, be transparent and be practically and predictably enforceable.

10. Sustainable transport solutions are directly linked to the objective of promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Policy options/actions needed

11. It is necessary to take action at different levels of government to enhance access to sustainable transport, in particular in rural areas of developing countries, and to promote improved transport linkages between urban, suburban and rural communities.

12. It is important to employ integrated transportation, housing and economic development planning that takes into account the circumstances of the location and community and decision-making for sustainability in all communities, seeking to reduce vehicle miles travelled by coordinating investments in the development of transportation infrastructure while providing transportation choices that improve access to better jobs, educational facilities, health care and markets. It is also important to involve citizens and to consider strengthening stakeholders' participation in planning to ensure practical design of systems that work on the ground in order:

(a) To encourage the provision of basic rural transport infrastructure and services, with a view to further improving the quality of rural public transport services to make villages and rural settlements accessible year round wherever feasible;

(b) To promote integrated rural development programmes, including through wider use of integrated rural transport, accessibility and land use planning, investing in rural roads, implementing new road networks and enhancing existing ones, to enhance poverty eradication and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

(c) To develop policies and strategies to take steps to ensure persons with disabilities access, based on reasonable accommodation and on an equal basis with others, to transportation infrastructure and services;

(d) To highlight the opportunity for developing countries to nominate sustainable transport as a priority in requests for development assistance, while recognizing the importance of financial institutions assisting in this endeavour.

13. Public transport systems must be improved for more sustainable urban as well as suburban and rural development. Each State should take appropriate actions, which may include:

(a) Improving public transportation systems and transportation choices through, inter alia, integrated land use planning, in ways that link communities and facilitate access to jobs, markets and social services;

(b) Encouraging local authorities in their efforts to plan and implement sustainable transport policies and programmes and promoting improved coordination within and between levels of government;

(c) Promoting public transport systems that are affordable, less polluting, more energy efficient and sustainable and that address the specific needs of women, youth, the elderly and persons with disabilities;

(d) Considering enhancing bus rapid transit, metro and light rail systems, taking into account successful experiences;

(e) Promoting public-private partnerships as appropriate to contribute to the construction and operation of transport systems;

(f) Encouraging improvements in the management of vehicle fleets, including vehicle maintenance and inspection, operational practices and logistics and the replacement of old vehicles by more efficient newer ones and/or the upgrading of old vehicles with the use of advanced technologies, recognizing that the achievement of this goal may require the transfer of such technologies to developing countries on mutually agreed terms;

(g) Encouraging non-motorized transport such as bicycling and walking, and improving dedicated infrastructure for safe walking and non-motorized transport in conjunction with public transport initiatives, in particular in urban centres and suburban communities;

(h) Encouraging the improvement of the safety of motor vehicle transportation;

(i) Considering measures to reduce the use of private cars in urban areas, where possible, in order to improve the living conditions in urban areas.

14. It is necessary to enhance modal shifts, where possible, towards less energy-intensive modes of transport for people and goods, in order:

(a) To enhance and strengthen coordination of multimodal transport systems and services through the integration of multimodal mobility planning, goods movement systems and easy and fast intermodal transfer options, including promoting greater inland and coastal shipping and navigation;

(b) To promote greater use of railways and inland waterways, in particular for high-volume passenger and freight transport over long distances and between cities and commercial centres, as well as the modernization of railways and the integration of ports and airports with the hinterland, including through the promotion of technological improvements;

(c) To promote innovative goods movement systems, taking advantage of approaches to increasing fuel efficiency, and encourage the integration of technological advances across the supply chain for enhanced sustainability.

15. It is necessary to further develop and improve transport technologies and operational procedures. Each State should take appropriate actions, ensuring that they are consistent with their international obligations:

(a) To reduce air pollution from the transport sector by improving fuel quality, developing cleaner fuels and promoting vehicle fuel economy and emission standards, noting the need for greater international cooperation in this field;

(b) To emphasize that the transport industry has an important role to play in ensuring, independently and in partnership, more responsible product creation, in more sustainable facilities and for more efficient, eco-friendly and innovative public transport options for an expanding global population;

(c) To improve consumer information on fuel efficiency of vehicles, including through the promotion of labelling, where feasible;

(d) To support the phasing out of lead in gasoline and the continued further reduction of the sulphur content in motor fuels, as appropriate, including through partnerships such as the Partnership for Clean Fuel and Vehicles;

(e) To recognize the importance of investments in innovation, research and deployment of advanced motor vehicle and transport technologies, including investment in technologies for cleaner vehicles and fuels and improved fuel use and engine efficiency;

(f) To support, through international cooperation efforts and the promotion of public and private investment, the production of environmentally sound public transport and the improvement of transport infrastructure, including through strategies and technologies that address particular challenges faced by developing countries, especially least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and Africa;

(g) To encourage the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency and advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, in order to achieve a sustainable transport system;

(h) To promote scientific research on and development of renewable energies, including biofuels, in order to enhance, with a view to achieving, their sustainability;

(i) To promote efforts for the manufacture of lighter, less polluting and less fuel-consuming vehicles;

(j) To encourage improvement of motor vehicle registration, inspections and motor vehicle emission and safety regulations, in accordance with national priorities and policies;

(k) To reduce the resale and use of inefficient or unsafe motor vehicles through national environmental, fuel efficiency and safety regulation of motor vehicles, considering the likelihood of the continued need for developing countries to purchase second-hand vehicles due to their limited financial resources.

16. An enabling environment must be created for sustainable transport in order:

(a) To recognize the importance and, as appropriate, strengthen the capacity of the public sector in the provision of affordable transport infrastructure and services;

(b) To promote the sound planning of roads and transport to reduce their negative impact on biodiversity and land degradation and to ensure regular public and other stakeholder participation in decision-making on transport;

(c) To strengthen sustainable transport infrastructure and services by enhancing transport data collection and analysis, development of tools and indicators, and use of modern information technologies;

(d) To encourage information and data accessibility to transport users, in order to inform choices about sustainable transport options;

(e) To encourage, where feasible, improved transport management methods and share best practices in the use of these methods;

(f) To provide adequate consideration for public and non-motorized transport in transportation programmes, including in budgets and other policy measures;

(g) To optimize the use of renewable energy in the transportation plans of small island developing States and other countries;

(h) To make an effort to ensure that financial austerity programmes do not result in a reduction of public transport services;

(i) To factor the impact of climate change into transport infrastructure planning so as to ensure resilience while addressing the associated costs;

(j) To encourage voluntary initiatives, programmes and partnerships to reduce the negative environmental impact of transport.

17. It is necessary to enhance international cooperation in transport in order:

(a) To identify and address opportunities to achieve affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable, safe and environmentally sound transportation systems, including infrastructure, technologies and institutional capacities in developing countries, through collaborative actions such as public-private and other relevant partnerships, by inviting international financial mechanisms and institutions to consider ways to facilitate greater access, and taking advantage of and supporting partnerships that create an environment in which technologies and investments in clean transportation can succeed, reflecting international agreements related to sustainable development, national circumstances and priorities, as appropriate;

(b) To highlight the role of regional and international financial institutions in providing financial support to developing countries in their national policies and projects of rural-urban transport infrastructure development and in facilitating sustainable transport planning, including resilience to natural disasters;

(c) To encourage cooperation on transport technologies with a view to improving the transport systems, in particular in developing countries, including through renewable energy and energy efficiency and advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies;

(d) To support the sharing of knowledge through partnerships for international sharing of experiences in the sustainable production and use of energy sources;

(e) To promote international sharing of experiences in renewable energies through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, considering the benefits and sustainability of all options and taking into account the ongoing multilateral dialogue on the challenges and opportunities posed by biofuels, in view

of the world's food security, energy and sustainable development needs, and noting ongoing efforts in this regard at the international, regional and national levels;

(f) To foster regional transport integration and corridor development efforts, as appropriate, to use the full potential of multi-country infrastructure and facilitate market access for landlocked countries;

(g) To enhance transport and road safety through active participation in and contributions to the Decade of Action for Road Safety (2011-2020);

(h) To promote training and research and development on transportation systems by strengthening education and research institutions, particularly in developing countries.

B. Chemicals

18. The sound management of chemicals has important implications for the prevention of adverse effects on human health and on the environment and for achieving sustainable development for all and the Millennium Development Goals. Chemicals contribute to job creation, growth, improved living standards, the health of humans, livestock and other animals, agricultural productivity and energy efficiency. Sound chemicals management will thus play a role in the transition to a cleaner and more resource-efficient economy. However, the adverse consequences of improper management of chemicals for the environment and human health can be significant and long-lasting. The risks exist for all countries and can be most acute in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in particular the small island developing States and least developed countries. Poor people, indigenous people, women and children are disproportionately at risk.

19. Significant but insufficient and uneven progress has been made towards the goal adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development to achieve by 2020 the sound management of chemicals through the Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel Conventions, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and other existing programmes, initiatives, instruments and processes as well as improved regulatory regimes at the national and regional levels. However, further progress is necessary across countries and regions. The third session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management to be held in 2012, the conferences of the parties to the international legally binding instruments on chemicals and waste and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to be held in 2012 provide opportunities to review the progress in implementation and to consider possible further actions to be made towards the World Summit 2020 goal.

20. Recognizing the shift in production patterns towards developing countries and countries with economies in transition, those countries have insufficient human, technical and financial capacities to deal with the challenges related to chemicals management, placing an increasing chemicals management burden on developing countries and countries with economies in transition. As a result, significant changes are needed in the ways societies manage chemicals. While global investments from the chemicals industry are welcome, best practices, the highest standards of environmental and human health protection as well as international agreements and principles should be employed and adhered to, particularly in developing countries.

21. A great deal remains to be done at all levels to ensure the environmentally sound management of chemicals over their life cycle, including production, use and disposal, to minimize their negative impact on human health and the environment. The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions are useful tools and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management is an additional positive step in this regard; all aspects of these initiatives should be strengthened for achieving the World Summit 2020 goal and long-term sound chemicals management.

22. Management of chemicals throughout their life cycle is linked to many other sectors and issues. There is a particularly strong link to waste management, and policies should be addressed together, as is done in the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.

Policy options/actions needed

23. The actions outlined in the following paragraphs should, to the extent possible and where applicable, be realized through enhanced, synergistic and effective implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and other relevant international initiatives.

24. Actions are needed to address the management of chemicals throughout their life cycle by developing comprehensive regulatory and institutional frameworks at the national level, taking into account the circumstances and needs of countries, that, in particular:

(a) Integrate and mainstream sound management of chemicals as a crucial element in national development strategies and plans based on the Millennium Development Goals;

(b) Evaluate and strengthen legal, regulatory and institutional infrastructures to ensure coherent and efficient administrative and legislative systems for sound management of chemicals;

(c) Strengthen national laws and regulations and their enforcement;

(d) Strengthen the implementation of the Rio Principles as they relate to chemicals management, notably the precautionary approach and the polluter-pays principle;

(e) Establish and/or strengthen national coordinating mechanisms, engaging all relevant agencies and stakeholders in the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle;

(f) Establish and/or strengthen close national coordination and cooperation between agencies responsible for chemical and waste management and with interested stakeholders;

(g) Link the health and environmental sectors to address chemical safety and risk prevention and reduction, and use World Health Organization offices to strengthen national and regional coordination;

(h) Strengthen the implementation of international agreements and processes on chemicals through a cross-sectoral, participatory and partnership-based approach;

(i) Promote comprehensive risk assessment and management over the life cycle of chemical substances;

(j) Promote national implementation of international codes and standards for industrial chemicals and encourage the members of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals to continue working together to provide countries with coherent guidance for industrial chemicals.

25. The availability and accessibility of information on chemicals should be strengthened, including information-sharing on hazard, exposure, use, risk assessment, risk management, socio-economic factors, safe use of chemicals throughout their life cycle and safer alternatives, in order:

(a) To effectively implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, including by making it available in national official languages;

(b) To establish, as appropriate, and effectively implement national or regional environmental databases or inventory systems such as pollutant release and transfer registers;

(c) To strengthen participation in and implementation of, where applicable, the prior informed consent procedures as provided by the Basel and Rotterdam Conventions;

(d) To improve research and promote information dissemination, knowledge-sharing, training, education and awareness among all stakeholders, including Governments and major groups, on the sound management of chemicals along the value chain;

(e) To strengthen consultative efforts with public interest non-governmental organizations, research institutions and communities to better facilitate their responsible and active participation in the development and implementation of laws, regulations and policies for the sound management of chemicals;

(f) To strengthen and ensure, where feasible, the role of industry in information-sharing, especially on chemicals in products, risk assessment, risk management and safe use, and implementation of the Rio Principles as they relate to chemicals management, strengthen responsible advertising and marketing and further mainstream practices of corporate environmental and social responsibility, such as product stewardship and the chemical industry's Responsible Care programme;

(g) To strengthen preventive and quality management instruments;

(h) To promote the benefits of policy that aims at clean production, substitution and prevention of pollution;

(i) To strengthen transparency and disseminate information and data about the environmental and health risks posed by chemicals, enhancing access to such information through, inter alia, the use of safety data sheets, product labels, as appropriate, toxicity and environmental reports, environmental impact assessments, eco-audits and emission inventories;

(j) To support the activities of international and regional networks as well as the Basel and Stockholm regional centres operating in a synergistic manner to

facilitate the sharing of good practices, methodologies and results of research to improve sound management of chemicals, including the clearing house mechanisms of the Basel and Stockholm Conventions and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management;

(k) To strengthen information and data-sharing between countries, including research findings on chemical safety and toxicity, as well as information on accessible safer alternatives to toxic chemicals;

(l) To foster scientific research on and production of safer alternatives to hazardous substances with a view to their substitution, where warranted, with safer alternatives.

26. It is necessary to enhance chemical safety and risk prevention and reduction and promote safer alternatives by:

(a) Establishing or strengthening national or regional comprehensive, science-based regulatory systems that promote sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle, based on risk assessment and risk management, aiming at reducing and preventing risk in a transparent manner. Such systems should support the implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, international legally binding instruments, where applicable, and other international initiatives on chemicals and waste;

(b) Developing and/or strengthening national scientific and technical capacities for technical assessments and management of chemicals and laboratory capacity for scientific research and monitoring at the national or regional levels, as well as training of enforcement officers, inspectors and custom officials through, inter alia, the exchange and transfer of knowledge and experience between countries, as well as regional and subregional cooperation;

(c) Developing and strengthening necessary monitoring capacity and programmes at the national and/or regional levels to measure the occurrence, levels and trends of chemicals in physical and biological media and their effects on human health and the environment, making better use of existing data;

(d) Strengthening national or regional preparedness in terms of chemical accident prevention and emergency management, including by setting up or implementing national and regional early warning systems to address and prevent risks from chemicals and accidents from natural events, as well as developing and/or implementing legislation on liabilities and compensation for related damages;

(e) Speeding up national or regional activities to address existing stocks of obsolete chemicals, including persistent organic pollutants and pesticides, and avoiding future accumulations of large stocks of chemicals or pesticides when they are banned or taken off the market;

(f) Encouraging industry to continue developing cost-effective and safer alternative chemicals and techniques for substituting or reducing the use of hazardous chemicals in products, processes and pesticides;

(g) Encouraging approaches that promote the safe use and/or reduce or eliminate the use of hazardous chemicals and pesticides, such as through integrated pest or vector management, organic farming methods and non-chemical alternatives;

(h) Establishing and/or strengthening pesticide authorization and regulatory systems at the national or regional level;

(i) Strengthening research on disease caused by chemicals and developing strategies directed specifically at minimizing risks to the health of women, children, workers and indigenous people from exposure to potentially harmful chemicals;

(j) Strengthening national and regional activities and encouraging cooperation between countries and regions to combat the illegal international traffic of hazardous chemicals, including obsolete pesticides, with the aim of eliminating the dumping of such chemicals;

(k) Continuing to take cooperative actions at all levels to identify and address emerging chemical issues of global concern identified primarily through the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management process and processes under existing multilateral environmental agreements.

27. Partnerships for the sound management of chemicals must be strengthened in order to strengthen the capacity of national industry and small and medium-sized enterprises for the safe and responsible use and handling of chemicals.

28. It is necessary to strengthen the international policy and legal framework and enabling environment for the sound management of chemicals, including:

(a) Strengthening the international policy framework for chemicals through full, enhanced, synergistic and effective implementation as well as the further development of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and other relevant initiatives;

(b) Building on the successful outcomes of the simultaneous extraordinary meetings of the Conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions held at Nusa Dua, Indonesia, in February 2010 by seeking further opportunities to enhance cooperation and coordination among existing institutions and processes addressing chemicals and waste, including the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and the proposed legally binding instrument on mercury;

(c) Analysing and considering, when appropriate, at relevant forums, including the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the International Conference on Chemicals Management and Conferences of the parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, the possible needs for further international structures, mechanisms and actions required for long-term sound management of chemicals;

(d) Further strengthening the international policy and legal framework for the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle through the implementation, enforcement and, where possible, ratification of international instruments, including the Convention concerning Safety in the Use of Chemicals at Work (Convention No. 170) of the International Labour Organization, the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management;

(e) Further enhancing cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, including at the national and regional levels;

(f) Successfully negotiating the global legally binding instrument on mercury;

(g) Supporting current efforts and ongoing work of the United Nations Environment Programme on lead and cadmium;

(h) Encouraging continuing coordination between the World Health Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Labour Organization on the safe management of agricultural pesticides to protect public health.

29. It is necessary to further strengthen the means of implementation of the sound management of chemicals, reaffirming the commitment to the Rio Principles as they relate to chemicals and the goal of the World Summit on Sustainable Development of the sound management of chemicals by 2020, including by:

(a) Recognizing international and national responsibilities as well as the role of the private sector for the implementation and sustainable long-term funding of sound chemicals management and the increased need for assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to meet their increasing obligations arising from the further development of international chemical agreements;

(b) Recognizing the need for heightened efforts to increase the political priority accorded to the sound management of chemicals and wastes, the increased need for sustainable, predictable, adequate and accessible financing from all sources and the need to facilitate technology transfer, on mutually agreed terms, for the implementation of international commitments under the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and other initiatives;

(c) In order to consider all viable solutions for providing adequate financing to the sustainable management of chemicals, supporting the ongoing initiative of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on a consultative process for financing options for chemicals and wastes, including mainstreaming, industry involvement, a possible new multilateral fund and expanding the funding for chemicals through the Global Environment Facility, and supporting the ongoing evaluation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management Quick Start Programme to consider the adequacy of financial and technical arrangements for the implementation of the Strategic Approach, noting that both processes are to report to the third session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management and its preparatory process and that that International Conference will discuss ways to promote further progress in the implementation of the Strategic Approach for its medium- and long-term financing;

(d) Encouraging further research on and, where appropriate, the assessment and adoption at the national and subnational levels of, economic instruments that internalize the external costs related to chemicals, bearing in mind that such instruments need careful design, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

(e) Encouraging efforts by all countries in mainstreaming the sound management of chemicals, and calling upon donors and relevant organizations in

their assistance strategies to prioritize financial and technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to support their efforts to mainstream sound chemicals management into national development policies and plans;

(f) Continuing to provide relevant training and technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including through the Basel and Stockholm regional centres operating in a synergistic manner;

(g) Strengthening the capacity of regional and subregional centres established under the Basel and Stockholm Conventions for delivering capacity-building and transferring technology in a synergistic manner to support countries in meeting their obligations;

(h) Continuing to mobilize resources from all sources to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the effective implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals in a manner consistent with its goals, including by making it available in national official languages and through capacity-building;

(i) Strengthening cooperation between Governments and industry at all levels for the development and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, for the use of non-hazardous and sustainable chemicals and production systems, materials and products to ensure that chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the elimination of adverse effects on human health and environment;

(j) Continuing to provide technical support to strengthen national or regional preparedness for chemical accident prevention and emergency management, including for the implementation of national and regional early warning systems to address and prevent chemicals risks and accidents from natural events;

(k) Strengthening technical and capacity support to public interest non-governmental organizations, research institutions and communities, inter alia, to enable and facilitate their responsible and active participation in the development and implementation of laws, regulations and policies for sound management of chemicals.

C. Waste management

30. Environmentally sound waste management with a special emphasis on waste minimization presents challenges for all countries, but developing countries face special challenges. The rapid increase in the volume and types of wastes has become a major issue for national and local governments, particularly in developing countries.

31. It should be noted that different countries have different definitions of waste and that wastes may be considered or perceived as valuable resources or materials in some countries, depending on national and local circumstances and capacities.

32. Waste is generated at every stage of the materials life cycle: during extraction or harvesting of raw materials, production, use and at the end of the life cycle. Consequently, waste management is linked to many other sectors, including mining, chemicals and transport, and to consumption and production patterns. Sustainable consumption and production patterns play a key role in waste management, in

particular for waste prevention. There is a particularly strong link to chemicals management and waste and chemicals policies may often be addressed together, as in the conventions on chemicals and hazardous waste and in the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.

33. Life-cycle approaches and sustainable resource and materials management may contribute to environmentally sound management of waste. More can be done to create an economy that productively uses what is now discarded.

34. Sustainable waste management can contribute to poverty eradication and to achieving other Millennium Development Goals. The waste sector can be a source of additional jobs and livelihoods.

35. Increased volumes of electrical and electronic equipment are an emerging issue and have assumed greater importance. This equipment is complex and difficult to manage at the end of its life cycle and many conventional waste management systems were not designed for handling it, particularly in developing countries.

36. The negative impact of waste on the environment and health, in terms of pollution of land, water and air, is becoming more acute. Ineffective and inefficient waste management results in greenhouse gas and toxic emissions and loss of precious materials and other resources.

37. There is a need to delink waste generation from economic growth.

38. Priority objectives of waste management are to formulate and implement integrated policies that, firstly, promote waste prevention and minimization; secondly, support environmentally sound, effective and efficient management of wastes, focusing on the 3R concept (reduce, reuse and recycle) and on the recovery of useful materials and energy; and thirdly, dispose of residual wastes in an environmentally sound manner.

39. The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and other waste-related international instruments are of particular importance for waste as well as for chemicals management. It should be noted that there are many references to the need for cooperation and coordination between the Basel Convention and the conventions related to chemicals as well as the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management in the section on chemicals.

Policy options/action needed

40. Actions are needed to define long-term waste management strategies at all levels, including:

(a) To develop and enforce comprehensive national and local policies and strategies based on the principles of sustainable development and on the priority objectives referred to in paragraph 38;

(b) To promote the 3R concept and disseminate the experiences gained in its application;

(c) To encourage the use of national goals, targets and indicators, as appropriate, for environmentally sound waste management and its evaluation as well as the sharing of best practices in this regard;

(d) To promote the development and use of instruments, including plans, policies and strategies for waste management and infrastructure, including planning for disaster debris, taking into account national legal, institutional and financial aspects;

(e) To address the social and poverty issues related to informal waste management, in order to promote alternative livelihood opportunities and to transform the waste management sector into a source of decent work, including by improving occupational health and safety and promoting educational opportunities for waste pickers, in particular women and children;

(f) To improve education, raise public awareness and build stakeholder confidence, in order to change perspectives on waste so as to see it as a resource while also recognizing its potential for harm, and improve access to information in order to reduce the risks associated with waste management;

(g) To identify and prioritize the most challenging waste streams;

(h) To pay special attention to the safety of both workers and the public in relation to waste management;

(i) To promote the dissemination of the economic, environmental and social benefits, as well as the local applicability, of an integrated waste management approach;

(j) To encourage the dissemination and the replication of best practices on sustainable waste management in rural and remote communities.

41. Waste management systems, infrastructure and technology must be improved by:

(a) Promoting the establishment, as appropriate, of inventories of wastes and improving the quality and reliability of waste-related data for better inventories, monitoring and projections, and policy development and implementation;

(b) Promoting information exchange relevant to waste management as it pertains to the life cycle of products;

(c) Reducing the amounts of waste disposed of in landfills and encouraging the development of reliable and safe waste disposal infrastructure, including through national guidelines or best practices;

(d) Improving planning policies and infrastructure for resource recovery;

(e) Strengthening infrastructure for the safe transfer and transport of waste;

(f) Promoting the development and use of appropriate technologies to support environmentally sound management of waste;

(g) Strengthening the implementation of relevant international conventions and agreements on waste management, especially the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships and regional conventions and agreements such as the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa and the Cotonou Partnership Agreement between the members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific groups of States on the one part,

and the European community and its member States, on the other part, continuing to provide guidelines for the implementation and enforcement of these conventions and agreements, and providing assistance as appropriate to developing countries in this regard;

(h) Strengthening effective enforcement of the Basel Convention, especially with respect to the prevention of illegal shipments of waste;

(i) Inviting the ratification of the Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal to the Basel Convention;

(j) Strengthening regional mechanisms to support multilateral agreements on waste such as through the Basel and Stockholm regional centres.

42. It is necessary to sustain the implementation of environmentally sound waste prevention and minimization, reduction, reuse and recycling, recovery and disposal by:

(a) Carrying out waste management from a life-cycle perspective based, inter alia, on the 3R concept and product and process design considerations and the polluter-pays principle, in conformity with national legislation and circumstances, as appropriate;

(b) Encouraging efforts in product and process design to reduce environmental impact throughout the product life cycle, especially design for reuse, recycling and recovery;

(c) Encouraging the use of extended producer responsibility and the development of sustainable product policies, product life-cycle information, and the manufacturing of products that are easily reusable and recyclable;

(d) Encouraging the use of economic instruments as well as other approaches to waste management such as through the development of markets for recycled materials;

(e) Promoting waste minimization, reuse and recycling as part of corporate social and environmental responsibility;

(f) Pursuing and cooperating on research and development on waste management, in particular on waste prevention, minimization, reuse and recycling, and promoting the dissemination of related information;

(g) Developing waste-to-energy initiatives and related infrastructure and reduce emissions from landfills by capturing methane for use as an energy source through efforts such as the Global Methane Initiative;

(h) Developing and strengthening legislative frameworks, as appropriate, for environmentally sound waste management, including the 3R concept;

(i) Promoting remanufacturing and the preparation of waste for reuse.

43. The implementation of effective waste policies and strategies must be strengthened by:

(a) Continuing efforts to reduce the use of hazardous substances and the generation of hazardous wastes, both in quantity and toxicity, in line with the

objectives of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and other relevant multilateral agreements;

(b) Acknowledging the work of non-governmental organizations in promoting waste management enforcement activities and strengthening the enforcement and the international coordination on enforcement, including through the International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement;

(c) Encouraging the ratification of the Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, 2009, while keeping in mind that the implementation of the Basel and the Hong Kong Conventions should remain complementary and coherent;

(d) Strengthening the dissemination and application of the technical guidelines on environmentally sound waste management adopted under the Basel Convention;

(e) Providing opportunities for meaningful public participation in the development and implementation of laws, regulations and policies for waste management.

44. Specific wastes must be managed by:

(a) Considering approaches for identifying and managing specific waste streams such as plastics, construction and demolition waste, end-of-life vehicles, health-care waste, e-waste and pesticide containers;

(b) Increasing efforts to collect, treat and increase safe recycling of e-waste or electrical and electronic end-of-life equipment and cooperating to address the growing problem of e-waste dumps, in particular in developing countries, including through existing mechanisms;

(c) Minimizing marine pollution from debris such as plastic and fishing-gear waste entering estuaries, coastal zones and oceans from land- and sea-based sources;

(d) Encouraging the development of guidelines and other policies and strategies to address biodegradable wastes, including by reducing the quantities of such wastes in landfills;

(e) Improving markets for products manufactured or derived from agricultural waste, residues and by-products;

(f) Strengthening and developing policies and other efforts to reduce food waste;

(g) Treating agricultural waste, residues and by-products, including crop residues, as valuable resources and promoting their conversion into soil nutrients and sustainable sources of energy, where applicable and in accordance with national circumstances, including through partnerships on bioenergy and nutrient management;

(h) Improving and increasing composting and the anaerobic digestion of biodegradable waste.

45. It is necessary to enhance capacity and technology, particularly in developing countries, for environmentally sound waste management, by:

(a) Mobilizing adequate financial and technical support and facilitating access to environmentally sound technologies and technology transfer to developing countries on a concessional and preferential basis, as mutually agreed, to prevent and minimize, reduce, reuse, recycle, recover and dispose of waste in an environmentally sound manner;

(b) Encouraging investment in best practices in developing countries for the environmentally sound management of various waste streams and promoting the development of informational materials such as manuals, guidelines and technology summaries;

(c) Improving the capacity of local research and development institutions and building skills and capacities in local governments for integrated waste management, including technical and managerial skills;

(d) Encouraging the development of education and training programmes related to waste management, including through university courses and other specialized education and training;

(e) Providing, as appropriate, technical assistance and capacity-building to developing countries for source separation and waste collection, the establishment and improvement of waste inventories and the development of policies, legal frameworks, programmes and infrastructure for waste management.

46. Financial resources and investment must be mobilized and partnerships for sustainable waste management promoted by:

(a) Providing financial resources, as appropriate, from all sources, including public-private partnerships, for developing countries to build environmentally sound waste management, infrastructure and technology, including for waste collection, recycling, recovery and disposal, to raise awareness and to develop educational programmes on waste management;

(b) Encouraging the development of clearly defined effective actions to be taken by the Global Partnership on Waste Management and the International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities and improving cooperation among existing partnerships to ensure coherence and complementarity and avoid duplication and overlapping of work between existing partnerships and other relevant work, as well as building and strengthening existing broad-based partnerships for waste management at all levels, such as the Mobile Phone Partnership Initiative and the Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment carried out within the framework of the Basel Convention.

D. Mining

47. Minerals and metals are essential for modern living. Availability of minerals and metals is crucial for the world economy and modern societies. Mining industries are very important to all countries with mineral resources, in particular developing countries. Countries have the sovereign right to develop their mineral resources according to their national priorities. When managed properly, mining offers the opportunity to catalyse broad-based economic development, reduce poverty and assist countries in meeting their Millennium Development Goals. The goal should be to ensure that mining activities are consistent with the Rio Principles while

maximizing the positive economic benefits and the diversification of mining as part of commercially sound mining, as well as to effectively address the negative environmental and social impact. To meet this goal, countries will need to develop their capacities to benefit from their natural resources in the long term, recognizing the key role of government at all levels in working with other stakeholders in creating favourable conditions to develop rules and regulations for all mining activities to take place in a more sustainable way.

48. Policy on mining should be guided by principle 2 of the Rio Declaration which provides that States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental and developmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure 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.

49. For mining to maximize its contribution to sustainable development objectives, a holistic and fully integrated approach is needed. There is a need to create linkages between mining and other economic, social and environmental sectors, while promoting the contribution of benefits from mining activities to communities and pursuing sound economic diversification strategies and mining potential. There is also a need to promote the fair distribution of benefits from mining to the communities and citizens of producing countries according to national, subnational and local sustainable development priorities.

50. There is a need for countries to develop comprehensive legal and regulatory frameworks and policies to promote sustainable mining practices and address the potential negative social and environmental impact of mining throughout its life cycle, including post-mine closure. There is also a need for mining companies to fulfil their social and corporate responsibilities.

51. Good governance of the mining sector at all levels is a priority. There is an urgent need to enhance transparency in mining, including financial accountability. Transparency should be addressed at all stages of supply chains, down to consumers.

52. Promoting the participation of major groups, local and indigenous communities, youth and women and other relevant stakeholders is critical throughout the life cycle of mining activities, in accordance with national legislation at all levels of government. Collaboration and partnerships between the public and the private sector are needed to ensure the positive contribution of mining to sustainable development. This includes establishing new and strengthening existing joint government and public-social partnerships.

53. Recalling paragraph 46 (c) of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, it is necessary to foster sustainable mining practices through the provision of financial, technical and capacity-building support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the mining and processing of minerals, including small-scale mining, and, where possible and appropriate, to improve value-added processing, upgrade scientific and technological information, and reclaim and rehabilitate degraded sites.

54. Better integration of the mining sector into national economies is essential.

55. It is necessary to promote added value at various stages of the mineral supply chains, including through beneficiation strategies, by:

(a) Creating linkages between mining and the rest of the economy to promote income generation, strengthen revenue streams, increase job creation and develop upstream and downstream industrial and service activities at the local, subnational and national levels;

(b) Promoting reinvestment of the benefits from mining activities to encourage diversification of local economies, in accordance with national development plans and strategies;

(c) Promoting competitiveness and investment through the modernization of transparent and distinct administrative processes for the licensing and permitting of mineral exploration and development, the provision of public geological and mineral information, infrastructure development, reliable financing mechanisms for the sector and strengthened technical support and training for relevant public sector bodies, institutions and personnel;

(d) Strengthening the legal and fiscal frameworks applicable to mining activities.

56. It is necessary to fully integrate artisanal and small-scale mining in national economies, maximizing income generation and livelihood opportunities while minimizing the negative environmental and social impact, in accordance with national legislation, by:

(a) Recognizing artisanal and small-scale mining as a vehicle for poverty alleviation and income generation and as a vector of development that needs to be supported and regulated;

(b) Subject to national priorities, designating special areas reserved for artisanal and small-scale mining, and providing public support for resource assessment and environmental impact assessment for those areas, including mine-closure planning with rehabilitation and remediation;

(c) Providing technical support to artisanal and small-scale mining communities to allow for the formalization, professionalization and technological upgrading of the sector, with the aim of reducing its negative environmental and social impact, with special attention to women and children, and combat tax evasion;

(d) Scaling up training and financial support for artisanal and small-scale mining, including through microcredit and lending for mining cooperatives;

(e) Addressing the negative environmental and social impact associated with artisanal and small-scale mining, such as forced labour and exploitative child labour, the lack of educational opportunities for children, mercury pollution from artisanal and small-scale gold mining and other health and safety concerns.

57. Legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks must be strengthened at all levels of government to address the environmental and social impact of mining.

58. With respect to the environmental impact of mining, it is necessary:

(a) To develop regulations to promote sound environmental management by mining companies, including the proper management of tailings and waste, mine drainage and mine-closure and post-closure management, including through the use

of environmental and social impact assessments, as well as to develop strategies for management of environmental liabilities;

(b) To develop legal and regulatory frameworks for mine closure that ensure that adequate financial assurance instruments for the funding of mine closure by mining companies, such as reclamation guarantees or bonds, are provided as part of the permitting process;

(c) To strengthen institutional capacity for environmental monitoring and enforcement of legislation to mitigate the environmental impact during and after mining activities;

(d) To regulate mining activities in environmentally sensitive areas according to national policies, especially areas critical for biodiversity conservation, taking into account the impact of mining activities on biodiversity, water resources and cultural heritage sites;

(e) To design regulatory frameworks at all levels of government and implement policies to improve the prevention of, preparedness for and response to accidents and enhance the capacity of the industrial mining sector to develop and implement mining accident prevention and preparedness strategies and plans;

(f) To develop guidelines and funding mechanisms for the remediation of orphaned and abandoned mine sites in such a way that they will help to improve public health and safety, minimize environmental risks and reduce the social and environmental impact;

(g) To promote initiatives to prevent and remediate mine drainage, bearing in mind its broad dimension and widespread environmental impact.

59. With respect to the social impact, it is necessary:

(a) To better enforce human and workers' rights by taking steps to respect, promote and realize the fundamental principles and rights at work as adopted by the International Labour Organization, and in particular by taking steps to eradicate all forms of forced labour and exploitative child labour in mining, including artisanal and small-scale mining, and associated activities in mining camps, with specific consideration of relevant conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Organization;

(b) To improve working conditions of miners, especially mine health and safety, having regard to the Convention concerning Safety and Health in Mines (Convention No. 176) of the International Labour Organization, including in artisanal and small-scale mining;

(c) To encourage the provision of education, training, health services and social protection in mining communities, with a special focus on women and children;

(d) To promote and protect the rights of indigenous and local communities through their full and effective participation in accordance with national laws and procedures at all levels;

(e) To respect land rights of local and indigenous communities in accordance with national laws and procedures at all levels, including through comprehensive land use plans;

(f) To encourage the design and implementation of mechanisms of redress for communities having suffered damages from mining activities, including compensation where appropriate.

60. It is necessary to promote the participation by major groups, local and indigenous communities, youth and women and other relevant stakeholders throughout the life cycle of mining activities, in accordance with national legislation at all levels of government, by:

(a) Promoting broad public consultation in a timely and transparent manner as part of the process for granting licences for mining activities, as well as in relation to mine-closure plans;

(b) Improving access to public domain information regarding mining, including monitoring, enforcement and other related mining activities.

61. Mining-centred knowledge partnerships among governments, companies and communities must be created and improved at all levels, including through national multi-stakeholder dialogues.

62. It is necessary to strengthen technical capacities at the national level, with support from the international community on mutually agreed terms, by:

(a) Including sustainable development content in technical and managerial training for the mining sector;

(b) Supporting capacity-building in developing countries to promote adequate national governance mechanisms, including for:

(i) Implementation and enforcement of laws and regulations;

(ii) Understanding and assessing the implications of environmental liabilities as detailed by environmental impact studies;

(iii) Technical capacity to analyse and negotiate contracts;

(c) Encouraging collaboration among relevant ministries to address mining in an integrated manner;

(d) Supporting developing countries in the identification of mineral potential;

(e) Promoting the sharing and dissemination of best practices on environmental issues, for example through on-site seminars and web-based training, and the creation of regional science-based networks.

63. It is essential that the transfer of sound technologies and know-how, on mutually agreed terms, be supported to help developing countries reduce the negative environmental and social impact of mining, by:

(a) Encouraging the mining industry to exceed the requirements of host country laws and regulations, calling on mining companies to apply environmentally sound technologies, irrespective of the country in which they operate, and working with government, industry and other stakeholders to facilitate the mining industry's contribution to sustainable development within national sustainable development strategies;

(b) Supporting strategic planning to ensure a smooth economic and social transition for the post-mine closure period;

(c) Encouraging technology transfers and the sharing of best practices on mine closure and rehabilitation, sustainable water management, minimization of water contamination, minimization of energy consumption, increased energy efficiency and sound chemicals and mine-waste management, on mutually agreed terms;

(d) Providing capacity-building and technology transfer for the implementation of sustainable mining technologies, on mutually agreed terms.

64. The improvement of the performance of mining companies with regard to their sustainable development practices must be fostered by:

(a) Promoting responsible mining that complies with sustainable development;

(b) Encouraging the adoption by mining companies of existing voluntary international environmental and social standards for mining operations, including for social and environmental impact assessments, with transparent and mutually agreed codes of conduct;

(c) Promoting good governance of the mining sector, including transparency and accountability, and sharing of good practices such as sustainability reports;

(d) Improving relations with local communities and devising compliance mechanisms for companies on environmental and social safeguards during and after operations.

65. It is necessary to continue to improve the governance of the mining sector by:

(a) Recognizing the work of the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development, including its policy framework for the mining sector, which provides a systemic approach for developing mining in a way that promotes sustainable development, and recognizing the support of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for the Forum;

(b) Encouraging intergovernmental dialogue in the United Nations that includes the social sector, companies and relevant stakeholders to share best practices and lessons learned from the application of sustainable mining principles and practices;

(c) Encouraging market transparency in mineral trade and information on trends in global markets and exploring their implications for competitiveness and economic policy, especially in developing countries;

(d) Supporting voluntary transparency initiatives at all levels, including to address improved financial accountability;

(e) Supporting efforts to prevent illicit financial flows from mining activities, and taking note of voluntary initiatives such as the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

(f) Encouraging the use of ethical guidelines in the mining sector to identify and prevent or mitigate the adverse impact associated with the mining sector.

66. It is essential that prudent natural resources management be encouraged in the mining sector through the promotion, as appropriate, of:

- (a) Sound management of mineral resources;
- (b) Sound management of water resources;
- (c) Efficient use of energy;
- (d) Sound mine-waste management.

E. A 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns

67. In order to achieve the goals and objectives defined in chapter 3 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation on sustainable consumption and production, the Commission decides to establish a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns covering the period 2011-2021, based on Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

68. The Commission also decides that the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns should have the following vision, objectives and goals:

(a) Fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development. All countries should promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead and with all countries benefiting from the process, taking into account the Rio Principles, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as set out in principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. Governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector and all major groups should play an active role in changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns;

(b) Support for regional and national initiatives is necessary to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production in order to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems by addressing and, where appropriate, decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation by improving efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources and production processes and reducing resource degradation, pollution and waste. All countries should take action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries, through mobilization, from all sources, of financial and technical assistance and capacity-building for developing countries;

(c) The 10-year framework should affirm a common vision that:

- (i) Supports sustainable, inclusive and equitable global growth, poverty eradication and shared prosperity;
- (ii) Addresses basic needs and brings a better quality of life;
- (iii) Enhances the ability to meet the needs of future generations and conserves, protects and restores the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystems;

- (iv) Promotes gender equality and the active participation of groups including, inter alia, women, children and youth, indigenous peoples and those living in the most vulnerable situations;
- (v) Reduces the use of hazardous materials and toxic chemicals and the generation of wastes such as non-biodegradable materials and the emission of pollutants;
- (vi) Protects natural resources and promotes a more efficient use of natural resources, products and recovered materials;
- (vii) Promotes life-cycle approaches, including resource efficiency and sustainable use of resources, as well as science-based and traditional knowledge-based approaches, cradle to cradle and the 3R concept and other related methodologies, as appropriate;
- (viii) Promotes the creation of new economic opportunities for all countries, with particular attention to developing countries;
- (ix) Promotes a competitive, inclusive economy delivering full and productive employment and decent work for all and fostering efficient social protection systems;
- (x) Serves as a tool to support the implementation of global sustainable development commitments, the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the implementation of targets and goals agreed under relevant multilateral environmental agreements.

Common values

69. The Commission decides that, in order to reach the vision, objectives and goals outlined in paragraph 68 above:

(a) The 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns should be flexible so as to respect different levels of development and capacities and national ownership of each country's development strategies, priorities and policies, and to enable the inclusion of new and emerging issues, with developed countries taking the lead in implementing measures to achieve more sustainable patterns of consumption and production;

(b) The 10-year framework should draw on valuable aspects of such experiences as the Marrakech Process, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and national cleaner production centres. The ongoing activities of the Marrakech Process, such as the task forces, should be considered for integration into the structure of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns;

(c) The 10-year framework should take into account the Rio Principles as they relate to sustainable consumption and production;

(d) The 10-year framework should not constitute a call for new constraints with respect to international development financing and official development assistance;

(e) Efforts to promote sustainable consumption and production should not be applied in a manner that would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable

discrimination between countries where the same conditions prevail, or a disguised restriction on international trade, and should otherwise be in accordance with the provisions of agreements under the World Trade Organization;

(f) Efforts to promote sustainable consumption and production should be pursued in a manner that supports new market development opportunities for products and technologies, in particular from developing countries;

(g) Methodologies and approaches under the 10-year framework should take into account the specific circumstances of countries and productive systems;

(h) The 10-year framework should reduce fragmentation and support synergies between the responses to various economic, environmental and social challenges in activities related to sustainable consumption and production as well as in the implementation of global sustainable development commitments, including the Millennium Development Goals and multilateral environmental agreements, while avoiding duplication of existing international and regional initiatives, keeping in mind the progress made and challenges remaining;

(i) The 10-year framework should support the integration of sustainable consumption and production into sustainable development policies, programmes and strategies, as appropriate, including, where applicable, into poverty reduction strategies.

Functions

70. The Commission decides that the functions of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns should include:

(a) Promotion of the added value of a sustainable consumption and production approach for both developed and developing countries and, in particular, the opportunity to make rapid progress towards social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems through win-win solutions;

(b) Enabling of all relevant stakeholders to share information and tools and to learn and share best practices identified in various regions, including through the Marrakech Process, while recognizing the need to help developing countries in this regard;

(c) Fostering of increased cooperation and networking among all stakeholders, including public-private partnerships;

(d) Supporting the integration of sustainable consumption and production in decision-making at all levels, taking into account its cross-cutting nature, for example through strategic planning and policymaking;

(e) Raising awareness and engage civil society, with a particular focus on school-system education, in particular among youth, and integrating education for sustainable consumption and production in formal and non-formal education programmes, as appropriate;

(f) Facilitating access to technical assistance, training, financing, technology and capacity-building, in particular for developing countries;

(g) Making use of the scientific and policy knowledge base and relevant international science policy mechanisms;

(h) Supporting the efforts of developing countries to strengthen scientific and technological capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production;

(i) Promoting the engagement of the private sector in efforts to achieve a shift towards sustainable consumption and development, particularly sectors with a high environmental and social impact, including through corporate environmental and social responsibility;

(j) Fostering innovation and new ideas, while increasing recognition of traditional knowledge;

(k) Encouraging the 3R concept through, inter alia, the promotion of repair and maintenance work as an alternative to new products;

(l) In the implementation of programmes, taking into account available information on the root causes of current consumption patterns, as appropriate, and on the costs and benefits related to the implementation of sustainable consumption and production, particularly with regard to the impact on employment and poverty;

(m) Giving international attention to successful national, regional and international initiatives that accelerate a shift to sustainable consumption and production, including initiatives that promote the transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, as an incentive for active participation in the 10-year framework, for example by highlighting accomplishments in progress reports.

Organizational structure

71. The Commission decides that the organizational structure of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns should have the following elements:

(a) The United Nations Environment Programme should be requested to serve, within its current mandate, as the secretariat of the 10-year framework and in that context to fulfil the following functions:

(i) To cooperate closely with and respond to Member States;

(ii) To collaborate with all relevant United Nations bodies, including the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Tourism Organization, through an inter-agency coordination group, and regional entities and commissions so that there is strong coordination;

(iii) To foster the active participation of key stakeholders in the 10-year framework;

(iv) To contribute to the fulfilment of the functions of the 10-year framework of programmes as listed in paragraph above;

- (v) To maintain a current list of active programmes and initiatives under the 10-year framework of programmes;
- (vi) To organize and service relevant meetings on the 10-year framework of programmes;
- (vii) To prepare reports relevant to the 10-year framework of programmes;
- (viii) To report biennially to the Commission on Sustainable Development on the activities and financial performance of the trust fund for programmes described in paragraph 72 below;
- (b) A small board should be established with the following responsibilities:
 - (i) Promoting the 10-year framework of programmes;
 - (ii) Guiding the secretariat of the 10-year framework of programmes;
 - (iii) Assisting the secretariat in securing funding for sustainable consumption and production, including voluntary contributions to the trust fund for programmes described in paragraph 72 below;
 - (iv) Overseeing the secretariat's operation of the trust fund and its project approval process to ensure neutrality, objectivity, transparency, accountability and regional balance in the allocation and use of resources from the fund;
 - (v) Reviewing annual progress reports by the secretariat on programmes under the 10-year framework of programmes;
 - (vi) Reporting annually to the Commission on Sustainable Development on progress of the 10-year framework of programmes;
 - (vii) Convening international and regional meetings;
 - (viii) Guiding preparations for the five-year review of the 10-year framework of programmes;
 - (ix) Inviting representatives of United Nations bodies and major groups to participate in its deliberations;
- (c) The General Assembly should be requested to consider the composition and nomination process of the board by the end of its sixty-fifth session;
- (d) Governments should be invited to designate sustainable consumption and production focal points for engagement with the 10-year framework of programmes with a view to ensuring contact and coordination with the board and the secretariat; other stakeholders should also be invited to designate sustainable consumption and production focal points in this regard;
- (e) A platform should be developed and maintained to solicit support for the sustainable consumption and production programmes of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, as appropriate.

The 10-year framework of programmes should be reviewed at the end of five years to assess benefits, challenges and implementation. This could be done in connection with the Commission on Sustainable Development process.

Means of implementation

72. The Commission decides that the means of implementation of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns should include the following arrangements:

(a) Supporting the implementation of sustainable consumption and production programmes and initiatives in developing countries through adequate financial resources from multiple sources, including donor countries, the international financial institutions, the private sector and other voluntary contributions, transfer of and access to environmentally sound technologies, on mutually agreed terms, and capacity-building, building upon relevant experience such as the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building;

(b) Inviting the United Nations Environment Programme to establish a trust fund for sustainable consumption and production programmes to mobilize voluntary contributions from multiple sources, including public/donor contributions, the private sector and other sources, including foundations. The trust fund will have the following elements:

(i) The objectives of the trust fund will be to receive and mobilize resources in a stable, sustained and predictable manner to develop sustainable consumption and production programmes in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, as appropriate, and to promote the transparent allocation of resources;

(ii) The trust fund will be used to support the implementation of the 10-year framework of programmes in developing countries such as providing seed money for developing and implementing programme proposals;

(iii) Financing for the trust fund should not be provided at the expense of other high priority sustainable development activities being carried out by United Nations bodies;

(iv) Programme proposals from developing countries to the trust fund should meet the criteria specified in paragraph 73 below and allocation of the financing should take regional balance into account;

(v) The United Nations Environment Programme, as the secretariat of the 10-year framework of programmes, will be invited to act as trustee for the trust fund and to administer the fund;

(vi) Donors, the private sector and others will be encouraged to contribute to the trust fund, once established, providing general support to the 10-year framework of programmes as well as support to specific programmes and initiatives responding to the national and regional priorities of developing countries;

(c) Also encouraging Governments, the international financial institutions and other stakeholders, including partnerships for sustainable consumption and production, to provide finance, technology and capacity-building support for implementation of the 10-year framework of programmes in developing countries and countries with economies in transition through other channels, as appropriate;

(d) Encouraging integration of sustainable consumption and production-related programmes and initiatives into Government programmes and existing cooperation activities, as appropriate;

(e) Promoting existing and new programmes that provide various forms of technical and development assistance and capacity-building, taking steps to publicize these opportunities in developing countries;

(f) Facilitating partnerships and capacity-building through the development of professional networks and communities of practice around various sustainable consumption and production-related issues;

(g) Acting as a catalyst for further assistance.

Sustainable consumption and production programmes

73. Sustainable consumption and production programmes included in the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns are voluntary and should be in accordance with the following criteria:

(a) Contribute to meeting the goals and principles of the 10-year framework of programmes as well as to the three pillars of sustainable development;

(b) Respond to national and regional needs, priorities and circumstances;

(c) Be based on life-cycle approaches, including resource efficiency and sustainable use of resources, and related methodologies, including science-based and traditional knowledge-based approaches, cradle to cradle and the 3R concept, as appropriate;

(d) Be based on a solid scientific and policy knowledge base;

(e) Be transparent;

(f) Be consistent with international obligations, including, where applicable, the rules of the World Trade Organization;

(g) Encourage the involvement of all relevant stakeholders;

(h) Consider the use of a mix of efficient instruments such as education, training and data collection as well as research activities in each programme, as appropriate;

(i) Have established clear objectives and measures of success;

(j) Promote synergies with work in similar areas, in order, inter alia, to promote co-benefits and opportunities to leverage resources towards mutual objectives and minimize duplication of ongoing efforts, including in other international forums;

(k) Be described in a simple common format, covering the programme criteria mentioned above and identifying lead actors.

74. The following flexible, initial and non-exhaustive list is intended to illustrate some possible areas of programme development and to inspire additional efforts to create programmes. It is important to support initiatives and ongoing programmes by developing countries. This indicative list builds on the experience gained through

the Marrakech Process, including those areas identified in the regional sustainable consumption and production round tables, strategies and action plans, inter alia:

- (a) Consumer information;
- (b) Sustainable lifestyles and education;
- (c) Sustainable public procurement;
- (d) Sustainable buildings and construction;
- (e) Sustainable tourism, including eco-tourism.

75. The secretariat of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns will maintain a list of all programmes, projects and initiatives under the 10-year framework of programmes as a living document, to be updated regularly as new programmes, projects and initiatives join. This list will provide an information tool to help in identifying partners and resources to support particular programmes and initiatives.

76. Programmes can be launched under the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns immediately following registration with the secretariat.

F. Interlinkages and cross-cutting issues, including means of implementation

77. Mining, chemicals, transport, waste management and sustainable consumption and production are interlinked and complementary and should be addressed in an integrated and coherent manner in order to enhance implementation, taking into account economic, social and environmental aspects, related sectoral policies and cross-cutting issues as identified at the eleventh session of the Commission, and national, subregional, and regional specificities, circumstances and legal frameworks, as well as the specificities of Africa, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and middle-income and small island developing States, and bearing in mind that no one size fits all.

78. Policy options and practical measures to expedite implementation should be participatory, transparent, multidisciplinary, multisectoral and mutually reinforcing; using a variety of approaches, including regulatory or voluntary ones, and should be tailored to local circumstances.

79. Policy options should take into consideration the interlinkages between the issues of the thematic clusters as well as cross-cutting issues, in order to improve synergies, efficiencies and co-benefits.

80. The eradication of poverty and hunger remains an overarching objective of sustainable development. To that end, the immediate objective should be to meet the Millennium Development Goals target of halving, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, in accordance with the Millennium Declaration.

81. National sustainable development strategies should address in an integrated manner the social, economic and environmental pillars. These strategies should address, inter alia, the social dimension of globalization, the challenges of

international migration, gender equality, multi-stakeholder engagement and policy coherence, as well as strategic assessments, in accordance with national legislation.

82. Policy options should enhance inter-ministerial coordination, cross-sectoral coordination and planning, as well as coordination between different levels of administration.

Policy options/actions needed

83. It is necessary to accelerate convergence among the three pillars of sustainable development in an inclusive and participatory manner by:

(a) Promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns as referred to in paragraph 68;

(b) Promoting the economic, environmental, and social benefits of waste management with a life-cycle perspective based, inter alia, on the 3R concept;

(c) Implementing transparent government structures, effective public management and strict anti-corruption measures at national and international levels and develop accountability frameworks in accordance with national frameworks and considering different realities in different countries and taking into account the concerns of local communities and indigenous peoples;

(d) Facilitating and promoting the active participation of groups including, inter alia, women, children and youth, indigenous peoples and those living in the most vulnerable situations in the elaboration of local and national planning, taking into account national legislation and decision-making;

(e) Integrating policies related to all five themes into national sustainable development strategies in accordance with respective national legal frameworks;

(f) Promoting the efficiency of the United Nations system in the implementation of the sustainable development agenda;

(g) Promoting gender equality and empowerment of women in all aspects of sustainable development policy and enabling all groups in society to participate and share in economic and social development so that they will be able to contribute as active and innovative agents of change;

(h) Promoting policy options and practical measures that will contribute to the promotion of full and productive employment and decent work for all to address poverty eradication and sustainable development;

(i) Promoting increased investment in education infrastructure and promote universal and free access to primary education and development of human resources capacity through appropriate education and training programmes, formal, non-formal and informal, in particular for the poor and groups living in the most vulnerable situations;

(j) Promoting education, awareness-raising and information, as these can change consumers' behaviour and thus function as a means towards more sustainable lifestyles;

(k) Promoting the role of multi-stakeholder partnerships to exchange information, best practices and knowledge, and build networks;

(l) Encouraging and further enabling participation by major groups in decision-making, in accordance with national legislation processes.

84. It is necessary to manage natural resources in a sustainable manner for the benefit of present and future generations.

85. It is necessary to strengthen capacity-building, promote technology transfer and the scientific base and exchange of information and knowledge to developing countries, as well as to enhance the availability and effective use of finance for sustainable development.

86. As contained in many outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits such as the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including, inter alia, its paragraph 81, the provision of means of implementation is critical to implementing global, regional and national policies in various areas, including the thematic areas of the present cycle. The means of implementation encompass a range of policy options and practical measures. To complement and reinforce local and national actions, international cooperation is essential.

87. It is necessary to improve funding and strengthen public health systems in order to better combat, in particular, communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria and HIV/AIDS, as well as non-communicable diseases to which different sources of chemicals and waste as well as mining may contribute.

88. It is necessary to resolve to enhance efforts to mobilize adequate and predictable financial and high-quality technical support, as well as to promote the development and dissemination of appropriate, affordable and sustainable technology and the transfer of such technology on mutually agreed terms, which is crucial for the achievement of sustainable development and the Millennium Development Goals.

89. It is necessary to support the development, transfer and diffusion of new technologies in developing countries, on mutually agreed terms across the five themes, as appropriate.

90. It is necessary to 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 the scaling-up of present initiatives, where appropriate:

(a) To recognize the importance of innovation in supporting implementation across all themes of the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

(b) To strengthen the efficient and effective use and delivery of existing resources and sources of funding to address the increased needs of developing countries to deal with multiple and interrelated crises, particularly the food crisis, climate change and economic and financial crises, and bearing in mind decisions of the Commission regarding sustainable development;

(c) To request the United Nations system and invite multilateral and development institutions and the regional banks, within their mandates, to enhance their assistance to development strategies and plans of developing countries in

transport, chemicals, waste management, mining and the 10-year framework of programmes for sustainable consumption and production patterns;

(d) To call for the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments, recognizing its essential role as a catalyst for other sources of financing for development, including the commitments made 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;

(e) To increase efforts to improve the quality of official development assistance and to increase its development impact in line with recent initiatives, such as the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness of 2005 and the Accra Agenda for Action of 2008, which make important contributions to the efforts of those countries that have committed to them, including through the adoption of the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization and managing for results;

(f) To promote improved access to finance, including microfinance, in particular to local communities, women, small businesses, artisanal miners and small farm holders in developing countries;

(g) To emphasize that, in order to create the right environment for sustainable industrial development, the international community and the private sector should accelerate measures to facilitate the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies, on mutually agreed terms, to developing countries, as appropriate; recognize the role of private sector research and development and investment in providing financing for technologies to support implementation of the themes of the nineteenth session of the Commission; and promote the role of enabling frameworks to support that investment;

(h) To recognize the role of traditional knowledge across the five themes, as appropriate;

(i) To encourage implementation of targeted capacity-building programmes in areas relevant to the thematic cluster, their interlinkages and the cross-cutting issues, in coordination with local, national and regional institutions;

(j) To welcome the ongoing efforts to strengthen and support South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation; to stress that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation; and to call for the effective implementation of the outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Nairobi from 1 to 3 December 2009;

(k) To strengthen human resources and institutional capacities in relation to the themes of the nineteenth session of the Commission;

(l) To encourage support for training, research and development, in particular on sustainable practices and dissemination of information, methods, practices, including through e-extension, social media and other forms of information communication technology, as appropriate, to reach all users;

(m) To strengthen the scientific base and knowledge-sharing as well as public-private and other relevant partnerships in order to prevent harmful effects of chemicals and waste, build sustainable transport systems, achieve sustainable lifestyles and encourage sustainable mining practices that will minimize and mitigate the negative impact on local communities and indigenous peoples;

(n) To encourage the international community to reinforce its collective commitment to raise awareness of the significance of education for sustainable development, within the context of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development and the Millennium Development Goal targets, supporting national efforts, and establishing processes that will continue beyond the end of the Decade.

91. It is necessary to support a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, recognizing the major role trade plays in achieving sustainable development.

92. Taking into consideration the unique and particular vulnerabilities of small island developing States, recognized in the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Commission reaffirms its support for the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy; supports actions articulated in the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy held in September 2010; and encourages enhanced international cooperation as well as holistic coordination of the United Nations system for delivering support to small island developing States.

Follow up

93. The implementation of decisions taken at the nineteenth session of the Commission must be reviewed, making use of existing mechanisms.

94. The outcomes of the nineteenth session of the Commission must be transmitted to other forums, in particular the third International Conference on Chemicals Management and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to be held in 2012.

Chapter II

Thematic cluster for the implementation cycle 2010-2011 — policy session: (a) transport; (b) chemicals; (c) waste management; (d) mining; (e) a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns

A. Proceedings

3. The Commission considered item 3 of its agenda at its 2nd to 10th meetings and in a number of parallel meetings of its Working Groups I and II, from 2 to 13 May 2011.

4. At its 2nd meeting, on 2 May, the Commission heard general statements by the representatives of Argentina (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Nigeria (on behalf of the Group of African States), the United States of America, Peru, Israel, Switzerland and the Russian Federation.

5. At the same meeting, the Commission also heard general statements by the observers for Hungary (on behalf of the European Union), Chile (on behalf of the Rio Group), Indonesia (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), the Sudan (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Grenada (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States), Fiji (on behalf of the Pacific small island developing States), Lebanon, Japan, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Cambodia.

6. Also at the 2nd meeting, statements were made by the representative of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) (also on behalf of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)).

7. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the following major groups: women; children and youth; indigenous peoples; non-governmental organizations; local authorities; workers and trade unions; business and industry; the scientific and technological community; and farmers.

8. Also on 2 May, Working Groups I and II of the Commission each held their 1st (parallel) meetings.

9. The Co-Chair of Working Group I, Eduardo Meñez (Philippines), opened the general discussion on the Chair's draft negotiating document on sub-item (a), Transport.

10. Statements were made by the representatives of Peru (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), the United States, Israel, Switzerland, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Saudi Arabia, Australia and Canada. Statements were also made by the observers for Hungary (on behalf of the European Union), India and Mexico.

11. The Co-Chair of Working Group II, Andrew Goledzinowski (Australia), opened the general discussion on the Chair's draft negotiating document on sub-item (e), A

10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns.

12. Statements were made by the representatives of Switzerland, Nigeria, the United States, Israel, Canada and Norway. Statements were also made by the observers for Singapore (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Cambodia, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, India, Japan and Grenada.

13. A statement was also made by the observer for the European Union.

14. At its 3rd meeting, on 6 May, the Commission heard the reports of the Co-Chairs of Working Group I, Mr. Meñez and Silvano Vergara Vásquez (Panama), and the Co-Chairs of Working Group II, Mr. Goledzinowski and Abdelghani Merabet (Algeria), on the progress in the negotiations in their respective groups.

15. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the following major groups: indigenous peoples; non-governmental organizations; and the scientific and technological community (also on behalf of the business and industry and the farmers groups).

16. At the 4th meeting, on 10 May, the Co-Chairs of Working Group I, Ivy Banzon-Abalos (Philippines) and Mr. Vásquez, and the Co-Chairs of Working Group II, Mr. Goledzinowski and Mr. Merabet, further reported on the progress in the negotiations in their respective groups.

High-level segment

17. The Commission held a high-level segment from 11 to 13 May 2011.

18. At the 5th meeting, on 11 May, the Chair, László Borbély, Minister of Environment and Forests of Romania, convened the high-level segment and made an opening statement.

19. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs addressed the Commission on behalf of the Secretary-General.

20. Also at the same meeting, the Commission heard statements by the following keynote speakers: Janez Potočnik, European Commissioner for Environment; Jeffrey Sachs, Director of the Earth Institute, Quetelet Professor of Sustainable Development, and Professor of Health Policy and Management, Columbia University; and Ashok Khosla, President, International Union for Conservation of Nature.

21. Also at the 5th meeting, statements were made by Sylvia Meregá, Ambassador and head of delegation, Argentina (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China); Sándor Fazekas, Minister of Rural Development, Hungary (on behalf of the European Union); Gusti Muhammad Hatta, Minister of Environment, Indonesia (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations); Arwa Anwar Mohamed Salih, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations (on behalf of the Group of Arab States); Denis Kellman, Minister of the Environment, Water Resources Management and Drainage, Barbados (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States); Zheng Wantong, Vice-Chairman, National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, China; Turki Bin Naser Bin Abdulaziz, Minister for Presidency on Meteorology and Environment, Saudi Arabia; Phil Hogan, Minister for the Environment, Community and Local Government, Ireland;

Predrag Sekulić, Minister of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro; Gheorghe Șalaru, Minister of Environment, Republic of Moldova; Gilad Erdan, Minister of Environmental Protection, Israel; Bono Edna Moelwa, Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, South Africa; Juan Rafael Elvira, Secretary of the Environment and Natural Resources, Mexico; Pablo Wagner, Vice-Minister of Mining, Chile; Blaise Louembe, Minister of Habitat, Urban Ecology and Sustainable Development, Gabon; Yerlan Nigmatulin, Chairman of the Environment Committee of the Parliament, Kazakhstan; Margarita Songco, Deputy Director-General and Coordinator, National Economic Development Authority, Philippines; Hideki Minamikawa, Vice-Minister of the Environment, Japan; Franz Perez, Ambassador for the Environment, Switzerland; and Tishyarakshit Chatterjee, Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, India.

Multi-stakeholder dialogue

22. At the 6th meeting, on 11 May, the Chair opened the multi-stakeholder dialogue on “Policy options, practical measures and the way forward” and made a statement.

23. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representative of the United States, as well as by the observers for Hungary (on behalf of the European Union) and South Africa.

24. Statements were also made by the representatives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

25. The following major groups also made statements: women; children and youth; indigenous peoples; non-governmental organizations; local authorities; workers and trade unions; business and industry; the scientific and technological community; and farmers.

Interactive ministerial round tables

26. At its 7th meeting, on 12 May, the Commission held two parallel interactive round tables.

27. Round table 1, on the topic “Developing programmes and a framework to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production”, was co-chaired by Paul Magnette, Minister for Climate and Energy, Belgium, and Margarita Songco, Deputy Director-General and Coordinator, National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines.

28. The Co-Chair (Philippines) opened the round table and made a statement.

29. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Mohan Munasinghe, Vice-Chair, United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Geneva, and Chair, Munasinghe Institute of Development, Colombo; Achim Steiner, Executive Director, UNEP; and Paul Anastas, Assistant Administrator for Research and Development, United States Environmental Protection Agency.

30. An interactive dialogue with the panellists ensued, during which interventions were made by the representatives of Peru, Algeria, Colombia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Switzerland, Canada, France and Germany.
31. Statements were also made by the observers for Indonesia, Ireland, Spain, Japan, Sweden, Portugal, South Africa, Finland, Guatemala, Barbados, Morocco and Turkey.
32. A statement was made by the observer for the European Union.
33. A statement was made by the representative of ESCAP.
34. A statement was made by the representative of the World Tourism Organization.
35. Statements were made by the representatives of the following major groups: children and youth; and non-governmental organizations.
36. The Co-Chair (Belgium) summarized the key conclusions and recommendations of the interactive dialogue.
37. Round table 2, on the topic “Enhancing access to sustainable urban and rural transport”, was co-chaired by Phil Hogan, Minister for Environment, Community and Local Government, Ireland, and Blaise Louembe, Minister for Habitat, Urban Ecology and Sustainable Development, Gabon.
38. The Co-Chair (Ireland) opened the round table and made a statement.
39. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Joan Clos, Executive Director, United Nations Human Settlements Programme; and Allison Davis, Senior Transport Planner, Arup Consultants, New York.
40. An interactive dialogue with the panellists ensued, during which the representatives of the Russian Federation, Germany, China and Gabon made statements.
41. The observers for Hungary (on behalf of the European Union), Afghanistan, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey, Serbia, Ghana and Senegal also made statements.
42. The representative of ECE also made a statement.
43. The representative of UNEP made a statement.
44. The representatives of the following major groups also made statements: workers and trade unions; farmers; children and youth; women; and non-governmental organizations.
45. The Co-Chair (Gabon) summarized the key conclusions and recommendations of the interactive dialogue.
46. At its 8th meeting, on 12 May, the Commission held another two parallel interactive round tables.
47. Round table 3, on the topic “Moving towards zero waste and sound management of chemicals”, was co-chaired by Chérif Rahmani, Minister of Urban Planning and the Environment, Algeria, and Nikola Ružinski, State Secretary for Environment, Croatia.

48. The Co-Chair (Algeria) opened the round table and made a statement.
49. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Jim Willis, Executive Secretary, Basel and Stockholm Convention secretariats, and Joint Executive Secretary of the Rotterdam Convention secretariat, UNEP; Craig Boljkovac, Manager of the Chemicals and Waste Management Programme and Associate Director of the Environment Unit, United Nations Institute for Training and Research; and Prasad Modak, Executive President, Environmental Management Center, Mumbai, India.
50. An interactive dialogue with the panellists ensued, during which the representatives of Estonia, Israel, the United States, Colombia, Nigeria, Thailand, Switzerland, China and Costa Rica made statements.
51. The observers for Indonesia, Barbados, Ireland, Slovenia, the Republic of Korea, South Africa, Sweden, India, Zimbabwe, Finland, Poland, Turkey, Senegal, Cameroon and the Islamic Republic of Iran also made statements.
52. A statement was also made by the observer for the European Union.
53. The representatives of the following major groups also made statements: the scientific and technological community and farmers.
54. The Co-Chair (Croatia) summarized the key conclusions and recommendations of the interactive dialogue.
55. Round table 4, on the topic “Creating an enabling environment for sustainable mining”, was co-chaired by Zoltán Illés, Minister of State for Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Rural Development, Hungary, and Luis Alberto Ferraté Felice, Minister of Environment and Natural Resources, Guatemala.
56. The Co-Chair (Hungary) opened the meeting and made a statement.
57. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Ann Maest, Managing Scientist, Stratus Consulting; and Ben Peachey, Communications Director, International Council of Mining and Metals.
58. An interactive dialogue with the panellists ensued, during which interventions were made by the representatives of Namibia, Canada, Australia, China, Estonia, Mongolia and Gabon.
59. Statements were also made by the observers for Hungary (on behalf of the European Union), Afghanistan, Senegal, Cambodia, Ghana and India.
60. A statement was also made by the representative of UNEP.
61. Statements were made by the representatives of the following major groups: indigenous peoples; women; workers and trade unions; children and youth; and the scientific and technological community.
62. The Co-Chair (Guatemala) summarized the key conclusions and recommendations of the interactive dialogue.

Ministerial dialogue

63. At its 9th meeting, on 13 May, the Commission held a closed ministerial dialogue on the topic, “Moving toward sustainable development: expectations from Rio+20”.

64. The Chair opened the meeting and made a statement.
65. The Commission heard a statement by the Secretary-General.
66. An interactive dialogue ensued, during which statements were made by the representatives of Argentina (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, the United States, Algeria, the Russian Federation, France, Switzerland, Pakistan, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Saudi Arabia and Ethiopia.
67. Statements were also made by the observers for Grenada (on behalf of the small island developing States), South Africa, Spain, Croatia, India, Finland, Senegal, Ghana, Tajikistan, Italy, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the Sudan and Uzbekistan.
68. A statement was also made by the observer for the European Union.
69. The representative of ESCAP made a statement.
70. The representatives of UNIDO and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations made statements.
71. The representatives of UNEP and UNDP also made statements.
72. Statements were also made by the representatives of the following major groups: farmers, non-governmental organizations; workers and trade unions; business and industry; and the scientific and technological community.
73. The Chair made concluding statements.

Action taken by the Commission

Policy options and practical measures to expedite implementation in transport, chemicals, waste management, mining, and a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns

74. At the 10th meeting, on 13 May 2011, the Chair introduced the revised compilation text of the draft outcome document, which was contained in an informal paper circulated in English only.
75. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), the United States, Pakistan, Nigeria, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Canada, Saudi Arabia and Algeria.
76. Also at the 10th meeting, statements were made by the observers for the Sudan (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Japan, Egypt, the Syrian Arab Republic and Nicaragua.
77. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the observers for the European Union and Palestine.
78. A statement was also made by the Director of the Division for Sustainable Development.
79. No action was taken by the Commission on the draft outcome document at the 10th meeting because of the lack of a quorum.

B. Summary of discussion

Opening statements

80. The nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development opened in New York on 2 May 2011.

81. The session was opened by the Chair of the nineteenth session of the Commission. In his opening remarks, he highlighted the multiple challenges facing the world and stated that the traditional path to growth was no longer viable. He indicated that concrete measures and policy decisions were necessary in promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns, as well as in other thematic areas in the current cycle of the Commission on Sustainable Development. He encouraged delegations to focus on deliverables to advance the global sustainability agenda and to reach consensus in the thematic topics.

82. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs also delivered his opening remarks. He pointed out that the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development had special significance for two reasons: key thematic areas would be discussed, in particular the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, and it would be the last session before the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to be held in June 2012, where decisions were expected on the institutional framework for sustainable development. He stated that unsustainable consumption and production threatened to exceed the carrying capacity of life support systems. He stressed the need for concrete actionable decisions on the five themes and the unique position of the nineteenth session of the Commission for contributing to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development both on the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and on the institutional framework for sustainable development.

Transport

83. Delegates agreed on the need for adequate, safe, affordable and sustainable transport options and infrastructure as a condition for accessibility and connectivity in developing countries. A group of countries indicated that policy recommendations should respect national ownership and priorities. Other important policy goals were increasing fuel and energy efficiency and reducing pollution, congestion and adverse health effects. Some delegates stressed the importance of integrated urban and rural transport planning, the development of new technologies and the availability of reliable transport databases.

Chemicals

84. Many delegates supported the continuing implementation of the 2020 goal of sound management of chemicals through the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management. The enhancement of technical, informational and institutional capacities was also considered important. Some countries stressed the need to develop local capacities to manage the efficient production and effective use of chemicals and to ensure protection by strengthening regulatory systems and monitoring programmes on chemical safety as well as preparedness for emergencies and accidents. A comprehensive global financing strategy for chemicals was proposed.

Waste management

85. Waste management and waste minimization, especially e-waste and hazardous waste, were considered major priorities. The goal of decoupling waste generation from economic growth was stressed by some countries, as well as the need for international organizations and developed countries to support capacity-building in developing countries for the implementation of related conventions. Other proposals included: strengthening regional centres; programmes to improve livelihoods of waste scavengers and rag-pickers and to avoid child labour; a switch from waste policies to material policies based on the full cycles of products; consideration of food waste as an important type of waste that needed management; and putting in place programmes on spent fuel and radioactive waste management according to the radioactive waste conventions under the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Mining

86. Delegates supported the goal of maximizing economic benefits while minimizing the social and environmental impact of mining activities. A holistic approach that would fully integrate mining into sustainable development programmes was proposed. A group of countries indicated that policy options for mining need to respect principle 2 (a State's sovereign right to exploit its own resources pursuant to its own environmental and development policies) of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. Some countries stressed the need for the eradication of all forms of child labour in mining. It was also noted that mining of radioactive material affected indigenous peoples.

10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns

87. Delegates supported the creation and development of an effective 10-year framework of programmes that would encourage sustainable production of goods and services to respond to basic needs, minimizing the use of toxic materials and ensuring the efficient use of natural resources. The principle of the 3Rs (reduce, reuse and recycle) was supported by many delegations. It was also stated that unsustainable production and consumption patterns, including through overfishing, and climate change were severely affecting small island developing States. Some countries stressed that the 10-year framework of programmes should not impose constraints or conditionalities on developing countries.

Small island developing States

88. Many delegates indicated that, according to the High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the progress of small island developing States towards sustainable development was inadequate and that there were shortcomings in the institutional support for those States. A group of countries stated that a more formal, holistic coordination mechanism was essential for delivering United Nations and non-United Nations support to small island developing States and that there was a need for more technical data and analysis to address the unique and particular vulnerabilities of those States. It was also proposed that regional mechanisms needed to be developed to protect the ocean and coastal zones of small island developing States from ship-

generated wastes and the challenges posed by transboundary movements of hazardous material.

High-level segment

Opening statements

89. The Chair opened the high-level segment of the nineteenth session of the Commission on 11 May in a plenary session. Ministers, heads of delegation and high-level representatives from the United Nations system, as well as the representatives of major groups heard introductory remarks by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, who delivered a message from the Secretary-General, as well as keynote statements by Janez Potočnik, European Commissioner for Environment; Jeffrey Sachs, Director of the Earth Institute at Columbia University; and Ashok Khosla, President of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Chair of Development Alternatives, one of the world's leading experts on environment and sustainable development.

90. A number of delegations indicated the need for the nineteenth session of the Commission to achieve concrete policy actions and measures that would expedite the implementation of the sustainable development agenda with clear means of implementation and political will. Building partnerships and strengthening cooperation, including South-South and South-North cooperation, were also suggested. Some delegations emphasized the need to adopt strategies and measures suited to and respectful of specific national conditions and levels of development of different countries.

91. Concerning transport, some delegations underscored the importance of sustainable mobility in promoting economic growth, connectivity and trade as well as increasing living standards. However, the environmental and health impact of rising pollution from the transport sector were also of concern. The need for adequate, affordable, safe and sustainable transport options as well as infrastructure development was emphasized. Some delegations indicated that the nineteenth session should offer the opportunity for changing mobility habits, advancing sustainable transport systems, improving transport energy efficiency and promoting clean and low-carbon transport. Partnerships, technology transfer, capacity-building and dissemination of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries in the field of transport were emphasized.

92. Many delegations referred to mining as an issue where the three pillars of sustainable development openly intersected. They indicated that while mining activities had the potential to transform lives and economies, they often had irreversible effects on the environment. The need to strike a balance between the economic, social and environmental effects associated with mining activities was underlined, in particular the inclusion of local communities in decision-making on mining activities and their costs and benefits. Several delegations emphasized the need to develop concrete mining-related policies which could find new solutions to "do more with less", increase the wealth and welfare of all stakeholders and lower pressure on ecosystems. Good governance of the mining sector at all levels, a fair sharing of benefits and the promotion of transparency were highlighted by some delegations as key elements for sustainable management in the sector. A number of delegations stressed that policies on mining should be guided by the Rio Principles. Other delegations underlined that sustainable practices in the mining sector should

be accompanied by strengthening of corporate social and environmental responsibilities, which could support community livelihoods and national development plans.

93. Several delegations highlighted the need to develop a global approach to chemicals, including their use and disposal in a way that would reduce risks to human health and the environment. Many delegations indicated the importance of strengthening chemicals information systems, increasing policy incentives and institutional capacity for monitoring, as well as strengthening coordination and cooperation to offer technical support and capacity-building. A number of delegations indicated support for the adoption and implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals to complement the objectives of the multilateral environmental agreements on chemicals. They emphasized greater coherence in international environmental governance, in particular the need to enhance further synergies among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions. Delegations stressed the need for financial and technical assistance at the national level to promote education and training of all stakeholders on the safe, responsible use and handling of chemicals. A number of delegations underlined that the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management constituted an important global framework for strengthening capacities for sound chemicals management and narrowing the capacity gap between developing and developed countries. Promoting technological cooperation regarding the management of chemicals and disposal of waste was stressed.

94. Concerning waste management, a number of delegations indicated the need to shift towards policies that promoted waste as a resource with economic value to create jobs, drive innovation and reduce pollution. Several delegations emphasized that the steady increase in waste generation called for enhanced technological, technical and financial support, in particular in developing countries. It was stressed that integrated waste management policies should promote the 3R approach more effectively and support capacity-building to implement such policies. Some delegations underlined the need to delink, domestically and internationally, waste generation and environmental degradation from economic growth by favouring waste prevention, then reuse, followed by recycling and recovery of energy embedded in waste, with safe and environmentally sound disposal as the last resort. Several delegations expressed the need for international organizations and developed countries to provide assistance to developing countries to strengthen their national, human and institutional capacities in dealing with waste management. E-waste management was also mentioned by several delegations, in particular the need to build capacity to better manage that kind of waste.

95. In relation to the 10-year framework of programmes on consumption and production patterns, a number of delegations stressed the importance for the Commission to adopt an ambitious framework of programmes that could pave the way for a paradigm shift, a common vision and an action-oriented approach to a more sustainable use of natural resources. They emphasized that sustainable consumption and production was a key issue of the current session which should be geared towards improving efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources while delivering important social benefits. Several delegations stressed that the 10-year framework of programmes could also be a major enabler of transition to a green economy. Other delegations underlined that the 10-year framework of programmes should be supported by an efficient institutional structure deriving from existing

United Nations structures, promoting inter-agency coordination and encouraging more collaboration among major stakeholders, in particular the private sector through corporate social and environmental responsibility activities. Awareness was mentioned as key to promoting a virtuous cycle of responsible choices which would promote good practices, stimulate corporate responsibility and inspire innovations in the use of fewer resources, creation of less waste and advancement of people's social well-being. Mechanisms to facilitate environmentally sound technologies, strengthen capacity-building and provide financial assistance were highlighted.

Multi-stakeholder dialogue on policy options, practical measures and the way forward

96. A multi-stakeholder dialogue on policy options, practical measures and the way forward was held during the high-level segment. The meeting provided an opportunity for a broad exchange among a wide range of participants including representatives of Governments, the major groups and organizations of the United Nations system.

97. Participants reaffirmed the importance of a people-centred approach to sustainable development, placing emphasis on the need to enhance quality of life and respond to the needs of the poor. Delegations advocated pursuit of a balanced, integrative approach to sustainable development in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and address poverty reduction. In this regard, a number of delegations identified the 10-year framework of programmes for sustainable consumption and production patterns as essential for the promotion of more effective implementation of sustainable development.

98. At the same time, concern was expressed that implementation of the sustainable development agenda had been weak, particularly among special needs groups. In this regard, the vulnerability of women and youth was highlighted.

99. Participants affirmed the vital role to be played by all stakeholders in ensuring sustainable development. There were therefore numerous calls for greater facilitation of the participation of civil society in dialogue, decision-making and active implementation, particularly at the national and local levels. Interest was expressed in the establishment of credible multi-stakeholder and knowledge networks to support more coordinated and effective community action.

100. Much attention was given to policy options and practical measures to advance the implementation of sound initiatives within the current thematic cluster. The importance of access to safe, affordable transportation was highlighted for its role in improving quality of life by promoting economic opportunity and enhancing access to social services, notably in health and education. There was also a call to address transport challenges from a gender perspective. Emphasis was also placed on the need for greater use of lower emission technologies, and on the development of intermodal mass transport systems.

101. Participants called for greater attention to be given to the social impact of mining on local communities. Concern was expressed at the destruction of traditional lands and heritage sites; increasing waste deposits; dangers posed by abandoned mines; and the contribution to greenhouse gas emissions from mining activities. There was a call for child labour in mines to be banned, and for an enhanced response to the needs of mine workers and their families.

102. There was recognition of the central role of city and local authorities in the management and control of both informal and formal aspects of the waste industry. Attention was given to the need to strengthen regimes for the more effective management of chemical waste, to ensure that business and industry were made more accountable for their products. It was also important that consumers be given complete information regarding the risks posed by chemicals. The valuable role being played by the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management in respect of chemicals management was noted.

103. The importance of the life-cycle approach in maximizing resource and energy efficiency was underscored. In that regard, it was suggested that much could be achieved through partnership. The vital role to be played by sustainable consumption and production in advancing sustainable development, and in addressing climate change in particular, was emphasized. Strong support was expressed for the 10-year framework of programmes and a call made for commitment at the highest political levels to ensure its implementation. There was also a call for the full implementation of the Cancun agreements in respect of the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

104. Support for developing country implementation through finance mechanisms and capacity-building, programmes for research and analysis and mechanisms for technology transfer was affirmed as essential for achieving sustainable development.

Interactive ministerial round tables

Round table 1: developing programmes and a framework to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production

105. The round table discussion was co-chaired by Paul Maignette, Minister for Climate and Energy of Belgium, and Margarita Songco, Deputy Director-General and Coordinator of the National Economic and Development Authority of the Philippines.

106. The first panellist, Mohan Munasinghe, Chair of Munasinghe Institute for Development in Sri Lanka, stated that climate change could be a metaphor for sustainable consumption and production. High-income countries must bring down resource consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, while poorer countries must grow along a green technology path that was less resource intensive. He called for developing millennium consumption goals that would focus on increasing the consumption of the poorest 20 per cent and decreasing the consumption of the richest 20 per cent of the population across the globe.

107. The Executive Director of UNEP stated that sustainable consumption and production was becoming a fundamental issue for the future of the planet. He pointed out that a recent UNEP report on decoupling by the International Resource Panel had found that business as usual practices would require the resources of the equivalent of three earths by 2050. The 10-year framework of programmes was thus a critical building block for sustainable development; it would allow the scaling up of policies and practices and the mainstreaming of sustainable consumption and production.

108. The Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency of the United States, Paul Anastas, stated that the use of energy and materials at the current

level was on an unsustainable trajectory. Correcting this trend through efficiency measures would be a huge challenge. Sustainable design principles could be an important tool to improve the human environment and reduce environmental degradation. He noted the contributions that green chemistry and biomimicry were making to sustainable design.

109. Combined with high levels and often wasteful patterns of consumption in developed countries, rapid growth of consumption in emerging economies and continued global population growth were giving added impetus to efforts to launch the 10-year framework of programmes. Many delegations affirmed the significant progress achieved by the Marrakech Process in helping define the framework. Experiences under the Marrakech Process had confirmed that sustainable consumption and production was now a proven concept that needed to be mainstreamed. Many case studies around the world had demonstrated how to achieve resource efficiency, enhanced sustainability along supply chains and decoupling of economic growth from environmental degradation, but those activities were still on a small scale.

110. A range of technology and policy options were discussed, including adoption of low-carbon and renewable energy technologies, resource efficiency directives, sustainable agrifood policies, sustainable procurement and measures to foster changes in consumer behaviour. Using a life-cycle approach should be a key principle of the 10-year framework of programmes.

111. There was general consensus on the need to launch a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns to support activities at the national and regional levels. The framework should contain a strong political commitment and have a clear structure. Delegations mentioned that programmes in the framework should be concrete, voluntary in nature, should be scaled up rapidly and should be evaluated on a periodic basis. Programmes should be flexible to allow for adaptation to development conditions in all countries. Some urged that the 10-year framework of programmes should have a strong capacity-building element. Adoption of a 10-year framework of programmes would positively impact sustainable development and climate change and be a building block for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. Others expressed the wish for the 10-year framework of programmes to be used as a platform for exchange of best practices on sustainable consumption and production.

112. A number of regional initiatives on sustainable consumption and production were described, including the African regional 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, the Green Bridge initiative in Central Asia, the Green Growth initiative in Asia, and a commitment to sustainable consumption and production made by Ministers of Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean.

113. A number of delegations emphasized that the successful implementation of the 10-year framework of programmes required the strong participation of all stakeholders, not just national Governments but also business, non-governmental organizations, trade unions, local authorities and consumers. Broad stakeholder engagement was needed in order to transform markets.

114. Several delegations noted that financing would be key to the successful implementation of the 10-year framework of programmes. It was suggested that

financial resources for the 10-year framework of programmes should come from many sources, including from mainstreaming sustainable consumption and production into existing programmes at the national level, from multilateral and bilateral funding projects, and also from investments made by regional and international banks and the private sector. Investments also needed to be reoriented towards cleaner technologies and industries.

115. Major groups reiterated the need for programmes that addressed sustainable lifestyles and education. They also wished to see clear indicators and targets related to sustainable consumption and production, with sustainable consumption goals oriented towards human well-being.

116. Finally, in terms of institutional support, there was general agreement that UNEP should take the lead in coordinating the 10-year framework of programmes with the active engagement of other relevant United Nations bodies, including the regional commissions, that were implementing sustainable consumption and production programmes. Building on the experience of the Marrakech Process, it was suggested that the 10-year framework of programmes should have a steering committee which would engage all stakeholders. It was suggested that the International Resource Panel convened by UNEP could provide scientific guidance to the 10-year framework of programmes.

Round table 2: enhancing access to sustainable urban and rural transport

117. The round table was co-chaired by Phil Hogan, Minister for the Environment, Community and Local Government of Ireland, and Blaise Louembert, Minister of Habitat, Planning, Ecology and Sustainable Development of Gabon.

118. Mobility and access to services and goods were essential preconditions for sustainable development. Transport relied to a very high degree on fossil fuels. In many cities around the world, transport contributed significantly to local air pollution. The transport sector also accounted for a rapidly growing share in global greenhouse gas emissions. Providing greater mobility in a more equitable and a more environmentally sustainable manner for a growing world population posed growing and increasingly urgent challenges to local and national policymakers.

119. It was crucial to ensure basic and adequate transport infrastructure and services in rural areas. Integrated rural development and all-weather rural roads could enhance poverty eradication by facilitating access to education, jobs, markets and health and other services. At the round table, States reported on progress achieved in the expansion and improvement of rural transport infrastructure and services, but also highlighted the continuing need for greater international support. Countries emerging from conflict and countries affected by natural disasters faced challenges in reconstructing transport infrastructure systems and required particular support in that regard.

120. Establishing good quality transport systems should be a priority at the heart of sustainable development. Most people around the world lived in cities. By 2030, most of the growing population in the developing countries would also live in cities (or mega-cities) and other urban areas. The debates had shown that there was no blueprint for all countries. However, improved integration of transport considerations in urban planning and better transport system management were

important elements. Transport needed to be better understood not only as a technology issue, but also as a policy issue.

121. Measures should be undertaken that would enable people to meet their needs for access to goods and services without travelling long distances that required the use of motor vehicles. Urban planning for higher density and mixed land use could have a dramatic effect on reducing the costs of transport. Establishing integrated transport systems, including the informal transport sector, was a challenge. Increased data collection and analysis were useful and necessary for effective transport planning and management to meet the needs of transport users.

122. Local access, especially for the poor, the aged, the young and persons with disabilities, was needed. Walkways and bicycle paths also needed to be integrated into the transport network, connecting people to their needs and to public transit. If necessary, reallocation of street space could be considered. The importance of improving road safety was widely recognized.

123. Multimodal transport systems with advanced logistics could facilitate use of the most transport-efficient modes for specific purposes, including rail and waterways, and reduce empty return trips. Public transport of passengers could benefit from dedicated lanes or separate tracks to allow higher speeds as well as fewer stops. Interconnection and unified fare systems for local buses, bus rapid transit, passenger rail and airport connections would facilitate utilization of the most efficient modes, thus reducing travel time, pollution and road accidents.

124. An enabling environment was important to the more sustainable development of transport. Many developing country transport policymakers could benefit from training under national or international capacity-building programmes. Broad-based public participation in transport policy and decision-making was essential.

125. Finally, transport technologies played a key role in enhancing sustainable development. Energy efficiency in transport needed to be improved significantly if greater mobility was to be attained for more people, at lower levels of energy consumption. Transport technology innovations could and needed to be given incentives. Enhancing sustainable development required greater efforts to advance transport technology research and development, capacity-building and technology transfer. With greater and more effective international cooperation, a more sustainable transport future for all was achievable.

Round table 3: moving towards zero waste and sound management of chemicals

126. This round table was co-chaired by Chérif Rahmani, Minister of Urban Planning and the Environment of Algeria, and Nikola Ružinski, State Secretary for Environment of Croatia. The round table considered efforts to move towards zero waste and more effective management of chemicals. The high-level dialogue, which was framed by three panel presentations, focused on the following key questions: the policy measures required to manage better waste streams and to streamline sound waste management into development policies at all levels; the enabling environment needed to implement policies leading to the production of zero waste; and actions required to improve assessment and management over the life cycle of chemical substances.

127. Delegations expressed support for implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and underscored the need to further enhance synergies

among the three in order to ensure more effective waste and chemicals management. Coherence and reduction of fragmentation were identified as major goals. Emphasis was given to the need to promote a strategic vision of how to address waste and toxic chemicals through more coordinated implementation of the conventions at the national level, ensuring a more integrated approach to waste management, waste prevention, recycling and recovery strategies.

128. It was noted, however, that the fulfilment of the obligations of these treaties remained a major challenge for developing countries. Delegations therefore called for more effective finance mechanisms, technology transfer and capacity-building to support the implementation of the conventions. In this regard, there was also a call for the strengthening of the regional technical centres designated under the conventions.

129. The importance of a comprehensive global financial strategy in support of waste and chemicals management was highlighted. Support was given for the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

130. Delegations expressed strong support for the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, especially its Quick Start Programme. They called for the further strengthening of the implementation of the Strategic Approach, particularly in the area of emerging chemicals such as electric and electronic products. Work towards the definition of a global legally binding instrument on mercury was also strongly supported.

131. It was underscored that international efforts should be complemented by action at the regional and national levels. In that regard, it was suggested that not all measures needed to be legislative; there should be greater focus given to eco-design and innovation. Improvements in efficiency and reduction in the consumption of non-renewable resources were identified as areas in which industry should be more involved. It was suggested that materials efficiency might be considered a criterion in the granting of permits to industrial plants. There was a call for the use of various incentives and disincentives to encourage proper management of hazardous chemicals. Emphasis was also placed on the need for better consumer protection, by ensuring that adequate information was available on products and their chemical content. The need for the promotion of greater transparency and understanding of chemical risk was underscored.

132. Exposure to chemical waste was identified as being of particular concern to developing countries. Strategies incorporating elimination, reduction, substitution and recycling were deemed to be essential for the management of chemicals and harmful substances. It was suggested that such strategies also offered income-generating opportunities for small and medium enterprises. There was also a call for the actors in the informal sector to be mainstreamed into the formal economy.

133. Strong support was given to efforts to move towards zero waste. Delegations noted that zero waste could be achieved following the strategy of reduce, reuse, recycle and through implementation of sustainable consumption and production practices along products' life cycles. The need to move from waste management to materials management as a more comprehensive approach towards managing waste streams was underscored. In the context of green growth and the development of

renewable energy sources, delegations underscored the need to promote strategies for converting waste to energy.

134. Delegations called for continued efforts to regulate the transboundary shipment of hazardous wastes. The need for coordinated action on illegal shipments was underscored.

135. It was emphasized that more attention should be given to education and the promotion of awareness of the importance of effective waste and chemicals management. In that regard, greater engagement with civil society was encouraged. The need to build an international partnership on waste management, to support capacity-building, to disseminate good practices and to share information on effective waste management was also underscored.

Round table 4: creating an enabling environment for sustainable mining

136. The round table was co-chaired by Zoltan Illés, Minister of State for Environmental Affairs of Hungary, and Luis Alberto Ferraté Felice, Minister of Environment and Natural Resources of Guatemala.

137. Keynote presentations were delivered by two panellists, Ann Maest of Stratus Consulting, who outlined critical issues and technology options for sustainable mining, and Ben Peachey of the International Council on Mining and Metals, who discussed performance standards and accountability issues of mining companies.

138. The round table discussed a broad range of issues. Delegations shared information on good practices and lessons learned in advancing the implementation of the agenda on mining. The round table highlighted in particular the following issues for sustainable mining.

139. Mining was an important factor for economic growth and national development. When properly managed, mining could contribute to sustainable development from which future generations would also benefit. But current mining practices often caused long-term adverse effects on the environment and human cultural resources.

140. Decreasing ore grades had resulted in increasing waste generation and energy and water use, making mining operations less sustainable over time. In that context, a number of “critical minerals” were mentioned, including indium, manganese, niobium, the platinum-group metals and rare-earth elements, as well as issues related to mining of shale gas and oil, uranium and gold. There was a need to increase resource efficiency, protect freshwater and increase recycling. Indeed, the finiteness of resources meant that mining was fundamentally unsustainable in the strict sense of the word.

141. Many observed that mining needed to be fair, safe and sound. Its benefits needed to accrue to the people and communities where the minerals were extracted. Within countries, there was a need for equitable and effective sharing of the benefits of mining with local communities, indigenous people and the miners themselves. A narrow interpretation of the polluter-pays principle was insufficient; it was important to take into account the wider costs of environmental destruction and the health impact associated with certain mining practices, assessed on a full life-cycle basis.

142. It was noted that countries with a focus on poverty reduction, creation of decent jobs, the rights of indigenous people and social programmes for miners had had positive experiences. An objective of mining must be its contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and associated national goals.

143. It was of paramount importance to improve the living conditions of miners, eliminate child labour and promote the participation of all stakeholders, including indigenous people and women. In that context, the need to mitigate the hazards to which miners were exposed was emphasized, as was the potential role of multi-stakeholder arrangements.

144. Many Governments had demonstrated their commitment to sustainable mining and good governance, with progress evidenced in effective legislation and regulatory mechanisms. In particular, there was a need to promote transparency in the extractive industries and to develop adequate legislation to deal with mine closures, rehabilitation, management of mining wastes and related environmental issues. Good practices for engaging local communities existed, including United Nations guidance material on sustainable mining, international transparency initiatives, good neighbour agreements, the Convention concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (Convention No. 169) of the International Labour Organization and the principle of free, prior and informed consent. It was very important for companies to talk plainly with local communities about the social and environmental risks involved in mining operations, as well as incidents occurring during a project's life, and how the company planned to address them.

145. It was important to promote further corporate social responsibility in the mining sector, taking into account the needs of local communities and miners. There was significant potential for collaborative efforts between the public and private sectors for the development of social and environmental standards in mining. In that context, recent efforts by the industry in terms of improved transparency and accountability and performance expectations were discussed.

146. There was a need for scientific research and the transfer of knowledge, skills and technology for sustainable mining in developing countries. The absence of one-size-fits-most technical solutions called for independent science-based assessments.

Ministerial dialogue: moving towards sustainable development: expectations from Rio+20

147. The interactive ministerial dialogue was opened by the Secretary-General, who stressed that the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) should provide the opportunity to make a fundamental transformation in consumption patterns, lifestyles and values, while addressing the need for equity in institutions and policies. He emphasized that the Conference should advance a clear vision of a sustainable green economy that would protect the health of the environment while supporting the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals through growth in income, decent work and poverty eradication. That must be accompanied by an enhanced architecture for sustainable development governance at the national, regional and international levels. Implementation and action should be the goals of the Conference, to which he offered the full support of the United Nations.

148. The candid, dynamic and interactive exchange of views among ministers and high-level representatives during the dialogue generated the following key points:

(a) Although some progress had been achieved since the first United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in 1992, critical and pressing global challenges still remained. The 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development should not be just an event, but a unique opportunity to start a profound transition to a greener economy that would bring tangible benefits to the environment, society and the economy. Some delegations expressed deep concern that the preparatory process so far had been characterized by a lack of ambition, commitment, leadership, and clear strategic goals, objectives and outcomes. It was emphasized that the Conference should re-energize sustainable development by agreeing on concrete, effective, practical, implementable and achievable actions and results. A number of delegations emphasized the need for discussions to be guided by the Rio Principles;

(b) In relation to the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, several delegations emphasized that one of the outcomes of the Conference should be a road map for how to transition to a green economy, addressing steps to be taken at the national, regional and international levels, building on national strategies and experiences as well as including a timeline, targets, indicators and responsibilities for different stakeholders for better implementation. Capacity-building and technology transfer for developing countries was crucial to the transition. References by some delegations to the green economy revealed significant areas of scepticism, including challenges regarding its definition, its principles and its intent. Several delegations cautioned against the introduction of new forms of protectionism and conditionalities. A number of delegations emphasized the need for strong engagement by the private sector when discussing the green economy;

(c) Regarding the institutional framework for sustainable development, a number of delegations noted that a better governance structure that was more participatory, inclusive and transparent was urgently needed. Enhanced coordination and coherence was important to advance the implementation of sustainable development more effectively. Streamlining and better coordination of multilateral environmental agreements and strengthening of the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Sustainable Development were recommended. Several proposals were suggested, including upgrading UNEP to a specialized agency, reforming the Economic and Social Council to offer a forum for a new vision on economic, environmental and social coordination and coherence, institutional arrangements more supportive of the needs of small island developing States, as well as the establishment of a peer-review mechanism for sustainable development commitments and better cooperation within the United Nations system. Some countries stressed the need to avoid new institutions and emphasized instead the need to work for better coherence, effectiveness and cooperation among existing entities;

(d) Several delegations underlined that a reinvigoration of the preparatory process for the Conference was urgently needed. Preparations for the Conference should include adequate funding for countries to participate more effectively and an organization of work that avoided simultaneous meetings, out of consideration for small delegations. Adequate support for national preparations was strongly

recommended. Increased participation and active involvement by major groups in the discussions should be facilitated. The use of new means of information dissemination and communication should be considered;

(e) Some delegations advanced issues to be addressed at the Conference, including, among others, land, water, forests, energy, oceans (the “blue economy”), payment for ecosystem services, the impact of subsidies, environmental externalities and mechanisms for regional cooperation. Exploring the development of sustainable development goals, building on the experience of the Millennium Development Goals, was suggested. The establishment of a sustainable development fund supported by an international transaction tax was also proposed;

(f) The Chair of the nineteenth session of the Commission closed the dialogue, emphasizing that the Conference and its preparatory process would provide a historic opportunity to reinvigorate the global commitment to sustainable development. Embracing sustainable development more forcefully could no longer be delayed; it was the only path to achieving prosperity for present and future generations consistent with preserving the living environment, and the only option for continuing to coexist as one world, one planet and one humanity.

Partnerships fair

149. The partnerships fair was held from 2 to 6 May 2011. Registered partnerships for sustainable development reported on progress achieved, lessons learned and opportunities explored to network with existing and potential partners and to create synergies among partnerships. The partnerships fair was inaugurated with an open forum to review the contribution of partnerships to sustainable development as part of the ongoing comprehensive review of the partnerships programme, in preparation for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to be held in 2012. Discussion during the open forum was led by a panel of experts, each representing a very successful partnership, who stimulated an exchange on a wide range of views from stakeholders on their experiences regarding the Commission’s partnerships programme.

150. Attention was given to the extent to which the framework and principles established for the fostering of partnerships contributed to the overall success of the partnerships themselves. In that regard, the impact of public-private partnerships and the contribution of partnerships for sustainable development in important areas such as advocacy and fund-raising; the promotion of knowledge networks; operational service delivery; support for capacity-building and the promotion of voluntary standards were discussed. The forum also took a closer look at how the partnership mechanism could be used more strategically and systematically to advance programme delivery for sustainable development. The major groups participated actively in the forum.

151. New and existing partnerships presented their programmes and activities, based on the current thematic cluster of transport, chemicals, waste management, mining, and a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns. In addition to the open forum, the fair featured nine interactive discussion sessions on partnerships in practice, including presentations on one new partnership, a stimulating account of the success of a partnership which had met its ambitious targets within its designated 10-year time frame, and a dynamic, interactive training session on mainstreaming sustainability within the context of the

10-year framework of programmers for sustainable consumption and production patterns. The sessions were very well received, with strong interest demonstrated in the range of issues addressed. Participants were exposed to very valuable tools, resources, examples and practical experiences used in establishing, developing and maintaining effective partnerships. The sessions also highlighted the challenges, benefits and incentives of using partnerships as a collaborative mechanism for more effective delivery of sustainable development goals and objectives, involving a diverse group of stakeholders.

152. Further details of the partnerships fair programme of activities, including copies of presentations, are available on the website of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

Learning Centre

153. Over seven consecutive days, the Learning Centre offered 14 courses related to the Commission's five themes and cross-cutting issues. Participants had the opportunity to gain knowledge, acquire practical know-how, share national experiences and discuss best practices in areas related to chemicals, mining, sustainable consumption and production, sustainable transport and waste management as well as cross-cutting issues such as monitoring, education and partnerships.

154. The courses employed a variety of tools, including videos, case studies as well as interactive discussions. The instructors represented various universities, research institutions, non-governmental organizations and international institutions. Courses offered by researchers from developing countries were encouraged by the Secretariat and particularly welcomed by participants as they shed light on issues faced by other developing countries.

155. More than 300 participants from national delegations, non-governmental organizations, international organizations and other institutions attended the courses. The class size averaged 23 participants and there were more than 40 participants in some sessions. The feedback was very positive.

156. It may be advisable, however, to review the format and schedule of the Learning Centre to allow national delegations to profit fully from this training opportunity. The Learning Centre is held in parallel to negotiations and therefore has limited attendance by representatives of national delegations, particularly small delegations. Avoiding this overlap would facilitate participation in the Learning Centre.

157. In addition, one of the aims of the Learning Centre is to provide relevant knowledge and training to help national delegations in preparing for negotiations. Delegations would be able to gain more from the Learning Centre if the training were to take place well in advance of negotiations. Information and communications technologies could be explored to provide training to delegates worldwide in advance of policy sessions of the Commission.

158. Course materials, including copies of the instructors' PowerPoint presentations, are available from the website of the nineteenth session of the Commission (www.un.org/esa/dsd/csd/csd_csd19_learcent.shtml). This will ensure that these courses continue to be disseminated and remain available to the public.

Side events

159. A total of 48 side events and 12 related activities were held on the margins of the official meetings of the nineteenth session of the Commission. The side events and related activities were sponsored by a diverse range of stakeholders, including Governments, major groups, United Nations agencies and international organizations.

160. The side events featured interactive discussions related to the main themes of the current thematic cycle of the Commission: transport, chemicals, waste management, mining, and a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns.

161. Highlights of side events prepared by the Secretariat are posted on the official website of the Division for Sustainable Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (www.un.org/esa/dsd/csd/csd_pdfs/csd-19/CSD19%20side%20events%20HIGHLIGHTS.pdf).

Chapter III

Other matters

Draft programme of work for the biennium 2012-2013 for the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs

162. The Commission considered item 4 of its agenda at its 10th meeting, on 13 May 2011.

163. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it a note by the Secretariat entitled “Draft programme of work for the biennium 2012-2013 for the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs” (E/CN.17/2011/11).

Action taken by the Commission

Draft programme of work for the biennium 2012-2013 for the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs

164. At its 10th meeting, on 13 May 2011, the Director of the Division for Sustainable Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, introduced the note by the Secretariat.

165. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the Chair, the Commission decided to take note of the draft programme of work for the biennium 2012-2013 for the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (E/CN.17/2011/11) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 19/1).

Chapter IV

Provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Commission

166. The Commission considered item 5 of its agenda at its 10th meeting, on 13 May 2011. It had before it the draft provisional agenda for its twentieth session (E/CN.17/2011/L.1).

167. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the provisional agenda and recommended it to the Economic and Social Council for adoption (see chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I).

Chapter V

Adoption of the report of the Commission on its nineteenth session

168. At its 10th meeting, on 13 May 2011, the Commission had before it the draft report on organizational and other matters of its nineteenth session (E/CN.17/2011/L.2).

169. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft report and entrusted the Rapporteur with its completion, with a view to its submission to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2011 (see chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II).

Chapter VI

Organizational and other matters

A. Opening and duration of the session

170. The Commission on Sustainable Development held its nineteenth session from 2 to 13 May 2011. The Commission held 10 plenary meetings. Working Groups I and II also held a number of parallel meetings. The Commission also held a number of associated activities and side events.

171. At the 2nd meeting, on 2 May, the Chair, László Borbély (Romania), opened the session and made a statement.

172. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs addressed the Commission.

B. Election of officers

173. At its 1st meeting, on 14 May 2010, the Commission elected the following members of the Bureau by acclamation:

Chair:

László **Borbély** (Romania)

Vice-Chairs:

Javier Arias **Iriarte** (Panama)

Andrew **Goledzinowski** (Australia)

174. At its 2nd meeting, on 2 May 2011, the Commission elected the following members of the Bureau by acclamation:

Vice-Chairs:

Abdelghani **Merabet** (Algeria)

Eduardo **Meñez** (Philippines)

175. At the same meeting, the Commission also elected Silvano Vergara Vásquez (Panama) to continue with the unexpired term of Mr. Arias Iriarte as Vice-Chair of the Commission for its nineteenth session.

176. Also at the same meeting, the Commission was informed that Mr. Vergara Vásquez would also assume the responsibilities of Rapporteur.

177. At its 3rd meeting, on 6 May 2011, the Commission elected Ivy Banzon-Abalos (Philippines) as Vice-Chair of the Commission for its nineteenth session, to continue with the unexpired term of Mr. Meñez.

C. Agenda and organization of work

178. At its 2nd meeting, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda for its nineteenth session, as contained in document E/CN.17/2011/1, and approved its organization of work, as outlined in annex I thereto. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Thematic cluster for the implementation cycle 2010-2011 — policy session:
 - (a) Transport;
 - (b) Chemicals;
 - (c) Waste management;
 - (d) Mining;
 - (e) A 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns.
4. Other matters.
5. Provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Commission.
6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its nineteenth session.

179. At the same meeting, the Chair announced that Working Group I would be responsible for the sections of the draft negotiating document dealing with transport, chemicals and mining, as well as interlinkages and cross-cutting issues including means of implementation; and Working Group II would be responsible for the sections of the draft negotiating document dealing with waste management and sustainable consumption and production patterns, as well as the preamble to the outcome document.

D. Attendance

180. The session was attended by representatives of the 53 States members of the Commission on Sustainable Development. Observers for other States Members of the United Nations and for the European Community, representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and observers for intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations also attended. A list of participants will be issued in document E/CN.17/2011/INF/1.

E. Documentation

181. The documents before the Commission at its nineteenth session are posted on the website of the Division for Sustainable Development (www.un.org/esa/dsd/resources/res_docucsd_19.shtml).

