

Summary of Contentious Text
In the Draft Plan of Implementation for the WSSD
 (Compiled by: *Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi*)

Para no./Text	Proposed/ Supported by	Opposed by	Reasons/Comments
<u>I. Introduction</u>			
2. We commit ourselves to undertake concrete actions and measures at all levels and to enhance international cooperation, [taking into account the Rio Principles, in particular [the principle of] common but differentiated responsibilities [as set out in principle 7]] .		EU, US, Japan & Australia	<i>The opponents argue that the phrase “common but differentiated responsibilities” is only part of the Rio principle 7, and was therefore subject to negotiation as part of the final package alongside trade, finance and globalisation issues.</i> Note: <i>The principle is at the heart of the following disputed issues – management of natural resources, consumption & production patterns, means of implementation and climate change.</i>
5. [and respect for human rights and cultural diversity] are essential for achieving sustainable development	EU		
<u>II. Poverty eradication</u>			
6 (b) [Establish a world solidarity fund to eradicate poverty and to promote social and human development in the developing countries...	G-77 / China	EU, Norway	<i>The EU argued that the stated objective of the world solidarity fund – poverty eradication – was too vague</i>

6 (e) [Recognize that traditional and direct dependence on renewable resources and ecosystems, including sustainable harvesting, continues to be essential to the cultural, economic and physical well-being of indigenous people and their communities];		Norway	<i>Opposition was due a reference to “sustainable harvesting” which opponents’ claim would encourage whaling.</i>
7. [Halve by 2015] the proportion of people lacking access to improved sanitation	G-77 / China	US & Australia	<i>The opponents noted that the target on access to sanitation was a cross-cutting issue and needed to be examined in conjunction with similar targets in the entire text.</i>
8. [Launch an action programme]/[Take actions] to improve access to reliable and affordable energy services for sustainable development.			
9 (b) [Provide assistance to increase income generating employment opportunities respecting ILO core labour standards;]	Switzerland	G-77/China	<i>There was concern in the G-77/China regarding the possibility of eliminating child labour and guaranteeing workers’ rights.</i>
<u>III. Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production</u>			
13. ... [bearing in mind principles, including, <i>inter alia</i>, the principle that, in view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities,]	G-77 / China	US & Japan	<i>The US and JAPAN wanted to look at all formulations of the principle, while the G-77/CHINA called attention to relevant wording in GA Resolution 55/199.</i>
14 (c) Develop production and consumption policies [using a life-cycle approach] ...	EU, Japan, Norway & Switzerland	G-77/China	<i>Delegates also disagreed to an alt. para that was proposed by the US.</i>
14 (e) Develop and adopt... consumer			

information tools... [In addition, ecolabelling should be developed and implemented...] [Action should be taken to assess and improve such tools...]			
15 (b) Provide incentives for investment in cleaner production and eco-efficiency in all countries... [while avoiding trade-distorting measures inconsistent with World Trade Organization (WTO) rules];			
18 (c) [[Reduce and eliminate]/[phase out] environmentally harmful and trade-distorting subsidies...]			
<u>Energy</u>			
19 (e) [[Diversify energy supply by developing cleaner, more efficient and innovative fossil fuel technologies, and promote the] increase [of] the share of [non-hydro]/[new] renewable energy sources [by at least 2%]/[with the objective of increasing the global share to at least 15% of total primary energy supply by 2010...]			<i>Delegations raised the issue of the difference between the terms “cleaner” or “advanced,” instead of “more efficient,” fossil fuel technologies. Besides, specific targets for increasing the share of renewable energy resources was left unresolved.</i>
19 (p.bis) [Adopt at the national level, policies leading to timetables for progressively phasing out energy subsidies...]			<i>The contact group on energy disagreed over the use of targets.</i>
19 (s) [Develop action oriented recommendations on energy for sustainable development containing proposals for implementation]			<i>Delegations raised the issue of the difference between the terms “sustainable energy sources” and “energy for sustainable development.”</i>
19 (w) [Promote partnership cooperation			<i>The delegates agreed to hold informal</i>

at all levels, including public private partnerships...]			<i>consultations on the alternative paras.</i>
<u>Chemicals</u>			
22. Renew the commitment [as stated in Chapter 19 of Agenda 21] to sound management of chemicals... <i>inter alia</i> , aiming to achieve [by 2020] that chemicals are used and produced in ways that [do not lead to]/[reduce] significant adverse effects on human health and the environment [based on sound science, risk assessment and risk management, bearing in mind the precautionary approach as set out in Rio principle 15 [and other [relevant] international instruments.]			
22 (h) Promote reduction of risks posed by heavy metals... such as the UNEP global assessment of mercury and its compounds [for the purpose of determining what international response [, if any,] is appropriate];			
<u>IV. Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development</u>			
23. Human activities are having an increasing impact on the integrity of ecosystems... [...the current trend in loss of natural resources must be halted and reversed, where appropriate, at global and national levels by 2015.]/... In this regard, it is necessary to implement			<i>Reference to the use of “ecosystem approach,” was debated with some noting that the term held different meanings for different countries.</i>

strategies [which apply the precautionary principle] [based on an ecosystem approach] to protect all [types of]/[classes of] ecosystems...			
<u>Water Resources</u>			
24. Launch a programme of actions... [and to achieve a similar goal to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people without access to improved sanitation]			
<u>Oceans</u>			
29 (a) [Invite States to] [Ratify or accede to and fully] implement the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)...			
30. To achieve [equitable and] sustainable fisheries...			
30 (a) Maintain or restore stocks... [by 2015] [on an urgent basis].			
30 (e) Encourage relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to give due consideration to [the rights of] developing coastal States...			
33 (a) Invite States to ratify, or accede to, and implement the conventions and protocols and other relevant instruments of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO)... [and urge the IMO to consider stronger mechanisms to secure implementation of IMO instruments by flag States];			

<u>Disaster Management</u>			
35 (a.bis) Support the establishment of effective regional, sub-regional, and national strategies and scientific and technical institutional support for disaster management;			<i>Agreement could not be reached on language</i>
<u>Climate Change</u>			
36. [Recalls the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in which heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol ¹⁵ ... preferably by the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002...]	Norway		<i>Text on entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol was nearly agreed but kept bracketed after opposition by two developed countries that wanted stronger language; NORWAY called for “urging” entry into force</i>
37. Enhance cooperation at the international, regional and national levels to reduce air pollution, including transboundary air pollution, acid deposition, and ozone depletion, [bearing in mind principles, including, <i>inter alia</i> , the principle that, in view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities,] with actions at all levels to:			
<u>Agriculture</u>			
38 (m) [Achieve substantial improvements in market access; reductions of, with a view to phasing out, all forms of export subsidies; and substantial reductions in trade-distorting		Republic of Korea	<i>“Mental brackets” were retained on proposals by the REPUBLIC OF KOREA to replace the text on the phase-out of export subsidies through market access with text from paragraph 13 of the Doha Ministerial</i>

domestic support for agricultural products;]			<i>Declaration.</i>
38 (o) Enhance international cooperation to combat illicit [use of]/[drug] crops, taking into account their negative social, economic and environmental impacts...			
<i>Desertification</i>			
39 (f) [Call on the Second Assembly of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to take action on the recommendations of the GEF Council concerning the designation of land degradation (desertification and deforestation) as a focal area of GEF as a means of GEF support for the successful implementation of the UNCCD; and consequently consider making GEF a financial mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification...			<i>On the issue of designation of land degradation as a focal area, NIGERIA, in the closing plenary drew attention to agreement reached on the issue and that a similar reference to be dropped in the governance section. Text on encouraging synergies between the UNFCCC, the CBD and the UNCCD was debated, with the EU adding the UN Forum on Forests, SWITZERLAND suggesting more action-oriented text promoting harmonized approaches between different agencies, and BRAZIL preferring to retain the Chair's text.</i>
<i>Biodiversity</i>			
42. Biodiversity... [Achieving a significant reduction in the current rate of biodiversity loss [by 2010] includes actions at all levels to]:			<i>The biodiversity-rich countries are opposed to a specification of the need to put in place, by 2010 instruments to stem current loss of biodiversity.</i>
42 (o) [Negotiate the creation of an international regime to effectively promote and safeguard the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of biodiversity and its components;]	Mexico (G77/China)		<i>Developed countries were not even willing to consider the proposal</i>

<i>Section V: Sustainable development in a globalising world</i>			
45. [Globalisation – the growing integration of economies and societies around the world – is integral to sustainable development and has the potential to...			<i>The US expressed concern over the characterization of globalisation.</i>
45 (a) [Adopt and implement coherent and sound macroeconomic policies and develop institutional capacities. Encourage good governance and promote and implement economic, social, and environmental policies;] /			
45 (b) ...[Encourage good governance and promote and implement economic, social, and environmental policies]...	EU	G-77/China	<i>EU proposed stressing the importance of good governance.</i>
45 (c) [Create an] / [Continue to promote the] open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system that benefits [all] countries in the [ir] pursuit of sustainable development;			
45 (c.bis) [Intensify efforts to realize the important contribution that the WTO can make to sustainable development, in particular by successfully completing the work launched under the Doha Declaration;] / [Delete subparagraph since its elements are contained in paragraph 82, alt. 2;]			<i>The US, with JAPAN, cautioned against prejudging the outcomes of negotiations resulting from the Doha Ministerial meeting.</i>
45 (e) [Apply the precautionary approach... taking into account the			<i>Paragraph will be revisited after informal, informal consultations on the precautionary</i>

<p>sovereign right to exploit developing countries' own resources pursuant to their environmental and developmental policies,] while avoiding its misuse as an disguised barrier to trade, [which may restrict exports from developing countries;]</p>			<p><i>principle</i></p>
<p>45 (f) [[Increase]/[Increase and enhance]/[Increase and enhance the delivery of coordinated, effective and targeted] trade-related technical assistance and capacity-building programmes, [including in the interlinkages between trade and sustainable development;]] / [Move to section IX;]</p>		<p>Switzerland, US & G-77/China</p>	<p><i>SWITZERLAND suggested deleting the paragraph related to increased technical assistance, including in the trade and sustainable development interface, and the US and the G-77/CHINA proposed dropping the latter part of the phrase.</i></p>
<p>45 (g) [Promote sustainable trade, including ... Support all measures to simplify and make more transparent domestic trade procedures so as to assist developing country exporters;] /</p>	<p>G-77/China</p>	<p>US</p>	<p><i>The G-77/CHINA introduced a provision on market access to products from developing countries, which was bracketed by the US.</i></p>
<p>45 (h) [Promote and strengthen] / [Establish and strengthen] regional trade and cooperation agreements... with the support from international finance institutions and regional development banks, [as appropriate, and integrate sustainable development objectives into such agreements;]</p>			
<p>45 (i) [Make foreign direct investment more supportive of sustainable development [by promoting best practices]... to promote increasing investment [flows to] / [in]</p>			

<p>developing... [In this context, promote, use and further develop government support measures for private industry such as export credit and investment guarantee schemes to encourage environmentally and socially sound investments;] / [Delete subparagraph since the elements are contained in section IX;]</p>			
<p>45 (j) ... [and, in this context, support the upcoming World Summit on the Information Society;]</p>			
<p>45 (k) [Encourage national efforts to adopt better and more transparent forms of financial market regulation, including through, inter alia, the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus;] / [Delete subparagraph since it is contained in section IX;]</p>			
<p>45 (l) [Strengthen the capacities of developing countries by increasing assistance from multilateral and regional financial institutions, inter alia, for public/private initiatives that improve access, accuracy, timeliness and coverage of information on countries and financial markets;]</p>			
<p>45 (m) [Promote corporate responsibility and accountability... [based on international agreements on human rights, environment and labour standards],... / [and initiatives in the United Nations to</p>			

promote intergovernmental agreed global partnerships]...			
45 (n) [Provide assistance to developing countries to promote impact assessments that identify trade, environment and development linkages and related policy measures;] / [Delete subparagraph as it is contained in Section IX;]			
<i>VI. Health and sustainable development</i>			
51. [Implement the WTO/TRIPS Agreement as part of the wider national and international action to address public health problems affecting many developing and least developed countries...]		US	
<i>VII. Sustainable development of small island developing States</i>			
52 (c) Assist small island developing States... [in defining and] managing in a sustainable manner their coastal areas and exclusive economic zones and, where appropriate, the [extended] continental shelf areas, as well as relevant regional management initiatives, [within the context of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea] and UNEP's regional seas programmes;			
52 (e) ... undertaking, [by 2004], initiatives aimed at implementing the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of			

the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities in Small Island Developing States;			
53 (b) Developing and promoting efficient use of [all]/[local] sources of energy...			
VIII. Sustainable Development for Africa			<i>The US, with AUSTRALIA and the EU, opposed time-bound targets.</i>
56. ...Africa's efforts to achieve sustainable development have been hindered by: conflicts, insufficient investment, limited [benefits from] trade, [unsustainable debt burden], [historically declining ODA flows] and the impact of HIV/AIDS... The international community welcomes NEPAD and pledges its support to the implementation of this vision, including through utilization of the benefits of South-South cooperation [supported, inter alia, by the Tokyo International Conference on African Development]...			
56 (a) Create an enabling environment... and support African efforts for peace, stability and security, the resolution and prevention of conflicts, democracy, good governance, [protection of [universally agreed] human rights] [including the right to development] and gender equality;	G-77/China		<i>During the closing plenary, Egypt announced that this text added by G-77/China was omitted</i>
56 (f) Enhance the industrial productivity, diversity and competitiveness of African countries through a combination of financial and technological support for: ... and [enhancing competitiveness in global markets]/[market access] in support of			

sustainable development;			
56 (g) Enhance the contribution of the industrial sector, in particular mining, minerals and metals, to the sustainable development of Africa by supporting... [and increased market access] in order to create an attractive and conducive environment for investment;			
56 (h) Provide financial and technical support to strengthen the capacity of African countries to undertake... [and, as appropriate, strategic environmental assessments,]...			
56 (j) [Agreed] Deal effectively with energy problems in Africa, including through initiatives to: (i) Establish and promote, [consistent with the plan of action as set out in paragraph 8 of this document]/[consistent with other paragraphs on energy of this document,] [partnerships and initiatives]/[a programme]/ [programmes] to support Africa's efforts to implement NEPAD's objectives on energy...			
56 (k) [Provide]/[Assist] African countries [with]/[in mobilizing] adequate resources [to undertake impact assessments] [and partnerships] for [their]/[all] adaptation needs relating to [climate change, sea level rise, climate variability and extreme weather events and continue to take action to prevent climate change in			

Africa...];			
58. [Agreed] Mobilize financial and other support to develop and strengthen health systems that aim at: (a) promoting equitable access to health care [[and] services];			
61 (a) Support the development and implementation of national policies and programmes... Countries should be in the process of developing and implementing food security strategies, within the context of national poverty eradication programmes [by 2005];			
61 (b) [Promote and support [policies, programmes]/[efforts] and initiatives to secure [equitable access to] land [and secure] tenure and clarify resource rights and responsibilities, [through land and tenure reform processes...]	G-77/China		<i>The G-77/CHINA supported text referring to "access to land and tenure rights."</i>
64 (e) [Support the conservation of Africa's biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources...]			
<u>VIII.bis Other Regional Initiatives</u>			
<i><u>Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific</u></i>			
70. On the basis of [the Regional Action Programme for Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development and			

<p>Kitakyushu Initiative for Clean Environment,] the Regional Platform identified seven initiatives for follow-up action including...</p>			
<p>IX. Means of implementation</p>			
<p>Finance and Trade</p>			
<p>75. The implementation of Agenda 21 and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals... requires a substantially increased effort, both by countries themselves and by the rest of the international community, taking fully into account the Rio principles, [in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities]. The internationally agreed development goals including those contained in the Millennium Declaration as well as in this plan of action will require significant increases in the flow of financial resources, [including through new and additional financial resources,] in particular to developing countries...</p>		<p>Australia</p>	<p><i>Delegates discussed text on mobilizing new and additional financial resources, which AUSTRALIA proposed bracketing, and other assistance to developing countries.</i></p>
<p>75(bis). [Mobilizing and increasing the effective use of financial resources and achieving the national and international economic conditions needed to fulfil internationally agreed development goals...]</p>			
<p>75(ter). Create the necessary domestic and international conditions to facilitate [significant] increases in the flow of FDI, to developing countries...</p>			

76. [Developed countries should make available the increased ODA commitments announced at the International Conference on Financing for Development...			
76(bis). [The Secretary-General of the United Nations is invited to monitor and report regularly on ODA commitments and...]			
77. Encourage recipient and donor countries, as well as international institutions, to make ODA more efficient and effective for [poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development. In this regard intensify the efforts to make ODA disbursement and delivery more responsive to the needs of developing countries...]			
78. Make full and effective use of existing [non-financial and] financial mechanisms and institutions, including through actions at all levels to:			
78 (a) [Strengthen the efforts of the Bretton Woods institutions... provide for full and effective participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making processes and institutions with the objective of supporting their efforts to achieve sustainable development;]			
78 (b) [Provide a more predictable and			<i>Suggestion to place as 62.bis or move to</i>

<p>secure international financial environment, that can contribute to the sustainable development of developing countries...]</p>			<p><i>Globalisation chapter, para 45(j)]</i></p>
<p>78 (c) Ensure the successful and substantial third replenishment of GEF [of up to US\$3 billion through new and additional resources necessary for its focal activities,] and make the GEF more responsive [to the needs and concerns of its recipient countries, in particular developing countries] by... [and simplifying the GEF project approval cycle];</p>			
<p>78 (c.bis) [Make sure that contributions to international organizations and agencies for their sustainable development activities, programmes and projects are more assured and predictable.]</p>			
<p>79. [Develop ways of generating new public and private innovative sources of finance...]</p>			
<p>80. [Reduce the unsustainable debt burden of developing countries, through speedy action for debt relief, debt cancellation and other innovative mechanisms geared to comprehensively address debt problems of developing countries...]</p>			
<p>80 (a) [Implement speedily, effectively and fully the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative, which</p>			

should be fully financed through additional resources...]			
80 (b) [Further restructure outstanding indebtedness through appropriate debt relief, cancellation and other arrangements... taking into account the need to involve the private sector in the resolution of crises due to indebtedness, where appropriate;]			
80 (c) [[Develop and utilize]/[Encourage exploring] innovative mechanisms to comprehensively address debt problems of developing countries...]			
81. [Implement the outcomes of the Doha Ministerial Conference by WTO members...]			
81 (a) [Accelerate and facilitate]/[undertake to facilitate]/[Facilitate] the accession of all developing countries... that apply for membership of the WTO [as set forth in paragraph 30 of the Monterrey Consensus];			
81 (b) [Implement] [As part of] the New Strategy for WTO Technical Cooperation for Capacity-Building, Growth and Integration, [and in this regard]:			
81 (b) (i) [Continue to] support the Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund...			
81 (b) (ii) [Focus the WTO's assistance efforts, in particular the 2003 plan, on			

advancing the Doha agenda...]			
81 (c) Fully implement the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries (IF) [and urge [developed countries]/[development partners] to significantly increase contributions to the IF Trust Fund...].			
82. [[Provide commodity-dependent countries with]/[Increase commodity-dependent countries' capacity to diversify exports through] inter alia...]			<i>suggestion to move to Globalisation, para 45(c)bis</i>
83. [Call upon WTO members to fulfil the commitments made in Doha, notably in terms of access to markets [including] for the exports of developing countries...]			
83 (a) [Eliminate protectionist measures on products of particular interest to developing countries as well as eliminate unilateral trade sanctions used to reinforce the environmental agenda;]			
83 (b) [Operationalise all special and differential treatment provisions...]			
83 (c) [[Commit]/[Achieve] on the part of [developed] countries that have not already done so, to]/[Commitment to] the objective of providing duty-free and quota-free access for exports from all least developed countries [in accordance with paragraph 42 of the Doha Declaration];			<i>Suggestion to move sub-para.(c) or to place it as a self-standing para.</i>
83 (d) Reduce, or as appropriate, eliminate			

<p>tariffs on non-agricultural products... [The negotiations shall take]/[taking fully] into account the special needs and interests of developing countries including through less than full reciprocity in reduction commitments [pursuant to para.16 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration];</p>			
<p>83 (e) [Fulfil, without prejudging the outcome of the negotiations, the commitment for comprehensive negotiations of the Agreement on Agriculture, [as provided in paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration...]</p>			
<p>84 (b) Increase developing country capacity to diversify and increase exports, [to manage resources sustainably and to cope with the instability of commodity prices and declining terms of trade];</p>			
<p>85. [Continue to enhance the mutual supportiveness of trade, social and economic development and environmental protection through action at all levels to:]</p>			
<p>85 (a) [Encourage the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment and the Committee on Trade and Development, within their respective mandates, to take all necessary steps to help achieve a sustainable outcome of the trade negotiations...]</p>			
<p>85 (b) [Reduce or as appropriate,</p>			

eliminate environmentally harmful subsidies and eliminate trade-distorting subsidies in developed countries...]			
85 (c) [Further develop and promote the use of [sustainable]/[environmental] impact assessment at the national level...]			
85 (d) [Promote a constructive and sustainable relationship between globalisation and social development, through support for the work of the ILO's World Commission...]			
86. [[Support and stimulate]/[Promote] the creation of domestic and international markets for organic produce...]			<i>Suggestion to move the para. to the section on globalisation.</i>
87. [Commit to take concrete action to address issues and concerns regarding the implementation of some WTO agreements and decisions, including difficulties in fulfilling these agreements and resource constraints.]			<i>Suggestion to move to para. 81 as a sub-para.</i>
88. [Implement the WTO/TRIPS Agreement as part of the wider national and international action to address public health problems affecting many developing and least developed countries...]			
<u>Technology transfer</u>			
89. Promote, facilitate, and finance, as appropriate, access to, and the			

development, transfer and diffusion of, environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries [as well as countries with economies in transition] ...			
90. Improve the transfer of technologies to developing countries, in particular at the bilateral and regional levels, [including through actions at all levels to:] [with action to:]			
90 (d) Provide assistance to developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, in accessing environmentally sound technologies that are publicly owned, [as mutually agreed,] or in the public domain...			
<i>The role of the scientific community</i>			
93. Improve policy and decision-making at all levels through, <i>inter alia</i> ... [including actions at all levels to] [with action to]:			
93 [(e.bis) Apply in decision-making the precautionary principle... and further developed in international law, in order to protect health and environment, while avoiding recourse to it for protectionist purposes.] (ref para 45(e))			
94. Assist developing countries... in their formulation and implementation of policies for environmental management and protection, [including actions at all levels to] [with action to]:			

<p>97. [Provide new and additional resources for]/[Support] publicly funded research and development entities to engage in strategic alliances with the purpose of enhancing research and development to achieve cleaner production and product technologies...</p>		<p>US</p>	<p><i>The US suggested replacing “providing new resources for publicly funded research” with “encouraging research.”</i></p>
<p>98. [Establish an open, transparent and inclusive participatory process at the global level, to examine issues related to the definition, identification and effective and adequate provision of global public goods.]</p>	<p>G-77/China</p>	<p>US</p>	<p><i>The US, opposed by the G-77/CHINA, proposed deleting the entire paragraph on establishing a global-level process to examine issues related to global public goods.</i></p>
<p><u>Education</u></p>			<p><i>The G77/CHINA supported, and the EU objected to, reference to “new and concrete financial commitments from donors.” The paragraph on access to universities in developed countries was opposed by the US</i></p>
<p>103. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education [by 2005]...</p>			
<p>107. Support the use of education to promote sustainable development, [including through actions at all levels to]/ [actions are required to]:</p>			
<p><u>Capacity Building</u></p>			
<p>109. [Mobilize [new and additional financial and other resources from all sources, and]] Support [for] local, national, sub-regional and regional initiatives... to enhance local, national, sub-regional and regional centres of excellence for education,</p>			

research and... [through, <i>inter alia</i>, the mobilization from all sources of adequate financial and other resources].			
<u>Information for Decision-making</u>			<i>The EU, NORWAY, the G-77/CHINA and LEBANON insisted on retaining mention of several Rio principles in the paragraph on access to information, which was opposed by the US and AUSTRALIA. The US and the EU suggested, and JAPAN opposed, deleting reference to “unrestricted access” to disaster-related information.</i>
114. Promote the development and wider use of earth observation technologies... [including through actions at all levels to:] [with action to:]			
116. Support efforts to prevent and mitigate the impacts of natural disasters [including] through [actions at all levels to:]/[action to:]			
116.bis [Further develop and use indicators at the national level on decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation and for measuring the social, economic and environmental impacts of industrialised countries’ consumption and production patterns.] <i>(pending discussion on 14(a))</i>	Switzerland, EU	G-77/China	<i>SWITZERLAND’s proposal on developing indicators of the impact of industrialized countries’ consumption and production patterns was supported by the EU and opposed by the G-77/CHINA.</i>
118. [Further develop and promote the wider application of [strategic] planning environment [and health] assessments...	Japan	G-77/China	<i>The G-77/CHINA objected to JAPAN’s proposal on further implementing and collaborating with international scientific assessments.</i>
119. [Further develop and promote			

<p>[sustainability impact] assessment [methodologies] at the national level as a tool to better identify trade, environment and development linkages...]</p>			
<p><i>X. Institutional Framework For Sustainable Development</i></p>			
<p>120. An effective institutional framework for sustainable development at all levels is key to the full implementation of Agenda 21... [in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities]... It should be responsive to the needs of all countries taking into account the specific needs of developing countries, [including the means of implementation]/[in particular in the area of means of implementation]...</p>			
<p><i>Objectives</i></p>			
<p>121 (d.bis) [Promoting the rule of law, as well as respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, strengthening of governmental institutions and links among them;]</p>			
<p><i>Strengthening the institutional framework for sustainable development at the international level</i></p>			
<p>122. [Agreed] The international community should: (b) [[Take concrete steps towards ensuring] that their decision-making processes and institutional structures [of</p>			

international finance and trade institutions are open,] and transparent, [equitable, rule based, predictable, non-discriminatory,] [take into account the need for] [for special and differential treatment for member countries]...			
122 (c) [Promote initiatives to ensure coherence]/[complementarity]/[coordination], [no hierarchy] and mutual supportiveness between the rules of the multilateral trading systems and the rules of multilateral environment agreements consistent with the goals of sustainable development and with, and in support of, the work programme agreed through the WTO.]...	EU	G-77/China	<i>The G-77/CHINA insisted on bracketing the term "coherence" throughout the text.</i>
122 (e) [Invite the GEF to increasingly participate in financing not only projects with global environmental benefits but also projects that address domestic environmental benefits...]			
122 (f) [Increase the level of resources of the Funds established within the multilateral environment agreements and enhance delivery mechanisms...]			
122 (g) [Strengthen and better integrate the social dimension in sustainable development policies and programs...]			
123. [In order to ensure a dynamic and enabling international economic environment, the international community must address the imbalances			

and asymmetries in international finance, trade, technology and investment patterns...]			
123 (a) [Provide increased access for products from developing countries to markets of developed countries...]			
123 (b) [Prevent extraterritorial application of domestic legislations;]			
123 (c) [Ensure that developed countries adhere to their commitments for provision of financial and technical assistance to developing countries, including achieving the ODA target of 0.7 of GDP for assistance to developing countries;]			
123 (d) [Enforce policies to prevent money laundering...]			
123 (e) [Ensure the effective and equitable participation of developing countries in the decision making processes of international financial and trade institutions;]			
123 (f) [Ensure full respect and enforcement of the principles of international law and those enshrined in the UN Charter;]			
123 (g) [Reaffirm commitment to multilateralism, including to the UN;]			
123 (h) [Issue new Special Drawing Rights.]			
124. [In addition the following paragraphs should be taken into account: paragraph			

13 of the Millennium Declaration and paragraphs, 11, 52, 53, 57, 61, 62, 63 and 65 of the Monterrey Consensus.]			
<u>Role of ECOSOC</u>			
126 (f) Ensure that there is a close link between ECOSOC's role in the follow-up of both the WSSD outcomes and the Monterrey Consensus[.], [including the [sustained] follow-up [and monitoring] [through implementation of a specific operational programme] [and review of the progress in the implementation] [of decisions [and commitments] made] at Monterrey]...			
<u>Role of international institutions</u>			
138 (b) Encourage partnership initiatives for implementation by all relevant actors. [In this context [consider]/[establish] through CSD, modalities for the follow-up of the partnerships included in the WSSD outcomes]...	EU	G-77/China	<i>The EU proposal that modalities be established through the CSD for the follow-up of WSSD partnerships was opposed by G-77/China</i>
138 (c) [Establish, at the next session of the CSD, the modalities for operationalisation of the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities in all aspects of its work, aiming at enhancing the capacities of developing countries to implement the Agenda 21 and the outcome of WSSD.]	G-77/China	EU & US	<i>The G-77/China proposed inclusion of modalities for the operationalisation of the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, which was opposed by the EU and the US</i>
139. [The principle of non-discrimination			

among major MEAs should be fully taken into account in any structural reform aimed at strengthening of international institutional arrangements for sustainable development...]			
139 (a) [Commit to designate]/[Support the designation of] land degradation, primarily desertification and deforestation, as GEF focal areas...	G77/China		
139 (b) Invite the GEF Assembly to respond positively and effectively to [the outcomes from the WSSD.]			
<i>Strengthening institutional frameworks for sustainable development at the national level</i>			
145. States should: (b) [Bearing in mind paragraph 24(a) of the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, take further appropriate steps related to]/[Take immediate steps to make progress on the commitment [made in the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,] for] the formulation and elaboration of national strategies for sustainable development [and begin their implementation by 2005]...	EU	G-77/China & US	<i>Disagreement remains over reference to all countries "beginning implementation of" national sustainable development strategies "by 2005"</i>
146. [Recognizing that good governance at the national level is essential for sustainable development, all States should strengthen their Government institutions...]			
146.bis [Each country has the primary			

<p>responsibility for its own economic and social development...At the same time domestic circumstances including national priorities, vary, and capacities differ and hence achievements in this area have been mixed. In this regard, the strengthening of good governance in particular in developing countries may need to be supported by the international community.]</p>			
<p>146.ter [All countries can promote sustainable development at the national level by inter alia, enacting effective laws that support sustainable development... including for protection of human rights; and fighting corruption.]</p>			
<p>146.quat [All countries should also promote access to information...They should foster full public participation in sustainable development policy development and implementation...]</p>			
<p>146.quint [It is also necessary for all countries to promote access to justice, provide transparent, non-discriminatory and fair regulatory, administrative and judicial institutions and procedures...]</p>			
<p>146.sext [Strengthen the electoral process in all countries...]</p>			
<p>146.sept [Ensure that national and social policies and programmes of all countries are geared to satisfying the basic human needs of people...]</p>			

Participation of Major Groups

151. **[[Develop, with participation of civil society, global multilateral guidelines on] public access to information, public participation on decision-making and access to justice drawing on existing experience, including [regional] initiatives designed to implement Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration.]**

152. **[Acknowledge the importance of the inter-relationship between human rights promotion and protection and environmental protection for sustainable development...]**