

## **THE FPH PROPOSES AN ALTERNATIVE DRAFT FOR THE RIO+20 CONFERENCE**

In January 2012, The United Nations elaborated, on the basis of the submissions transmitted in autumn by governments, the “zero draft”, which was the starting point for the coming negotiations in the perspective of a Final Declaration at Rio+20. Thanks to the experience of 20 years of reflection and action with its partners on sustainable development, The Foundation Charles Léopold Mayer for the Progress of Humankind (FPH), has taken the initiative to write an “alternative zero draft” (AZD). The aim of this AZD is to propose a coherent and global vision on the major issues of the Rio Conference, an ambitious vision which allows questioning the current model of development. Thus, the ADZ keeps the same structure as the official draft zero written by the United Nations but its amendments are geared by the principles of an agenda for the Great Transition. Like the initial Draft Zero, this document is an open proposal requiring to be enriched by the contributions of all those who want a new start for the next 20 years.

### **I) RENEWING THE POLITICAL COMMITMENT**

The AZD drafted by FPH takes for granted the fact that we should not only renew the political commitment, as proposed by the UN agenda, but also acknowledges the limits and contradictions of the concept of sustainable development, the way it has been agreed upon twenty years from now, and the need for a new development paradigm, far beyond the concepts of sustainable development or green economy. In particular, the AZD highlights:

- *The gap between intentions and actions* in the articles 1, 5, 6, 7, 12, 14
- *The need to adopt a new paradigm for sustainable development* in the articles 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 14
- *The importance of considering the interdependences that are transforming the humanity into a community of destiny*, in the articles 2, 4, 6, 9, 98
- *The need to found the Great Transition on an ethics of responsibility and to reform the international law according with this principle* in the articles 2, 4, 5, 9, 12, 16, 17, 19, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 31, 40, 41, 44, 46, 49, 53, 54, 59, 60, 61, 63, 69, 71, 74, 80, 85, 88, 90, 92, 93, 97, 98, 101, 102, 105
- *The importance of joining all the international actors in collaborative politics and the definition of precise rules of partnerships* in the articles 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23

### **II) REFORMING THE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION PATTERNS**

The Great Transition also entails a major reform of our current production and consumption patterns which are linked to the aggravation of inequalities, to the growing use of fossil energy and non-renewable natural resources, and finally, to the degradation of ecosystems. Rethinking the production and consumption patterns is the alternative proposed by the FPH to the UN limited concept of “green economy”. The FPH insists on:

- *The key role playing by the territories and local governance in the transition towards sustainable production and consumption patterns* in the articles 20, 25, 28, 31, 42, 44, 59, 60, 61, 72, 92
- *The establishment of quotas and the implementation of an obligation of a rule of traceability* to regulate the consumption of non –renewable fossil energy appears in the articles 24, 25, 30, 31, 69, 70, 97, 107
- *The principle of ecological justice and equal access to energy resources* in the articles 24, 30, 78
- *The need to reorganize the international trade around sustainable global supply chains* in the articles 14, 19, 27, 31, 43, 54, 64, 74, 97
- *The distinction of different categories of goods in order to define relevant governance regimes* in the articles 13, 26, 27, 43, 61, 63, 69, 70, 72, 90, 107
- *the right of every country to find its own development path and the need to support this effort* in the articles 8, 14, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 97

### III) REFORMING SYSTEMS OF GOVERNANCE

Our current governance model, based on the segmentation and fragmentation of problems and skills is inappropriate to solve systemic problems, as highlighted by current crises which are at the same time economic, social, sanitary and environmental. In consequences, the FPH underlines:

- *The need to conceive governance regimes able to deal with issues in a more holistic way* in the articles 12, 17, 22, 51
- *The importance of establishing a multi-level governance*, based on the cooperation of all international actors involved in the Great Transition and on the principle of *active subsidiary*, in order to manage our social and environmental challenges in the articles 5, 20, 22, 25, 44, 59, 61, 62, 64, 67, 69, 70, 92
- *The creation by different stakeholders of international networks sharing experiences* in the articles 17, 18, 20, 28, 32, 44, 46, 60, 62, 64, 69, 72, 92, 98
- *The need to define guidelines as an outcome of experience sharing, to orient the action of governments and to foster the cooperation among all stakeholders* in the articles 28, 31, 37, 60, 69, 92
- *The need to organize a permanent feedback, follow-up and evaluation of progress especially through international meetings and through the definition of qualitative and quantitative indicators* in the articles 17, 28, 37, 43, 44, 46, 49, 63, 69
- *the global governance reform* is in the articles 14, 17, 24, 41, 46, 49, 51, 54

<b>FPH AMENDMENTS SUGGESTIONS</b>		
<b>art</b>	<b>DRAFT</b>	<b>SUGGESTIONS</b>
<b>I. PREAMBULE/STAGE SETTING</b>		
1	. We, the heads of State and Government, having met at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20-22 June 2012, resolve to work together for a prosperous, secure and sustainable future for our people and our planet.	
2	We reaffirm our determination to free humanity from hunger and want through the eradication of all forms of poverty and strive for societies which are just, equitable and inclusive, for economic stability and growth that benefits all.	Replaced by : We recognize that twenty years after the first Earth Summit, we have yet to find a new approach to the economy and development, one that would eradicate all forms of poverty while minimizing humanity's impact on the biosphere. To the contrary, we recognize that the growth of national wealth continues to be associated with the consumption of fossil fuels and non-renewable natural resources and with the deepening of inequalities. We recognize that the extent and the irreversibility of interdependencies between societies and between humanity and the biosphere, represents a completely different situation in the history of mankind that has irrevocably become a community of destiny, it results a common but differentiated responsibility with regard to the planet and to our future. Consequently, it is incumbent on states to transpose the principle of universal responsibility into national law.
3	We are committed to making every effort to accelerate progress in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, thus improving the lives of the poorest people.	
4	We are also committed to enhancing cooperation and addressing the ongoing and emerging issues in ways which will enhance opportunities for all, be centred on human development while preserving and protecting the life support system of our common home, our shared planet.	Replaced by : Determined to strengthen international cooperation in dealing with common challenges, we recognize the need to take more responsibility for our interdependence, while also recognizing that each of us must take individual responsibility for his or her impact on others and the planet and that we must collectively manage, for reasons of efficiency and justice, our common goods, particularly the major ecosystems on which our future depends.
5	We urge bold and decisive action on the objective and themes for the	Replaced by : We recognize that over the past twenty years, since the first Earth Summit, we have been unable to

<p>conference. We renew our commitment to sustainable development and express our determination to pursue the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. We further affirm our resolve to strengthen the institutional framework for sustainable development. Taken together our actions should fill the implementation gaps and achieve greater integration among the three pillars of sustainable development – the economic, the social and the environmental.</p>	<p>implement the ambitious and innovative actions that should have resulted from the commitments made by states at the conference. We must take responsibility for the limits and contradictions of sustainable development as it was implemented and for the fact that this slogan, far from leading to an in-depth reexamination of our economic thought and development models, shielded us from the need for a deeper rethinking of our current system. We understand that it will not be possible to bridge the gap between our intentions and our actions and to conceive of a truly sustainable development model and society, in which economic and social needs are reconciled with environmental demands, without returning to what the ancients called “oeconomy”: the art of ensuring general wellbeing while making optimal use of limited natural resources.</p> <p>We recognize that the difficulty to face up to the current environmental, economic and social can be explained by an unequivocal agreement on the principle of a common but differentiated responsibility as the basis for a new international law. Consequently, we decide to commit ourselves in a process that will result to a third pillar of international law: A necessary Charter of Universal Responsibilities in order to complete the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</p>
<p><b>II. RENEWING POLITICAL COMMITMENT</b></p>	
<p><b>A. Reaffirming Rio principles and past action plans</b></p>	
<p>6 We reaffirm that we continue to be guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with full respect for international law and its principles.</p>	<p>Replaced by : We reaffirm our attachment to the goals and principles of the United Nations Charter. Ecological imbalances, the gradual depletion of natural resources and biodiversity, the overexploitation of oceans, the destruction of the major ecosystems that contribute to the biosphere’s equilibrium, and climate change constitute threats to international security as it is understood by the United Nations Charter. We note that international law has fallen considerably behind the reality of interdependencies between societies and between humanity and the biosphere, depriving us at present of the means to guarantee long-term security as the United Nations Charter understands it. We affirm our will to resolve this situation.</p>
<p>7 We reaffirm our commitment to advance progress in implementation of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation. The Rio Principles shall continue to guide the international community and serve as the basis for cooperation, coherence and implementation of agreed commitments.</p>	<p>Replaced by : Reaffirming our attachment to the successive declarations adopted by the international community since the first Earth Summit, we note the gap between these declarations and the commitment to the structural change in our economy and development model that should have resulted from these declarations. Conscious of the fact that this gap between declarations and concrete action slowly erodes the international community’s credibility and fuels a growing sense of disarray, powerlessness, and injustice among the world’s populations, we solemnly commit ourselves to the immediate initiation of structural reforms that have waited too long.</p>
<p>8 We also reaffirm our commitment to the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: the Political Declaration on Africa’s development needs, and the Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries.</p>	<p>Replaced by : Observing that repeated declarations about financing sustainable development in the poorest countries were all based on the principle that world populations have a right to wellbeing and to future prospects, and that this entails helping them to find paths to development that are different from those that have been followed by countries that developed earlier, while respecting the fundamental principle of equality between all peoples in accessing natural resources and in the benefits of knowledge and know-how, we affirm the need to mutualize the knowledge and know-how necessary for exploring these new development paths and of reconsidering, to this end, our current conception of intellectual property from a different perspective than that of economic competition.</p>
<p>9 We recognize the need to reinforce sustainable development globally through our collective and national efforts, in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and the principle of the sovereign right of</p>	<p>Replaced by : We recognize the principle of responsibility for the direct or indirect and/or the immediate or deferred impact of our actions as the ethical foundation of the twenty-first century. This principle, which every society recognizes as the foundation of communal existence, must now, due to the globalization of our</p>

<p>states over their natural resources.</p>	<p>interdependencies, become universal.  The principle of differentiated responsibility means that everyone is responsible, but to a degree that is proportionate to his or her knowledge and power (and his or her right to development). Consequently, the global character of the impact of our actions, in particular those of states and the most powerful economic actors, demands the promulgation of an international law of responsibility. Their right to the natural resources found in their soil, subsoil, and continental waters requires commensurate responsibility in terms of management.</p> <p>We recognize that the 1992 Earth Summit was the occasion for greater collective awareness, which gave birth to numerous innovations that sought to separate human progress from the ever expanding consumption of natural resources and fossil fuels. We affirm the necessity of documenting these innovations on a global scale so that they can serve as an inspiration to all. We are convinced that the technological innovations that have appeared over the past twenty years, particularly the development of remote information systems, can contribute to the invention of a new model of development and society. But we also observe that the innovations introduced over the past twenty years have not risen to the level of our commitments or to the imperatives and urgency of the situation, either because they remained marginal and superficial, with no capacity of changing the inner logic of our development model, or because they were exceptional, and thus unable to change broader trends.</p>
<p><b><i>B. Assessing the process to date and the remainings gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development and addressing new and emerging challenges (integration, implementation, coherence)</i></b></p>	
<p>10 We recognize that the twenty years since the Earth Summit in 1992 have seen progress and change. There are deeply inspiring examples of progress, including in poverty eradication, in pockets of economic dynamism and in connectivity spurred by new information technologies which have empowered people.</p>	
<p>11 We acknowledge, however, that there have also been setbacks because of multiple interrelated crises – financial, economic and volatile energy and food prices. Food insecurity, climate change and biodiversity loss have adversely affected development gains. New scientific evidence points to the gravity of the threats we face. New and emerging challenges include the further intensification of earlier problems calling for more urgent responses. We are deeply concerned that around 1.4 billion people still live in extreme poverty and one sixth of the world’s population is undernourished, pandemics and epidemics are omnipresent threats. Unsustainable development has increased the stress on the earth’s limited natural resources and on the carrying capacity of ecosystems. Our planet supports seven billion people expected to reach nine billion by 2050.</p>	<p>Completed by : In the past twenty years, the problems identified previously have, far from being resolved, become even more serious, widening the breach between the needs resulting from our lifestyle and the planet’s capacity to provide these needs without slowly destroying itself. And we note that this problem has become even more serious due to the fact that the planet’s total population, which, to ensure each person a decent standard of living, should be no more than 7 billion, will in all likelihood rise to 9 billion in 2050.</p>
<p>12 We note that national commitment to sustainable development has deepened. Many Governments now incorporate environmental and social issues into their economic policies, and have strengthened their commitment to sustainable development and the implementation of Agenda 21 and related agreements through national policies and plans, national legislation and institutions, and the ratification and implementation of international environmental agreements.</p>	<p>Replaced by : That the breach between necessities and actions has continued to widen despite a general commitment on the part of states to sustainable development is all the more troubling. Year after year, every government and every major economic actor reaffirms their concern with the environmental and social consequences of their actions as well as with economic efficiency. Yet this affirmation, as long as conceptions of economics and governance are not changed in depth, has proven itself to be superficial and illusory. The report of international experts commissioned by the United Nations Secretary-General confirms that without</p>

		the principle of universal responsibility, which would make governments and major economic actors accountable for their actions before the international community, the ratification of international treaties relating to the environment does not result in action, unless serious international sanctions are imposed for failure to uphold one's commitments. We also observe that the forms of governance in place from the local to the global level, which continue to be dominated by the principle of a separation of competencies between different levels of governance and the creation of sectoral bureaucracies, does not permit practical consideration of the systemic connections between economic, social, and environmental problems. Consequently, we affirm the need for a global effort to establish governance, from the local to the global level, on new principles. We commit ourselves to collectively evaluating progress occurring in this domain.
13	We nevertheless observe that, despite efforts by Governments and non-State actors in all countries, sustainable development remains a distant goal and there remain major barriers and systemic gaps in the implementation of internationally agreed commitments.	Canceled and replaced by the next article.
14	We resolve to redouble our efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger and to ensure that human activities respect the earth's ecosystems and life-support systems. We need to mainstream sustainable development in all aspects of the way we live. We acknowledge the particular responsibility to nurture sustainable development and sustainable consumption and production patterns.	We observe the contrast between the omnipresence of discourse on sustainable development and the weakness of real structural change. In the name of state sovereignty, we have acted as if the transition to a sustainable society did not require a radical transformation of lifestyles in developed countries, without which equitable access of other countries to natural resources and fossil fuel is impossible. We declare that without reform of governance systems relating to natural resources that are not or are not easily renewable, in particularly fossil fuel, and without an international trade based on sustainable chains of production it will not be possible to ensure the compatibility between general wellbeing and respect for the planet. We commit ourselves to defining a roadmap, with precise dates, for achieving this transformation.
15	We recognize the special challenges facing least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, Small Island developing States, middle-income countries and African countries.	
16	We acknowledge the diversity of the world and recognize that all cultures and civilizations contribute to the enrichment of humankind and the protection of the Earth's life support system. We emphasize the importance of culture for sustainable development. We call for a holistic approach to sustainable development which will guide humanity to live in harmony with nature.	Replaced by : We consider the diversity of world cultures as a common richness. We observe that, in the past, all communities, whether large or small, guaranteed their own survival and their prosperity by ensuring reciprocity between their members and equilibrium between communal life and the ecosystem's resources. We note, consequently, that the ideas of responsibility and co-responsibility lie at the heart of every community's functioning and that this is still true today, in building a human community of destiny, without which it will be impossible to collectively manage a unique and fragile planet.  We observe that it was not until the nineteenth century, with the beginning of the first industrial revolution, that humans renounced the effort to integrate a respect for the equilibrium of ecosystems into their production and consumption systems. This respect was achieved by the concept of oecology. Our development model, which only achieves equilibrium through an indefinite growth of needs and extractions from the biosphere, has entertained the illusion that natural resources and fossil fuels are infinite. This historical interlude is now over. At present, we must, in undertaking the transition upon which our survival depends, rediscover older approaches, not by returning to a bygone age but by mobilizing all our intellectual and technological resources.
<b>C. Engaging major groups</b>		
17	We underscore that a fundamental prerequisite for the achievement of sustainable development is broad public participation in decision-making.	Replaced by : We recognize that the public good is, in all times and all places, a co-production of a variety of actors, rather than being the monopoly of public actors. This applies in particular to the concept of a sustainable

<p>Sustainable development requires major groups – women, children and youth, indigenous peoples, non-governmental organisations, local authorities, workers and trade unions, business and industry, the scientific and technological community, and farmers – to play a meaningful role at all levels. It is important to enable all members of civil society to be actively engaged in sustainable development by incorporating their specific knowledge and practical know-how into national and local policy making. In this regard, we also acknowledge the role of national parliaments in furthering sustainable development.</p>	<p>society. But this co-construction of the public good cannot simply be the result of good intentions. It implies, on the one hand, clear partnership rules among actors, and, on the other, the definition, through the application of the principle of universal responsibility, of the responsibilities of each actor and the co-responsibilities of actors as a whole.</p> <p>The co-construction of the public good also applies to different levels of governance: it is no longer possible to manage the world by ascribing exclusive competencies to each level of governance. No real problem can be treated at just one level. This is why clear principles of cooperation between different levels of governance, organized on the basis of active subsidiarity, must be defined and implemented.</p> <p>At a global level, co-production of the public good implies, first, support for the creation of international networks of different social actors, allowing them to enrich their competencies by exchanging experiences and, second, new ways of representing the various actors, based on a system in which each world region is given a quota to ensure representativity and in which procedures for choosing representatives would be defined at the regional level. We would like to support, on this basis, the organization every two years of a consultative World Citizens' Assembly. Its mission would be to assess the state of the planet and to propose to governments, national parliaments, and the United Nations agencies an agenda, based on the co-responsibility of actors, for the years ahead.</p>
<p>18 We recognize that improved participation of civil society depends upon strengthening the right to access information and building civil society capacity to exercise this right. Technology is making it easier for Governments to share information with the public and for the public to hold decision makers accountable. In this regard, it is essential to work towards universal access to information and communications technologies.</p>	<p>Completed by : We recognize that new information technologies allow for access to a level of information that was unimaginable twenty years ago; but we also note that this overabundance of information does not as such allow social actors to access selected, structured, and synthetic information. Given that knowledge is a public good, we request that each United Nations agency create, within its own particular domain, a website of documentary resources, according to common procedures. It should include presentations of strategies, assessments of the current situation, and accounts of the most innovative experiences, wherever they come from. We request that the Secretary General of the United Nations coordinate this effort.</p>
<p>19 We acknowledge the important role of the private sector in moving towards sustainable development. We strongly encourage business and industry to show leadership in advancing a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.</p>	<p>Completed by : Even so, we recognize that in the current framework of national and international corporate law and the rules of international trade, companies manage only part of the global supply, exchange, and consumption chains and are accountable only to their shareholders and national jurisdictions, which, independently of their good will, strongly limits their ability to adopt a balanced approach to their social and environmental responsibilities. This is why we deem it indispensable to establish, on the basis of the Charter of Universal Responsibilities, an international law of responsibility applicable to private as well as public actors.</p>
<p>20 We also acknowledge the essential role of local governments and the need to fully integrate them into all levels of decision making on sustainable development</p>	<p>Replaced by : We recognize the essential role of local territories (towns, provinces, and regions) in the transition to a sustainable society. Noting that the development of a global and monetarized economy no longer permits territories to understand their metabolisms—that is, the flows of all kind that tie them to the outside world in addition to being organized in their midst—we invite local governments to provide themselves with the knowledge tools that will allow them to fully assume their roles. We also recognize the right and the need for territories to give themselves the means to stimulate exchanges of all kinds within their midst.</p> <p>Recognizing that, on a globalized planet, territories are both the building blocks of democratic, responsible, and inclusive governance and the oeconomy's major actors, we invite national and international networks of local governments to play a greater role in the conception and implementation of the transition to a sustainable society. We commit ourselves to listen to them when defining national strategies and we request the various United Nations</p>

		agencies to create adequate organizations for consulting networks of local governments. We invite these networks to give themselves sustainable mechanisms for exchanging experiences to promote and contribute to the generalization of the most significant experiments and innovations.
21	<p>21 a. We recognize the importance of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the global, regional and national implementation of sustainable development strategies.</p> <p>21 b. We also recognize the need to reflect the views of children and youth as the issues we are addressing will have a deep impact on the youth of today and the generations that follow</p>	<p>21 b. replaced by : Noting the lucidity of children and young people vis-à-vis the challenges that face them, the sense of responsibility that drives them, and the severe judgment they cast on the incapacity of leaders of our generation to take full measure of these problems, we declare the need for a vast, global education initiative, one that will shun disciplinary compartmentalization and tie ethical and civil training to a training in the complexity of the challenges we face. To this end, we invite governments to give more responsibility to local governments in developing educational curricula, while respecting general and national guidelines and consistent with the principle of active subsidiarity, that will allow the education of children to make more connections between scholastic disciplines and concrete local realities.</p> <p>We invite local governments and educational systems to elaborate, with children and young people, genuine local social contracts, in which each affirms his or her will to take on his or her share of responsibility. We also invite governments to take better consideration of and to give more value to the experience and availability of retirees, in order to create knowledge bases relating to territorial metabolisms, which are currently in short supply, and to stimulate the development of non-commercial services.</p>
<b>D. Framework for action</b>		
22	We commit to improving governance and capacity at all levels – global, regional, national and local – to promote integrated decision making, to fill the implementation gap and promote coherence across institutions.	Completed by : Recognizing that existing systems of governance still rely very heavily on the segmentation of problems and the fragmentation of responsibilities between different levels of governance, and considering that this situation makes it difficult if not impossible in practice to conceive of and implement the integrated policies necessary to give real content to the notion of sustainable development, we invite national and local governments: to put into place systems for evaluation the current state of governance insofar as it links various social actors and civil servants; to make governance reform a priority that will be achieved in stages; to revise the rules for dividing competencies between levels of local government as well as the rules for managing the coordination of their actions in keeping with the principles of multi-level governance and in application of the principle of active subsidiarity.
23	We commit ourselves to reinvigorating the global partnership for sustainable development. We recognize that States must work together cooperatively and join with all stakeholders to address the common sustainable development challenges we face	Completed by : We recognize that, in keeping with the principle of universal responsibility, we, heads of government, take full personal responsibility, from the standpoint of international law, for the commitments of our states to participate in collaborative international policies that rise to the level of the challenges that our society faces.
24	We call for a global policy framework requiring all listed and large private companies to consider sustainability issues and to integrate sustainability information within the reporting cycle.	<p>Completed by : Whereas there can be no sustainable society without systems of production and consumption that are themselves sustainable, and that there can be no responsible production and consumption without precise knowledge of the modalities of production, of a conception of the entire production cycle, including recycling, making it possible to measure at each stage the consumption of fossil fuels and of natural or non-renewable resources; whereas new information systems implemented through distribution networks make it realistic, at a technical as much as at an economic level, to provide consumers with exhaustive information about a product's lifecycle; and whereas value added taxation has shown the tight connection between taxation and information on the modalities of production, we have decided to ask the World Trade Organization to stipulate that traceability be a precondition of international trade and we commit ourselves to mandating our representatives at the World Trade Organization to promote these measures.</p> <p>Whereas ecological justice implies that people will have equal access to the planet's non- or weakly renewable</p>

		resources, particularly fossil fuels and natural resources, we commit ourselves to implementing at an international, national, and local level a negotiable quota system for the consumption of fossil fuels and natural resources, on the understanding that these negotiable quota will make traceable fossil fuels and non-renewable natural resources that have been reliably incorporated into products.
<b>III. GREEN ECONOMY IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ERADICATION</b>		
<b>A. Framing the context of the green economy, challenges and opportunities</b>		
25	We are convinced that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should contribute to meeting key goals – in particular the priorities of poverty eradication, food security, sound water management, universal access to modern energy services, sustainable cities, management of oceans and improving resilience and disaster preparedness, as well as public health, human resource development and sustained, inclusive and equitable growth that generates employment, including for youth. It should be based on the Rio principles, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and should be people-centred and inclusive, providing opportunities and benefits for all citizens and all countries.	Replaced by : We deem that more integrated territorial governance, combined with the principles of traceability and of negotiable quotas (discussed below), will give a decisive impetus to the development of new technical systems and new technologies, as much in the realm of agricultural or industrial production as in housing, transportation, and urban planning. Considering the transition towards a sustainable society is in humanity’s common interest and that, consequently, the generalization of these new techniques should in no way be held back by intellectual property regulations, we affirm the necessity and the possibility of creating incentives for the development of new technical systems through means other than anticipated royalties on patents. We agree to contribute financially, in proportion to our countries’ current consumption of fossil fuels and non-renewable resources and in application of the rules of negotiable quotas, to a public and international public research fund designed to develop and distribute needed technologies.
26	We view the green economy as a means to achieve sustainable development, which must remain our overarching goal. We acknowledge that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should protect and enhance the natural resource base, increase resource efficiency, promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, and move the world toward low-carbon development	Replaced by: We note that current regulations are inadequate to the existing diversity of goods and services, particularly regulations that distinguish between goods and services pertaining to the market and those that pertain to the public sector. We recognize that the simplest criterion for describing goods and services is the “dividing test.” It makes it possible to differentiate: goods that are destroyed when divided, like ecosystems; goods that are divided as they are shared while being of finite quantity, like natural resources; those that are divided as they are shared but are of indeterminate quantity, like all goods that depend primarily on creativity and human labor; and those that multiply as they are shared, like knowledge and experience. We consider it to be our responsibility to define, from the local to the global level, governance and fiscal systems corresponding to each of these categories of goods and services.
27	We underscore that green economy is not intended as a rigid set of rules but rather as a decision-making framework to foster integrated consideration of the three pillars of sustainable development in all relevant domains of public and private decision-making	Replaced by : We are convinced that the combination of different institutional innovations mentioned above, particularly systems of governance adapted to the various categories of goods, rules of traceability, the right of local government to stimulate internal exchange through modified monetary systems, the introduction of sustainable supply, exchange, and consumption chains in international trade, and the implementation of the principle of universal responsibility will give birth to a new wave of social, conceptual, and institutional innovations and techniques that will make it possible for the transition to a sustainable society to truly begin.
28	We recognize that each country, respecting specific realities of economic, social and environmental development as well as particular conditions and priorities, will make the appropriate choices .	Replaced by : Given the need for global commitment in favor of the transition to a sustainable society, which would ensure each country, in lights of its particularities, great freedom in the way that it chooses to adapt to this general goal, we commit ourselves to defining the guiding principles that each state must follow. These guiding principles will be regularly revised by sharing experiences at an international level, which will allow states and local governments to benefit from the experience of others in implementing the guiding principles. States will institutionally commit themselves and leaders will personally commit themselves to the implementation of these guiding principles. We agree to implement a biannual peer review of the ways in which each state and government has found concrete applications of these guiding principles in light of its own particularities. We invite governments to proceed in the same way to motivate their territories to conceptualize and implement the transition to a sustainable society.



29	We are convinced that green economy policies and measures can offer win-win opportunities to improve the integration of economic development with environmental sustainability to all countries, regardless of the structure of their economy and their level of development.	Replaced by : Whereas the obstacles to a genuine transition to a sustainable society lie as much in the inadequacy of conceptual systems, institutional and financial systems, and fiscal and governance policies as they do in the lack of adapted technologies, we are convinced that all countries, whatever the structure of their economies or their level of development, are in a position to benefit equally from conceptual, institutional, and technical innovations.
30	We acknowledge, however, that developing countries are facing great challenges in eradicating poverty and sustaining growth, and a transition to a green economy will require structural adjustments which may involve additional costs to their economies. In this regard, the support of the international community is necessary.	Replaced by :Considering that the poorest countries, in general, consume the least fossil fuel and non-renewable natural resources, and reaffirming the importance of the principle of ecological justice and equal access to the planet’s non-renewable resources, we deem that the principle of negotiable quotas applied to scarce resources will allow for the permanent creation of financial and technical means for supporting the poorest countries in handling their transitions.
31	<p>We note that the transformation to a green economy should be an opportunity to all countries and a threat to none. We therefore resolve that international efforts to help countries build a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication must not:</p> <p>a) create new trade barriers;</p> <p>b) impose new conditionalities on aid and finance;</p> <p>c) widen technology gaps or exacerbate technological dependence of developing countries on developed countries;</p> <p>d) restrict the policy space for countries to pursue their own paths to sustainable development.</p>	<p><u>Replaced by :</u> <u>We deem:</u></p> <p><u>a) that the criterion of sustainable supply and consumption chains for organizing international trade is the best means for reconciling free trade and the transition to a sustainable society;</u></p> <p><u>b) that the combination of resources drawn from negotiable quotas and the guiding principles adopted at an international level for handling the transition constitutes the best means for reconciling the freedom of initiative of states and local governments and the pursuit of the common good;</u></p> <p><u>c) that the new framework of traceability and of quotas constitutes a sufficient incentive for technological innovation, so that it will no longer depend on an expectation of payment from patents and that it will further allow the financing of a new wave of international public research benefiting new technical systems;</u></p> <p><u>d) that the principle of active subsidiarity, which gives to each country the freedom to choose the means to implement common guiding principles, combined with leaders’ personal responsibility for this implementation, is the best means of reconciling the pursuit of the common good with civic liberties.</u></p>
<b><i>B. Toolkits and experience sharing</i></b>		
32	We acknowledge that countries are still in the early stages of building green economies and can learn from one another. We note the positive experiences in developing a green economy in some countries, including developing countries. We recognize that a mix of policies and measures tailored to each country’s needs and preferences will be needed. Policy options include, inter alia, regulatory, economic and fiscal instruments, investment in green infrastructure, financial incentives, subsidy reform, sustainable public procurement, information disclosure, and voluntary partnerships.	Replaced by : We are convinced that the coherence of conceptual, institutional, and governance innovations will create a framework propitious to the development of new technical systems. We declare that an international experience exchange for these innovations constitutes a global public good. We request that United National agencies, particularly the United Nations Development Program, make the creation of such an exchange a priority. We commit ourselves to mandating our representatives to the governing bodies of these various agencies to insist upon this priority and to provide these agencies with the necessary means of doing so.
33	<p>We support the creation of an international knowledge-sharing platform to facilitate countries’ green economy policy design and implementation, including:</p> <p>a) a menu of policy options;</p>	

	<p>b) a toolbox of good practices in applying green economy policies at regional, national and local levels;</p> <p>c) a set of indicators to measure progress;</p> <p>d) a directory of technical services, technology and financing that could assist developing countries.</p>	
34	We request the UN Secretary-General, in consultation with international organizations, relevant entities of the UN system and others, to establish such a platform.	
35	We urge member States to make national presentations on their experiences in the appropriate institutional framework as described in Section IV below.	
36	We also urge all major groups, particularly business and industry, to share their experiences in this regard.	
	<b>C. Framework for action</b>	
37	We recognize the value of having a set of differentiated strategies, tailored to the needs of different countries and different sectors.	Completed by : These differentiated strategies must respect collectively established guiding principles, in keeping with the principle of active subsidiarity, and must be presented as a common pool of experiences through an international information website that is made available to the public and placed under public oversight. A common biannual evaluation will make it possible to revise and refine these guiding principles on the basis of countries' concrete experiences.
38	We encourage all States to develop their own green economy strategies through a transparent process of multi-stakeholder consultation.	
39	We encourage the United Nations, in cooperation with other relevant international organizations, to support developing countries at their request in developing green economy strategies.	
40	We strongly encourage business and industry – organized by industrial sectors, cooperating across countries and in consultation with governments, workers and trade unions and other stakeholders – to develop green economy roadmaps for their respective sectors, with concrete goals and benchmarks of progress, including for net creation of jobs.	Replaced by : We strongly encourage governments to establish, with the assistance of various economic sectors, unions, and other shareholders, national transition charters, based on the principle of universal responsibility, in order to define the respective responsibilities of each actor in the transition process.
41	We acknowledge and encourage voluntary national commitments and actions by State actors as well as stakeholders to achieve a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, including through the shaping of innovative partnerships.	Replaced by : We commit ourselves to the rapid transposition, as soon as it is adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, of the Charter of Universal Responsibilities into national law and to the collaborate implementation of the co-responsibility of different actors.
42	We realize that to make significant progress towards building green economies will require new investments, new skills formation, technology development, transfer and access, and capacity building in all countries. We acknowledge the particular need to provide support to developing countries in this regard and agree: a) To provide new, additional and scaled up sources of financing to developing	Add : h) To create, at the territorial level, “territorial economic agencies,” creating the knowledge base required for understanding territorial metabolisms and the framework for partnership accords, based on the practice of co-responsibility in the transition to a sustainable society.

<p>countries;</p> <p>b) To launch an international process to promote the rôle of innovative instruments of finance for building green economies ;</p> <p>c) To gradually eliminate subsidies that have considerable negative effects on the environment and are incompatible with sustainable development, complemented with measures to protect poor and vulnerable groups ;</p> <p>d) To facilitate international collaborative research on green technologies involving developing countries, ensuring the technologies so developed remain in the public domain and are accessible to developing countries at affordable prices</p> <p>e) To encourage creation of Centres of Excellence as nodal points for green technology R&amp;D</p> <p>f) To support developing countries' scientists and engineers and scientific engineering institutions to foster their efforts to develop green local technologies and use traditional knowledge</p> <p>g) To establish a capacity development scheme to provide country-specific advice and, where appropriate, region and sector specific advice to all interested countries and to assist them in accessing available funds.</p>	
<p>43 We recognize the importance of measuring global progress. In this regard, we will be guided by a roadmap that contains the following indicative goals and timeline:</p> <p>a) 2012~2015: establishment of indicators and measures to evaluate implementation; establishment of mechanisms for the transfer of technology, sharing of know-how, and enhancement of capacities;</p> <p>b) 2015~2030: implementation and periodic assessment of progress;</p> <p>c) 2030: comprehensive assessment of progress.</p> <p>We request the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the UN system, to provide a report for the General Assembly at its 67th session, detailing further steps in this regard</p>	<p>Completed by : We commit ourselves to defining, in our respective countries, the indicators that will reflect the stages of transition towards a sustainable society and, within two years, to organizing an international meeting of our expert representatives to agree upon the indicators that are most appropriate to the international level. They will oversee the conceptualization—in light of the unintended consequences that have often been observed of quantitative indicators which have been established on the basis of available data, like gross national product—of indicators consistent with collectively agreed upon guiding principles. These indicators should in particular make it possible to take stock of the transition towards sustainable supply and consumption chains, the implementation of new principles of governance, and the adoption of governance systems for the various categories of goods and services, as the efficiency of means makes the rapid adoption of new technical systems possible. These indicators, which are qualitative as well as quantitative, should be realistically applicable to local territories.</p>
<p><b>IV. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b></p>	
<p><b><i>A. Strengthening/reforming/integrating the three pillars</i></b></p>	
<p>44 We recognize that strong governance at local, national, regional and global levels is critical for advancing sustainable development. The strengthening and reform of the institutional framework should, among other things:</p> <p>a) Integrate the three pillars of sustainable development and promote the implementation of Agenda 21 and related outcomes, consistent with the</p>	<p>Replaced by : We recognize that a profound transformation of governance, from the local to the global level, based on the concept of multilevel governance and with the principle of active subsidiarity defining the forms of cooperation between different levels, is indispensable for handling the transition to a sustainable society.</p> <p>a) Noting that the integration of the three pillars of a sustainable society implies that we must give a major role and corresponding means to local territories, these three pillars' fundamental locus of coherence, we commit ourselves to promoting, at the territorial level, multi-actor charters acknowledging the responsibility of each individual in</p>

<p>principles of universality, democracy, transparency, cost-effectiveness and accountability, keeping in mind the Rio Principles, in particular common but differentiated responsibilities.</p> <p>b) Provide cohesive, government-driven policy guidance on sustainable development and identify specific actions in order to fulfil the sustainable development agenda through the promotion of integrated decision making at all levels.</p> <p>c) Monitor progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and relevant outcomes and agreements, at local, national, regional and global levels.</p> <p>d) Reinforce coherence among the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, including the International Financial and Trade Institutions.</p>	<p>defining the rules of co-responsibility, the responsibility of each actor being proportional to his or her knowledge and power.</p> <p>b) We will propose, on the basis of a concrete exchange of experiences, a methodological framework of approaches to elaborating and strategies for implementing the transition to a sustainable society, at the territorial as well as at the national level.</p> <p>c) We have agreed to generalize the biannual evaluations for the elaboration and implementation of these transition strategies by involving all stakeholders in the evaluation process and by making these evaluations public and contradictable on a multilingual international website</p> <p>d) We commit ourselves to establishing an annual audit, led by various stakeholders, of the coherence of the mandates that governments have given their representatives to the various United Nations agencies, the Bretton Woods institutions, and the World Trade Organization; we recognize that heads of government are personally responsible, at a political and legal level, for this coherence.</p> <p>e) We request the United Nations Secretary General, between now and 2017, organize the reform of these agencies. They must integrate into their charters the stipulation that they contribute to the transition to a sustainable society. As regards universal responsibility, leaders are personally responsible of the instructions given to their representatives to the various agencies to promote and follow up on such reform.</p>
<p><b>B. GA, ECOSOC, CSD proposal</b></p>	
<p><b>[General Assembly]</b></p>	
<p>45 We reaffirm the central role of the General Assembly as the highest policy-making body, and call for it to further integrate sustainable development as a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities.</p>	
<p><b>[Economic and Social Council]</b></p>	
<p>46 We reaffirm that the Economic and Social Council is a central mechanism for the coordination of the United Nations system and its specialized agencies and supervision of its subsidiary bodies, in particular its functional commissions</p>	<p>Replaced by : We affirm the necessity and the possibility of using national means of information and communication to create a permanent and structured dialogue between different stakeholders. We recognize that until now, the deep and irreversible character of the interdependencies between our societies and between humanity and the biosphere had yet to result in awareness of the need to create, at the global level, the sense of a human community sharing a common destiny. We declare that without this consciousness, egotistical interests, whether national, categorical, or ethnic, will continue to prevail over the search for a common good, with all that it implies in terms of mutual sacrifices and of a consciousness of responsibility vis-à-vis others, as well as of a common responsibility towards the planet.</p> <p>We note that diplomacy and trade are not sufficient for creating the conditions for genuine understanding between different societies and the emergence of a consciousness of a world community. We commit ourselves to supplementing diplomacy and existing international institutions by establishing procedures for a global dialogue between societies and creating structured spaces of communication, exchange, and dialogue between different stakeholders. For both, we would promote the creation of enduring global networks.</p> <p>We reaffirm the role of the United Nations Economic and Social Council as the level at which these various debates can be synthesized and as the authority for auditing the various United Nations agencies to ensure that they</p>

		<p>incorporate the principles for a transition to a sustainable society into their charters.</p> <p>We charge the Economic and Social Council with undertaking a biannual audit of possible contradictions between the decisions made by United Nations agencies and between these decisions and the principles of transition, as well as of the consistency of the mandates of states' representatives to the different agencies with the commitments both of states and heads of government in an individual capacity.</p>
47	We also reaffirm that ECOSOC is a central forum for intergovernmental deliberations on economic and social issues, and provides guidance and coordination to the UN system's operational activities for development in the field.	
48	We agree to promote the role of ECOSOC in the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development including by making better use of the coordination segment of ECOSOC for monitoring implementation of agreements on sustainable development and, similarly, making use of the ECOSOC operational activities and humanitarian segments to promote mainstreaming of sustainable development into programmes of UN agencies and programmes.	
<b>[Commission on Sustainable Development]</b>		
49	We reaffirm the role of the Commission on Sustainable Development as the high level commission on sustainable development in the United Nations system. We agree to consider options for improving the working methods, the agenda and programme of work of the Commission to better facilitate, promote, and coordinate sustainable development implementation, including measures to ensure more focused, balanced and responsive engagement with a more limited set of issues, and enhanced implementation of its decisions. We also agree to consider means to enhance the review function of the Commission, including through a voluntary review process.	
49 Alt	We resolve to transform the CSD into a Sustainable Development Council that will serve as the authoritative, high-level body for consideration of matters relating to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development.	
49 Alt Bis	The work of the Council should be based on fundamental documents on sustainable development such as Agenda 21, the Rio principles and related outcomes. The Council should, inter alia, fully carry out the functions and mandates of the Commission for Sustainable Development. It would be guided by the need to promote integration of the three pillars of sustainable development, promote effective implementation at all levels and promote effective institutional coherence. It should help in enhancing the involvement of all stakeholders, particularly major groups, in the follow-up of Rio+20	Completed by : In order to have the legitimacy necessary to carry out its auditing function, the Sustainable Development Council will include, in addition to representatives from states, representatives of various stakeholders, proposed to the United Nations Secretary General by the various international networks that represent the stakeholders. The Council's biannual report will be posted online three months before its consideration by the United Nations General Assembly in a multilingual version and will be subject to an international public debate. The various United Nations agencies will furthermore be requires to respond to and comment on the critiques and recommendations directed to them by the draft report.
49 Alt Ter	We request the President of the General Assembly to conduct open, transparent and inclusive negotiations, with the aim of establishing the mandate, modalities, functions, size, composition, membership, working methods and procedures of the Council and report on the outcome before the end of the 67th	

	session of the General Assembly.
<b>C. UNEP, specialized agency on environmental proposals, IFIs, United Nations operational activities at country level</b>	
50	We reaffirm the need to strengthen international environmental governance within the context of the institutional framework for sustainable development, in order to promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development, and to this end.
51	<p>We agree to strengthen the capacity of UNEP to fulfil its mandate by establishing universal membership in its Governing Council and call for significantly increasing its financial base to deepen policy coordination and enhance means of implementation</p> <p>Replaced by Whereas United Nations agencies have multiplied to meet the growing number of goals that the international community has set for itself ; observing that this growth is indispensable, yet also entails contradictions between their respective mandates, overlapping responsibilities that encourage rivalry, and, in particular, limited efficiency on the part of each agency; whereas the same phenomenon is also evident in other levels of governance, such as states or local governments: we declare that these difficulties reflect the limits of traditional form of governance founded on the creation of institutions with distinct competencies and uniform regulations based on these competencies. We observe that these principles no longer respond to the need for governance to take better consideration of the relationship between the various challenges of the contemporary world.</p> <p>Whereas beyond the array of specific problems to be solved, governance must above all pursue three essential goals that all specialized agencies must share: harmonious and equitable relations between societies; internal social cohesion within each society; and long-term harmony at different levels between human society and activities and the preservation of ecosystems. Recognizing that the constraints imposed on each individual in the name of the common good are only seen as legitimate to the extent that humanity considers itself as a community sharing the same destiny and as founded on the same values.</p> <p>Noting finally that essential coordination between different agencies cannot be achieved by a central authority with power over each of them, but rather through the adoption of working procedures which encourage them to cooperate among themselves in resolving common problems, we wish to promote a new form of global governance based on three principles: shared goals, a common ethos, and common working procedures that are regularly evaluated and improved.</p> <p>Consequently, we request that the United Nations Secretary General submit to us a reform of the charters of the various agencies based on these new governance principles and inviting each agency:</p> <p>a) To adopt the three goals that all share (harmony between societies; social cohesion within each society; and equilibrium between humanity and the biosphere), to which each agency's specific goal will be subordinated;</p> <p>b) To adopt the common ethical principles defined by the Charter of Universal Responsibilities and to calibrate them according to each agency's specific mission;</p> <p>c) To define concrete cooperation procedures between agencies based on the need for collective cooperation to achieve these three general goals.</p>

		<p>The transition to a sustainable society, the precondition of long-term harmony between humanity and the biosphere, must become a goal that is common to all agencies and not the specific goal of a particular agency that might compete with other agencies' specialized goals.</p> <p>Consequently, we decide that the Sustainable Development Council will be the transversal organization for evaluating the consideration that each agency gives to the goal of harmony between humanity and the biosphere. Every two years the Council will submit a report the General Assembly of the United Nations on the implementation of this goal, both through actions that are specific to each agency and through work procedures implemented for coordinating them</p>
51 Alt	We resolve to establish a UN specialized agency for the environment with universal membership of its Governing Council, based on UNEP, with a revised and strengthened mandate, supported by stable, adequate and predictable financial contributions and operating on an equal footing with other UN specialized agencies. This agency, based in Nairobi, would cooperate closely with other specialized agencies.	
52	We stress the need for a regular review of the state of the planet and the Earth's carrying capacity and request the Secretary-General to coordinate the preparation of such a review in consultation with relevant international organizations and the UN system.	
53	We call for the scientific basis for decision making to be strengthened across the UN system and recognise that the interface between science and policy-making should be enhanced	<p>Replaced by : Considering the impact of scientific activity and resulting technological innovations on the transformation of human activities and the biosphere; noting that this impact can be positive as well as negative; observing that this same basic scientific knowledge can, depending on the use made of them, contribute positively or negatively to the three general goals of global governance and in particular to the goal of harmony between human activity and the biosphere; we note that traditional scientific ethics, based on the rigor of methods used and the honesty of results, is no longer sufficient to serve as the basis of the social and moral contract between scientific research and the remainder of society.</p> <p>Consequently, we invite all scientists and their representative organizations, particularly those that because of their expertise are involved in shaping public policy, to adapt the Charter of Universal Responsibilities to the context of scientific research, defining in this way the conditions for the responsible practice of scientific activity, a corollary to the authority that knowledge and expertise confers on scientists.</p>
54	We recognize that sustainable development must be given due consideration by the International Financial Institutions, especially the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the regional development banks, UNCTAD and the World Trade Organization in regulating global trade. In that regard, we request the international financial institutions to review their programmatic strategies to ensure the provision of better support to developing countries for the implementation of sustainable development.	<p>Replaced by : Considering the impact of international financial institutions and the World Trade Organization on the evolution of the global system of production, exchange, and consumption; considering that the fact that they are not under the authority of the United Nations does not absolve them of their responsibilities in the pursuit of the three general goals presented above; noting that these institutions exercise their mandate in keeping with the rules of their charters and the instructions of our representatives, we decide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To instruct our national representatives to these institutions to amend these organizations' charters to include the three general goals mentioned above;</li> <li>- To ensure that these international financial institutions give priority to financing the long-term investments needed</li> </ul>

		to handle the transition and to revising the functioning of private financial institutions in a way that promotes long-term investment and gives legal authority to the rules regulating responsible investment.  - To make sustainable global supply chains central to the rules governing the World Trade Organization
55	We recognize that coordination and cooperation among the MEAs are needed in order to, inter alia, address policy fragmentation and avoid overlap and duplication. We welcome the work already undertaken to enhance synergies among the three conventions in the chemicals and waste cluster. We call for further measures to enhance coordination and cooperation among MEAs in other clusters.	
56	We emphasise the need to strengthen operational activities for sustainable development, especially the delivery of the UN system in the field.	<b>56 will be replaced by the new version of 51</b>
57	We agree to further consider the establishment of an Ombudsperson, or High Commissioner for Future Generations, to promote sustainable development.	Replaced by : We charge the chairman of the Sustainable Development Council to nominate from within its ranks a committee of mediators chaired by an Ombudsperson. This committee will be chartered with producing two biannual reports, in between which it will gather comments and criticisms emanating from various sectors of society on the respect that United Nations agencies, international financial institutions, and the World Trade Organization give to the principle of governance defined in article 49 and to offer any comments or suggestions for improving the system.
58	We agree to take steps to give further effect to Rio Principle 10 at the global, regional and national level, as appropriate.	
<b>D. Regional, national, local</b>		
59	We reaffirm that overarching sustainable development strategies incorporated in national development plans are key instruments for the implementation of sustainable development commitments at regional, national and sub-national levels	Replaced by : Considering the essential role of sub-national territories in ensuring coherence between economic, social, and environmental goals and the handling of the transition to a sustainable society; considering that the four dimensions of the transition—the strengthening of communities conscious of their destiny, reforming governance to give it a greater capacity to combine different levels of action and to take responsibility for the interrelations between problems, transitioning from economy to oeconomy—we request that states and city networks incentivize territories to adopt, upon the conclusion of collective debate involving various stakeholders, a strategy for transition to a sustainable society and proposals to reform the national and international regulation that are at present obstacles to this transition.
60	We call for the strengthening of existing regional and sub-regional mechanisms, including the regional commissions, in promoting sustainable development through capacity building, exchange of information and experiences and providing expertise	Replaced : Considering that cooperation between different levels of governance must be ruled by the principle of active subsidiarity, which defines the guiding principles that each individual must respect; considering that the guiding principles can only be based on deeper exchanges of experience, organized at a regional and global level; considering, consequently, that the public availability of all these experiences is common global good; considering that new information and communication technologies offer a concrete opportunity to gather these experiences on a website of documentary resources; considering, finally, that these experiences are the foundation of a vast, collective learning process, without which any claim to copying successful experiments is futile, we charge the Conference's chairperson with creating by the end of 2013 such a reference website and with inviting networks of towns and territories, United Nations agencies, international financial institutions, and the World Trade Organization to create, consistent with common procedures that ensure the mutualization of experiences, their own websites devoted to providing resources about exchanging experiences.
61	We underline the need for more coherent and integrated planning and decision-	Replaced by : Considering the national level's double role, namely the coordination of strategies at the local level



	<p>making at the national level. We therefore call on countries to establish and strengthen, as appropriate, national sustainable development councils to enable them to coordinate, consolidate and ensure the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues in the highest decision-making bodies, with the integration and full participation of all stakeholders.</p>	<p>and the definition of governance systems, we commit ourselves in the name of our member-states to take full and active responsibility for this double role:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By creating at the national level spaces for exchanging experiences and mutual learning among the territorial transition strategies;</li> <li>- By defining at the national level and contributing to the definition at the international level of governance systems that are genuinely adapted to the various categories of goods and services. These governance systems must take into account the very nature of these goods and services, include the ethical principles of responsibility, guarantee the goal of social and ecological justice, and emphasize the co-production of the public good by the various stakeholders.</li> </ul>
62	<p>We recognise the need to integrate sustainable urban development policy as a key component of a national sustainable development policy and, in this regard, to empower local authorities to work more closely with national governments. We recognize that partnerships among cities have emerged as a leading force for action on sustainable development. We commit to support international cooperation among local authorities, including through assistance from international organizations</p>	<p>Replaced by : Noting that a majority of the world now lives in urban areas and that the conceptualization of cities and territorial organization has a long-term impact on the consumption of natural resources, in particular energy, we commit ourselves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To reforming national laws relating to the competence, finances, and cooperation procedures between public authorities on the basis of the principles of multilevel governance and active subsidiarity;</li> <li>- To mandating our representatives at international institutions, United Nations agencies, international financial organizations, and the World Trade Organization to request on their behalf a strengthening of international networks of local government in view of a systematic and deep exchange of experiences, notably as they relate to sustainable urban development and strategies of transition to a sustainable society.</li> </ul>

## V. FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION AND FOLLOW-UP

### A. Priority/key/thematic/cross-sectoral issues and areas

63	<p>We recognize that progress in implementation requires attention to a number of sectoral and cross-sectoral priority areas as well as to the linkage among different sectors. We also recognize that assessing progress in these areas can benefit from defining aspirational goals, targets and indicators, as appropriate. We therefore commit to the following actions:</p>	<p>Completed by : We recognize that the establishment of qualitative and quantitative indicators could have a stimulating effect on collective action, making it possible to describe positive or negative trends in the achievement of the international community's general goals as defined above, as well as on the calibration of these goals to particular sectors. But we also note their limits—when no one is personally responsible—and their possible perverse effects—when the concern with attaining numerical goal prevails over the concern with promoting structural changes. This is why we have decided to create, within the Sustainable Development Council, a committee charged, in connection with various competent United Nations agencies and the representatives of various stakeholders, to propose, on a sector by sector basis, appropriate indicators, being mindful of the perverse effect to which these indicators are often inclined as they are usually designed.</p> <p>As for the specific domains, we will ensure the application of the entirety of the conceptual and institutional progress defined above, notably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The consideration of the three general activities in all human activities;</li> <li>- The practical implementation of the principle of universal responsibility;</li> </ul>
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		<p>- The establishment of governance and fiscal systems that are genuinely adapted to the various goods and services;</p> <p>- Multilevel governance founded on the principle of active subsidiarity.</p> <p>These general guidelines will be implemented in practice in the following realms:</p>
<b>[Food Security]</b>		
64	We reaffirm the right to food and call upon all States to prioritize sustainable intensification of food production through increased investment in local food production, improved access to local and global agri-food markets, and reduced waste throughout the supply chain, with special attention to women, smallholders, youth, and indigenous farmers. We are committed to ensuring proper nutrition for our people	Completed by : The principle of multilevel governance must apply in particular to food security. No rule of international trade can be legitimate if it does not respect the right of every community to make optimal use of its local resources to ensure its population's food security and to make optimal use of existing ecosystems while respecting their integrity. This implies in particular the definition of sustainable food supply chains, which would both consume as little energy and as few non-renewable natural resources as possible and ensure the long-term reproduction of the ecosystem's fertility, enabling the optimal use of waste and subproducts in a way that would result in food sources guaranteeing the population's long-term health. A section of the experience-exchanging website will be devoted to sustainable food sources in towns. Specific means will be allocated to it by the FAO.
65	We call for more transparent and open trading systems and, where appropriate, practices that contribute to the stability of food prices and domestic markets; ensure access to land, water and other resources; and support social protection programmes.	
66	We further support initiatives at all levels that improve access to information, enhance interactions among farmers and experts through education and extension services, and increase the use of appropriate technologies for sustainable agriculture.	<p>Replaced by : We recognize the need to approach the food question in qualitative terms, at the level of production as well as that of consumption: health and the diversity of ecosystems in agriculture have bearing on an individual's overall individual health, to the extent that the latter is directly tied to the quality of food products and food balance.</p> <p>We are conscious of the excesses and simplifications resulting from chemical-based farming, pursued in the name of an ill-conceived modernity. It has the threefold result of impoverishing natural ecosystems, threatening the health of farmers, and compromising the long-term health of consumers themselves. We also note that it is often illusory to promote local products when they are tied to farming practices that make heavy use of inputs, pesticides, and energy. We commit ourselves: to transforming agricultural popularization services, which are still too tied to an outdated conception of agricultural modernity; to fostering the independence of farmers, popularization services, and public research services from corporations producing chemical inputs and pesticides; to fostering the independence of public organizations for the homologation of agricultural products in relation to these corporations; and to promoting homologation procedures founded on research that has been long-lasting enough to appreciate the long-term impact of inputs, pesticides, and genetically modified organisms on the health of ecosystems and human beings.</p> <p>We commit ourselves, finally, to promoting the traceability of modes of production and seed types across the entire food chain.</p>
<b>[Water]</b>		
67	We underline the importance of the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights. Furthermore, we highlight the critical importance of water	Completed by : Aside from the vital importance of high-quality and abundant water for essential human activities—such as farming, industry, and leisure—as well as for human health, we attribute to water the status of a good that is divided when it is shared (a liter of water allocated to a specific use or person cannot be allocated to

	resources for sustainable development, including poverty and hunger eradication, public health, food security, hydropower, agriculture and rural development.	<p>another use or person) and that exists in limited quantity.</p> <p>This characteristic of water, in addition to the fact that a return to high-quality water, particularly water that is appropriate for human consumption, which implies measures that are technically demanding both for the protection of a scarce resource and for the recycling of used water, determines the basis for governance systems applicable to water: on the one hand, a principle of social justice, based on the fact that each human being has, in a given context, the right to his or her rightful share of available water, and, on the other, that that the procedures for investing in and managing the handling and distribution of water to all must directly encourage reduced consumption, notably through a fee structure appropriate to different usages.</p>
68	We recognize the necessity of setting goals for wastewater management, including reducing water pollution from households, industrial and agricultural sources and promoting water efficiency, wastewater treatment and the use of wastewater as a resource, particularly in expanding urban areas.	
69	We renew our commitment made in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) regarding the development and implementation of integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans. We reaffirm our commitment to the 2005-2015 International Decade for Action “Water for Life”. We encourage cooperation initiatives for water resources management in particular through capacity development, exchange of experiences, best practices and lessons learned, as well as sharing appropriate environmentally sound technologies and know-how	<p>Replaced by : We fully subscribe to the conclusions of the ministers who represented us at the World Water Forum of 2012 and who emphasized the procedures for an integrated approach to water governance. We especially underline the fact that the proper integrated management of water resources implies a combination of actions at different levels, from neighborhood units to greater rivers basins that span several countries. Water governance must be multilevel governance, governed by the principle of active subsidiarity. Each territorial level must dictate guiding principles for lower levels. These guiding principles must be consistent with the twin goals of justice and efficiency, in a way that allows lower levels to find the best possible adaptations of these guiding principles in accordance with their own particularities.</p> <p>Conscious of the fact that, despite the conclusions of repeated international conferences that integrated water governance is necessary, sufficient progress has yet to be made in this domain due to the fact that water, which belongs to all realms of human activity, falls under the responsibility in traditional governance of multiple institutions that are not accustomed to working together, we have decided to create within the Sustainable Development Council an audit committee for water governance, charged with evaluating the progress of multilevel governance applied to water, in addition to obstacles to its implementation. We recommend experimentation at different systemic levels with negotiable quotas, the best means to create positive incentives for the optimal water management.</p> <p>To support the implementation of the principle of active subsidiarity, we decide to emphasize a documentary resources website presenting the most interesting experiences, guaranteeing the exchange of these experiences, and making this ensemble the basis of training all actors involved in water governance. We note, finally, that this kind of governance is directed tied to the three principal goals of all governance: harmony between peoples, with a particular emphasis on the risk that international or intra-national conflicts tied to water management might proliferate; social cohesion within each society; and relations between humanity and the biosphere.</p> <p>This is why we each personally commit ourselves and make it our responsibility to make water governance a model for a vast reform of governance in general.</p>
<b>[Energy]</b>		

<p>70 We propose to build on the Sustainable Energy for All initiative launched by the Secretary-General, with the goals of providing universal access to a basic minimum level of modern energy services for both consumption and production uses by 2030; improving energy efficiency at all levels with a view to doubling the rate of improvement by 2030; and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030 through promoting the development and use of renewable energy sources and technologies in all countries. We call for provision of adequate financial resources, of sufficient quality and delivered in a timely manner, to developing countries for providing efficient and wider use of energy sources.</p>	<p>Replaced by : We fully subscribe to the conclusions of the recent World Water Forum emphasizing the parallel between water and energy management. Fossil fuel, whatever its form—oil, gas, coal, or nuclear energy—is, like water, a good that can be divided when shared, found on the planet in finite quantities, and requiring appropriate techniques and institutional structures adapted to extracting it, making it available, and using it optimally. As a result, energy governance, like water governance, is subject to the twin principles of justice and efficiency.</p> <p>Similarly, the transition to an economy and lifestyle in which little fossil fuel is consumed presupposes the combination of actions at the individual level, at the level of neighborhood units, and at all other governance levels, including the global level. It is at these different levels that one can make optimal use of available energy resources, which is defined by the use rate of exergy. Similarly, the production of renewable energy is subject, like the energy economy itself, to actions at each of these levels. It follows that a sound energy governance regime entails, like water governance regimes, multilevel governance, based at every level on negotiable quotas reflecting the justice principle (equal access to energy) and offering a strong incentive to use exergy optimally, by ensuring the remuneration, based on trading quotas, of those whose lifestyles made possible deep cuts in fossil fuel consumption.</p> <p>We are confident that the implementation of a system of negotiable quotas will quickly result in the creation of the financial tools and financial resources required to ensure the transition to a world that is economical in fossil fuel consumption. We have decided to swiftly create, in keeping with decisions pertaining to water, a documentary resources website and an audit committee that would accelerate reforms in this realm.</p>
<p>71 We agree that each country should work for low-carbon development. We encourage more widespread use of energy planning tools to provide a robust framework for donors and partners to coordinate their development cooperation efforts.</p>	<p>Replaced by : Considering that excess of carbon greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere is the combined and direct result of the use of fossil fuels and deforestation; considering that only the ability of the great ecosystems, particularly oceans, to act as carbon wells that can absorb much of the excess carbon has allowed climate change to remain within acceptable limits; considering that these carbon wells belong to the human community as a whole and cannot be abusively appropriated by the producers of fossil fuels and countries responsible for deforestation; considering, finally, that climate change will affect those responsible for it as much as those who will only suffer the consequences; we agree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To establish a global tax on the production of fossil fuels and deforestation, corresponding to indemnification for the use of carbon wells, and to allocate the receipts of this tax to the transition to a sustainable society, in particular to all investments that make it possible to dispense, as soon as possible, with fossil fuels;</li> <li>- To recognize, in keeping with the Charter of Universal Responsibilities, the co-responsibility of producers and users of fossil fuels and the actors of deforestation for climate change and the negative consequences suffered by populations directly affected by it, while also recognizing that scientific knowledge gathered by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is in itself sufficient evidence of co-responsibility.</li> </ul>
<p><b>[Cities]</b></p>	
<p>72 We commit to promote an integrated and holistic approach to planning and building sustainable cities through support to local authorities, efficient transportation and communication networks, greener buildings and an efficient</p>	<p>Replaced by : Considering the determining role of cities in the organization of lifestyles, the preservation or degradation of ecosystems, and the creation of an environment propitious to physical health and social wellbeing; observing that with new transportation and information technologies, cities have changed in character and are</p>

<p>human settlements and service delivery system, improved air and water quality, reduced waste, improved disaster preparedness and response and increased climate resilience</p>	<p>organized in networks that usually transcend the their traditional political and administrative frameworks; considering, moreover, that urban transportation or residency structures shape over the very long term lifestyles and the consumption of energy and natural resources; observing, finally, that the quality of urban life depends on the ability to reconcile the city as a unit in itself, with its rich diversity of neighborhoods and living units; noting that the conceptions of urbanism that have prevailed in recent decades, while in principle inspired by a concern for healthy cities and a desire to shield residential neighborhoods from the nuisance of industrial activity, have too often resulted in cities that rigidly separate various urban functions from one another, thus increasing the length and energy cost of moving within the city and creating cities without soul or character; noting cities' poor knowledge of their own metabolisms and inner and outer exchange flows; emphasizing the need, in order to attain development that is decarbonized and economical in raw materials, to replace goods and services as often as possible, primarily at the level of cities and metropolitan areas; noting the importance of developing at the territorial level forms of the social and solidarity economy, connecting commercial with non-commercial activities; we commit ourselves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To promote multilevel governance in cities and metropolitan areas, beginning with the creation of coordination authorities within metropolitan areas wherever the situation demands it while promoting, at the other end of the spectrum, autonomous management in neighborhoods and neighborhood units, basing relations between successive levels of local government on the principle of active subsidiarity;</li> <li>- To promote at each level more integrated governance procedures that transcend frequently observed administrative compartmentalization;</li> <li>- To develop a new art of conceiving the twenty-first century city, more deeply inspired by the systemic functioning of ecosystems, by promoting a circular economy and insisting on the creation of norms applicable to industrial products and favorable to the development of local services aimed at regularly replacing obsolescent goods;</li> <li>- To provide cities with territorial economic agencies allowing for a greater understanding of urban metabolisms and enabling local societies to become actors genuinely participating in their own future;</li> <li>- To expand urban democracy to the collective choices about lifestyles and consumption patterns;</li> <li>- To promote in each territory the social and solidarity economy.</li> </ul> <p>We commit ourselves to implementing, with various national and international networks of local authorities, a documentary website for exchanging experiences pertaining to these various domains and implementing programs for educating, based on the exchange of experiences, political, administrative, technical, and economic actors in cities.</p>
<p><b>[Green Jobs]</b></p>	
<p>73 We recognize that the development of human capacity is essential to achieving broad-based economic growth, building strong, sustainable communities, promoting social well-being, and improving the environment. Workers must have the skills and protections necessary to participate in and benefit from the</p>	<p>Replaced by : We note that the development of society, notably at the territorial level, depends on the creation, the maintenance, and the permanent improvement of four kinds of capital: natural capital, expressed in the quality of ecosystems; material capital—houses, production units, and infrastructure of all kinds; human capital, comprised of the accumulated competencies of the inhabitants of a particular area; and, finally, immaterial capital, the most</p>

	transition to a green economy, which has great potential to create decent jobs, particularly for the youth, and eradicate poverty.	precious and overlooked of them all, which refers to learning acquired within a given community allowing it to optimally manage common challenges and to confront new challenges in an intelligent way. We affirm the importance, in order to guarantee the transition to a sustainable society, of better describing, perhaps measuring, and above all developing immaterial capital.
74	We also recognize that significant job creation opportunities can be availed through investments in public works for restoration and enhancement of natural capital, sustainable land and water management practices, family farming, ecological farming, organic production systems, sustainable forest management, rational use of biodiversity for economic purposes, and new markets linked to renewable and unconventional energy sources. We encourage business and industry to contribute to green job creation throughout their global supply chains, including through support to small and medium enterprises	<p>Completed by : We declare that general wellbeing does not only result from the development of commercial products in the context of remunerated activities. On the contrary, the combination of remunerated activities and volunteering, particularly when the aging of the population and the increase of the lifespan have created radically new possibilities of activity for retirees, is a decisive factor in social cohesion, dignity for every member of the community, and the development of immaterial capital. We note that an oeconomy that ensures general wellbeing, while respecting the limits of natural resources and the equilibrium of the ecosystem presupposes governance systems that are genuinely adapted to the nature of goods and services as defined above.</p> <p>We recognize the market economy's complete legitimacy, as long as it remains focused on one category of goods: those that can be divided as they are shared and are of indefinite quantity. We firmly oppose any effort to extend market mechanisms beyond this domain, in which they remain completely legitimate, and will ensure that they are applied neither to ecosystems, the integrity of which must be preserved, nor to goods that, like knowledge, multiply as they are shared and must be subject to mechanisms of mutualization.</p> <p>Noting that only sustainable global supply chains allow the transition to a sustainable society; noting that no actor can control the entire chain; noting that chains are international; noting that only cooperation between different kinds of actors across the entire chain can make them sustainable; we agree to promote, in all domains, the concept of a sustainable chain contract, allowing collectivities to learn the principle of co-responsibility spread across the various actors of a chain.</p>
75	We recognise and acknowledge that social well being and growth are also built on robust and high quality infrastructure that creates jobs and wealth, adds long term value and allows for broad inclusion. In this regard, we commit to enhanced infrastructure investment which promotes sustainable development.	
76	Understanding that building green economies will depend critically on creating green jobs, we agree to take the following measures: a) improve knowledge of green jobs trends and developments, and integrate relevant data into national economic statistics b) address potential skills shortages through skills mapping and promoting of green jobs training programs ; c) put in place an enabling environment for robust creation of decent jobs by private enterprises investing in the green economy, including by small and medium enterprises	
77	We stress the need to provide social protection to all members of society, including those who are not employed in the formal economy. In this regard, we strongly encourage national and local initiatives aimed at providing a social protection floor for all citizens.	

**[Oceans and Seas, SIDs]**

<p>78 We recognize that oceans are critical to sustaining Earth's life support systems. Careless exploitation of the oceans and their resources puts at risk the ability of oceans to continue to provide food, other economic benefits and environmental services to humankind. We stress the importance of the conservation, sustainable management and equitable sharing of marine and ocean resources. We also recognize the significant economic, social and environmental contribution of coral reefs to island and coastal States, and support cooperation based on the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), and the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI).</p>	<p>Completed by : We recognize that oceans play a decisive role in the equilibrium of life on earth, as much in terms of the food resources that they offer as in terms of the fundamental role played by carbon wells. We note, moreover, that the capacity of oceans to take on these various vital functions rests on the complex functioning of the ecosystem, involving the entire food chain from planktons to carnivorous fish, and that ecotones (the interfaces between terrestrial and aquatic milieus), coastal zones, and continental shelves placed under the legal authority of seaside countries play a decisive role in the proper functioning of complex ecosystems.</p> <p>Consequently, we note, first, that oceans' carbon-absorbing capacities cannot be the implicit property of the major carbon gas emitters and that the principle of ecological justice must lead the major emitters to compensate populations that benefit less from the use of carbon well.</p> <p>We note, finally, that the integrated functioning of oceanic ecosystems is not properly reflected in the law of the sea, which makes continental zones, which are most decisive for marine ecosystems, the property of seaside countries.</p>
<p>79 We endorse the Regular Process for the Global Marine Assessment as a credible, robust process, and support the completion of its first global integrated assessment of the state of the marine environment by 2014. We call for consideration of assessment findings in formulation of national, regional and global oceans policy.</p>	
<p>80 We note the establishment by the UN General Assembly of an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, and we agree to initiate, as soon as possible, the negotiation of an implementing agreement to UNCLOS that would address the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction.</p>	<p>Completed by : We recognize that, in keeping with the Charter of Universal Responsibilities, seaside states shall have, as a counterpart to their sovereignty over areas placed under their national jurisdiction, the responsibility of managing these areas, the role of which in the maintenance of marine ecosystems is universally recognized, as becomes the common interest.</p>
<p>81 We call on countries to advance implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, including further capacity-building and mobilization of resources for investment in treatment of human wastes and waste water and to develop a global action plan to combat marine litter and pollution.</p>	
<p>82 We also propose to implement an international observing network for ocean acidification and to work collectively to prevent further ocean acidification.</p>	
<p>83 We note that despite agreement to restore global fish stocks to sustainable levels by 2015, many stocks continue to be depleted unsustainably. We call upon States to re-commit to maintaining or restoring depleted fish stocks to sustainable levels and to further commit to implementing science-based management plans to rebuild stocks by 2015.</p>	<p>Completed by : Noting the interdependence between the various components of marine ecosystems and the different links of the food chain, we salute the efforts being made to preserve certain types of fish that have suffered from overfishing, but recognize the inadequacy of these sectoral efforts. We invite the various actors of the fishing chain, especially artisanal fishers, to create a permanent forum, bringing together all the chains' actors, to define criteria for sustainable and equitable fishing practices, which would, in other words, preserve the integrity of marine ecosystems and create, on this basis, a sustainable fishing chain that would give birth to a general label, in the public interest, that all would commit themselves to collectively promoting.</p>
<p>84 We urge countries to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing</p>	

	by adopting and implementing effective tools, in accordance with international law. We note the agreement on port state measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing approved by FAO in 2009 and urge States that have not yet acceded to the agreement to do so .	
85	We reaffirm that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities. The vulnerability of SIDS has worsened over the last two decades, primarily because of higher exposure to external shocks, including increasing adverse impacts of climate change and more frequent and intense natural disasters as well as the fuel, food, and financial crises, combined with inadequate international support.	Completed by : We recognize the common responsibility of producers and users of carbon energy as well as other greenhouse gases in the deteriorating situation of SIDS (small island developing states), which are climate change's first victims. Consequently, we deem that they are justified in pursuing legal action on the basis of the principles of international law that will result from the adoption of the Charter of Universal Responsibilities.  Considering, too, that the imbalances resulting from climate change are of the kind that could threaten the very survival of SIDS, in addition to provoking serious disturbances in low altitude countries with highly populated coastal zones, we recognize that climate change has become a question of international security and that, on this basis, in application of the United Nations Charter, it is incumbent upon the Security Council to address this matter.
86	We call for increased efforts to assist SIDS in implementing the BPOA and MSI and achieving sustainable development, including improvement and strengthening of the relevant entities within the United Nations system that support SIDS' sustainable development. We also call for the convening of the third international conference for the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States in 2014.	
<b>[Natural disasters]</b>		
87	We reiterate the call for disaster risk reduction to continue to be addressed in the context of sustainable development and placed within the post-2015 development agenda. We call for increased coordination among national, regional and international levels for a robust response to environmental emergencies and improved forecasting and early warning systems, as well as closer coordination between emergency response, early recovery and development efforts, including adoption of a post "Hyogo Framework" and its integration into development policy.	
<b>[Climate changes]</b>		
88	We reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and express our deep concern that developing countries are particularly vulnerable to and are experiencing increased negative impacts from climate change, which is severely undermining food security and efforts to eradicate poverty, and also threatens the territorial integrity, viability and the very existence of small island developing states. We welcome the outcome of COP17 at Durban and look forward to the urgent implementation of all the agreements reached.	Replaced by : We recognize that institutional responsibility for the impact of climate change on the food security of the world's poorest populations, particularly those in the least developed countries, falls to those states that have yet to adopt measures suitable for addressing the seriousness of climate change and that the leaders of these countries can, consistent with the Charter of Universal Responsibilities, be held personally responsible for these circumstances and may be brought before the international tribunal. Given the structural and thus lasting character of climate change's negative effects, which are consequences of this irresponsible behavior, such institutional and personal responsibility cannot be precluded.
89	We encourage international initiatives and partnerships to address the interrelationship among water, energy, food and climate change in order to achieve synergies as well as to minimize conflicts among policy objectives, being particularly sensitive to impacts on vulnerable populations.	



**[Forests and biodiversity]**

<p>90 We support policy frameworks and market instruments that effectively slow, halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation and promote the sustainable use and management of forests, as well as their conservation and restoration. We call for the urgent implementation of the “Non-Legally Binding Instrument on all Types of Forests (NLBI)”.</p>	<p>Replaced by : Considering that the effects of deforestation on the planet’s equilibrium are of the same character as those relating to the production and use of fossil fuels, we declare:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- That states are institutionally responsible and their leaders (when they condone deforestation policies) are personally responsible for this situation;</li><li>- That an international tax on the production of fossil fuels must apply to deforestation; it is incumbent on states to collect this tax from deforestation’s beneficiaries;</li></ul> <p>Considering, moreover, the essential role that the great forest and steppe ecosystems play in the biosphere’s overall equilibrium; considering the decisive role that communities inhabiting these territories play in these ecosystem’s preservation; considering that, consistent with considerations on the nature of various goods and services, these ecosystems cannot be privatized without being destroyed; considering that the demand for integrity that benefits the human community as a whole is costly to the communities responsible for preserving this integrity; we request that the Sustainable Development Council create a framework for international negotiations aimed at providing financial compensation and development assistance to communities and states that are responsible for the preservation of the integrity of ecosystems of global concern.</p>
<p>91 We welcome the Nagoya Protocol adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity. We support mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in policies and decision-making processes at international, regional and national levels, and encourage investments in natural capital through appropriate incentives and policies, which support a sustainable and equitable use of biological diversity and ecosystems.</p>	

**[Land degradation and desertification]**

<p>92 We recognize the economic and social significance of land, particularly its contribution to growth, food security, and poverty eradication, and note that the intensity of desertification of most of Africa’s arable land is a serious challenge to sustainable development in the region. We call for enhanced support by the international community to the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).</p>	<p><u>Replaced by :</u> <u>We took note in the conclusions of the report commission by the United Nations Secretary General on the implementation of the measures and treaties adopted that first Earth Summit in 1992, particularly relating to the inadequacy of implementation measures. We request the Sustainable Development Council to form an ad hoc committee that will examine the reasons for this inadequacy, notably as they concern the IPCC, and propose to the United Nations General Assembly measures for the remediation of these shortcomings.</u></p> <p><u>We recall, moreover, the personal responsibility of heads of government in the implementation of international treaties signed by their states and which, henceforth, is part of their essential mandate.</u></p> <p><u>Observing that, as with water and energy, efficient measures for fighting desertification must be addressed at different territorial levels, from the very local to the transnational level, we affirm that the struggle against desertification is fully subject to multilevel governance and the principle of active subsidiarity. We invite the Sustainable Development Council to promote multilevel governance in regions where desertification is a problem and to create a public documentary resource website presenting different experiences with the struggle against desertification, including an analysis of successes and failures, in view of proposing to concerned government guiding principles to be implemented, consistent with the principle of active subsidiarity.</u></p>
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<p>93 We agree to support partnerships and initiatives for the safeguarding of soil resources such as the Global Soil Partnership (GSP). We also encourage scientific studies and initiatives aimed at raising wider awareness of the economic benefits of sustainable land management policies that achieve healthy and productive land and soil.</p>	<p>Completed by : We note that fertile soils, like water and energy, belong to the category of goods that can be divided when they are shared, but are of limited quantity. The same principles of multilevel governance and of a balance between social justice and efficiency also apply to them.</p> <p>We recall that the replacement of organic fertility, which arose from agricultural practices based on a comprehensive understanding of ecosystems, by artificial fertility, which is made possible by massive use of chemical fertilizers, amounts to a global time bomb and will lead to a decline in the natural capital upon which future generations will depend. Conscious, nevertheless, of the failure of agricultural reform inspired solely by a concern with social justice, in which reforms gave their beneficiaries neither the means nor the desire to preserve the long-term fertility of soils or the integrity of ecosystems, we reaffirm that ownership of soil implies that owners are responsible for preserving its fertility, which is a common good.</p>
<p><b>[Mountains]</b></p>	
<p>94 We recognize that mountains are highly vulnerable to global changes such as climate change, and are often home to communities including of indigenous peoples, who have developed sustainable uses of their resources yet are often marginalized, sometimes with high poverty rates, exposure to natural risks and food insecurity. We recognize the benefits derived from mountains and their associated ecosystems. We also recognize the need to explore global, regional, national, and local mechanisms to compensate and reward mountain communities for the services they provide through ecosystem protection.</p>	
<p><b>[Chemical and waste]</b></p>	
<p>95 We call for strengthening the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), to step up efforts towards a more robust, coherent, effective and efficient international regime for chemicals throughout their lifecycle. Sustainable and adequate long-term funding will be important to assist developing countries with sound chemical and waste management through an integrated approach.</p>	<p>Completed by : Recognizing that we are still quite ignorant of the long-term effects for human health and the integrity of ecosystems of the emission of chemical substances that are not naturally found in ecosystems; realizing moreover that many chemical substances linked to pesticides or genetically modified organisms, the goal of which is precisely to render plants tolerant to pesticides, act on reproductive organs, which gives them a trans-generational impact; considering that that it is long-term exposure to these substances, regardless of how concentrated they are in ecosystems, that can have result in negative consequences; considering that existing rules of homologation do not take into consideration the consequences of very long term exposure, trans-generational effects, or prolonged exposure to a small quantity; consequently, we request that states: reexamine their homologation procedures for chemically-based products; define career profiles for homologation organizations, facilitating the creation of a body of experts who are independent from the corporations that produce and distribute chemical substances and genetically modified organisms; and ensure that authorities in charge of homologation encounter no conflicts of interest.</p>
<p>96 We commend the increased coordination and cooperation among the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and call for public-private partnerships aiming to enhance capacity and technology for environmentally sound waste management. We also note with concern the emerging challenges of electronic waste and plastics in the marine environment, which should be addressed inter alia through appropriate programmes and environmentally sound technologies</p>	

for material and energy recovery .

**[Sustainable Consumption and Production]**

97 We agree to establish a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (SCP) as part of a global pact on sustainable consumption and production, based on the text elaborated in the negotiations in the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development at its nineteenth session.

Replaced by : We note that one cannot generalize the lifestyles and consumption habits of countries that have been developed for a long time and apply them to humanity as a whole without triggering serious imbalances in the biosphere, in ways that could compromise enduring peace and the wellbeing of future generations. We note that no moral or historical justification exists for limiting these lifestyles and consumption habits to countries that have been developed for a long time. Consequently, only a radical change in the lifestyles and consumption habits of countries that have been developed for a long time, along with a search in developing countries for alternative paths that will allow for the reconciliation on a new basis of general wellbeing and the preservation of the planet's limits, can ensure decent conditions of life for future generations and the protection of the planet.

We observe that efforts undertaken since the first Earth Summit in 1992 to change these lifestyles and consumption habits by adopting correctives to the market economy and by encouraging corporations to be more conscious of their social and environmental responsibility did not result in changes on the scale needed. We also note that while non-constraining procedures founded on voluntarism have undoubtedly had beneficial effects as examples, but were not sufficiently imitated to transform the system itself, particularly in the context of a development model that continues to achieve balance only through growth.

We note that the imperative of growth as the condition of the current economic system's equilibrium has relegated to a secondary status, as the Copenhagen negotiations on the renewal of the Kyoto protest attest, the goal of preserving the integrity of the planet, short-term social cohesion being a far more pressing political concern than the planet's long-term survival.

Consequently, to get out of this impasse, we believe that it is urgent to reconsider the discipline of economics and its criteria for determining wellbeing. Observing that there is no irreducible contradiction between, on the one hand, using employment as a means for ensuring social cohesion and the redistribution of wealth and, on the other, reducing the consumption of energy and non-renewable natural resources, and that our current dilemma results, rather, from our counterproductive conception of money, a conception inherited from a bygone era which leads us to use the same unit of account and the same means of payment to remunerate human labor and to pay for fossil fuels and non-renewable natural resources; we affirm the necessity and the possibility, thanks to the generalization of electronic money, of creating a multi-dimensional currency, one dedicated to the remuneration of human labor and the other to fossil fuels and other to non-renewable natural resources. We observe, moreover, that the mechanism of negotiable quotas described above in relation to energy and water represents in itself currency's second dimension. We commit ourselves without delay to experimenting with this new conception of currency in our respective states.

Finally, we recall the need, which has been previously discussed, of defining sustainable multi-actor chains for various branches of production and consumption and we mandate our representatives to the World Trade Organization to make sustainable chain contracts the foundation of the WTO's future.

**[Education]**

98	We recognize that access by all people to quality education is an essential condition for sustainable development and social inclusion. We commit to strengthening the contribution of our education systems to the pursuit of sustainable development, including through enhanced teacher training and curricula development.	<p>Replaced by : The experience of the twenty years that have passed since the first Earth Summit demonstrate the limited efficiency of specific educational programs related to sustainable development if these programs are merely added, like a new discipline, to teach programs that themselves remain unchanged and founded on disciplinary approaches.</p> <p>We note the weak impact of this addition and affirm the need for a more extensive recasting of the educational system, so that the following transformations will be possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An initiation of young people, from a very early age, into a new ethos of responsibility;</li> <li>- An educational program that makes it possible to go beyond narrowly national approaches, centered on cultural systems, to allow for experience with and understanding of global interdependencies and the solidarity of the human family.</li> <li>- An educational program that emphasizes the understanding of relations between various aspects of the way in which nature and society function, and, to this end, that emphasizes cooperation between various disciplines as part of an approach to the study of concrete reality;</li> <li>- An educational program that, even as it guarantees all future citizens a comparable knowledge base, can be rooted in concrete contexts—the only pedagogical means for grasping the interrelation between the various dimensions of how nature and society function.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">From this follows the need for multilevel governance within the educational system itself.</p>
99	We call upon universities to become models of best practice and transformation by setting an example of sustainability of facilities on their campuses and teaching sustainable development as a module across all disciplines. In this way sustainable practices will become embedded in learning and action.	
100	We encourage international education exchange activities on education for sustainable development, including the creation of fellowships and scholarships for international study in disciplines and inter-disciplinary fields pertinent to the promotion of sustainable development.	
101	We agree to promote education for sustainable development beyond the end of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development in 2014, to educate a new generation of students in the values, key disciplines and holistic, cross-disciplinary approaches essential to promoting sustainable development.	<p>Replaced by : We are fully conscious that the organization of universities into disciplines, like that of states into ministerial departments, the groundwork of which was first laid two centuries ago in Berlin, no longer corresponds to the need of training elites capable of managing a complex world comprised of interrelated realities. We strongly affirm the overwhelming institutional and personal responsibility of universities in the training of the future elites that the world needs. We note that that the ever more demanding training of young people within the framework of single disciplinary universities, far from guaranteeing the overall development of humanity, may prove to be an obstacle to the resolution of these most urgent of problems. We invite states, universities, and representatives of civil society to actively work towards a new social contract between universities and society.</p>
<b>[Gender equality]</b>		
102	We recognize that sustainable development is linked to and depends on women’s economic contributions, both formal and informal. We note with concern that persistent social and economic inequities continue to affect women and children, who make up the majority of those living in poverty.	<p>Add in the begining of the paragraph : Noting that in various societies, women, because of the specific responsibilities they assumed in the family home management and in the children education, have developed essential attitudes and aptitudes for the transformation towards sustainable societies, like the long-term sense, the concern of providing wellbeing to all members of the family, the cooperation, and the environmental management.</p>

		Consequently, we affirm that it is important to promote in the whole society towards women as well as men these values traditionally qualified as female.
103	We call for removing barriers that have prevented women from being full participants in the economy and unlocking their potential as drivers of sustainable development, and agree to prioritize measures to promote gender equality in all spheres of our societies, including education, employment, ownership of resources, access to justice, political representation, institutional decision-making, care giving and household and community management	
104	We support the work of UN Women in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women in all aspects of life and bringing greater attention to the linkages between gender equality and the promotion of sustainable development	
<b>B. Accelerating and measuring progress</b>		
105	<p>We recognize that goals, targets and milestones are essential for measuring and accelerating progress towards sustainable development and agree to launch an inclusive process to devise by 2015:</p> <p>a) a set of global Sustainable Development Goals that reflect an integrated and balanced treatment of the three dimensions of sustainable development, are consistent with the principles of Agenda 21, and are universal and applicable to all countries but allowing for differentiated approaches among countries;</p> <p>b) a mechanism for periodic follow-up and reporting on progress made toward their achievement.</p>	Completed by : We recognize that the transition towards sustainable societies implies to deeply transform ethics, but also the mainstream intellectual framework, actors, institutions, tools from the local level to the global one. We also recognize that commitments and signed treaties can be respected only if clear individual and institutional responsibilities are established, as well as effective sanctions. We recognize the urgency to establish an international law of responsibility and a schedule of the reforms that should be undertaken, from the global level with the UN agencies reform and treaties to the local level.
106	We invite all stakeholders to join this process and request the UN Secretary-General to coordinate this process.	
107	We propose that the Sustainable Development Goals could include sustainable consumption and production patterns as well as priority areas such as oceans; food security and sustainable agriculture; sustainable energy for all; water access and efficiency; sustainable cities; green jobs, decent work and social inclusion; and disaster risk reduction and resilience.	Completed by : We recognize that the objectives of sustainable development particularly require: the establishment, for energy and natural resources, regimes of governance based on negotiable quotas from the individual level to the global one; cities must be able to acquire tools to understand their own functioning and management tools in order to promote local exchanges of services. We commit ourselves to define, for the major industrial goods, norms of operability developed in the respect of the procedures ISO, hat will permit to systematically replace rapid-obsolence goods by services.
108	We consider that the Sustainable Development Goals should complement and strengthen the MDGs in the development agenda for the post-2015 period, with a view to establishing a set of goals in 2015 which are part of the post-2015 UN Development Agenda.	
109	We also propose that progress towards these Goals should be measured by appropriate indicators and evaluated by specific targets to be achieved possibly by 2030, and request the Secretary-General for proposals in this regard.	
110	We resolve to strengthen the capacity of all countries to collect and analyze data and information needed to support the monitoring of progress towards the	

	Sustainable Development Goals. We request the Secretary-General, with the support of interested donors, the UN system, international organizations and other entities, to promote a global partnership in this regard.	
111	We also recognize the limitations of GDP as a measure of well-being. We agree to further develop and strengthen indicators complementing GDP that integrate economic, social and environmental dimensions in a balanced manner. We request the Secretary-General to establish a process in consultation with the UN system and other relevant organizations.	
<b>C. Means of implementation</b>		
<b>[Finance]</b>		
112	We call for the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries. To reach their agreed timetables, donor countries should take all necessary and appropriate measures to raise the rate of aid disbursements to meet their existing commitments. We urge those developed countries that have not yet done so to make additional concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries, including the specific target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries in line with the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2011-2020 in accordance with their commitments.	
113	We call for the prioritization of sustainable development in the allocation of resources in line with the priorities and needs of developing countries, and for substantial increases in the provision of financing to developing countries for sustainable development.	
114	We call for increased aid effectiveness, taking into account the Paris Declaration, the Accra Action Agenda and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation in ensuring that aid is effective, accountable and responsive to the needs and priorities of developing countries. There is a need for greater coherence at both the international and national levels, including effective oversight of resources to ensure that developing countries have steady and predictable access to adequate financing, including by the private sector, to promote sustainable development.	
115	We welcome the ongoing efforts to strengthen and support South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation. We stress that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation. We also stress that triangular cooperation should be further utilized as an effective modality for development cooperation.	

116	We reaffirm the key role of the private sector in promoting sustainable development including through multi-stakeholder partnerships. Public policy should create a stable investment climate and regulatory framework conducive to long-term investment and socially and environmentally responsible behaviour by business and industry.	
117	We call for the Global Environment Facility to be strengthened, with regularity in funding flows and reform of governance processes towards more transparent and democratic systems. We urge simplification of procedures and assistance to the least developed countries and SIDS in accessing resources from the GEF.	
<b><i>[Science and technology]</i></b>		
118	We reaffirm the commitments related to science and technology contained in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and in the outcomes of other major United Nations Summits and Conferences.	
119	We recognize the importance of strengthening the scientific, technological and innovation capacities of countries to promote sustainable development. In this regard, we stress the need for effective mechanisms, enhanced means, appropriate enabling environments, and the removal of obstacles to the scaling up of the development and transfer of technology to developing countries.	
120	We agree to strengthen international cooperation conducive to investment and technology transfer, development and diffusion.	
<b><i>[Capacity building]</i></b>		
121	We reaffirm the need for providing support to existing regional and sub-regional structures and mechanisms in developing countries and encouraging their creation, where needed, with the aim of facilitating cooperation and the exchange of information, including capacity building, exchange of experiences and expertise to advance the implementation of the decisions at regional and sub regional levels.	
122	We call for the immediate implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building.	
123	We urge the participation and representation of scientists from developing countries in processes related to global environmental and sustainable development assessment to strengthen scientific capacities in these countries.	
<b><i>[Trade]</i></b>		
124	We urge the members of the WTO to redouble efforts to achieve a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system and for an early balanced, ambitious and development-oriented outcome of the Doha Development Round of multilateral trade negotiations. We call for the full realization of the commitments made in the 2005 Hong-Kong Ministerial Declaration of the WTO in favour of the least developed countries.	
125	We reaffirm that there is an urgent need for the international economic and financial institutions to work together to ensure that developing countries,	

	particularly the least developed countries, are able to benefit from the advantages of the multilateral trade system and their integration into global markets.	
126	We support the eventual phase out of market distorting and environmentally harmful subsidies that impede the transition to sustainable development, including those on fossil fuels, agriculture and fisheries, with safeguards to protect vulnerable groups.	
127	We support the trade capacity building and facilitation activities of international and regional organizations which would assist developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, in identifying and seizing new export opportunities, including those created by the transition towards a green economy.	
<b><i>[Registry/compendium of commitments]</i></b>		
128	We welcome the voluntary commitments made at Rio+20 and invite the Secretary-General to compile them in a registry/compendium that will serve as an accountability framework.	