

Statement by India at the Ministerial Roundtable during CSD-19 on the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Development.

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As a part of the G-77+China, India urges that the 10 YFP Plan of Action is structured to include the following:

1. A combined strategy of the Developed and the Developing countries, without introducing a 'bridge' element of 'emerging' economies. It should be appreciated that historically, extreme poverty and a lack of access to energy and material use have resulted in constrained but sustainable living patterns among the poor countries. The surpluses thus produced over a long period have given the elite among them an exposure to unsustainable resource use and life-styles that may encourage higher growth rates in GDP, regardless of distributed benefits. However, the larger part of these so-called emerging economies still live in poverty and require assistance if they have to be assessed as equal partners towards a green economy.

Taking a cue from Prof. Mohan Munisinghe's presentation this morning, it will be logical to state that if the 'emerging' economies have to skip the luxury of peaking at the rates achieved by the developed world, then the opportunity costs of doing so should legitimately be borne on the account of the developed countries. The gap shown in the graph between the unsustainable peak of resource-use and the sustainable 'leapfrogging' by middle-income countries has to be filled by resource flows North to South to pay for enabling cost-effective technologies, methodologies, adaptations, preventive financing for conservation of natural resources as in REDD and REDD+ strategies etc. whether imported or internally produced by the recipient countries.

Accordingly, in the spirit of the Principle 7 (equity) of the Rio declaration on Environment and Development, the SCP 10 YFP must ensure that the Trust Fund is built on equitable basis with similar objectives.

2. In this context, the SCP Plan must recognise the historical importance of the legal framework of Access and Benefit Sharing in Natural Resources conservation that emerged as the Nagoya Protocol in 2010. With India hosting the CBD COP 11 and MOP 6 in 2012, there is need to support and enhance the acceptance of this and similar legal arrangements for equitable resource flows from the haves to the have-nots.

3. The SCP 10 YFP could place broad targets of Sustainability with MCG, MDG, HDI, Human and Animal Welfare targets and happiness / health / cultural diversity indices to be integrated into National and World GDP calculations in ways that do not reduce GDP rates of countries, but introduce new environmental gains and revenue streams in terms of value

added eco-system services, green - employment opportunities and health and welfare related benefits.

4. The Plan must take stock of new research, products and processes of a sustainable nature that can bring in new green employment and add green revenue streams in National GDPs. The National Action Plan for Climate Change of India with its eight sub-programmes provides opportunities of this type. Off-grid distributed energy generation and supply using renewable fuels and meeting the need of captive demand as also for energising remote villages; production of bio-diesel and glycerine using multiple feed-stocks and waste material like palm oil-sludge, animal fats, biomass; using bio-diesel powered electricity, re-cycling waste to resources like glycerine, carbon-black and energy from waste rubber tyres and other semi-hazardous materials; using plasma and pyrolysis technologies to produce energy from hazardous waste etc. and a host of other green opportunities can be included as indicative opportunities.

5. The Plan should target energy and material use intensities among all countries (reducing or increasing) within a collar of feasibilities established scientifically, taking into account the basic principle of Common but Differentiated responsibilities.

6. In the structuring of Institutional Frames there is need to avoid duplication of efforts on similar work programmes. Thus, the Climate Change (AWG-LCA) components of financial (Green Climate Fund) and technology mechanisms / networks being planned must also commonly address the issue of fund flows under the 10 YFP.

7. The Carrying Capacity orientation in environmental management of development has resulted in the 'development and pollution' of clean areas in many developing countries. Perhaps it is the same reason for the transfer of chemical production processes away from the developed countries. As carrying capacity and its changes are on a dynamic mode it is difficult to retain pollution within such boundaries. The 10 YFP should devise ways to encourage clean-ups of environmentally contaminated sites by encouraging more investments in such areas but with new conditions (fiscal measures) of cleaning up instead of spreading new polluting investments in clean areas. New models integrating the valuation of eco-system services into local development plans could be a way of encouraging this trend.

8. The SCP 10 YFP should establish National Institutional networks that can liaise with the UNEP node to track the progress of specified targets in a country / region. This will help internalise the SCP targets as also global exchange.

9. Finally, the SCP 10 YFP should be realistic. It cannot aim to reverse market trends through environmental (non-tariff) barriers that are in addition to existing legal provisions in the WTO arrangement. It should instead develop new trade opportunities in services and technologies that will supplement and 'clean-up' existing processes□