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Chairman WSSD
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Comments on Chairman's Paper, version 8th February, 10.45 am

Berlin, Amsterdam, 14.3. 2002

Dear Professor Salim,

Friends of the Earth International is the largest federation of environmental groups worldwide. We represent more than 1 million people in 66 membership organisations in South and North. Friends of the Earth International has made the World Summit on Sustainable Development one of its priority campaigns. It is with pleasure that we submit our comments on your Chairman Paper, which concluded the last preparatory meeting in New York.

We welcome the broad scope of your paper and the willingness by governments to address the most pressing issues of our time, such as economic globalisation, corporate accountability and unsustainable production and consumption patterns, especially in industrialised countries.

However, we are concerned that governments seem to be giving the wrong answers to the right questions and seem unwilling to commit to the necessary targets and timetables to achieve meaningful change.

Since Rio, a massive failure of implementation has been evident and the ecological debt by the Global North to the Global South has increased. The root causes of this are a neo-liberal trade agenda pursued at the WTO which fails to support sustainable development coupled to the assumption that corporations are helping deliver sustainable development when they are not. Unless these matters are tackled through global rules of corporate accountability and the establishment of sustainable development objectives above those of trade liberalisation, the "Implementation Summit" at Johannesburg will not meet its ambition.

Despite some positive ideas in some areas, we do not yet see the Chairman's paper as successfully addressing these fundamental issues and concerns. In the paper it is argued, as many governments do, that the WTO negotiation agenda as set out in Doha ensures that global trade will serve sustainable development. Consequently, we fear that the WSSD's agenda is being hijacked by those wishing to promote the WTO's trade agenda. Yet there are serious potential social and environmental consequences of the new liberalisation agenda (see below). Friends of the Earth International calls on the WSSD to clearly establish the principle that Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) always take precedence over trade rules.

We welcome the Chairman's inclusion of the issue of corporate accountability at various points in the paper. However, we are disappointed that unlike in the 'List of Issues' that you distributed at the end of week one of PrepComm II, there is no clear commitment to a *binding* global mechanism in your paper. Friends of the Earth International is looking to governments to recognise the need for global rules for transnational corporations, and to start a negotiation process for a binding agreement on corporate accountability in Johannesburg. As you are aware there was almost unanimous support for this endeavour by other stakeholders at PrepComm II and the issue was also raised and supported by a number of governments such as representatives of the G77 group. It would be a real failure by governments if they did not respond to the widespread global concern over irresponsible corporate behaviour. As we pointed out at the Multistakeholder Dialogue at PrepComm II, voluntary initiatives such as the OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises and the Global Compact are not sufficient to achieve responsible corporate behaviour worldwide. Nor should they be represented as an alternative to regulation as codes, compacts and self-regulation perform a totally different function. We therefore count on your support, along with that of the Bureau, to further the agenda of binding corporate accountability at the WSSD.

There is no clear definition of what is meant by the term sustainable development in your paper. The text simply refers to the results of the UN Conference on Environment and Development held in 1992, even though commentators on the UNCED summit agreed, that the concept of sustainable development was not clearly defined there. WSSD is the first UN summit specifically on sustainable development. It would thus be the right place to define the real meaning of sustainable development further, as Friends of the Earth International has done through developing the tools of ecological debt and environmental space (1). The lack of clarity on the definition of sustainable development becomes all the more worrying in view of the introduction, which focuses on economic growth, poverty eradication and employment creation. Whilst these issues are important in their own right, it is not at all clear why the sustainable and equitable use of natural resources – a key concern which is reflected in the main body of the paper - is virtually ignored in the introduction. However, given the paper's subsequent proposals on globalisation and its failure to address concerns voiced about trade liberalisation, one can only conclude that this shift in focus must be deliberate. If so, Friends of the Earth International wants to register its strong opposition to any redefinition of sustainable development as purely concerned with economic growth in particular.

In this context we also believe that your paper fails to analyse the real causes of impoverishment in the developing world and therefore suggests business as usual economic growth as an answer to this challenge. We believe this is too simplistic. We are also worried that the passages on indigenous knowledge and intellectual property rights and biodiversity are in too weak. We propose to change the wording on Indigenous Peoples from the current "indigenous communities" to "Indigenous Peoples and their communities".

Friends of the Earth International hopes that the "Type 2 outcomes" that you have proposed for the Summit will result in many concrete initiatives addressing the root causes of unsustainable development. We especially support initiatives agreed between a number of countries. However, Friends

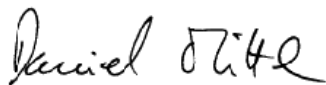
of the Earth International is very concerned that “Type 2” agreements may be the start of the “privatisation of implementation”, to which we are entirely opposed. UN processes must be about governments fulfilling their global responsibility by agreeing necessary and far reaching agreements. These processes must be transparent and open and must therefore include stakeholders as the Commission for Sustainable Development in particular has thankfully tried to do over the last decade. But the responsibility of agreeing *and delivering on* global social and environmental rules must remain with governments. The UN should not become a market place for individual initiatives put forward by self-interested entities such as business.

We are also concerned that “Type 2” outcomes could take the pressure off governments to achieve positive “Type 1” results. Some governments are suggesting that the high number of “Type 2” initiatives will distract public attention from the meagre “Type 1” results which are all they want to see the Summit deliver. Friends of the Earth International objects strongly to such tactics and without robust “Type 1” outcomes, we will find it difficult to support Type 2 initiatives. In any case, Friends of the Earth International will judge the results of Johannesburg by the quality of the “Type 1” agreements.

As an appendix we have added specific comments and textual suggestions on various paragraphs in your paper, focussing on corporate accountability, trade, climate, water, biodiversity and fisheries in turn.

We thank you for your attention and look forward to working with you on making the Johannesburg Summit a success.

Yours sincerely,



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Note

[1] You can find further details on ecological debt at <http://www.foei.org/ecodebt/index.html> and on FoEI’s concept of environmental Space in Wolfgang Sachs (Ed.), *Greening the North*, Earthscan, 2000.

Appendix: Comments on specific paragraphs and issue areas.

Corporate Accountability

Para. 19

We generally support this sentiment. However we believe it is confusing as to the nature of the measures and policies referred to. Specifically we believe it should refer to policies and measures in general, not just ‘technological and educational policies’. We also feel measures can enhance corporate responsibility as a voluntary process, but must secure binding accountability. We believe this paragraph should link with a further paragraph concerning the role of corporations and corporate accountability generally.

We would therefore propose:

- 1 deleting “via technological and educational policies”;
- 2 adding “securing binding” before accountability under (e).

Para. 25

We believe this paragraph presents problems as ISO 14000 would not be considered by many to be certification. Some governments have indicated they wish to promote an array of voluntary industry initiatives. FoEI believes these can not be presented as an alternative to necessary measures securing binding corporate accountability. However, if voluntary initiatives are to be promoted in any way, this needs to be captured in one place separate from any discussion of binding accountability rules.

Para. 97

FoEI supports this paragraph in general terms. However we believe it is short of specific proposals. Specifically we would like to see an acknowledgement by developed countries of the need to develop domestic legislation to criminalise sale of illegally-sourced wood fibre material. We would also like to see a commitment to a robust international framework for chain-of-custody. We would further like to see the Summit affirm the role of the CBD in working to eliminate illegal logging.

Para. 104

FoEI believes this paragraph inadequately addresses the concerns of major groups clearly expressed at Prepcom 2 and misses the need to ensure a meaningful debate about corporate accountability. Firstly we believe governments should seek to make a commitment to launching a negotiation on corporate accountability issues. The paragraph should therefore characterise the problem governments can identify then it should present a concrete proposal for action. Secondly we believe the mention of the GRI is welcome, but that support for voluntary initiatives and promotion of corporate social responsibility should be captured in one section where the issue can be more coherently expressed.

We therefore propose the paragraph should say instead:

“Address the imbalance between the rights of transnational corporations and their responsibilities by initiating negotiations on a treaty to secure binding corporate accountability specifically addressing rights for citizens, duties for corporations and standards of behaviour.”

Para. 114

We believe this paragraph does little to build confidence that the Summit will address the crucial role of corporate accountability. Throughout the present text there are only references to voluntary action. Voluntary initiatives are not unwelcome, but they are simply not an alternative to fair forms of regulation that address public concerns. FoEI believes corporations have secured many rights in the course of recent years through the process of opening up markets. It is time for those rights to be balanced with sensible rules around their responsibilities. The G77 rightly characterised the Global Compact as just a set of principles at Prepcom 2. We believe the Summit should address concrete actions with real outcomes and not just encourage some progressive companies to take up responsibilities that many believe they should automatically have to do anyway. Textual suggestion can be found in the matrix at the end of the text.

Globalisation and Trade

We propose two key new paragraphs:

NEW PARA: Ensure the conduct of assessments of the positive and negative environmental, economic, and social impacts of the liberalization of trade in services under the Uruguay Round, especially in relation to developing and least-developed countries. Likewise, the potential social and environmental impacts of proposals to expand the scope of services trade liberalization to environmentally-sensitive services sectors (such as water, energy, tourism, environment) must be assessed. Any negotiations on services trade liberalization in the WTO must reflect and be guided by the results of such assessments, and must likewise take into account the need to ensure that basic services essential to local communities (i.e. health, education, water, environmental protection) are safeguarded from any adverse impacts of trade liberalization through the retention of appropriate governmental regulatory flexibility vis-à-vis such services.

NEW PARA: Ensure that the principles relevant to the objective of sustainable development reflected in current multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) are integrated into and reflected in the principles that guide the work of the WTO.

The objectives, principles, and provisions of MEAs must not be made subordinate to WTO rules. MEAs should be considered independent and separate in international law from the WTO.

Further textual proposals commenting on existing text are appended at the end of this Appendix in a graph.

Startlingly, the potential impact of economic globalisation on wider society, sustainability and the environment goes virtually unremarked in your whole Paper. There is no mention of key issues that one would expect to be considered. Unsustainable rates of resource use as a result of increasing international trade, the volatility of international capital, the status of multilateral environmental agreements, impacts on domestic environmental and health regulation, inequitable and untransparent multilateral processes, the impact of trade rules and negotiations on key sectors such as agriculture and energy and water services - all these pass unremarked upon in this section.

These omissions are significant, in view of the potential impact that trade liberalisation could have on social cohesion and the world's natural resource base. To quote the European Commission, for example: "Globalisation involves costs as well as benefits. Increased global economic activity can result in negative pressures on the environment and in risks for social cohesion if it goes uncontrolled. ...

Technological progress, market integration and international competition tend to bring about structural changes in the economy and the fabric of society."[1]

Foreign direct investment merits three paragraphs in your paper on the basis that FDI will resource infrastructure development (Para. 108); reduce social, economic, and environmental inequalities between countries (Para. 108); and promote sustainable development (Para. 109). But there is no recognition of any negative impacts. The fact that investment flows tend to be unequal and to flow to those least in need is not touched upon.

Certain statements made in relation to FDI engender additional cause for concern. For example, encouraging institutions to "increase their support for private foreign investment in infrastructure development and other priority areas" (Para. 108) could be interpreted extremely broadly, giving rise to further projects preventing rather than promoting sustainability (hydroelectric dams in populated and/or environmentally or politically sensitive areas, for example). The phrase "provide government incentives for private sector in developed countries to increase the flow of FDI to developing countries" is equally ambiguous. What kind of incentives are envisaged? What types of FDI will be promoted as a result?

There are passing references in other parts of your paper to trade-related issues, but these, too, do not inspire confidence. These include, for example, the need for voluntary certification initiatives (Para. 25), voluntary and non-discriminatory eco-labelling (Para. 26) and "support for capacity building to developing countries in dealing with the challenges and opportunities of genetically modified organisms" (Para. 91). Most of these references imply that trade rules should be given a higher priority than other social and environmental concerns.

Overall, your paper, Mr. Chairman, suggests to us that governments appear to be ignoring civil society's concerns about the trade liberalisation process. Instead, the World Summit on Sustainable Development is being used as a vehicle to promote trade and investment liberalisation as a solution to sustainable development. (Indeed, some governments, such as the United States, now refer to 'mainstreaming trade into sustainable development'.) In short, Governments are pushing ahead with an agenda that suits the already wealthy very well, pays lip service to the needs of developing countries but contains no guarantees and - in our view - is most unlikely to deliver on those aspects of sustainability that really matter to the poor, the environment or future generations.

Climate

1. Renewables

The only quantifiable recommendation on energy in your paper is that at least 5 % of total energy use by 2010 in all countries should be from renewable sources (Para. 30). As far as we are concerned, any renewable energy target in industrialised countries must be of at least 12% of energy use by 2010 (the current EU target) in order to represent a significant change from business as usual. Targets in developing countries must be supported by adequate funding.

Equally important are targets for energy efficiency, which are missing in the paper, but we welcome the suggestion in the Chairman's paper that a four-fold increase in energy efficiency by 2012 is necessary. We also oppose the suggestion that "clean" fossil fuel sources are part of the needed transition in the energy field.

2. Access to energy

We consider the target that 1 billion people currently without access to modern energy services should be served by 2015 to be utterly insufficient considering that two billion are currently in need (Para. ?) . We also ask you to clarify how this target relates to the proposed global initiative to provide Africa with access to diversified and affordable sources of energy by 2005.

3. Means of implementation

Your paper gives capacity building and technology transfer no more than a few passing references in the energy context and reaffirms the need for assistance to developing countries under the FCCC and the Kyoto Protocol (Para. 63, 68, 69). This, in our view, is totally inadequate.

As you are aware, Jose Goldemberg, chairman of the GEF Roundtable on Sustainable Energy, made a speech to PrepComm 2 highlighting the need for improved financing of renewables, including more micro-credit, patient capital and risk mitigation, as well as the reorientation of international financial institutions and export credit agencies. The Roundtable also called on energy market reformers to integrate the establishment of institutional, regulatory and subsidy frameworks that promote renewable energy and access to energy. Friends of the Earth International supports these initiatives.

4. Subsidies

Your paper calls only vaguely for the eradication of "harmful subsidies" in the energy sector (Para. 32). Without a target and timetable attached, there is little hope that this goal will be achieved. Friends of the Earth International expect Johannesburg to deliver clear targets and timetables on ending perverse subsidies in the energy sector.

Friends of the Earth International wants to emphasise the need for a drastic reorientation of IFI financing in the energy sector, away from fossil fuel (and nuclear) projects, towards the promotion of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency. The Chairman's text should call upon all IFIs – including export credit agencies- to declare a moratorium on financing fossil fuel extraction projects and urge them to devise a strategy for this major shift in their lending operations to be accomplished within five years.

Water

Friends of the Earth International opposes the privatisation of water resources and expects the sections on equitable access to water resources to reflect this.

Biodiversity

The Chairman's paper mentions ecosystems as a basis of livelihoods but does not stress the key importance in this regard of the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) itself. We urge Governments to integrate the results of COP 6 of the CBD into the final outcome of the WSSD between PrepComm III and IV.

Para 38

We propose to add "seeds" after land and water.

Para 91

Friends of the Earth International opposes the development of genetically modified organisms, especially in the agricultural field. Paragraph 91 should therefore offer capacity building to developing countries for “dealing with biosafety” rather than with “the challenges and opportunities of genetically modified foods”.

Para 181

We oppose the promotion of biotechnologies in developing countries.

Fisheries

Para. 51-52

These paragraphs ignore that in our view there are hardly any sustainable fisheries anywhere. As the paragraph implies, there is massive over-capacity in terms of fishing fleets, and huge subsidies from a wide range of countries that support that over-capacity. We urge that clear targets and timetables to end this situation be included in these paragraphs. These paragraphs should further address the serious under-enforcement of existing fisheries laws and rules, whether domestic or international, and the urgent need to make use of sophisticated satellite technology to stop illegal fishing activities.

Para. 54

We ask the Chairman to note that there are out-of-control pirate fisheries in the Southern Ocean worth hundreds of millions of dollars per year, which not only are decimating the main fishery (Patagonian toothfish) but directly killing up to perhaps 100,000 majestic albatross and petrels every year. Friends of the Earth International thus asks you to support the Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition demand to establish a global moratorium on ALL toothfish fishing in the Southern Ocean.

**SUGGESTED REPLACEMENT TEXT TO CHAIR’S STATEMENT:
TRADE**

Old Paragraphs	Suggested Changes
<p>99. Globalization, if appropriately managed, has the potential to promote sustainable development for all. However, there are increasing concerns that globalization has led to the marginalization of a number of developing countries and increased instability in the international economic and financial system. Promoting sustainable development in a globalizing world requires actions to:</p>	<p>99. Globalization, if appropriately managed, has the potential to promote sustainable development for all. However, there are increasing concerns that globalization has led to the marginalization of a number of developing countries and citizens worldwide, increased negative global and national environmental and social problems, and increased instability in the international economic and financial system. Promoting sustainable development in a globalizing world requires actions to:</p>
<p>100. Encourage coordinated macroeconomic policy management at both</p>	<p>100. Encourage coordinated, transparent, and publicly participatory macroeconomic,</p>

<p>national and international levels, in order to promote sustainable development.</p>	<p>poverty alleviation, and natural resource management policy-making at both national and international levels, in order to promote sustainable development.</p>
<p>101. Promote coherence and close cooperation among the United Nations, the Bretton Woods Institutions and the World Trade Organization.</p>	<p>101. Promote coherence and close cooperation among the United Nations, the Bretton Woods Institutions and the World Trade Organization to ensure that the policies and programs of the latter institutions are guided by, support, and promote the principles of the United Nations, human rights, and the objective of sustainable development.</p>
<p>102. Promote a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system that benefits all countries in the pursuit of sustainable development.</p>	<p>102. Promote a fair, universal, rule-based, open, participatory, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system that benefits all countries in the pursuit of sustainable development, taking into account the need to give special and differential treatment to developing and least-developed countries and in recognition of the common but differentiated responsibility of countries in causing and solving global environmental problems.</p>
<p>103. Encourage World Trade Organization (WTO) members to implement the outcome of the Fourth WTO Ministerial Conference so that world trade supports sustainable development in all countries, including least developed countries, small island developing States, land-locked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and to keep the needs and interests of developing countries at the heart of the WTO work programme.</p>	<p>103. Ensure that world trade supports sustainable development in all countries, especially least developed countries, small island developing States, land-locked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and to keep the needs and interests of developing countries at the heart of the WTO work programme. To this end, the implementation of current world trade rules must first be assessed and reviewed in terms of their national and global environmental and social impacts, especially on the countries mentioned above, before any new trade negotiations take place in the WTO. Any new WTO negotiations must be informed and guided by the results of such environmental and social impact assessments and reviews, and should result in new world trade rules that promote all aspects of sustainable development.</p>
<p>105. Fulfil the WTO Doha commitment to initiate negotiations aimed at substantial improvements in market access for agricultural products and reduction, with a view to phasing out, all forms of</p>	<p>105. The current agriculture negotiations at the WTO must not proceed further. Assessments should be done with respect to the environmental and social impacts of Uruguay Round agriculture trade</p>

<p>export subsidies, and substantial reductions in trade-distorting domestic support, with special and differential treatment for developing countries as an integral part of the negotiations.</p>	<p>liberalization. Any further negotiations must be guided and informed by the results of such assessments. Such negotiations should focus on the elimination of all export and domestic support subsidies, the protection and promotion of food security, the rights of farmers to their seeds, rural development and livelihood enhancement of small poor farmers, and the provision of appropriate regulatory flexibility to ensure the protection of agricultural biodiversity and local community and farmer rights to genetic resources.</p>
<p>106. Increase technical cooperation and capacity building to allow developing countries, and in particular the least developed countries, to participate effectively in multilateral trade negotiations, in accordance with the Doha Ministerial Declaration, and implement the New Strategy for WTO Technical Cooperation for Capacity Building, Growth and Integration.</p>	<p>106. Increase technical cooperation and capacity building in relation to multilateral trade negotiations must be relevant to the needs and priorities of developing countries, and in particular the least developed countries, in terms of developing the knowledge, skills, and resources of their governments and people to understand and identify their national trade interests and to participate effectively in multilateral trade negotiations. To this end, the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building should be considered as essential prerequisites to the conduct of any multilateral trade negotiations in the WTO.</p>
<p>107. Improve preferential market access for least developed countries (LDCs) by working toward the objective of duty-free and quota-free market access for all LDCs' products to the markets of developed countries, with improvements in market access for LDCs granted on a secure and predictable basis, in accordance with the undertaking in the Brussels Programme of Action for LDCs for the decade 2000-2010, and in the WTO Doha Ministerial Declaration.</p>	<p>107. Improve preferential market access for least developed countries (LDCs) by working toward the objective of duty-free and quota-free market access for all LDCs' products to the markets of developed countries, with improvements in market access for LDCs granted on a secure and predictable basis, in accordance with the undertaking in the Brussels Programme of Action for LDCs for the decade 2000-2010, and in the WTO Doha Ministerial Declaration.</p>
<p>108. Encourage international and regional institutions as well as institutions in source countries to increase their support for private foreign investment in infrastructure development and other priority areas, including projects to bridge the digital divide, and to reduce the social, economic and environment gap between developed and developing countries and</p>	<p>108. Encourage international and regional institutions as well as institutions in source countries to support economic, human, and social infrastructure development, including projects to bridge the digital divide, and to reduce the social, economic and environment gap between developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition.</p>

<p>countries with economies in transition. Additional source country measures should also be devised to encourage and facilitate investment flows for promoting sustainable development in developing countries.</p>	<p>Additional source country measures should also be devised to encourage and facilitate investment flows for promoting sustainable development in developing countries. Adverse social and environmental effects, including impacts on the rights of local host communities to the natural resources on which they depend, in the host country must be addressed and taken into account by foreign investment projects and programs.</p>
<p>109. Provide government incentives to the private sector in developed countries to increase the flow of foreign direct investment (FDI) to developing countries.</p>	
<p>110. Make FDI more supportive of sustainable development and support developing countries in their efforts to create a domestic environment conducive to attracting foreign capital, by providing a stable investment climate, secure property rights and contract enforcement.</p>	<p>110. Make FDI more supportive of sustainable development especially in developing countries, taking into account both the positive and negative social and environmental impacts of FDI, the different development levels and needs of developing countries, their development priorities, the concerns and rights of local host communities, and without prejudice to their right to establish FDI regulatory regimes to promote and protect the public welfare, other important public interests, and the environment.</p>
<p>111. Eliminate tariffs, as well as tariff peaks, high tariffs, tariff escalation and non-tariff barriers, in particular on products of export interest to developing countries, in order to minimize resource use and maximize returns from value-added manufactured goods.</p>	<p>111. Trade measures must be used to support the objective of sustainable development. This includes the provision of flexibility in world trade rules for trade regulatory measures that promote sustainable natural resource use, as well as for trade measures that will allow developing countries to favor, support, produce and market, domestically and for export, products and services that use natural resources sustainably, have high value-added characteristics, and reduce or eliminate their dependence on unprocessed or semi-processed natural resource or primary commodity exports.</p>
<p>112. Strengthen efforts to increase the capacity of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, to benefit from liberalized trade opportunities through improved productivity and competitiveness and transportation and communication infrastructure.</p>	<p>112. Support improvements in productivity and competitiveness and transportation and communication infrastructure in developing and least-developed countries.</p>

113. Assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in narrowing the digital divide and in harnessing the potential of information and communication technologies (ICTs) for development.	113. Assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in narrowing the digital divide and in harnessing the potential of information and communication technologies (ICTs) for development.
114. Promote public/private partnerships and voluntary initiatives through which economic actors, particularly multinational companies, are encouraged to assume their social, environmental and economic responsibilities.	114. Promote public/private partnerships, voluntary initiatives, and the creation of binding international rules on corporate conduct and accountability, through which economic actors, particularly multinational companies, reflect and address their social, environmental and economic responsibilities.
115. Develop global multilateral guidelines on public access to information and participation in decision-making, drawing on existing experience, including regional initiatives designed to implement Principle 10 of Rio Declaration.	115. Develop global multilateral guidelines on public access to information and participation in decision-making, drawing on existing experience, including regional initiatives designed to implement Principle 10 of Rio Declaration.
170. Enhance market access for developing countries exports', particularly in areas of interest to them.	170. Enhance market access for developing countries exports', particularly in areas of interest to them, while also supporting diversification of such exports to products that promote sustainable resource use.
171. Reduce, with a view to eventual phasing out, export subsidies and trade-distorting domestic support measures.	171. Eliminate all export subsidies and trade-distorting domestic support measures, especially in developed countries, while taking into account the need to reflect the different levels of development, and the development priorities, of developing and least-developed countries.
172. Address the problems of the commodity-dependent countries, including international assistance for economic diversification and sustainable resource management.	172. Address the problems of the commodity-dependent countries, including international assistance for economic diversification and sustainable resource management.
173. Develop supply-side capacity to enhance the gains for developing countries from trade liberalization.	173. Develop supply-side capacity to enhance the gains for developing countries from trade liberalization, but taking into account the environmental and social impacts thereof.

Note

[1] "Towards a Global Partnership for Sustainable Development", the Commission of the European Communities, Brussels, February 2002, Draft