



**Intervention made by Modest J. Mero, Minister Plenipotentiary at the
2nd Preparatory Committee Meeting UN Conference on Sustainable
Development from 7 March 2011 - 8 March 2011,**

New York,

Co Chair,

Distinguished Delegates,

My delegation is aligned to the statement made by G77 and China

As many of you are aware, Tanzania is endowed with diverse natural resources from marine, forestry, best wildlife in the world and lakes and arable land and thus the issue of green economy in the meaning of sustainable development is very dear to us. Our economy revolves around environment and so the importance of sustainable development cannot be over emphasised.

There is no national definition on the meaning of the term 'green economy' in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. However, different national policies have elements that promote green economy. Such elements include promotion of renewable energies (solar, hydropower, wind, geothermal, biogas), use of energy efficient appliances and equipment, efficient mass transit systems, cleaner production initiatives, fuel switching to natural gas and other alternative energy sources, promotion of energy efficient cooking stoves and promotion of mini-hydro and co-generation projects.

Co Chair,

From some perspectives, Green economy can be defined as development and use of products and services that promote environmental protection and energy security. It is composed of industries and businesses that are engaged in energy efficiency, renewable energy, preventing and reducing pollution, and mitigating or cleaning up pollution. Importance of green economy can be extended to poverty reduction if key international agreed commitments are respected.

Co Chair,

This concept of green Economy much as it seems to convene some interests; developing countries see it as a two way sword that provides opportunities and risks. Opportunities of Green Economy refer to reduction of carbon pathway towards low carbon emission and sustainable production and consumption while risks are high in conducting international trade regime and FDI that can culminate into protectionist tendencies. It is also true that the issue of financing, technology and capacity building for developing countries need to be a strong position for developing countries if at all the adoption of green economy regime is to be a way to go globally.

Co Chair,

We look forward to a well managed process towards successful conclusion of RiO +20 in 2012.

I thank you Co Chair.