

I will speak on behalf of Romania and Poland and would like to focus our intervention on some elements of today's debate.

Firstly, we align ourselves with the statement delivered by the EU and would like to elaborate a bit around the segment of industrialization and development. I would also keep our intervention brief, while making available the full statement to be uploaded on the OWG platform.

- Infrastructure development and industrialization are central elements to address sustainable development in its three dimensions and should be identified as a global priority within the post – 2015 agenda. Promoting sustainable development requires going beyond the transformation of national economies to transforming societies. It means wisdom, innovation, efficiency, good governance, inclusion of social aspects in the equation. Indigenous knowledge and traditional wisdom also needs to be preserved.
- An integral and indispensable aspect of an inclusive and sustainable infrastructure and industrial development is the sustainable use, management and protection of natural resources and ecosystems, while recognizing the differentiated needs of countries for industrial development services in their different stages of development and different approaches to industrialization.
- Strategies for building industrial capacities should include fostering entrepreneurship, linking small and medium-sized enterprises to regional and global value chains, promoting agribusiness, encouraging innovation and developing modern forms of value addition, supporting the creation of industries delivering environmental goods, services and technologies, supporting post-crisis rehabilitation in order to strengthen productive capacities and promote sustainable production and consumption patterns, as well as foster innovation. Actions taken in this area should support a more equitable distribution of economic opportunities and risks associated with the production, regardless to the position in the global supply chain.
- Implementing appropriate policies to internalize negative environmental externalities is a central element to the transition to a sustainable growth. The private sector, governments, all of us, must increasingly understand and account for our use of natural capital and recognize the true cost of economic growth and sustaining human wellbeing today and into the future.
- The goals and targets for industrial and infrastructure development should be compatible with the protection and fulfillment of human rights. If we want to make sure that we give humanity the chance to enjoy a decent life, we need to ensure that growth feeds for human well-being, provides decent jobs, whilst at the same time protects and improves the state of the environment. Industrial and infrastructure development, as the components of a green economy are based on a positive vision in which the economic, environmental and social dimensions of sustainable development are mutually re-enforcing and grow together dynamically.
- Economic growth will come about in numerous ways, including through investment and innovation, through more efficient use of natural and financial resources and by

preventing damage to the environment and human health. Eco-innovation is central in ensuring a more eco-efficient use of resources and promoting a major change in production and consumption patterns. Eco-innovation can also be non-technological. It includes new business models, management schemes, work practices and forms of city planning which may be as important as technological innovation.

- A future goal for infrastructure and industrialization should be built on the right market conditions, including inter alia removing of unjustified and environmentally harmful subsidies and the use of the most efficient incentives. We must enhance access to public, private and public-private finance and explore innovative means to increase investments. And we must significantly improve private sector engagement, as well as the involvement of all relevant stakeholders.
- Goals and targets for qualitative improvement and development of industrial and infrastructure capacities should contain social and economic inclusion policies; meet market standards; support industrial export promotion; promote corporate social responsibility (CSR); facilitate access to clean and renewable energy for productive use; increase raw material and industrial energy efficiency; integrate women, youth and marginalized groups into industry; supporting industrial upgrading and methods of resource-efficient cleaner production; promote eco-innovation aimed at developing environmentally friendly materials; stimulate investment promotion; contribute to global green economy transformation; and build national capabilities for the industry-related implementation of multilateral environmental agreements.

Thank you very much for your attention.