

FINAL DRAFT (6 May, 2330h)

**MAJOR GROUPS INPUTS ON FOCUS AREA 9:
INDUSTRIALIZATION AND PROMOTION OF EQUALITY AMONG NATIONS**

Thank you, Ambassador. Good morning to all.

I am Neth Daño from ETC Group in the Philippines.

On FA9, the Women MG, the NGO MG and a host of civil society organizations strongly emphasize the importance of ensuring that the core Rio Principles, particularly the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR) and the Precautionary Principle are mainstreamed in the targets for Industrialization and Promoting Equality among Nations. The capacities and realities of countries vary widely and applying the same metrics on all countries would not be fair and useful at all.

We note that all the targets in the current text relate to industrialization and none pertains to the promotion of equality among nations. While we strongly support sustainable industrialization, it is NOT the only means to promote equality among nations. We thus propose to focus the goal on Sustainable Industrialization, and have a stand-alone goal on Promoting Equality Among Nations.

On the Targets, we would like to propose the following changes in the current text:

1) all references to industrial development, whether supported domestically or through foreign direct investments, should be qualified as “sustainable and accountable” to capture the kind of industrial development that the world should aspire for, and not to continue the current unsustainable path of industrialization that we now have in many parts of the world;

2) explicitly state that the creation of decent jobs in industrial sectors in target (b) should be for women and men to address the gender inequality in many industries especially in decision-making positions;

3) the target in achieving high productivity levels across industrial sectors in (c) and the target in implementing plans and measures to strengthen technological capacities of industrial sectors as stated in (f) must be in full accordance with human rights framework and gender equality while ensuring that no extra-territorial industrial activities result to negative social and environmental impacts;

4) in (d), industrial diversification in developing countries must be in sustainable sectors, to be consistent with the thrust of other targets towards socially- and environmentally-sound path;

5) in (e), measurement of resource efficiency and the accounting of any reduction in the use of harmful chemicals, generation and disposal of wastes and intensity of carbon emission should be guided by the principle of common but differentiated responsibility. To apply these metrics, accountability of industries must be ensured;

6) We think that target (f) is a good step towards ensuring a shift to environmentally sound products and services by measuring the actual share in the GDP;

7) plans to accelerate the development and adoption of industrial technologies as indicated in Target (g) should not only be about environmentally-sound technologies, but those that are socially-sound as well. This emphasizes the application of the

Precautionary Principle and the importance of building capacities of developing countries and communities to evaluate the potential impacts of new technologies on the environment, livelihoods, women, and society in general as recognized in para. 275 of the Rio+20 outcome document;

8) we would like to propose the following additional targets under FA9:

(i) Promote the development of endogenous technologies and the growth of domestic innovation in developing countries

(j) Expand the scope of legally-binding obligations under national and international laws in the field of chemicals management by 2030 to include all chemicals of concern.

To achieve industrial development, developing countries require several types of means of implementation. This includes international financial resources including aid especially for low income countries and concessional loans for developing countries in general; market access for industrial products originating from developing countries; access to various types of technologies, including environmentally sound technologies, at affordable prices; and trade and IPR rules that are consistent with and not hinder the process of industrial development of developing countries.

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