Mr. Chairman,

Nigeria wishes to align herself with the views expressed by the G 77 and China. We want to commend your efforts for the excellent way you have been conducting the affairs of this 18th session.

For the past two weeks, a lot of our deliberations here have focused on how best to advance humanity in the course of sustainable development. But for this process to continue to be meaningful and make desired positive impacts, we must ensure that the leadership and institutional framework of the CSD process are strengthened and properly positioned to deliver on the mandate given by the UN General Assembly.

Overall, the achievement of sustainable development depends, to a large extent, on political will and the availability of means of implementation, including technology transfer, capacity building, exchange of knowledge and information, and predictable financial resources.

Mr. Chairman,

Specifically on mining, there is need for greater transparency and accountability by all actors. It is particularly necessary for more effective private sector participation through public-private-partnerships. Best mining practices must be employed for the benefit of both the local communities and the mining companies, and at the same time for the protection of the environment.
On chemicals, we are of the view that any new agreement/s should not impose any obligations and commitments to developing countries. We believe that the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals’ Management (SAICM) is a very good initiative for the global chemicals’ management.

Mr. Chairman,

From the deliberations at this CSD 18, it is evident that both the developed and developing countries have become increasingly aware and concerned too, about the growing problem of trans-boundary movement of toxic and hazardous wastes from the developed to the developing countries. There is need for adequate support to the implementation of the Basel Convention, including conclusion of negotiations and ratification of a protocol on liability and compensation for damages under the Convention. In this regard, the Bamako Convention will also need the support of the global community to further ensure effective control of illegal waste into Africa.

We must ensure safe, affordable and efficient transportation, including use of cleaner fuel. A sustainable transportation system will facilitate economic growth and social integration.

Mr. Chairman,

Sustainable consumption and production (SCP) is the cornerstone for achieving sustainable development. If properly applied, SCP can ensure that we do not overuse the earth’s benefits to the extent of depleting its capital. There is need for integrated approach to SCP. New and emerging approaches to assess product supply chains should be identified and properly applied. Any SCP strategy should take into account the Rio and Johannesburg Summit outcomes. Countries must ensure that voluntary SCP approaches such as eco-labelling do not lead to trade-restrictive policies. Viable partnerships and collaboration are needed at national, regional and global levels to support the 10-Year Framework Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production. It is also necessary to ensure that the Marrakech Process continues to complement the activities of the 10-Year Framework Programmes on SCP.
Finally, as we prepare for the Rio+20 review, emphasis must be on proper assessment of level of implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Sustainable Development (UNCED) in 1992 and the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002. This is necessary in order to enable us to know where we are, where we are coming from, and where we want to go, in achieving sustainable development in the 21st century.

I thank you.