Focus area 7. Energy

**Ensure access to affordable, sustainable, and reliable modern energy for all**

a) by 2030 ensure universal access to sustainable modern affordable, sustainable, and reliable energy services\(^1\) **for all, considering all stages of production, transition and consumption of energy**

b) **double\(^2\)** substantially decrease the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030\(^3\)

c) **double\(^4\)** substantially decrease the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency, including in buildings, industry, agriculture and transport, by 2030\(^5\) **including through enhance partnership**

d) by 2030 increase by x\(^\%\) the share of clean and low- or zero-emission energy technologies, including sustainable biomass and advanced cookstoves\(^6\)

e) ensure affordable access to related know-how, science, technologies, and innovations by developing countries;

f) by 2030 phase out streamline all fuel subsidies, fossil fuel subsidies\(^7\) that encourage wasteful consumption\(^8\), distort competition, etc.

**Appropriate means of implementation**

Focus area 8. Economic growth, employment and **infrastructure** (separate focus area)

**Promote sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth and decent jobs work for all**

a) sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the income distribution of each country to reduce income inequalities by 2030\(^9\)

b) achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all who seek employment including for marginalized groups by 2030\(^10\) *(repetition in FA 1)*

c) halve substantially decrease the number of youth not in employment, education or training by 2020\(^11\)

d) by 2030 improve by x\(^\%\) the energy and resource productivity of economic activities\(^12\) **and reduce by y\(^\%\)** their waste and emissions per unit of output *(UNFCCC?!)*\(^13\)

e) **facilitate investments in the developing countries, in infrastructure such as roads, railways, ports, electricity, and communications;**

f) create appropriate climate for SMEs, entrepreneurship and innovation by 2020 **at the national, regional and international levels**\(^14\)

g) increase the share of high productivity sectors and activities in the economy\(^15\), and strengthen productive capacities through technological upgrading and greater value addition, with a particular focus on LDCs\(^16\)
h) create conducive regulatory and financial systems to promote sustained growth in the developing countries;

i) promote trade facilitation and market access for developing countries,

j) develop sustainable infrastructure accessible to all, with attention to needs of countries in special situations, and by 2030 provide access for 100% of rural populations to basic infrastructure and services.

k) establish a UN Global Technology Facilitation Mechanism

l) protect the rights of all workers, including migrant workers, in compliance with their obligations in accordance with the ILO fundamental rights at work.

m) end child labour by 2030 (Isn’t it prohibited by the Convention?)

n) encourage formalization of informal sector activities and employment.

Appropriate means of implementation

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1 Australia/Netherlands/UK; Belarus; Cyprus/Singapore/UAE; Canada/Israel/US; Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador; Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM); Bhutan/Thailand/Vietnam; Bulgaria/Croatia; China/Kazakhstan/Indonesia; France/Germany/Switzerland; Italy/Spain/Turkey; Slovenia/Montenegro; Peru/Mexico; Poland/Romania; Saudi Arabia; Finland. Indicators could include electricity access and access to clean cooking solutions.

2 Sweden; Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador; Cyprus/Singapore/UAE; France/Germany/Switzerland; Peru/Mexico.

3 Australia/Netherlands/UK; Pakistan; Canada/Israel/US; Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM).

4 Sweden; Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM); Cyprus/Singapore/UAE; France/Germany/Switzerland.

5 Australia/Netherlands/UK; Canada/Israel/US; China/Kazakhstan/Indonesia; Italy/Spain/Turkey; Peru/Mexico; Poland/Romania.

6 Canada/Israel/US; Bulgaria/Croatia; Trinidad and Tobago (CARICOM); Italy/Spain/Turkey; Poland/Romania; Montenegro/Slovenia.

7 Canada/Israel/US; Sweden; France/Germany/Switzerland.

8 Australia/Netherlands/UK; Italy/Spain/Turkey.

9 World Bank: this is the measure of the WB’s goal of shared prosperity; indicator that tracks progress in reducing inequalities could be the ratio of the per capita income growth rate of the bottom 40% of distribution to that of the top (10, 20, etc. %) of the distribution. Similar proposals from Pakistan, Netherlands, Colombia/Guatemala, Bolivia/Ecuador/Argentina.

10 Bolivia on behalf of G77 & China, Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador, Australia/Netherlands/UK, France/Germany/Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago on behalf of CARICOM, Guinea-Bissau on behalf of African States, Zambia on behalf of Southern Africa Group, Sweden, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Poland/Romania, Brazil/Nicaragua, USA/Canada/Israel, Italy/Spain/Turkey, Slovenia/Montenegro, Benin on behalf of LDCs, Greece; also ILO; indicators could track employment by gender, age, ethnicity, disability and other relevant characteristics to ensure inclusion of marginalized groups. Also supported by Women, Workers and Trade Unions, Children and Youth, Indigenous Peoples Major Groups, as well as the People Goals Campaign.

11 Argentina/Bolivia/Ecuador, France/Germany/Switzerland, Greece, Mexico/Peru Denmark/Norway/Ireland, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, CARICOM, USA/Canada/Israel, Iran; also, ILO

12 Colombia/Guatemala, UK/Australia/Netherlands, Finland, Peru/Mexico, Montenegro/Slovenia, Japan; Brazil/Nicaragua propose that the rate of productivity improvement for a given country be proportional to the country’s initial resource use intensity

13 Croatia/Bulgaria, Ireland/Denmark/Norway, Pakistan, Colombia/Guatemala, France/Switzerland/Germany

14 Bhutan/Thailand/Vietnam, Mexico/Peru, Sri Lanka, USA/Canada/Israel, China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan, Italy/Spain/Turkey, Australia/Netherlands/UK, Austria, Pacific SIDS, Montenegro/Slovenia, Bolivia/Ecuador/Argentina, Bulgaria/Croatia, Poland/Romania, Indonesia/China/Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Colombia/Guatemala, Costa Rica, France/Germany/Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago on behalf of CARICOM, Benin on behalf of LDCs.

15 Benin on behalf of CARICOM, Benin on behalf of LDCs.

16 Canada/USA/Iceland, Ecuador/Argentina/Bolivia, Pakistan, Zambia on behalf of Southern Africa States, Indicators could include: share of manufacturing value added in GDP; share of manufacturing employment in total employment; manufacturing sector productivity in relation to the global productivity frontier or other comparator; worker (re)training and (re)skilling programmes.
Benin on behalf of LDCs, Zambia on behalf of Southern Africa Group, Ecuador/Bolivia/Argentina, Bulgaria/Croatia, Peru/Mexico, Bhutan/Thailand/Vietnam

Pakistan, India, Brazil/Nicaragua, AOSIS, CARICOM, Pacific SIDS, Ireland/Norway/Denmark, Benin on behalf of LDCs, China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan, Australia/Netherlands/UK, Ecuador/Bolivia/Argentina, Guatemala/Colombia, Sweden, France/Germany/Switzerland, Zambia on behalf of Southern Africa States, Bulgaria/Croatia, Poland/Romania, Peru/Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Iran, supported by Major Group of Children & Youth, Women, Local Authorities; indicators of resilience of infrastructure would,

LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS, Africa Group, Ecuador/Bolivia/Argentina

Pakistan, Ethiopia, Ireland/Norway/Denmark; indicators could include measures of infrastructure coverage nationally and rural/urban, including transport, communications, water and sanitation, and clean and modern energy (the latter two also being covered in separate goals).

Benin on behalf of LDCs, Bolivia/Ecuador/Argentina, Denmark/Norway/Ireland,

Brazil/Nicaragua, Italy/Spain/Turkey

Mexico/Peru, France/Germany/Switzerland, Slovenia/Montenegro, Bangladesh, China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan, Benin on behalf of LDCs; also supported by Women, Workers and Trade Unions, Children and Youth, Indigenous Peoples Major Groups, as well as the People Goals Campaign.