Mr. Chairman,

The S&T Communities would like to state that whereas industrial development has been the leading goal for countries to pull up from developing to developed status, nowadays, even if industrial development brings with it wealth and better quality of life conditions, its implementation requires limitations to avoid environmental aggression and greenhouse gas emissions that make that effort expensive and, in some cases, prohibitive.

In order not to jeopardize the access of developing countries to better economical status, measures to support industrial development together with compliance with such limitations, are to be devised to make technology transfer and capacity building available assets within affordable conditions.

Such measures should focus on ensuring industrial competitiveness, and on implementing the required infrastructure in terms of energy supply, transport availability, trained manpower and environmental controlling systems.

Financing schemes especially tailored for developing economies should then be set up for implementing these measures.

Regarding utilizing financial resources for energy infrastructure, it is widely agreed that energy conservation and efficiency are high priorities. But it should be acknowledged that many efforts to save on energy consumption do require capital resources, sometimes quite considerable, for instance in terms of additional housing construction costs or of appliances substitution. The implementation of such measures has been greatly aided in some places by innovative financing schemes, wherein public utilities gave loans, under easy terms, to their customers; these are examples that can be applied in many places where capital resources are not easily available.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman

(Jorge Spitalnik, World Federation of Engineering Organizations-WFEO)