1. The question of the provision of environmentally sensitive energy, its role in spurring industrial development and accelerating the pace of sustainable development, and how all of the above affects individual countries’ abilities to achieve the internationally agreed development goals (including the MDGs), must all be taken and understood as one interconnected unit.

2. By maintaining a broader panoramic and holistic view, this would assist in placing African countries and examining their plight within the wider framework of the international environment. We must take into account the socio-economic and internal situations of individual countries, such as the complex set of challenges facing some countries, particularly those emerging from internal conflict and engaged in the process of reconstruction and development, and also the pressures of the dis-enabling international environment.

3. When examining the case of Africa, one cannot escape mention of the external debt, which can greatly hamper individual countries’ capabilities to achieve the internationally agreed upon goals of sustainable development, especially those related to our the present theme, environmental sustainability. Some countries who have demonstrated sound economic policies, and who are implementing IMF and World bank endorsed-poverty reduction strategies, and who are committed to environmentally sound development policies, must be offered debt relief to enable them carry out their international commitments in the previously mentioned fields.