

Sustained and inclusive economic growth, Macroeconomic policy questions (including international trade, international financial system and external debt sustainability), infrastructure development and industrialization

We don't want to see a specific goal on "sustained and inclusive economic growth", as we don't see economic growth as an end itself and therefore needing a dedicated goal. We rather see the economy as a tool to serve human and planetary well-being through systems of exchange and (re)distribution of goods and services. Achieving well being for all, within the limits of the planetary boundaries should be the main objective. For this one goal of the Post-2015 framework should be to bring about the transformations needed for macro-economic policies, finance, trade, infrastructure building and industrialization need to contribute to sustainability, equity and the realisation of human rights for all.

In the area of trade, the fundamental transformation needed and should prioritize local, national and regional exchanges, and ensuring that the entire system- from the global to the local- is all based on Fair Trade principles. Trade practices should promote Sustainable Development ensuring local and decent work, benefitting small-scale producers and with the shortest possible production chain.

The needed macro-economic model has to aim delivering:

- Well-being based development (fulfilling all basic needs for all – human rights based- and equity between and inside countries)
- Development within the planetary boundaries supported by the protection and restoration of ecosystems and natural resources. And with respect for nature, including animal welfare.
- Low carbon based economies in both developed and developing economies
- Full internalization of (negative) environmental and social costs in the price
- A circular economy, zero waste, resource efficiency, sufficiency strategies, sustainable lifestyles,...
- Industry based on best available and green technology
- Decent work/employment + jobs for all
- Integration of the Fair Trade principles
- Company law and corporate governance arrangements that, by placing less emphasis on shareholder value maximization, enable business to positively contribute to sustainable development and environmental
- International financial stability, transparency
- Improved inclusiveness

To measure national macro-economic policies and their results, we need a dashboard of indicators (beyond GDP) on national and international level. Existing useful indicators can be included (HDI, Ecological Footprint, Gini Coefficient, Gender Gap Index, etc) to make the implementation possible on relative short term.

Energy

We see energy as a critical component in the formula for achieving long-term sustainable development at local, regional and global scale.

We support the SE4All initiative as a unifying framework at the global level but stress the incorporation of the lessons already learned since its proposal, directing the initiative more toward the needs of the people rather than to those of corporations. On the other hand, synergies, but also trade-offs exist between energy and

different environmental and developmental issues. Energy must be supplied and used in ways that do not undermine other development goals by increasing the climate chaos, the degradation of land and the unsustainable use of water or other resources.

We consider that energy should be taken as a standalone goal, in which the transition toward clean and renewable energy systems is stated, clearly occurring within the planetary boundaries.

Below we present a concise description of points we consider important to take into account in terms of energy as goal.

Goal ENERGY: Achieve universal access to clean, safe, renewable and affordable energy for all and within the planetary boundaries.

Target 1. Provide energy access to people relying on none, low or bad quality modern energy. Especial attention must be given to poor economies access to clean energy and its link to the reduction on health causalities due to indoor pollution. Equally important is to stimulate the ownership of renewable energy production micro units at local level.

Target 2. Double the renewable energy share in the global mix

Some of the requirements or elements to take into account for achieving this goal are:

- Decreasing of subsidies given to fossil-fuels to achieve the phase off high carbon systems by 2050 while increasing them to renewable energy sources. Fully internalization of social and environmental costs of fossil fuel exploitation.
- Congruency with the nexus water use and food production when producing energy.
 - Hydropower plants with big reservoirs may affect boundaries related to freshwater use, rate of biodiversity loss and land use change.
 - Agriculture production should first deliver for food and the potential for bioenergy should not compromise land and water limited resources.

Target 3. Doubling global energy efficiency in production, distribution and consumption

Technical efficiency improvements are essential for reducing energy consumption but not sufficient in themselves. Some of the elements to take into account for achieving this goal are:

- Promote absolute reduction in overall energy use at the supply and demand sides while facilitating life style change to avoid the rebound effect.
- Promoting the decentralization of energy production, adopting feasible combinations of grid extension, micro-grid and off grid access. A lot of energy is wasted in transport. Together with promoting the ownership at community level.

Target 4. Develop strong political and governance frameworks, at global, regional and national levels to support the establishment of new energy systems

Recognizing that countries have different starting points some elements to consider follow.

- Stimulate decarbonization of economies in the global North, while facilitating the implementation of the clean energy transition.
- Phase out of inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption.
- Catalyze low-carbon development pathways in the global South
- Address lifestyle and consumption, including reorganization of and shifts in urban and regional transport and infrastructure; energy efficiency in building and industry; and consumption and lifestyle changes.
- Facilitate the transference of knowledge and technology within and between countries.

Brussels, 18 November 2014

Participated in this discussion:

	Name	Family name	Organisation
1	Luea	Ritter	GEN-International
2	Chris	Halburd	Environmental Law Service- ELS
3	Peter	Möhringen	FTAO
4	Dirk-Jan	Verdonk	WSPA
5	Jean	Saldanha	CIDSE
6	Gisele	Henriques	CIDSE
7	Yblin	Roman-Escobar	ANPED (volunteer)
8	Inge	Niestroy	IISD
9	Sally	Nicholson	WWF
10	Anoushka	Plasmeyer	IUCN
11	Gerard	Vives	Beyond 2015
12	Leida	Rijnhout	ANPED
13	Sonia	Goicoechea	ANPED