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**THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTS IN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND
IN COMBATING GLOBAL DEGRADATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT**

***Preliminary draft resolution prepared by the co-Rapporteurs
Mr. José Thomas Nonô (Brazil) and Mr. Shuichi Katoh (Japan)***

The preliminary draft resolution consists of three sections:

- **Section A** contains all the paragraphs on which both co-Rapporteurs have agreed;
- **Section B** contains additional paragraphs proposed by Mr. S. Katoh, which the other co-Rapporteur does not entirely support;
- **Section C** contains additional paragraphs proposed by Mr. J.T. Nonô, which the other co-Rapporteur does not entirely support.

Section A

The 114th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

(1) *Recalling* the following agreements and instruments:

- The Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972);
- The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (1992);
- The Energy Charter Treaty (1994);
- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, 1992) and its Kyoto Protocol (1997);
- The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (2002);
- The Monterrey Consensus adopted by the International Conference on Financing for Development (2003)

- (2) *Further recalling* the following reports and events:
- Reports to the Club of Rome, *Limits to Growth* (1972) and *No Limits to Learning* (1979);
 - The report entitled *Our Common Future* of the World Commission on Environment and Development (1987);
 - The United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (2000);
 - The United Nations Global Compact (2000);
 - The Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2001);
 - The Report of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) entitled *Natural Selection: Evolving Choices for Renewable Energy Technology and Policy* (2003);
 - The Parliamentary Declaration entitled *Toward Sustainability: Implementing Agenda 21*, adopted by consensus at the Parliamentary Meeting held on the occasion of the 2002 WSSD;
 - The final report of the United Nations Millennium Project *Investing in Development* (2005);
 - The support for the Earth Charter expressed at the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (2003);
 - The adoption by the IUCN World Conservation Congress of a resolution endorsing the Earth Charter (2004);
 - The Ministerial Conference on the 3R initiative (2005),
- (3) *Recalling* the launch in 2005 of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (UNDESD), UNESCO's International Implementation Scheme for the UNDESD and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe's regional Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development and its associated implementation scheme;
- (4) *Congratulating* Ms. Wangari Muta Maathai for receiving the 2004 Nobel Peace Prize;
- (5) *Especially recalling* the following IPU statement, declaration, and resolutions:
- The Statement adopted by the 87th Inter-Parliamentary Conference entitled *Environment and Development: The views of parliamentarians on the main directions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and its prospects* (Yaoundé, 1992);
 - The Declaration adopted by the 97th Inter-Parliamentary Conference entitled *Measures required to change consumption and production patterns with a view to sustainable development* (Seoul, 1997);
 - The Resolution adopted by the 107th Inter-Parliamentary Conference entitled *Ten years after Rio: Global degradation of the environment and parliamentary support for the Kyoto Protocol* (Marrakech, 2002); and
 - The Resolution adopted by the 111th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union entitled *The role of parliaments in preserving biodiversity* (Geneva, 2004),
- (6) *Recognizing* that global environmental problems pose a common threat to all humanity, and that our wisdom and actions are now being tested from the perspective of human security,

- (7) *Also recognizing* that the transition to a fossil fuel-free civilization and the establishment of a sustainable society are globally agreed upon objectives,
- (8) *Further recognizing* the importance, in establishing a sustainable society, of the role of education and learning, that have an impact on the awareness, lifestyle and work style of individuals,
- (9) *Recalling* the significance of "multilevel environmental partnerships" among various actors, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector, and the "Earth Charter,"
- (10) *Recognizing*, on the other hand, that it has become urgent to resolve the mismatch between sustainable development and the negative aspect of globalization, which is marked by a vicious cycle of environmental degradation triggered by unsustainable production and consumption patterns of developed nations and poverty in developing countries,
- (11) *Anticipating* that "humanitarian competition" unfolds with time, directing attention to the win-win approach that is essential in solving the global environmental threat to humans,
- (12) *Recalling* the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities among States, set out as Principle 7 in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,
- (13) *Also noting* that the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey reaffirmed that the target for the provision of official development assistance (ODA) of 0.7% of developed countries' gross national product (GNP); and *recognizing* the need to study new approaches including the currency transaction tax (CTT), in order to create new financial resources,
- (14) *Agreeing* to the message and supporting the action of Wangari Muta Maathai, the 2004 Nobel Peace Prize laureate, who believes that *mottainai* (too precious to waste) should be made into a global campaign,
- (15) *Recognizing* the need to establish a sound material-cycle society with the 3R principle; and *anticipating* that in the future, society should shift to a leasing model, that can greatly contribute to the reduction of environmental stress,
- (16) *Acknowledging* the significance of the precautionary approach advocated in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the objective of climate stabilization clauses of the UNFCCC, and the fact that scientific uncertainty concerning the causes of global warming can no longer be an excuse for not taking any action,
- (17) *Respecting* the UNEP publication *Natural Selection: Evolving Choices for Renewable Energy Technology and Policy*, and *anticipating* the potential of a hydrogen economy in the future,
- (18) *Reaffirming* that the UNDESD involves all actors, and that its implementation leads to the development of a global citizenry, which is the foundation of a sustainable future,

1. *Proposes* to establish a global environmental governance system in which various actors including NGOs participate, to strengthen the functions of UNEP and other international environmental organizations that will lead this system, and at the same time, to foster multilevel environmental partnerships among various actors;
2. *Encourages* parliaments to respect the philosophy behind the win-win approach in anticipation of an era of humanitarian competition and to lead their governments to carry out awareness reformation at the national level, for example placing a high value on the accomplishment of the United Nations MDGs;
3. *Calls upon* governments and States that have not acceded to the Kyoto Protocol, such as the United States of America, to join the international framework in order to make measures for the prevention of global warming effective;
4. *Calls for* the promotion of the use of renewable energies and more vigorous energy conservation and for the fostering of the development and diffusion of technologies such as biomass, and *calls upon* governments and public international financial institutions to promote the introduction of renewable energies that are appropriate for the geographical and natural conditions of each region;
5. *Recognizes* the Energy Charter Treaty as a positive step in the direction of improving energy efficiency and cooperation;
6. *Calls upon* governments and parliaments to clearly identify extended producer responsibility (EPR) in their domestic legislation, and to respect the philosophy of the Ministerial Conference on the 3R initiative, in order to promote the development of a sound material-cycle society;
7. *Encourages* parliamentarians of each State to take the lead in educating themselves on sustainable development, and to serve as role models of global citizens, who will be the foundation of a sustainable future;
8. *Calls upon* governments to create UNDESD implementation schemes, and to steadily carry out the necessary policies, identified with the next 10 years in mind, including the designing of a system for the periodic monitoring and assessment of the implementation of the UNDESD, in cooperation with international organizations, businesses and NGOs;
9. *Calls upon* governments and parliaments, based on the climate stabilization clauses of the UNFCCC, to recognize the need for land formation/development strategies using the back-casting approach (target year 2050), for actions to greatly reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and for the sharing of best practices, and to carry out applied studies/research activities such as scenario analysis;
10. *Encourages* parliaments, for the above initiatives to be carried out, to draw up the necessary legislation, to review a menu of policy options, including ecological tax reform, and to propose such policies to governments.

Section B (proposals of Mr. S. Katoh)

Twelfth preambular paragraph

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

(12) *Recalling* the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities among States, set out as Principle 7 in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development; **and recognizing the need for developing countries to bear some responsibility for environmental restoration according to the Polluter-Pays Principle (PPP) and the need for industrialized nations to strengthen their support for developing nations,**

New operative paragraph (2bis)

Add a new operative paragraph after operative paragraph 2, as follows:

2bis. *Calls upon* developing countries in designing a post-Kyoto framework, to bear greenhouse gas emission reduction/control responsibilities, while *also calling upon* developed countries to provide further support to developing nations;

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Section C (proposal of Mr. J.T. Nonó)

New operative paragraph (2bis)

Add a new operative paragraph after operative paragraph 2, as follows:

2bis. *Calls for*, in the framework of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, a strengthening of the commitments of countries under Annex 1; and *further calls upon* the international community to devise, according to the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and the precautionary approach, fair and innovative mechanisms under the UNFCCC to deal with the possible increase in CO₂ from developing countries;