



**Input to the Compilation Document of
the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
(Rio+20)**

Japan Center for a Sustainable Environment and Society

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Japan Center for a Sustainable Environment and Society (JACSES) is an NGO dedicated to achieve sustainable development and social justice. JACSES was established in June 1993. The establishment of JACSES was led by the idea of an independent NGO/think-tank, which was brought up by Japan's delegates at the 1992 Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

JACSES has been broadly engaged with general public and experts in research, policy advocacy and awareness-raising. Currently, JACSES' activities are centered around Earth Summit Follow-up Project, Sustainable Development and Aid Program, Green Tax Reform Program, Ecological SPACE (Sustainable Production and Consumption) Project, Climate Change Program, etc.

1. Introduction

At the time of Rio-Summit in 1992, the expectation toward “Peace Dividend (reallocation of military expenditures in order to eradicate poverty and solve environmental problems)” was raised. We would like to remind people of the “Peace Dividend” concept, reconsider the situation of world financial crisis, and reform the international policies and frameworks toward realization of peaceful, sustainable and equitable society.

2. Proposals for Outcome of Rio+20

JACES suggests the following political commitments to be adopted as the outcome of Rio +20.

2-1. Proposals on Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication

- a) Enhancing financial mechanisms which directly reach poor people and vulnerable people affected by environmental degradations.
- b) Creating new financial resources for sustainable development through measures including prevention of political corruption, reduction of military expenditure, and imposition of financial transaction tax.
- c) Establishing/Improving environmental and social standards, environmental management systems and evaluation systems of international financial institutions, national governments (including the emerging countries), private financial institutions and infrastructure funds in order to improve the quality of development assistance and finance.
- d) Establishing international mechanisms which provide incentives to individuals/entities that develop and/or disseminate appropriate technologies to contribute to sustainable development (e.g. highest energy-efficient technology and renewable energy technology).
- e) Reforming tax systems and fiscal policies which provide incentives to the individuals/entities contributing to sustainable development and social justice, while impose burdens to unsustainable consumption and production patterns.
- f) Promoting greater use of renewable energy except for large-scale hydroelectric generation, and starting international discussion process regarding phase-out of nuclear power.

- g) Introducing standards and indicators on environmental capacity concept including north-south and inter-generational equity.

2-2. Proposals on Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development

- a) Enhancing transparency and building appropriate evaluation systems of international institutions.
- b) Strengthening the International Court of Justice and International Labor Organization.
- c) Strengthening mechanisms of environmental and social consideration in international trade and investment rules (WTO agreements, FTA etc.).

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