## Basic information

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| **2001/2142(COS)**<br><br>COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)<br><br>Environment and sustainable development: Johannesburg World Summit 2002, 10 years after Rio<br><br>**Subject**<br><br>3.70 Environmental policy<br>5.05 Economic growth | Procedure completed |

## Key players

### European Parliament

| Committee responsible | Rapporteur | Appointed |
|---|---|---|
| ENVI Environment, Public Health, Consumer Policy | PAPAYANNAKIS Mihail (GUE/NGL) | 12/03/2001 |

| Committee for opinion | Rapporteur for opinion | Appointed |
|---|---|---|
| ITRE Industry, External Trade, Research, Energy | LUCAS Caroline (V/ALE) | 18/09/2001 |
| DEVE Development and Cooperation | LANNOYE Paul A.A.J.G. (V/ALE) | 19/09/2001 |

### Council of the European Union

| Council configuration | Meetings | Date |
|---|---|---|
| General Affairs | 2437 | 2002-06-17 |
| General Affairs | 2447 | 2002-07-22 |
| General Affairs | 2449 | 2002-09-30 |
| Economic and Financial Affairs ECOFIN | 2432 | 2002-06-04 |
| Economic and Financial Affairs ECOFIN | 2460 | 2002-11-05 |
| Agriculture and Fisheries | 2456 | 2002-10-14 |
| Environment | 2399 | 2001-12-12 |
| Environment | 2355 | 2001-06-07 |
| Environment | 2413 | 2002-03-04 |
| Environment | 2334 | 2001-03-08 |
| Environment | 2439 | 2002-06-25 |
| Development | 2352 | 2001-05-31 |
| Development | 2429 | 2002-05-30 |
| Development | 2383 | 2001-11-08 |

| European Commission | Commission DG | Commissioner |
|---|---|---|
| | Environment | |

## Key events

| Date | Event | Reference | Summary |
|---|---|---|---|
| 06/02/2001 | Non-legislative basic document published | COM(2001)0053 | Summary |
| 08/03/2001 | Debate in Council | | |
| 31/05/2001 | Resolution/conclusions adopted by Council | | |
| 07/06/2001 | Debate in Council | | |
| 03/09/2001 | Committee referral announced in Parliament | | |
| 08/11/2001 | Resolution/conclusions adopted by Council | | Summary |
| 12/12/2001 | Resolution/conclusions adopted by Council | | Summary |
| 04/03/2002 | Resolution/conclusions adopted by Council | | Summary |
| 23/04/2002 | Vote in committee | | |
| 23/04/2002 | Committee report tabled for plenary | A5-0151/2002 | |
| 16/05/2002 | Decision by Parliament | T5-0250/2002 | Summary |
| 16/05/2002 | Debate in Parliament | | |
| 16/05/2002 | End of procedure in Parliament | | |
| 30/05/2002 | Resolution/conclusions adopted by Council | | |
| 04/06/2002 | Resolution/conclusions adopted by Council | | Summary |
| 17/06/2002 | Debate in Council | | Summary |
| 25/06/2002 | Debate in Council | | |
| 22/07/2002 | Resolution/conclusions adopted by Council | | Summary |
| 30/09/2002 | Resolution/conclusions adopted by Council | | Summary |
| 14/10/2002 | Resolution/conclusions adopted by Council | | |
| 05/11/2002 | Resolution/conclusions adopted by Council | | |
| 31/07/2003 | Final act published in Official Journal | | |

## Technical information

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| **Procedure reference** | 2001/2142(COS) |
| **Procedure type** | COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic) |
| **Procedure subtype** | Commission strategy paper |
| **Legal basis** | Rules of Procedure EP 148 |
| **Stage reached in procedure** | Procedure completed |

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| **Committee dossier** | ENVI/5/14965 |

**Documentation gateway**

**European Parliament**

| Document type | Committee | Reference | Date | Summary |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading | | A5-0151/2002 | 23/04/2002 | |
| Text adopted by Parliament, single reading | | T5-0250/2002<br>OJ C 180 31.07.2003, p. 0405-0507 E | 16/05/2002 | Summary |

**European Commission**

| Document type | Reference | Date | Summary |
|---|---|---|---|
| Non-legislative basic document | COM(2001)0053<br>OJ C 107 03.05.2002, p. 0009 | 06/02/2001 | Summary |
| Follow-up document | COM(2003)0829 | 23/12/2003 | |

**Other institutions and bodies**

| Institution/body | Document type | Reference | Date | Summary |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CofR | Committee of the Regions: opinion | CDR0037/2001<br>OJ C 107 03.05.2002, p. 0009 | 14/11/2001 | |

# Environment and sustainable development: Johannesburg World Summit 2002, 10 years after Rio

2001/2142(COS) - 12/12/2001

As part of the follow-up to the Goteborg European Council, the Council adopted the following conclusions setting out how the Council intends to implement the environmental aspects of the sustainable development strategy. The Council stresses that the environmental dimension of sustainable development includes both the EU environment policies and the integration of environmental objectives into the Union's other internal and external policies. It underlines the importance of the development, in due time before the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), of the external and global EU sustainable development policies to complete the agreed EU Sustainable Development strategy. The Council also recognises the importance of giving practical and early effect to the Strategy, through the adoption of concrete policies and measures at Community level based upon pending and forthcoming proposals and related to the abovementioned priorities of the SDS: - combating climate change and promoting use of clean energy: early submission of further Common and Coordinated Policies and Measures (CCPMs) complementary to domestic actions in the Member States, which have a significant impact on greenhouse gas emissions; finalisation of Directives on energy-efficiency in buildings and energy-efficiency of electrical appliances; careful examination of the Commission proposal for a Directive establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and timely ratification of the Kyoto Protocol with a view to its entry into force by the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002; - ensure a high-level of protection for environment-related aspects of public health: reduction of the impact of pesticides and chemicals on human health and the environment; development of a new pesticides policy in line with the relevant aspects of the forthcoming EU Chemicals Policy; achievement of air quality improvement; supplementing measures on noise emissions; - ensure the sustainable management of natural resources: by continuing to improve the integration of biodiversity into the implementation and the future development of the Common Agriculture Policy; - foster sustainable mobility: encouraging the switch to more efficient and cleaner forms of transport, by giving priority to policies and measures respecting the environment; reducing the environmental impact of transport, in particular by reducing the risk of marine pollution through proposed measures in the two Erika packages on maritime safety, as well as by reducing gaseous and noise emissions; promoting development of environmentally-friendly alternative fuels, respecting the other relevant headline objectives of the SDS. The Council underlines the need to finalise a general framework on GMOs by adopting a Regulation on the traceability and labelling of GMOs, food and feed. The conclusions from the Council also stress the need to: - elaborate on possible further goals, long-term and intermediate environmental objectives and targets for the Strategy, which

should be pursued through maximising positive synergies between environmental, economic and social policies, - get prices right with a view to internalising environmental and social costs: notes that the Commission will propose a frameworkto ensure that by 2004 the price of using different modes of transport better reflects costs to society; that this framework will set out the principles and structure of an infrastructure-charging system and a common methodology for setting charging levels; - improve policy coherence with a view to a more consistent approach to policy-making across the whole range of Community activities by ensuring that the economic, social and environmental impacts of all policies are properly taken into account; - improving communication and education of citizens and business through new patterns of governance and through a wide and open consultation; - use environmentally-friendly technologies in key areas such as energy and transport, in light of the future Commission report requested by the European Council; - promote innovation and research by the forthcoming adoption of the Framework programme on Research which pays particular attention to sustainable Development.

# Environment and sustainable development: Johannesburg World Summit 2002, 10 years after Rio

2001/2142(COS) - 22/07/2002

The Council adopted conclusions on the key messages for an EU Communication strategy for Johannesburg and on the EU initiatives derived from the conclusions of the Seville European Council. It that the communication strategy of the EU should cover: - specific EU initiatives being prepared in the spirit of partnership and responsibility for the World Summit and beyond in the areas of drinking water and sanitation and energy, as well as activities in fields such as trade and development, health and sustainable consumption and production, - the objectives of the EU internal and external sustainable development strategy, including decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation, the Lisbon process, the Cardiff process on environmental integration, trade and development co-operation, including through association agreements with third countries such as the Cotonou Agreement and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, - the positive measures or priorities put forward by the EU to support action building on the Doha Development Agenda and the Monterrey Consensus, as well as to implement the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation in areas such as health, food security, water, energy, globalisation, trade and finance including facilitating developing country exports, global public goods, sustainable patterns of consumption and production, and governance for sustainable development. In addition, the Council stresses that the EU is investing considerable resources in these areas of international development co-operation. In responding to the priorities of partner countries and recalling its commitments made in Monterrey, the EU is ready to increase and deliver these resources over the following years within the context of countries' efforts to reduce poverty in the framework of sustainable development. It also confirms its strong support for developing a "Water for Life" initiative which, in partnership with countries and regions, should bring together public and private funds, stakeholders and experts to provide long term, sustainable solutions to problems of water management and will help deliver the target of halving the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water as well as the Bonn target of halving the proportion of people lacking access to improved sanitation by 2015. Lastly, it invites all countries and stakeholders to build up partnerships contributing to the goals of reversing the loss of environmental resources by 2015, with particular emphasis on fresh water, energy, oceans, land and soil, and forests and of significantly reducing the loss of biodiversity by 2010.

# Environment and sustainable development: Johannesburg World Summit 2002, 10 years after Rio

2001/2142(COS) - 17/06/2002

In view of the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, the Council held a wide-ranging debate focusing on the outcome of the fourth meeting of the Preparatory Committee in Bali (27 May - 7 June 2002) and the strategy on the way forward up to Johannesburg. The Council was unanimous for the EU to continue to be proactive, to show leadership and to take all necessary initiatives in view of bridging the gaps and making the Summit a success, while defending the EU's position and convictions. The Council subsequently adopted the following conclusions setting out the EU's position to be forwarded to the Seville European Council, which should convey a strong political message to the Johannesburg Summit. The Council: 1) reiterates that all development should be sustainable and, to this end, the WSSD must be seen as part of a process in the search for a Global Deal encompassing also the Doha Development Agenda, the Monterrey Consensus and the World Food Summit Five Years Later. 2) expresses the EU to express its determination to exercise leadership and to continue playing a major role in global efforts to eradicate poverty and to achieve sustainable development at all levels, integrating its economic, social and environmental dimensions in a balanced and mutually supportive way. By the same token, it stresses the need for improved coherence between internal and external policies of the EU, as well as between policy areas, and to encourage reform of subsidies that have considerable negative effects on the environment and are incompatible with sustainable development. 3) stresses the EU is willing to putting forward constructive proposals so that WSSD becomes a success. The EU is determined to ensure that WSSD outcomes (Political Declaration, Plan of Implementation, and Voluntary Partnerships) are mutually supportive and focused in terms of reinforced commitments by all countries, as well as international institutions, civil society and business. 4) underlines that globalisation should be the treated in a specific chapter in Johannesburg and be addressed in a manner that helps make it work for sustainable development and ensures that it benefits and creates new opportunities for all, especially the poorest. 5) stresses that the Political Declaration to be adopted in the Johannesburg Summit should include a renewed commitment to sustainable development. The EU position should stress the need to bridge the gap between rhetoric and action in line with the Plan of Implementation. WSSD is an exceptional occasion for reaching a global partnership to work towards general prosperity, peace and security, based on good governance, including democracy, respect for human rights, rule of law, fighting corruption and terrorism, gender equality, sound environmental, social and economic policies, respect for and promotion of cultural diversity and dialogue between civilisations, including with indigenous peoples, being all of them necessary foundations of sustainable development. 6) The EU recalls that the development of partnerships must be driven by the priorities identified by developing countries and countries with economies in transition in support of their future development. They should build on existing institutions andstructures and in particular identify the benefits to be achieved through regional co-operation such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). 7) stresses the importance of monitoring and follow up of the WSSD commitments, including those made in the framework of voluntary partnership initiatives, linked to the follow up of Doha and Monterrey.

# Environment and sustainable development: Johannesburg World Summit 2002, 10 years after Rio

2001/2142(COS) - 04/03/2002

The Council adopted the conclusions on the external dimension of the sustainable development Strategy with a view to the preparation of the World Summit on sustainable development which shall take place 26 August to 4 September 2002 in Johannesburg in South Africa. The Council considers that integration and coherence of internal and external policies are indispensable to ensure that the EU's economic, social and environmental objectives are mutually supportive and that the EU effectively contributes to sustainable development at all levels. To this end, and in accordance with the conclusions of the G·teburg European Council, a sustainability impact assessment should be carried out for all major internal and external policy proposal, analysing their economic, social and environmental consequences. It notes that in the run-up to Johannesburg and beyond, the EU commitment to sustainable development will require that important actions be taken, such as inter alia: - promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns by decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation, taking into account the carrying capacities of ecosystems. This will require an adequate policy framework promoting eco-efficiency as well as capacity building; - integrating developing countries into the world economic system notably through the implementation of the Doha Development Agenda,a nd helping to ensure that trade policies and investment flows contribute to sustainable development. Environmentally and socially responsible investments and business practices should be promoted. Sustainable foreign direct investments (FDI) in developing countries and export credits consistent with sustainable development should be encouraged; - promoting partnerships for sustainable development with international organisations, governments, civil society, private sector and other stakeholders. European non governmental actors, business organisations and public, including local, authorities should be encouraged to contribute to the emergence of such partnerships by sharing their own experiences and promoting joint action with their counterparts in other regions; - in particular, launching, among others, EU initiatives on: 1) a strategic partnership with the participation of governments and other stakeholders for access to safe drinking water and sanitation and sustainable water resource management based on the principle of integrated river basin management; 2) energy for poverty eradication and sustainable development, with particular emphasis on access to sustainable sources of energy, improved energy efficiency, clean technologies and renewable energy; 3) ways of giving special attention to Africa, including through the support of its own initiatives such as NEPAD, 4) the early ratification of several international instruments (in particular on climate, biosafety, POPs and PIC).

# Environment and sustainable development: Johannesburg World Summit 2002, 10 years after Rio

2001/2142(COS) - 08/11/2001

In adopting its conclusions on the preparation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, September 2002), the Council: - welcomes the progress made in the Regional Preparation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development and recalls the United Nations Economic Committee for Europe Ministerial Statement adopted on 25 September 2001 in Geneva, which confirms poverty eradication and sustainable production and consumption patterns as the overarching objectives of sustainable development; - encourages the Member States and the Community to strengthen the integration of Climate Change into their development cooperation policies and to allocate appropriate additional financial resources for this purpose; - welcomes the outcome of the Fifth Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, especially in addressing the poverty-environment nexus; - encourages the Community and the Member States to strengthen their policies for biodiversity through an effective implementation of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity; - recalls the EU commitment expressed in the Conclusions of the Göteburg European Council (June 2001) the UN target for official development assistance of 0.7% of GNP as soon as possible and to achieve concrete progress towards reaching the target before the World Summit on Sustainable Development; - invite all the Member States to aim at attendance and representation at the highest political level at the Summit.

# Environment and sustainable development: Johannesburg World Summit 2002, 10 years after Rio

2001/2142(COS) - 16/05/2002 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

Adopting the report by Mr Mihail Papayannakis (GUE/NGL, GR) by a majority of 341 votes to 29, with 12 abstentions, Parliament has expressed doubts about the success of the forthcoming World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg. It nevertheless believes that the summit represents a vital opportunity to reinforce the concept of a global community and to extend the principles of sustainable development in such a way as to reconcile continued economic stability and development with exacting requirements in terms of environmental protection and of improved social standards and living conditions for everyone throughout the world. Noting that pressure on natural resources has intensified over the past ten years, Parliament urges the Johannesburg World Summit to take specific initiatives to preserve the world's natural resources, particularly water. The report contains a number of suggestions for the promotion of sustainable development and highlights five key issues, namely the sustainable management and conservation of natural resources, the eradication of poverty, strengthening governance for sustainable development at the national, regional and international levels, making globalisation work for sustainable development and enhancing the instruments of implementation. Parliament rejected a reference to the taxation of financial transactions. It called on the Johannesburg summit to establish development targets especially focused on the eradication of poverty and to measure progress towards sustainable development with the aid of universal indicators.

# Environment and sustainable development: Johannesburg World Summit 2002, 10 years after Rio

2001/2142(COS) - 06/02/2001 - Non-legislative basic document

PURPOSE : to present a communication on the preparation for the world summit on sustainable development in 2002. CONTENT : the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit in 1992 raised considerable expectations. The international community agreed an ambitious and comprehensive strategy to address environment and development challenges through a global partnership for sustainable development. Although some progress has been achieved, the expectations have not been realised. Pressures on the environment and on the natural resource base have grown since Rio and poverty has continued to increase globally. Turning production and consumption patterns onto a sustainable path remains rhetoric rather than reality. Tackling global problems needs action from both North and South, which will only come about through politically challenging changes. Ten years after Rio, the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development will provide an opportunity to revitalise the spirit of Rio and to shape a renewed political commitment by all countries to achieving sustainable development. The EU has a responsibility to show leadership throughout preparations for the 2002 Summit and at the conference itself. With a view to ensure an effective EU contribution to the 2002 Summit, this Communication aims to set in motion a coordinated EU preparatory process,by: 1) suggesting the EU's strategic objectives and key issues for the Summit ; 2) highlighting synergies with related processes, - notably the EU sustainable development strategy, the forthcoming Environment Action Programme, the Cardiff Integration process and other related sectoral strategies (e.g. energy and transport) · as a basis for a credible and decisive EU contribution to the Summit; 3) indicating preparatory measures to take in the lead-up to the Summit. On the basis of an assessment of progress since Rio, the present Communication suggests four strategic objectives that the EU should seek to obtain through the Summit: · increased global equity and an effective partnership for sustainable development; · better integration and coherence at the international level; · adoption of environment and development targets to revitalise and sharpen the political commitment; and, · more effective action at national level, and international monitoring. The Communication also stresses the link with other processes at EU level, without prejudging their outcome, and the need to ensure that they are complementary and mutually reinforcing. The commitment at Rio+5 by all countries to have strategies for sustainable development in place by 2002 requires the EU to go to the Summit with an effective strategy. Finally, the EU needs to speed up its preparatory process. A Steering Group is proposed to champion stakeholder preparations at European level and a major public event on an assessment of the implementation of the Rio agreements so far. Support for theNGOs advocacy role for sustainable development should be enhanced.

# Environment and sustainable development: Johannesburg World Summit 2002, 10 years after Rio

2001/2142(COS) - 04/06/2002

The Council agreed on a set of common views for the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg . Several challenges needed to be addressed in relation to the economic, social and financial dimensions of sustainable development, including poverty eradication, making globalisation work for all, strengthening governance at international level and providing the means to face such challenges through adequate financing and technical assistance. All countries, both developed and developing, had a role to play as well as mutual duties and responsibilities in promoting economic growth, sustainable and socially-inclusive development and environmental protection. 1) Financing sustainable development. Mobilising international private and public resources to finance sustainable development was essential. The Council encouraged bilateral and multilateral development institutions to better integrate social and environmental aspects in their policies and practices. First and foremost, sustainable development and poverty reduction were the primary responsibility of individual countries themselves. Developing countries had a crucial role to play in ensuring, through appropriate structural reforms and sound macroeconomic policies, that a stable and enabling environment was in place for generating, attracting and channelling adequate – public and private, domestic and international – resources to foster sustainable development and poverty reduction. The main features of this environment were good governance, the rule of law and appropriate institutional capacities. Advanced countries should make efforts to increase their development assistance in the context of their long-standing commitment to reach the United Nations target of 0.7% of GNI for ODA. In view of this goal, all the Member States of the European Union would strive to reach, within their respective budget allocation processes, at least 0.33% of GNI for ODA by 2006. More effective use of ODA was essential. Aid should be directed towards the poorest countries which were strongly committed to implementing a sound structural and macroeconomic policy, good governance, poverty reduction and good policy environments. Another major priority was the restoration of debt sustainability. On the debtors' side, the Council urged the group of HIPC countries that had not reached a decision because of sizeable political difficulties, including armed conflicts or delays in implementing economic programmes, to take all the necessary measures to qualify for debt relief. Countries that had already qualified for debt relief needed to continue their efforts. All creditors that had not yet done so should provide their share of debt relief. In addition, all countries should provide their share of multilateral financing. As regards the question of 'alternative financing instruments', the Council restated that each country should decide on the best way to provide additional development financing and, in general, that this should be undertaken within each country's budget allocation processes. However, in addition to opening their own markets and increasing the level and effectiveness of ODA, developed countries could also contribute to development financing by assessing further initiatives. Finally, the Council stated that it was ready to assess the relevance of SDR allocations. 2) Sustainable development in a globalised world. An open and fair multilateral trading and financial system was a pre-condition for sustainable development and poverty reduction. Developing countries should be assisted in participating in this system through strengthened technical assistance and capacity-building. Regional trade and financial agreements anchored in the multilateral system should be encouraged and further developed. The Council reiterated its support for the 'Doha Development Agenda' which it wanted to see implemented according to the agreed timetable. The Council was ready to play a leading role in the next trade round through, in particular, the 'Everything but Arms' initiative, the improvement of its trade-related technical assistance and capacity-building, and the new and recently adopted EC Regulation on the Generalised System of Preferences. The WTO members and all other countries were urged to avoid unilateral actions that could undermine the multilateral trade system and jeopardise the successful conclusion of the new world trade round. In this context, the Council welcomed the recently launched WTO Global Trust Fund and pointed out that the EU had pledged more than 60% of the EUR 14 million needed for the Fund. Developing countries should use trade liberalisation and improved market access as essential vehicles for

economic growth. Viable macroeconomic and structural policies and an appropriate framework for investment were therefore of key importance in attracting sustainable international private resources, including primarily FDI. The international financial community should continue to help strengthen the conditions for sustainable and stable private capital flows to developing countries, *inter alia* through increased transparency of both public and private economic actors, the implementation of internationally-recognised codes and standards, and appropriate prudential regulation and supervision of all financial institutions. 3) Governance of the international financial system. Reforming the international financial system and combating abuses of financial globalisation were crucial to promoting sustainable financial development. Managing these risks therefore required action to: - fight the abuses of globalisation, including combating the financing mechanisms of terrorism, preventing money laundering and financial crime, strengthening supervision, regulation and information exchange policies, especially in Offshore Centres, and addressing harmful tax practices; - strengthen the role of international financial institutions in the global architecture in order to reduce the risks posed by financial globalisation and ensure that its benefits were shared by all, including the poorest.

# Environment and sustainable development: Johannesburg World Summit 2002, 10 years after Rio

2001/2142(COS) - 30/09/2002

The Council welcomed the consensus achieved among Heads of State at the Johannesburg Summit on the Political Declaration and the Plan of Implementation. Eradicating poverty is among the great challenges facing the world today. It is an indispensable requirement for sustainable development to be achieved through a multidimensional approach which mainstreams gender and environmental issues, and ensures access to sanitation, energy, healthcare, education, land and shelter as well as income generating activities based on decent employment and disaster prevention. The Council reiterated its commitment to ensuring coherence between external and internal polices, including its development assistance programmes, in order to achieve these goals. It is committed to halving by 2015 the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, to restoring depleted fish stocks not later than 2015, to establishing representative areas of marine protected areas by 2012, to reducing the loss of biodiversity before 2010, and to reversing the current trend in natural resource degradation as soon as possible. The Council went on to state that globalisation must be made to work for sustainable development, and especially for the poorest, whilst respecting cultural diversity. The EU is committed to the promotion of corporate responsibility, through the effective implementation of international agreements and measures, international initiatives and public-private partnerships. The Council supports the ILO and its on-going work on the social dimension of globalisation. The Council noted the support at Johannesburg for the Doha programmes. The EU is committed to further trade related technical assistance and capacity building and will work towards this end in recognition of the major role that trade can play in achieving sustainable development and eradicating poverty. On financing, the Council welcomed the announcement in Johannesburg by some Member States to ensure additional voluntary contributions totalling $80 million, allowing the third replenishment of the Global Environment Facility to reach its original objective of $3 billion. With regard to follow-up at an international level, the EU will pursue the follow-up to Johannesburg as an inclusive process involving all major groups. The role of ECOSOC must be strengthened. Within the EU, follow-up includes continuing the implementation of the "Water for Life" and "Energy for Sustainable Development" initiatives in co-operation with partners. The Council recognises that in order to achieve sustainable development, sectoral ownership and responsibility is required. It called upon the Council in other settings, in preparation for the spring European Council and the Cardiff Process, to review the Johannesburg commitments within their respective competencies. The Commission is asked to identify key measures to implement the Johannesburg outcome within the Sustainable Development strategy and the Cardiff Process of sectoral integration.