



**PERMANENT MISSION OF THAILAND  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS**

351 EAST 52ND STREET · NEW YORK, NY 10022  
TEL (212) 754-2230 • FAX (212) 688-3029

---

---

**Thailand's Intervention**

by

**Mr. Chartree Chueyprasit**

**Deputy Permanent Secretary**

**Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Thailand**

on

**Objective of the Conference**

**at the Second Preparatory Committee**

**for the UN Conference on Sustainable Development**

**New York, 7 March 2011**

***Please check against delivery***



**Under Secretary General Sha Zukang, Secretary General of the Conference,**

**Co-Chairs,**

At the outset, the Thai delegation wishes to express our appreciation to the Secretary General of the Conference, the two Co-chairs, the Bureau and the Secretariat for the leadership, active engagement and effective preparation. The Thai delegation also associates itself with the Statement made by the Group of 77 and China.

1. It is almost 40 years after the Stockholm Conference in 1972 where the concept of sustainable development was introduced. The unprecedented political support given to the quest for environmental protection while generating economic and social development was clearly reflected at the Earth Summit in 1992. However, 20 years later, population growth and political as well as socio-economic changes caused by globalization have resulted in much greater and more urgent challenges to humanity. We need to reaffirm the political commitment of policy makers around the world to promote a new paradigm for development and agree on future mechanisms to support it.
2. Many developing countries are still struggling to achieve the MDGs. Conflicts and tensions remain in many parts of the world; poverty, diseases and hunger still affect many; natural resources are diminishing; the environment is rapidly deteriorating while climate change is threatening life as we know it, coupled with the global financial, food and energy crises. It is apparent that implementation gaps persist and commitments by the international community have not been fully met. The future, particularly of the developing countries is, therefore, not as bright as it should be.
3. Thailand is of the view that renewed political commitment, greater ambition and sustained effort to maintain momentum are necessary for the effective implementation of the outcomes of the major summits in economic, social and environmental areas, at the international, regional and national levels. Such gaps and emerging challenges can only be addressed with strong political commitment and enhanced international cooperation. We see the UNCSD as an important opportunity to deeply and honestly reflect on where we have failed and why, as well as how to avoid repeating the same mistakes. We need to undertake pragmatic and constructive analysis of the achievements, constraints and lessons learned, both in terms of creating a green economy for poverty eradication and sustainable development, and the institutional framework that would adequately advance sustainable development.
4. Thailand believes it is time to seriously consider the role of the environment within the much broader context of the three pillars of sustainable development as the foundation of economic and social prosperity. The linkages among environment sustainability, economic growth and social development should be recognized and placed on the national agenda by decision-makers to allow for a holistic policy framework.

5. Many challenges and obstacles face developing countries in moving towards a green economy, including financial, technological, institutional and capacity constraints. To ensure concrete outcomes of the Conference, a conducive environment for developing countries needs to be nurtured. A participatory approach and corporate social responsibility are also key factors for sustainable development. Moreover, substantial assistance, including increasing financial support, elimination of trade barriers, greater access to markets, transfer of technology and capacity-building, are required in order to overcome gaps and constraints in developing countries.

Thank you.

-----