

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION – STI, KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Mr. Chairman,

I have the honor to speak on behalf of Bulgaria and Croatia. We associate ourselves with the statement by the EU and would like to share some additional remarks.

We highly appreciate that the means of implementation as a cross cutting issue have been in the center of the WG deliberations on the post 2015 SDG. Means of implementation are in the focus of the Major groups and the **civil society** which have advanced various useful proposals that should be taken into consideration together with the views expressed by governments. We believe that this collective effort would enable us to fulfill successfully the phase of stock-taking of ideas and will allow us to reflect them in a coherent set of SDG.

Bulgaria is in favor of a comprehensive international approach to **financing** poverty eradication and sustainable development beyond 2015\ which should build on the Monterrey consensus and the Doha Declaration on financing for development and should be guided by the following principles:

- each country is the master of its own development. At the same time all countries need to take action to implement internationally agreed policy commitments, goals and targets;
- enabling institutional and economic environment is essential for the progress toward sustainable development, including rule of law, good governance, human rights;
- finance should be seen in the context of other means of implementation and of actions that support progress on the delivery of a post 2015 framework;

- mutual accountability and transparency of all actors at national and international level, result oriented approach and comprehensive monitoring to ensure effective use of resources;
- all countries should contribute their fair share. In this context we recognize the importance of the **South-South and triangular development cooperation** and call for more coordination among development partners.

Now the most rapidly growing economies are in the developing world. Recently Mexico and Chile became members of the DAC of the OECD and Colombia was invited to become the next member of the organization. The potential of the South-South cooperation is a powerful means of implementation of the post 2015 development strategies in parallel with the traditional cooperation **North-South**. The growing role of South-South Cooperation was discussed recently at the International conference in Istanbul and is prominently reflected in the Agenda of the ministerial forum proposed by Mexico in 2014 on the global partnership \aimed at re-activating the international cooperation\ for development. We are confident that the conference in Mexico will further strengthen the commitments taken by the countries in Bussan \with regard to the Global partnership for development\. We are of the view that more synergy is necessary between the UN and OECD on the shaping of the post 2015 development agenda.

The role of the **business sector** in providing means of implementation of the strategies for sustainable development could not be overemphasized. \This sector is the driving force of the global economic growth, job creation and technological advancement needed to address global problems\. In this regard national and international initiatives for strengthening the public private partnerships should be promoted by the UN regional commissions.

We support the view of the Secretary General's High level panel recommendation to build **multi stakeholder partnerships** in each thematic area of future SDG. Such partnerships already proved to be efficient tools within the UN – for instance “Sustainable Energy for All” initiative, “Zero Hunger Challenge”, as well as the initiative “Education for All” launched jointly by the SG and DG of UNESCO. Such partnerships under the SGs leadership should be promoted.

\There is no doubt that **science, technology and innovation** offer the smart solutions for achieving the internationally agreed development goals and should be well integrated in the shaping of the post 2015 development agenda. New technologies and innovation do act as accelerators for inclusive economic growth and are vital for eradicating poverty, for efficient climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies, for preventing environmental degradation. Innovation has always triggered social and economic progress.\

Science, technology and innovation should be considered both as a stand-alone goal, as well as an enabler and a catalyst for the achievement of the SDG. \In this regard the policy recommendations of the “Rio+20” Conference and the ECOSOC 2013 Annual ministerial review should serve as important policy guidance.\

To facilitate the **technology transfer** the enabling and **conducive environment is crucial**. The rule of law, good governance and the fight against corruption result in attracting more and longer term foreign direct investment which brings new technologies, innovation and capacity building all together.

Thank you!

New York

8.12.2013