

**Statement by the Director General of Multilateral Affairs,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia
at the Ninth Meeting of the
Open Working Group of Sustainable Development Goals
New York, 3-5 March 2014**

**Distinguished Co-Chairs,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

Let me at the outset associate my remarks with the statement made by the distinguished representatives of Kazakhstan and Bolivia, on behalf of the Troika and the G-77 and China respectively.

Likewise, allow me to express my appreciation to you, Co-Chairs, and the Secretariat for your tireless effort in preparing and providing us with the progress report and focus areas.

Co-Chairs,

My delegation is pleased to learn that the focus areas have, in general, captured much of substantial parts of the priority issues raised by delegations, including ours, during the previous sessions of the OWG.

We are of the view that those 19 focus areas are the main elements related to poverty eradication and sustainable development that could be further developed into possible goals. The OWG needs to ensure that the proposed goals are fully in line with all the Rio Principles and reflect the balance between social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

In addition to the statement of the representative of Kazakhstan on behalf of Troika, allow me to highlight some pertinent points to my delegation:

First, the focus areas that **carry forward the spirit of the current MDGs** need to be consistently addressed and further strengthened in the SDGs. In order to ensure concrete actions and progress can be attained in a timely manner, the future work on goals and targets on these areas should consistently be link with the provision of adequate means of implementation. The notion of 'means of implementation' consists of, among other, a mix of financial resources, technology development and transfer as well as capacity building.

Second, we would like to see **global partnership** as both a stand-alone goal and the cross-cutting targets. As a goal, global partnership should encompass and at the same time strengthen means of implementation based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR). Global partnership has to also be reflected as cross-cutting targets in other focus areas or goals, particularly poverty eradication, education, health, employment, financial inclusion, employment and access to clean energy. In this regard, international cooperation must be enhanced to support global commitments among other on official development assistance; development-oriented trade regime and reform of the international monetary system.

Third, we would like to emphasize the need for ensuring the **Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)** to be a stand-alone goal. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation has identified the importance of changing patterns of production and consumption as an essential requirement for sustainable development. Therefore, failure to ensure SCP as a goal will definitely hinder the attainment of eradicating poverty and achieving sustainable development.

Fourth, due to the proximity and to avoid a silo approach, issues under the focus area of marine resources, oceans and seas as well as ecosystems and biodiversity should eventually be clustered under one umbrella of **sustainable management of natural ecosystem**. This cluster should also cover other issues such as forest, and observe the existing mandates and principles of related international agreements or processes, among others, UNCLOS, UN-CBD and Montreal Protocol.

And fifth, **climate change and disaster risks** pose serious threats to poverty eradication and sustainable development. Therefore, the discussions on climate change issues need to reflect adherence to the process in the UNFCCC and consistent with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR). We also view disaster risks reduction (DRR) as not only an imperative to protect investments in development, but also as an opportunity to ensure a transformative shift toward resilient development. The DRR should be reflected into the cross-cutting elements in the SDGs, such as food security, infrastructure, education, health, water and sanitation.

Finally, we would also like to reiterate the importance of inclusion of women, youth and persons with disabilities in the further discussions of the SDGs.

In closing, **Co-Chairs**, we are confident that under your able stewardship, the Open Working Group on SDGs will fulfill its mandate in submitting the report containing a proposal for SDGs to the 68th session of the GA in a comprehensive and balanced manner. Indonesia stands ready to cooperate closely with other countries and to contribute in ensuring the success of the formulation of SDGs.

I thank you.