Honorable Co-Facilitators,

I want to share our views on the declaration and means of implementation. The declaration is a political message from global leaders to people. Therefore it should be strong, reflective of our ambitions, inspiring and easy to communicate and it should give hope and motivation to people around the world. Without turning a blind eye to our achievements, it should reaffirm our commitment to reach in full the MDGs, especially with regard to poverty and challenges faced by countries in special situations, while also making clear what is new in the post 2015 agenda. In this vein, it should reflect the overarching objectives and three pillars of sustainable development. It should reiterate key values, rights based approach and rule of law with an emphasis on universality, equality, inclusiveness and human dignity. It should reflect a strong political will for effective implementation with powerful means of implementation. We believe that Millennium Declaration and Rio +20 outcome document can serve as a basis for our work on the declaration.

Means of implementation are the most critical element of the post-2015 development agenda. Technological improvements, capacity building and establishing infrastructure require substantial resources. The Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration, which laid the foundations for financing the Millennium Development Goals, established the fundamental set of funding instruments for development. Yet, we must deepen our partnership and achieve a global agreement on a new development financing and MOI agenda in July in Addis Ababa.

Adequate financing, together with political will and good governance are key enablers for post-2015 development agenda. Thus, development financing is an important topic of discussion aside from fulfilling ODA targets. More comprehensive development financing should go beyond ODA and should
involve good governance, participation of the private sector, with special emphasis on FDIs, and non-government actors.

Distinguished participants,

Science Technology and Innovation (STI) has a great potential to contribute to the sustainable well-being of countries. Enabling sustainable economic growth and poverty eradication requires also improving STI capacities. We hope that transformation of partnership understanding will enhance new forms of partnerships among countries as well as public and private sectors and academia and will ease technological gap.

Governance is vital for addressing long term social challenges. Neither top-down government policies nor bottom-up market forces can alone bring about long-term sector-wide changes towards sustainability; they can only occur through combinations of government policies, market forces, and bottom-up initiatives from civil society. Good governance and accountability are key for this collaborative effort.

Today, governments begin to share certain functions with private sector and non-profit organizations. In such a world, we need different forms of partnerships to leverage the financial sources and increase the capacities.

International trade and foreign direct investment, as a means of implementation, also require efficient operating institutions, rule of law, sufficient and accessible infrastructure and human capital, transparency in operations and macroeconomic stability.

Distinguished Participants,

I would like to reemphasize the role of the private sector for sustainable development. There is a need to enhance private sector involvement in sustainable development investments. Sustained growth necessitates efficiency which in turn requires capacity building and technological upgrade. Private sector is the main driving force to change the supply chains towards sustainable production while creating decent jobs and contributing to growth.

Before concluding, I would like to highlight the importance of evidence based indicators for elaborating credible, measurable, transparent and effective SDGs and for measuring and evaluating progress towards sustainable development.

I thank you.