Distinguished Co-Facilitators,

First of all we would like to thank all four Co-Facilitators for their truly visionary opening remarks. We would also like to particularly thank the Co-Facilitators of the Financing for Development process for their excellent stewardship in the last week’s drafting session as well as for today’s briefing.

The parallel negotiations on both the Financing for Development process as well as the Post-2015 Agenda constitute a challenge for all of us. The commitment on behalf of the four Co-Facilitators to ensure coherence between the two processes is critical for the success of the post-2015 processes. We would like to reiterate our full support in this endeavor and thank you for your leadership.
Co-Facilitators

Ambassador Kamau made this very clear last week in his intervention at the close of the Financing for Development Drafting Session and Ambassador Donoghue reiterated it today again: We are working on a universal agenda with an unprecedented level of ambition and a much broader scope, integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development. A renewed global partnership for sustainable development that responds to the new agenda must therefore exceed the MDG8 and the Monterrey Consensus.

In our view, the universality and the high level of ambition have two major implications:

First, the principle of universality demands a partnership in which all countries contribute to achieving sustainable development according to national circumstances. Let us remember that out of the more than 190 countries that are part of this process, only 30 are what used to be called classic ODA donor countries and only another roughly 40 countries are recipients of large shares of ODA. The vast majority of countries, however, fall in neither of these categories. We therefore need to agree on a true Global Partnership in which all countries are fully engaged, based on solidarity and shared responsibility. For my country, Switzerland, this means that we do not only have to continue with our international cooperation, but also increase efforts within Switzerland for greater policy coherence in all relevant sectors, including policies on
trade, the financial sector, agriculture, energy, health, social affairs and education.

Second, the high level of ambition requires that the new global partnership gives due consideration to the role of non-state actors in the implementation of the SDGs, including civil society, the private sector and academia. States alone will not be in a position to implement the SDGs. It is worth recalling that already MDG8 allowed for non-state actors to take an important role, for example in the field of health and technology for development, and that, based on MDG8, successful multi-stakeholder partnerships like GAVI or the Global Fund emerged. The renewed global partnership must pave the way for the establishment and scaling up of successful institutional arrangements to deliver on the SDGs and create the framework conditions in order to align private sector decisions with sustainable development.

Co-Facilitators

In conclusion, please allow me to mention two important aspects regarding the process:

First, we would like to stress once again that in our view, the FfD process constitutes a part of the Post-2015 Agenda, as it defines the financing and implementation framework for the latter. Therefore, questions regarding the means of implementation should be addressed in the FfD process.
Second, the close interlinkage between the Addis Ababa Outcome and the Post-2015 Agenda calls for an integrated and coherent monitoring and follow-up process. Therefore, any monitoring and follow-up of the Addis Ababa Outcome should feed into the global post-2015 review under the HLPF.

We are looking forward to discuss these two issues in more detail in the course of this week.

I thank you!