

UN General Assembly  
Inter-Governmental Negotiations on the  
Post-2015 Development Agenda  
Means of Implementation and Global  
Partnership for Sustainable Development

**New Zealand statement**

Delivered by Angela Hassan-Sharp,  
Counsellor

21 April 2015

Check against delivery

Co-facilitators

A revitalised Global Partnership for Sustainable Development is critical to the success of an ambitious and universal post-2015 development agenda.

Recent conferences on Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States and Landlocked Developing Countries provided us the opportunity to highlight and debate the challenges that vulnerable countries face. We spend a lot of time talking. It's now time for **concrete action** to be at the forefront of a revitalised Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

Co-facilitators,

No one country or institution will be in a position to provide the comprehensive support required to achieve a universal sustainable development agenda.

At the SIDS Conference in Samoa, we focused on creating genuine and durable partnerships to deliver on SIDS' priorities. This approach provides a model that could also deliver for other groups in special situations.

Partnerships come in all shapes and sizes. They must be country-led, involve any permutation of Member States, UN agencies, regional and international organisations, local government, civil society, foundations and the private sector. What is essential is that each partnership has clear targets, concrete outputs, planned outcomes and a specific timeline.

These features will enable the monitoring of progress and the identification of gaps in implementation, which will hopefully lead to the formation of new partnerships to address these gaps.

Co-facilitators

It is the responsibility of all Member States to work to achieve the post-2015 sustainable development agenda – each according to our means.

For New Zealand this means committing to specific action and identifying partners with whom we can work in areas where we have a particular comparative advantage. This is another approach that provides a model that could deliver for other groups.

For instance, renewable energy is an area where New Zealand's strengths meet significant needs, particularly those of SIDS.

In March 2013, together with the European Union, we co-hosted The Pacific Energy Summit where we brought together developing countries, donors, the private sector and financiers in a unique conference. Developing country partners provided a pre-developed prospectus of investments that donors, through consortium partnerships, agreed to finance using the best of private sector innovation.

New Zealand's NZ\$80 million investment leveraged around NZ\$635 million to fund more than 40 renewable energy initiatives across thirteen countries.

The Pacific Energy Summit's success rested on the commitment by all stakeholders to turn "energy talk" into "energy action".

Finally, I would like to conclude by supporting the proposal by some Member States for a single non-duplicative discussion and agreement on the means of implementation and a single monitoring and review mechanism.

Thank you.