



**STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE GROUP OF 77 AND CHINA
BY THEMBELA NGCULU (MR), COUNSELLOR FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, ON THE RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN THE FFD AND POST-2015 PROCESSES (GLOBAL
PARTNERSHIP AND POSSIBLE KEY DELIVERABLES) (New
York, 23 April 2015)**

Co-facilitators,

I have the honour to deliver this statement on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

The Group considers the debate on the 'relationship between the FfD and the post-2015 development agenda' as of critical importance as it takes place at an opportune time when the inter-governmental negotiations on both tracks take a new turn to ensure adoption inter-governmentally agreed outcomes on schedule.

It is the view of the Group of 77 and China that the Report of the Open Working Group on SDGs highlights global sustainable development challenges that need an adequate global response that addresses the three dimensions of Sustainable Development. Our view is that the said Report is indivisible and should be considered holistically, attaching equal importance to each and every goal and target set without giving precedence to one over the other. For this reason the Group of 77 and China will not engage in a debate that seeks to highlight "key deliverables" but would rather prefer to engage on the entire Report in a holistic fashion.

In this line of thinking the Group holds the view that the global partnership that we seek to strengthen should build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and respond to all the goals which, in turn, seek to address the compelling challenges of multi-dimensional poverty faced by humanity and promotion of sustainable development. We underscore the importance of building an equal and balanced global partnership for development, consistent with Millennium Development Goal No. 8 and in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities in the post-2015 development agenda. The Group maintains that North-South cooperation remains the core of this partnership and South-South and triangular cooperation is a useful complement to North-South cooperation. Strengthened commitment from developed countries is therefore required to enhance international cooperation and scaled up support for developing countries. In our view, global partnership requires the delivery of means of implementation that comprise clusters identified in Goal 17, namely, (i) finance; (ii) technology; (iii) capacity building; (iv) trade; (v) policy and institutional coherence; (vi) multi-stakeholder partnerships; and (vii) data, monitoring and accountability, as well as means of implementation identified under each goal.

As we stated on day one of this session the FfD process should complement and support the elaboration of the Post-2015 development agenda. It should provide a set of tools that will support the implementation of the Post-2015 development agenda. However, FfD is a separate process and its scope goes beyond merely financing the SDGs. In a similar manner, the Post-2015 development agenda will draw from the means of implementation contemplated in the FFD outcome in light of

its adequacy and relevance towards the implementation of its goals and targets, but this will not exhaust its means of implementation, which go beyond those elaborated by the FfD outcome document.

Co-facilitators,

We wish to add that the revitalized global partnership must be coupled with concrete actions from our development partners including quantitative time-bound financing targets besides those established for ODA , debt relief and debt restructuring, trade, concerted efforts to establish technology facilitation mechanism and greater participation of developing countries in global economic governance.

The Group maintains that there is an urgent need for significant mobilization of resources and fostering of political will at global level in order to promote poverty eradication efforts as an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. In this regard the global partnership should be the fulcrum and pivot for both the sustainable development goals and the post-2015 development agenda, and should address all the above-mentioned dimensions of the means of implementation in order to extricate developing countries from challenges of underdevelopment.

We reiterate the importance of creating a global enabling environment and of strengthening the United Nations leadership role in promoting development. The post-2015 development agenda should improve the global economic governance, create development-friendly international economic environment and policy framework, further address the issues of global economic, financial and trading systems, promote the reform of the institutions of global economic governance in order to strengthen the voice and participation of developing countries in decision-making in these institutions, safeguard a fair and equitable multilateral trade system, improve the global investment regulation, strengthen regional inter-connectivity, promote regional integration, with the aim of supporting the development of developing countries.

Consistent with the Group position the global partnership should see delivery of resources for the goal-specific means of implementation related to each goal to ensure targeted responses. The UN agencies have done a lot of work in identifying the challenges and the amount of resources required in key areas that need investments in the form of resources and means of implementation. In our view the international community does not need new studies to quantify the means of implementation and to determine what actions need to be taken but only practical steps driven by the political will. In this regard we call on our development partners to not only deliver on their previous commitments but also ensure pledges for new and additional resources.

Co-facilitators,

The Group wishes to acknowledge once again that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and the criticality of national policy space and development strategies cannot be overemphasized. However empirical evidence reveals that developing countries will continue to require additional resources to meet sustainable development aspirations. It is in this

context that the Group insists on the need to preserve the sanctity of the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR) to help bridge the existing development gaps among nations. The unique circumstances, the different levels of development, and the context must be taken into account in implementing the much-awaited agenda. This must include the recognition that countries in special situations, including LDC, LLDC, SIDS, Africa and those facing specific challenges such as MICs, countries in and emerging from conflict, will require targeted and differentiated treatment.

As stated in The Future We Want "... the implementation of the sustainable development goals will depend on a global partnership for sustainable development with the active engagement of Governments, as well as civil society, the private sector and the United Nations system." In this regard the importance of international cooperation through intergovernmental processes cannot be overemphasized.

Co-facilitators,

Through the SDGs the international community has managed to incorporate macro-economic issues that were not prominent in the MDGs, to ensure the kind of inclusive economic growth that generates decent employment to advance interests of all segments of society, especially those socially excluded individuals and groups. With this approach the international community could be in a position to bridge inequality among and within nations by distributing those economic gains more equitably across society and among countries to ensure poverty eradication and realization of sustainable development.

The Group holds a view that with political will the upcoming Addis Ababa Conference will be in a position to deliver an ambitious outcome that will ensure that the international community is in a better position to respond to all the sustainable development challenges facing humanity, as encapsulated in the SDGs Report. Obviously anything less ambitious will sabotage the political will and global consensus that we seek to forge in the form of the post-2015 development agenda whose basis will be the OWG-SDGs Report.

I thank you.