

**Statement by Ambassador Hahn Choong-hee**

**Deputy Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the  
United Nations**

**The Relationship between the FfD and Post-2015 Processes**

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Thank you, Mr. Co-facilitator,

I would like to make comments on two subjects: global partnership and trade.

First, as we have repeatedly emphasized, a revitalized and stronger development partnership is a prerequisite for delivering the ambitious post-2015 agenda. Due to the transformative nature of our response to the complex challenges we are facing, we can name this partnership the "New Global partnership." Various principles and components of this new partnership have been addressed. Among those, today I would like to focus on the principle of effective development cooperation as inherent to a global partnership for sustainable development.

The Monterrey Consensus highlighted the importance of improved performance accompanied by increased financing for development. Global efforts to streamline development cooperation have led to enhanced partnerships and have responded to the needs of developing countries for best practices and strong commitments by development partners. Such joint efforts to improve the reach of development cooperation should be a key aspect of the means of implementation in the post-2015 landscape.

ODA will remain a vital tool at the disposal of developing countries, even as other cooperation initiatives play a larger role on the international development stage. Amid the larger trend of moving from aid to development co-operation, and from an MDG agenda towards a more universal agenda, there will be ramifications for the post-2015 means of implementation and accountability framework. It is vital that these new cooperative models are used as effectively as possible to ensure that their impact is most directly felt. Our efforts in this vein should follow the principles of effective development cooperation: country ownership, results focus, inclusive partnerships, as well as transparency and accountability.

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) can bring unique value to support the post-2015 agenda and its means of implementation. Busan Partnership Agreement has been endorsed so far by 161 countries, among which more than half are developing countries. As a voluntary forum, the GPEDC can offer lessons learned from the dialogue between equal partners, and a test of approaches, that can spur innovation and effective development practices beyond the traditional "donor-recipient" model to those built on south-south, triangular and beyond-government co-operation. The GPEDC lessons and messages should be meaningfully reflected in the global implementation efforts and discussions in Addis as well as New York.

Second, as I am also assuming the chair of United Nations Commission on International Trade Law(UNCITRAL), I would like to touch upon trade. In Sustainable Development Goal 17 in the Open Working Group report, trade was mentioned as one of the means of implementation. However, trade was referred only in the context of multilateral trading system like WTO.

However, we have to recognize that trade has a much broader meaning encompassing private commercial activities domestically and internationally. Trade is one of the most important means of mobilizing resources and an engine for sustained economic growth and development especially for developing countries.

Nevertheless, trade, investment, and entrepreneurship facilitation cannot be achieved without a modern domestic regulatory framework that is harmonized with internationally accepted standards in international trade law, as being discussed in UN Commission on International Trade Law. In this context, I would like to propose to include this important aspect of trade in MOI section of post-2015 outcome document, as well as in FfD zero draft.

If I summarize one more time my argument, we need modernizing and harmonizing international commercial law in order to achieve legal certainty, decrease commercial risks and transaction costs and build confidence in doing business domestically and across-borders, which will in turn stimulate commerce and the flow of investment and facilitate entrepreneurship. Thank you.

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