

Co-Chairs Summary bullet points for OWG-6

Means of implementation

- Means of implementation are crucial for the achievement of sustainable development. Science, technology and innovation are drivers of social and economic development and have potential to be a game changer for all countries' efforts to achieve sustainable development.
- Domestic resource mobilization is a critical element of public financing, but is reliant on growth. Public and private sources are both essential, though their relative importance differs across countries, and they should complement one another. There is a need to enhance revenue collection and combat illicit financial flows.
- It was reaffirmed that ODA remains an essential source of financing, especially for LDCs; it was emphasized that we should be "talking aid up, not down". In this context, there were calls for more strategic and catalytic use of ODA to leverage other flows.
- The need to honour previous commitments, in particular the target of 0.7 per cent of GNI (.15-.20 for LDCs), was emphasized. Alongside ODA, other sources of financing – including foreign direct investment, remittances and innovative financing – play an increasingly important complementary role.
- South-South and triangular cooperation are growing in importance; they can complement but not replace North-South cooperation.
- Many stressed the need to bridge a persistent technology divide between developed and developing countries, bearing mind also the necessity of involving women and other affected groups in decisions relating to tech development and deployment. Technology transfer goes beyond the acquisition of technology to include capacity development, local productive capacity, and supportive institutions.
- Facilitating access to technologies in public domain was emphasized; also, ensuring a conducive environment for trade and investment, as channels for cross-border technology flows.
- The decision to establish a technology bank for LDCs was welcomed, and the proposal to establish a technology facilitation mechanism was widely supported.
- A rule-based, equitable, multi-lateral trade system is an important part of the international enabling environment. There is a need to expand aid for trade facilitation. The recent WTO agreement reached on 7 December in Bali was widely welcomed.
- Progress must be measured, which requires further improvement in data availability and statistical capabilities, including the ability to produce gender-sensitive indicators.
- Migration can contribute to sustainable development, including through knowledge sharing; many stated that migration and human mobility should be integrated into SDGs framework.
- There was a call for coherence and convergence but not duplication of relevant processes, including the OWG on SDGs and the intergovernmental expert committee on financing for sustainable development.

Global partnership

- A strengthened and more Global Partnership is required for the implementation of the SDGs. The partnership should be equitable, inclusive, with mutual accountability and a fair sharing of responsibilities.
- The Global Partnership needs to have a strong accountability mechanism for all. Measuring of results, transparency, good governance and democratic decision-making at all levels should underlie the global partnership. The Partnership should continue to be based on the Rio

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principles, including that of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

- Business should be part of the solution, but business can rally more easily behind specific, measurable and achievable goals and targets. The contribution of the private sector can be enhanced with better governance and “smart” regulation; there is a need for improved reporting frameworks for the private sector.
- There is considerable potential to expand multi-stakeholder partnerships, including in support of specific goals. Governments play the key role in building an enabling environment for such partnerships.

Countries in special situations

- In the spirit of “leave no one behind”, it is vital for SDGs and the post-2015 development agenda to take into account the particular situations and needs of countries in special situations.
- Countries in special situations need continued international support to overcome structural impediments to sustainable development. Poverty eradication remains the overarching aim.
- The SDGs should address key vulnerabilities and build resilience, in order to promote inclusive and sustained growth in countries in special situations, benefiting women and vulnerable groups.
- Among common priorities of many countries in special situations are: achieving inclusive and sustained growth; industrialization, structural transformation and strengthened productive capacities; greater connectivity to global economy; strengthened human resources and institutional capacities; and social protection. Achieving these will require enhanced means of implementation.
- There is a need to address impacts of climate change on SIDS, LDCs, LLDCs, and Africa. Access to markets remains a critical challenge for LLDCs, which have to contend with costly and inadequate transport and communications infrastructure.
- Should consider how to integrate relevant internationally agreed priorities - BPOA and MSI, IPOA and Almaty programme into the SDG framework.
- It was noted that the current classification methodology based on income is incomplete, particularly masking the challenges faced by middle-income countries and contributing to the “middle-income trap”.

Human rights, including right to development, and global governance

- Human rights and fundamental freedoms are essential for everyone on the planet to lead a life of dignity. Human rights are universal and multi-dimensional, encompassing civil, political, social, economic, environmental and cultural rights. Human rights are cross-cutting and must be mainstreamed. The rights of women are centrally important in all domains.
- It was emphasized that the right to development must be clearly and centrally reflected in the post-2015 framework, with full implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development, putting people at the centre of development with poverty eradication at its core.
- Need to ensure that the human rights of the most vulnerable and marginalized are upheld, including indigenous peoples, to eliminate all forms of discrimination, including against women and girls, and to promote economic and legal empowerment of the poor and of women.
- Good governance based on human rights, rule of law, access to justice and to information, transparency and accountability is a prerequisite for sustainable development.

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- There is a need to strengthen policy coherence between development policies and human rights and to ensure that business globally respects fundamental human rights.
- Strengthened global collective action is needed to guarantee human rights and the right to development. An effective global governance framework that is rules-based, non-discriminatory and democratic is needed to manage and reconcile actions of multiple actors. Global governance arrangements should promote the equal chances for development of all people, and mobilize collective action to protect and manage the global commons.
- The reform of the international financial and economic architecture should continue to promote inclusiveness and adequate representation of developing countries.
- The role of UN in global governance remains central, but needs to be strengthened. An effective United Nations system must play a central role in achieving sustainable development, including with regard to ensuring effective monitoring of progress and accountability of all stakeholders, and in this regard the high-level political forum should have a crucial role.
- It was emphasized that the UN remains the forum for a broad, development-focussed discussion of the international financial and economic system, notably in the context of a reinvigorated ECOSOC.