Group of 77 and China

Common Position on Means of Implementation for SDGs

The submission of Means of Implementation under each of the proposed Focus Areas in the enclosed document does not prejudge and is without prejudice to the position of the Group of 77 and China on the status of some of the proposed Focus Areas as standalone Focus Areas/Goal

Focus area 1. Poverty eradication, building shared prosperity and promoting equality[1]

1) Ensure predictable, additional and adequate international financing for developing countries requiring assistance to implement poverty eradication policies and programmes including as direct budgetary support to LDCs;
2) Urgently ensure by 20xx, the fulfillment of commitments by developed countries to provide 0.7 per cent of gross national income (GNI) for official development assistance (ODA) for developing countries, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNI for official development assistance to the least developed countries, and increase it to 1 per cent of GNI by 2030
3) The UN system and other organizations to prioritize the eradication of poverty through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at all levels;
4) Urgently review ODA commitments in order to enhance ODA support to LDCs
5) Ensure adequate policy space for development in developing countries under international trade and investment agreements, including by guaranteeing Special and Differential Treatment to developing countries in the context of trade negotiations;
6) Ensure that global trade and investment rules are designed and implemented taking into account the attainment of internationally agreed development goals
7) Ensure debt sustainability of developing countries, including through debt relief, debt financing and debt restructuring, through inter alia by the establishment of a standing intergovernmental sovereign debt work-out mechanism
8) Cancel external debt of heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs) to reduce debt distress
9) Ensure that debt sustainability analyses by international financial institutions and their policy recommendations take into account the attainment of internationally agreed development goals

Focus area 2. Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition

1) Eliminate export subsidies for agricultural products in developed countries including tariff peaks and tariffs escalation by 20xx in accordance with WTO mandate
2) Substantially and effectively phase out trade distorting subsidies in developed countries by x% by 2020
3) Ensure respect to intergovernmentally agreed technical and sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards in international trade in accordance with WTO rules;
4) Increase provision of investment and support for research and development of sustainable agriculture technologies in developing countries, especially LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS including through enhanced investment in agronomic science research and development

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5) Ensure effective regulation over the operation of commodity markets to address excessive food price volatility and speculative activities;

6) provide resources to the relevant United Nations agencies to expand and enhance food assistance and safety net programmes to address hunger and malnutrition in LDCs, to ensure the realization of the right to adequate food

7) Ensure adequate policy space to developing countries, including in conditions for loans and aid, to support their agriculture sector and their farmers through various measures such as credit, marketing, storage, processing, provision of agriculture inputs, land improvement measures, and measures to make agriculture more sustainable

8) Substantially increase the transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound agricultural technologies to developing countries by 2020

9) Enhance support to developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS, in implementing capacity building programmes in support of the national plans for agriculture

10) Increase by x% the share of international public funding including aid from developed countries to agriculture in developing countries

11) Provide and support developing countries in particular LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS with high-yielding and climate-resilient crop varieties, including saline-, drought- and submersion-compatible species, through transfer of appropriate technology and technical know-how, including for reclaiming degraded land

12) Provide greater market access in developed countries for developing country agricultural products, including through the conclusion of the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations and taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries

Focus Area 3: Health and Population Dynamics

1) Ensure by 2020 affordable access to basic medicines in developing countries, including through the use of TRIPS flexibilities to obtain, use and produce affordable generic medicines

2) Increase by x% access to affordable essential drugs and medicines in developing countries in cooperation with pharmaceutical companies

3) Increase by x% the financial and technological support to research and development in developing countries of affordable and quality vaccines and medicines for the common diseases of developing countries, notably LDCs

4) Establish trans-boundary cooperation mechanism for the exchange of early-warnings, risk reduction, knowledge and know-how sharing for diseases

5) Ensure access to health-related know-how, science, technologies, and innovations by developing countries including LDCs;

6) Expand by 2020 effective collaboration and cooperation at the national and international levels to strengthen national health systems including through increased health financing;

7) Address IPRs, technology transfer for provision of modern equipment for the treatment of NCDs

8) Enhance financial support for the expansion of rural community health centres and capacity building to improve the research into preventative approaches for the treatment of NCDs including for the provision of modern equipment

9) Enhance support to developing countries to promote the recruitment, training and retention of health workforce

10) Provide assistance to in developing countries, in particular in LDCs and SIDS in improving by 2030 their health infrastructure

11) Scale up and promote existing initiatives in the field of public health

12) Support LDCs to develop their capacity to systematically collect and analyse demographic data to be used, inter alia, for designing appropriate national policies

13) Extend indefinitely for LDCs the waiver with respect to pharmaceutical products regarding the implementation and application of section 5 and 7 of TRIPS Agreement Part 2 as provided in the Doha Declaration on TRIPS and public health

Focus Area 4: Education and Lifelong Learning

1) By 2020 expand by x% globally the number of scholarships for students from developing countries in particular LDCs to enroll in higher education programmes in developed countries and other developing countries, with focus on science, engineering and management;
2) Strengthen educational capacity building in developing countries, in particular on LDCs, by increasing by x% the number of scholarships, research and assistance
3) Enhance the provision of international public financing to developing countries in particular LDCs and SIDS, to enable them to improve education including vocation skills and higher education including modern facilities and equipment and qualified teachers
4) Enhance North-South cooperation to implement integral policies for teachers to guarantee high teaching quality

Focus Area 5: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

1) Support the enhancement and the use of enabling technologies, in particular ICT for the empowerment of women
2) Significantly enhance the provision of international financial resources to support developing countries' efforts in achieving gender equality and women's empowerment

Focus Area 6: Water and Sanitation

1) Support efforts in developing countries including LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS on water and sanitation activities and programs, through provision of financial resources, capacity-building and technology transfer;
2) Enhance international cooperation for water-related capacity building and vocational training in developing countries;
3) By 2020, significantly expand the access of developing countries to water- and sanitation-related know-how, science, technologies and innovation, especially water harvesting technologies and wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
4) Assist LDCs preserve and develop water sources, manage water sheds and enhance water productivity, including through sub-regional and regional collaborations

Focus area 7: Energy

1) By 2020, substantially enhance international support for efforts of developing countries including LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS for ensuring universal access to affordable energy services especially for the poor, through provision of financial resources, capacity-building and technology transfer

2) Remove by 2020, barriers that developing countries face or may face, in obtaining access to clean energy technologies

3) Encourage and support the full use of TRIPS flexibilities by developing countries in relation to promoting the use of sustainable energy technologies

4) Enable greater access by developing countries including to LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS to affordable access to clean energy technology including cleaner fossil fuel technologies

5) Make the UN Global Technology Facilitation Mechanism operational by 2016 to promote the transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies to developing countries

6) Increase public and private sector investment in relevant and needed cleaner energy technologies;

7) Introduce exceptions, or "carve outs" in WTO rules to provide flexibilities for developing countries in relation to the adoption of policies aimed at the development of environmentally sound energy technologies

8) Enhance technical assistance to developing countries including LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS to develop domestic capacity to install, maintain and renew energy efficiency infrastructure

9) Create an online energy platform, which promotes international cooperation for research, skills, knowledge-sharing, technological development and implementation of appropriate renewable energy and energy efficient technologies

Focus area 8. Economic growth, employment and infrastructure[2]

1) Urgently ensure by 20xx, the fulfillment of commitments by developed countries to provide 0.7 per cent of gross national income (GNI) for official development assistance (ODA) for developing countries, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNI for official development assistance to the least developed countries, and increase it to 1 per cent of GNI by 2030;

2) By 2020, eliminate all barriers to remittance flows to developing countries in order to reducing the cost of remittances

3) Halt Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) and repatriate ill-gotten wealth in foreign banks to countries of origin by 2030

4) Promote open, rules-based, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading, including complying with the agricultural mandate of the WTO Doha Round

5) By 2020, eliminate all trade protectionist measures in developed countries to substantially increase the volume of exports from developing countries in particular LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS and African states

6) Ensure debt sustainability of developing countries, including through debt relief, debt financing and debt restructuring, through inter alia by the establishment of a standing intergovernmental sovereign debt work-out mechanism

7) Establish effective regulation and supervision over international financial institutions and markets, including control over international capital flows to ensure the efficiency and stability of such flows

[2] ***The submission of Means of Implementation under this Focus Area does not prejudge and is without prejudice to the position of the Group of 77 and China on keeping the current status or restoring it as separate standalone Focus Area/Goal***

8) By 2020 reform the governance of International Financial Institutions (IFIs) in order to increase the effective participation of developing countries in these institutions including by establishing inclusive governance structures, quotas and voting rights

9) Support economic diversification and productive capacities in developing countries including by adding value to raw materials and commodities through domestic processing and manufacturing;

10) Ensure that international trade and investment rules are consistent with the objective of promoting growth and development in developing countries, especially low income countries

11) Make the UN Global Technology Facilitation Mechanism operational by 2016 to promote the transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies to developing countries

Focus area 9. Industrialization and promoting equality among nations[3]

1) Support the development of endogenous technologies and the growth of domestic innovation in developing countries in order to facilitate their industrial development including by enabling affordable access to developing countries
2) Strengthen international cooperation, including the provision of financial resources, capacity-building and technology transfer to developing countries in support of developing countries' industrial development objectives
3) Make the UN Global Technology Facilitation Mechanism operational by 2016
4) Ensure that trade rules and negotiations are consistent with the objectives of developing countries for industrial development and technological progress
5) By 2020, reform all international financial institutions to make them more democratic and representative to reflect contemporary realities and give real and effective voice and participation to developing countries, including the implementation of the quota and governance reforms of the International Monetary Fund
6) By 2020, ensure small producers have affordable access to credit and financial services
7) Ensure adequate policy space for development in developing countries under international trade and investment agreements, including by guaranteeing Special and Differential Treatment to developing countries in the context of trade negotiations
8) By 2020, remove barriers that developing countries face or may face, in obtaining access to clean energy technologies
9) Encourage the full use of TRIPS flexibilities in relation to promoting the use of environmentally sound energy technologies
10) Initiate studies on the forms, trends and causes of inequality among countries and suggest measures to reduce the inequality
11) International organizations to adopt reduction of international inequality as an objective of their institution and to take measures to address this problem
12) International organizations and developed countries to take measures to implement and enhance the special and differential treatment for developing countries and the market access and other benefits to LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS in the areas of trade, finance and technology transfer, aimed at reducing the income and capacity/wealth gap between developed and developing countries
13) Ensure adequate policy space for development in developing countries under international trade and investment agreements, including by guaranteeing Special and Differential Treatment to developing countries in the context of trade negotiations

[3] ***The submission of Means of Implementation under this Focus Area does not prejudge and is without prejudice to the position of the Group of 77 and China on keeping the current status or restoring it as separate standalone Focus Area/Goal***

14) Ensure developing countries to be part of the global value chain and benefit from it for poverty eradication and sustainable development

15) Increase the allocation of ODA to LDCs' priorities with particular focus on productive capacity development taking into account its high relative impact in their development investment

16) Establish an investment promotion regime for LDCs to foster FDI in infrastructure building of LDCs

Focus Area 10: Sustainable cities and human settlements

1) Developing countries to be provided with international financing to enable them to promote sustainable human settlements
2) Assist developing countries in enhancing their capacities and ensure affordable access to related know-how, science, technologies and innovations
3) Provide financial and technological support to LDCs to build urban infrastructure including communications, sewerage, waste management, recycling and other basic services
4) Support LDCs, including through financial and technical assistance and technology transfer, for low cost building, utilizing local content and materials
5) Enhance the capacity of developing countries to promote inclusive, people-centered urbanization through optimizing urban planning and management, enhancing the carrying capacity and function of cities
6) Support the development and improve the provision, in particular in developing countries, of reliable and sustainable transport, including road and rail links, ports, air and trade routes, financial services and ICT connectivity

Focus Area 11: Sustainable Consumption and Production

1) Provide financial and technological support as well as capacity building required to achieve SCP patterns in developing countries
2) Assist developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
3) Ensure the immediate, full and effective implementation of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, taking into account the need for developed countries to take the lead in the process
4) Strengthen North-North scientific and technological cooperation and best practices to promote SCP in developed countries
5) Foster North-North cooperation to promote sustainable lifestyles in developed countries

Focus Area 12: Climate Change[4]

1) Urgently operationalize the Green Climate Fund
2) By 2020, an additional US$ 100 billion a year is made available to developing countries from developed countries for adaptation and mitigation purposes
3) Fully adhere to the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC in particular equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities
4) Provide enhanced financial support to LDCs at x% including through the Green Climate Fund and the LDCs fund

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[4] ***The submission of Means of Implementation under this Focus Area does not prejudge and is without prejudice to the position of the Group of 77 and China on the status of this Focus Areas as a standalone Focus Area/Goal***

5) Scale up support for developing countries in particular LDCs, LLDCs SIDS by investments in safe and clean renewable energy and infrastructure

6) Increase the rate of investments in the environmentally friendly industries and infrastructure that strengthens the resilience of all countries particularly the most vulnerable including the LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS against the adverse impacts of climate change and natural disasters

7) Increase investment on education and mass awareness on climate change

8) Strengthen institutions and build capacities in developing countries to undertake research, development and adaptation of technologies, including clean and environmentally sound technologies

9) Remove by 2020, barriers that developing countries face or may face, in obtaining access to clean energy technologies

Focus Area 13: Conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, oceans and seas[5]

1) By 2020, eliminate certain forms of fishing subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, taking into account the importance of this sector for developing countries

2) Provide assistance to developing countries to improve monitoring and predicting of coral bleaching events and improve strategies to protect and conserve coral reef ecosystems

3) Ensure implementation of necessary means of marine scientific research to monitor ocean acidification including measures to enable scientists from developing countries including SIDS and LDCs to be integrated into international research teams

4) Enhance participation of developing countries including SIDS and LDCs in marine and fisheries-related opportunities, so as to enable them to receive greater benefits from sustainable fisheries, to develop their own fisheries, and to improve their market access

5) Support developing countries' including SIDS, LDCs in marine scientific and technological capacity, including through the establishment of dedicated regional oceanographic centers with support from the UN system and relevant regional organizations.

6) Support LDCs and SIDS financially and technologically to effectively and sustainably use marine resources and to conserve marine biodiversity within national jurisdiction

Focus Area 14: Ecosystems and biodiversity

1) Provide adequate incentives and policy space to developing countries to advance sustainable forest management and conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

2) Double total biodiversity-related international financial resource flows to developing countries, in particular LDCs and SIDS, as well as countries with economies in transition, by 2015 and at least maintaining this level until 2020, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention on Biological Diversity

3) Provide financial and technical support and facilitate technology transfer to LDCs and SIDS to develop and implement national strategies for sustainable use, preservation and protection of the national environmental resources and the sustainable management of marine biodiversity within national jurisdiction and ecosystems in line with their broader sustainable development strategies

4) Increase scientific knowledge, and develop research infrastructure and capacities to enhance contribution of the marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular of the LDCs and SIDS

5) Enhance financial and capacity building support to developing countries for their efforts to combat

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poaching and illegal trafficking of endangered species in accordance with CITES including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

Focus Area 15: Means of Implementation / Global Partnership

Trade:

a) Promote open, rules-based, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading, including complying with the agricultural mandate of the WTO Doha Round
b) Improve market access for agricultural and industrial exports of developing countries

c) Ensure adequate policy space for development in developing countries under international trade and investment agreements, including by guaranteeing Special and Differential Treatment to developing countries in the context of trade negotiations;
d) Ensure that global trade and investment rules are designed and implemented in a manner consistent with the developmental priorities of developing countries
e) Provide greater duty-free and quota-free market access to least developed countries in keeping with World Trade Organization decisions in particular with simplified rules of origin and dismantling of all non-tariff and para-tariff barriers
f) Enhance access to global tourism networks and improve market access for agricultural, fisheries and industrial exports of developing countries, especially Least Developed Countries, SIDS and LLDCs
g) At least double the share of LDCs' exports in global exports by 2020

h) Extend LDC waiver period for national implementation of TRIPS agreement obligations

Technology transfer, technological capabilities:

a) Make the UN Global Technology Facilitation Mechanism operational by 2016 to promote the transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies to developing countries

b) Urgently reform the international intellectual property rights regime by 2020 with a view to achieving the SDGs with a view to bridging the technological divide

c) Increase and support the use of TRIPS flexibilities by developing countries

d) By 2030, achieve universal access to telecommunication and ICT, internet and broadband for all in developing countries in particular LDCs and SIDS

e) By 2016, fully operationalize the Technology Bank and STI Capacity Building Mechanism for LDCs

f) Remove by 2020, barriers that developing countries face or may face, in obtaining access to clean energy technologies

g) Strengthen institutions and build capacities in developing countries to undertake research, development and adaptation of technologies, including clean and environmentally sound technologies

h) Increase by x% the financial and technological support to research and development in developing countries of affordable and quality vaccines and medicines for the common diseases of developing countries, notably LDCs

i) Increase by x% access to affordable essential drugs and medicines in developing countries in cooperation with pharmaceutical companies

Finance and Debt sustainability:

a) Enhance global partnership based on MDG-8 in accordance with the principle of CBDR with North-South Cooperation at its core and South-South and Triangular cooperation as a useful supplement, consistent with the Financing for Development process

b) Address the special needs of least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island developing states

c) Urgently ensure by 20xx, the fulfillment of commitments by developed countries to provide 0.7 per cent of gross national income (GNI) for official development assistance (ODA) for developing countries, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNI for official development assistance to the least developed countries, and increase it to 1 per cent of GNI by 2030

d) Substantially and significantly increase funding support for infrastructure projects in developing countries in particular LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDS to develop all means of transportation and communication and energy infrastructure including through public funding and strengthening of public-private partnerships (PPP)

e) By 2020, eliminate all barriers to remittance flows to developing countries in order to reducing the cost of remittances

f) Encourage long-term private foreign investment and inclusive finance

Debt

g) Ensure debt sustainability of developing countries, including through debt relief, debt financing and debt restructuring, through inter alia by the establishment of a standing intergovernmental sovereign debt work-out mechanism

h) Cancel external debt of heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs) to reduce debt distress

i) Ensure that debt sustainability analyses by international financial institutions and their policy recommendations taking into account the attainment of internationally agreed development goals

IFFs

j) Halt Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) and repatriate ill-gotten wealth in foreign banks to countries of origin by 2030

Governance

k) By 2020 reform the governance of International Financial Institutions (IFIs) in order to increase the effective participation of developing countries in these institutions including by establishing inclusive governance structures, quotas and voting rights

l) Urgently implement the 2010 IMF Quota reform agreement in order to secure fairer representation of all countries in the governance of the IMF

m) Increase and intensify efforts to enhance the coherence, coordination and consistency of international monetary, financial and trading systems

Financial System

n) Promote a stable, multilateral and equitable financial system, by establishing fully representative and participatory international financial institutions to regulate systemically important international banks and rating agencies, markets for commodity derivatives and international capital flows

o) Increase the share of Special Drawing Rights in international reserves, to double it to reach 5% of total reserves by 2020 and 10% by 2030

p) Establish effective regulation and supervision over international financial institutions and markets, including control over international capital flows to ensure the efficiency and stability of such flows

Capacity Building

a) Provide support to capacity building programs of developing countries, especially LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS for their national plans implementing sustainable development goals
b) Strengthen educational capacity building in developing countries, in particular on LDCs, by increasing by x% the number of scholarships, research and assistance.
c) Substantially provide support to strengthen capacities of developing countries for sustainable development data collection and analysis with a focus on generating disaggregated, timely and high-quality data, including multidimensional measures of progress
d) Strengthen of technical and scientific cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation
e) Enhance corporate social responsibility practices with developed countries taking the lead

a) Ensure regular monitoring and reporting of progress on Global Partnership for development and means of implementation through HLPF

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