

## Talking points on Global Partnership

Mr. Co-Chair,

I will speak on behalf of Poland and Romania.

The original MDG 8 failed to provide either a strong global compact on progress against poverty and deprivation or a language to underpin a robust partnership to provide global public goods. The sustainable development goals offer a second chance for world leaders. Given both the increased urgency of questions around sustainability and the increased ambition suggested by potential 'zero goals' covering development targets, the need for a robust numerical targets surrounding compact and partnership issues is greater than ever. To date, the discussion over partnership and compact issues has lagged significantly behind that on development targets. It is time for that to change.

**A renewed and strengthened global partnership that embodies the core values of human rights, equality, including gender equality and sustainability** must build on the MDG8, reinforce previous successes and fill the gaps. Mutual accountability and transparency of all actors at both national and global level as well as comprehensive monitoring of domestic and international financing is needed to ensure an effective use of resources and a greater focus on outcomes and results.

The post-2015 debate is a chance to re-think the long-term role of aid and international public finance in a more interdependent world. We need to change our mindset, shifting from 'aid' as a temporary charitable measure to 'help the poor' to an understanding that international public finance is a permanent need that is, in turn, in our national and collective interests.

All financing sources (public and private, domestic and international) need to be mobilised and used strategically in a manner that maximises synergies and impact. Most importantly, all domestic resources must be effectively mobilized and utilized in conjunction with other financing sources in order to effectively implement national development policies. The Intergovernmental Expert Committee on Sustainable Development Financing will need to identify options on an effective sustainable development financing strategy. There is a need for significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources and the effective use of financing, in order to give strong support to developing countries in their efforts to promote sustainable development, including through actions undertaken in accordance with the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and for achieving sustainable development goals.

A new partnership for development should be based upon the Monterrey principle of primary responsibility of each country to take action, coupled with partnerships between all countries and stakeholders.

Improved transparency and accountability for actions, should provide incentives for cooperation amongst governments, civil society and the global community at large. The private sector should embrace the incentives to contribute in a transparent framework; all countries should contribute

their fair share towards reaching goals; and all countries should report on progress towards achieving such goals in an open and transparent manner.

In this regard, we strongly support a comprehensive and integrated approach to the means of implementation, including financing issues at the global level. At present, financing discussions related to climate, biodiversity, development and sustainable development are taking place in different fora, even though the potential financing sources are the same. There is a strong need to ensure coherence and coordination and avoid a duplication of efforts with regard to the financing for development.

Beyond aid, policy coherence for development continues to play a major role in eliminating poverty and achieving sustainable development. We must therefore seek to minimise contradictions and build synergies between policies that have an impact on developing countries, for the benefit of their development.

While there is a considerable agenda in the non - aid finance component of a global partnership – not least to avoid crises and foster greater flows —it is difficult to imagine sensible numerical targets in this area. However, important language might be included on greater stability in financial flows, a strong global agreement on global avoidance on tax avoidance and tax transparency, an enhanced capacity of the international financial organizations to respond to financial crises, and a greater well-regulated private sector participation in delivering the broad post – 2015 agenda.

The civil society, the private sector, the scientific communities, the media and other relevant stakeholders should play a significant role in the delivery and the monitoring of the global partnership. Moreover, new partnerships and cooperation arrangements with the private sector should be envisaged, in view of promoting private financial flows, including FDI that will improve economic, environmental and social sustainability. Taking into account the role of migration and mobility in development, exiting partnerships in this field should be enhanced and complemented.