

Open Working Groups on Sustainable Development Goals
VI Meeting
December 9th and 10th, 2012
Means of implementation

Statement by Brazil and Nicaragua

Means of implementation (science and technology, knowledge-sharing and capacity building); Global partnership for achieving sustainable development

As we agreed in paragraph 252 of Rio+20 outcome document, means of implementation are indispensable for achieving a full and effective translation of sustainable development goals into tangible sustainable development outcomes. In that same paragraph, Member States reaffirmed the need for significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources in order to promote sustainable development.

In paragraph 19 of that same document, Member States underscored the need for an enabling environment at the national and international levels, particularly, in areas of finance, debt, trade and technology. As we discussed in our last session, the Post-2015 Development Agenda should address the need for change in the current international financial, monetary and trading systems, as well as scaling up policies for technology transfer, capacity building and debt sustainability.

Means of implementation are a crucial cross-cutting aspect of the Post-2015 Development agenda. They will be decisive to the final outcome in terms policies, investments and coordinated actions. In this sense, there should be means of implementations designed for each sustainable development goal. In addition, a strong stand-alone goal the partnership for development should also be formulated reflecting the overall agenda implementation strategy.

In designing the future SDGs is imperative that we strengthen MDG-8, which spoke of a partnership through ODA commitments. We can improve this goal by better defining the scope and effectiveness of cooperation for sustainable development.

Global partnership for development (ODA and resource mobilization)

A new global partnership for development should be effectively aligned with the development priorities of developing countries, should more efficiently explore programmatic synergies between different cooperation modalities, offer new references for mobilizing and applying resources, consonant with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and should advance a shared global agenda.

Domestic resources, development strategies and national policies are essential, but developing countries need additional resources and development-oriented international environment. International cooperation, including official development assistance, is indispensable, particularly for the least developed countries and SIDS.

The implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the fulfillment of international commitments related to official development assistance, including the target of 0.7% of GNP, is crucial, as is the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for ODA to the least developed countries.

South-South cooperation is a useful tool for furthering implementation of sustainable development, its greatest potential lies in non-financial modalities such as technical cooperation and humanitarian assistance. South South cooperation must be understood as complementary to and not a substitute for traditional development assistance and it requires broader support and a greater voice within the UN Development System.

Achieving the objectives that the international community will set for itself in the Post-2015 development agenda will require the mobilization of new resources. The private sector will be called to finance and participate in the financing of the promotion of sustainable patterns of consumption and production. Partnerships and private sources of financing would only be acceptable, however, if combined with effective mechanisms of governance and oversight of those resources by Member States.

The intergovernmental committee on financing for sustainable development met for the second time last week. It was tasked by the Rio Conference with presenting a report on options on an effective financing strategy for achieving sustainable development. This report will be a crucial element in the composition of the post 2015 development agenda. The coordination between the OWG and that Committee is crucial, so financing strategies could reflect and support the objectives of the new agenda.

Technology transfer and enabling environment

The role of technology in the implementation of sustainable development is an important and undeniable one. As agreed in the Rio+20 outcome document, we fully support the establishment of a technology facilitation mechanism that would promote the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies and look forward to defining the arrangements of such a mechanism.

Development cooperation should go beyond aid and short-term assistance. There is need for considerations on capacity building and long-term infrastructure investments for sustainable development.

The international environment should be one that enables countries to pursue their development objectives. International instability caused by unregulated financial markets has hindered national efforts to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development. During the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, conventional policy advice focused on liberalisation and stabilization of developing markets, reducing the policy space for effective national sustainable development strategies.

The Post-2015 Development Agenda negotiations an opportunity not only to reiterate the traditional commitments regarding international cooperation for development, but also to address the need for change in the current international financial, monetary and trading systems. Technology transfer, capacity-building and debt sustainability should also be scaled up in the development agenda beyond 2015.

There is a call for a development-friendly international economic framework that provides enabling external conditions, support from international cooperation and policy space for developing countries to implement their national sustainable development strategies. Developing countries require policy space to adapt to the transformation in the economic and social structures around which wealth is created and distributed.

In this regard, there is a need to guarantee actual "Special and Differential treatment" for developing countries, the removal of subsidies in developed

countries, especially in agriculture, and the flexibilization of Intellectual Property Rights rules in order to protect, inter alia, public health, environment, natural resources.

In this sense, "enabling environment" means that the global economy should be compatible with effective national strategies for sustainable development. Restoring growth to the world economy is a crucial element for the promotion of sustainable development.