

Means of implementation and Global Partnership for sustainable Development

A domestic and international enabling environment is the foundation for the successful implementation of SDGs. It should be ensured through incentives for private sector, enabling business environment, good investment climate, robust economic institutions, promoting corporate social and environmental responsibility. Development effectiveness (drawing on the valuable experience of the Busan Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation) is also very important in this regard.

Research and innovation together with other means of implementation, such as capacity building should be integrated as important element in the post-2015 agenda and will have to be placed in a broader framework.

We need to take into consideration that work in the OWG on SDGs can only be partial contribution to a new global partnership fit for a transformative post-2015 framework. The issue of Means of Implementation should not be a main task and responsibility of OWG, which should focus mostly on future goals and targets. Other fora and processes Monterrey\Doha and Intergovernmental Committee for Sustainable Development Financing should have a leading role in this regard and should provide a basis for further discussion. Moreover the current proposal of MoI included under each Focus Area may suggest that there is such thing as a special MoI for each goal. That doesn't seem correct because all the MoIs could be used to achieve implementation of all goals. Selection of concrete MoI is related rather to national circumstances than to the goals that they should serve and are based on different national project/programme approach.

Discussing ODA in this context could prejudice the ongoing process of the Intergovernmental Committee for Sustainable Development Financing, therefore we see merits in having another informal joint meeting as soon as possible.

The architecture for the SDGs must foster and enable policy and the institutional environment for implementation of the agenda, including

incentives that would lead to stronger engagement and involvement of all stakeholders. The New Global Partnership must foster a sense of ownership by not just Members States alone, but by all global citizens.

CBDR:

- When moving to universal commitments and responsibilities, it is important also to move beyond a binary vision of the world. We will continue to respect the Principle 7 of the Rio Declaration¹. However, it must be underlined that the concept of CBDR is not to be applied beyond its original context of global environmental degradation. It also seems necessary to recall that CBDR has a specific definition within the context of the UNFCCC negotiations for it also relates the varying responsibilities to “respective capacities”.
- In line with the previous comments, if correctly related to the UNFCCC definition, we support how CBDR is addressed in the Focus Area paper (referred to only under climate change). When we talk about CBDR in the context of climate change, we often talk exclusively about the “differentiated” aspect and ignore the “common” part but most of all, there is a need to recognize that this principle provides for the engagement of all parties based on their “respective capabilities” which evolve over time.

¹ "in view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities"