

STATEMENT BY THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA , H.E. MR. TUVAKO N. MANONGI, ON BEHALF OF THE AFRICAN GROUP AT THE 10TH SESSION OF THE OPEN WORKING GROUP ON SDGs April 4th 2013

CLUSTER 7: - The Means of Implementation/ Global Partnerships for Development

Co-Chairs,

I wish to take the floor, once again, on behalf of the African Group to share our position on this important cluster.

I wish to state from the very outset that means of implementation (MOI) is a single most important and indispensable element necessary for effective and meaningful realization of the SDGs and an ambitious post-2015 development agenda.

We are approaching the issue of MOI with great anticipation noting the fact that its discussion should have preoccupied each and every focus area, as indicated in the revised focus area document, by the Co-chairs.

We do not perceive our endeavours, to define goals and targets on this important area, as being pre-emptive or prejudicial to the important tasks to be accomplished by the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing or technology facilitation mechanism which is eagerly awaited.

Co-chairs,

Whereas the MDG framework tackled MOI under MDG 8, the *future we want* identifies the means of implementation as finance, technology, capacity building, trade and registry of commitments. We believe this list is not exhaustive. We thus wish to emphasize that MOI goes beyond these areas to include international enabling environment and institutions that respond coherently and effectively to challenges of sustainable development.

On that note, we would like to propose the following three goals:

Goal 1: Provide timely and effective development support to developing states

Targets

ODA

1. By 2020, fulfil all commitments related to ODA to developing states.
2. make development assistance more effective and predictable by providing developing countries with regular and timely indicative information on planned support in the medium term
3. By 2020, eliminate all barriers to remittance flows to developing countries

4. By 2020, return all illicit financial resources to countries of origin

Technology transfer

5. Transfer environmentally sound technologies to developing countries and establish Global UN technology facilitation mechanism, as mandated by Rio+20
6. continued and focused implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building,
7. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries
8. Increase and support Developing countries use of TRIPS flexibilities
9. Reforming the international intellectual property regime with a view to facilitating technological catch-up and improving health and education standards and food security in developing countries.

Trade

10. Improve the climate for trade for developing countries, and ensuring that trade and trade rules work to the benefit of developing countries and to help meet their development objectives.
11. Develop an open, rules-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.
12. Ensuring that trade and investment agreements enable rather than discourage or detract from policy space in developing countries that is required for their development
13. By 2020, eliminate all trade protectionist measures to increase the volume of exports from developing states in particular African states -Africa contributes only 3% of global trade.
14. eliminate export subsidies for agricultural products in developed countries.

Debt

15. Cancel external debt of heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) to reduce debt distress.
16. Ensure developing countries achieve debt sustainability through debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring

Goal 2: Address systemic issues and create an international enabling environment

Targets

1. By 2020, reform all international institutions to make them more democratic and increase representation of developing countries in their decision making structures,
2. Broadening and strengthening the participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm setting, and the reform of the governance of those institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
3. Strengthen regulation of financial markets and institutions to ensure global financial stability
4. Control and regulate speculation in the commodities markets, including through ensuring favourable terms for commodity-dependent Domestic Companies in contracts with Trans-National Companies to enable them to add more value to commodities and obtain more revenues from commodity-related activities
5. Reforming the international monetary system to support sustainable development and addressing the shortcomings in the exchange rate and the international reserves systems
6. By 2020, strengthen capacities of national institutions to enable them respond to the needs of Member States
7. Eliminate all conditionalities for lending and access to other forms of support to developing states

Goal 3: By 2020, monitor and report commitments on the means of implementation in support of SDGs in Africa.

Target

1. Track existing international commitments, identify gaps and obstacles at all levels in the fulfilment of official development assistance, market access (trade), debt sustainability, access to environmentally sound technologies and medicines.

In conclusion, co-chair, the Group believes that if we can adopt these goals and targets, then we will be able to build peaceful, resilient and nonviolent societies. In other words, these goals and targets are the answers for good governance and the rule of law. Some of the targets under focus area 19 can be added to strengthen these goals and targets.

I thank you for your kind attention.