

Focus area 15: Means of Implementation/Global partnership for sustainable development

Let me first emphasize the importance we attach to the implementation of the post – 2015 development agenda and to the actions that will require collective or individual support and engagement. The main challenge we are faced with is how to best address Means of Implementation, how to tailor the specific instruments on the wide spectrum on capacities and responsibilities across countries, how to engage more the private sector, philanthropic organizations and civil society.

We still believe that the successful approach in tackling implementation is under a dedicated stand – alone goal. We've been presented in the last days with a variety of targets in every goal by our partners. We've started doing our homework and duly analyzing them on a case-by-case basis. But the main challenge we faced is that every goal has to be taken into action through a country-specific approach: what works for a country, what kind of formula that combines resources, partnerships, policies finds more relevant might not be working for another country. We, therefore, see strong merits in discussing all elements under one single goal.

Financing is fundamental to a successful implementation of a focused framework of goals and targets. One of the main points that emerged from these days was that we should try and avoid duplication of efforts and keep focused. The Expert Committee on Financing is the main body mandated by our Heads of States to discuss ways of mobilizing the financial resources needed to meet the challenges we face. We look forward to receiving their outcome report in August. In other words, we believe that the scope should cover the substance of Monterrey and Doha and all financing sources need to be mobilized and used strategically in a manner that maximizes synergies and impact, while being able to reflect the evolving global landscape and the upcoming report.

The Busan Partnership is essential for an effective co-operation in support of international development. In this regard, we welcome the outcome of the first High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation in Mexico (15 and 16 April 2014).

Now, on the non-financial Means of Implementation.

On trade:

- Target 15a we propose redrafting to encourage the implementation of the outcomes of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Bali agreement;
- Target 15b needs to be brought in line with the WTO decisions and would read: Provide LDCs with greater duty-free and quota-free market access for goods, **and preferential access for services**,
- Target 15c would need to be brought in line with the Istanbul Programme of Action and would read: Double the share of LDCs exports in global exports by 2020 and further integrate the poorest developing countries in the global trading system.

On technological transfer:

We welcome the recent dialogues of technology transfer that proved to be a useful platform to engage in discussion and propose concrete recommendations in this sense.

- We therefore support target e) and are ready to engage further in discussions on how to avoid duplication with the existing infrastructure.
(e.g. LDC Technology Bank, the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism and technology transfer provisions under the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD); In light of the above, important to build on existing initiatives (i.e. CTCN under the UNFCCC, WIPO Green, etc.);
- We support redrafting target d) in line with NE proposal: Promote collaboration on and access to science, technology, innovation and knowledge sharing, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation;
- We support target h), but with the deletion of fully: Support (fully) research and development of vaccines and medicines for the common diseases of developing countries, particularly LDCs.

On Financing and Debt sustainability:

- I will not delve into financial targets for the reasoning stated in the beginning of my intervention.
- We can accept target 15n.
- In target 15 o) would add: Combatting corruption and strengthening anti-money laundering and Improving transparency of governments and companies, and securing revenue from natural resources

On capacity building:

- Support target r) with the redrafting: “substantially strengthen capacities for sustainable development data collection and analysis with a focus on generating timely and high-quality data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, rural/urban location, among other factors”

On Strengthened global partnership, we support target u) and v)

- In v) we propose the following addition: “regular monitoring and reporting of progress on SDGs within a shared accountability framework, including means of implementation, the global partnership among Member States and multi-stakeholder initiatives and partnerships **involving governments, civil society organizations, and the private sector in line with human rights and regulatory standards** ”
- Add the following proposals: “Increase policy coherence for sustainable development” and “Support broad-based multi-stakeholder partnerships, including with civil society, the private sector and multiple levels of government”

Finally on CBDR, we re-emphasize our position: 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”.

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