



STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE GROUP OF 77 AND CHINA BY H.E. MR. SACHA LLORENTI, AMBASSADOR, PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS, CHAIRMAN OF THE GROUP OF 77, AT THE 10TH SESSION OF THE OPEN WORKING GROUP ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS) (New York, 4 April 2014)

Cluster 7 Means of Implementation/Global partnership for sustainable development

-The G77 and China underscores the importance of linking international factors to an enhanced and expanded global partnership for development, the critical role of effective means of implementation, together with national actions and efforts to be taken by countries at the national level. The three-component approach is essential because the formulation of meaningful goals at the national level will not be attainable unless structural factors, including international factors, are addressed. Similarly, developing countries require continued and strengthened international cooperation in finance including the fulfillment of the commitments related to ODA, debt relief, technology transfer and capacity-building if they are expected to achieve the SDGs. The G77 and China is of the view that this OWG session should discuss concrete means of implementation for each of the topics that we discuss as well as more concrete elements that could be part of a specific goal.

-The Group of 77 and China reiterates the importance for the SDGs to reflect the different national realities, capacities and development priorities of all members of the United Nations, and avoid placing additional restrictions or burdens on the national priorities and development plans of developing countries. In this regard, in fulfilling their SDGs, developing countries should be supported by an enabling international environment, which includes a supportive and just economic and financial international system where the rules are fair and pro-development, as well as a genuine global partnership to enable developing countries to achieve the SDGs. In order to complement national development efforts, we also recognize the urgent need to enhance coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems. To contribute to that end, we underline the importance of improving global economic governance and strengthen the United Nations leadership role in promoting development.

Co-Chairs,

-On financial resources, the Group of 77 and China reiterates its position that the Monterrey and Doha conferences on financing for development are a strong foundation for a post-2015 development agenda financing strategy. To mobilize development financing calls for extensive pooling of political will at global, regional and national levels. North-South cooperation remains as the core of the much needed strengthened Global partnership. South-South cooperation is not a substitute to North-South cooperation. Development financing should be enhanced with North-South cooperation serving as the main channel. Developed countries should honor their Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitments, provide development assistance, and scale up their support for developing countries. Meanwhile, mechanisms for technology transfer need to be established and improved. It is imperative to promote and support the R&D, dissemination and transfer of technologies that meet the actual needs of developing countries. Human resources development and institutional capacity building need to be enhanced through training, experience sharing, knowledge transfer and technical assistance. These means of implementation must be

supported by actions from developed countries at the international level, such as time-bound financing targets; associated trade and economic policies; technology transfer and other resources to assist and enable developing countries efforts.

-The Group of 77 and China reiterates that it is important the SDGs reflect the different national realities, capacities and development priorities of all members of the United Nations, that they are additional resources that do not subtract from existing development financing flows, and that they do not place additional restrictions or burdens on the national priorities and development plans of developing countries, in this regard once again we recall the developed countries to honor their international commitment on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

-The Group of 77 and China believes a transformative global development agenda must fulfill five key policy objectives: (1) rapid, sustained and inclusive economic growth; (2) industrialization; (3) full employment; (4) greater distributional equity; and (5) environmental sustainability in harmony with nature.

-At the national level, development success depends on effective design and implementation of industrial, macroeconomic and social policies. At the international level, success depends on the support of the international community and the need to have adequate policy space and an enabling global environment that ensure an appropriate pace and pattern of integration into the global economy. The international context therefore must take into account the different development status, priorities and circumstances of developing countries. This calls for a genuine departure from the market-based policies of development fashioned on the so-called 'Washington Consensus' to a new set of open macroeconomic policies that avoid the contractionary and unequal impact of the liberal approach is needed, in order to maintaining reasonably stable macroeconomic environment, pursuing explicitly long-term growth and employment and lowering income inequality.

I thank you Co-Chairs.