



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
16 October 2014

Original: English

Substantive session of 2014

High-level segment, including the ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development

Summary record of the 32nd meeting

Held at Headquarters, New York, on 7 July 2014, at 3 p.m.

President: Mr. Drobnyak (Vice-President) (Croatia)

Contents

Annual ministerial review: Addressing ongoing and emerging challenges for meeting the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 and for sustaining development gains in the future

This record is subject to correction.

Corrections should be submitted in one of the working languages. They should be set forth in a memorandum and also incorporated in a copy of the record. They should be sent as soon as possible to the Chief of the Documents Control Unit (srcorrections@un.org)

Corrected records will be reissued electronically on the Official Document System of the United Nations (<http://documents.un.org>).

14-57014 (E)



Please recycle The recycling symbol, consisting of three chasing arrows forming a triangle.



In the absence of Mr. Sajdik (Austria), Mr. Drobnyak (Croatia), Vice-President, took the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at 3.05 p.m.

Annual ministerial review: Addressing ongoing and emerging challenges for meeting the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 and for sustaining development gains in the future (E/2014/33 and E/2014/61)

1. **Mr. Wu Hongbo** (Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs), introducing the report of the Secretary-General on addressing ongoing and emerging challenges for meeting the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 and for sustaining development gains in the future (E/2014/61), said that the report approached the theme through three broad priority policy concepts. The first was identifying facilitators and enablers of development progress: sound national development strategies; strong public institutions; effective leadership at all levels; conducive policy frameworks; and supportive environments that included peace, stability and respect for human rights. The second was sustaining development gains through inclusive development, which required structural transformations to bring about employment-centred growth; coherent social policy frameworks that addressed inequalities at the national and international levels, and, above all, institutional arrangements that tackled the structural causes of exclusion. The third was measuring progress in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and beyond, which required in-depth periodic reviews, the effective use of big data, and strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices. The report aimed to contribute to the completion of the unfinished business of the MDGs and map linkages between the MDGs and the post-2015 development agenda.

2. **Ms. Fukuda-Parr** (Vice-Chair of the Committee for Development Policy), introducing the report on the sixteenth session of the Committee for Development Policy (E/2014/33), said that debates on the post-2015 development agenda had not paid adequate attention to issues of global governance and global rules for supporting sustainable development. International cooperation for development was much broader than technical or financial assistance. It should deal explicitly with global policymaking and the norms and rules that shaped the environment within which sustainable development took place.

3. Unfortunately, the intergovernmental cooperation required for effective global governance was not working as well as it should. Market mechanisms were incapable of supplying public goods that maximized global welfare, as evidenced by volatile capital markets resulting from lack of financial regulation, insufficient efforts to develop technologies that addressed the needs of the poor, and the absence of an international debt workout mechanism. The severe asymmetries in global decision-making gave little voice to developing countries and produced international trade agreements that served the needs of production, business and large economies but made no provision for labour mobility. Both poverty and economic power were self-perpetuating, which only served to reinforce inequalities among both individuals and States. Global rules that prevailed in more developed countries did not necessarily work in developing countries, and failed to provide sufficient policy space for developing countries that had made the choice to reduce inequality through strategic integration into the global economy. For example, bilateral investment agreements often included compensation mechanisms that limited the capacity of developing countries to regulate volatile capital flows or raise social and environmental standards.

4. Reforms were necessary to manage increasing global interdependence, reduce inequality of opportunity among individuals and countries, and support inclusive economic growth compatible with social and environmental standards. The report set out five core principles to guide such reform. The first was the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, which recognized differences in historical responsibilities for existing problems and discrepancies in financial and technical capacity. The second was the principle of subsidiarity, which stipulated that problems should be addressed at the lowest level capable of addressing them. The third was the principle of achieving inclusiveness, transparency and accountability, all of which needed to be enhanced in order to provide legitimacy and effectiveness to the institutions of global governance. The fourth was the principle of coherence, which required comprehensive approaches to ensure that actions taken under one rule did not violate or undermine other rules. The fifth was the principle of responsible sovereignty, which meant that national Governments must rise above narrowly defined national interests and cooperate in creating

global conditions conducive to the realization of internationally recognized rights and freedoms.

5. The Committee called on the Council to take the lead in reforming global governance on the basis of those five principles, in fulfilment of its mandate under the Charter of the United Nations and in order to place it at the centre of the development debate. The Council's coordination efforts should also include an effective monitoring and accountability mechanism that covered all partners, including developed and developing countries, the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and multilateral organizations. Further consolidation by the Council of its leadership in promoting sustainable development would help the United Nations to strengthen its position in global governance and maintain its historical leadership in defining and addressing development challenges.

6. **Mr. Llorenty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, said that the Group had been heavily engaged in efforts to ensure that the high-level political forum on sustainable development would bring added value to integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development in accordance with the mandate of that forum, the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), and the relevant General Assembly resolutions. The forum's sessions on the follow-up and implementation of sustainable development commitments and objectives, scheduled to begin in 2016, should focus in particular on poverty eradication, which was intrinsically linked to sustainable development. The Group underlined the need for a synergistic and coherent approach to the post-2015 development agenda that worked towards a single set of universal goals while taking into account the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. It also reiterated its resolve to fulfil the commitment of the Rio+20 outcome document to strengthen the science-policy interface, with an emphasis on capacity-building to enable developing countries to conduct their own monitoring and assessments.

7. The Group welcomed the Prototype Global Sustainable Development Report, but believed that it should make greater allowance for differences in national capacities and policy priorities, and had submitted a draft decision to the high-level forum to include further consideration of that report's scope and methodology on the agenda of its next session under the auspices of the Council. It also looked forward to

recommendations that might emerge from the structured dialogues taking place in the General Assembly on a mechanism for facilitating the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/210.

8. The Group recognized the vital role that science and technology could play in confronting global challenges such as eradicating poverty, achieving food security, fighting disease, improving education, protecting the environment, accelerating the pace of economic diversification, and improving productivity and competitiveness. It also recognized the contributions that the regional commissions could make to the post-2015 development agenda through annual meetings that included all relevant stakeholders. In keeping with its belief in the need to promote an open, rules-based, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, it wished to emphasize the role of the United Nations development system in undertaking global coordination to reduce macroeconomic volatility and risk. Such coordination — both within the United Nations system and with relevant international financial institutions — would help to ensure coherence in the post-2015 development agenda. The allocation of resources for implementation of the new agenda should take into consideration the needs of countries in special situations, including African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, and countries emerging from conflict and in vulnerable situations, as well as the specific challenges facing middle-income countries.

9. The international community must uphold the commitment in the Rio+20 outcome document to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the right of self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation. The Group of 77 and China reiterated its support for the full participation of the State of Palestine in the high-level forum. It also reaffirmed the importance of children and youth in the post-2015 development agenda, and encouraged youth to take part in decision-making processes through such mechanisms as the Council's youth forum. It stressed the importance of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States to be held in September, and of monitoring the implementation of its outcome. The Group of 77 and China looked forward to the adoption by the forum of a comprehensive political declaration that addressed the concerns of all countries.

10. **Ms. Sánchez Oviedo** (Costa Rica), speaking on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), said that in a period of transition, it was important to operate in a transparent, inclusive and coherent manner that took into account the mandates contained in the Rio+20 outcome document and General Assembly resolutions 68/1 and 67/290. But it was also important for the high-level forum to become a dynamic platform with an action-oriented agenda that addressed emerging challenges to sustainable development. Cooperation among the forum, the regional commissions, and other relevant regional entities should be strengthened. Sustainable development goals would have to take into account different national circumstances, capabilities, levels of development and national priorities. To that end, international cooperation should be strengthened in the areas of finance, debt, trade, technology transfer, innovation, entrepreneurship and capacity-building.

11. The CELAC member States expressed their support for the recommendations of the Committee for Development Policy, and agreed that it was important to reform and strengthen global governance in a way that provided sufficient policy space for national Governments to promote the development of their societies and reduction of inequalities. They also joined the Committee's call for the establishment of implementation and monitoring mechanisms to track progress in the area of international cooperation in taxation. In that connection, the role of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters should be strengthened and consideration should be given to converting that Committee into an intergovernmental subsidiary body of the Council. It would also be important to promote an international convention against tax avoidance and evasion. The CELAC member States expressed their strong interest in establishing a truly global partnership for financing for development that built on the Monterrey Consensus, the Doha Declaration, and the Rio+20 outcome document. They supported the creation of a regular institutional debt workout mechanism with a view to freeing resources for development, and wished to see that issue brought to the centre of the Council's annual dialogue with the international financial institutions. With the end of the timetable for the MDGs only a few months away, the CELAC member States were committed to continuing their work within the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals.

12. The CELAC member States believed that the forum should devote adequate time to the discussion of the sustainable development challenges facing developing countries, including the most vulnerable countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, and to the particular challenges facing the middle-income countries. They welcomed the dialogue with the Chair of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns that had taken place in June. CELAC reiterated its commitment to establishing a mechanism for facilitating the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies. It looked forward to the regular reviews to be conducted by the high-Level forum under the auspices of the Council starting in 2016 on the follow-up and implementation of sustainable development commitments.

13. **Ms. Rodrigues-Birkett** (Guyana), speaking on behalf of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), said that the CARICOM member States were on track to achieve most of the MDGs, especially with respect to hunger and poverty eradication, education, health and gender equality, and looked forward to working with the international community to fashion a new agenda that would produce still greater progress. She wished to highlight five aspects of the annual ministerial review. The first was addressing persistent challenges in the unfinished agenda. It was important not to allow the significant successes that had been achieved in some areas to mask uneven progress in others. The post-2015 development agenda must include a robust response to poverty, inequality and exclusion, as well as ambitious action to combat climate change, pursued not on the basis of the zero-sum approach but rather in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and the spirit of common purpose and partnership. Emphasizing that the situation of young people was a matter of increasing concern to the Caribbean Community, she urged the Council to continue outreach through its youth forum.

14. The second aspect was facilitating a strong final push on the MDGs and a smooth transition to the sustainable development goals. The third aspect was the important role of measurement and the use of data. She wished to see greater utilization of data generated in her region by the United Nations and other development partners, and stressed the need for better

measures of development than GDP per capita, which failed to take into account specific vulnerabilities of small countries that called for concessional resources. A fourth aspect was provision of means of implementation. She called for a more mature dialogue among stakeholders to ensure best practices, templates and models that would be viable for countries in different situations, and stressed the need for financing to remain an important part of the substantive discussions. The fifth aspect was enhancing monitoring and accountability. An effective implementation and review process, building on the work of the annual ministerial review, would be crucial to that end.

15. She commended the emphasis of the Global Sustainable Development Report on a stronger science-policy interface, integration of the three dimensions of development, and the monitoring and review of progress by all countries. CARICOM welcomed the establishment of the high-level political forum, which would bring new vitality to the institutional infrastructure for sustainable development by promoting synergies and complementarity across intergovernmental bodies and processes. In the meantime, the overarching challenge was to make progress achieved on the MDGs irreversible while establishing a platform for continuous efforts for sustainable development.

16. **Mr. Dačić** (Serbia) said that 1 billion people continued to suffer from extreme poverty as a result of uneven development over the past 15 years. During the first half of that period, his country had succeeded in halving its poverty rate, and had witnessed a decline in maternal and infant mortality and a rise in compulsory education completion rates. Unfortunately, the global financial crisis of 2008 had brought about a rise in unemployment and poverty, with notable discrepancies between urban and rural populations. Serbia, a middle-income country, also had more refugees than any other country in Europe. It was particularly concerned over the number of internally displaced persons from Kosovo and Metohija and the premature decision in April 2014 by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to cease the refugee status of refugees displaced from Croatia in the 1990s.

17. Sustainable development had been defined as development that was able to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. That definition

was particularly relevant when it came to climate change, which over the past 200 years had multiplied by a factor of almost 30 the number of natural disasters per decade in South-East Europe. In his country, unprecedented flooding and landslides in May had taken many lives, damaged infrastructure, and resulted in severe losses of agricultural land and livestock. His Government would not have been able to provide assistance to all those in need without generous bilateral aid and the support of the United Nations. He expressed appreciation for the international donors conference about to be held in Brussels on 16 July 2014 at the invitation of the European Commission, France and Slovenia to assess recent flood damage in Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

18. **Mr. Valentini** (San Marino) said that uneven progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals was due in part to the economic crisis and a rise in egocentric protectionist policies contrary to the very spirit of those Goals. Greater dialogue among different cultures and religions would be effective in addressing the inequalities that often resulted from economic globalization. The post-2015 development agenda should therefore highlight peace and respect for human rights as well as an approach that would integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development in a balanced way. The appropriateness of any action aimed at development should be gauged by whether it would result in increased respect for individuals, their freedom of expression and beliefs, and for the family, the fundamental building block of society.

19. Collective intervention by the entire international community was necessary to address the challenges it faced, and should be viewed as a form of solidarity rather than a limitation on sovereignty. Each State should perform the primary duty of protecting its population and guaranteeing its citizens conditions conducive to their dignity and prosperity. San Marino was prepared to cooperate with all countries in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and in the formulation of a universal and transparent post-2015 development agenda that could be effectively implemented.

20. **Ms. Girardin** (France) said that the creation of the high-level political forum would be the cornerstone of implementation of the post-2015 development agenda in its social, economic and environmental dimensions. The need for integration of those three dimensions was particularly evident in Africa, where

climate change threatened to wipe out three decades of efforts to combat malnutrition. Development financing should avoid energy projects that caused pollution and infrastructure projects that did not take climate change into account. Her country was about to adopt its first law on development and international solidarity policy, with a view to integrating sustainable development into its overall development policy.

21. The high-level political forum would be an important forum for discussion, but it must also be capable of translating its recommendations into action. The Global Sustainable Development Report could serve an important function as a synthesis of various perspectives with a view to assisting decision-makers. Her country planned to organize a forum early in 2015 to bring together all the various stakeholders in preparation for the major events of the coming year, including the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to be held in Paris. Universal health coverage, a financial protection system and the integration of a gender perspective into development policies should be high priorities. Culture was also a crucial element of human development, and should not be overlooked as the high-level forum entered into its discussions of the future of sustainable development.

22. **Mr. Phuangketkeow** (Thailand) said that it was important to ensure continuity in the transition from the MDGs to the sustainable development goals, and that the sustainable development goals addressed new challenges. His country had hosted two regional consultations on sustainable development highlighting the themes of poverty eradication, inequality reduction and inclusive growth. The sustainable development goals should incorporate a people-centred approach to development that had an impact on the lives of people on the ground and a rights-based approach to ensure that vulnerable groups were not left behind. In that regard, his country strongly advocated inclusion of universal health coverage in the post-2015 development agenda. Partnership at both the regional and global levels should be intensified in the area of science, technology and innovation, as well as in financial resources and capacity-building.

23. There was no one-size-fits-all solution to development challenges. Every effort should be made to enhance national capacities to reinforce institutions of good governance, and monitor progress based on

measurable indicators that included disaggregated data to ensure that vulnerable groups were taken into account. Disaster risk reduction was not only an end in itself, but should also be considered a development issue. In that regard, his country had recently hosted the sixth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in an effort to integrate disaster risk reduction into economic development plans. Finally, development could not take place without peace and security, democracy, and respect for human rights. Recent political changes notwithstanding, his country remained fully committed to democracy and the rule of law, and had adopted a road map that included national reconciliation, political reform and the holding of general elections. He asked for the support and understanding of the international community as his country returned to full-fledged, sustainable democracy.

24. **Ms. Molewa** (South Africa) said that despite its impressive economic growth over the past decade, Africa's efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals had been hindered by the ongoing financial and economic crises and the reduction in official development assistance. South Africa therefore called for an early conclusion of the Doha negotiations in order to promote a fairer and more equitable international trading system. The post-2015 development agenda should focus on poverty eradication and inclusive sustainable development. Instead of eclipsing commitments aimed at achieving the Millennium Development Goals, it should draw on their strengths and facilitate the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development. South Africa called on the international community to redouble its efforts towards realization of the Millennium Development Goals.

25. The post-2015 development agenda should incorporate the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, with countries defining their path to sustainable development based on their circumstances and priorities. A multidimensional and cross-cutting approach should be taken to poverty eradication, inequality and job creation. Gender equality and respect for women's rights would be crucial in addressing the unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals and accelerating global development beyond 2015.

26. The sustainable development goals and targets should be complemented by a number of actions to achieve "The future we want". Ongoing discussion on the sustainable development goals and the post-2015

development agenda should not pre-empt or prejudice ongoing multilateral negotiations, nor should there be any attempt to renegotiate already agreed-upon targets in various multilateral agreements. Continued global development assistance should ensure realization of the Goals and also provide the means to implementation, including technology and skills transfer. And the outcomes of the third International Conference on Financing for Development should ensure delivery on past commitments and generate new pledges that would make sustainable development achievable.

27. Aware of the linkage between the natural resource base and the ecological services it provided, on the one hand, and social and economic sustainable development on the other, South Africa welcomed efforts during the high-level political forum to overcome silo approaches and promote integration. The Economic and Social Council would have a key role to play in building the consensus needed on strategies to achieve the MDGs, and the discussions held during the high-level political forum would set the stage for deliberations at the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

28. **Mr. Potočník** (Observer for the European Union), speaking in his capacity as European Commissioner for the Environment and on behalf of the European Union and its member States, said that it was essential to incorporate the principle of universality and balance the three pillars of sustainable development in the new agenda. The report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing, the preparations for the third International Conference on Financing for Development and the report of the High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda would all provide crucial input for the synthesis report to be submitted by the Secretary-General before the end of the year. Significant stakeholder participation and people engagement would be vital in the high-level political forum and in the run-up to the September 2015 summit.

29. A strong monitoring and accountability framework was required for the post-2015 development agenda to be effective, and should incorporate lessons learned and best practices from the Millennium Development Goals and beyond. The European Union sought a more coherent and effective United Nations system, and in that regard, the high-level political forum could drive the sustainable development agenda forward by

providing political leadership and performing a strong and effective review of collective commitments.

30. To deliver on its objectives, the post-2015 development agenda should ensure basic living standards; promote drivers for inclusive and sustainable growth; ensure sustainable use, management and protection of natural resources and the ecosystem services they provided; and promote all human rights, justice, equality and equity, good governance, the rule of law and peaceful societies. The agenda should reinforce the international community's commitment to poverty eradication and sustainable development and set out a single comprehensive coherent framework for effective delivery and results at all levels. The member States of the European Union were prepared to help bring about genuine transformation in goals and targets, policies and actions.

31. **Mr. Sveinsson** (Iceland) said that the issues of desertification, land degradation and drought had not received sufficient attention in the context of the sustainable development goals and the post-2015 development agenda. Iceland strongly encouraged the international community to support inclusion of the achievement of a land-degradation-neutral world in the post-2015 development agenda. An amount equal to or greater than the amount of land lost should be rehabilitated or restored.

32. Each country should have clear sustainable land management policies in place to achieve land degradation neutrality, and sustainable land management should be a target within the goal to end hunger, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Experience had shown that a system of management that gave responsibility to those closest to the land would yield results. Land and soil could not be excluded in the fight to end hunger. Combating poverty, feeding the world's population, protecting its biodiversity and adapting to climate change would prove impossible without sustainable land management.

33. **Mr. Haavisto** (Finland) said that sustainable development should not be separated from poverty eradication. The needs of all societal groups should be taken into consideration in the elaboration of the post-2015 agenda. The agenda should embrace a human rights-based approach to development, entailing the careful review of objectives and the definition and promotion of development. The principles of non-discrimination and equality should be reflected

throughout the post-2015 agenda. In preparing the post-2015 development agenda, Finland had focused on building peaceful societies, an aspect included in the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding which it co-chaired.

34. Sexual and reproductive health and rights should figure prominently in the new agenda in addition to environmental concerns, in particular access to water and sanitation. And while developed countries should continue to honour their ODA commitments, all avenues of financing should be tapped in order to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication. Official development assistance would remain significant despite its decreasing share in the overall development financing structure. At the same time, the international community must improve the effectiveness of development cooperation and promote a more enabling environment for development.

35. The impending report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing was expected to contribute significantly to the development of a holistic and integrated financing framework that would help realize the post-2015 development agenda. However, the real value of the report would become apparent only once the implementation process had begun. That process should result in the mainstreaming of sustainable development in national policies and priorities, and the integration of sustainable development financing into national economic policy and budgets, with particular emphasis on the coherence of such policies. Though the scope of current challenges required a global commitment, ultimately, the responsibility of implementing country-specific policies lay with national Governments.

36. **Mr. Semodji** (Togo) said that the international community could no longer sacrifice the future of generations to come for its own comfort. A change of conduct was in order. While the African continent had witnessed considerable economic growth, a stronger rebound of the developed economies was needed to lessen the risk of destabilizing the global economy. A change in conduct would mean a fairer distribution of responsibilities in global development cooperation.

37. African countries still faced high levels of poverty, persistent unemployment and underemployment. To confront those challenges, Togo had developed a national strategy for accelerated growth and the

promotion of employment, and had formulated a national sustainable development strategy that took the three pillars of sustainable development into account. It had also developed a national plan for sustainable consumption and production.

38. Together with Belize, Togo had been selected to elaborate a pilot capacity-building programme in the context of the post-2015 development agenda. Togo welcomed the efforts of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to support the development of that programme. It also welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General to include it among the countries to lead national consultations and in-depth evaluations on emerging issues within the context of the 2015 process.

39. Beyond supporting the African position and the position stated by the Group of 77 and China with regard to the sustainable development goals, Togo was keenly aware that in Africa, peace and security were a prerequisite to development. His Government was so preoccupied by those issues that it had offered to host an international conference on maritime security. Security was also a crucial issue for fragile and conflict-affected States in the Group of 7+ (g7+), which hoped that State-building, peacebuilding and good governance would occupy a place among the sustainable development goals. All of those goals were within reach should the international community decide to modify its conduct, transform its institutions and clearly define the future that its leaders wanted for their countries. Togo called on its partners to lend it the necessary technical and financial support in its elaboration of a vision that would integrate ethical and cultural values based on human rights and governance.

40. **Mr. Korodi** (Romania) said that the sustainable development goals should promote the economic and social advancement of all, while taking into account environmental sustainability. They should also reflect the shared responsibility of all States to achieve sustainable development. Concrete actions on the ground were needed to address goals and challenges such as desertification, drought, land degradation and the loss of biodiversity. Romania had established its own national strategy for climate change in 2013, and was developing a green growth national action plan mandating that 5 per cent of public procurement comply with green procurement standards. As a country prone to natural disaster, Romania understood the importance of building up disaster resilience, and had developed policies and investments targeting the

management of national resources. For example, a regional integrated water supply and wastewater management system had been established to provide water services to the local population and other customers in accordance with quality standards, at affordable prices.

41. Romania was proud of its active role in the process leading up to the post-2015 development agenda. It was, for example, a member of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and had been a Vice-President of the Bureau of the United Nations Environment Assembly. Its engagement reflected its vision that discussion of the development agenda should be connected to discussions on sustainable development and the equitable distribution of responsibilities for managing human relations to the Earth and its life-supporting ecosystem. Without that, the eradication of poverty and advancement of universal human development would prove an impossible task.

42. **Mr. Kapeya** (Zambia) said that Zambia had attained Millennium Development Goals 2 and 6, and had realized tremendous progress with regard to Goals 4 and 5 but was unlikely to attain the targets by 2015. The international community should aid least developed and landlocked developing countries to accelerate progress.

43. The post-2015 development agenda should ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of development aid, as well as increased capacities and technological abilities. Timely, predictable, reliable and equitably distributed ODA was important for development and for ensuring the equitable distribution of resources, in particular to least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

44. The agenda should also include the eradication of poverty and hunger, and the attainment of full and productive employment and decent work for all. It should integrate the economic and social pillars of sustainable development and strike a balance with environmental control and climate change mitigation. Equitable and sustainable development required an all-inclusive approach that focused on the most vulnerable and marginalized. The contribution of the rule of law at the national and international levels could not be overemphasized; neither could the need for increased commitment and improvement of the means of implementation.

45. Zambia was looking forward to the introduction by the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals of a single framework and set of goals that was universal in nature and applicable to all States, while taking into account differing national circumstances and respecting national policies and priorities. The international community should muster the political will necessary to provide guidance on substantive actions to follow up the implementation of sustainable development and poverty eradication initiatives. The new agenda was poised to improve economic development, social welfare and the environment, and to leverage the full array and power of the global processes and mechanisms for sustainable development.

46. **Mr. Mzee** (United Republic of Tanzania) said that his country attached great importance to the work of the Economic and Social Council and the high-level political forum. Both played an important role in the formulation of a strategy for financing sustainable development and the definition of the post-2015 development agenda. The forum had reaffirmed the universality of the international community's efforts to combat poverty, promote economic growth and human rights, protect the environment and engender accountability.

47. With support from development partners, South-South cooperation and private and public actors, the United Republic of Tanzania was on track to achieve Millennium Development Goals 2, 3, 6 and 7; however, it was struggling to meet the Goals concerning education and health delivery systems. As those mixed results reflected a global pattern, the forum should emphasize the importance of resources and of sharing best practices and experiences as a way of mainstreaming sustainable development at all levels. Joint assistance strategies were particularly effective for that purpose; they enhanced aid effectiveness, were more aligned with national policies and simplified accountability.

48. Efforts should be made to strengthen the partnership between developed and developing countries by rekindling a spirit of international development cooperation, articulating macroeconomic policies in support of the post-2015 development agenda and addressing such critical issues as improved education and health services, access to modern energy, youth employment and the creation of infrastructure.

49. The President of the United Republic of Tanzania had been designated leader of the Committee of African Heads of States and Government on Climate Change. For Africans, poverty eradication and rapid economic growth lay at the heart of their pursuit for sustainable development. His Government hoped that the climate change vulnerabilities of small islands such as Zanzibar would be addressed as part of an inclusive and holistic agenda based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. Greater collaboration on environmentally friendly technologies, know-how and expertise would allow African and other developing countries to eradicate poverty and leapfrog into higher stages of development without suffering the environmental side effects of traditional development patterns.

50. Poverty eradication should underpin the post-2015 development agenda. A supportive international system that provided financing to assist national efforts and an international trading system without the barriers that prevented the full participation of developing countries would be key. An effective global partnership should also embrace a shared vision, embody an acceptable sharing of obligations and responsibilities and entail a package of commitments that must be concrete, practical and measurable. That was a vision well within the reach of the international community.

51. **Ms. Elamin** (Sudan) said that her country had made great strides in the area of good governance with the adoption of a decentralized federal system that allowed for input from local communities in all its regions. Significant progress had also been made in peacebuilding with the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the 2011 Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. Since the 1990s, economic reforms had increased growth and stabilized exchange rates and inflation, although those gains had been threatened by the 2011 separation of South Sudan. The numerous challenges to development faced by her country included internal problems arising from conflict and population displacement, and external challenges such as economic sanctions and foreign debt, which limited Sudan's capacity to benefit fully from ODA and from the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative.

52. The post-2015 development agenda should take into account the different levels of development of different countries, and should eschew both unilateral and collective economic sanctions. She also hoped that it would devote due attention to addressing debt

problems, particularly in post-conflict countries. Her country had lost its oil revenues and a third of its territory because of the separation of South Sudan, and was in urgent need of relief from debt and sanctions so that it could devote its resources to development. The post-2015 development agenda should address the issue of assistance to countries like Sudan that, owing to geographic reasons, were host to refugees and immigrants from neighbouring countries.

53. **Mr. Mitsuya** (Japan) said that Japan looked forward to the outcome of the meetings of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing, as well as the synthesis report of the Secretary-General, all of which would influence the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda. The concept of human security — in its three aspects of inclusiveness, sustainability and resilience — should guide the post-2015 development agenda; its formulation should take into account the discussion entitled “Human security — experiences at national, regional and international levels”, held on 18 June as part of the thematic debate of the General Assembly. Inclusive growth was necessary to overcome disparities; achieve sustainable development that integrated economic, social and environmental dimensions in a balanced manner; and build a society that was resilient to conflicts, disasters and economic crises.

54. Urbanization should also be inclusive, sustainable and resilient, and take resource efficiency into consideration at both the regional and national levels. Earlier in the day, he had delivered opening remarks at a side event entitled “Promoting Resource Efficiency for Sustainable Urban Development” co-organized by the United Nations Centre for Regional Development, headquartered in Nagoya, and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Sustainable development also required both regional and national efforts. He therefore urged Member States to contribute to the United Nations Centre for Regional Development. As the development of disaster-resilient cities was crucial, disaster risk reduction should be included in the post-2015 development agenda. Japan would host a side event in that connection during the high-level segment. In March 2015, it would host the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in the city of Sendai, which had been rebuilt following the Great East Japan Earthquake.

55. Accountability measures should be considered in establishing and implementing an effective, transformative and inclusive post-2015 development agenda. A comprehensive accountability mechanism should be built directly into the agenda. Discussions on a global partnership and the means of implementation would also be crucial to the process. He stressed the need to mobilize a wide range of resources, including domestic resources, South-South and triangular cooperation and private financing, as well as official development assistance.

56. **Mr. Klisović** (Croatia) said that Croatia had been working to promote implementation of the Millennium Development Goals since their adoption. Though substantial progress had been achieved, an even more comprehensive approach was required to resolve the remaining multidimensional challenges. The post-2015 development agenda should draw on lessons learned from the Millennium Development Goals process, taking into account the perception and approach enshrined in the Rio+20 outcome document. The international community should work towards an agreement that contained a limited number of concrete, quantitative, smart and time-bound goals and associated indicators that would properly reflect different realities while remaining universal. It should also endeavour to develop innovative strategies and deliver practical actions at the global and national levels.

57. Beyond the economic, social and environmental pillars, a fourth dimension promoting peace, justice, the rule of law, human rights and good governance should be incorporated into future global commitments. Only an open, transparent and inclusive style of governance would make it possible to handle major social issues. Croatia had been actively engaging in dialogue and developing strong partnerships with civil society organizations with a view to establishing such a transparent, open and inclusive Government.

58. Respect for human rights was also a prerequisite for development; the integration of equality and social equity in the post-2015 development agenda should be informed by human rights standards and the principles of universality, equality, non-discrimination, participation and accountability. Noting that the situation of its most vulnerable sectors was often a yardstick for assessing a country's respect for human rights, he said that Croatia attached great importance to the economic empowerment of women, and their right to universal

health protection and unlimited access to the job market.

59. Stressing that the sustainable development goals were based on scientific recommendations, he said that every society should prioritize investment in education. In that regard, Croatia had recently hosted an expert group meeting on the science-policy interface in Dubrovnik under the auspices of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The outcome of the meeting had been the adoption of the Dubrovnik Declaration, which called on Governments in Europe and the Mediterranean Basin to facilitate and support science-policy dialogues and strengthen interministerial policy coordination for sustainable development.

60. With the 2015 deadline to achieve the Millennium Development Goals swiftly approaching, efforts should be made in areas thus far eluded by progress. The post-2015 development agenda should incorporate key development and sustainability issues, and its framework should be universal in nature while promoting prosperity, human rights and well-being for all. Other important forums should play a contributing role towards those goals, in particular the forthcoming Climate Summit, and the Lima and Paris Climate Change Conferences. Croatia would continue to actively participate in the collaborative work of achieving the Millennium Development Goals and setting new goals for the post-2015 period.

61. **Mr. Micola** (Hungary) said that the international community should consider three issues in reviewing the challenges that had hindered achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. It should first review its performance. Though there had been substantial progress, most gains were concentrated in certain regions. Second, it should try to understand the nature of the challenges that had hindered development progress. If the international community had been unsuccessful in achieving the Goals, it was because it had used short-sighted solutions to treat enduring problems. The ongoing provision of health care, nutrition and education for mothers and children were examples of sustainable interventions that could prove successful in addressing development challenges.

62. Finally, the international community should consider what lessons had been learned from the Millennium Development Goal implementation process, and what could be done to sustain gains in future. There was a clear need for a value-based and

systemic approach that required the international community to build a shared vision. Building partnerships and networks was essential, in particular to create well-connected societies and an open, communicative Government. In order to achieve sustainable development goals, the international community must also be willing to improve upon the goals throughout the process. In that endeavour and the preparation of the post-2015 development agenda, Hungary remained committed and ready to assist.

63. **Mr. Brende** (Norway) welcomed the participation of civil society groups and the private sector in the high-level political forum on sustainable development. He said that the forum could play a central role in following up the sustainable development goals and needed to have a strong review and monitoring mechanism. However, the immediate priority was to achieve the current Millennium Development Goals by the end of 2015. The Millennium Development Goals Advocacy Group co-chaired by the President of Rwanda and the Prime Minister of Norway would push for further progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the 550 remaining days. Resources from both national and private sources would be needed to achieve the MDGs; Norway would continue to cooperate to that end.

64. The post-2015 sustainable development framework should build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals and include a set of goals and targets that were both easy to communicate and measurable. The sustainable development goals needed to go further than the Millennium Development Goals. The eradication of extreme poverty was achievable by 2030. He noted that at the time the Millennium Development Goals were launched, many had said they were not achievable by 2015, yet the target of halving the number of people living in extreme poverty had been reached, even though the global population had increased by 1 billion.

65. The sustainable development goals should reflect the social, environmental and economic dimensions of sustainable development. The targets should promote inclusive and job-generating growth and reduce inequality by leaving no one behind. He called for a separate goal on climate change that would support deliberations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The post-2015 development agenda should include headline goals on good governance, peace, human rights and justice. The

Millennium Development Goals had shown that it was possible to achieve impressive results; cooperation on an ambitious and realistic agenda for the future was now needed.

66. **Mr. Nguyen The Phuong** (Viet Nam) said that the Millennium Development Goals had been the most successful poverty eradication campaign in history, thanks to the efforts of the entire international community, with the United Nations playing a central role. However, the achievements were not even in all countries and regions, and many goals would not be achieved by 2015. Economic development and environmental protection had not been properly addressed in the Millennium Development Goals and effective means of implementation were lacking in many countries.

67. Viet Nam was recognized for its success in implementing the Millennium Development Goals. It had reached or exceeded many targets in the areas of poverty reduction, education, health and gender equality, and was on track to achieve the remaining goals by 2015. Viet Nam had introduced comprehensive reforms that combined economic and social development and improved the quality of life, and was engaged in cooperation with the United Nations and development partners around the world. It had advanced South-South cooperation and promoted reform of the United Nations development system, inter alia through the "Delivering as one" initiative. In the new development phase, the world would have to address economic and financial instability, food and energy volatilities, natural disasters and climate change.

68. The post-2015 development agenda would have to be comprehensive and people-centred. It should highlight poverty eradication and sustainable development, complete the unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals, ensure international peace and security as a prerequisite for sustainable development, and promote equality within and among States, taking into account the specific conditions of each country, including middle-income countries, and giving priority to least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. The United Nations should continue to coordinate international cooperation and development activities. Climate change, food, energy and water resources should be addressed in the new development framework. A global partnership for sustainable development and the means of implementation must be

an integral part of it, with a special focus on creating an enabling trade and investment environment, strengthening financial support, transfers of technology and capacity-building for developing countries.

69. **Mr. Inthamith** (Lao People's Democratic Republic) said that the high-level political forum on sustainable development provided an opportunity to take stock of progress made and identify challenges to be addressed in the post-2015 development agenda. The Millennium Development Goals had rallied political support for efforts to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development but developing countries, especially least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, still faced numerous challenges. The new sustainable development agenda would have to be implemented in a more coordinated and integrated manner with appropriate monitoring mechanisms. It should reflect the results of the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals and the means for its implementation should be in place. Local governments, civil society and the private sector should all be responsible for supporting national development plans and priorities.

70. His Government had mainstreamed the Millennium Development Goals into its national plans for socioeconomic development, with a focus on poverty reduction. However, the country was not on track to meet targets in the areas of child malnutrition, maternal mortality, the dropout rate among primary school children, and the continued effects of unexploded ordnance. Like other developing and least developed countries, the Lao People's Democratic Republic had been adversely affected by the slow recovery of the global economy as well as climate change, but it was determined to graduate from least-developed-country status by 2020. The high-level political forum, under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, should issue recommendations and propose measures to address those challenges to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 and pursue the post-2015 development agenda.

71. **Mr. Musanhu** (Zimbabwe) said that the deliberations of the high-level political forum on sustainable development would go a long way towards defining the post-2015 development agenda. Zimbabwe was fully committed to pursuing the development model which Member States had agreed upon at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

(Rio+20), namely, a model with balanced economic, social and environmental pillars. The post-2015 development agenda needed to be people-centred and geared towards poverty eradication and sustainable development. It was unacceptable that 1 billion people were still living in extreme poverty. An inclusive and conflict-free approach would lead to greater prosperity for all. History had shown that sustainable growth had been achieved through international cooperation, goodwill and the diligence of multilateral institutions. Progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 should accelerate. Developed countries should therefore fulfil the commitments made in various international forums in the area of development cooperation, in particular, skills transfer, technology transfer and other forms of development assistance.

72. The post-2015 development agenda should lead to transformative change and, ultimately, to inclusive economic growth, decent jobs, industrialization, infrastructure development and access to affordable energy. The lessons of the Millennium Development Goals highlighted the need for means of implementation and strengthened global partnerships within an enabling international environment. Zimbabwe had integrated the Millennium Development Goals into its national development plans, and engaged young people in the corporate sector in dialogue over sustainable development, but without those means of implementation, in particular funding, technology and capacity-building, it would be difficult to achieve national and international development goals. Commitments regarding human capital development, equitable social policies, monitoring and fair access for developing countries to global markets must be in place. The high-level political forum should put poverty eradication and sustainable development at the core of the post-2015 development agenda. As many countries were already grappling with environmental damage, mainly by extractive industries, the issues of climate change, pollution control and environmental sustainability should be amplified. Stronger political leadership would help to achieve internationally agreed sustainable development goals.

73. **Mr. Raytchev** (Bulgaria) said that the world had changed and so had global challenges in the 14 years since the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals. Much had been done to alleviate extreme poverty and ensure access to education, health care and

safe drinking water but many inequalities remained. A comprehensive post-2015 development agenda would reinforce the commitment to sustainable development and deliver results. The interlinked goals of poverty eradication and sustainable development should promote inclusive growth and a green economy through the sustainable management and protection of natural resources. Major change was needed both in production and consumption patterns and in policies and actions on sustainability and development. The social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development should be incorporated into the post-2015 development agenda in a balanced and coherent manner.

74. Cultural diversity played an important role in development. His delegation believed that culture should drive sustainable development in the post-2015 development agenda. The new development agenda should be based on the values of equality, justice and security. Human rights, the rule of law and democracy were core principles of the United Nations and should be seen as enablers of development. The new agenda should also include a gender perspective and focus special attention on persons with disabilities. Civil society and the private sector would have a key role to play in ensuring transparency and accountability in the implementation of an inclusive and rights-based post-2015 development framework.

75. **Mr. Jukl** (Czech Republic) said that the recent reform of the Economic and Social Council would improve the effectiveness of its work. As the international community contemplated priorities for sustainable development in the coming decades, a shift towards greater emphasis on sustainability should be encouraged. The establishment of a review mechanism for the high-level political forum should be State-led but also inclusive of all other stakeholders. Existing review mechanisms and the convening power of the Council should be used to improve opportunities for partnership. He urged the private sector and civil society to partner with Governments in promoting sustainable development.

76. Business interests had always been motivated by private interests, but smart businesses were also striving to maintain long-term competitiveness, and had therefore been creating many new employment opportunities. A report by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development had demonstrated that competitive businesses could turn

environmental protection challenges into job opportunities and use environmental protection rules to drive economic growth, ensure that international competition took place on a level playing field, support innovation and enable creative destruction. The Council should enhance dialogue on the post-2015 development agenda, but nothing would resonate with the private sector and civil society unless their voices were heard. The Czech Republic would be a candidate for membership of the Council beginning in 2016.

77. **Mr. Gatilov** (Russian Federation) said that the countdown to the deadline for implementing the Millennium Development Goals had begun and it was time to take stock of the work of many years. The MDGs had had a transformative effect and achieved social evolution and economic progress, with a clear focus on reducing poverty and hunger. Vulnerable populations had been empowered, social tensions had eased, economic productivity had increased and programmes were in place to reduce the environmental footprint. Improvements were often reversible and varied between different regions and countries. The global financial crisis, the erosion of energy and food security, instability in the functioning of commodities markets and negative environmental trends meant that strengthened institutions and mechanisms were needed to promote international cooperation.

78. The post-2015 development agenda should be based on the Millennium Development Goals, and a balanced combination of economic, social and environmental factors. Future efforts should focus on poverty eradication and creating conditions for a decent life that would unleash human potential. The post-2015 development agenda should include a set of priorities that would catalyse reform, increase national productivity, and eliminate inequalities between peoples, countries and regions in such areas as macroeconomic stability, employment, food security, energy, transport, health care and education. Efforts to combat non-communicable diseases and promote road safety should be sustainable development indicators in their own right. A commitment with respect to counteracting drugs would help to improve human health and combat criminal activities.

79. The post-2015 development agenda should not be politicized by the addition of issues that were extraneous to the concept of sustainable development. The intergovernmental processes for peacebuilding, the rule of law and human rights were already well

established, with no universally agreed interpretation or evaluation criteria. Incorporating those issues into the concept of sustainable development would duplicate work ongoing in other forums and cause political controversy.

80. Successful implementation of the post-2015 development agenda would require effective institutions and strong partnerships for development. His delegation welcomed the reaffirmation of the Economic and Social Council as the principal body for the review and coordination of development processes and the functioning of the high-level political forum as a special platform in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 68/1 and 67/290. Growing differences in the scale and causes of social and economic challenges in different regions required the adaptation of the sustainable development goals to specific conditions. The regional commissions of the United Nations could contribute to the work of the high-level political forum and facilitate agreements on intergovernmental processes, as stated in paragraph 100 of “The future we want”. Donors should honour their ODA commitments and encourage private sector investment in order to widen the use of trade instruments, technology transfer and other large-scale assistance to countries in special situations.

81. The post-2015 development agenda should address the needs of least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. The Russian Federation had increased and enhanced its financial aid to countries in need. In 2013, its official development assistance had exceeded US\$600 million. The Russian Federation was one of the most active supporters of international development and had made a significant contribution to shaping the post-2015 development agenda and the sustainable development goals. It would work with Member States, NGOs and other stakeholders to adopt a balanced strategy on poverty eradication and sustainable development at the 2015 summit.

82. **Mr. Yermolovich** (Belarus) said that as 2015 approached, the international community needed to take stock of the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals. The number of people living in abject poverty had reached record lows, demonstrating that the joint efforts of Governments, the United Nations system and the private sector could achieve the development goals agreed upon at the international level. Belarus had successfully eradicated extreme

hunger and poverty, ensured universal primary and secondary education, decreased child mortality, and developed a maternal health-care system. Genuine gender equality had been achieved. Belarus now ranked 53rd in the human development index. The post-2015 development agenda would require the mobilization of all available resources. The United Nations development system should play a leading role in showing countries how to achieve the MDGs, an objective closely related to the peacekeeping role of the United Nations since sustainable development was not possible in a context of armed conflict.

83. The family should be the focus of a post-2015 development agenda that would include a full range of social, economic and environmental objectives. As the legacy of civilization, the family was the natural basis for sustainable development. More coordinated efforts were needed to promote the development of middle-income countries. The need for comprehensive United Nations assistance to those countries had been addressed many times, including in the report of the Secretary-General, but there was still no systematic approach to interacting with them in order to expand economic cooperation and prepare their transition to the group of developed States.

84. Belarus was concerned at the reduction of resources allocated to development, which were key to the independence and neutrality of the United Nations system. That trend should be reversed. The complex financial and economic issues at stake should not be a pretext to shirk obligations to finance development and ignore the interests of certain groups of States, including middle-income countries. On the contrary, there was a need to build international technical assistance during the transition from the Millennium Development Goals to the sustainable development goals. Special attention should be given to the link between financing for development and the strengthening of global economic governance. Greater interaction between the Council, the Group of 20 and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development was therefore necessary. Consideration should also be given to the creation of an auxiliary body on financing for development, within the framework of a just system of global economic governance. Unilateral financial or trade measures contrary to the norms of international law and the Charter of the United Nations should not be tolerated.

85. **Ms. Waiguru** (Kenya) said that although some of the Millennium Development Goals had been achieved, others had not. Kenya had made substantial progress in achieving universal primary education and combating HIV/AIDS; however, challenges remained in the areas of poverty eradication, health care, gender equality and environmental sustainability. Policies and strategies had been developed within the context of Kenya's development vision 2030, the five-year second medium-term plan and the post-2015 development agenda. Kenya was achieving balanced sustainable development by integrating its social, economic and environmental dimensions and supported the Ministerial outcome document of the first session of the United Nations Environment Assembly. Her Government had held consultations with women, young people, persons with disabilities and other marginalized and minority groups to ensure their effective participation. The outcome of those consultations had been mainstreamed into its five-year medium-term plan.

86. Sustainable development required predictable and reliable resources, accountability and monitoring systems, and adequate human and institutional capacities, especially in the public sector, in compliance with the Rio+20 outcome document entitled "The future we want". Developed countries should take the lead in changing the way goods and services were produced and consumed, and share their know-how and experience with developing countries. Consideration should be given to renewable energy feed-in tariffs that embedded sustainable resource utilization in national legislation and mainstreamed a green economy into development plans. She stressed the importance of partnership in achieving the sustainable development goals, urging all stakeholders, including the United Nations system, Governments, development partners, civil society, faith-based organizations and the private sector, to work together towards that end.

87. **Mr. Smith** (United Kingdom) said that the Open Working Group and the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing would soon complete their work 15 months ahead of the adoption of the post-2015 development goals framework. The post-2015 development agenda would be more complex than the Millennium Development Goals. In addition to progress on health, education, water and sanitation, peace, transparent governance,

the rule of law and property rights, independent judiciaries, free trade and market access would be key issues. In 2013, the United Kingdom had reached the 0.7 per cent target prescribed in the Monterrey Consensus but official development assistance alone would not ensure poverty reduction. Institutions should find other sources of financing and ensure stability and inclusion. Beyond goals and means of implementation, there was a need for monitoring and accountability mechanisms at the national level. The high-level political forum should review progress, build cooperation and provide political leadership. Lessons should be drawn from the Millennium Development Goals, and existing mechanisms and forums should be used in the service of bold, innovative and targeted initiatives. The high-level political forum henceforth needed to design a framework capable of eradicating poverty through sustainable development. The poorest and most marginalized should be actively engaged in that process and their voices should be heard.

88. A data revolution would make more information available to ordinary citizens and enable better setting of targets and tracking of progress. Data disaggregation would help ensure that no one was left behind. No target should be considered achieved until it had been achieved for everyone regardless of gender, income or social group.

89. **Mr. Donoghue** (Ireland) said that the discussions in the high-level political forum had focused on the monitoring framework for the post-2015 development agenda and the specific role of the forum as well as the structure of the Global Sustainable Development Report. Participation of civil society, the science-policy interface, and the needs and capacities of countries in special situations had also been discussed. Much could be learned from the Millennium Development Goals to help ensure the effectiveness of the sustainable development goals. The Millennium Development Goals were simple and easily communicable and had thus been easy to integrate into national planning processes. They had enabled citizens, media and civil society to oversee their implementation. The Millennium Development Goals had also created an agenda for investment by official development partners, United Nations programmes, philanthropic foundations and the private sector. However, the Goals had failed to address more complex or political issues central to sustainably reducing poverty: governance, civil and political rights, gender equality and

environmental sustainability. Their greatest weakness was the inability to manage performance and delivery across all Goals and for all people living in poverty. Periodic reviews had shown that countries and population groups were being left behind but insufficient remedial action had been taken. The result had been an explosion of inequality. Because of rising inequality, the eradication of extreme poverty by 2030 would be very challenging.

90. The post-2015 development agenda would cover a wider range of issues than the Millennium Development Goals and deliver benefits to target groups beyond the poor in developing countries. It would therefore be all the more important to balance resource allocation and policy priorities. Real-time monitoring and management mechanisms for the post-2015 development framework could help in that regard. Three major strengths of the high-level political forum were its universal membership, its inclusiveness and its ability to meet under the auspices of both the Council and the General Assembly. The forum could ensure balance between the three pillars of sustainable development, monitor progress and help Member States to understand why progress was not being made on certain issues and how to address bottlenecks. The forum could also ensure that sustainable development was at the centre of a more coordinated United Nations system. The Global Sustainable Development Report could be an important instrument underpinning the work of the forum and a broader monitoring framework in which regional organizations played a vital role. At the national level, Ireland had already published a national sustainable development strategy setting out a range of measures that would transition Ireland to a resource-efficient, low-carbon and climate-resilient future. His country was committed to the elaboration of a post-2015 development agenda that was ambitious and universally applicable to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication.

91. **Mr. de Aguiar Patriota** (Brazil) said that, as stated in the Secretary-General's report, the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals and their integration into the United Nations development agenda had been successful in prioritizing development issues and creating momentum for their implementation. It was surprising, however, that the report did not refer to the Rio+20 outcome document as a landmark contribution to the theme of the 2014 annual ministerial review of the Economic and Social Council. At the United

Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Heads of State and Government had made commitments and recognized the linkage between poverty eradication and the promotion of sustainable development based on a balanced approach integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development. They had since reaffirmed all the principles of Rio+20, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. The Rio+20 outcome document had established that true development required social inclusion, economic growth and environmental sustainability. Market forces alone could not ensure poverty eradication.

92. An irresponsible relationship with nature could not be corrected without poverty eradication, social equity and sustainable production and consumption patterns. Member States had established the high-level political forum to provide political leadership and enhance the cross-sectoral integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development. The Global Sustainable Development Report would strengthen the science-policy interface within the forum, as mandated by the Rio+20 outcome document and reflected in General Assembly resolution 67/290. Brazil strongly supported draft decision [E/HLPF/2014/L.1](#), submitted by the Group of 77 and China. The scope and methodology of the report warranted further consideration by the forum, taking into account the ongoing processes for the elaboration of the sustainable development goals and their means of implementation. The aim was to make the Report consistent with the post-2015 development agenda. Another key outcome of Rio+20 had been the commitment by Member States and the United Nations system to mainstream sustainable development into the agenda, including financing for development. His delegation looked forward to the conclusions of the Open Working Group and the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing, which would define the sustainable development goals and design a strategy to mobilize existing resources as well as identify new sources of financing.

93. Brazil also welcomed the conclusion of the modalities for the third International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held in Ethiopia in 2015. Currently there were efforts to scale up partnerships for the implementation of development cooperation, in accordance with an emerging narrative that played down ODA in favour of partnerships of all

kinds. That trend was perceived as a means of compensating for unfulfilled ODA commitments through supposedly new funding from the private sector and philanthropy as if ODA and private funding tackled the same problems, but they did not. While the sustainable development goals would require more varied financing, official development assistance was no less essential and should be expanded to compensate for falling global demand and private flows. Developed countries that had yet to fulfil their international commitments should do so by 2015, in particular with regard to the delivery of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product to developing countries. The use of private sector and other non-budgetary resources to finance initiatives should be supervised by Member States and should not come at the expense of regular development resources. Donors should also scale up existing official development assistance and set budget timetables to reach the agreed levels of assistance to developing countries.

94. In the interest of aid effectiveness, the carry-over of unmet official development assistance commitments should be taken into account in the post-2015 development agenda. In an era of low interest rates, more objective parameters for measuring concessionality in loans to developing countries would preclude those loans from being counted as official development assistance. The Rio+20 outcome document remained the road map for the post-2015 development agenda on the basis of an intergovernmental consensus.

95. **Mr. Percaya** (Indonesia) said that in spite of the gains made through the Millennium Development Goals, over 1 billion people still lived in poverty and hunger. Growth, inclusiveness, equity, prosperity and sustainability were needed to secure a better future for the next generation. As the MDG process approached its conclusion, sustainable development should be the core principle guiding development beyond 2015. The post-2015 development agenda should reinforce the global commitment to ending poverty and achieving sustainable development and include a goal relating to employment and social protection floors as the key for ensuring economic equity and keeping poverty at bay. He emphasized the need for reform of the global economic architecture and strengthened means of implementation, including financing for development, technology transfers, and fair trade. The weak link in the Millennium Development Goals was Goal 8 on

developing a global partnership for development. Developed countries should take the lead in building that partnership, and developing countries should implement plans to move the agenda forward. The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities should be reflected in the post-2015 development agenda.

96. The high-level political forum was the global institution that could provide political leadership, guidance and recommendations for sustainable development. The forum's ministerial declaration should be a political declaration that addressed the concerns of all countries. Efforts to strengthen the Council must not cease, as it would have a key role to play in implementing the sustainable development goals.

97. **Ms. Čolaković** (Bosnia and Herzegovina) said that her Government had incorporated the indicators and targets of the Millennium Development Goals into its medium-term development strategy 2004-2007. Out of 67 targets, 22 had been reached and 9 were likely to be reached. While there had been setbacks following the global economic and financial crisis, it was equally true that some targets had been unrealistic. That was something that should be taken into consideration in the post-2015 development agenda. All goals and targets were interconnected and a holistic approach was needed. As a potential candidate for membership in the European Union, Bosnia and Herzegovina benchmarked its progress towards development goals against European Union standards, which were better known in Bosnia and Herzegovina than the Millennium Development Goals. The post-2015 development agenda represented an opportunity to change the current pace of development and increase economic prosperity, but predictable and sufficient funding would be needed to achieve the sustainable development goals. The new agenda should incorporate lessons learned from efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Its implementation should take into account economic, social, cultural, geographic and climatic factors in each country.

98. Climate change was a key issue for sustainable development. Bosnia and Herzegovina had recently been hit by an unprecedented natural disaster when heavy rainfall had caused flooding and landslides. One million people had been affected, as had neighbouring Croatia and Serbia. The United Nations country team had worked with the institutions of

Bosnia and Herzegovina to assist those in need. As the estimated cost of the disaster exceeded 2 billion euros for Bosnia and Herzegovina alone, she encouraged all donor countries and organizations to participate in the donor conference to be held in Brussels on 16 July. Even in developed countries, the most vulnerable population groups accounted for 90 per cent of natural disaster victims. Tackling climate change should be a priority in the post-2015 development agenda.

99. **Mr. Rosenthal** (Guatemala) said that the Millennium Development Goals had served as the basis for his Government's development agenda in recent years and had also helped raise public awareness of development issues. Such awareness was critical to achieving more inclusive and participatory economic development, with a view to changing historical patterns of unequal concentration of wealth. The social and policy implications of such a shift might meet with ideological and other forms of resistance — hence the need for consensual agreements on the extent and scope of the policies required.

100. With regard to the post-2015 development agenda review mechanism, Guatemala attached priority to the establishment of a strengthened review and accountability system that incorporated lessons learned from the MDG measurement process and that strengthened national statistical capacities, particularly those of developing countries. The transition to the more involved sustainable development goal framework would provide an opportunity to review the traditional definitions of development and poverty; fostering inclusive economic growth that reduced poverty and inequality would be the main challenge. The new development model must also take into account future generations by ensuring environmental sustainability. A strengthened global partnership that went beyond Goal 8 in scope would be required. In that connection, he recalled that, as the majority of the world's poor lived in middle-income countries, international cooperation must take into account those countries' particular challenges. His delegation trusted that the joint declaration to be adopted by the Council and the forum at the end of the segment would move the post-2015 process forward.

101. **Mr. Mukerji** (India) said that the post-2015 development agenda must be forward-looking without ignoring existing realities and the extent to which the world had changed. While Goal 1 had been met ahead of schedule, 1.3 billion people remained in abject

poverty, hunger persisted, and deprivation of basic needs, lack of access to education and health care, and gender inequality posed daunting policy challenges. Furthermore, the income gap between developed and developing countries had widened in the past 25 years.

102. In an age of glaring inequality in the consumption of global resources, global governance should be a central element of the post-2015 agenda. Developing countries, with their limited influence in shaping the rules and regulations of global governance, were nevertheless forced to abide by them and to bear the effects of growing inequality. In its transition to the new development agenda, the international community must address the democratic deficit. The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities should underpin efforts to reform global governance.

103. Universality of application did not amount to uniformity of application. In the light of the developmental diversity of the world, the universal development agenda must be a differentiated one, taking into account the differing capacities of developed and developing countries. The agenda should also demonstrate a shift from the MDG model, which addressed the symptoms of lack of development, instead targeting drivers of growth and development. The high-level political forum would play a central role in that endeavour.

104. **Mr. Khalil** (Egypt) said that the Millennium Development Goals had represented an important shift to a human development-centred and results-based approach to international development efforts. Although the recognition of poverty and the emphasis on human development had been valuable, they had not gone far enough because the Goals did not say much about the strategies needed to meet development challenges.

105. The emphasis on concessional development assistance, attributable to a donor-centric worldview, dominated development discourse. For developing countries, access to trade markets and technology for development was far more important than foreign aid. It was imperative to redress the unjust rules of the contemporary global economy, which encroached upon the limited policy space available to developing countries. A framework should be put in place that would alter the parameters of the international economic order in support of development. Creating an international environment that would allow every country to pursue developmental objectives with

policies of its own choice should be the strategic objective of the post-2015 development agenda. Partnerships, especially private-public partnerships, needed to be revitalized in order to better advance the sustainable development agenda. Moreover, international action for systemic reforms should be formulated as explicit commitments within the Group of Seven, Group of Eight and Group of 20 frameworks, going beyond the generalities of Goal 8. No country should be a safe haven for illicit funds, and no country should be prevented from implementing its debt rescheduling commitments because of the speculation of so-called vulture funds. Governments should assume their common but differentiated responsibilities instead of outsourcing them to the private sector or to civil society.

106. As meaningful reviews of sustainable development progress could accelerate progress, Member States must empower the high-level political forum to deliver on its mandate of serving as a platform to review implementation of the post-2015 development agenda, including the means of implementation. An efficient and robust review mechanism must be developed to that end. His delegation welcomed the preparation of the Prototype Global Sustainable Development Report. The scope of the report should be global; it should cover both natural and social sciences; and it should include analysis of the fulfilment of commitments related to the means of implementation. The forum should also retain the best traditions of the Commission on Sustainable Development in terms of inclusiveness and civil society participation. Lastly, a proper review of the role of multi-stakeholder partnerships should be carried out in parallel to the review functions of the forum, if not integrated into them.

107. **Mr. Mnatsakanyan** (Armenia) said that his delegation strongly supported the inclusive nature of the transition process from the Millennium Development Goals to the sustainable development goals. At the same time, he stressed that the only measure of the development agenda's success would be tangible results and clear improvements in the living standards of all peoples. In that connection, the report of the Committee on Development Policy should be regarded as a wake-up call.

108. Armenia had been a member of the initial group of 50 countries to conduct national consultations on the post-2015 development agenda. In 2012, his

Government had formed a post-2015 task force and conducted thematic discussions on such major issues as youth, women, disability and inequality, women's groups and health, and food security and nutrition. Based on the results of those discussions, a number of priority areas had been identified, including growth and employment, peace and security, enhanced social partnership and environmental sustainability. The consultations had attracted a wide range of national and international stakeholders. The results of that process were reflected in a report produced by the United Nations, the Ministry of the Territorial Administration and the International Centre for Human Development, available online.

109. Priority should be attached to exchange at the regional level. In that spirit, Armenia would be hosting a regional workshop in October on developing governance and capacities for sustainable development in countries with economies in transition. The multi-stakeholder workshop, organized jointly with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and other entities, would contribute to integrating regional priorities into the post-2015 development agenda. His country stood ready to share the conference outcome with the broader United Nations community.

110. **Mr. Wahnnon Ferreira** (Cabo Verde) said that his country was on track to achieve most of the MDGs, a remarkable feat for a small island developing State without natural resources. However, the advances Cabo Verde had achieved might be placed at risk by the compound effects of the financial crisis, the rising cost of food and fuel, and its graduation to middle-income-country status. Welcoming the forthcoming third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, to be held in Samoa, he stressed that the international community should muster the political will to address climate change, an act of solidarity vital to the survival of small island developing States incapable of combating the adverse effects of climatic phenomena on their own. Lastly, he called for the construction of just and inclusive societies that guaranteed development as the right of every citizen and cautioned against the interruption of the development process in small economies in transition.

111. **Mr. Petersen** (Denmark) said that while countries paved the way for an ambitious and transformative post-2015 development agenda, unfinished business under the MDG framework must not be forgotten.

Despite the remarkable impact of the MDGs, progress had been uneven and considerable challenges remained. Efforts must be accelerated to achieve the MDGs ahead of 2015, an endeavour to which his country was fully committed. For over 30 years, Denmark had provided more than 0.7 per cent of gross national income for development assistance, with its current level standing at 0.83 per cent.

112. In order to achieve sustainable results, the post-2015 development agenda should include all three dimensions of sustainable development, taking into account that peace and stability were as necessary for sustainable development and poverty eradication as good governance and the rule of law. The multi-stakeholder nature of the Council placed it in an optimal position to balance the three dimensions of sustainable development. It should draw on its strength as a forum for system-wide coordination and avoid duplication of effort within the United Nations system.

113. Denmark supported the mandate of the high-level political forum to follow up and review the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda. It was crucial for the review mechanism to be strong, comprehensive, transparent, and inclusive, involving all stakeholders, ensuring accountability, and providing a forum for sharing best practices and lessons learned. Comparable existing mechanisms could serve as a model for the new mechanism. Furthermore, the Global Sustainable Development Report could serve to strengthen the science-policy interface. While it was based on solid scientific knowledge, the report should be oriented towards policy action and provide added value, avoiding duplication with other assessments.

114. **Mr. Haniff** (Malaysia) said that the high-level political forum should contain a number of key elements in order to pave the way for an ambitious post-2015 development agenda. First, the forum's high-level event should provide political leadership grounded in solid science and accelerate global decision-making. Second, the forum should facilitate increased scientific input into international policy. Third, the forum should be the catalyst for a strengthened global partnership for sustainable development, with the support of the United Nations system and other stakeholders. Fourth, it should serve as a key platform for examining global challenges in a holistic and integrated manner. Fifth, the forum's thematic focus should integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development and contribute to integration

of those dimensions at all levels. Sixth, the forum should not be limited to discussion but instead must be vested with decision-making authority. In that connection, the forum should take a decision on the scope and methodology of the Global Sustainable Development Report at the close of its current session. Seventh, the Forum should make recommendations on how the sustainable development goals could be implemented more effectively. Eighth, such key development issues as means of implementation should be given a prominent place in the forum's structures. Ninth, the forum should take stock of the lessons learned from the Commission on Sustainable Development and adopt its positive elements, in particular its openness to the participation of major groups. Multi-stakeholder dialogues should reflect geographical balance, including think tanks and research institutions from the global South.

115. **Mr. Dabbashi** (Libya) said that in spite of the progress made towards achieving the MDGs, many countries continued to encounter difficulties in their attempts to meet the 2015 deadline, owing to, inter alia, political and security instability and declining foreign development assistance. Poverty eradication and the MDGs that had yet to be achieved — in particular Goal 8 on a global partnership for development — should therefore figure prominently on the post-2015 development agenda. Moreover, the right to development and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities must remain the basis for current and future global development efforts. It was up to the international community to provide new, sufficient and predictable financial resources, facilitate technology transfer and build the capacities of developing countries in order to ensure a more sustainable path to development. In that regard, it was also essential to bridge the technology gap between developed and developing countries. Successful establishment of a post-2015 development agenda would require tangible progress on the means of implementation, financing and technology.

116. Climate change constituted one of the main obstacles to sustainable development; developing countries continued to suffer disproportionately from its repercussions, threatening the very existence of some States. Climate change negotiations in line with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change must therefore proceed without delay, and

economies must work together to combat climate change and reduce emissions.

117. Desertification, soil erosion and drought, phenomena linked to climate change, imperilled sustainable development in many developing countries, including his own. Most areas prone to desertification, which claimed an alarmingly high percentage of arable land, were located in the developing world, where an estimated \$15 billion in production was lost yearly. The post-2015 development agenda would have to address those issues and promote sustainable land use.

118. **Mr. Oguntuyi** (Nigeria) said that the successor framework to the MDGs must be geared towards the promotion of inclusive and equitable economic growth, while ensuring prudent management of natural resources. Mindful of those considerations, Nigeria had undertaken consultations, held expert group meetings and formulated a national survey in order to develop an inclusive national implementation framework. The post-2015 development agenda's success would hinge on its ability to tackle the issues that had not been addressed under the MDG framework. The formulation of the new development agenda must remain inclusive so that development realities, not rhetorical conjectures, were addressed, with the added benefit of increasing community ownership throughout the world. In that connection, Nigeria would be holding a presidential summit on the MDGs and the post-2015 development agenda to follow up on local efforts to capture citizens' aspirations for the post-MDG era.

119. Given the daunting amount of resources needed to finance the post-2015 development agenda, it was imperative to establish concrete funding mechanisms. To that end, Nigeria placed emphasis on both domestic resource mobilization and international partnerships. An effective sustainable development agenda should create incentives for domestic resource mobilization at the national and subnational levels with key indicators to measure the proportion of revenues mobilized as a ratio of gross domestic product. In view of the dependence of many developing countries on commodity exports and the need to increase value addition, a sector-by-sector disaggregation of revenues generated could be included in the new agenda.

120. The need for appropriate indicators for measuring sustainable development accurately must not be overlooked. Such traditional measures of human well-being as gross domestic product and gross national

product reflected it only partially, due to their inadequate treatment of non-marketed assets, human capital, and some natural resources. In fact, Nigeria had recently emerged as the largest economy in Africa by rebasing the economy using the GDP. However, translating that gain into a significant improvement in the population's standard of living remained a challenge that his Government was working to address. Given the inadequacy of traditional economic measures, Nigeria called for a review of existing sustainable development indicators in order to accurately measure progress in the post-MDG era. Special measures should also be built into the post-2015 framework to take into consideration the specific challenges facing some groups of countries, particularly the small island developing States, landlocked and mountainous developing countries and the least developed countries.

121. **Mr. Mesali** (Sierra Leone) said that the MDGs had been crucial in addressing the multidimensional challenges of economic development, social development and environmental protection. Despite the considerable progress made towards achieving the Goals, inequality was on the rise, particularly in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, where people were faced with food insecurity, malnutrition and inadequate access to health, education and water. Some of the Goals had been designed generically, without taking into consideration the heterogeneity of different groups of countries in the developing world. Failure to capture those specific needs would compromise the credibility of the post-2015 development agenda.

122. Developing countries continued to be hardest hit by the adverse effects of climate change; hence the need for urgent international action. Youth unemployment must also be a fundamental policy priority, especially given the high proportion of the global population that young people represented.

123. Marginalization of young people had been one of the factors in his country's 11-year conflict. His Government's current national development framework, launched in 2013, prioritized youth empowerment and job creation, with the aim of building a sustainable future for all its citizens by addressing the country's economic decline. Sierra Leone also continued efforts to mainstream women's issues into the global development agenda, with a view to accelerating development.

124. The new agenda should consist of goals that were concise, easy to comprehend, measurable and responsive to people's needs. In that regard, the sustainable development goals should be supported by the means needed to implement them and international cooperation to assist developing countries in implementing their national development programmes. Given that States were at different levels of development, the goals must take into account national circumstances, capacities and priorities, eschewing a one-size-fits-all approach.

125. **Mr. Silva** (Sri Lanka) said that effective and accountable development cooperation would facilitate the design and implementation of an inclusive post-2015 development agenda that went beyond the focus of the MDGs to ensure sustainable development. That agenda must provide for, inter alia, rapid, sustained and inclusive economic growth; full employment; and environmental sustainability. The Colombo Declaration on Youth, adopted at the World Conference on Youth held in Sri Lanka in May 2014, had recognized that international cooperation must complement the domestic efforts of developing countries to achieve full employment, particularly among young people. His country's focus on youth and gender was an integral part of its development strategy, acknowledging the role of young people as drivers of sustainable consumption and production.

126. Despite the ravages of a protracted terrorist conflict, the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami and the global food, energy and financial crises, Sri Lanka had achieved several of the MDGs and graduated from low-income to middle-income status, recording a GDP growth rate of 6 to 7.2 per cent over the previous three years. Development cooperation played an important role in middle-income countries, which faced specific challenges and remained vulnerable to external economic shocks. In order to continue growing economically, such countries would require a forward-looking culture supportive of technology-induced growth.

127. **Mr. Diskin** (International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions) said that in order for the post-2015 development agenda to be truly effective, its content must be informed by the principles of inclusiveness, sustainability and resilience in times of crisis. However, the number of targets contained in the new agenda might limit the potential to achieve the

expected level of human development. His organization therefore called for a more integrated global approach to strengthening synergies between the dimensions addressed by the agenda. Reducing inequalities and strengthening human rights and participatory democracy were challenges that would have to be tackled under the new agenda in order to ensure its effectiveness. For its part, the international community should honour its commitments by providing development assistance and adopting innovative financing mechanisms.

128. The post-2015 development agenda should be based on a strong, organized civil society committed to representing all elements of society, including vulnerable groups. It should also ensure greater coherence and adaptation of public policies to local, regional and national contexts. Each country should be able to implement the solutions best suited to its situation, needs and realities. He called for the establishment of a system, complete with performance and impact indicators, to monitor the progress achieved by different countries under the post-2015 development agenda. His organization would continue to ensure the exchange of experience and best practice among its membership of economic and social councils worldwide in order to contribute to addressing the major development challenges of the next 15 years.

129. **Ms. Balashova** (All-Russian Public Organization of Disabled People with Multiple Sclerosis) said that her organization's mission was to improve the quality of life and conditions of people with multiple sclerosis and their families in the Russian Federation. The rate of diagnosis had increased sharply in that country in the past five years. In response to widespread patient dissatisfaction with medical care received, her organization had launched an initiative to establish a health-care monitoring system in order to enhance the efficiency of health-care funding in the Russian Federation. Since the international community's input and expertise would be essential to ensure the success of the system, she proposed the creation of a forum for the exchange of such expertise at the United Nations level and called on interested non-governmental organizations to participate.

130. **Mr. Cavaliere** (World Jewellery Confederation) said that the Confederation, which represented the mining and diamond industries, had integrated the MDGs into its regular activities over the past 10 years. Moreover, it had launched several awareness and

training campaigns and programmes to facilitate the integration of the Goals and promote corporate social responsibility in every stage of the daily operations of its members worldwide. As a strong supporter of the Kimberley Process, the Confederation had also contributed actively to the fight against blood diamonds. The Confederation intended to continue addressing those issues within its membership in the context of the forthcoming formulation and adoption of the post-2015 development agenda.

131. **Mr. Parmegiani** (Legion of Good Will) said that while Member States and multi-stakeholder entities had consistently worked to design and implement top-down approaches, it was the role of civil society to generate bottom-up momentum in order to foster the paradigm shift needed to attain the future wanted by all. For over six decades, the Legion of Good Will, a Brazilian non-governmental organization in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, had been investing in a cohesive framework that promoted education with an all-encompassing ecumenical spirituality as the key to developing whole citizens and preparing new generations for a more solidary and sustainable society. The aim was to promote a model of education capable of producing solidary leaders by empowering both brain and heart. The post-2015 development agenda should therefore emphasize an education that incorporated the relevant global challenges and promoted a culture of peace.

The meeting rose at 8.55 p.m.