

**Post-2015 Development Agenda
Stocktaking Session, 19-21 January, 2015
Statement by Brazil**

We associate ourselves with the statement delivered by the distinguished PR of South Africa on behalf of G77 and China and add the following comments in our national capacity.

We have come a long way in fulfilling a central mandate stemming from Rio+20 Conference and from the Special Event on the MDGs held in 2013. We have decided to renew our collective efforts towards poverty eradication by achieving sustainable development in all its dimensions on the basis of a new agenda that is global in nature and universally applicable to all countries.

We think that our achievements so far were made possible because we had an open, transparent and inclusive process involving all stakeholders. As we launch the intergovernmental negotiating process, we need to keep it that way in order to get the results we need by next September to ensure the future we want over the coming years.

In that regard, we would like to call upon UN DESA and UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS) to continue making all possible efforts to support representative voices from different stakeholders, particularly from the Global South, since those may have limited capacity and opportunity to participate. We count on civil society and other stakeholders to support and facilitate the participation of new and diverse voices, whenever they have opportunity to contribute to the process.

As we contemplate the work ahead, the question arises of what the post 2015 Agenda will look like. We think we have pretty much figured out that part already. The agenda should be structured around four elements:

- First, a declaration, where the international community would express a wide-ranging vision for a new development agenda anchored in its universality and transformative nature.
- Second, a set of goals and targets containing the actions that we need to undertake in order to translate that vision into reality.
- Third, Means of Implementation of the new agenda, which, of course must encompass not only finance but also technology and capacity building. The

MoIs need to be commensurate with the level of ambition that we have set ourselves in the SDGs.

- Fourth, a mechanism for follow-up and review of progress and implementation of our collective commitments.

As the co-facilitator said this morning, and we agree, we are definitely not starting from scratch. In some of these areas, particularly SDGs, we have already made huge progress. Now we need to flesh out the elements of the agenda that will require most of our dedication going forward.

SG Synthesis Report

The Secretary-General Synthesis Report brings some useful inputs to our attention at the outset of the intergovernmental negotiations. In his report, the SG proposes the adoption of six elements with a view to capturing the essence of the new agenda as expressed in the SDGs.

In our view, the six elements do not add clarity to the existing framework of goals and targets. They do not reflect the breadth and depth of SDGs and could not serve as references for rearranging the 17 goals – even if such a rearrangement were needed. They pose an extra layer of concepts whose relationship to the SDGs or to the very concept of sustainable development is not clear. We also fail to see how they can reflect the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development and the cross-cutting approach to issues such as environmental sustainability, gender and means of implementation. They bring back a silo approach that we spent the last 2 years trying to get rid of.

SDGs

We need to remain faithful to the transformative consensus achieved in Rio+20 Conference and reflected in the SDGs. The 17 goals and 169 targets are underpinned by political legitimacy and technical cohesion. They also reflect the universal nature of the new development agenda, on the basis of the principle of CBDR.

We should observe our commitment to treat the SDGs as the main basis for the Post-2015 Development Agenda by adopting upfront the framework of 17 goals and related targets.

The focus from now on, as mentioned by the delegation of India and several others, should be on how to integrate this framework into the post-2015 agenda without reopening negotiations on substantive issues or artificial ones, such as the number of goals.

We wish to sound a strong note of caution on the question of the so-called technical proofing of the SDGs. The possibility of a technical assessment, or "proofing", should have its criteria clearly agreed to by Member States beforehand. We could not accept any exercise that would lower the level of ambition or reduce the thematic scope of the existing framework of goals.

The elaboration of indicators demands technical expertise that should rely on national statistical agencies. The Statistical Commission is already doing some work which, in our view, is relevant as an input to be submitted to the consideration of Member States in the context of the intergovernmental negotiations. We need to examine the work being developed in the Statistical Commission, exchange views on their proposals and provide guidance and recommendations, as appropriate.

We will come back with specific comments on the other issues during the remainder of our stocktaking session.

Political Declaration

A political declaration will allow Heads of State and Government to address the global challenges of our time, enshrining their aspirations for global development beyond 2015.

The Post-2015 political declaration should approach the needs and challenges of the present, providing a shared vision for the future of the Organization and its development agenda. No artificial thematic limits should be imposed to the scope of the declaration at the risk of compromising the level of ambition of the new agenda.

The new sustainable development agenda has already set in motion a paradigm shift within the UN Development Pillar; a shift that should resonate to the other areas of the Organization, making it more responsive to the changing global realities.

A reduced number of core principles could be mentioned in the political declaration, allowing for Heads of State and government to convey a short but powerful vision at the adoption of the Agenda. Principles that should be considered include: Equality, Sustainability, Universality (but also Differentiation as expressed in the principle of CBDR), and more democratic and representative governance through enhanced multilateral cooperation should be among those to be considered.

Here, as elsewhere, we are not starting from scratch. The preamble to the SDG proposal, for example, contains some useful inputs for our consideration.

Means of Implementation

The 17 goals and 169 targets we have jointly prepared and adopted at the OWG and at the level of the GA will be the basis of the Post 2015 Development Agenda that we need to mobilize financing for, at the national, regional and international levels.

Trying to capture the 17 goals in all their breath and complexity and making them fit into six supposedly more marketable (or communicable) broadly-defined areas, as proposed in SG's synthesis report, is a course of action we do not support.

With respect to resources, shrinking the 17 goals into 6 "elements" seems to replicate the rationale some Member States have been trying to apply to the UN regular budget, that is: to supposedly do more with less. In the end we have less and we do less, and the rationale works as a smokescreen for reneging on commitments.

To make our groundbreaking Post-2015 Development Agenda implementable we need to ensure the means of implementation for the full set of goals and targets. In other words, to do more we need more. Resources should be mobilized not on the basis of a shrunken version of our agenda, but rather for each and every specific goal and target we have painstakingly agreed as a balanced outcome of the OWG. This is why we have a stand alone goal on MoI alongside goal-specific MoI targets.

In Addis, we will need to update the Monterrey and Doha frameworks for FFD in light of our agreement on the SDGs.

We should start by reaffirming ODA and other internationally agreed commitments. ODA should continue to flow to countries most in need and help leverage development in the broadest sense.

We will also need to discuss systemic issues in the fields of trade, financial architecture and capacity building, making the international environment more supportive of sustainable development and safeguarding policy space for the overarching goals of poverty eradication, combating inequality and promoting inclusive sustainable development where it is most needed.

We should mobilize public financial resources internationally, engage the IFIs in support of our common agenda, as well as agree on policy options more favorable to our goals and targets.

Private resources will be key and private partners need to work with us; not against us. Therefore, implementing partnerships with the private sector needs to be conditioned upon their commitment to engage with the Post-2015 Development Agenda in the most transparent and accountable manner.

We need to acknowledge that technology will be indispensable. It is both a means and a driver of transformation relevant to practically all goals and targets, including for achieving more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

We note with appreciation that the SG's synthesis report contains useful recommendations on the matter, particularly as regards the establishment of a technology facilitation mechanism for clean and environmentally sound technologies, alongside other ideas that would allow us to move from rhetoric to actions.

A technology bank for LDCs, improved system-wide coordination at the UN on technology facilitation, an online global platform for on technology for sustainable development are ideas that we should seriously consider. Intellectual property regimes should be consistent with and contribute to the SDGs; not the other way around.

Follow up and review

Follow up and review should be considered in light of resolution 67/290, which established the HLPF as the institutional platform for the governance

of the post-2015 Development Agenda. Annual Ministerial Reviews will start in 2016.

UN Regional Commissions already have a mandate to hold regional meetings in preparation for the HLPF. We should enhance their capacity to play this role.

We should also carefully consider the nature and role of the Global Sustainable Development Report in this process. The first edition of the report is expected to be available for the next session of the High Level Political Forum.

Accountability and monitoring should take place primarily at the national level. Additional resources should be directed to the strengthening of national institutions of developing countries to that effect, including their capacity to collect data and produce statistical analysis.

Thank you.