

TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD:

THE 2030 AGENDA FOR [poverty eradication and –EU] SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Costa Rica, Peru, Chile, Colombia: welcomes title

[alt. the 2030 agenda for transforming our world – India]

[alt 2. Transforming our world: the post-2015 development agenda – China]

EU: include reference to poverty eradication in title; India do not support it

China: “post-2015” is already an established brand

Indonesia: prefer the title of previous draft.

Preamble

G77, China: Delete preamble, CBDR applies to everyone, delete ref to shared responsibility in para 36, and incorporate OWG chapeau instead of leaving it in annex II

EU: Strengthen link with AAAA in MOI section, include technical adjustments of targets, do not include OWG chapeau in annex. Support preamble and 5 P’s. Balance role of ODA and international public finance, include more on policy coherence for SD, institutional and legal frameworks. More emphasis on the Addis outcome in paras 2, 19 and follow up and review section. Welcome AAAA and describe integration of AAAA into post-2015 agenda more fully. Annexing AAAA to this agenda will give visibility and support.

African Group: delete references to IPCD review conference

CARICOM- include CBDR and Rio+20 references in the preambles

Japan, Canada, Australia: retain preamble

UK: Strengthen language on gender equality in preamble, para 9 and para 13

Germany: strengthen language on new global partnership in preamble under partnership

Switzerland- include reference of sustainable management of freshwater resources (.....32, 33 etc.)

China – chapeau of OWG’s SDGs should be fully incorporated into the text. And additional language on Global Partnership is not satisfactory at all – such as “development effectiveness” “shared responsibilities” and other similar language.

Brazil – do not support 5Ps. First three have different status than the last two. Solution: to place para 3 and 4 in between Prosperity and Peace. CBDR in para13 is weaker than para10 of the previous text. CBDR should be an overarching principle; para 43 language

India – should be consistent with the SDGs agreed language – for example, tax, developed countries taking the lead under the SCP context. Language for Global Partnership should not only be taken from AAAA, which is supportive and complementary to the post-2015 MOI. Do not support EU’s changed related to poverty eradication. Expanding preamble will be misleading.

Indonesia – do not support 5Ps. Will divert attention, substantially reduce the complexity of the issues covered in the declaration. Chapeau of OWG must be brought in. CBDR should be strengthened (support para13).

Israel – support 5Ps. Welcome gender equality (support Iceland and UK on more action-oriented language)

Norway: too long as communication tool and as declaration gets longer preamble need to be shortened; section on people needs clear reference on human rights – new language; section on planet freshwater resources to be conserved and used – revised language; partnerships – new language;

Argentina: align with G77 and China; supports inclusion of Annex II- text proposals preamble

Chad: Align with G77 and China, African Group, LLDCs – text proposals preamble (planet, partnership, family –support CARICOM proposal)

Malta: align with EU; any new formulation on sexual and reproductive rights not supported;

State of Palestine: align with G77 and China; leave no one behind – do not deny part of population; people under occupation – reference in many UN documents (e.g. Rio declaration);

Colombia (on behalf of Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, Peru): text suggestions

El Salvador (on behalf of other countries): text suggestions

Tunisia: Align with G77 and China, African Group, Arab Group, welcome reference to gender equality and empowerment of women and girls; - text suggestions

Chile: - Peace in the preamble

This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity that also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. **[Eradicating poverty.... (get text) –EU]** All countries [and all stakeholders-Argentina delete], acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this people-centred Agenda [in accordance with the Rio principles, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. - Argentina]. We are resolved to free the human race within this generation from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet for the present and for future generations. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world onto a sustainable [and resilient path/development – Argentina]. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind.

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CARICOM: add reference to Rio Declaration on Environment and Development including inter alia the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 thereof.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets **[and their MoIs –Ecuador]** which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. Eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions and ending hunger remains the greatest challenge facing our world today. These goals [and/ Argentina] targets [and means of implementation- Argentina] are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental [which remains our general objective- Argentina]. [They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls./ **We further commit to realizing the human rights of all and to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, as this is essential to the success of our Agenda. – Iceland]**

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Strengthen language on gender equality and women's empowerment – UK, Finland (will send text) get text

The Goals and targets build on the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seek to address their unfinished business. [We acknowledge that sustainable development and peace are mutually reinforcing. – Argentina delete]

The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next fifteen years in the following areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet:

[People/ Peoples, indigenous peoples and local communities –Bolivia]

We want to ensure that all human beings **[considering their rights to development and their rights to an adequate standard of living, –Bolivia]** can fulfil their potential. We want to end poverty in all its forms and dimensions; end hunger and malnutrition; achieve food security; **[promote human dignity/respect and promote**

human rights and human dignity – Uruguay]; combat inequalities in and between countries; achieve gender equality and [empower/empowerment of –Uruguay] all women and girls; ensure quality education, [[drinking- Turkey] water, /sustainable management of water, water supply, –Arab Group, LDCs, Switzerland, Georgia?] sanitation and hygiene, and a healthy life for all; [ensure [[equal –US delete] access to natural resources –Russian federation] –Turkey, Saudi Arabia delete]-, a healthy environment and well-being for all; [and promote equitable access to and sustainable use of natural resources – Turkey] and secure the participation of all people[s –Bolivia] and groups, including children [and youth-Georgia], persons with disabilities, migrants and indigenous peoples, [youth –Uruguay, Israel] in the realization of the Goals and targets. [We commit to the promotion, protection and fulfilment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms. – Norway]

[bis. People are at the center of sustainable development. We want to deliver on the commitment to strive for a world that is just, equitable and inclusive. We resolve to stem migration flows by offering better living conditions to the people in their countries. – LDCs]

Add non-discrimination and human rights, including women and girls –Switzerland(get text)

Planet [earth and Mother Earth –Bolivia]

We must respect and safeguard our common home. We want to protect the planet so that it can support the needs of present and future generations. Sound management of natural resources underpins economic and social development. We will conserve and sustainably use our oceans and seas [,lakes and rivers –Chad]; [conserve/protect and sustainably manage –LDCs/and-Norway] freshwater resources; promote [the shift towards more- Argentina] sustainable patterns of consumption and production; take urgent action to combat climate change [, recognizing the global nature of the challenge it represents, call for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, with a view to accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions –LDCs]; protect and restore ecosystems; promote sustainable forest management; combat desertification, land degradation and biodiversity loss; promote safe [and/,-Norway] inclusive [and sustainable – Norway] cities and human settlements; and promote disaster risk reduction and resilience.

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[bis. We reaffirm that planet Earth and its ecosystems are our home and that “Mother Earth” is a common expression in a number of countries and regions. It was noted that some countries recognize the rights of nature in the context of the promotion of sustainable development. The conviction was affirmed that, in order to achieve a just balance among the economic, social and environmental needs of present and future generations, it is necessary to promote harmony with nature. The natural and cultural diversity of the world was acknowledged, and it was recognized that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to sustainable development. –Bolivia, Ecuador (CURRENT PARAGRAPH 9 OF ANNEX 2)]

Ecuador supports bis as a second para under Planet here or in para 9.

Add carrying capacity of the planet or within planetary boundaries –EU

Prosperity [and living-well – Bolivia]

We want all human beings [, together with all living things, –Bolivia] to enjoy the fruits of economic, social [development- Argentina] and [technological progress/technology development and transfer – Argentina] and live productive and fulfilling lives. We want to ensure [shared, – Mexico] sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth [of at least 7% per annum especially in LDCs, social development and environmental protection benefitting all, in particular the children of the world, youth, and future generations of the world, without distinction of any kind such as age, sex, disability, culture, race, ethnicity, origin, migratory status, religion, economic or other status –LDCs] [with decoupling from environmental degradation -Switzerland] [, considering the relationship existing between nature and the society which lives in it, and that nature cannot be regarded as something separate from ourselves – Bolivia]; [combat inequalities in and between countries; – CARICOM] [In this context, we recognize the need to –Bolivia] promote decent work and employment for all [and social protection –Uruguay] [, especially for young people by divising and implementing a global strategy for youth employment and the global job pact –LDCs]; strengthen productive capacities, foster innovation. [shared- delete Argentina] prosperity and

[promote –Bolivia, US] sustainable patterns of consumption and production; promote sustainable industrialization, [infrastructure development, – LLDCs] agriculture [transformation- LLDCs] [, rural development –African Group, LLDCs, RoK, Israel] and [infrastructure/-rural development –LLDCs] **[in harmony with nature –Bolivia]**; and ensure access to affordable, reliable and sustainable modern energy services.

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CARICOM: add language on combatting inequalities in and between countries.

Iran: to add reference to access to markets, facilitation of trade for developing countries.

Peace

Sustainable development cannot be realised without peace and security; and peace and security will be at risk without sustainable development. We want all people to live in peaceful, safe and inclusive societies, free from fear, coercion and violence. We want to strengthen governance and to build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels as well as to strengthen the rule of law, to ensure equal access to justice for all and to protect [the/all – Uruguay] human rights **[and fundamental freedoms - Uruguay]** of all men, women, boys and girls **[including the right to development and the right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to food and water, the rule of law, good governance, gender equality, women’s empowerment and the overall commitment to just and democratic societies for development. In this regard, we stress the importance of the UDHR, as well as other international instruments relating to human rights and international law. - LDCs].**

[Cooperation and – Bolivia] Partnership

We [want/must –CARICOM] to revitalise [an effective/a- Argentina] Global Partnership for Sustainable Development [embracing all/led by – Argentina] countries and [with the support of -led by – Argentina] stakeholders [committed with sustainable development - Argentina]. The Global Partnership will [mobilize/contribute to the mobilization of- Norway] the means required for implementation of the Agenda, acting in a spirit of strengthened global solidarity and supporting, in particular, the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable by focussing on a people-centred approach to development. **[We reaffirm our commitment to strengthen international cooperation to address the persistent challenges related to sustainable development for all, in particular in developing countries. –Bolivia]**

Germany: should be complemented by “shared responsibility” to make it clear that we all have to act, according to capacities and levels of development.

The interlinkages and integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals are of crucial importance in ensuring that the purpose of the new Agenda is realised. If we achieve our ambitions across the full extent of the Agenda, the lives of all will be profoundly improved and our world will be transformed for the better.

Introduction

Norway: declaration too long, too repetitive, paraphrasing goals and targets, looking more like an executive summary than a visionary statement. No need for repeating content of sections 2, 3 and 4 but if current version kept comments on paragraphs

Georgia: people living in areas affected by conflict should be included in the text – amendment to para 24

Kazakhstan: will send input to Secretariat

Argentina: text proposals paras 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 32, 34, 36 (delete shared responsibilities), 43, 46 (incl. language para 100 FfD outcome), 54,

Chad: Align with G77 and China, African Group, LLDCs – para 12 text not mentioned in plenary – reservation; include racial discrimination?; illicit financial flows to be addressed; para 22 first line to be moved after para 55;

Chile: ~~text suggestions in several paragraphs~~

- Párrafo 12, apoyamos la redacción actual, mencionando a la ICPD, la Plataforma de Acción de Beijing y sus respectivas revisiones.
- Párrafo 24 la mención a poblaciones vulnerables
- Párrafo 25 solicitamos que la pobreza sea mencionada en todas sus “dimensiones”
- Párrafo 35 solicitamos quitar el paréntesis después de la población migrante que se lea “regardless of migration status”
- Párrafo 31 adherimos en lo expuesto el día de ayer por Costa Rica, a nombre del AILAC
- Párrafo 41 apoyamos agregar Plan de Acción de los MIC's
- Párrafo 49 apoyamos mantenerlo si se consideran “todas las formas de familias”.
- Párrafo 50 todos los indicadores deberán medir el progreso de “todos los grupos sociales y económicos”

Colombia (on behalf of Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, Peru): text suggestions (paras 35, 41, 44 not acceptable, 54 peoples, 50, 78)

Bolivia: text suggestions (paras 14, 18, 19 replace win-win by international cooperation, 20, 22, 27, 28 instead of prosperity “achieving common good” and add “in harmony with nature”, 32 integrity of mother earth, 39 “a spirit of global solidarity”, 42, 44, 47)

El Salvador (on behalf of other countries): text suggestions (para 53)

Tunisia: Align with G77 and China, African Group, Arab Group, - text suggestions (international migration) – support reference to peace and security in para 34, welcome 37, 36

Nigeria: text proposals

1. We, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, meeting at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 25-27 September 2015 as the Organization celebrates its seventieth anniversary, have decided today on [new global Sustainable Development Goals/(placeholder for the title of the document) –Ecuador].

2. On behalf of the peoples we serve, we have adopted a historic decision on a comprehensive, people-centred and far-reaching set of universal and transformative [sustainable development - Argentina]. Goals and targets [to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication, in harmony with nature and Mother Earth –Bolivia]. We commit ourselves to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030. Realizing our ambitions will change for the better the world in which we all live.

3. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. We are committed to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner. We will also build upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seek to address their unfinished business. We resolve, between now and 2030, to end poverty and hunger everywhere; to combat inequalities within and between countries; to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies; to protect human rights [and; **to- Holy See**] promote gender equality [**and women’s empowerment-Holy See**]; [**and eliminate all forms of discrimination without distinction of any kind; –Uruguay, Switzerland**] to ensure the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources; [**to promote holistic and integrated approaches to sustainable development that will guide humanity to live in harmony with Mother Earth; - Bolivia**] and to create conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth [**decoupled from environmental degradation –Switzerland**], shared prosperity and decent work for all, taking into account different levels of national development and capacities.

Canada – poverty reference should be consistent. Extreme poverty should be reference with a precise target.

Israel: Para 5 and 3 repetitive, suggest to merge the first and third sentence of this para with para4.

Turkey: references to three dimensions of sustainable development both in paragraph 3 and 5; move reference to three dimensions of sustainable development to paragraph 5

4. As we embark on this great collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind. [Recognizing that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, we/~~We- Argentina~~] [wish/ **will strive - Costa Rica, Peru, Chile, Colombia**] to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and for all [**social and economic groups of - Costa Rica, Peru, Chile, Colombia**] [people/peoples –Ecuador] [**for all nations and for all social and economic groups –Japan, UK, Canada**]. And we will endeavour to reach the furthest behind first.

UK, Canada, EU- reinstate language on all groups

5. This is an Agenda of unprecedented scope and significance. It is accepted by all countries and is applicable to all, taking into account different national circumstances[, ~~principles –Japan, Ecuador, EU, Argentina delete~~] and priorities [**and different visions, approaches and tools to achieve sustainable development. –Bolivia**] [**while respecting Rio principles- Argentina**]. These are universal goals and targets which involve the entire world[, rich and poor countries alike- ~~Argentina delete~~]. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. [**the agenda requires commitments from all. We have the responsibility to make a difference together. – EU**]

Nigeria: reflect national sovereignty in the paragraph reflect national sovereignty in the paragraph

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6. The Goals and targets are the result of over two years of intensive public consultation and engagement with civil society and other stakeholders around the world, which paid particular attention to the voices of the poorest and most vulnerable. This consultation included valuable work done by the General Assembly Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals [-and by the United Nations, /**as our main basis while we take note of the United Nations work, - Argentina**] whose Secretary-General provided a synthesis report in December 2014.

7. This is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity, which also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. It will be implemented by all of us acting in genuine and lasting partnership based on mutual respect. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty in all its forms and dimensions and to [~~heal and secure/protect - Argentina~~] our planet for present and future generations. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps needed to shift the world onto a sustainable [~~and resilient/development- Argentina~~] path.

Mexico: enhance the link between peace and development.

Our vision

EU: paras 3, 8 and 10 more ref to poverty eradication and sustainable development. Move to para 8 the language in end of para 14, recalling that key challenges are interlinked and interdependent.

8. In these Goals and targets, we are [setting out a supremely ambitious and transformational vision/supremely ambitious to achieve the post 2015 development agenda, considering that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions, which is our overarching goal- Bolivia (current para13 of annex2)]. Poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions [together with sustainable development –EU] is the overarching priority and central imperative of the Agenda. We envisage a world free of poverty, hunger, disease and want, where all life can thrive. We envisage a world free of fear and violence. A world with equitable and universal access to quality education at all levels and to health care and social protection, where physical, mental and social well-being are assured. A world [where water is sustainably managed; - Arab Group] where [[the right to have access to safe [and affordable – Mexico delete] [drinking –CARICOM delete] water/ the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation- Switzerland/ the human right to have access to safe, clean and affordable drinking water and sanitation – Arab Group/ the human right of access to water and sanitation -Bolivia] is universally realized/ drinking water is safe, affordable and accessible for all – Turkey]; where food is [accessible, –Arab Group, Costa Rica] sufficient, safe, affordable and nutritious; where there is adequate and accessible sanitation and hygiene. A world where human habitats are safe, resilient and sustainable [where water is sustainably managed –Arab Group] and where there is universal access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy.

EU: add last sentence of para 14: “sustainable developmentall these key challenges are linked to each other and interdependent”

Palau: Water is a human right, reinstate language here

Bolivia: Include reference to respecting the rights of indigenous peoples

EU - Get text

9. We envisage a world of universal respect for human rights [and human dignity- Nigeria delete], the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination; of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity; and of equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potential and contributing to shared prosperity. [A world in which every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed. – Holy See] A world which cherishes its children and in which [every woman and girl enjoys [full gender equality- delete reference Nigeria] and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed. A world in which- Holy See delete] every child grows up free from violence and exploitation. A just, equitable, tolerant, open and socially [and culturally – Ecuador] inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met. [A world in which indigenous peoples have their rights to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the exercise for their right to development. (para37) – Ecuador]

Nigeria: delete reference to full gender equality,

[9. alt. We envisage a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination; of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity; and of equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potential and contributing to shared prosperity. A world which cherishes its children and where every child grows up free from violence and exploitation. A world in which full gender equality is realized for the benefits of all and all legal, social and economic barriers to the empowerment of women and girls have been removed. A just, equitable, tolerant, open

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and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met. – Iceland, UK, Switzerland, Finland]

10. We envisage a world in which every country enjoys robust, sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth in order to generate resources for the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions and the achievement of sustainable development. A world in which consumption and production patterns and use of all natural resources [**all water resources – Arab Group**]- from air [, **freshwater, -LDCs**] to land [**and from rivers –US**] to oceans and seas – are sustainable. One in which development and the application of technology are [climate-sensitive, respect biodiversity and are resilient/aimed at the achievement of sustainable development- Argentina]. One in which humanity lives in harmony with nature and in which wildlife and other living species are protected.

[10. bis We will only be able to achieve this vision through a new global partnership, which should transform and strengthen the way in which the international community works together. It is convened in a spirit of shared responsibility and global solidarity. –EU, Germany]

Ethiopia – revert on all Arab groups proposals related to water.

EU –within carrying capacity of the planet

Our shared principles and commitments

11. The new Agenda is guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for international law. It is grounded also in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, [the Millennium Declaration[**including itsprinciples –EU**] , the 2005 World Summit Outcome document, - Pakistan delete] [**United Nations Declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples, – Bolivia**] international human rights treaties and other instruments [such as the Declaration on the Right to Development –US delete].

EU- welcome general reference to Millennium Declaration principles

12. We [recall / **reaffirm –CARICOM, Argentina**] the outcomes of all major UN conferences and summits which have laid a solid foundation for sustainable development and have helped to shape the new Agenda. These include the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development; the World Summit on Sustainable Development; [**the Millennium Declaration, -Pakistan, Australia**] [**the 2005 World Summit Outcome document, - Pakistan**] the World Summit for Social Development; [the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their respective review conferences; - African Group, Arab Group, Holy See, Saudi Arabia delete; Australia, UK, Switzerland retain] and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (“Rio+ 20”) and its follow-up, including the outcomes of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States; the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries and the Sendai Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, [**and the Rome Programme for Action on Nutrition –Russian Federation**].

Arab Group, Australia: include review conferences in connection with ICPD

Costa Rica: include information society

EU: include reference to Monterrey and Addis.

Israel – retain para12 as it is.

[13. We reaffirm all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development [[, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities [, as set out in principle 7 thereof – India delete] –EU delete] - US delete paragraph] – Norway delete after Development, *not single out one principle*].

Japan, US - strengthen “shared responsibility” as per para 36.

Brazil: revert to para 10 of the previous version.

[13. bis We also reaffirm the ... -EU]

14. The challenges and commitments contained in these major conferences and summits are interrelated and call for integrated solutions. To address them effectively, a new approach is needed. Sustainable development recognizes that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, combatting inequality **[in and between countries- CARICOM]**, **[protecting the ecological integrity of Mother Earth,- Bolivia]** preserving the planet and creating sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth are linked to each other and are interdependent.

Our world today

15. We are meeting at a time of immense challenges to sustainable development. **[We are facing a time of multiple crisis, such as those related to financial, climatic, food security and environmental crisis. – Bolivia]** Billions of our citizens continue to live in poverty and are denied a life of dignity. There are rising inequalities within and between states. **[Gender inequalities are pervasive in all countries. –Switzerland]** There are enormous disparities of opportunity, wealth and power. Unemployment, particularly youth unemployment, is a major concern. Global health threats, **[more frequent and intense –AOSIS]** natural disasters, **[crime and violence, –CARICOM]** spiralling conflict, **[terrorism, – Nigeria]** violent extremism, humanitarian crises and **[forced displacement of persons /mass movement of refugees –G77, Arab Group]** threaten to reverse much of the development progress made in recent decades. Natural resource depletion and adverse impacts of environmental degradation, including **[land degradation, –Arab Group]** desertification, drought, **[freshwater scarcity and pollution –Arab Group, LDCs]** land degradation and ocean acidification, add to and exacerbate the list of challenges which humanity faces. Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and its **[negative /adverse –CARICOM]** impacts undermine the ability of all countries to achieve sustainable development. The survival of many societies, and of the biological support systems of the planet, are at risk.

[15. bis We recognize that the ongoing impacts of economic, environmental and public health related shocks and crises demonstrate the need for appropriate regional and international support to be deployed in a timely and targeted manner to complement LDC efforts aimed at building resilience in the face of various kinds of shocks and mitigating their effects. We therefore agree to operationalize a “crisis mitigation and resilience building fund” for LDCs to build their national capacity to respond to various kinds of shocks, including financial crisis, natural disasters and public health emergencies, without compromising the ongoing multilateral mechanisms and processes –LDCs]

EU – get text

16. It is also, however, a time of immense opportunity. Significant progress has been made in meeting many development challenges. Within the past generation, hundreds of millions of people have emerged from extreme poverty. Access to education has greatly increased for both boys and girls. The spread of ICT and global interconnectedness has great potential to accelerate human progress, to bridge the digital divide and to develop knowledge societies, as does scientific and technological innovation across areas as diverse as medicine and energy.

17. Almost fifteen years ago, the Millennium Development Goals were agreed. These provided an important framework for development and significant progress has been made in a number of areas. But the progress has been uneven, particularly in Africa, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing States, and some of the MDGs remain off-track, in particular those related to maternal, newborn and child health **[and to reproductive health- Holy See delete]**. We recommit ourselves to the full realization of all the MDGs, including the off-track MDGs, in particular by providing focussed and scaled-up assistance to least developed countries **[and other countries in special situations –CARICOM]**. The new Agenda builds on the Millennium Development Goals and seeks to complete what these did not achieve, particularly in reaching the most vulnerable.

EU: get text

18. In its scope, however, the [framework/**agenda- Bolivia**] we are announcing today goes far beyond the MDGs. Alongside continuing development priorities such as poverty eradication, **[access to – Mexico get text]** health, education and food security and nutrition, it sets out a wide range of economic, social and environmental objectives. It also promises more peaceful and inclusive societies. It also, crucially, defines means of implementation. Reflecting the integrated approach that we have decided on, there are deep interconnections and many cross-cutting elements across the new Goals and targets. **[The new Goals are universally applicable and all countries and stakeholders will contribute to their implementation.–Switzerland]**

The new Agenda

US – delete “New Agenda,” “Implementation,” and “Follow-Up and Review” sections of the declaration

UK delete references in 3 paras to migratory status

19. We are announcing today 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 associated targets which are integrated and indivisible. Never before have world leaders pledged common action and endeavour across such a broad and universal policy agenda. We are setting out together on the path towards sustainable development, devoting ourselves collectively to the pursuit of global development and of [“win-win”/**international- Bolivia**] cooperation which can bring huge gains to all countries and all parts of the world. We reiterate that every state has, and shall freely exercise, full permanent sovereignty over its wealth and natural resources. We will implement the Agenda for the full benefit of all, for today’s generation and for future generations. In doing so, we reaffirm our commitment to international law and emphasize that the Agenda is to be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the rights and obligations of states under international law[, taking into account different national circumstances, capacities and priorities –Japan, Finland, Iceland, Canada, Norway delete].

Australia: on sanction, not consistent with agreed language.

[19. bis We acknowledge that countries in special situations such as LDCs LLDCs and SIDs have special challenges which require interventions to achieve sustainable development. –LLDCs]

20. This is an Agenda which seeks to respect, protect and fulfil all human rights [. It will work to ensure that **[all internationally recognized –African Group, Russian Federation]** human rights – Holy See] and fundamental freedoms **[working to ensure that they – Holy See]** are enjoyed by all without discrimination on grounds of race, ethnicity, colour, sex, age, language, religion, culture, [migration status,-UK delete; Costa Rica, Peru, Chile, Colombia retain] political or other opinion, national or social origin, economic situation, birth, disability or other status. **[Also, we commit for the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples. –Bolivia]**

21. Realizing gender equality [, **human rights - Uruguay**] and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets. The achievement of full human potential and of sustainable development is not possible if one half of humanity continues to be denied its full human rights and opportunities. Women and girls must enjoy equal **[rights and – Iceland, Uruguay]** access to quality education, **[health, including sexual and reproductive rights, - Iceland, Uruguay]** **[justice, -Uruguay]** economic resources and political participation as well as equal opportunities with men and boys for employment, leadership [, **participation – Uruguay**] and decision-making at all levels. We will work for a significant increase in investments to close the gender gap and strengthen support for institutions in relation to gender equality and the empowerment of women at the global, regional and national levels. All forms of [gender-based –Arab Group, CARICOM, Holy See, Saudi Arabia delete; Uruguay retain] discrimination and violence against women and [children/girls –Iceland, Israel] will be eliminated, including through the engagement of men and boys. The systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the Agenda is crucial. **[WE remain committed to the ... all human rights, ... Beijing... (get text) – EU]**

Israel: add reference to SRHR

Switzerland: the realization of the human rights of women and girls as agreed in CSW58 is missing.

Norway: on gender should better reflect the balance of goal 5, and should include a reference to ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.

[22. The new Goals and targets will come into effect on 1 January 2016 and will guide the decisions we take over the next fifteen years. All of us will work to implement the Agenda within our own countries and at the regional and global levels. We will at the same time take into account different national realities, including capacities and levels of development [, and culture[s **worldwide-Bolivia**]-EU, Canada, Australia, Japan, Switzerland, US delete]. We will respect national policies and priorities and policy space for economic growth, in particular for developing states, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments. We acknowledge also the importance of the regional and sub-regional dimensions, regional economic integration and interconnectivity in sustainable development. Regional and sub-regional frameworks can facilitate the effective translation of sustainable development policies into concrete action at national level. -delete paragrpah EU]

EU – delete policy space reference

23. Each country faces specific challenges in its pursuit of sustainable development. The most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states deserve special attention, as do countries in [situations of – Holy See delete] conflict and post-conflict [countries/situations- **Holy See**]. There are also serious challenges within many middle-income countries.

24. [Sections of the population who are vulnerable / **people living in vulnerable situations – African Group, Arab Group, Russian Federation**] and/ **People in vulnerable situations – Holy See**] must be empowered, [and/such as those- **Holy See**] whose needs are reflected in the goals and targets, include children, youth, persons with disabilities (of whom more than 80% live in poverty), older persons, indigenous peoples, migrants regardless of migration status, refugees and internally displaced persons [.P/, **p- Georgia**]people living in areas affected by conflict, [**crime and violence –CARICOM**] terrorism and humanitarian emergencies [are also experiencing severe challenges- Georgia delete].

25. We are committed to ending poverty in all its forms, including extreme poverty[,-Norway delete] by 2030. All people must enjoy a basic standard of living, including through social protection systems. We are also determined to end hunger and malnutrition [**in all its forms - EU**] and to achieve food security as a matter of priority. We will devote resources to developing [**agricultural sector and –LDCs**] rural areas [**with adequate investment in physical infrastructure, scientific and technological development, research and agricultural extension services – LDCs**] and supporting [small farmers /**smallholders and family farmers –EU**], especially women farmers, herders and fishers[, **especially in LDCs –LDCs**]. **Get AOSIS and LDC text, get EU text.s**

26. We commit to providing inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels – early childhood, primary, secondary, tertiary, technical and vocational training. All people, irrespective of [gender / **sex – CARICOM, Holy See**], age, race, ethnicity, [or migration status, -EU delete; Costa Rica, Peru, Chile, Colombia retain] and including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, children and youth [, **especially those – AOSIS**] in vulnerable situations, should have access to life-long learning opportunities that help them acquire the knowledge and skills needed to exploit opportunities and to participate fully in society. We will strive to provide children and youth with a nurturing environment for the full realization of their [**human- Holy See**] rights and capabilities, turning a ‘youth bulge’ into a ‘youth dividend’, including through [supportive [and strong-Norway delete] families,-Arab Group delete] [**communities and safe-Norway**] schools [and communities/**with qualified teachers- Norway**], all of which contribute to sustainable development.

EU, Arab Group- do not support language on families

27. To promote [physical-Norway delete] health and well-being and to extend life expectancy for all, **[no one must be left behind.-Norway]** [we/We- Norway] must achieve universal health coverage and access to quality health care. No one must be left behind [, **which means that all economic and social sectors, regions, countries, and communities should be provided with the necessary means of implementation in order to achieve with the proposed targets- Bolivia**]. We commit to accelerating the progress made to date in reducing newborn, child and maternal mortality by ending all such preventable deaths before 2030. We are committed to ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive [health care/ **healthcare -Arab Group/ health-care – Holy See]** [services –CARICOM, **Nigeria** delete], including for family planning, information and education. We will equally accelerate the pace of progress made in fighting malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, hepatitis, Ebola and other communicable diseases and epidemics, including by addressing growing anti-microbial resistance and the problem of unattended diseases affecting developing countries. We are committed to [devoting greater efforts to – CARICOM delete] the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, including behavioural and developmental disorders, which constitute a major challenge for sustainable development.

Iceland, Finland – add reference to neurological disorders in the context of NCDs.

Universal and legally binding –EU. “Which will prevent dangerous”

Norway: questions inclusion of several elements not included in Goal 3, while important issues covered in that goal are not reflected, such as reducing the health risks caused by pollution and contamination

28. We will seek to build strong economic foundations for all our countries [, **especially LDCs, by strengthening their productive capacity in all sectors through structural transformation and overcoming their marginalization through their effective integration into the global economy, including through regional integration –LDCs**]. Sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth is essential for [prosperity/achieving the common good in the world- Bolivia]. This will only be possible if wealth is shared and income inequality is addressed. **[We recognize the commodity diversification and value addition as well as effective participation of LDCs is regional and global value chains is a critical aspect of the efforts of these countries in reversing their marginalization, building productive capacities, accelerating structural transformation and generating decent jobs with quick impact on poverty eradication. –LDCs]** We will work to build dynamic, sustainable, innovative and people-centred economies, promoting youth employment and women’s economic empowerment, in particular, and decent work for all. We will eradicate forced labour and human trafficking and eliminate all the worst forms of child labour. All countries stand to benefit from having a healthy and well-educated workforce with the knowledge and skills needed for productive and fulfilling work and full participation in society. We will adopt policies which increase productive capacities, productivity and productive employment; financial inclusion; sustainable agriculture, pastoralist and fisheries development; sustainable industrial development **[in harmony with nature- Bolivia]**; universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services; sustainable transport systems; **[quality – Japan]** and resilient infrastructure.

Eliminate child labor in all its forms - EU

29. We commit to making fundamental changes in the way that our societies produce and consume goods and services. Governments, international organizations, the business sector and other non-state actors and individuals **[must/should - Argentina]** contribute to changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns. We encourage the implementation of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production. [All countries **[should/could - Argentina]** take action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries. –US delete] This should be done through the mobilization, from all sources, of financial and technical assistance to strengthen developing countries’ scientific, technological and innovative capacities **[to/ so we can all - Argentina]** –move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

US: replace last sentence with AAAA para 120

[30. States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries. EU, US delete; Arab Group retain]

Iran – too weak, need to be strengthened

US – the coordinated national sanctions by the United States, EU, and other countries' unilateral economic measures, in addition to UN sanctions, played a major role in bringing all parties to the table and supporting international diplomatic efforts that led to a consensus deal on the Iran nuclear program. US therefore cannot support language criticizing one of the core elements that allowed to address this conflict peacefully, through dialogue and negotiations.

31. We will address decisively the threat posed by climate change and environmental degradation. The global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible international cooperation aimed at [holding the increase in global average temperature below 2 degrees or 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels by accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions / **achieving the objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in accordance with its principals and provisions –Arab Group**] **[and enhancing the adaptations to climate change adverse impacts by providing adequate means of implementation to developing country parties - Argentina]**. [Noting /Supporting –EU] the ongoing UNFCCC negotiations, and looking ahead to the COP21 conference in Paris in December, we call on all States to work for a comprehensive and ambitious climate agreement **[under the Convention -Argentina]**. [For consideration: We recall that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change provides that parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. –EU, Japan, US, New Zealand, Norway delete; China, Brazil, India, Turkey remove bracket] – do not preclude UNFCCC outcome –G77;

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CARICOM, Arab Group: must address all dimensions of the climate change challenges, mitigation and adaptation, as well as the gravity of that challenge.

CARICOM: the language mirrors para 8 of the OWG. Would like to support.

EU, Mexico stick to Lima language, taking into account different national circumstances; reintroduce the terms “universal” and “legally binding”

Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Costa Rica: include language COP 20 on CBDR-respective capacities, in light of national circumstances (get text from Peru)

US, Australia, Switzerland: support previous version

Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Costa Rica, Switzerland: support the temperature reference;

China: delete the temperature reference

G77, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Costa Rica – reference to adaptation should be included

G77, China – start with “we acknowledge that UNFCCC is the primary “ (OWG language)

Brazil – Lima language did not reference all the conventions. Lima talks specifically about the Paris outcome. Delete the square brackets in the last sentence.

32. We recognise that social and economic development depends on the sustainable management of our planet's natural resources **[and on the integrity of Mother Earth – Bolivia]**. We are therefore determined to conserve and sustainably use oceans and seas, **[protect and sustainably manage freshwater resources, –**

Arab Group] as well as mountains and dry-lands and to protect biodiversity, ecosystems and wildlife. We are also determined to promote sustainable tourism, tackle water scarcity, **[and water pollution, –Arab Group, LDCs]** desertification, **[dust storms, –Iran]** land degradation and drought and to promote resilience and disaster risk reduction. We will achieve this by promoting sustainable development **[and decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation- [Argentina delete](#)].**

33. We recognize that sustainable **[urban- [Argentina delete](#)]-development [\[of urban systems- Argentina\]](#)** and management are crucial to the quality of life of our people. We will work with local authorities and communities to renew and plan our cities and human settlements so as to foster community cohesion and personal security and to stimulate innovation and employment. We will reduce the negative impacts of urban activities and of chemicals which are hazardous for human health and the environment, including through the environmentally sound management and safe use of chemicals, the reduction and recycling of waste and more efficient use of water and energy **[and reduction of water pollution – Arab Group].** **[And we will work to minimize the impact of cities on the global climate system.- [Argentina delete](#)]** We will also take account of population trends and projections in our national, rural and urban development strategies and policies **[, including, inter alia, on the basis of previous UN conferences on human settlement and look forward to the upcoming Habitat III (get text) –Ecuador].**

34. Sustainable development cannot be realized without peace and security; and peace and security will be at risk without sustainable development. The new Agenda recognizes the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights **[(including the right to development) –US delete],** on effective rule of law and on **[good governance, including – RoK, Norway]** transparent, effective and accountable institutions. Factors which give rise to violence, insecurity and injustice, such as inequality, corruption, poor governance and **[illicit financial and arms flows / illicit financial flows and the illegal trade in arms -CARICOM]** are addressed in the Agenda. We must redouble our efforts to resolve or prevent conflict and to support post-conflict countries, including through ensuring that women have a role in peace-building and state-building. **[In accordance with relevant UN resolutions, we commit to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the right of self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which continue to adversely affect their economic and social development as well as their environment. – Israel delete; Iran, Saudi Arabia retain]**

35. We recognize **[that international migration is a/ the –Switzerland]** multi-dimensional reality of **[major relevance [for / migration and in particular the positive contribution of migrants to inclusive growth and – Switzerland]/ contributing to- Turkey] [and a contributor to - Costa Rica, Peru, Chile, Colombia]** the **[sustainable –Switzerland]** development of countries of origin, transit and destination, and that coherent and comprehensive responses are required. We **[commit to protect our citizens living abroad and we – Uruguay]** will cooperate internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration involving full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants **[(regardless of migration status) /regardless of their migration status –Uruguay],** of refugees and of displaced persons. Such cooperation should also strengthen the resilience of communities hosting refugees, particularly in developing countries. **[We commit to protect our citizens living abroad and to re-integrate retired migrant workers who return to their countries of origin. –G77, Mexico, Uruguay, Switzerland delete/ We underline the right of migrants to return to their country of citizenship, and recall that States must ensure that their returning nationals are duly received. – CARICOM (para 24 of A/RES/68/4)]**

G77, Mexico: Reinforce the positive aspects of migration.

Uruguay, Costa Rica – remove the parenthesis

36. We pledge to foster inter-cultural understanding, tolerance, mutual respect and an ethic of global citizenship **[and shared responsibility –G77, Arab Group, Tunisia, [Argentina](#) delete].** We acknowledge the

natural and cultural diversity of the world and recognize that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to, and are crucial enablers of, sustainable development.

37. Sport is also an important enabler of sustainable development. We recognize the growing contribution of sport to the realization of development and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect and the contributions it makes to [gender empowerment and that of/ **empowerment of women and –CARICOM/ gender equality and women’s empowerment- Holy See**] young people, individuals and communities as well as to health, education and social inclusion objectives.

Means of Implementation

Japan. Australia, Israele - MOI section should not go into details; shorten to paras 38-40 only

US- delete section or amend to highlight partnership and interlinkages between AAAA and post-2015; annexing AAAA is enough.

US – delete “New Agenda,” “Implementation,” and “Follow-Up and Review” sections of the declaration

UK- need to reduce text here and include AAAA

Australia – do not support singling out TFM and tax out of the AAAA package.

EU – move 39 as the opening para. Suggest to combine para 38-48 and 59-67

Norway: concerned that text has been expanded, rather than shortened, as would have been preferred; also concerned that now moving in direction of renegotiating what has just been agreed in Addis

38. We recognize that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development. **[At the same time, national development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, including coherent and mutually supporting world trade, monetary and financial systems, and strengthened and enhanced global economic governance. –CARICOM]** The new Agenda deals with the means required for implementation of the Goals and targets. We recognize that these will [involve/ **include –Ecuador**] the mobilization of financial resources as well as capacity-building, the **[voluntary –US]** transfer of technologies **[including on concessional and preferential terms –AOSIS]** [as mutually agreed- [Argentina delete](#)] and a wide range of other supportive policies and measures [on favourable terms, including preferential terms for developing countries AOSIS, US delete]. Public finance, both domestic and international, will play a vital role in providing essential services and public goods and in catalyzing other sources of finance. We acknowledge the role of the diverse private sector, ranging from micro-enterprises to cooperatives to multinationals, and that of civil society organizations and philanthropic organizations in the implementation of the new Agenda.

Switzerland: to add [The Addis Ababa Action Agenda is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda. – Switzerland] and [We commit to pursuit policy coherence and an enabling environment for sustainable development at all levels and with all actors (from previous para40). –Switzerland] exact placement in the para not specified.

add [We reiterate that each country has primary responsibility to its own... and role of ... For all countries, domestic resources ... principle of – (get text) –EU]

39. The scale and ambition of the new Agenda requires a **[strengthened and – LDCs]** revitalized Global Partnership **[based on the principles of shared responsibility and development effectiveness –RoK, Australia]** to ensure its implementation. **[We recognize that LDCs, as the poorest and most vulnerable countries need enhanced global assistance and appropriate support mechanisms in place for the**

achievement of the post-2015 development agenda. –LDCs] We fully commit to this. This Partnership will work in a spirit of **[international cooperation and – Bolivia]** global solidarity, in particular solidarity with the poorest and with people in vulnerable situations **[from developing countries –Bolivia]**. It will facilitate an intensive global engagement in support of implementation of all the Goals and targets, bringing together Governments, the private sector, civil society, the [United Nations/ **international development –Australia]** system and other actors and mobilizing all available resources. **[All countries can contribute meaningfully to this agenda –EU] [We also commit to pursuit good governance, Policy environemnt... - EU]**

40. We welcome **[and endorse –Canada, Australia, EU]** the outcome document of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa from 13-16 July 2015. **[The AAAA is an integral part of the psot-2015 develometn agenda –Switzerland]** We recognise [the important interlinkages between the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the realization of the SDGs and targets/ **AAAA and SDGs (get text) – EU].** *UK get text, Canada, Australia, Switzerland support*

Australia: either UK proposal or para19 of AAAA.

Indonesia: support para40.

41. Official development assistance remains a primary means of supporting the sustainable development needs of countries and regions, in particular African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states and a number of middle-income countries. Developed countries should commit to implement fully their official development assistance commitments. We will accelerate full implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the Vienna Programme of Action for Land-Locked Developing Countries, the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), all of which are integral to the new Agenda **[and will advance in the establishment of a Plan of Action towards cooperation with Middle-Income Countries. or A Plan of Action towards cooperation with Middle-Income Countries is required.– Costa Rica, Peru, Chile, Colombia]**

G77 - include ref to "establishment of POA for cooperation with MICs"

LLDCs: Call for full commitment to ODA, including targets that accelerate the VPOA.

US – singling out ODA, not consistent with the just-agreed AAAA (para20)

Costa Rica: support middle income countries

EU: get text

42. We recognize the crucial role that science, technology and innovation play in the promotion of sustainable development in all countries. We recognize the power of communications technologies, technical cooperation and capacity-building for sustainable development. **[Also, we recognize the need to promote a interscientific dialogue between traditional and local knowledge from indigenous peoples and local communities and modern science. – Bolivia]** We welcome the establishment of a Technology Facilitation Mechanism in order to support the implementation of the Agenda. We commit to strengthen the role of the science-policy interface in sustainable development.

43. We are committed to an open, well-functioning, non-discriminatory, equitable and rules-based multilateral trading system for the realization of the **[new- Argentina delete]** Agenda. We resolve to work together to enhance macro-economic and financial stability through improved policy coordination and coherence **[including by ensuring trade and investment agreement do not constrain domestic regulation in pursuit of sustainable development and human rights-including by ensuring trade and investment and human rights- Brazil]**. We call on all WTO members to conclude promptly the Doha Development Round of

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trade negotiations [in accordance with its mandate- Argentina]. We attach great importance to providing [special and differentiated treatment to developing countries,- Argentina] trade-related capacity-building for African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing states and middle-income countries, including for the promotion of regional economic integration and interconnectivity.

US – not consistent with the just-agreed AAAA (para79 and 87)

[44. We recognize the role of the famil[y/ies and communities – Bolivia] [in its various forms and the protection of the human rights of all individuals within families –Switzerland] as a contributor to sustainable development [; one measure of success of the Agenda will be its ability to strengthen and protect [all families / the family –African Group, Coasta Rica]/ and the need to strengthen family policy development in international efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals.–Saudi Arabia *agreed language - A/70/61 and HRC29/22*] [and the strengthening of social organizations, including those from indigenous peoples and local communities- Bolivia]. –EU, Finland, Brazil, Norway, Costa Rica, Peru, Chile, Colombia delete paragraph; US, UK, Australia, Brazil, Israel, Iceland, Canada either delete paragraph or include reference to all types/forms of families]

[44. alt. We recognize the role of the family as a contributor to sustainable development and the need to strengthen family policy development in international efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals – Arab Group (Resolution 70/61), CARICOM, Russian Federation, Australia] Families should be seen as a tool for implementaiton, not as a measure of success; prefer CARICOM proposed language supported by resolution 70/61.

[44. alt 2. we recognize the role of the families as contributors to sustainable development; one measure of success of the new Agenda will be its ability to support strengthen and protect all families in their various forms and ensure equality and non-discrimination within them. – Uruguay]

Iceland – revert to the original language of the last part of para 26

Finland (get text)

Australia -Delete measure of success.

EU – get text

Nigeria: retain the UDHR language on the family, and do not refer to "various forms of families".

45. We acknowledge the need for international financial institutions to [respect/take account of- **canada get text**] the policy space of each country, in particular developing countries. We agree to work to increase the voice and participation of [all –China] developing countries – [in particular/including –China] African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small-island developing states and middle income countries – in international economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance.

Ecuador – (get proposal)

China – prefer previous versions

US – not consistent with para9 and 106 of AAAA.

46. Many countries remain vulnerable to debt crises and some are in the midst of crises, including least developed countries, small island developing States and some developed countries. We [recognize the need to / **resolve to –CARICOM**] assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering [sound debt management, – Argentina] debt financing, debt relief[,and – Argentina] debt restructuring [and sound debt management- delete Argentina], as appropriate. [We are concerned by the ability of non-cooperative minority bondholders to disrupt the will of the large majority of bondholders who accept a restructuring of a debt-crisis country's obligations, given the

potential broader implications in other countries. We note legislative steps taken by certain countries to prevent these activities and encourage all Governments to take action, as appropriate. Furthermore, we take note of discussions in the United Nations on debt issues. – Argentina We [will / recognize the need to – CARICOM] support the maintenance of debt sustainability of those countries that have received debt relief and achieved sustainable debt levels [, furthermore we take note of the discussions in the UN on debt issues –G77].

47. We emphasise the critical importance of engaging all relevant stakeholders in the implementation and follow-up and review of the Agenda. In particular, we acknowledge the essential role of [national parliaments/**political leadership- Bolivia**] in sustainable development through their enactment of legislation and adoption of budgets and their role in ensuring accountability for the effective implementation of our commitments. Governments and public institutions will also work closely on implementation with regional and local authorities, sub-regional institutions, **[civil society, – EU] [indigenous peoples,- Norway]** international institutions, academia, philanthropic organizations, volunteer groups [and others [in accordance with national laws and regulations and in conformity with international obligations – Norway delete]–Iceland delete].

Norway: Concerned with deletion of references to the private sector and civil society

48. We underline the important role and comparative advantage of an adequately resourced, relevant, coherent, efficient and effective UN system in supporting the achievement of the SDGs and sustainable development. We express our support for the ongoing process on the longer-term positioning of the UN development system in the context of this Agenda.

Change language to highlight national ownership and leadership -African Group

Follow-up and review

US – delete “New Agenda,” “Implementation,” and “Follow-Up and Review” sections of the declaration

49. Our Governments have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review, at [the national, regional and global / **various –AOSIS**] levels, in relation to the progress made in implementing the Goals and targets over the coming fifteen years. **[We affirm our commitment that both Integrated into one single framework –EU]** [We will provide for systematic follow-up and review at the various levels of accountability, including as set out in this Agenda [and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda –CARICOM delete]/ **To support this accountability, provision has been made- and is detailed below- for systematic follow-up and review of implementation at the various levels. - Norway]** [The High Level Political Forum will be responsible for the global follow-up and review processes. – delete *or reflect the follow up and review architecture in full-* Costa Rica, Peru, Chile, Colombia]

[49 bis As set out in the AAAA, the Ffd3 outcome, will be followed up through a dedicated ECOSOC Forum. The intergovernmental agreed conclusions and recommendations of this forum will be fed into the overall follow-up and review of the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda in the HLPF on sustainable development. –CARICOM (para132 of AAAA)]

Mexico: Should use more specific language on UN system architecture.

Costa Rica, Peru, Chile, Colombia: need to reflect the follow up and review architecture in full or delete last sentence

50. Indicators are being developed to assist this work. Quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress **[for all social and economic groups - Costa Rica, Peru, Chile, Colombia]** and to ensure that no one is left behind. Such data is key to decision-making. Data and information from existing reporting mechanisms should be used where possible. We also recognize the need for broader measures of progress to complement gross domestic product (GDP). We agree to intensify our efforts to strengthen statistical capacities in developing countries, particularly African

countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing states and middle-income countries.

[50. bis We are committed to developing broader measures of progress to complement GDP. – CARICOM]

A call for action to change our world

51. Seventy years ago, an earlier generation of world leaders came together to create the United Nations. From the ashes of war and division they fashioned this Organization and the values of peace, dialogue and international cooperation which underpin it. The supreme embodiment of those values is the Charter of the United Nations.

52. Today we are also taking a decision of great historic significance. We resolve to build a better future for all people, including the millions who have been denied the chance to lead decent, dignified and rewarding lives and to achieve their full human potential. We can be the first generation to succeed in ending poverty; just as we are the last to have a chance of saving the planet. The world will be a better place in 2030 if we succeed in our objectives.

53. What we are announcing today – an Agenda for global action for the next fifteen years – is a charter for people and planet in the twenty-first century. Children and young women and men will find in the new Goals a platform to enable them to become positive agents for change and to channel their infinite capacities for activism into the creation of a better world.

54. “We the Peoples” are the celebrated opening words of the UN Charter. It is “We the Peoples” who are embarking today on the road to 2030. Our journey will involve Governments as well as Parliaments, the UN system and other international institutions, local authorities, business and the private sector, the scientific and academic community, civil society **[, with governments playing a central role– Argentina]** – and all people. Millions have already engaged with, and will own, this Agenda. **[Increasing public awareness of the new agenda, including children and young people, will strengthen our collective result -New Zealand]** It is an Agenda of the people[s- **Costa Rica, Peru, Chile, Colombia**], by the people[s- **Costa Rica, Peru, Chile, Colombia**] and for the people[s- **Costa Rica, Peru, Chile, Colombia**] – and this, we believe, will ensure its success.

55. The future of humanity and of our planet lies in our hands. It lies also in the hands of today’s younger generation who will pass the torch to future generations. We have mapped the road to sustainable development; it will be for all of us to ensure that the journey is successful and its gains irreversible.

Sustainable Development Goals and targets

EU: introduction as it stands in paras 56 to 58 supported;

Switzerland: introduction supported as is

56. Following an inclusive process of intergovernmental negotiations, and based on the Proposal of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals¹, the following are the Goals and targets which we have agreed.

– include ref to “establishment of POA for cooperation with MICs” -G77

57. The SDGs and targets are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. Targets are defined as aspirational and global, with each government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances. Each government will also decide how these aspirational and global targets should be incorporated in national planning processes, policies and strategies. It is important to recognize the link between sustainable development and other relevant ongoing processes in the economic, social and environmental fields.

Nigeria: reflect national sovereignty in the paragraph reflect national sovereignty in the paragraph

58. We encourage ongoing efforts by states in other fora to address key issues which pose potential challenges to the implementation of our Agenda; and we respect the independent mandates of those processes. We intend that the Agenda and its implementation would support, and be without prejudice to, those other processes and the decisions taken therein.

¹ Contained in A 68/970 ‘Report of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals’.

Sustainable Development Goals

- Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*
- Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
- 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
- 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
- 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
- 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
- 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in

particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

- 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

- 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
 - 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
 - 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
 - 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
 - 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed
- 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries
 - 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
 - 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

- 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
- 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age
- 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
- 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
- 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

- 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care [\[services- Nigeria delete\]](#), including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
- 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
- 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
- 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
- 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
- 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
- 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

- 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
- 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
- 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
- 4.4 By 2030, increase by [x] per cent the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
- 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
- 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and at least [x] per cent of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
- 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
- 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
- 4.b By 2020, expand by [x] per cent globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries

- 4.c By 2030, increase by [x] per cent the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
- 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health [\[and reproductive rights- ~~Nigeria delete~~\]](#) as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action [\[and the outcome documents of their review conferences- ~~Nigeria delete~~\]](#)
- 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
- 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
- 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

- 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and increasing recycling and safe reuse by [x] per cent globally
- 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
- 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

- 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
- 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
- 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

- 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
- 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
- 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
- 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead
- 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
- 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
- 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour and, by 2025, end child labour in all its forms, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers
- 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
- 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
- 8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries [and to landlocked developing countries consistent with World Trade Organization guidelines and promote the integration of Landlocked developing countries in the global economy by, inter alia, enhancing their participation in international trade by focusing on the reduction of transaction and transport costs, and the simplification and standardization of relevant rules and regulations. – LLDCs](#)

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- 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

- 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
- 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
- 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
- 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
- 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people by [x] per cent and public and private research and development spending
- 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
- 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
- 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

- 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
- 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
- 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
- 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
- 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
- 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

- 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements [\[and implement provisions on special and differentiated treatment to address the special needs and challenges of landlocked developing countries. – LLDCs\]](#)
- 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
- 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

- 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
- 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
- 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
- 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage
- 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and decrease by [x] per cent the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
- 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
- 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
- 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
- 11.b By 2020, increase by [x] per cent the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement, in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
- 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

- 12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
- 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
- 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

- 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
- 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
- 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
- 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
- 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
- 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

- 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
- 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
- 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

- 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
- 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
- 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
- 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

- 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
- 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation²
- 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
- 14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
- 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
- 14.c Ensure the full implementation of international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea for States parties thereto, including, where applicable, existing regional and international regimes for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by their parties to those regimes

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

- 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
- 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation by [x] per cent globally
- 15.3 By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
- 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
- 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
- 15.6 Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources
- 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
- 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species
- 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

² Taking into account ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.

- 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
- 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
- 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
- 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
- 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
- 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
- 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
- 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
- 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
- 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Finance

- 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
- 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including to provide 0.7 per cent of gross national income in official development assistance to developing countries, of which 0.15 to 0.20 per cent should be provided to least developed countries
- 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
- 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
- 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Technology

- 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including

through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism when agreed upon

17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Capacity-building

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Trade

17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda **[and implement the provisions of the WTO's Trade Facilitation Agreement. – LLDCs]**,

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports **[and significantly increase the participation of landlocked developing countries in global trade, with a focus on substantially increasing exports – LLDCs]** by 2020

17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Data, monitoring and accountability

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

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Means of implementation and the Global Partnership

Germany: Insert in either para 59 or 62: [The implementation of this agenda will be driven forward by a new Global Partnership for Sustainable development that should transform and strengthen the way in which the international community works together. It will be guided by the principles of universality, shared responsibility, mutual accountability, consideration of respective capabilities and a multi-stakeholder approach.-Germany]

59. We reaffirm our strong commitment to the full implementation of this new Agenda. We recognize that we will not be able to achieve our ambitious Goals and targets without a revitalized and enhanced Global Partnership and comparably ambitious means of implementation.

60. The Agenda's goals and targets deal with the means required to realise our collective ambitions. The means of implementation targets under each SDG and goal 17, which are referred to above, are at the core of our Agenda and of equal importance with the other Goals and targets. We shall accord them equal priority in our implementation efforts and in the global indicator framework for monitoring our progress.

61. We welcome the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development³ held in Addis Ababa from 13-16 July 2015. We recognise the important interlinkages between the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets.

62. This Agenda can be met within the framework of a revitalized Global Partnership for sustainable development, supported by the concrete policies and actions as outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. This Partnership will work in a spirit of global solidarity, in particular solidarity with the poorest and with people in vulnerable situations. It will facilitate an intensive global engagement in support of implementation of all the goals and targets, bringing together Governments, the private sector, civil society, the United Nations system and other actors and mobilizing all available resources.

63. We recognise that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be over-emphasised. At the same time, national development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment. We recognise the need for increased capacity-building and development support, including for data and statistics to measure progress.

64. Enhanced international cooperation to promote science, technology and innovation is fundamentally important to achieving our goals. We therefore launch a Technology Facilitation Mechanism in order to support the sustainable development goals, as agreed in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. We decide that the technology facilitation mechanism will be based on a multi-stakeholder collaboration between Member States, civil society, the private sector, the scientific community, United Nations entities and other stakeholders and will be composed of a United Nations inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, a collaborative multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the sustainable development goals and an online platform, as detailed in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The meetings of the forum will result in a summary of discussions as an input to the meetings of the High Level Political Forum, in the context of follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Canada: delete the reference to TFM in the Declaration, only in the MOI section.

65. Successful implementation will also depend on the resources, knowledge and ingenuity of business, civil society, the scientific community, academia, research institutions, philanthropists and foundations, parliaments, local authorities, volunteers and other stakeholders. We urge all to embrace our commitment to sustainable development, including by directing investments and activities towards areas that contribute to sustainable development and away from harmful, unsustainable ones.

66. We will accelerate full implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action, the SAMOA Pathway and the Vienna Programme of Action. We reaffirm our strong commitment to support Africa's development,

³ Resolution (A/69/xxx) The Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda) adopted by the General Assembly on 27 July 2015

including through implementation of the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the Programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). We recognize the need to help countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict to address their specific challenges and priorities. We also acknowledge the specific challenges facing middle-income countries. ODA providers reaffirm their respective ODA commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.

67. We reiterate that this Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, including the means of implementation are universal, indivisible and interlinked.

Follow-up and review

68. We commit to engage in systematic follow-up and review of implementation of this Agenda over the next fifteen years. A robust, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated follow-up and review framework will make a vital contribution to implementation and will help countries to maximize and track progress in implementing this Agenda.

69. Operating at the national, regional and global levels, it will promote accountability to our citizens, support effective international cooperation in achieving this Agenda and foster exchanges of best practices and mutual learning. It will mobilize support to overcome shared challenges and identify new and emerging issues. As this is a universal Agenda, mutual trust and understanding among all nations will be important.

70. Follow-up and review processes at all levels will be people-centred and will be guided by the following principles:

- a. They will be voluntary and country-owned, will take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and will respect national policy space and priorities. As national ownership is key to achieving sustainable development, outcomes from national level processes will be the foundation for reviews at regional and global levels, given that the global review will be based on national data sources.
- b. They will address progress in implementing the universal Goals and targets, including the means of implementation, in a manner which respects their universal, integrated and interrelated nature and the three dimensions of sustainable development.
- c. They will maintain a longer-term orientation, identify achievements, challenges and critical success factors and support countries in making informed policy choices. They will mobilize the necessary means of implementation and partnerships, support the identification of solutions and best practices and promote coordination of the international development system.
- d. They will be open, inclusive and transparent for all and will support the participation of and reporting by all people and all relevant stakeholders.
- e. They will be gender-sensitive, respect human rights and have a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable [and marginalized groups – Arab Group, Saudi Arabia delete] and those furthest behind.
- f. They will build on existing platforms and processes, where these exist, avoid duplication and respond to national circumstances, capacities, needs and priorities. They will evolve over time, taking into account emerging issues and the development of new methodologies, and will minimize the reporting burden on national administrations.
- g. They will be rigorous and based on evidence, informed by country-led evaluations and data which is accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.
- h. They will require capacity-building support for developing countries, including the strengthening of national data systems, particularly in African countries, LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs.
- i. They will benefit from the active support of the UN system and other multilateral institutions

Holy See: use "persons in vulnerable situations"

71. The Goals and targets will be followed-up and reviewed using a set of global indicators. These will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels which will be developed by member states. The global indicator framework, to be developed by the Inter Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators, will be agreed by the UN Statistical Commission by March 2016 and adopted thereafter by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, in line with existing mandates. This framework will be simple yet robust, address all SDGs and targets including for means of implementation, and preserve the political balance, integration and ambition contained therein.

72. We will support developing countries, particularly African countries, LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, in strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices and data systems to ensure access to high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data. We will promote transparent and accountable scaling-up of appropriate public-private cooperation to exploit the contribution to be made by a wide range of data, including geo-spatial information, while ensuring national ownership in supporting and tracking progress.

73. We commit to fully engage in conducting reviews of progress at subnational, national, regional and global levels. We will draw as far as possible on the existing network of follow-up and review institutions and mechanisms. Regular national reports will allow assessments of progress and identify challenges at the regional and global level. Along with regional dialogues and global reviews, they will inform recommendations for follow-up at various levels.

National level

74. We encourage all member states to develop as soon as practicable ambitious national responses to the overall implementation of this Agenda. These can support the transition to the SDGs and build on existing planning instruments, such as national development and sustainable development strategies, as appropriate.

75. We also encourage member states to conduct regular reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels which are country-owned and country-driven. Such reviews should draw on contributions from civil society, the private sector and other actors, in line with national circumstances, policies and priorities. National parliaments as well as other institutions can also support these processes.

Regional level

76. Follow-up and review at the regional and sub-regional levels should, as appropriate, provide useful opportunities for peer review and learning, sharing of best practices and discussion on shared targets. We welcome in this respect the cooperation of regional and sub-regional commissions and organizations. Regional processes can draw on national-level reviews and contribute to follow-up and review at the global level, including at the High Level Political Forum on sustainable development (HLPF).

77. Recognizing the importance of building on existing follow-up and review mechanisms at the regional level and allowing adequate policy space, we encourage all member states to identify the most suitable regional forum in which to engage. UN regional commissions are encouraged to continue supporting member states in this regard.

Global level

78. The HLPF will have the central role in overseeing follow-up and review at the global level. It is the forum which will be at the apex of the reviews at all levels. It will work coherently with the General Assembly,

ECOSOC and other relevant organs and forums, in accordance with existing mandates. It will facilitate sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned, and will promote system-wide coherence and coordination of sustainable development policies. It should ensure that the Agenda remains relevant and ambitious and should focus on the assessment of progress, achievements and challenges faced by developed and developing countries as well as new and emerging issues. **[It should also focus on progress for the social and economic groups that are the furthest behind. - Costa Rica, Peru, Chile, Colombia]** Effective linkages will be made with the follow-up and review arrangements of all relevant UN Conferences and processes, including on LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs.

79. Follow-up and review at the HLPF will be informed by an annual SDG Progress Report to be prepared by the Secretary General in cooperation with the UN System, based on the global indicator framework and data produced by national statistical systems and regional reviews. Global indicators, recognising national policy space, will provide guidance to national statistical authorities in their development of national indicators. The HLPF will also be informed by the Global Sustainable Development Report, which shall strengthen the science-policy interface and could provide a strong evidence-based instrument to support policy-makers in promoting poverty eradication and sustainable development. We encourage the HLPF, under the auspices of ECOSOC, to agree the scope and methodology of this report at its session in 2016.

80. The HLPF, under the auspices of ECOSOC, shall carry out regular reviews, in line with Resolution 67/290. Reviews will be voluntary, while encouraging reporting, and include developed and developing countries as well as relevant UN entities and other stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector. They shall be state-led, involving ministerial and other relevant high-level participants. They shall provide a platform for partnerships, including through the participation of major groups and other relevant stakeholders.

81. Thematic reviews of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals will also take place at the HLPF. These will be supported by reviews by the ECOSOC functional commissions and other inter-governmental forums which should reflect the integrated nature of the goals as well as the interlinkages between them. They will engage all relevant stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, and, where possible, feed into, and be aligned with, the cycle of the HLPF.

82. We welcome, as outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the dedicated follow-up and review for the Financing for Development outcomes as well as all the means of implementation of the SDGs. The intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the annual ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development will be fed into the overall integrated follow-up and review of the implementation of this Agenda in the HLPF.

83. Meeting every four years under the auspices of the General Assembly, the HLPF will provide high-level political guidance on the Agenda and its implementation, identify progress and emerging challenges and mobilize further actions to accelerate implementation. The next HLPF, under the auspices of the General Assembly, will take place in 2019, with the cycle of meetings thus reset, in order to maximize coherence with the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review process.

84. We also stress the importance of system-wide strategic planning, implementation and reporting in order to ensure coherent and integrated implementation of the new Agenda by the UN development system. The relevant governing bodies should take action to review such implementation and to report on progress and obstacles. This reporting should be included in the SDG Progress Report. We welcome the ongoing ECOSOC Dialogues on the longer term positioning of the UN development system and look forward to taking action on these issues.

85. The HLPF will support participation in follow-up and review processes by the major groups and other relevant stakeholders in line with Resolution 67/290. We call on these actors to report on their contribution to the implementation of the Agenda.

86. We request the Secretary General to prepare a report, for consideration by the 2016 meeting of the HLPF, which outlines critical milestones towards coherent and efficient follow-up and review at the global level. This report should include a proposal on the organizational arrangements for state-led reviews at the HLPF under the auspices of ECOSOC, including recommendations on a voluntary common reporting format. It

should clarify institutional responsibilities and provide guidance on annual themes and on a sequence of thematic reviews for the HLPF.

87. To ensure the full realization of the Agenda, we call on the General Assembly, ECOSOC and their subsidiary bodies, as well as on the specialized agencies to take all necessary measures for the effective, comprehensive and timely implementation, follow-up and review of the Agenda.

88. We reaffirm our unwavering commitment to achieving this Agenda and utilising it to the full to transform our world for the better by 2030.

Annex 1: Proposed Target revisions

Targets 1 to 11: X's, numerical values, specificity

G77 & China: OWG proposal to be retained as is; revisions not supported and will not be negotiated

African Group (Nigeria): Align with G77 and China; reservations on OWG proposal to be taken on board; indicator framework to be discussed; not extend mandate for HLPF in this document; target 14.c – a lot of reservations on target; target 5.6 a lot of reservations – how will issue of reservations be addressed; para 12 contains language of target 5.6 – controversial- how will this be addressed; [Co-facilitator: 14.c legal issue, not related to reservations]

EU: ready to accept as package entire set of target revisions, but also ready to engage in discussions as long as scope of discussion remains limited to the targets covered by the co-facilitators' proposals; detailed comments on targets below; 14.c alternative language acceptable; 8.7 revision supported; 17.2- EU has already undertaken to meet collectively 0,2% of ODA for LDCs within the time frame of this Agenda; revision of 6.6 not supported (would reduce the ambition of Aichi target 14) and concern about proposed revision for 15.2; further targets revisions with regard to inclusion of references to LLDCs in new draft - no support going beyond the 20 targets initially proposed for proofing as going further would go beyond agreed scope for technical proofing, but ready to assess if some can be justified and accepted as part of a package - provided there are no further requests for new revisions; no value in adding chapeau of OWG proposal- almost all issues covered, but ready to discuss potential missing elements – on missing element in the current draft is the reference to democratic societies included in para 7 of the chapeau of OWG proposal

Mexico: can accept revised version of targets; some reservation on OWG proposal 14 c;

LLDCs (Zambia): include landlocked developing countries in targets – include proposals made by landlocked developing countries in this regard; target 8 a – add new text “and landlocked developing countries, ...”, target 10 a – add new text after WTO agreements “and implement...”, additions to target 17.10 and target 17.11, agreed language from Vienna Programme of Action; [Co-facilitator: Five suggestions integrated in revised targets]

AOSIS (Maldives): goals and targets in principal not to be renegotiated, but currently still reviewing revisions – need more time

Republic of Korea: target revisions to be incorporated in text – all can be accepted; Annex II useful for providing information on work of OWG – however as main basis of negotiations it should be part of preamble and declaration part – important reference and background information

Paraguay: include reference to LLDCs

Switzerland: all revisions supported; changes regarding LLDCs – para 12, 17 and 23 on countries with specific challenges, but revisions can be accepted; no need for Annex II

Canada: all revisions accepted and to be included; goal 17 belongs in MoI chapter; chapeau cannot be included in outcome document – no Annex II; in addition para 12 of OWG chapeau outdated; OWG report referenced in chapter 2 as footnote – sufficient; reservations to OWG proposal cannot be included

Ghana: align with G7 and China, but some value in revisions, in particular regarding xs and ys and LLDCs proposal; will come back with views

Australia: flexible target revisions; willing to accept target revisions 1 to 11 that address the X's, numerical value and specificity - 1 to 11 acceptable; 12-20 on consistency with int. agreements - 14. c alternative language can be accepted; 17.2 current reformulation still falls short of aligning with Addis agreement or the Istanbul Program of Action - insert "respective" prior to "official", all other revisions accepted; LLDCs proposals can be further discussed if possible to make changes without upsetting the delicate political balance of goals and targets.; Annex II chapeau - concept already captured in current text - paras 10, 12, 23 etc.- plus a lot of reiteration of past commitments - corresponding paragraphs in current text are forward looking and reflect collective commitments - e.g. declaration is stronger in declaring our political commitment to end poverty, to promote human rights, and to uphold the principles of the Charter of the United Nations; new elements to be included need to be justified

Palau: revisions acceptable and to be integrated with some amendments; 14.c initial revision preferred, but flexible to accept alternative language revision; request to include 'SIDS' in 2.a, and 9.c

USA: support technical modifications- e.g. 3.2, 3.6, 12.4, 15.5; engage on substance of revisions; revisions on xs and ys supported; 6.6 Aichi target timeline is 2020 - timeline to be corrected; 15 addition supported; delete reference to forced labor and human trafficking; 14.c alternative language can be supported; LLDCs proposals; 2.5 and 15.6 - ignore role of private stakeholders - align; 17.2 addition of "at least" does not appear in Istanbul Programme of Action - FjD outcome document most recent- should be used as reference (para 51)- new language proposed; Annex II chapeau not to be part of document;

Japan: revisions supported if technical, xs and ys and align with international agreements; integration of LLDCs - agree with Switzerland - challenges already mentioned in text; Annex II chapeau inclusion not supported;

Benin: Align with G77 and China; some revisions supported 4.4, 4.6 and others; others lowered level of ambition e.g. 4b (number required - double scholarship in LDCs every five years) and 9.5; target 17. 2 not accepted - neither revision nor original language

CARICOM (Belize): open to consider revisions for xs and ys and 14.c, but concern about revisions under target 4 - 4b not only substitution of x but change of content, 4.c target reinterpreted, 6.3 less ambitious, 11.5 global averages not acceptable; use asterix supported by language and specified timeframe; targets 1 a, 2 a, 9 c, 13 b to be amended to include SIDS;

UK: Align with EU; preference to accept all revisions as package, but ready to engage in discussions (e.g. on target 6.6); 14 c alternative language can be accepted; 8.7 acceptable; new target revisions on LLDCs and now proposals on SIDS - assess later on whether these should be included; Annex II chapeau text duplicates, but ready to discuss inclusion of important aspects which are missing

New Zealand: Annex II chapeau not to be included, reservations not to be included; revisions on xs and ys acceptable, 17.2 not acceptable, 14.c prefer revision by co-facilitators but ready to accept alternative language; LLDCs revisions to be discussed, but then SIDS also to be referenced

Iceland: include co-facilitators' revisions; target 14.c to be right -flexible on revised language, but target has to be revised; Annex II chapeau not to be included, but rather include missing aspects in declaration;

Nigeria: Reservations expressed by Member States on various elements in the SDGs in the OWG, as well as the evolving Declaration by Heads of State and Government should be compiled and taken into account in their entirety when submitting the final outcome document for consideration by the leaders. Include all reservations in their entirety until document is cleaned up to satisfaction; work of Experts Committee on the SDGs indicators should be brought under political oversight of Member States in the General Assembly, ECOSOC or the HLPF indicators - political oversight of work of experts' committee; mandate of the HLPF should be in accordance with resolution 68/290 that sets out the modalities of the process; mandate of HLPF not to be extended in this document; target 5.6 reappeared in para 12 - concern - delete "and reproductive rights"; no reference to outcome documents of Rio; 3.7; reference to family - no other types of families to be reflected; add national sovereignty - e.g. paras 5, 57; respect for religion to be included;

Norway: no xs to remain; technical revisions supported – 20 revisions can be accepted as package; 14 c flexible, but prefer co-facilitators text; 15.2 willing to engage in discussion; 6.6. concern; but ready to accept all revisions as package; language proposals on LLDCs came at late stage; Annex II chapeau to not be included, but willing to engage in discussion on aspects;

Turkey: first set of revisions supported (xs and ys); second set – supported: 3.6, 8.7, 12.4 and 15.5, but 6.6. not supported – keep as it stands or replace fully by substantially; 14.c – preserve OWG proposal;

GOAL 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

	SDGs	Proposed Revision
1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, including through assistance to those affected by complex humanitarian emergencies, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

GOAL 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

	SDGs	Proposed Revision
3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce [neonatal/ newborn-Palau] mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

GOAL 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

	SDGs	Proposed Revision
4.4	By 2030, increase by [x] per cent the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	By 2030, ensure that all youth and adults have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent work and entrepreneurship
4.6	By 2030, ensure that all youth and at least [x] per cent of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	By 2030, ensure that all youth and adults, both men and women, reach a proficiency level in literacy and numeracy sufficient to fully participate in society
4.b	By 2020, expand by [x] per cent globally the number of scholarships available to	By 2030, substantially increase support for scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small

	developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
4.c	By 2030, increase by [x] per cent the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	By 2030, all learners are taught by qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

GOAL 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

	SDGs	Proposed Revision
6.3	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and increasing recycling and safe reuse by [x] per cent globally	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and at least doubling recycling and safe reuse globally

GOAL 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

9.5	Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people by [x] per cent and public and private research and development spending	Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers [and increasing the number in LDCs with the aim of reaching the level of middle income countries or double the number every five years – Benin] and public and private research and development spending
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GOAL 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.5	By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and decrease by [x] per cent the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths, the number of affected people and the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including through humanitarian assistance.
11.b	By 2020, increase by [x] per cent the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement, in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

GOAL 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

	SDGs	Proposed Revision
15.2	By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation by [x] per cent globally	By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, and by 2030, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

Targets 12 to 20: Consistency with international agreements

GOAL 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

	SDGs	Proposed Revision
3.6	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.	By 2030, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents and, in the interim, by 2020, stabilize and then reduce global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

GOAL 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

SDGs		Proposed Revision
6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	By 2030, water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes have been fully protected and restored

GOAL 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

SDGs		Proposed Revision
8.7	Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour and, by 2025, end child labour in all its forms, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers	Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

GOAL 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

SDGs		Proposed Revision
12.4	By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks and agreements, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

GOAL 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

SDGs		Proposed Revision
14.c	Ensure the full implementation of international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea for States parties thereto, including, where applicable, existing regional and international regimes for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by their parties	<p>Ensure the full implementation of international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, including, where applicable, existing regional and international regimes for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by their parties</p> <p><i>Alternative language has now been proposed:</i> Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want.</p>

GOAL 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

SDGs		Proposed Revision
15.1	By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services by 2020, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements, and take further action as needed by 2030
15.3	By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
15.5	Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation and fragmentation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species, and take further action as needed by 2030

GOAL 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

SDGs		Proposed Revision
17.2	Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including to provide 0.7 per cent of gross national income in official development assistance to developing countries, of which 0.15 to 0.20 per cent should be provided to least developed countries	Developed countries to implement fully their [respective-Australia] official development assistance commitments, including to provide 0.7 per cent of gross national income in official development assistance to developing countries, of which at least 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNI should be provided to least developed countries, in line with the Istanbul Programme of Action

Additional Proposals to Targets on LLDCs for consideration

SDGs		Proposed Revision
1.a	Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed	Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries and landlocked developing countries , in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

	countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	
2.a	Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and landlocked developing countries [and SIDS- Palau]
7.b	By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States	By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
9.c	Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries and landlocked countries [and SIDS- Palau] by 2020
17.18	By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Annex 2: Introduction of the Open Working Group Proposal for Sustainable development goals and targets

1. The outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”, inter alia, set out a mandate to establish an open working group to develop a set of sustainable development goals for consideration and appropriate action by the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session. It also provided the basis for their conceptualization. The document gave the mandate that the sustainable development goals should be coherent with and integrated into the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015.

2. Poverty eradication is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. In the outcome document, the commitment to freeing humanity from poverty and hunger as a matter of urgency was reiterated.

3. Poverty eradication, changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development.

4. People are at the centre of sustainable development and, in this regard, in the outcome document, the promise was made to strive for a world that is just, equitable and inclusive and the commitment was made to work together to promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection and thereby to benefit all, in particular the children of the world, youth and future generations of the world, without distinction of any kind such as age, sex, disability, culture, race, ethnicity, origin, migratory status, religion, economic or other status.

5. In the outcome document, all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 thereof, were also reaffirmed.

6. In the outcome document, the commitment to fully implement the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation) and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Barbados Programme of Action) and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States was also reaffirmed. The commitment to the full implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (Istanbul Programme of Action), the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries, the political declaration on Africa’s development needs and the New Partnership for Africa’s Development was also reaffirmed. The commitments in the outcomes of all the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and environmental fields, including the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences were reaffirmed. In the outcome document of the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, held in September 2013, inter alia, the determination to craft a strong post-2015 development agenda was reaffirmed. The commitment to migration and development was reaffirmed in the Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.

7. In the outcome document, the need to be guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, with full respect for international law and its principles, was reaffirmed. The importance of freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights, including the right to development and the right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to food and water, the rule of law, good governance, gender equality, women’s empowerment and the overall commitment to just and democratic societies for development was reaffirmed. The importance of the Universal

Declaration of Human Rights, as well as other international instruments relating to human rights and international law, was also reaffirmed.

8. The Open Working Group underscored that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, with a view to accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions. It recalled that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change provides that parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. It noted with grave concern the significant gap between the aggregate effect of mitigation pledges by parties in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways consistent with having a likely chance of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2°C, or 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. It reaffirmed that the ultimate objective under the Convention is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

9. In the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, it was reaffirmed that planet Earth and its ecosystems are our home and that “Mother Earth” is a common expression in a number of countries and regions. It was noted that some countries recognize the rights of nature in the context of the promotion of sustainable development. The conviction was affirmed that, in order to achieve a just balance among the economic, social and environmental needs of present and future generations, it is necessary to promote harmony with nature. The natural and cultural diversity of the world was acknowledged, and it was recognized that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to sustainable development.

10. In the outcome document, it was recognized that each country faces specific challenges to achieve sustainable development. The special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as the specific challenges facing the middle-income countries, were underscored. It was recognized that countries in situations of conflict also need special attention.

11. In the outcome document, the commitment to strengthen international cooperation to address the persistent challenges related to sustainable development for all, in particular in developing countries, was reaffirmed. In that regard, the need to achieve economic stability, sustained economic growth, the promotion of social equity and the protection of the environment, while enhancing gender equality, women’s empowerment and equal employment for all, and the protection, survival and development of children to their full potential, including through education, was reaffirmed.

12. Each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and the role of national policies, domestic resources and development strategies cannot be overemphasized. Developing countries need additional resources for sustainable development. There is a need for significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources and the effective use of financing, in order to promote sustainable development. In the outcome document, the commitment to reinvigorating the global partnership for sustainable development and to mobilizing the resources necessary for its implementation was affirmed. The report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing will propose options for a sustainable development financing strategy. The substantive outcome of the third International Conference on Financing for Development, in July 2015, will assess the progress made in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration. Good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger.

13. In the outcome document, it was reaffirmed that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions, which is our overarching goal.

14. The implementation of the sustainable development goals will depend on a global partnership for sustainable development with the active engagement of Governments, as well as civil society, the private sector and the United Nations system. A robust mechanism to review implementation will be essential for the success of the goals. The General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the high-level political forum will play a key role in this regard.

15. In the outcome document, the commitment was reiterated to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the right of self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which continue to adversely affect their economic and social development as well as their environment, are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and must be combated and eliminated.

16. In the outcome document, it was reaffirmed that, in accordance with the Charter, this shall not be construed as authorizing or encouraging any action against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State. It was resolved to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove obstacles and constraints, strengthen support and meet the special needs of people living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and in areas affected by terrorism.

17. To monitor the implementation of the sustainable development goals, it will be important to improve the availability of and access to data and statistics disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts. There is a need to take urgent steps to improve the quality, coverage and availability of disaggregated data to ensure that no one is left behind.

18. The sustainable development goals are accompanied by targets and will be further elaborated through indicators focused on measurable outcomes. They are action oriented, global in nature and universally applicable. They take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respect national policies and priorities. They build on the foundation laid by the Millennium Development Goals, seek to complete the unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals and respond to new challenges. They constitute an integrated, indivisible set of global priorities for sustainable development. Targets are defined as aspirational global targets, with each Government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition, but taking into account national circumstances. The goals and targets integrate economic, social and environmental aspects and recognize their interlinkages in achieving sustainable development in all its dimensions.