

**Statement by Mr. ZHANG Yue
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Permanent Representative of China to UNESCAP
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Mr. Chair,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the Chinese government, I'd like to begin by extending sincere thanks to the Royal Thai government and the ESCAP secretariat, for their efforts and thoughtful arrangement in preparing the Ministerial Dialogue.

The post-2015 development agenda is getting to be on top of the international cooperation agenda with the inter-governmental process to be launched next year. Right before the 68th United Nations General Assembly, this Ministerial Dialogue cannot be more timely and significant. In the spirit of solidarity, cooperation and consensus, it is our aspiration that all Member States in Asia and the Pacific make joint efforts to send clear and positive signals through the Ministerial Dialogue, and thus contribute to the international development cooperation.

Now I would like to introduce China's view on the post-2015 development agenda.

The Governments of the Member States should play a leading role in the process of formulating the post-2015 development agenda under the framework of the United Nations and abide by the following guiding principles:

Firstly, taking poverty eradication and development promotion as the centerpiece of the post-2015 development agenda, and avoiding an overloaded agenda that would deviate from the theme of development;

Second, respecting the independent rights of all countries in choosing on their own development models and paths that fit their specific national conditions;

Third, the post-2015 development agenda should be based on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and keep pace with the times and meet current and new global challenges;

Fourth, upholding the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities;

Fifth, seeking consensus through member-led process of consultations under the UN framework in a just, democratic and transparent manner;

Sixth, upholding the principle of universality by setting concise and practical goals that are applicable to all countries on a voluntary basis;

Seventh, upholding the principle of coordinated and balanced development.

The key priority areas, in our view, should include eradicating poverty and hunger, improving people's livelihood, strengthening the development capacity of vulnerable groups, improving global economic and financial architecture and the multilateral trading regime, enhancing ecological conservation and promoting sustainable development. And all these should be achieved through the strengthened global development

partnership. North-South cooperation still stays as the core of this partnership and South-South cooperation is a helpful supplement to North-South cooperation.

China is of the view that there must be a sound implementation mechanism for the would-be post-2015 development agenda to ensure development resources and attainment of the goals. It is important to give full play to the UN's role of leadership, organization and coordination, let the Member States to take the lead and heed the constructive views of other stakeholders. Efforts should be made to intensify development financing and mobilize development resources. Developed countries should meet their ODA commitments. All countries need to harness domestic resources to increase investment in development. Mechanisms for transfer of development technologies to developing countries should be established and improved. Human resources development and institutional capacity building should be enhanced. Developing countries should be encouraged and supported to help each other and share development experience within the South-South cooperation framework to supplement North-South cooperation and realize common development.

Mr. Chair,

Over the past years, China has made remarkable progress in implementing the MDGs and met the goals on the reduction of poverty, hunger, illiteracy, and infant/child mortality rate seven years ahead of schedule. Notwithstanding the tremendous economic and social achievements, China is confronted with many difficulties and challenges. To tackle the challenges, China will continue to deepen reform, open wider to the outside world, and follow the path of sustainable development in order to realize the goal of completing the building of a moderately

prosperous society in all respects by the year of 2020.

As the largest developing country, China will continue to share development experience with other countries, follow the principles of inclusiveness and mutual learning, promote common development and work with other countries towards a more harmonious and prosperous world.

Thank you!