

Statement of the I.R.Iran

Mr. Chairman,

Allow me at the outset to congratulate you and I am confident that under your leadership we will have a successful meeting with substantive outcome.

The development objectives have been in the agenda of the United Nations system for decades. We have reached many consensual outcomes to address various global challenges at the international and regional levels. However the outcome of United Nations major conferences in the 90s and the Millennium Development Goals have been the corner stone of a strong global consensus to mobilize various means and measures for achieving tangible development and poverty eradication. The Asian countries have undertaken various measures to implement the programs and the achievements across the region have been to a large extent successful, and hundreds of millions of people have been pulled out of poverty. Nevertheless, Asia and the Pacific still continues to have the largest number of people living in poverty, and more targeted policies and actions are needed to address this disparity between and within the nations. It also shows that poverty eradication continues to be the first priority in our continent.

Mr. Chairman,

My delegation shares many Ideas and views that have been raised and expressed by previous speakers and I will try to focus on some aspects of the agenda before us, namely means of implementation. We believe that the level of ambition for the development agenda beyond 2015 should be accompanied with suitable means of implementation, which could ensure a successful process with tangible outcomes. This is also the most important area for international cooperation and partnership for development. We should also be cognizant of the fact that the potentials of such cooperation and partnership, to a large extent, have not be utilized to mobilize various available resources and capacities to address the global challenges, and reviewing and assessing such cooperation have not been carried out in a substantive manner. The means of implementation could be categorized and I will try to address them to see what are the possibilities in this area and how we can better secure means of implementation from now and beyond 2015.

1. Financial resources, which will be mobilized from the national and international sources. The national resources will continue to be the main source of finance for implementation of the current and future outcomes of development agenda. Nonetheless, bearing in mind the level of economic integration at the global and regional levels, the countries ability to mobilize financial resources, to a large extent, depends on the economic performance at the global level and their economic and trade partners, especially major economies, across the world. Frequent economic crisis across the globe undermines the international economic

markets, and therefore, reduces the trade and investment and consequently the capacities of the countries to mobilize sufficient resources for implementing policies and actions to achieve development goals and objective. To address such a major challenge, it is vital to reform global economic and financial architecture and its relevant institutions to prevent the global financial crises and protect the global economic stability across the world as a global public good.

Another important aspect is mobilizing financial resources at the global level for providing ODA and other financial assistance to help developing countries to implement policies and actions to achieve development goals. Furthermore, with possible new goals for Sustainable Development, and the magnitude of the necessary resources for relevant actions in new fields of environmental protection, the level of such resources should increase drastically and commensurate with our collective level of ambition for setting development agenda beyond 2015, to address the various aspects of a more comprehensive development agenda. New commitments should be made with predictable, stable and timely allocation of such resources, by our developed partners.

2. Transfer of know-how and technology to developing countries, is a critical component of any strategy to expand and strengthen means of implementation for the current and future agreed outcomes of development agenda. Transfer of technology and corresponding know-how on concessional and preferential terms, and local development of know-how and technology could make provision of necessary services in the areas of health and education more affordable for all segments of the society, especially for the poor and vulnerable groups.

In this respect another major challenge in our region is to promote sustainable use of natural resources and production patterns in our region, which could help all countries to achieve sustainable development. However, our region needs to facilitate access to resources and expand all economic sectors especially manufacturing sector for creation of productive job opportunities which contribute to the poverty eradication, which is the major challenge of our continent. To address these two main objectives, there is need to have a shift of our development paradigm towards more sustainable and less emission and pollution production patterns at global level. The main component of such a paradigm shift is transfer of know-how and technology. We acknowledge the current debates on the intellectual property rights issues in various fora and the difficulties to bridge the gaps and differences between various groups of countries. But if a strong international partnership do not support this technology intensive shift of development paradigm, business as usual will continue to be the prevailing trend at the global level. We could be more innovative and we should be also set means of implementation commensurate with level of our

ambitions in setting the goals development goals and objectives. While facilitating the development and transfer of know-how and technology, other solutions such as pooling publicly funded technologies across the globe, development of technologies through global finances, compulsory licencing and establishing partnership for innovation and technologies among public and private sectors could be also considered further.

3. Institutional arrangements and capacity building is another important component for means of implementation. We need international institutions that are able to address the challenges of our time, adapted to our new needs and responsive to the whole constituency of states, especially developing countries. It is clear that new institutional arrangements and drastic reform of the existing institutions especially international financial ones, is vital for successful achievement of development goals and objectives. Furthermore, we believe that there is a need to strengthen cooperation of the whole UN system with regional institutions and organizations for the follow-up of the MDGs and the development agenda and its goals and objectives that we set for the future and beyond 2015. These regional organizations should be engaged in the process and should also ensure that follow-up of the development goals and objectives would become an integral part of their work program. There are other regional bodies that also could be partner to our process for development agenda beyond 2015 and engaged in the follow-up for implementation of future agreed plan of actions and programs. Finally, capacity building at the national level and regional level in the developing countries and regions, particularly for poor countries, could also be one of the important measures to enable countries to implement and assess policies and actions that could promote development at various levels.

Thank you Mr. chairman

