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English only

**Committee on the Peaceful
Uses of Outer Space
Scientific and Technical Subcommittee
Fifty-second session
Vienna, 2-13 February 2015
Item 5 of the provisional agenda*
Space technology for socioeconomic development in the
context of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable
Development and the post-2015 development agenda**

**Rio+20 and beyond: towards the Post-2015 Development
Agenda**

Note by the Secretariat

A. 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 (SDGs) for consideration and appropriate action by the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session. The Open Working Group held thirteen sessions and presented its report (A/68/970), containing the proposed Sustainable Development Goals, to the General Assembly in August 2014.
2. In its resolution A/RES/68/309, the General Assembly acknowledged the conclusion of the work of the Open Working Group, and decided that the proposal of the Open Working Group contained in the report shall be the main basis for integrating sustainable development goals into the post-2015 development agenda, while recognizing that other inputs will also be considered, in the intergovernmental negotiation process at the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly.
3. The sustainable development goals are accompanied by targets and will be further elaborated through indicators focused on measurable outcomes. The list of SDGs and targets and are contained in Annex I to the present document.

* A/AC.105/C.1/L.341.



B. The Post-2015 Development Agenda

4. Preparations for the Post-2015 development agenda are held in the form of intergovernmental negotiations, co-facilitated by ambassadors David Donoghue (Ireland) and Macharia Kamau (Kenya). The schedule of intergovernmental negotiations are as follows:

- Stock-taking (19-21 January 2015);
- Declaration (17-20 February 2015);
- Sustainable development goals and targets (23-27 March 2015);
- Means of implementation and global partnership for sustainable development (20-24 April 2015);
- Follow-up and review (18-22 May 2015);
- Intergovernmental negotiations on the outcome document (22-25 June 2015);
- Intergovernmental negotiations on the outcome document (20-24 July 2015);
- Intergovernmental negotiations on the outcome document (27-31 July 2015);
- United Nations Summit (25-27 September 2015).

5. Summary of Stock taking meeting of Intergovernmental Negotiations on the Post-2015 Development Agenda held on 19-21 January 2015 is contained in Annex II to the present document.

Annex I

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***
 - * 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**
- 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**

Sustainable development goals and targets

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, 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 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.

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.

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.

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*

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

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.

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 negotiation.¹

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.

¹ Taking into account ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.

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.

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.

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.

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports 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.

Annex II

Summary of Stock taking meeting of Intergovernmental Negotiations on the Post-2015 Development Agenda

Note: As informal summary of the discussions held from 19-21 January 2015, please find below the concluding remarks/observations made by the Co-Facilitators of the negotiations, Ambassador David Donoghue, Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations, and Ambassador Macharia Kamau, Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations. These remarks/observations are meant to convey only selected highlights of the discussions and are by no means intended as an exhaustive record of the discussions.

Concluding remarks for the Stocktaking session of the negotiations on the post 2015 development agenda

21 January 2015

Remarks delivered by Ambassador David Donoghue, Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations

- Ladies and gentlemen, my fellow co-facilitator Ambassador Kamau and I would like to make some concluding remarks on the extremely valuable and wide ranging discussions that we have had over the last three days.
- First we feel we have made an excellent start to negotiations with this stocktaking meeting. There is clearly very high interest in this process and the presence of our colleagues from civil society and major groups this afternoon and earlier this week in large numbers is positive and encouraging.
- The PGA, SG and President of ECOSOC provided us with a very clear picture as to the challenges ahead and the issues we must address.
 - The PGA reminded us that we have less than 250 days left to achieve the MDGs and he called for a final push to achieve these goals.
 - The SG noted the overall importance of this year with the three critical processes of Post 2015, FFD and Climate change which can usher in a new era of shared prosperity and a sustainable future for all.
 - The President of ECOSOC emphasised the role of the HLPF and ECOSOC in monitoring the implementation of this agenda, and the need for a renewed global partnership.
- We had some very interesting and helpful inputs from our initial speakers this week and we thank them for that. Their contributions will be available online.
- We also heard loudly and clearly the voices of Member States. You have demonstrated, through high quality and focussed interventions from Monday onwards, your commitment to engaging constructively in this process so as to ensure the best possible outcome for your Heads of State to adopt next September. We thank you for doing so.

- Civil Society and major groups have also been with us. We just had a very valuable session which covered a lot of ground and we look forward to pursuing that dialogue.
- On the **different components of our negotiations**, we heard a wide range of views and proposals which will inform this process over the coming months.
- The Secretariat will circulate a short summary of these discussions, bearing in mind also that the statements delivered will be available in full online. What I am doing now on behalf of the co-facilitators is simply noting some of the key points which struck us in the exchanges.

I. Integrating sustainable development goals and targets into the post-2015 development agenda

- On **Goals and targets**, we feel that Member States are united in recognising the OWG Proposal, which is of course the main basis for the integration of SDGs and targets in the post-2015 development agenda, is a far reaching and ambitious achievement, one which integrates the different dimensions of this agenda in a very effective and balanced way, and which has captured a very careful political balance. Many Member States have stressed that the proposal of the OWG is the outcome of an open, transparent and inclusive intergovernmental process, one that also broadly engaged multiple stakeholders and thus enjoys broad legitimacy. It is clear that there is no support for re-opening the exhaustive negotiations we all had in the OWG.
- It is clear, however, that there are some divergences on what is being described as ‘technical proofing’. Some fear that technical proofing risks undermining the delicate political and substantive balance struck by the OWG proposal and that we could end up re-opening the substance of the that proposal.
- Others feel that we should take up the United Nations Secretary General on his offer to have the United Nations Task team carry out a technical proofing of the goals and targets. They feel that, in the process of agreeing the OWG proposal last July, we may have slipped below existing international standards in relation to some targets, and that in the case of others, language was perhaps used which makes a common understanding difficult to achieve. Some Member States have suggested criteria to guide a technical proofing while others propose strict parameters for that exercise.
- Linked to this is the issue of global indicators. Following the mandate we received from you at our last meeting in December, the co-facilitators made contact with the United Nations Statistical Commission who will present to us for our reflection in advance of the March meeting, a draft set of indicative global indicators which would accompany the SDGs and targets.
- These indicators will, of course not be negotiated in this intergovernmental process. Indeed, it will probably not be possible to complete the work on them in the time between now and September.
- The material we receive from the Statistical Commission will help us to address the issue of global indicators. In preparing this, the Commission will necessarily examine the targets contained in the OWG proposal. They will also be working with the United Nations Task Team and other stakeholders. It

could be that they will draw attention to one or other point of a purely technical nature which will need consideration at our March meeting.

- Our expectation is that the Commission will check to see whether any targets fall below already existing agreements and international law; whether any targets duplicate others or are inconsistent with others; or whether the targets are specific, measurable and action orientated.
- That is all they will do. I should point out that Member States will have plenty of time during the March session to respond to the points made by the Commission. In March, we will together consider the input from the Commission and we will together decide how to go forward.

II. Declaration

- Turning to the **Declaration**, this week's meeting was the first opportunity to hear the detailed views of Member States in this regard. We heard a range of suggestions about how the Declaration might be prepared and about the substance it might cover.
- If Member States agree, and taking into account what we have heard, the co-facilitators would envisage circulating in advance of the February meeting, a short paper proposing elements for our declaration.
- From the discussions this week, we have noted convergence on a number of issues related to the Declaration:
 - Many Member States feel it could draw on some key documents such as the Millennium Declaration, the Rio+20 outcome document, the OWG report, the UNSG's Synthesis Report; and this list is not exhaustive.
 - Many would like to see the Declaration reflect the integrated nature of the sustainable development agenda, its focus on people and planet.
 - Many would like it to reaffirm core values and principles; a number of such principles were mentioned such as universality, mutual accountability, shared responsibility, common but differentiated responsibilities, sustainability, human equality and dignity, and respect for human rights. Again this list is not exhaustive.
 - Many would like the Declaration to reflect the universality of the agenda as well as the need for a differentiated approach to its implementation and for consideration to be given to the needs of countries in special situations.
 - Overall, the preference seems to be for a Declaration which is comprehensive in scope but which is concise, inspirational and visionary in its terms.
- These are simply initial impressions which we drew from the very rich and thought provoking discussions on that point.

III. Means of implementation and global partnership for sustainable development

- On Means of Implementations and Global Partnerships, one overriding message we heard is that it will be impossible to deliver on the ambition of the

SDGs without an even higher level of ambition in terms of means of implementation and global partnership.

- We were very grateful to hear from Ambassadors Talbot and Pederson, the co-facilitators of the FFD process, as well as Mr Homi Kharas.
- The presentation from the two Ambassadors, we felt, brought home the inherent interconnectedness of our two processes. The parallels between the topics covered in Goal 17 and the main chapters of the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration were highlighted. It was helpful to hear about areas on which greater emphasis will be placed in the Addis track.
- It is clear that we must do everything possible to maximise coherence between these two processes, and this is something to which we will be returning.

IV. Follow-up and review

- Today was the first time when Member States had the opportunity to share their thoughts on follow up and review in some detail.
- There were interesting presentations from three distinguished speakers. Among the points we noted from today's discussions were the following:
 - Many Member States reiterated the importance of an open, transparent and inclusive follow up and review framework for the delivery of the post-2015 development agenda.
 - Many emphasised that, for the agenda to have legitimacy, multiple stakeholders must be involved in the review process.
 - Some were cautious about the use of terms such as accountability, monitoring etc.
 - Some emphasised that no target should be considered met unless met by all relevant income and other groupings.
 - Many suggested that the framework for reviewing post 2015 commitments must be universal, voluntary and non-selective. It should be built upon existing review mechanisms and processes.
 - And many highlighted the role of the United Nations System in following up on the Agenda. The HLPF has an important role to play in that regard.

On process

- Finally, on process, we heard very clearly that you would like sufficient notice of the programme for each of our sessions and that you want the programme to allow sufficient time for Member States to provide their inputs.
- We also noted the request that developing countries, especially LDCs, be provided with resources to support their participation in these negotiations and the Secretariat referred to that issue earlier today.
- We heard also your emphasis on the need for coherence with other processes including FFD and Climate Change. Unfortunately it was not

possible for Minister Vidal of Peru to brief us on the Lima Conference, but we will however seek to arrange updates on that process for later sessions.

- o We will shortly circulate for your consideration a very short and simple decision which will address the budgetary implications relating to the production of the outcome document for September's summit.
- o We would ask you to submit to the Secretariat your statements which you delivered over the course of the three days.
- Finally, on behalf of the co-facilitators, I would like to thank the interpreters, the Secretariat, the speakers and all of you most sincerely for your engagement. I look forward to seeing you all again in February.

Remarks delivered by Ambassador Macharia Kamau, Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations

I would like to join Ambassador Donoghue in thanking you all. I would like to touch on a few other points.

- The role of experts and the need to find a balance between those who want to receive expert contributions and those who want to focus directly on the negotiations. We appreciate the concern of Member States to allow ample time for dialogue among yourselves. We have also heard some suggest that you may wish to have the benefit of expert views on specific topics. Please inform us of any experts who you think may be able to enrich our work.
- The role of civil society and major groups. This was a good exercise and signals the way to go for the future. We were especially encouraged to see so many Member States in the room listening to and dialoguing with these stakeholders. The co-facilitators are concerned about the level of public awareness about the SDGs and civil society has a role to play in raising awareness prior to the Summit in September.
- The need for flexibility in preparing and planning these negotiations. It is difficult to predict when we will need to make adjustments to our roadmap, to change course. That depends on how the negotiations unfold, so we count on your indulgence if and when adjustments may be needed. We shall of course keep in mind your strong request for adequate time for preparation and consultation with capitals in advance of all meetings.