

**G77 AND CHINA ELEMENTS AND PRIORITIES
FOR THE HLPF MINISTERIAL DECLARATION 2024 PROCESS**

1- Current situation and challenges to achieve the implementation of the SDGs:

- Highlight the multiple and interlinked challenges to achieving the SDGs and that the world is not on track to achieve them.
- Acknowledge the disproportionate and multidimensional impacts and repercussions of multiple crises on developing countries.
- Highlight the additional challenges in the three dimensions of sustainable development faced by developing countries in implementing the 2030 Agenda.
- Express grave concern at the SDGs financing gap.
- Importance to enhance and strengthen international cooperation to achieve SDGs.

2- Our common resolve and principles:

- Reemphasize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions remains the overarching goal and is an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.
- Reaffirm our renewed commitment to implement the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs and to uphold the vision and all principles enshrined in the 2030 Agenda.
- Reaffirm that the Addis Ababa Action Agenda is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda and that its full implementation is critical for the realization of SDGs and targets.
- Also reaffirm our commitment to urgently implement the SDGs Summit Political declaration.
- Maintain the integrity of the 2030 Agenda and reflect the indivisible and interlinked nature of the SDGs, as well as the necessary balance between its economic, social and environmental dimensions.
- The urgent need to scale up and accelerate concrete, innovative, transformative and ambitious actions and measures to achieve the SDGs, particularly related to provide ambitious financing, resources and the means of implementation to developing countries.
- Reaffirming all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including that the right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations, and that States have common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principles 3 and 7 thereof.
- Highlight the urgent need for global action aimed to combat and close persistent and wide inequalities within and among countries.

- Reiterate the call for further effective measures and actions to be taken, in conformity with international law, to remove obstacles to the full realization of the right of self-determination of people living under colonial and foreign occupation, which continue to adversely affect their economic and social development as well as their environment.
- Reaffirm, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the need to respect the territorial integrity and political independence of States.
- Call on States 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 impeded the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries.
- Recognition of the special challenges and needs facing all developing countries in pursuing sustainable development, especially countries in special situations, 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, conflict and post-conflict countries and countries and people under foreign occupation.
- Reaffirm that gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the goals and targets. The systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the Agenda is crucial.
- People who are vulnerable must be empowered. Those whose needs are reflected in the 2030 Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, Indigenous Peoples, refugees, internally displaced persons, and migrants.

3- In depth:

SDG1:

- Centrality of poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty as the overarching goal of the 2030 Agenda and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.
- The commitment to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions.
- Strengthening social protection systems and ensuring just and equitable transitions.
- Address the need and challenges of the furthest behind, particularly the poorest and most vulnerable countries.
- The provision of the necessary means of implementation to eradicate poverty.
- Support national policies and strategies aimed at eradicating poverty in both Urban and rural areas.

- Fostering productive capacities, economic diversification and economic growth in developing countries as drivers to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development.
- Leveraging science, technology and innovation, and the benefits of digitalization and financial inclusion.

SDG2:

- The importance on ending hunger, achieving food security and improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture while addressing the needs of the developing countries and ensure that each country is integrated in the global agrifood supply chain.
- The right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger.
- Promote more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems.
- Address the hurdles and obstacles that face international trading system and the protectionist policies.
- Strengthen rural development and taking actions to better address the needs of rural communities.
- Call upon the international community to strengthen *coordination and* the means of implementation to support countries affected by food insecurity and hunger.

SDG13:

- Reaffirm our commitment to implement the UNFCCC and its Paris agreement.
- address climate change – mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation based on the principle of equity and CBDR-RC, in line with UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement.
- provision of the means of implementation including climate finance by developed countries to developing countries, especially concessional financing.

We welcome the decisions adopted at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's COP28/CMP18/CMA5, held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates and take note of the outcome of the first global stocktake of the Paris Agreement, at the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

SDG16:

- Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.
- reform of International Financial Institutions, including their governance, to be more fit for purpose, and to broaden and strengthen the voice and participation of developing countries

- in international economic decision-making and norm-setting and global economic governance.
- sustainable development cannot be realized without peace and security and peace and security will be at risk without sustainable development.

SDG17:

- developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.
- SDG stimulus plan and the achievement of SDGs.
- provision of fiscal and policy space to developing countries.
- scaling up for and access to concessional finance and grants for developing countries.
- urgently address the debt crisis in developing countries and reform of global sovereign debt architecture for long term sustainable management of sovereign debt.
- recapitalization of the MDBs, & NDBs.
- addressing gaps in investments in all key sectors for developing countries and the need for private and public investments.
- Address the obstacle for the provision of means of implementation to developing countries, including unilateral economic, financial or trade coercive measures.
- Ensure technology transfer to developing countries, and capacity building.
- Strengthening support for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.
- Strengthening the inclusiveness and effectiveness of international tax cooperation and calling on all countries to participate and negotiate in good faith in the ongoing process of elaborating a UN Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation.
- Reaffirms its commitment to strive to eliminate safe havens that create incentives for the transfer abroad of stolen assets and illicit financial flows including timely repatriation of assets and the accruing interest as the case may be.
- Enhance cooperation on industrialization and industrial development, help developing countries improve industrial production capacity and manufacturing, and strengthen industrial resilience.
- Expand participation of all countries, in particular developing countries, in the digital economy, including by enhancing their digital infrastructure connectivity, building their capacities and access to technological innovations through stronger partnerships and improving digital literacy.

- Advancing the ongoing review of current approaches to access concessional financing, including the urgent need to develop measures of progress on sustainable development that go beyond GDP in order to have a more inclusive approach to international cooperation.
- Promote a universal, rules based, open, and non-discriminatory and equitable multi-lateral trading system.
- Enhance international support for implementing targeted capacity building in developing countries to support their national plans.
- Recognize the role of and the contribution of south-south cooperation and triangular cooperation in achieving sustainable development and reaffirming that South-South cooperation is an important element of international cooperation for development, and is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation.

4- Other issues:

- Recognize that the voluntary national reviews presented by countries reflect the efforts at national level to integrate SDGs into national plans and policies and acknowledge the need to continue supporting countries in the VNR, including the work of the Group of Friends of VNRs.
