



Post-2015 Global Development Agenda and China's Standpoint

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Outline

I Outlook of Post-2015 Global Development Agenda



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I. Outlook of Post-2015 Global Development Agenda

Goals setting

Balance between poverty eradication and SDG

- Developed countries: focus on SDG
- Developing countries: focus on post-MDGs

Balance among the three dimensions of SDG

- Developed: more focus on sustainable and inclusive development
- Developing: more focus on poverty eradication and economic sustainability

Balance between goals and means/conditions to goals

- Developing: Pay attention to the development goal itself.
- Developed: pay attention to the means and conditions for development



I. Outlook of Post-2015 Global Development Agenda

Build new global
development
partnership

—responsibility and
duty

1. Developed countries **VS** emerging economies

➤ Developed: weaken their international commitments, put forward the issue of responsibility and duty of emerging economies

➤ Emerging economies: insist “common but differentiated responsibilities”

2. Emerging economies **VS** other developing countries

➤ Same standpoint among developing countries overall

➤ Divergences on some specific problems

3. Developed economies **VS** developing countries

➤ Great divergence to their responsibilities and duties

➤ For example: complete different opinions about the global partnership goals



**Global
partnership
goals
advocated
by UN-
OWG**

Trade: almost all developing countries call for a better multilateral trading and financial system, only 6 developed countries support; rules about agricultural product trade in Doha Round, no developed countries support

Technology transfer: almost all developing countries advocate developed countries transfer environmentally sound technologies, few developed countries support

Aid: “full implementation by developed countries of ODA commitments on an agreed timetable” - some developing countries advocate, no developed countries support

Debt sustainability: “ensure debt sustainability and debt relief” -some developing countries advocate, no developed countries support



II. China's Standpoint to Post-2015 Agenda and Its Choice

1. China's Achievement in MDGs

HDI of China and the world(1990-2012)



Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Human Development Indicators, <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/CHN.html>



China's progress to MDGs (up to 2012)

GOALS AND TARGETS	CURRENT SITUATION	GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger		
Target 1A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$ 1.25 a day	Already met	Strong
Target 1B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	Potentially	Strong
Target 1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Already met	Strong
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education		
Target 2A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	Already met	Strong
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women		
Target 3A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	Already met	Strong
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality		
Target 4A: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	Already met	Strong



Goal 5: Improve maternal health		
Target 5A: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio	Likely	Strong
Target 5B: Achieve universal access to reproductive health	Potentially	Good
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
Goal 6A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	Likely	Strong
Target 6B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	Already met according to available information	Good
Target 6C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	Likely	Strong
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
Target 7A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	Likely	Strong
Target 7B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	Unfulfillment	Good
Target 7C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	Already met	Strong
Target 7D: Achieve, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	Likely	Strong
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
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Domestically,

- China's achievement in HDI is mainly because it's implementation of national poverty-alleviation strategy and national development policy, not MDGs.
- China's achievement in poverty reduction is mainly because its domestic economic development, not because of the foreign aid.

Internationally,

- Chinese foreign aid has grown quickly in the new century.
- Chinese foreign aid distributed to social sectors including education is rising.
- Chinese foreign aid is provided mostly by its own strategy, not much relation to MDGs.



2. About post-2015 global development agenda

(1) China is not active to a series of consultation and discussion

- Most of the public event and discussions were supported by UN organizations or co-hosted with the western think-tanks.
- Both academic and policy-making circles have done very few related research. Limited governmental agencies, think-tanks, and academia are involved in the post 2015 discussion
- Most of the discussions concerned mainly about China(as a developing country) its own development framework, its achievements and challenges, very few mentioned about Chinese role in international development cooperation.



(2) China's Position Paper on the Development Agenda Beyond 2015 --Sept. 2013; mainly repeats its past international principles /standpoint

On post 2015 global development goals

- Take poverty eradication and coordinated and balanced development as the core of post-2015 agenda
- Respect diversity of development models
- Put UN as the core role in coordinating and seeking consensus through consultation

On building global development partnership

- Adhere to the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities”
 - NSC as the core and main channel(urge developed countries to fulfill international commitments as soon as possible)
 - SSC is a useful supplement to NSC.



(3) Post 2015 Development Goals advocated by China/Indonesia/Kazakhstan (up to May 5-9, 2014)

Focus area 1. Poverty eradication, building shared prosperity and promoting equality

2. Reduce the proportion of people living below national poverty lines by 2030

8. Ensure equality of economic opportunity for all women and men, including secure rights to own land, property and other productive assets and access to financial services for all women and men

Focus area 2. Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition

12. By 2030 achieve access to adequate inputs, knowledge, productive resources, financial services and markets for small farmers and fishers, with a particular focus on women and indigenous peoples

Focus area 3. Health and population dynamics

22. By 2030 ensure universal access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

23. Ensure universal access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health for all, including modern methods of family planning

Focus area 4. Education and life-long learning



Focus area 5. Gender equality and women's empowerment

33. By 2030 end all forms of discrimination against women of all ages

39. By 2030 end child, early and forced marriage

41. By 2030 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights

Focus area 6. Water and sanitation

43. By 2030, provide universal access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene

45. By 2030, improve wastewater management, recycling and reuse by x%

50. By 2030, significantly improve water quality, eliminate pollution and dumping of toxic materials in water bodies, and protect aquifers

Focus area 7. Energy

53. By 2030 ensure universal access to sustainable modern energy services

57. Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency, including in buildings, industry, agriculture and transport, by 2030

Focus area 8. Economic growth, employment and infrastructure

62. Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all who seek employment including for marginalized groups by 2030

66. Create appropriate climate for SMEs, entrepreneurship and innovation by 2020

69. Develop sustainable infrastructure accessible to all

74. Encourage formalization of informal sector activities and employment



Focus area 9. Industrialization and promoting equality among nations

75.Ensure adequate policy space and a conducive policy environment for industrial development

79.By 2030 increase industrial diversity particularly in developing countries, with a focus on shifting towards higher value-added activities

84.By 2020 implement plans and measures to strengthen the technological capabilities of industrial sectors, including plans to accelerate development and adoption of environmentally sound industrial technologies and processes

Focus area 10. Sustainable cities and human settlements

85.By 2030, ensure universal access to adequate and affordable housing and basic services for all

90.Enhance capacities for integrated urban planning and management

Focus area 11. Sustainable Consumption and Production

97.By 2030 reduce waste by x% through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

Focus area 12. Climate change

Focus area 13. Conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, oceans and seas



Focus area 14. Ecosystems and biodiversity

126. By 2030, ensure sustainable management of all forests and mountain ecosystems, halting deforestation and increasing reforestation by x%

Focus area 15. Means of implementation/Global partnership for sustainable development

132. (Trade) promote open, rules-based, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading and financial systems

139. (Technology transfer, technological capabilities) promote transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies to developing countries

159. (Strengthened global partnership for sustainable development) engage all stakeholders in implementation of the SDGs, including through effective, innovative and accountable partnerships in cooperation with governments that mobilize financial resources, develop and disseminate technologies and provide technical expertise

Focus area 16. Peaceful and inclusive societies, rule of law and capable institutions

161. By 2030 reduce by x% crime, violence

164. By 2030 reduce by x% crime, violence and exploitation especially of children and women including by reducing organized crime

170. By 2020 provide information and education on a culture of nonviolence

177. By 2030 decrease by x% corruption in all its forms and illicit financial flows



- It seems that many ministries, such as Ministry of Education, Ministry of Environmental Protection, State Oceanic Administration have not been actively involved, at least up to May 2014.
- There is a parallel Global Climate Change Negotiation which have made some progress.
- **U.S.-China Joint Announcement on Climate Change, 12 Nov. 2014:**
“China intends to achieve the peaking of CO₂ emissions around 2030 and to make best efforts to peak early and intends to increase the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to around 20% by 2030.”



III. Suggestion for Chinese Government —— to Shift from reactive to proactive to participate in global development agenda

China needs to change its scepticism and prudence attitude to post-2015 agenda, actively and openly participates in global development agenda discussion.

- ✓ Domestically, promote domestic reforms and formulate proper domestic sustainable development index system with SDGs.
- ✓ Internationally, assume higher international responsibility gradually.



1. Formulate domestic sustainable development index system under international development goals

- Chinese past domestic development strategies are highly consistent with MDGs.
- The setting and implementation of SDGs conforms to fundamental and long-term interests of China.
 - The bottom line for China is sustainable economic development, SDGs should not affect the sustaining growth of China's national economy.
 - Encourage firms to transform production pattern and follow a new path of industrialization through SDGs.



2. Assume higher international responsibility gradually
 - take international responsibility and participate in the process of global sustainable development appropriate for its development stage,
 - shift from emphasizing “differentiated responsibilities” to emphasizing both “differentiated responsibilities” and “common responsibilities” in global sustainable development.



Thank You!