



"A Global Partnership for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development after 2015"

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1. Overarching principles
2. Key components
3. Monitoring, Accountability and Review
4. The Way Forward





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1. Overarching principles

Transparency, shared responsibility, mutual accountability and respective capacity;

Based on human rights, good governance and rule of law;

Support integration of 3 dimensions of sustainable development;

Promote the sustainable and effective use of all resources (domestic, international, public, private).



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1. Overarching principles

2. Key components

3. Monitoring, Accountability

4. The Way Forward

1. Enabling and conducive policies (including PCD)
2. Capacity building
3. Domestic public finance
4. International public finance
5. Trade
6. Science, technology and innovation
7. Private sector
8. Migration

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1. Enabling and conducive policies (including PCD) covers:
 - Good governance
 - Policies supporting sustainable and inclusive growth
 - Sustainable public procurement
 - Policy coherence & PCD
 - Regional level
 - Global public goods

Example (action for all):

Encourage public bodies to procure sustainably as much as possible, for example by using criteria to create and increase demand for sustainable products and services and encourage the exchange of best practices.



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2. Capacity building covers:

- Ownership, learning and continuous improvement
- North-South, South-South and triangular partnerships
- Focus on the LDCs and fragile states
- Multi-stakeholder perspective
- Capacity building in statistics and monitoring

Examples (EU action)

Facilitate peer-to-peer learning processes and networking through initiatives such as twinning and institutional development programmes.

Use processes such as the Europe 2020 review to share best practices and build knowledge and awareness across EU Member States to accelerate progress towards EU implementation.



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3. Domestic public finance covers:
- Primary role of national governments, for all countries
 - Pfm, audit, anti-fraud, anti-corruption, tackling illicit flows
 - Natural capital accounts
 - Sustainable debt financing
 - Transparency in extractives
 - Taxation cooperation (BEPS)

Examples:

Reforming national tax systems to broaden the tax base and ensure fair, just and sustainable tax policies

The EU is committed to strengthening action on natural capital accounts, internally and through support to developing countries.



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4. International public finance
- All developed countries to meet the 0.7% ODA/GNI target
 - UMICs/emerging economies should increase their public financing
 - EU timeline should be decided as part of a global commitment.
 - HICs to focus 0.15% ODA/GNI to LDCs. UMICs to also increase assistance to LDCs.

Examples:

The EU will work to support streamlining and reduce the fragmentation of the international aid architecture.

The EU remains committed to fulfilling its obligations under international conventions. The EU has decided already for the period 2014-2020 to dedicate 20% of its budget to climate-related projects and policies.

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5. Trade covers:

- DDA, Bali and bilateral agreements
- DFQF access
- Aid for Trade
- Green Goods Agreement
- Strengthen sustainable and transparent trade in natural resources and raw materials

Examples:

All developed countries and emerging economies to provide duty-free and quota-free access to all products from all LDCs, except arms and ammunition.

Strengthen international measures to combat illegal trade, e.g wildlife, illegal logging and IUU



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6. Science, technology and innovation covers:

- Technology diffusion whilst protecting intellectual property
- PPPs and investments in R&D
- South-South and triangular cooperation
- UN to facilitate access
- Horizon 2020
- Higher education programmes

Example:

The EU will continue to contribute to relevant global initiatives like the Global Earth Observation System of Systems, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Global Alliance for Chronic Diseases, and further support relevant EU collaborations with non-EU partners, such as the European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership 2.



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7. Private sector covers:

- Supportive business environment
- Sustainability standards
- Progressive formalisation of the informal sector
- Multi-stakeholder partnerships
- Fragile states
- Promotion of CSR and UN Guiding Principles

Examples:

Promote sustainability responsibility and reporting through dialogue with partner countries, companies and social partners.

Continue to require large companies to disclose information on policies, risks and outcomes regarding environmental matters, social and employee-related issues, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and bribery, and diversity.

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8. Migration

- Reducing remittance costs
- Portability of social security
- Recognition of skills and qualifications
- Combatting discrimination
- Promote measures on migrants' access to public services
- Future European Agenda on migration

The EU will

Improve the management of migration through operational cooperation with partner countries, e.g. through regional and bilateral dialogues under the EU external migration policy.



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Monitoring, Accountability and Review

Principles: transparency, inclusiveness and responsiveness, efficiency and effectiveness;

Purpose: to sustain political commitment and inspire action through sharing of experience and best practice

Coverage: all aspects of the SDGs, and all MOI (including all means of financing)

Multi-layered: national, regional and global levels

