

Green, yellow, red: The state of the debate around the post-2015 development agenda

These tables are arranged in 4 groupings:

- Preamble and declaration
- Goals and targets
- Means of implementation
- Follow-up and review

These groupings mirror the four main sections of the draft UN outcome document for the post-2015 development agenda currently being negotiated by governments at UN headquarters in New York.

This summary, as of 25 June 2015, was compiled by GPW based on national and negotiating group interventions in 3 main clusters. Issues and formulations where there seems to be some consensus (or no expressed dissent) are marked in **green**. Issues raised by some countries but lacking cross-cutting support are in **yellow**. Issues where there is disagreement are shown in **red**.

The complete draft outcome document as well as the statements by member governments and other background documents can be found here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/summit>.

Intergovernmental negotiations on post-2015 development agenda

(Summary as of 25 June 2015)

PREAMBLE AND DECLARATION	MEMBER STATES IN SUPPORT
The preamble is unnecessary	Group of 77 and China, Indonesia, India, Brazil, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Palau, Uganda, Ecuador, Bangladesh, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Ghana and Timor-Leste
Support the preamble	The EU, Japan, Israel, Latvia, USA, Canada, Iceland, Italy, Sweden, France, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Australia, Finland and Liechtenstein
Support the preamble but demands further elaboration	Norway
Main focus of the agenda is poverty eradication	General agreement
Agenda must be communicable	Croatia, Finland, S. Korea, India, Japan, Sweden, Turkey and Germany
Welcome the reference of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) in particular for climate change	Group of 77 and China, Indonesia, Iraq, India, Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Brazil, Lebanon, Sri Lanka, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Ecuador, Egypt, Syria, Bolivia and Saudi Arabia
Do not support the reference on CBDR, shared responsibilities	EU, Japan, Canada, USA, Italy, France, Germany, Australia and Finland
Leave no one behind	General agreement
Disagree with the 5 P's proposed by the Co-Facilitators (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership)	Brazil
Support the 5 Ps proposed by the Co-Facilitators	Japan, Canada, USA, Spain and Norway
Inclusion of sport as a tool to promote sustainable development	Tunisia, Monaco, Senegal and Palau
Support particular situation of Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	Dominican Republic, Ghana, least developing countries (LDCs), SIDS and landlocked developing countries (LLDCs)
Poverty is multidimensional	Group of 77 and China, Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Philippines, Panama and Peru
Migration should be captured as a positive phenomenon	Group of 77 and China, Vietnam, Brazil, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Timor-Leste, Peru, Turkey, Armenia, Bangladesh, Egypt, Morocco, El Salvador and Ecuador

Consideration of vulnerable situation of middle income countries (MIC) countries	Vietnam, Ecuador and Costa Rica
Creation of a meaningful global partnership	Latvia, Canada, Sudan, Italy, Tunisia, Uganda, Finland, Mexico, Pakistan, China, Australia, S. Korea, Brazil, Canada and Indonesia
Promotion of gender equality	Australia, Tunisia, Finland, Liechtenstein, Costa Rica, Israel, Canada, Latvia, USA, the EU, Uruguay, France and Brazil
Importance of peace and security	Uganda, Korea, LDCs, Monaco, Timor-Leste
Declaration should have strong human rights foundation	Norway, Finland, S. Korea, Costa Rica, Sweden and Italy

GOALS AND TARGETS

MEMBER STATES IN SUPPORT

Heads of state will not engage on a text with reservations of other delegations	EU, Switzerland, Norway, New Zealand and Canada
National indicators defined at national level, country ownership	Peru, Latvia, Timor-Leste and Philippines
Indicators can be modified in the future	Norway
UN Statistical Commission is entrusted to define global indicators	Group of 77 and China, Ecuador, EU, Latvia, Canada and Switzerland
Reservations on the Chapeau ¹	India, Brazil
Support the Chapeau but want to move it to the Goals and Targets part	Group of 77 and China, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Arab States, Ecuador, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Algeria, Peru and Timor-Leste
Want the Chapeau in the outcome document annex	Lebanon
Do not support the inclusion of the Chapeau on the text	New Zealand, Canada, Australia and Japan
Support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agreed on the Open Working Group (OWG)	Group of 77 and China, Egypt, Turkey, Timor-Leste, Saudi Arabia, Uruguay, South Africa, Brazil, Peru, the Russian Federation, Switzerland, Arab States, Ecuador, Colombia, Korea, Greece, Argentina and Israel
SDGs and targets have to be aspirational and short	EU, Cyprus, UK, Sweden, New Zealand, S. Korea and Greece
Flexibility to revise SDGs and targets from the OWG	Japan, Norway, Island, USA, Mexico, Canada, Latvia, EU, New Zealand, Australia, UK, Switzerland and Turkey
Reservations on reviewing targets and indicators	Group of 77 and China, India, Colombia, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Uruguay

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

MEMBER STATES IN SUPPORT

Consider Vienna programme of action for landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) on means of Implementation (MOI)	LLDCs
Development banks should provide windows for developing countries	LDCs
The FfD and Post-2015 development agenda should have two different MOI processes	Group of 77 and China, Arab states, AOSIS, Cuba, China, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, India, Indonesia, Iran and Mexico
The FfD is the pillar for the MOI in the post-2015 development agenda	The EU, Japan, Australia, UK, Sweden, Switzerland, S. Korea, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, USA, Canada and New Zealand
Call for increasing official developing assistance (ODA)	Group of 77, Arab countries, LDCs, Pakistan and Indonesia, Pakistan
Call for Duty-free and Quota-free (DFQF) market access for Least Developing Countries	LDCs
MOI should have financial and non-financial, public and private, governmental and non-governmental resources	UK, Sweden and USA

¹ https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/3770chapeau_clean.pdf

FOLLOW UP AND REVIEW

MEMBER STATES IN SUPPORT

Implementation should be on a voluntary basis	Group of 77 and China, Arab group, CARICOM, Vietnam, Guatemala, Turkey, Senegal, Timor-Leste, Ecuador, Egypt, AOSIS, Russian Federation, Ghana and Iran
Technology transfer, capacity building and enhance national statistical offices	Group of 77 and China, Brazil, Philippines, Niger, Ecuador, LLDCs, AOSIS, India, Mexico, India, Brazil, Lebanon, Uruguay, Tunisia and Uganda
Challenges for SIDS to collect data should be reflected in the follow up	CARICOM, SIDS, Australia, AOSIS and Ghana
UN Statistical Commission should develop the national indicators	CARICOM, Vietnam and Peru
UN Statistical Commission should assess progress	Switzerland, France, Australia, USA and Spain
Shared responsibility, mutual accountability and transparency	EU, Mexico, Sweden, Liechtenstein, UK and Canada
National level standardized reports to enhance consistency	EU, Mexico, Germany, Sweden and the Russian Federation
National level: not support a national level	Arab group, CARICOM and Argentina
National level: do not support an overly prescriptive national follow up and review	Brazil
National ownership on follow up taking into account country realities	Group of 77 and China, Arab group, CARICOM, SIDS, Vietnam, Senegal, Timor-Leste, Indonesia, India and Mongolia
National ownership as a core	EU, S. Korea, Sweden, Spain and Canada
Regional level: important peer review	EU, SIDS, Korea and Sweden
Regional level: do not support peer review	Argentina
Regional level: Regional Commissions should lead regional follow up and review	Arab group, CARICOM, Mexico, Slovakia, Brazil, Guatemala, Peru, South Africa, Colombia, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia and Mongolia
Regional level: flexibility to implement regional follow up and review	Germany
Global level : Integrated functioning of HLPF	EU, Mexico, Switzerland, S. Korea, France, Sweden, Liechtenstein, Brazil, Australia, Japan, Norway, UK, Senegal, USA, Egypt, LLDCs, AOSIS, Canada, Israel, Indonesia, India and Mongolia
Participation of civil society on review	Brazil, UK, EU, Mexico, Sweden, Netherlands, USA and Canada
Multistakeholder monitoring and participation	EU, S. Korea, Sweden, Liechtenstein, Italy, Canada, Australia, Netherlands and Canada