



**PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**  
MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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**Statement by Ambassador Wang Min at the General Debate on the  
Operational Activities at the 2015 Substantive Session of ECOSOC**

(February 24, 2015, New York )

Madam President,

The Chinese delegation would like to thank the Secretary-General for his report under this item, and associates itself with the statement by the representative of South Africa on behalf of G77 and China.

Madam President,

This year is a crucial year for international cooperation for development, during which we will formulate the post-2015 development agenda to identify the direction and key areas of future cooperation for development. My delegation hopes that the UN operational activities for development will scale new heights.

The dialogue on the long-term positioning of the UN development system is very timely and necessary. We hope the dialogue is helpful to fully understand the development needs of the developing countries and improving the quality and effectiveness of the work of the UN development system. China is of the view that resolution 67/226 on QCPR provides clear guidance and

direction for the work of the UN development system and agencies. Some progress has been achieved over the past two years in the implementation of the resolution on QCPR. China hopes that the UN development system and agencies will continue to implement the resolution actively, comprehensively and in good faith. My delegation wishes to reiterate the following points:

1. On the core issues of the development agenda.

Poverty eradication is the biggest global challenge and the core element of sustainable development of the developing countries. The world still has a long way to go in poverty eradication. Eradicating poverty through enhancing the developing countries' own development capacities should continue to be the focus of the UN development system. The Chinese delegation encourages the UN development system to continue to plan and implement projects in a more targeted manner, bearing in mind the goal of poverty eradication.

2. On the question of resource volume and resource structure.

Adequate resource volume and rational resource structure are crucial for the achievement of the MDGs and the post-2015 development agenda. In recent years, the decline of development resources, and the imbalance and fragmentation of core and non-core resources have seriously impeded the effective fulfillment by the UN development system of its mandate, causing grave concerns of the developing countries. The UN development system and agencies should continue to scale up resource mobilization efforts and improve the situation by increasing the volume of core resources and improving the quality of non-core resources. At the same time, the developed countries should assume the primary responsibility in development financing, honour their ODA commitment and step up assistance to the developing countries.

### 3. On the operation of the development system.

On the basis of their respective mandates and comparative advantages, the UN development system and agencies should further enhance coordination and cooperation. The formulation and implementation of the UN development assistance framework should be based on national ownership and national leadership, and ensure the alignment of assistance programs with national development strategies and priorities. The system of resident coordinators should fully reflect equitable geographical distribution and gender balance. In conducting their work, RC should respect the views of the government of program countries. Extending "Delivering as One" should take into consideration the different situations and development needs of countries, and respect the choices of program countries. The UN development system and agencies should tailor their help to the specific needs of countries and there should be no "one-size-fits-all" approach.

### 4. On South-South cooperation.

In recent years, with the development of the developing countries and the increase of participants in development cooperation, new changes have taken place in the environment of the world's development cooperation. But the subjects of development cooperation remain the same. North-South cooperation is still the mainstream in development cooperation, and South-South cooperation is its supplement rather than substitute. The dominate status and the role of the North-South cooperation shouldn't be weakened or diluted. The UN development system should provide necessary policy and financial support to South-South cooperation, explore new ways and means to promote it, and

further support and bring into play the role of the Office for South-South Cooperation.

5. On national capacity-building.

As the basis for achieving sustainable development of the developing countries, capacity-building should be a priority for the UN operational activities for development. China welcomes the increased input by the UN development system in supporting national capacity-building, and hopes that the UN development system will continue to scale up its policy and resource support to the developing countries in this respect.

Madam President,

Member states are now involved in intensive negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda. China is of the view that the new development agenda must continue to take poverty eradication and promotion of development as its core, maintain the diversity of development models, and uphold the principles of "common but differentiated responsibilities", consensus and integrated and balanced development. It must promote economic, social and environmental development in an integrated and coordinated manner. We hope that, by their practical support for poverty eradication and development promotion at international, regional and country levels, the UN operational activities for development will greatly contribute to the achievement of the post-2015 development agenda.

Thank you, Madam President.