

# SWEDEN



## STATEMENT

on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden

by

**H.E. Mr. Mårten Grunditz**  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Sweden

on

**“The Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on Financing for  
Development: Status of implementation and tasks ahead”**

**Fifth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development**

**United Nations**  
**New York**

**7 December, 2011**

**CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY –**

Mr. President,

I have the honor to speak on behalf of the Nordic countries – Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. We align ourselves with the statement delivered by the EU.

The Monterrey Consensus, as reaffirmed by the Follow-up Conference in Doha, is a landmark agreement on financing for development. The strength of this global partnership lies in its holistic approach. Today I would like to highlight three key elements of this partnership which the international community needs to address in order to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs.

First element, mutual accountability,

Official development assistance (ODA) continues to be a critical source of financing for development, in particular for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) as well as for the efforts of tackling the specific development challenges of countries in fragile and conflict situations. We encourage Member States to intensify their efforts to live up to the 0.7% of GNI target.

We need to make sure that our joint efforts produce maximum results and outcomes that can be sustained, and that our undertakings are transparent and accounted for. We welcome the principles underpinning the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. This new global platform may provide the necessary impetus to attain the MDGs. Transparent processes, outcome-oriented programming, results-based management and effective monitoring and follow-up are key elements in order to achieve sustainable and concrete development results on the ground for women and men, girls and boys.

Innovative mechanisms for financing can make a positive contribution in assisting developing countries to mobilize additional resources for development and combating climate change. This is part of the UN agenda and some Member States have established mechanisms while others are exploring ongoing and new options. An active and inclusive dialogue to this end is called for.

Second, responsible policies,

Although crucial, effective and results oriented aid and innovative mechanisms for financing are not sufficient to achieve the goals we are aiming for. A holistic approach to development in line with the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration involves also the mobilization of domestic resources as a core component of financing for development. Each country has the primary responsibility for its own development. Provision of public goods, redistribution of wealth and accountability of governments towards their citizens require fair, effective and efficient tax systems. Here we see a role for the UN to use its normative role and capacity-building functions to assist developing countries in broadening their tax base and developing policies to eradicate poverty through a more equitable and responsible allocation of resources.

Illegal outflows of capital from developing countries are estimated to exceed total development assistance by a wide margin. Combating such illicit outflows could make a major contribution to free up resources for investments in development. Related to that, recovery of assets could make another significant contribution in this context. An intensified effort is also needed to fight corruption. The international financial institutions will be particularly important in this regard, and UN bodies play an active role through general awareness-raising, as well as through instruments such as the UN Convention Against Corruption and the Convention Against Transnational Crime. We encourage all Member States that have not yet done so to ratify these conventions.

Finally, ability to adapt,

Coherence in action and coordination among institutions remain crucial. The Nordic countries would like to stress that the UN and the international financial institutions have complementary mandates. We encourage them to coordinate their efforts more effectively so as to improve the efficiency and consistency of global governance.

With a changing development landscape comprising both new challenges as well as new instruments and actors ready to address these challenges. We encourage civil society and the private sector to play a stronger role in global development.

Collaboration across sectors can widen our perspectives and lead to new effective partnerships for development. We also support the strengthening of regional integration, including South-South cooperation. Joint efforts characterized by mutual accountability, national ownership, inclusive partnerships and focus on development results on the ground are the way forward.

Thank you.