

GENERAL STATEMENT
FIRST MEETING OF THE DRAFTING SESSION OF THE OUTCOME DOCUMENT OF
THE THIRD FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE
NEW YORK, JANUARY 28-30, 2015

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Mr. Co-facilitators,

First of all, I would like to congratulate you on your assumption as co-facilitators of the drafting session of the Outcome Document of the Third Financing for Development Conference. I believe that under your able leadership we will achieve a good outcome document that will make the Third FfD Conference a success. Let me assure you Indonesia's readiness to constructively engage in the whole process

I would also like to thank you for providing the Elements Paper that offers food-for-thought, as well as a starting point for our discussion.

The delegation of Indonesia aligns itself with the statement made by the Delegation of South Africa on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Mr. Co-facilitator,

The Third FfD Conference is meant to assess the progress made in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration in order to identify obstacles and constraints encountered in the achievement of the goals and objectives agreed therein, as well as actions and initiatives to overcome these constraints. It is also meant to address new and emerging issues, including in the context of the recent multilateral efforts to promote international development cooperation, most importantly the post-2015 development agenda. Therefore, Indonesia views that the outcome document must be connected and built on Monterrey, Doha and Rio +20, as well as provide significant contributions to the post-2015 development agenda.

To some, FfD-3 is considered to be an independent process. But for Indonesia, the synergy between FfD and other ongoing inter-governmental negotiations on development is undeniable. We recognize the importance of avoiding contradictions and/or duplication between processes by ensuring mutually reinforcing components in the language to be negotiated. Specifically, poverty eradication and inequalities, which is at the center of the post-2015 development agenda, must also be at the heart of the Third FfD Conference.

We also believe that the Rio Principle of common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR) should apply to the Financing for Development agenda, as it captures the duality of universality and differentiation. The FfD-3 outcome must also attest to the multilateralism required for genuine international development cooperation that should go beyond merely identifying global problems and providing policy prescriptions, and aim at genuine collaboration on the basis of CBDR.

The FfD-3 Conference particularly must create clear linkages with the Means of implementation of the post-2015 development agenda, most importantly the structural reform of the international financial and trade systems as upheld by the structure and content of the Monterrey Consensus. Other than that, the contribution from the upcoming discussion of debt restructuring issues would help to enhance the discussion on financing for development.

Mr. Co-facilitator,

As I looked into the Elements Paper, I would like to submit Indonesia's general preliminary thinking, as follows:

Firstly, regarding the structure. Indonesia believes that the Third FfD Conference outcome document must follow the existing Monterrey Consensus' substantive structure, namely: 1) *Mobilizing domestic financial resources for development*; 2) *Mobilizing international resources for development: foreign direct investment and other private flows*; 3) *International trade as an engine for development*; 4) *Increasing international financial and technical cooperation for development*; 5) *External debt*; and 6) *Addressing systemic issues: enhancing the coherence and consistency of the*

international monetary, financial and trading systems in support of development. This is important as I see the Third FfD Conference is a continued process of Monterrey and Doha Conference. Further, I see that the existing structure still fits well in addressing issues deriving from international agreements and developments that have happened since the Doha conference, including the post-2015 negotiations.

Secondly, on the global partnership for development, we recognize that such a partnership is one that is principally between governments of developed and developing countries, with the developed countries taking the lead in providing resources and the means of implementation. It is imperative to re-capture the term with its original meaning and not allow it to be isolated only as partnerships with the private sector and other external stakeholders.

Thirdly, the FfD-3 outcome document is expected to give significant contribution to the post-2015 development agenda. Poverty eradication and addressing inequalities must be the main focus, including reference to the need for international support for Middle Income Countries (MICs) in poverty eradication. About three-quarters of the world's poorest people (933 million people) live in MICs. Any strategy to support poverty reduction at a global level must therefore include a strategy for supporting poverty reduction in MICs at the national level, which is not limited to ODA, but also transfer of knowledge and best practices as well as experiences in reducing poverty.

Thank you.

