GROWTH FOR DEVELOPMENT

MANAGING ECONOMIC GROWTH FOR EQUITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PARLIAMENTARIANS

WHAT DOES GOOD GROWTH LOOK LIKE?

WHY SHOULD PARLIAMENTARIANS PROACTIVELY PROMOTE FAIR AND EFFECTIVE TAXATION?

HOW CAN TRADE IMPROVE LIVELIHOODS IN THE WORLD'S LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES?

WHY DO ROBUST AND TRANSPARENT INSTITUTIONS MATTER IN EQUITABLE GROWTH?

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION UK

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We have benefited from the insights, comments and suggestions shared by a number of experts from our outcome document and policy advisory panel. We would like to acknowledge and thank the following individuals for their valued assistance:

Yurendra Basnett, Research Fellow, Overseas Development Institute (ODI)
Serena Brown, Director Global Development Initiatives, KPMG
Laurence Cockcroft, Co-founder, Transparency International (TI)
Lord Michael Hastings, Global Head of Global Development Initiatives, KPMG
Rt. Hon. Peter Lilley MP, Chair of Trade Out of Poverty
Ruth Stanley, Director, Trade Out of Poverty
Dr. Willem Te Velde, Head of International Economic Development, Overseas Development Institute (ODI)

The editors are responsible for any errors.

GROWTH FOR DEVELOPMENT

FOREWORD

On the 18 – 21 November 2014 at the Houses of Parliament, London CPA UK in collaboration with the United National Development Programme and World Bank Group hosted **37 parliamentarians from 23 Commonwealth and non-commonwealth countries**. Together they addressed the key global challenge: **how to manage economic growth for equitable development.** It provided an important forum to identify best practices and the challenges legislators face as they seek to create economic growth that is **sustainable and transformative,** as well as being **transparent and inclusive for all.**

The discussion build on the economic development strategy highlighted at both the G8 and G20. Delegates and key thinkers gathered in parliament to discuss how developing and developed nations can build good growth and resilience through the essential components of **open Trade, fair Taxation and increased Transparency.**

We are delighted to present a summary which provides a flavour of the plenary discussions. It also includes a set of **21 key policy recommendations** for parliamentarians, endorsed by our advisory board. Concluding comments come from **Professor Jeffrey Sachs**, Special Advisor on the UN Secretary General on the post-2015 Agenda and **David Hallam,** the Director of the UK Envoy on the post-2015 Development Goals. You may download a copy of this report by visiting the CPA website www.uk-cpa.org

Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Haselhurst MP
Chair, CPA UK Executive Committee

A GLOBAL AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH

"Be voices for the kind of growth and associated social policies which will eradicate poverty in all its dimensions, reduce inequalities and protect the only plant we all share"

Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator ONZ
Opening Keynote Address, CPA IPC Growth for Development

Following the 2008 financial crisis, the world's economies are recovering. With recovery comes potential for an acceleration in growth in many emerging economies. World leaders have created clear priorities for a global agenda to build both economic growth and resilience. However, the quality of this growth matters, at its core it must be **sustainable** and lead to **equitable** development outcomes being **inclusive** to engage the traditionally excluded and be livelihood rich.

During the UK's Presidency of the **G8 in 2013**, leaders pledged to promote global prosperity by focusing on three crucial areas; **fair taxes, open trade and increased transparency**. As the UK Prime Minister, David Cameron, highlighted they are all *"essential components of the global economic race we're in. When taxes are not paid, people suffer and public trust in business is eroded. When trade isn't free, all our economies lose out. When transparency is lacking, the wealth of a nation cannot be properly shared with its people. All these areas demand political leadership in equal measure"*.

The **G20 in 2014** examined **growth and resilience** in the global economy. Key themes included promoting economic growth and employment outcomes by **empowering the private sector** and **empowering women**. G20 members focussed on building resilience by:

- Modernising the **international tax system.**
- **Reforming global institutions** to ensure countries that are reshaping the global economy have a greater voice.
- Identifying how the G20 can help strengthen the **global trading system**, which now comprises the WTO and over 400 bilateral and regional free trade agreements.
- **Addressing corruption** to curb its corrosive impact.

Following the **Brisbane Action Plan** discussed by leaders in November 2014 Australian Prime Minister, Tony Abbott, commented "the working session on trade was one of the most productive. It saw leaders unanimous in their view that expanding global trade will directly benefit countries and people right around the world. Trade is a key driver of growth, perhaps the key driver of growth".

Around **1.6 billion people live in multidimensional poverty,** many face exclusion, discrimination and

"UNDP estimates that more than three quarters of the population in developing countries live in societies where income distribution is less equal now than in the 1990's…We need more human development, more poverty reduction and less inequality as a result of growth."

Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator ONZ
Opening Keynote Address, CPA IPC Growth for Development

injustice. Ensuring a robust and resilient global economy means encouraging growth that is balanced, sustainable and inclusive. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) emerging markets and developing economies contribute more than two thirds of global growth. Growth alone is not sufficient, as a global community we must ensure that economic growth is **sustainable** and **transformative** in the long term, as well as being **inclusive** to deliver the best outcomes for all.

Against this backdrop **CPA UK** in collaboration with the **UNDP and the World Bank Group**, delivered an **International Parliamentary Conference on Growth for Development.** This exciting conference emphasised the **crucial role parliamentarians** have to play in shaping and monitoring vital economic processes to ensure that economic growth is both sustainable and equitable. It was supported by a one-day workshop, delivered in partnership with the **Natural Resources Governance Institute** on extractive industries and the **role of parliamentarians in providing effective legislative scrutiny and oversight of the natural resources sector.**

We are delighted to present a report which summarises the plenary discussions and relevant case studies, concluding with a set of **21 key policy recommendations for international parliamentarians and global leaders endorsed by our advisory panel.**

> *"Parliamentarians are key players in sustainable growth by shaping and monitoring economic policies that will lead a country in growth for development, your actions should benefit all citizens but special attention should be focussed on reaching the most vulnerable."*
>
> Vitor Gaspar, Director, Fiscal Affairs IMF
> Keynote Address, CPA IPC Growth for Development

TIMELINE

TRADE

1: G20 Leaders agreed to extend the standstill commitment on protectionist measures until end-2016.

2: G8 members made significant contributions to the historic outcome at the WTO Bali Conference. The Conference delivered a strong trade package to boost the global economy by £70 billion per year, including measures to cut border bureaucracy. It was the first multilateral deal in twenty years.

TAX

3: The OECD is working to present a new single global standard for automatic exchange of tax information. 41 countries have committed to being early adopters of this standard.

4: G20 leaders endorsed the OECD's two-year Action Plan to update international tax rules to address tax avoidance through profit shifting.

5: G8 members are strengthening support for better tax collection by developing countries. Tax Inspectors Without Borders.

TRANSPARENCY

6: Extractive firms will be required by US and EU law to report payments to all governments.

7: All G8 countries published Action Plans setting out how they will ensure companies know who owns and controls them, and to prevent their misuse.

8. The Kimberley Process (KP) plenary meeting in November agreed changes that will raise standards for the supply of minerals and strengthen implementation of the scheme.

9: G8 members are establishing land partnerships with Burkina Faso, South Sudan, Nigeria, Niger, Senegal, Tanzania and Ethiopia.

10. All G8 members have signed the Open Data Charter, as have Ireland, Panama and the Philippines.

WHAT DOES GOOD GROWTH LOOK LIKE?

Chaired by **Dr Purna Sen**, *Deputy Director, Institute of Public Affairs, LSE (Sustainable)*
Dr Willem Te Velde, *Head of International Economic Development, ODI (Transformative)*
Dr David Hudson, *Developmental Leadership Program, UCL (Inclusive)*
Dr David Hall-Matthews, *DFID Transparency Panel (Transparent)*

SUMMARY

An interactive learning session allowing delegates to share thoughts and experiences on **four critical components** of ***'good economic growth'.*** The opening session had two aims: firstly to explore the delegates understanding of **what key terms mean** through their own experiences and secondly to examine the **common challenges for parliamentarians**.

Clearly defining development vocabulary in this context was important to ensure key terms did not lose their meaning in cross-cultural exchange. As part of the post-2015 development agenda we must guarantee strong communication between global parliamentarians by using simple language with shared meaning. These terms underpin the post-2015 agenda and its implementation through country level development activities. The debate was represented by a live illustration, available through the following link: www.uk-cpa.org/resources/video-audio

Sustainable Economic Growth

Delegates highlighted that **developed and developing nations frequently ave differing definitions of sustainable growth**. The International Development Act defines sustainability as *"development that generates lasting benefits for both present and future populations"***.** Delegates agreed on the need to get institutional, social and environmental safeguards right regarding growth. Sustainability has **economic, social** and **environmental dimensions**, a balanced focus on each of these was agreed as necessary. Delegates highlighted their key role was providing the **leadership** necessary to shape **national agendas** on **climate change** and that **regional agreements** on this could also be beneficial. Case studies were discussed and examined - in the **Seychelles** 75% of the budget is spent on securing energy whilst in the **Maldives** social-economic zones have been established.

Transformative Economic Growth

Poverty reduction and economic growth cannot be sustained without **quality job creation, structural transformation, productivity change and export diversification**. Parliamentarians often pay relatively little attention to **long-term determinants of development** and emphasise **short-term interventions focussed on poverty reduction**. Parliamentarians acknowledged that economic transformation involves moving labour from lower to higher productive activities. For example, from **agriculture to manufacturing** or from **subsistence farming to high-value crops**. Delegates highlighted practical challenges involved in the shift from **agrarian to industrial** economies, such as **food shortage** constraints. Delegates emphasised that there needs to be a middle ground where **better human capital** is balanced with **parliamentary mechanisms that regulate resources in order to protect the agricultural sector.** The key common challenge of identified by delegates was of facilitating good quality job creation.

Inclusive Economic Growth

Delegates discussed what shared inclusive economic growth looks like in country context. Marginalised groups often face specific **structural barriers**. Delegates highlighted core areas of inclusivity being: **unemployment** and **access to job opportunities, the digital divide** with a lack as access to technologies linked to **education**. They particularly noted marginalisation in civic and public life for **women, young people, disabled people and rural/geographically disadvantaged groups**. Delegates agreed that inclusive oversight in Parliament was essential, as well as advocacy and possible new legislation. Policies are needed that directly target discrimination, to ensure that these specific groups are not left behind.

Transparent Economic Growth

What does encouraging transparency in the context economic growth mean? What does transparent growth look like in the delegate's countries? The discussants stressed the importance of transparent governance in relation to **tax collection, aid flows, and government income**. Delegates highlighted that often there is **no legislation to bind the government to release information to parliamentarians,** which problematises prioritising expenditures. Governments often establish budgets and ask donors for funds without setting the priorities on how the budget will be spent. **Closed contracts** promote a **lack of transparency, which encourages corruption**. Parliamentarians stated the need for an **independent corruption commission** to ensure transparency of national governments.

KEY POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

One: Environmental and development agendas have historically developed separately. Sustainable development requires that they are merged. To ensure that future generations live with dignity in a common future that is sustainable, good growth must include tackling climate change.

Two: Parliamentarians play a critical role in envisioning and leading long term transformative growth. They must examine how they can promote vision, design economic strategy and frameworks that incentivise policy-making aimed at transformative growth leading to job creation and poverty reduction for current and future generations.

Three: There needs to be quality oversight and accountability, as well as transparency in how national budgets are determined. Donors should publish information on overseas assistance for parliamentarians and civil society organisations to assist them in holding Governments to account.

COMMUNIQUE COMMITMENT

We commit to an ongoing dialogue between parliamentarians at national, regional and international levels to address the development challenges in responding to rapid economic growth. **We recognise** the need for economic growth that is transformative, sustainable, inclusive and transparent and the crucial role that strong institutions play in supporting "good" growth.

WOMEN, EMPOWERMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Session chaired by **Ann Hodkinson,** *CPA UK*
Mrs Pinky Lilani OBE DL, *Founder & Chair of Women of Asia Achievement Awards*
Ms Kasia Staszewska, *Policy Advisor on Women's Rights, Action Aid UK*
Hon. Leticia M. Nyerere MP, *Tanzania*

SUMMARY

Ann Hodkinson, CPA UK introduced the panel by outlining the multidimensional approaches **parliamentarians need to consider** when promoting **inclusive economic growth** that is **gender sensitive**. **Pinky Lilani OBE DL** argued that **creating women's networks** encourages **empowerment** and **global leadership in business**. Global networks and awards drive confidence enabling women to find their voice and maximum potential to significantly contribute to the economy.

Kasia Staszewska, Action Aid UK, argued that progress in the 15 years since the MDGs had been slow in the area of women's **access to decent work** and **redistribution of unpaid care work**. The World Bank (2014) found men are twice as likely to have full-time jobs, and in South Asia three times more likely. In an overview of 143 economies, 128 had at least 1 legal differentiation in the area of women and the economy, whilst in 15 economies women require male permission to work. The ILO (2011) found that women are paid 10-30% less for comparable work and estimated that it will take 75 years to make equal pay a reality. Ms Staszewska argued there are two main manifestations of exploitation of women at work: (1) the **feminisation of precarious and vulnerable work**, and (2) the **invisibility of women's unpaid work**. In sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia 80% of jobs for women were in vulnerable employment (ILO, 2012). Women also spend twice as much time on domestic work as men, whilst 45% of productive working-age women stay at home to engage in domestic work.

Hon. Leticia M. Nyerere, a Member of the Tanzania Parliament shared her experiences and emphasised that cultural norms produce obstacles to basic rights such as free movement and participation in social activities. Empowerment at a community level involves providing secure spaces for women to network and platforms for independent speech to build confidence. Nationally, strong women leaders must act as role models and actively support policy addressing gender inequality. Tanzanian law now stipulates that women must comprise 50% of parliament. New legislation was requied to ensure women's access to finance and skills training to build capacity. Parliamentarians should support girls and woman's access to employment opportunities through specifically designed internships across all sectors. **Economic empowerment is a global issue, to be addressed through high level forums and global targets but local barriers must be realistically estimated and taken into consideration.**

> *"Women perform two thirds of the world's work, produce half of the food, but earn only 10% of the income and own only 1% of the property".*
>
> Justine Greening, UK Secretary of State, DFID, March 2013

CASE STUDY – International Development Select Committee inquiry into Jobs and Livelihoods: Evidence session chaired by Rt. Hon. Sir Malcolm Bruce MP

PANEL 2: WOMEN AND EMPLOYMENT

This Select Committee panel addressed issues regarding women and employment, the role of donors and government as well as barriers for women employment. They highlighted how to support women as they move from the informal to formal sectors and receive fair payment.

Hon. Waresat Hussain MP (Bangladesh) - Bangladesh is an agricultural country so major focus has been placed on women employment in the agricultural sector. There are cultural restrictions for women to be employed in certain jobs, but they have good participation in the textile industry. Benefits are given to encourage women to be entrepreneurs, for example, interest rate for loans is 5 -7% as compared to 18% for men. The government also provides safety nets for women and is encouraging the IT sector to create job opportunities for women.

Hon. Dr. Wilmot Godfrey James MP (South Africa) - South Africa has a strong legislative framework against discrimination in general. Women are mostly employed in public sector, and they should have a chance to be enrolled in variety of industries such as engineering. To support women entrepreneurs the government has a tax relief policy for the first 3 years in business and wider access to credit, economic growth relies on the SME sector. There should be incentives to shift into the formal sector through tax relief, insurance, access to short-term loans and training programmes. One challenge is the gap between graduates skills and market demand.

Hon. Leticia M. Nyerere MP (Tanzania) – Current training programmes for women in rural areas are highly valuable. Support in agricultural processes is necessary as a majority of women lives in villages and rural areas. Barriers for women's employment are mainly cultural, domestic violence is a first priority of local women. Women need help to access credit and to build their capacity through training programs. Legislators have responsibility for protecting women's jobs and to ensure fair selection processes. Women must have decision-making positions to ensure their equality issues are addressed.

KEY POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

One: Parliamentarians should support the creation of platforms and secure spaces at community level to encourage local empowerment and independent speech. They can also back national networks in which women can exercise their agency and gain confidence as leaders, across sectors such as business and politics.

Two: Inclusive economic growth involves legislators focusing attention on creating jobs and internships for women in decent and productive sectors, recognising equal wages for work of equal value. This will involve tackling discriminatory social norms, investing in skills training and supporting active labour market policies.

Three: Parliamentaris have a crucial role in enabling women to control and own assets. Strong legislation should be focussed on encouraging equal rights of access to and wownership of economic resources. Including property and other forms of landed assets.

COMMUNIQUE COMMITMENT

We acknowledge that a key driver for economic growth is the empowerment, education and employment of women. **We recognise** our role as parliamentarians in promoting gender parity and support growth policies that are inclusive and gender sensitive. **We support most strongly** the recommendation of the Open Working Group that Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls is defined in a stand-alone goal in the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals.

INVESTMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES

AIM: *Consider the relationship between governments, parliamentarians, civil society and the private sector on responsible economic management.*

Chaired by **Helen Haywood**, *CPA UK*
Ms Serena Brown, *Director Global Development Initiatives, KPMG*
Mr Nigel Harris, *Chief Executive, Farm Africa*
Mr Yurendra Basnett, *Research Fellow, Overseas Development Institute (ODI)*

SUMMARY

Opening the session, **Serena Brown Director of Global Development Initiatives at KPMG** highlighted a changing approach to private sector engagement with the post-2015 agenda. Summits such as '***Business Perspective on Sustainable Growth: Rio+20'*** provided forums to identify **sustainable development opportunities** facing business leaders and policymakers, exploring collaborative strategies. Unlike the government-led MDG process, negotiations on the SDGs widely recognised that businesses can offer the **vision, strong leadership** and innovative solutions required to work towards sustainable and equitable growth. The **Sustainable Development Solutions Network** brings together academia and businesses to consider innovative approaches to addressing the biggest development challenges. **However, key to the success of private sector investment in the SDGs is building coordination and trust between the private sector and government.** Developing appropriate **accountability** and **transparency** mechanisms will help make this achievable. Stakeholder demands are constantly evolving and in order to build trust businesses must provide good contributions, which add value to the global community.

Nigel Harris CEO of Farm Africa emphasised that **agriculture** dominates two thirds of the world's workforce making **small subsistence farmers** a dominant player in **transformative sustainable growth**. Poverty reduction from growth in agriculture is 2-4 times greater than from other sectors. **Farm Africa** sees **partnership between governments, communities and the private sector** as the key to achieving **results at scale.** It links rural villages to markets, placing a heavy emphasis on targeted agricultural production to meet business demand, terming these **public-private-community partnerships.** Governments should and can facilitate and support these. Their Maendeleo Agriculture Enterprise Fund (MAEF) facilitates financial support with agronomy training, business capacity services and commercial finance linkages. The ultimate goal is to transform subsistence farmers into **sustainable, investment-ready businesses.**

"Who can take the frontline? Companies, companies can have the values…it is a chance for companies to rise and engage, yes with governments and NGO's on the fight for a new civil society but for companies to set the pace because we have innovation, the power of investment, scale, strength and presence."

Lord Hastings of Scarisbrick, Global Head of Citizenship and Diversity, KPMG
Keynote Address, CPA IPC Growth for Development

Yurendra Basnett from the ODI asked what kind of investments help countries achieve inclusive growth and sustainable development. He provided a number of **case studies** outlining global models of sustained economic growth when investment has increased productive capacity, either adding value to what has been produced or building new products. In **Bangladesh** the presence of strong backward linkages with the government aided foreign investment in the **garment sector. Nepal** has found that by changing its internal regulations to allow private sectors investment in **hydro-energy** they have increased their supply and are increasing the use of renewable hydro-energy. It has become the second largest provider of hydro-energy after Brazil.

CASE STUDY - KPMG Global Development Initiatives – Alive and Kicking

Inclusive private sector growth is an engine to eradicate poverty, stipulated as a key focus for KPMG. In collaboration with civil society partners, KPMG people apply their skills to develop social, rural and urban enterprises. Member firms also work with commercial clients to develop their approach to responsible business. Alive & Kicking is one of many social enterprises which KPMG supports. It combines three objectives: manufacturing footballs for children, jobs for adults and health awareness through sport. The only formal manufacturer of sports balls in Africa, it employs over 70 people who hand stitch leather footballs with direct economic benefit to 420 people. Approximately 20% of the balls are printed with health messages (e.g. about HIV) and donated to young people, thereby helping teachers and sports coaches to convey life-saving messages in an engaging way. The remainder of the balls are sold to fund the organisation's mission. Alive & Kicking started in Kenya and has expanded to Zambia and Ghana. Each factory supplies the domestic market and in 2014 the Kenya operation produced 41,000 balls for donation and export across Africa and to the UK through the John Lewis Partnership. KPMG has provided services including treasury management, recruitment, accounting systems development, strategic planning, company secretarial and taxation services, internal risk reviews and human resource development work.

KEY POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

One: Parliamentarians should encourage businesses to sign global policy initiatives such as the UN Global Compact. A strategic policy initiative for businesses that are committed to aligning their operations and strategies with ten universally accepted principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption.

Two: Parliamentarians are encouraged to explore and understand the critical role of partnerships between Local Government Units, the Private Sector and Civil Society Organisations. These partnerships can achieve many things including linking local produces to global demand, enabling products to achieve real scale. Parliamentarians should encourage supportive environments for public-private-community partnerships to occur.

Three: Parliamentarians are encouraged to play an engaged and active role in legal reforms aimed at increasing investments including monitoring implementation of the legislation. Investments that create jobs, increase productive capacity and transform the economy should be given greater attention and support.

COMMUNIQUE COMMITMENT

We acknowledge the new partnerships forged between the public and private sector and recognise their role in driving large scale economic growth. **We encourage** the private sector to approach investment opportunities with a sense of context and corporate responsibility and include sustainability in their planning. **We call on** governments to ensure transparency and openness in foreign direct investment relationships with other economies.

TRADE: OPPORTUNITIES TO DELIVER SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

AIM: *Explore transparent and accountable approaches to negotiating trade relationships with regional, commonwealth and international partners.*

Chaired by **Rt. Hon. Peter Lilley MP,** *Chair Trade Out of Poverty APPG*
Mr Frank Matsaert, *Chief Executive, Trademark East Africa (TMEA)*
Dr Erja Askola, *Trade Lead at Directorate-General for Trade, European Commission*
Ms Dorothy Tembo, *Deputy Executive Director, International Trade Centre (ITC)*

SUMMARY

The Rt. Hon. Peter Lilley MP introduced the panel by highlighting the benefit of simplifying trade rules to **increase market access for least developed countries (LDCs)**. Tariffs on agriculture and labour intensive goods remain high and focused action should be taken regarding these sectors.

Frank Matsaert, from Trademark East Africa, emphasised that **regional integration** must occur to allow for **global competitiveness**, describing **regional value chains** as the **next development frontier for developing countries**. Landlocked countries such as Rwanda face dramatically increased costs, spending up to **45%** more on transport than neighbouring countries with coastlines. **Poor infrastructure around 'growth corridors' and border delays are major challenges. The WTO (Bali) Trade Facilitation Agreement 2013** was praised for dramatically increasing physical access to markets by boosting infrastructural investment, reducing the cost of trade and creating a supportive policy environment.

Dr Askola from the European Commission, turned delegates attention to **multilateral trade agreements** highlighting the role of **Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)** in assisting **African-Caribbean-Pacific (ACP)** countries to participate in global trade. She argued that EPAs have an explicit development objective that aims to support regional integration. Provisions include **asymmetric market access, regional integration and development cooperation** including **trade capacity building measures.** Two critical areas identified were **special measures and safeguards for infant industry and industrial development**. One of the main benefit's is expected to be a more **stable and predictable framework for businesses and investors.**

Ms Tembo explained that ITC focusses on assisting small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) to **internationalise and trade across borders**. SMEs provide two-thirds of all formal jobs in developing countries and 80% in low income countries. Women reinvest up to 90% of earnings in their family and community. Based on these facts, investing in SMEs and women-owned businesses provides a roadmap for greater impact in generating good growth and fostering sustainable development. The importance of **value-addition and diversification in helping developing countries increase their participation in global trade is key.**

Panellists agreed that for many countries, particularly in Sub-Sahara Africa, progress in exportation has been hindered by the **cost of doing business**. International governments must examine **trade facilitation issues** and work with countries trying to undertake non-tariff measures to find ways to reduce the cost of trade.

> *"Trade can be an important engine of growth, but in the absence of complementary economic and social policies, it will not lead to lasting, inclusive and environmentally sustainable growth."*
>
> UNCTAD, Deputy Secretary-General, Petko Draganov
> Keynote Address, CPA IPC Growth for Development

CASE STUDY – International Trade Centre (ITC) - Kenya

ITC provides technical inputs for businesses in complying with international standards and market requirements in packaging, logistics, or facilitating procedures for traded goods to cross borders. In Kenya ITC works in collaboration with DFID reaching more than 2,000 small producers, mainly women, living in the Kibera slum in Nairobi. The ITC programme called Ethical Fashion Initiative connects micro-producers from poor communities earning less than 2 USD per day with high value brands looking for quality handicraft work, mainly for the fashion industry. ITC provide productive capacities and knowledge transfer on trade requirements. This project has brought issues of sustainability to the fore and has become one of ITC's most successful. Results highlighted that 90% of producers improved their dwellings and 84% were able to provide better food to their families, in the case of women producers this was 100%. ITC is now expanding and replicating this programme in several countries including Burkina Faso, Haiti, Ghana and other regions of Kenya

KEY POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

One: Policy-makers in developed countries must recognise that trade policy is not just about promoting their own commercial interests – it is also a key tool to stimulate economic growth in the developing world. Parliamentarians also have an important role to play in reviving political backing for the WTO's Doha Development Round as well as in realising the potential of Aid for Trade in increasing technical assistance and capacity building.

Two: Parliamentarians need a good level of understanding of trade issues, for example by forming strong parliamentary committees focussing on trade policy and strategic guidance. Parliamentarians play a key role in transposing international & regional trade agreements into national law. Trade agreements need to be supported by policies to support strong trade competitiveness. Organisations such as TradeMark East Africa can provide technical support for Parliamentarians.

Three: Parliamentarians have the power to stimulate entrepreneurial activity through influencing government procurement processes. In2010, total global GDP was US$63 Trillion, of which US$11 Trillion was spent by governments on sourcing goods and services. If development plans are designed to increase SME participation, procurement channelled into SMEs, and steps taken to ensure SMEs are linked to global supply chains, sustainable results should be witnessed on the ground.

COMMUNIQUE COMMITMENT

We recognise the crucial importance of trade as a driver for growth as trade creates opportunities for job creation and improved livelihoods. **We urge** governments to pursue trade policies that are free, open and fair. Multilateral and multinational agreements are the most effective means to develop trade that does not discriminate and drives equitable and sustainable growth.

PROGRESSIVE APPROACHES TO TAX AND RAISING REVENUE

AIM: *Consider examples of progressive and innovative taxation policies and explore the benefits and risks of these approaches.*

Chaired by **Rt. Hon. Lord Marland,** *Chairman, Commonwealth Enterprise and Investment Council*
Prof. Mick Moore, *CEO, International Centre for Tax and Development, IDS Fellow*
Mr Henry Malumo, *Africa Advocacy Coordinator for ActionAid International*
Mr Ben Dickinson, *Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, OECD*

SUMMARY

Rt. Hon. Lord Marland reminded delegates that when **taxes are not paid, citizens suffer and peoples trust in government and business is eroded. Professor Moore (IDS)** emphasised that the tax debate has two faces, **the technical side** and the **political side.** MP's are best placed to discuss the political side which ultimately defines the technical side. Progressive tax emanates from **strong political leadership, progressive policies and good legislation.** Parliaments across Africa have been absent from the debate, and the losses due to this deficit of leadership on taxation have been colossal. Progressive taxation leads to **inclusive economic growth**, helps attract **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and responsible businesses, ultimately creating jobs.**

Henry Malumo, from ActionAid International, highlighted that **Tax revenue is critical in fostering transformative growth**. Across Africa broadening the tax base has often meant overburdening a small percentage of citizens with higher tax. The World Bank Group has revealed that developing countries often spend 80% of their resources mobilising 20% of their income. **Retrogressive tax** has overburdened citizens whilst allowing multinational corporations large tax breaks. Tax avoidance is estimated to take around **$120-$160 billion a year from developing countries** - this is three times the estimated cost of ending global hunger and twelve times the cost of ending global malnutrition.

Ben Dickinson, from the OECD, highlighted **markets and businesses have exploited gaps in policy. Parliamentarians from across the international community must close the gaps in the interests of developing countries.** Parliamentarians must **scrutinise tax** and make this an area of **priority for their governments.** Practical assistance is offered through initiatives such as ***'Tax Inspectors Without Borders'.*** The ***Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Project (BEPS)*** is designed to create a single set of international tax rules to end the erosion of tax bases and the artificial shifting of profits to avoid paying tax. The first set of measures and reports were released in September 2014. **These aim to give countries the tools they need to ensure that profits on economic activity are taxed.**

"Multinationals' tax avoidance strategies, though technically legal, erode the tax base of many countries and threaten the stability of the international tax system."

Angel Gurria, Secretary General, OECD

CASE STUDY – ActionAid International - Zambia

Tax revenue as a proportion of GDP increased by nearly a third in Zambia between 2009 and 2011 according to IMF statistics. Nonetheless it remains low compared to other lower-middle-income countries, possibly as little as 10-12%. Mining tax arrears have recently been a major political issue in Zambia, and an important one given that mining provides 37% of GDP. The country has moved from effectively subsidising the mining industry by about 4% of GDP, to receiving around 4% of GDP in taxes from mining. Non-mining taxes, however, are declining, and there are plans to strengthen tax administration. In February 2013, ActionAid revealed that excessive tax incentives and tax avoidance is a problem in other sectors in Zambia. ActionAid estimated that a combination of company-specific tax breaks for, and tax haven linked avoidance by, a single company - the Zambian sugar subsidiary of UK-based multinational Associated British Foods - has cost the Zambian government $27 million since 2007. The estimated avoidance alone is equivalent to the revenue needed to put an additional 48,000 Zambian schoolchildren in school, in a country where only 53% of schoolchildren complete their primary education.

KEY POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

One: If requested, G20 countries should provide support for developing countries to advance their technical tax capacity (including the requirements for confidential handling of information).

Two: Parliamentarians should encourage governments to ensure that double taxation agreements into which they enter strike an optimal balance between raising revenue and attracting investment that benefits inclusive growth. Specifically, the revenue implications of rules concerning the tax residency of legal entities, and of any restrictions placed on the application of the source basis, should be fully considered.

Three: In the lead up to December 2015 the OECD must work to ensure southern based voices feed into the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Action Plan; the engagement of parliamentarians and governments is critical in identifying the specific challenges and priorities of low-income countries. Future collaboration between the OECD and multilateral organisations that have direct links to parliamentarians should be explored.

COMMUNIQUE COMMITMENT

We acknowledge the serious risks to development from tax avoidance and call upon the international community to strengthen a co-ordinated approach to tackle tax avoidance through BEPS (base erosion and profit shifting) process. Recognising that a fair approach to tax leads to more private enterprise, job creation, economic growth, equity and social cohesion, **we call on governments** to ensure that effective tax policies and systems are implemented.

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

AIM: *Focus on access to reliable data and evidence to inform the work of parliamentarians on transparency and governance issues.*

Chaired by **Rt. Hon. Alistair Burt MP**
Mr Jose Ugaz, *Elected Chair, Transparency International (TI)*
Prof. Rick Stapenhurst, *Senior Fellow, McGill University, WBG*
Mr Paul Arkwright, *Director Multilateral Policy, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)*

SUMMARY

Rt. Hon. Alistair Burt MP noted that citizens are increasingly curious as to how revenues are spent calling for increased accountability and transparency. The cost of corruption is borne by the poorest sections in society, therefore, it must be tackled with increased **public scrutiny and information publishing.**

Jose Ugaz, the elected chair of Transparency International, highlighted that **information should not be the sole preserve of government officials, rather it belongs to the public.** Having an open government means providing **clear, complete and accurate data.** Of critical importance is clear language in information dissemination. Issues relating to corruption should be discussed openly, viewing civil society as a partner and ally in curbing corruption. Parliamentarians should enact **Freedom of Information Acts (FOI) which act as effective tools. Regrettably at present only one in five developing countries have these acts in place.**

Prof. Stapenhurst, from the WBG, highlighted that corruption thrives when transparency is absent. Corruption hinders development, while multi-faceted strategies are required, the **key component to eliminating corruption is legislative oversight**. Different legislative oversight tools are appropriate for different forms of corruption. For example, when examining executive political corruption - **committees, special enquiries, supreme audit institutions and anti-corruption agencies can be established.** As oversight potential increases, it becomes **easier to scrutinise and control government. The more governments are subject to control, the more likely it is for corruption to be reduced.**

Paul Arkwright, Director of Multilateral Policy at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), argued that **economic growth is driven forward by transparency.** Businesses and foreign investors are more incentivised to invest in developing countries when their institutions have greater level of transparency. There must be budget transparency as well as transparency across public procurement and tax systems. He highlighted that **2-5% of GDP is lost through money laundering;** these figures should highlight to governments the importance of anti-corruption strategies. **Transparency and anti-corruption measures are intrinsically linked.**

Open data puts valuable information in the public domain; it helps to cultivate innovation; it increases accountability of governments and businesses alike and can drive economic growth.

CASE STUDIES - Presentation by Open Government Partnership (OGP)
Open Government Partnership was launched in 2011 to provide an international platform for domestic reformers committed to making their governments more open, accountable, and responsive to citizens. The platform seeks to ensure that governments keep their transparency commitments, and is designed to build upon multi-stakeholder coalitions and includes areas of focus such as fiscal openness, open data, and open parliaments. During the UK's co-chairmanship the theme of 'Transparency Drives Prosperity' aimed to demonstrate that transparency and participation drive economic growth, well-being and prosperity through efficient use of resources, citizen engagement and inclusive development. (http://www.opengovpartnership.org/)

Open Data Workshop

When accurate data is made available policymakers and the public alike can track the development process from resources to results. Session 4 comprised of a workshop on avenues parliamentarians can use when accessing data on development interventions and finance. This was led by Andrew Palmer from Development Initiatives. Increased aid flows make it necessary to have a common database accessible by all to track expenditure. Development Initiatives operate a website that provides summaries based on individual countries and further information on a sector by sector basis. Delegates had a practical session where they were shown how to access the website. Facilitators from Development Initiatives were on hand to answer any questions: http://devinit.org/tools-and-data/#/datasets

Open Data: Data that meets the following Criteria:

- **Accessible** (ideally via the internet) at no more than the cost of reproduction, without limitations based on identity or user intent;
- In a **digital-machine readable** format for interoperation with other data;
- **Free of restriction on use or redistribution** in its licencing conditions.

KEY POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

One: Having a transparent government means providing clear, complete and accurate data. Open data helps drive economic growth. Parliamentarians are encouraged to publish datasets via the internet, in a digital readable format restriction-free in its use or redistribution.

Two: Governments must endeavour to disseminate information simply, using clear language. When a government is not willing to publish information parliamentarians can enact Freedom of Information Acts (FOI) which are effective tools to aid transparency.

Three: Fiscal transparency is a key component to growth. It ensures that parliamentarians have an accurate picture when making economic decisions, including costs and benefits of policy changes. The IMFs Fiscal Transparency Code and Evaluations offer capacity building and technical support as well as guidance on resource revenue transparency. FTEs are carried out at the bequest of member countries.

COMMUNIQUE COMMITMENT

We recognise the crucial importance of strong transparent institutions as the most effective mechanism for ensuring accountability and responsible fiscal management. **We call** on parliamentarians to exercise their fundamental responsibility to scrutinise the use of public resources by governments. **We acknowledge** the importance of using evidence to inform policy-making and **support** the work of parliaments, NGOs, civil society and international donors to empower and inform through open access to reliable accessible data.

CURBING ILLICIT ACTIVITY AND CORRUPTION

AIM: *Examine the relationship between governments, parliamentarians, civil society, the private sector and international donors on responsible economic management and curbing corruption..*

Chaired by **Rt. Hon. Baroness Scotland of Asthall QC**, *Labour*
Laurence Cockcroft, *Co-founder, Transparency International (TI)*
Dr Gavin Woods, *Global Organisation of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)*
Hon. Irene Ovonji-Odida, *Member, UNECA Mbeki Panel on Illicit Financial Flows*

SUMMARY

Rt. Hon. Baroness Scotland introduced the session by highlighting that creating a culture resistant to bribery and corruption needs a multidisciplinary approach. International coordination is key, we need to find a **global standard** that is **globally accepted, implementable and clear. Laurence Cockcroft** outlined six principle drivers of corruption as **political finance, petty bribery, organised crime, accessibility of secrecy jurisdictions** and the increasing scale of the **informal sector**. **Political finance** is a global driver of corruption. Political parties need to raise increasing amounts of finance for elections and funders expect payback in terms of government outcomes and policy. How modern politics is financed affects **developed and developing nations**. In the USA 2012 mid-term election, total expenditure was **$6.3bn** of which **$407M** came from a single source.

Dr Gavin Woods briefed delegates on the work of GOPAC, highlighting the role of parliamentarians in **curbing public sector corruption.** South African parliamentarians have concentrated on external measures with wide-ranging **anti-corruption laws** and **regulations.** The **Prevention and Combatting of Corrupt Activities Act**, like the **UK's Bribery Act** serves to criminalise corruption (bribery in particular) and establishes a sanctions regime. In addition the Government has established a **national anti-corruption forum,** an **anti-corruption co-ordinating committee**, and an **inter-ministerial committee** to drive its anti-corruption efforts.

Hon. Irene Ovonji-Odida highlighted that **illicit financial flows (IFFs) have global context but that the major impact was felt by developing countries.** The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) conservatively estimates IFFs in excess of **US$60bn per year from Africa alone.** IFFs are usually comprised of three types of activities: **commercial, criminal, and corrupt;** each contributing **65, 35 and 5% respectively**. **Tax evasion** is central to them all: abusive transfer pricing, **trade mispricing** or money laundering facilitated by tax havens, constitutes a majority of the IFFs that the global community face. GFI reports that IFFs from trade mispricing costs **US$50bn** a year. The typical economic sectors affected by IFFs in Africa are **natural resources - extractives, agricultural products**, but also non-typical sectors like services and intangibles (IPR). **African countries' ability to finance their own development, domestic mobilisation of resources, growth of the domestic private sector and ultimately national economies is weakened by IFFs.**

Corruption and Reform Strategies

A recent survey by the Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance of 180 countries found that:

- A majority do not cap individual or corporate donations;
- More than one third do not cap expenditure by political parties;
- A third do not designate any institution to receive reports on electoral expenditure.

Sir Christopher Kelly, former Chairman of the UK Committee on Parliamentary Standards commented *"a cap is the only way to take big money out of politics".* His Committee suggested a cap of £10,000 on individual donations.

"Corruption destroys public trust, and undermines the rule of law…is a severe impediment to economic growth, and a significant challenge for developed, emerging and developing countries. We have a special responsibility to prevent and tackle corruption, to establish legal and policy frameworks that promote a clean business environment"

G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan 2013 – 2014

CASE STUDY – Internal Anti-Corruption Measures - South Africa

From 2015 South Africa's Public Service Commission will be conducting an annual survey which requires each government department to respond on-line to a range of strategically crafted questions. The web-site programme will sore each department and create a comparative report showing the respective anti-corruption efforts of each department in government. The survey covers three areas; Firstly, promoting ethics through a range of initiatives and practices. Secondly, the implementation and management of all Financial Management systems and practices – as these practices by their very design curb opportunities for corruption through inbuilt checks and balances, accounting processes, separations of duties, information controls and other in-built disciplines. And thirdly there is a focus on the international best and proven practices that an organisation should adopt – in respect of a well-planned Fraud and Corruption Strategy which puts separate mechanisms in place to prevent, deter, monitor, investigate and respond to corruption. The results of the survey will be released annually at a high-level media event indicating which departments are taking the corruption fight seriously. This is intended to encourage those institutions with lower ratings to improve their rankings in subsequent years. The overall short to medium term aim being to raise the internal effort of all departments to reduce levels of corruption.

KEY POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

One: Legislation should be developed to create a cap on the total amount an individual or corporations can donate at elections; with requirements for all donations above a modest limit to be published. A cap should also be created for election expenditure by political parties and individual candidates. Effective regulatory authorities must undertake vigorous analysis of electoral expenditure.

Two: Public sector corruption severely affects economic growth. Parliamentarians should encourage government departments to implement agreed anti-corruption measures, making results open and transparent. Parliamentarians should be proactive in ensuring government institutions raise their efforts to reduce workplace corruption.

Three: Parliamentarians are key players in ending illicit financial flows (IFFs). G8 governments have a crucial role in stemming IFFs from developing countries; they can ensure that jurisdictions are not used as conduits or destinations for IFFs, set a global norm against IFFs and assist countries to acquire the capacities to fight IFFs and actively seek the help of the audit profession in this regard.

COMMUNIQUE COMMITMENT

We call on governments to be bold in their efforts to curb illicit activity and legislate to tackle corruption. **We recognise** the momentum of the Open Government Partnership and congratulate the governments that embraced this initiative and made themselves more open, accountable and accessible to citizens.

KEY POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Good Growth

ONE: Environmental and development agendas have historically developed separately. **Sustainable development** requires that they are merged. To ensure that future generations live with dignity in a common future that is sustainable, good growth must include tackling **climate change.**

TWO: Parliamentarians play a critical role in envisioning and leading **long term transformative growth**. They must examine how they can promote vision, design economic strategy and frameworks that incentivise policy-making aimed at transformative growth leading to **job creation and poverty reduction** for current and future generations.

THREE: There needs to be quality oversight and accountability, as well as **transparency** in how national budgets are determined. Donors should publish information on overseas assistance for parliamentarians and civil society organisations to assist them in holding Governments to account.

Women and Economic Empowerment

FOUR: Parliamentarians should support the creation of platforms and secure spaces at community level to encourage local empowerment and independent speech. They can also back national networks in which women can exercise their agency and gain confidence as leaders, across sectors such as business and politics.

FIVE: Inclusive economic growth involves legislators focusing attention on creating jobs and internships for women in decent and productive sectors, recognising equal wages for work of equal value. This will involve tackling discriminatory social norms, investing in skills training and supporting active labour market policies.

SIX: Parliamentarians have a crucial role in enabling women to control and own assets. Strong legislation should be focussed on encouraging equal rights of access to and ownership of economic resources including property and other forms of landed assets.

Sustainable Private Sector Investment

SEVEN: Parliamentarians should encourage businesses to sign global policy initiatives such as the UN Global Compact - a strategic policy initiative for businesses that are committed to aligning their operations and strategies with ten universally accepted principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption.

EIGHT: Parliamentarians are encouraged to explore and understand the critical role of partnerships between Local Government Units, the Private Sector and Civil Society Organisations. These partnerships can achieve many things including linking local produce to global demand, enabling products to achieve real scale. Parliamentarians should encourage supportive environments for public-private-community partnerships to occur.

NINE: Parliamentarians are encouraged to play an engaged and active role in legal reforms aimed at increasing investments, including monitoring implementation of the legislation. Investments that create jobs, increase productive capacity and transform the economy should be given greater attention and support.

Trade

TEN: Policy-makers in developed countries must recognise that trade policy is not just about promoting their own commercial interests – it is also a key tool to stimulate economic growth in the developing world. Parliamentarians also have an important role to play in reviving political backing for the WTO's Doha Development Round as well as in realising the potential of Aid for Trade in increasing technical assistance and capacity building.

ELEVEN: Parliamentarians need a good level of understanding of trade issues, for example by forming strong parliamentary committees focussing on trade policy and strategic guidance. Parliamentarians play a key role in transposing international & regional trade agreements into national law. Trade agreements need to be supported by policies to support strong trade competitiveness. Organisations such as TradeMark East Africa can provide technical support for Parliamentarians.

TWELVE: Parliamentarians have the power to stimulate entrepreneurial activity through influencing government procurement processes. In2010, total global GDP was US$63 Trillion, of which US$11 Trillion was spent by governments on sourcing goods and services. If development plans are designed to increase SME participation, procurement channelled into SMEs, and steps taken to ensure SMEs are linked to global supply chains, sustainable results should be witnessed on the ground.

Tax

THIRTEEN: If requested, G20 countries should provide support for developing countries to advance their technical tax capacity (including the requirements for confidential handling of information).

FOURTEEN: Parliamentarians should encourage governments to ensure that double taxation agreements into which they enter strike an optimal balance between raising revenue and attracting investment that benefits inclusive growth. Specifically, the revenue implications of rules concerning the tax residency of legal entities, and of any restrictions placed on the application of the source basis , should be fully considered.

FIFTEEN: In the lead up to December 2015 the OECD must work to ensure southern based voices feed into the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Action Plan; the engagement of parliamentarians and governments is critical in identifying the specific challenges and priorities of low-income countries. Future collaboration between the OECD and multilateral organisations that have direct links to parliamentarians should be explored.

Transparency

SIXTEEN: Having a transparent government means providing clear, complete and accurate data. Open data helps drive economic growth. Parliamentarians are encouraged to publish datasets via the internet, in a digital readable format restriction-free in its use or redistribution.

SEVENTEEN: Governments must endeavour to disseminate information simply, using clear language. When a government is not willing to publish information, parliamentarians can enact Freedom of Information Acts (FOI) which are effective tools to aid transparency.

EIGHTEEN: Fiscal transparency is a key component to growth. It ensures that parliamentarians have an accurate picture when making economic decisions, including costs and benefits of policy changes. The IMF's Fiscal Transparency Code and Evaluation offer capacity building and technical support as well as guidance on resource revenue transparency. FTEs are carried out at the bequest of member countries.

Corruption

NINETEEN: Legislation should be developed to create a cap on the total amount an individual or corporations can donate at elections; with requirements for all donations above a modest limit to be published. A cap should also be created for election expenditure by political parties and individual candidates. Effective regulatory authorities must undertake vigorous analysis of electoral expenditure.

TWENTY: Public sector corruption severely affects economic growth. Parliamentarians should encourage government departments to implement agreed anti-corruption measures, making results open and transparent. Parliamentarians should be proactive in ensuring government institutions raise their efforts to reduce workplace corruption.

TWENTY ONE: Parliamentarians are key players in ending illicit financial flows (IFFs). G8 governments have a crucial role in stemming IFFs from developing countries; they can ensure that jurisdictions are not used as conduits or destinations for IFFs, set a global norm against IFFs and assist countries to acquire the capacities to fight IFFs and actively seek the help of the audit profession in this regard.

THE WAY FORWARD

Arriving & Departing - The post-2015 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

"Unlike the MDGs the SDGs will be universal goals, that means it's about all countries and the agenda will include three major dimensions. Firstly; economic development, including ending poverty and creating good jobs. Secondly; social inclusion, including gender equality and the protection of minority rights…Thirdly; environmental sustainability, meaning sustainable urbanisation and climate change".

Professor Jeffery Sachs, Special Advisor to the UN Secretary-General on the post-2015 Agenda
Closing Keynote Address, CPA IPC Growth for Development

Huge strides have been made over the past two years towards the post-2015 Agenda. Firstly, in June 2012 the **UN Rio+20 Summit** agreed on the concept of universal sustainable development goals. Secondly, the UN Secretary-General asked the Presidents of Indonesia and Liberia, and the UK's Prime Minister to co-chair a **High Level Panel on the post-2015 development agenda.** Common themes included putting sustainable development at the core, global goals and zero targets, transforming economies for jobs and inclusive growth and building peace through open and accountable institutions. **The UN Open Working Group** has now published an initial proposal of **17 goals** and **169 targets** that incorporates a wide-ranging set of issues. The group has proposed goals that focusses on equality for girls and women and ending extreme poverty. It contains a strong emphasis on sustainable development, accountable government and tackling climate change.

"There has been a huge global consultation, including consultation with citizen;, roughly 5 million individual people have been contributing thus far and produced a list of priorities they wanted to see."

David Hallam, Special Advisor to the Prime Minister on the post-2015 Development Goals
Keynote Address, CPA IPC Growth for Development

The three high-level events in **2015** start with the 3rd International Conference on **Financing for Sustainable Development** in July 2015 which is aiming to frame a new environment for financial flows involving both Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) and market-based flows from major economies to support sustainable development. The second is the **Special Summit on Sustainable Development** in September 2015 where UN member states are expected to adopt the post-2015 sustainable development agenda. This will be the largest ever gathering of Heads of State to discuss sustainable development. The third will be **COP21** in Paris in December 2015 which will aim to work towards a global agenda on Climate Change. Professor Jeffery Sachs asked delegates to view the 2015 negotiations in a holistic manner *"all three of these high level events on finance, SDGs and climate change need to be viewed as one **continuing six month negotiation**. It is hard for me to see how we are going to have a suitable global framework for **sustainable development unless we have action on all three of these components".***

"The key is that we effectively adopt sustainable development goals that can then carry the public, help educate the public, can inspire the public and direct public policy over a 15 year period to the year 2030."

Professor Jeffery Sachs, Special Advisor to the UN Secretary General on the post 2015 Agenda,
Closing Keynote Address, CPA IPC Growth for Development





David Hallam, issued a plea to strengthen the focus of the goals and targets on promoting good economic growth and highlighted the needs to create a framework with a core of *“simplicity, communicability, political residency… these lead to the accountability we need both domestically and internationally on the next agenda”*.

The role of parliamentarians in the coming months to September 2015 will be to raise ambition and to ensure their governments engage effectively with key UN High Level negotiations and meetings. Professor Sachs noted *“parliamentarians in their respective countries have a huge role to play, calling upon their Governments to be effective in the three key negotiations in 2015 on financing, SDGs and climate change. Parliamentarians must insist that their Governments participate wisely, generously and in a forward looking way to what is a global agenda. All countries need to have the political will to redirect attention to sustainable development…it’s got to be the new philosophy and the new economic framework for the 21st century”.*

The new **SDGs represent a chance to focus on sustainable and equitable economic development**. Economic growth remains unfair and unbalanced. We must ensure that the SDGs concentrate on encouraging economic growth that is **sustainable and transformative in the long run**, as well as being transparent and inclusive for all. Economic development is key to eradicating poverty only if complementary social policies encourage **inclusive growth** that tackles traditional structural barriers enabling people to raise their incomes and find jobs.

> *“Parliamentarians are so central to advancing inclusive and sustainable growth, you can advocate for policies which foster jobs and livelihoods, are pro-poor and are responsive to the needs of minorities, gender sensitive and environmentally responsible”.*
>
> Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator ONZ
> Keynote Address, CPA IPC Growth for Development