

**NATIONAL STATEMENT BY SPECIAL ENVOY AND
AMBASSADOR T JASUDASEN,
THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FINANCING
FOR DEVELOPMENT,
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA, 16 JULY 2015**

Mr President,

1 Allow me to start by thanking our host, the Government and the people of Ethiopia, for their warm welcome and generous hospitality, and for the excellent organisation of this conference. Thirteen years after the Monterrey Consensus was adopted, and seven years after Doha, the importance of development financing has not diminished. With the United Nations Summit on the post-2015 development agenda just two months away, this Conference is both timely and critical. I am not the first, and nor will I be the last, to observe that the ambitious post-2015 development agenda will require equally ambitious means of implementation. Business as usual is not going to

get us to the Future We Want. We have to work together on many fronts to realise our common goals.

3 Given the challenges at hand, ODA alone is insufficient. The post-2015 development agenda must encourage an approach based on multiple sources that engages multiple stakeholders. The developing countries have come together to address the challenges of sustainable development, including through strengthened South-South cooperation. This could take many forms, such as sharing of experiences, technical assistance, and working with third countries to provide support and funding. South-South cooperation, whilst important and growing, is not a substitute for public funding from developed countries. For many developing countries, the value-add of this Conference is to

4 Singapore is committed to playing our part in this joint endeavour. Since our independence 50

Mr President,

5 Through this technical cooperation programme, over the past two decades, we have already shared our experiences and skills with more than 100,000 officials from over 170 countries. We have honestly shared our experiences both the failures and successes in areas where we have gained some expertise. These areas include economic and trade development, environment and urban planning, water management, public housing and transportation, port management, civil aviation, public governance, e-government, education and healthcare.

6 Singapore is also working actively to step up

Mr President,

7 We cannot avoid a discussion on creating better enabling environments to facilitate greater private investment flows. National governments need to focus on clear, stable investment frameworks and environments. While the circumstances facing each country and society may be different, we have found that domestic stability, rule of law, transparency, accountability and market-oriented policies are needed to attract private investment for sustainable development.

8 While much of the responsibility for change lies at the national level, the UN and international organisations such as the World Bank and IMF can help ensure that the global economic framework remains conducive for growth. International organisations, such as the World Bank and IMF, need to be more inclusive, and give developing countries a greater say. In this

