

Economic Commission for Europe

**Biennial Report
(17 April 2015-27 April 2017)**

**Economic and Social Council
Official Records, 2017**

Supplement n° 17

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United Nations

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Contents

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction	1	5
II. Chapter		
I. Issues for the attention/decision of the Economic and Social Council	2–5	5
II. Work of the Commission since its sixty-sixth session	6–7	5
III. Sixty-seventh session of the Commission.....		
A. Attendance and organization of work.....	8–15	6
B. Agenda.....	16	7
C. Election of Officers	17–19	7
D. Account of proceedings.....		
High-level dialogue	20–21	7
High-level thematic discussions.....	22–23	8
Discussion and endorsement of the High-level statement.....	24–27	10
Report on activities of the Executive Committee	31–33	11
Other issues calling for decision by the Commission.....	34–36	11
Other business.....	37	11
Adoption of the report of the session.....	38–39	11
IV. Decisions of the sixty-seventh session of the Economic Commission for Europe		11
Annexes		
I. Item 2: High-level dialogue.....		13
II. Item 3: High-level thematic discussions		17
III. List of meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies and conventions administered by the ECE secretariat between 17 April 2015 and 27 April 2017		28

Economic Commission for Europe

Biennial Report covering the period from 17 April 2015 to 27 April 2017

Introduction

1. The present Biennial Report is based on the report adopted unanimously by the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) at the fourth meeting of its sixty-seventh session on 27 April 2017.

Chapter I

Issues for the attention of the Economic and Social Council

2. The Commission adopted decisions A (67) High-level statement, B (67) Establishment of the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development; C (67) Strengthening institutional arrangements on geospatial information management; and D (67) Road Safety Fund and E (67) Decision 1 of the Ministerial Resolution adopted at the seventy-ninth session of the Inland Transport Committee. The texts of A (67), B (67), C (67), D (67) and E (67) are contained in Chapter IV.

Issues calling for a decision by the Economic and Social Council

3. The Commission took note of the report of the Inland Transport Committee at its seventy-ninth annual session and welcomed the Ministerial Resolution on “Embracing the new era for sustainable inland transport and mobility” (ECE/TRANS/2017/2). In line with decision 1 of the Ministerial Resolution, the Commission considered favourably the question of mandating the Committee to report on an annual basis to both the Commission and, for information purposes, to the Economic and Social Council.

4. To this end, the Commission decided to transmit to the Economic and Social Council at its next session the following draft resolution for its consideration and, possibly, adoption.

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that, under the guidance of the Economic Commission for Europe, the Inland Transport Committee can contribute substantively to the accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Acknowledging the importance of harmonized global regulatory governance in inland transport and the need to promote and facilitate universal geographical coverage of the United Nations transport Conventions,

Welcoming the outcome of the Ministerial meeting of the Inland Transport Committee on 21 February 2017 and the resolution on “Embracing the new era for sustainable inland transport and mobility”,

Noting the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Europe,

1. Decides to mandate the Inland Transport Committee of ECE to report to the Economic and Social Council on an annual basis for information purposes, while leaving the organizational structure of the ECE secretariat, as well as the programme-budgeting functions and oversight unchanged paying special attention to issues of global regulatory governance through the United Nations transport Conventions and other means.

5. The Commission, as part of its high-level segment, discussed the theme “UNECE at 70: Economic integration and cooperation towards 2030”. (For the Chair’s summary of discussions, see Annex I.)

6. Also as part of the high-level segment, the Commission held two thematic discussions on the topics (a) Strengthening cross-sectoral action in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and (b) Mobilizing resources in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. (For the Chair’s summaries of discussions, see Annex II).

Chapter II

Work of the Commission since its sixty-sixth session

7. The Commission, the Executive Committee and the subsidiary bodies of the Commission held their meetings, including other meetings organized under their auspices, serviced by the ECE secretariat.

8. A list of meetings held since the sixty-sixth session is contained in annex III, showing in each case the dates, the officers and the symbols of the report. These reports record the agreements reached and decisions taken.

Chapter III

Sixty-seventh session of the Commission

A. Attendance and organization of work

9. The sixty-seventh session of the Commission was held from 26 to 27 April 2017. At the opening session, the Commission heard opening remarks by the Chair, the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, the Executive Secretary and the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva.

10. The sixty-seventh session of the Commission was chaired by Kazakhstan and Switzerland on 26 April and by Latvia on 27 April. It was agreed that the United States of America would act as Rapporteur during the session.

11. The session was attended by representatives of the following States: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uzbekistan.

12. Representatives of the Holy See attended under article 8 of the Commission's Terms of Reference.

13. The session was attended by representatives of the European Union.

14. Representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), General Assembly of the United Nations, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), and the following specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations were in attendance: Black Sea Trade and Development Bank (BSTDB), Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Group on Earth Observations (GEO), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), International Trade Centre (ITC), Intergovernmental Organization for International Carriage by Rail (OTIF), World Bank and the World Health Organization (WHO).

15. The following non-governmental organizations were represented: Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII - Condivisione fra i popoli, Confederation of International Contractors' Associations (CICA), the Gold Standard Foundation, International Road Transport Union (IRU), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), Jahon, Shazet Pa, Total New Energies and the Organization for International Economic Relations (OiER).

16. A complete list of participants can be found on the ECE website (www.uncece.org).

B. Agenda

17. The Commission adopted its agenda (E/ECE/1479).

1. Opening and adoption of the agenda.
2. High-level dialogue.
3. High-level thematic discussions.
4. Discussion and endorsement of the high-level statement.
5. Report on activities of the Executive Committee.
6. Other issues calling for decision by the Commission.
7. Election of officers.
8. Other business.
9. Adoption of the report of the session.

C. Election of Officers (Agenda item 7)

18. The rules of procedure of the Commission, as revised at the sixty-third session, stipulate that "the Commission shall, at each biennial session, elect a country from among its members to hold the chair for the period of the biennium. The representative of the elected country will be the Chairperson. The Commission will also, at the same meeting, elect two countries whose representatives will become the Vice-Chairpersons for the period of the biennium. The Chairperson and Vice-Chairpersons of the Commission will also serve as the Chairperson and Vice-Chairpersons of the Executive Committee for the period of the biennium."

19. The Commission elected Latvia as Chair of the sixty-eighth session. Switzerland and Belarus were elected as Vice-Chairs of the sixty-eighth session.

20. Statements were made by Latvia, Switzerland, Belarus, the Russian Federation and the Chair of the sixty-seventh session.

D. Account of proceedings

High-level dialogue (Agenda item 2)

21. For the consideration of this item the Commission had before it background document E/ECE/1481 from the secretariat, providing an overview on the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe at 70: Economic integration and cooperation towards 2030. Another document of relevance is E/ECE/1486.

Keynote Speaker:

Prof. Dr. Ludger Kühnhardt, Director, Centre for European Integration Studies, Professor for Political Science, University of Bonn

Statements:

H.E. Mr. Vassily Nebenzia, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Russian Federation

H.E. Mr. Lilian Darii, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, Republic of Moldova

H.E. Mr. Ashot Hovakimian, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Armenia

H.E. Mr. Alisher Shaykhov, President, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan

H.E. Mr. Peter Sørensen, Head of Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva

H.E. Mr. Borbély László, State Counsellor to the Cabinet of the Prime Minister of Romania

H.E. Mr. István Mikola, Minister of State for Security Policy and International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Hungary

H.E. Mr. Janis Karklins, Permanent Representative of Latvia to the United Nations Office at Geneva

H.E. Mr. Valentin Zellweger, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva

H.E. Mr. Yury Ambrazevich, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Belarus to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations at Geneva

H.E. Mr. Jan Kára, Permanent Representative of the Czech Republic to the United Nations in Geneva, to the World Trade Organization and to the European Organization for Nuclear Research

H.E. Mr. Milorad Šćepanović, Permanent Representative of Montenegro to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva

H.E. Ms. Deyana Kostadinova, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva

H.E. Ms. Anna Korca, Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other International Organizations in Switzerland

H.E. Mr. Daniyar Mukashev, Permanent Representative of the Kyrgyz Republic to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva

H.E. Ms. Aviva Raz Shechter, Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva

H.E. Mr. Yuri Klymenko, Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva

H.E. Mr. Vladislav Mladenović, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Serbia to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva

H.E. Ms. Zhanar Aitzhanova, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the United Nations Office at Geneva

Moderator:

H.E. Ms. Zhanar Aitzhanova, Chair of the ECE.

22. The Chair's summary of discussions under this item is contained in annex I.

High-level thematic discussions (Agenda item 3)

23. For the consideration of this item the Commission had before it background document E/ECE/1482 from the secretariat. The discussion was organized in thematic panels which were followed by discussions among participants. The following topics were addressed.

(a) Strengthening cross-sectoral action in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda

Panellists:

Ms. Elisabete Quintas da Silva, Chair of the ECE Committee on Environmental Policy

Mr. Robert Thaler, Head of Division Mobility, Transport, Noise, Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management, Austria

Ms. Kari Aina Eik, Secretary General, Organization for International Economic Relations

Mr. Christian Friis Bach, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Europe

Moderator:

Mr. Nikhil Seth, Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research

24. Statements were made by the United Kingdom, the Russian Federation, Switzerland, and the United Nations Environment Programme. For the Chair's summary of the discussions, see annex II.

(b) Mobilizing resources in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda

Panellists:

Mr. Roger Fiszelson, Director General, Confederation of International Contractors' Associations, and member of the UNECE PPP Business Advisory Board

Mr. Amitabh Mehta, Director, Innovative Financing, Strategy, Corporate Partnerships and Corporate Social Responsibility, Indus Blue Consulting

Mr. Luc de Marliave, Head of Public Affairs Europe, Total New Energies

H.E. Ms. Zhanar Aitzhanova, Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations Office in Geneva

Moderator:

Mr. Mahmoud Mohieldin, Senior Vice President for the 2030 Development Agenda, United Nations Relations, and Partnerships, World Bank Group

25. Statements were made by the Russian Federation, France, Switzerland, Poland and Norway. For the Chair's summary of the discussions, see annex II.

Discussion and endorsement of the high-level statement (Agenda item 4)

26. For the consideration of this item the Commission had before it document E/ECE/1483 "Discussion and endorsement of the high-level statement".

27. The Commission decided to adopt the "High-level statement" (E/ECE/1483).

28. Preceding the adoption of the High-level statement, a statement was made by the delegation of the Russian Federation.

Report on activities of the Executive Committee (Agenda item 5)

29. For the consideration of this item the Commission had before it document E/ECE/1484 providing a report on the activities and the main achievements of the Executive Committee since the last session of the Commission.

30. Statements were made by representatives of the Russian Federation, the European Union and its member States, and Switzerland.

31. The Commission took note of the report of activities of the Executive Committee. It thanked the Executive Committee and its Bureau for the work done during the intersessional period of the Commission.

Chapter IV

Decisions adopted by the sixty-seventh session of the Economic Commission for Europe (agenda item 6)

A (67) Adoption of the High-level statement

The Commission decided to:

(i) Adopt the "High-level statement" (E/ECE/1483):

High-level statement (E/ECE/1483)

1. The seventieth anniversary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) provides a unique opportunity to celebrate the achievements created through regional cooperation among its member States under changing circumstances. It is also an occasion to reflect on the challenges ahead and how these can be addressed, building on what has already been accomplished.

2. UNECE has contributed to economic development in the region by facilitating closer integration of its economies, in line with its historical mandate. Its normative work in key sectors has resulted in a broad array of norms, standards, and conventions that offer practical solutions to shared problems. UNECE has supported countries in the region and

beyond in their efforts to benefit from these regional and global public goods and, thus, improve the well-being of their citizens.

3. UNECE has been and remains an effective platform where countries convene to solve challenges through concerted action within its mandate. The history of UNECE shows the flexibility and the effectiveness with which it has been used in the past to jointly search for concrete response to different problems. Looking towards 2030, this platform can contribute towards greater economic integration and cooperation to maintain and strengthen the economic relations of the European countries, both among themselves and with other countries of the world, and support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. An important task of the economic dialogue is to promote a sustainable, inclusive, peaceful, and prosperous future across the region, guided by the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, including the full respect for international law.

4. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the UNECE region will require a strong focus on issues such as poverty reduction, inclusive and sustained economic growth, productive employment, and environmental protection, which are inherently interlinked and require an integrated response. Gender equality and the empowerment of women also need to be considered across all sectors and areas of activity. UNECE can facilitate effective solutions by strengthening cross-sectoral work across its programmes — from trade, transport and environment to energy, forests, housing and statistics — and by strengthening its partnerships with other international organizations, the private sector, and civil society. Cross-sectoral work is most effective when it builds on strong political support for sustainable development at the highest level and on governance models that support creativity, innovation, cooperation, and exchange of information.

5. A transformative shift towards an environmentally sound, more sustainable economic model based on the goals of 2030 Agenda is required. UNECE can have a positive impact in this regard through the development of norms, standards, and classifications in the multiple sectors in which it works and its other activities. The collaboration between the public and the private sectors can contribute to deliver this transformative shift.

6. UNECE shares its achievements and learns from others. Many of its outputs are used beyond the region, which reflects their practical value and positive impact on people's lives. UNECE has established a network of partnerships with different actors, including close cooperation with the other organizations in the United Nations system. This approach should be reinforced, as it enhances both the effectiveness of actions through better coordination and the ability to tackle new challenges. It also provides further impetus to the role of UNECE as a regional platform that can provide contributions to address global challenges.

7. Through its long history, including in difficult times, the work of UNECE has impacted the lives of the citizens of the UNECE member States and beyond in multiple beneficial ways, connecting countries and driving progress. Its work is a practical demonstration of how international cooperation can have a positive influence on both people and the planet, by increasing prosperity, contributing to peace and building partnerships. It is this past history that allows us to look with confidence to a more sustainable future for all.

8. UNECE, including through its sectoral activities and working bodies, provides an important platform to support its member States in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. To achieve a strong and sustainable progress towards 2030, UNECE convenes the Regional Forum for Sustainable Development. In order to help its member States to implement the Sustainable Development Goals, UNECE will continue to provide technical assistance, expertise, and capacity building activities.

9. UNECE, as 70 years ago, constitutes one of the key working pan-European platforms to promote economic cooperation in the region. It is vital to strengthen discussions that

already take place within UNECE on finding additional synergies, removing barriers, and laying the foundations for greater economic integration in the UNECE region.

B (67) Establishment of the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development

The Commission decided to:

(i) Establish the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development for the region of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), which, while retaining its intergovernmental character, would serve as a regional mechanism to follow-up and review the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and to convene it annually in Geneva in the years 2018 and 2019, in close cooperation with the entities of the regional United Nations system,

(ii) Decides also that the Regional Forum will focus on practical value added, taking into account the work of existing regional bodies and mechanisms, including peer review mechanisms, while avoiding additional reporting burdens for member States, and contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by:

(a) creating a space for UNECE member States for peer learning and the exchange of policy experiences and good practices in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals;

(b) providing a regional and subregional overview of progress and challenges in implementation that would complement analogous reports at the global level;

(c) enhancing regional and subregional cooperation and addressing transboundary issues;

(d) providing a platform for the participation and contributions of all relevant stakeholders, including international and regional organizations, civil society, academia and the private sector, following the relevant provisions of the 2030 Agenda and the corresponding decisions of the Economic and Social Council.

(iii) Requests the secretariat to develop the agenda of each Regional Forum in close consultation with member States, and to align it with the respective themes and programme of work of the High-level Political Forum, with a focus on those aspects that are particularly relevant to the UNECE region, and taking into account lessons learnt from previous regional forums.

(iv) Decides to submit the outcome of the Regional Forum, in the form of a summary produced by its Chair, to the High-level Political Forum, as part of the regional contributions to the global follow-up and review process of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

(v) Furthermore decides to review this decision as appropriate, but at the latest at the sixty-eighth session of the Commission with a view to keeping the Regional Forum aligned with the follow-up and review process at the global level.

C (67) Strengthening institutional arrangements on geospatial information management

The Commission decided to:

(i) Request UNECE to engage with the United Nations Initiative on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM:Europe), within existing resources, to gain a better understanding of how geospatial information can complement and support existing

UNECE activities, particularly in the area of reviewing progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, and to present a detailed proposal for collaboration between the two bodies, taking into account the decision of the Conference of European Statisticians of April 2016 to support professional forums for statistical and geospatial experts to share good practices and learn from one another (ECE/CES/91) and a forthcoming decision on the nature and scope of this collaboration by the UN-GGIM:Europe Plenary Session, to be held in June 2017, for the consideration of the UNECE Executive Committee before December 2017.

D (67) Road Safety Fund

The Commission welcomed the decision of the Inland Transport Committee to look into the possibility of establishing a Road Safety Fund through multi-stakeholder and intergovernmental expert consultations, with a view to developing a concrete proposal for the consideration of the Secretary-General in due course, and encouraged member States to become involved in this process.

E (67) Decision 1 of the Ministerial Resolution adopted at the seventy-ninth session of the Inland Transport Committee

The Commission took note of the report of the Inland Transport Committee at its seventy-ninth annual session and welcomed the Ministerial Resolution on “Embracing the new era for sustainable inland transport and mobility” (ECE/TRANS/2017/2). In line with decision 1 of the Ministerial Resolution, the Commission considered favourably the question of mandating the Committee to report on an annual basis to both the Commission and, for information purposes, to the Economic and Social Council. To this end, the Commission decided to transmit to the Economic and Social Council at its next session a draft resolution for its consideration and, possibly, adoption. (For the text of the draft resolution, see para 4 of this report).

Other business (Agenda item 8)

32. The Commission agreed to hold its sixty-eighth session in 2019.

33. A statement was made by the delegation the Russian Federation. The delegation noted with regret the absence of a consensus on a draft decision on financing for ECE activities in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the pan-European region and the importance of taking into consideration the needs of the Commission when planning the budget of the secretariat. The delegation also expressed concern about the plans to relocate the ECE secretariat to a new building and believed it should return to its historical location after the overhaul of the Palais des Nations, taking into account the functional and historic specificities of the Commission and the needs of staff and delegations.

34. A statement was made by the delegation of Portugal informing member States of the Fourth UNECE Ministerial Conference on Aging, entitled “A sustainable society for all ages: Realizing the Potential of living longer.” It will take place on 21 - 22 September 2017 in Lisbon. The delegation encouraged member States to participate.

Adoption of the report of the session (Agenda item 9)

35. The report of the sixty-seventh session was adopted.

Annex I

Item 2: High-level Dialogue

Chair's summary of the discussions

The high-level dialogue was moderated by H.E. Ms. Zhanar Aitzhanova, Chair of the Economic Commission for Europe.

Keynote Speaker:

Prof. Dr. Ludger Kühnhardt, Director, Centre for European Integration Studies, Professor for Political Science, University of Bonn stressed that the United Nations and its agencies started out as functional tools, promoting increasing interdependency in support of global peace and that many good results have been achieved. National sovereignty, however, remains the cornerstone of the global system while global governance remains incomplete. At the regional level, there have been multiple responses embracing different cooperation models. The current international context is marked by significant uncertainty and prompts a reconsideration of the meaning of national sovereignty under the conditions of ongoing yet incomplete globalization. Trust is a key influence on cooperative interpretations of sovereignty and region-building. Regional choices promote regional gains but they also affect domestic realities and the degree of autonomous decision-making. Positive incentives are best to support the implementation of decisions and norms. Region-building has to address issues regarding national ownership and legitimacy. Regulatory governance needs to reflect and accommodate various political preferences and differences. Region-building should promote resilient states and societies and thus contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Stress-tests would be a prerequisite for deeper region-building and, eventually, for a more stable and predictable global order. ECE can provide a regional umbrella of cooperative sovereignty that allows diversity to thrive and facilitates cooperation.

Statements:

H.E. Mr. Vassily Nebenzia, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Russian Federation underlined the contribution that ECE made to economic reconstruction after World War II and the development of pan-European ties. ECE has significant expertise and analytical capacity that should be used for the implementation of the Agenda 2030. Its norms and conventions often also serve a global function and the results of its work affect daily lives. The Russian Federation attaches great importance to this work and supports ECE politically and financially. During the Cold War, ECE was a bridge between the East and the West. ECE could now provide synergies between existing integration processes in the region, including through its activities on setting standards. The results of the 2016 international conference in Minsk on “Laying the foundation in the UNECE region for economic integration and sustainable development towards 2030” should be taken into account in the future work of the Commission. ECE should maintain its intergovernmental character, as confirmed in the Review of its 2005 Reform. It will remain a leading pan-European institution, creating conducive conditions for fruitful cooperation.

H.E. Mr. Lilian Darii, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, Republic of Moldova highlighted the important contribution of ECE to the economic wellbeing of Europe and its citizens. ECE should continue to further economic integration

and cooperation in line with its historic mandate. Better coordination on the basis of an increased understanding of the links between security, development, and environment in Europe will be required to tackle old and new challenges. ECE has a responsibility to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the region, and the Republic of Moldova welcomes the high-level statement expected to be adopted at the 67th session which emphasises this responsibility. In order to achieve the SDGs, member States will continue to rely on ECE's technical assistance, expertise, and capacity building activities. The Regional Forum for Sustainable Development creates an additional regional platform to share best practices and policy solutions to address various challenges in SDG implementation. A global, regional and national ownership beyond the traditional models of cooperation, involving all stakeholders from governments, civil society, private sector and international organizations, will be necessary to strengthen economic resilience and social cohesion and reach an environment of stability, prosperity and peace. The Republic of Moldova will continue to work closely with ECE and its member States to that end.

H.E. Mr. Ashot Hovakimian, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Armenia underlined the role of ECE in facilitating cooperation among member countries and also with other countries. Significant results have been achieved. Its norms, standards, and conventions are public goods. Armenia has undertaken major commitments since joining ECE in multiple areas, including sustainable development, climate change, transport infrastructure and renewable energy, among other. Success requires respect for the rule of law and good cooperation with neighbours. The younger generation has been enhancing its partnerships with various stakeholders, including with the Armenian diaspora. A Centre for Strategic Initiatives has been created, which operates on the basis of the collaboration between the public and the private sectors, to launch key initiatives and facilitate government efforts, including regarding the improvement of the business environment. The support of ECE for SDG implementation is valued, providing a platform for sharing reforms initiatives with other countries in sectors including agriculture, energy, health and regional development. Human rights, economic development, peace and security are brought together in the 2030 Agenda and should be included in a forward-looking strategy to meet the needs of the most vulnerable and improve lives everywhere. Multilateral solutions work. Together we can achieve together more than we can on our own.

H.E. Mr. Alisher Shaykhov, President, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan emphasized the importance of further strengthening ECE's role in supporting the achievement of the SDGs. Uzbekistan cooperates with ECE in a broad spectrum of areas. In line with recommendations by the General Assembly, Uzbekistan has developed a special programme for the national implementation of the SDGs, created a coordinating council to nationalize the SDG targets, and developed indicators and methodologies to monitor the achievement of related tasks. An important factor for achieving the SDGs is the partnership between governments, business and civil society. Uzbekistan is committed to joint efforts by all stakeholders to further improve economic integration and achieve a sustainable, peaceful future.

H.E. Mr. Peter Sørensen, Head of Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva stressed that since its creation in 1947, the ECE has achieved many successes in relation to its original mandate and that many more will come. It is a highly competent technical organizations. The fact that many of its outputs are used beyond the region demonstrate the usefulness of its work, as it was exemplified in the recent session of the Inland Transport Committee. The five environmental conventions ECE hosts are also prominent examples of its work. Incorporating the 2030 Agenda in the activities of ECE should be a key question for discussion at this Commission session. For the EU, the SDGs are a key component of its external action. The EU is celebrating its 60 anniversary, which is also an occasion to celebrate its success and look with confidence to the future, despite existing challenges. The

EU will remain engaged with the work of the ECE, supporting its various strains of technical activity in a spirit of collaboration for the sustainable development of the region.

H.E. Mr. Borbély László, State Counsellor to the Cabinet of the Prime Minister of Romania stressed the importance of the regional dimension in the implementation, follow up and review of the SDGs. Exchange of experience and effective public policies at a regional level between countries in similar circumstances can bridge the global and national levels. Romania attaches great importance to the implementation of the Batumi Initiative on Green Economy and the Batumi Action for Cleaner Air endorsed at the 8th Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference in June 2016. It has submitted voluntary commitments to establish an inter-ministerial multi-stakeholder working group on green economy as well as a national sustainable consumption and production strategy, and to improve air quality. Recognizing the importance of the cross-sectoral dimension, Romania has taken important steps to build institutions at a central level of government in order to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the SDGs.

H.E. Mr. István Mikola, Minister of State for Security Policy and International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Hungary emphasized that unprecedented challenges have taken place in the past seven decades, during which ECE has been an important platform for cooperation and a catalyst for cohesion, development, and growth. Through its different Committees, it has facilitated work on some of the most important topics for the international community. The Pan-European Programme on Health, Environment and Transport, in particular, is an important achievement. Hungary has supported ECE activities since its accession and welcomes the efforts to promote a regional dialogue on sustainable development and cooperate in the development of a regional sustainable development framework. For Hungary, transboundary water cooperation is critical. In 2015, it took the presidency of the Water Convention, and it hopes that, after the global opening of this Convention, an increasing number of countries would like to be associated to this agreement.

H.E. Mr. Janis Karklins, Permanent Representative of Latvia to the United Nations Office in Geneva noted that ECE's normative and standard-setting work has achieved a regional and global reach and is valuable to governments, industries, and other relevant stakeholders. Future activities should leverage these results and enforce their impact on the daily lives of citizens. ECE can play an important role in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Latvia calls on ECE to work on the SDGs which pertain to areas covered by its mandate and make use of its accumulated expertise by helping governments through standard setting and performance reviews. Exchanging best practices could be a core task for global and regional partnerships. Regional mechanisms could support the measurement of progress, as well as foster cooperation and formulate best practices towards the SDG targets that require regional solutions.

H.E. Mr. Valentin Zellweger, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva emphasized that 2017 also marks the seventieth anniversary of the collaboration between ECE and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) that makes Geneva a regional pillar of forest policy. Further to a Swiss proposal, the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes has now become open for accession to all United Nations Member States. This Convention has an impact on multiple SDGs, including on health, food, employment and others. The 8th Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference in Batumi led to two initiatives on green economy and clean air and to voluntary commitments by member States, which are welcomed. Sustainable mobility has become an important focus for the work of the Inland Transport Committee, which has developed a series of conventions, including some with global reach, such as the Convention on the Carriage of Dangerous Goods. Sustainable mobility is also important for

Switzerland, who has devoted significant efforts to improve rail networks and connect Europe in an environmentally friendly way. The Inland Transport Committee is an important centre of expertise where more focus on SDGs could be expected, which could be reflected in the revision of existing conventions.

H.E. Mr. Yury Ambrazevich, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Belarus to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva noted that the implementation of ECE's standards and norms directly impacts sustainable development and the well-being of the region, by bolstering economic links and harmonizing national legislation. ECE's role in formulating strategic visions to develop further cooperation within the region could be enhanced. To that end, ECE's sectoral committees should do an objective review of their activities to uncover the obstacles to the achievement of the SDGs, and report on this to the Commission in 2019. Inter-sectoral activities should be analysed, and an overview of all activities until 2030 formulated, on the basis of linkages and added value. Attention should be given to looking for new synergies and how these can be created between existing and new economic integration bodies. The 2016 international conference in Minsk on "Laying the foundation in the UNECE region for economic integration and sustainable development towards 2030" showed the great interest of experts in how different integration bodies could cooperate in the future. Avoiding duplication, and increased complementarity and synergy, are necessary, and ECE should contribute in this context. Global processes, as well as regional and subregional economic unions should be considered in the work of ECE, and the dialogue on cooperation and synergies should start immediately. Belarus is in favour of creating global fora to discuss cooperation and synergies between regional integration processes, including potentially via international conferences that could be organized by ECE. These steps would be in line with ECE's historic mandate and their implementation would allow for political consensus between member States, which would create new impetus for ECE to align itself with sustainable development in the whole region and focus on specific challenges and contemporary issues.

H.E. Mr. Jan Kára, Permanent Representative of the Czech Republic to the United Nations in Geneva, to the World Trade Organization and to the European Organization for Nuclear Research stressed the role of ECE in providing important links between various parts of the region and between the regional and global levels. ECE has a strong technical capacity in multiple areas and the Czech Republic has been particularly active in transport, environment, and housing. This involvement found expression in the hosting of the European Habitat Conference in 2016 and the forthcoming ministerial conference on Environment and Health and the conference to celebrate the ECE and FAO collaboration on forests. ECE's anniversary calls for a clear vision on what ECE should do in the future and how to prove its value. In this regard, the focus on SDG implementation and the work of the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development are welcome. The Czech Republic, in its role as the likely next President of ECOSOC, will focus on improving efficiency and reducing overlap, while strengthening links between various levels. Thematically, it will emphasise SDG 16 and underline the importance of public participation and effective institutions for SDG implementation.

H.E. Mr. Milorad Šćepanović, Permanent Representative of Montenegro to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva recognized the legacy of ECE as a platform for cooperation in trade, transport, green economy and innovation across the pan-European region. Montenegro's National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2015-2030 aims to ensure economic growth that is not based on the linear dependence on consumption of natural resources, and places emphasis on green economy and creating green jobs in the renewable energy sector. Fostering cross-border, regional and subregional cooperation is necessary for sustainable economic growth. Careful consideration of governance and technological and financial mechanisms are needed as are meaningful

partnerships and sustainable finance. Montenegro has benefited from the legal instruments, regulations and norms of ECE, particularly in trade facilitation, regulatory cooperation and standardization.

H.E. Ms. Deyana Kostadinova, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva stressed the role of ECE in the post-war recovery and the improvement of living standards. ECE has been successful in adapting its activities to new circumstances. Norms, conventions, standards and best practices in its multiple areas of activities are tangible results of this success. In particular, the statistical work carried out by ECE is high-quality, well-appreciated and widely-used, including beyond the region, as it is essential for advancing measurement for informed decision-making. The assistance provided by ECE during the transition years was acknowledged, as well as the support granted to sub-regional cooperation initiatives in South East Europe and the Black Sea. Regional follow-up and review of SDG implementation will also be important as we advance the 2030 Agenda. There are emerging opportunities and new challenges in the years to come, which will require reaching out to new actors and building partnerships.

H.E. Ms. Anna Korke, Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other International Organizations in Switzerland acknowledged ECE's achievements in strengthening transparency and accountability over the years. There is a dual challenge of solving the serious global financial problems and creating a model of development to ensure effective SDG implementation and a transparent policy environment. Greece is finalizing a national implementation plan towards the attainment of the SDGs and has established an interministerial coordination network. ECE has offered significant support to Greece over the past five years in the area of trade facilitation, which has reduced costs and increased efficiency through bureaucratic simplification, harmonization, and standardization of operations and documents.

H.E. Mr. Daniar Mukashev, Permanent Representative of the Kyrgyz Republic to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva underlined the role of ECE in boosting regional economic cooperation in the past and the expectation that it will continue to do so in the future, helping countries to achieve the SDGs. The 2030 Agenda has opened new horizons for policy actions, regarding key issues such as poverty, economic growth, industrialization, energy, climate change, sustainable production and consumption, and many others. The SDGs will help to focus efforts to achieve tangible development results. Kyrgyzstan has already taken initiatives to adapt SDGs to the circumstances of the country in its sustainable development strategy. In order to advance this strategy, it is important to sustain constructive cooperation with international organisations, including ECE. Kyrgyzstan is a landlocked and developing country that needs support. SDG 17 emphasises the importance of partnerships. Methodological and technical assistance is required, including in relation to the integration of SDGs into national plans and addressing related institutional issues. ECE can provide a space for the dialogue between different regional associations for the implementation of SDGs.

H.E. Ms. Aviva Raz Shechter, Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva stressed Israel's commitment to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, with active participation in the areas of gender equality, natural resources management, entrepreneurship, desertification, early childhood education, and rights for people with disabilities. Israel's Golda Meir Training Center has collaborated with ECE on training women entrepreneurs. Israel considers four elements critical to achieving the SDGs: raising awareness and education; a multi-stakeholder approach; translation of the SDGs into local-national terms, and supporting innovation and incorporating it into national strategies. Entrepreneurship is simultaneously relevant for financial issues and for social gains.

H.E. Mr. Yurii Klymenko, Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva stressed ECE's contribution to economic cooperation and integration, within and beyond the region. New challenges have emerged but ECE's mandate remains as relevant as ever for the implementation of the SDGs. Ukraine is engaged in a process of adaptation and localisation of SDGs, including the creation of supporting institutional structures and the undertaking of broad consultation processes, which will serve to draft a national strategy to meet identified targets. From a sustainable development point of view, fostering economic growth, social inclusion and preserving natural resources are mutually reinforcing goals. To implement SDGs, a change of mind set and new types of partnerships are required. It will be important to improve the quality of governance, simplify administrative structures and fight corruption, while ensuring public participation and accountability. Monitoring SDG implementation requires strengthening statistical capacity, so available data allows informed decisions that take into account inequalities and the position of different groups. A wide range of partners need to be involved in both implementation and monitoring. ECE can play an important role in the provision of technical expertise and capacity-building. Ukraine supports ECE as a multilateral platform that promotes regional economic cooperation and integration to advance sustainable development. Sustainable, prosperous, and peaceful economic development requires full respect for international law, in accordance with the UN Charter.

H.E. Mr. Vladislav Mladenović, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Serbia to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva noted that ECE has been a bridge between Europe and Eurasia. It has helped national development and strengthened regional cooperation through its norms, standards and conventions. Serbia is convinced that ECE will contribute to the achievement of the SDGs and is committed to support the Commission in turn.

H.E. Ms. Zhanar Aitghanova, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the United Nations Office at Geneva highlighted the value that ECE has brought to Kazakhstan, particularly through the development of policy frameworks, regulatory frameworks and standards. The best practices and technical expertise that ECE provides are useful for designing these, rather than starting from scratch. ECE also makes a difference for member States in facilitating cooperation at the regional and subregional levels. As a landlocked country, Kazakhstan faces challenges in transport infrastructure, transit and trade procedures, transboundary water issues and more. Kazakhstan will soon be signing a Memorandum of Understanding on establishing an International Water Assessment Centre in Astana, which will focus on multistakeholder cooperation, project implementation and research. ECE's work on trade facilitation, for example on simplifying customs procedures, establishing Single Window capabilities and enhancing economic cooperation have supported Kazakhstan's accession to the World Trade Organization's Trade Facilitation Agreement. Kazakhstan is working closely with ECE to facilitate discussions on alternative, new, and environmentally-friendly sources of energy, which will be the main topic of the Energy Ministerial that will be organized in Astana in the context of the EXPO 2017 in June 2017. This work is a concrete step to implement the Paris Climate Agreement, and is important for the development of business, investment in green technologies, and the dissemination of knowledge.

Numerous delegations praised ECE's historic role as a platform where member States can come together to collaborate, its significant impact on the daily lives of the region's citizens, and its contributions to supporting countries in their transition to a market economy.

Numerous delegations warmly thanked the Executive Secretary for the constructive collaboration he has fostered between ECE and member States, the improved efficiency and

transparency he has spearheaded in the organization, and his passionate commitment to ECE and to the implementation of the SDGs, and wished him well in his future endeavours.

Delegations also praised the efficient organization of the Commission session by the secretariat.

Annex II

Item 3: High-level thematic discussions

Chair's summary of the discussions

Panel A: Strengthening cross-sectoral action in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda

The panel session was moderated by **Mr. Nikhil Seth, Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research.**

Ms. Elisabete Quintas da Silva, Chair of the ECE Committee on Environmental Policy described how the Pan-European Strategic Framework for Greening the Economy and the Batumi Initiative on Green Economy (BIG-E) has been used to foster cross-sectoral cooperation. The Strategic Framework and BIG-E, endorsed and launched at the Sixth Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference in Batumi in June 2016, intended to raise collective prosperity through economic progress that is environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive. Although the Strategic Framework sustains discussions on the green economy transition in national Governments, the ultimate result will depend on effective interministerial policies to advance the agenda, involving among others, the public at large and the private sector. Inclusive green economy requires a cross-cutting approach and promotes integration. Many ECE sectoral and cross-sectoral activities support countries in greening their economies. Each of the ECE multilateral environmental agreements has activities putting into practice a green economy approach. The Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme (THE PEP) and the programme on Education for Sustainable Development are built on cross-sectoral cooperation. Review and assessment activities, such as Environmental Performance Reviews and Environmental Monitoring and Assessment, help countries to monitor progress in greening their economies. More generally, the cross-sectoral strategy should be to think out of the box, break down silos and capitalize on synergies.

Mr. Robert Thaler, Head of Division Mobility, Transport, Noise, Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management, highlighted the implications of different transport options on health and the environment and the relevant work done by THE PEP. He recalled the ground-breaking ministerial conferences in the late 1990s that brought transport, health, and environment together to take joint action. Cross-sectoral problems cannot be solved by sectoral solutions. Synergies need to be used at all levels, horizontally, involving all the sectors, and vertically, from sub-national and local levels upwards. THE PEP, for example, focuses on five goals: sustainable economic development (concerning walking, cycling and urban planning), sustainable mobility, reducing transport emissions, healthy and safe modes of transport, and full integration of transport, health and environment considerations into urban planning. Partnerships and engagement of the private sector are of great importance. Communication needs to be improved and public awareness raised by translating policy messages into public messages that are authentic and credible in the eyes of citizens.

Ms. Kari Aina Eik, Secretary General, Organization for International Economic Relations shared insights into how cities can serve as a focus for cross-sectoral collaboration and the shift to sustainability. The SDGs can only be achieved through action at the city and community level and in close partnership with the private sector. Two initiatives that could be highlighted are United Smart Cities and United for Smart

Sustainable Cities, which have led to frameworks for monitoring and evaluation; cross-sectoral city programmes involving stakeholders and the private sector; connecting cities for learning and sharing information about those cases that are most relevant to the SDGs; and development of guidelines on financing of city infrastructure. More than 500 cities wish to join United Smart Cities, demonstrating the clear demand for such action. Progress in the first 50 cities, with 10 on each continent, will be evaluated to identify replicable sustainable urban options. ECE has taken a leading role, together with many other agencies, throughout these initiatives. There is a need for global standards but also targeted local support to get sustainable city projects off the ground. The two initiatives mentioned should be used to test new PPP mechanisms to identify incentives for the private sector to engage. Innovative approaches to cross-sectoral cooperation and replicable models are necessary. The private sector must play a role in finding practical solutions for city-level problems. ECE is already leading relevant work on innovation and PPPs and should do more with a broader range of partners. PPPs can play a particular role in financing sustainable infrastructure, notably in small to medium-sized cities.

Mr. Christian Friis Bach, Executive Secretary of ECE, reported on the morning meeting between the Chairs of the ECE Sectoral Committees on mainstreaming the SDGs in the sectoral work of ECE. The Chairs emphasized that cross-sectoral cooperation needs to be concrete, action-oriented and demanded by the member States. Successful current examples include cooperation on sustainable cities, energy efficiency in buildings and THE PEP. More concrete cross-sectoral and inter-agency cooperation in support of the 2030 Agenda could be achieved if wished and supported by member States. PPPs can be a powerful engine for cross-sectoral cooperation. The demand for PPPs is high, for example to support smart cities, and there is a need for capacity development and training. Standards too are necessary to ensure that PPPs put people first. ECE enjoys strong participation from the private sector in some areas of its work and welcomes new ideas for expanding that engagement in a constructive manner, while also breaking down sectoral “silos”.

The Moderator summarized some takeaways from the discussion, including the need to move from theory to practice, focus on replicability, strengthen ECE’s programmatic areas, develop better and more effective PPPs, spread awareness of innovative ideas, and leverage the strong potential of the ECE region to create a strong information base for sustainable development involve citizens and create an effective feedback loop whereby the concerns of all stakeholders can make a difference in decision-making. Training and education are also important to bridge the gap between the development frameworks of multilateral organizations and the local and city administrations which implement these frameworks in the countries and make a difference in the lives of citizens.

In the ensuing discussion, the following delegations took the floor:

The delegation of the **United Kingdom** expressed its country’s commitment to delivering the SDGs at home and around the world. The “leave no one behind principle” is vital to addressing the challenges faced by the region such as promoting gender equality, tackling economic inequality, and tackling slow economic growth. ECE has an important role as a results-driven organization that produces best practices and standards, but it must focus on its areas of strength where it can add real value. Many of the SDG targets can only be achieved by recognizing the role of girls and women. This should be taken into account in partnerships of ECE. The United Kingdom supports improving the administrative structures of ECE.

The delegation of the **Russian Federation** affirmed the importance of an integrated cross-sectoral approach for the 2030 Agenda, and the need to balance the economic, social, and conservation priorities of the national regional and global development strategies. The Russian Federation has consistently called for the strengthening and boosting of cooperation on cross-sectoral issues between the UN Regional Commissions and other

bodies on the basis of complementarity and using the necessary competencies and mandates. The Russian Federation welcomes the cooperation between ECE and FAO on sustainable forest management and encourages the strengthening of such collaboration including with a view to explore the contribution of forests to combatting climate change and maintaining biodiversity. The Russian Federation supports the cooperation between ECE and OSCE, including joint projects on trade in the pan-European region, and calls for strengthened dialogue on integration processes taking place in the Europe and Eurasia.

The delegation of **Switzerland** provided a specific example of Switzerland's national alignment strategy for the SDGs within the federal administration, for SDG3 on health and well-being. Education, transport, and housing are three factors which need to be taken into account in a global approach. Switzerland has an approach to health policy based on the SDG indicators, intended to simultaneously study public health policies across government offices and strengthen cross-sectoral cooperation to improve the development of those policies and thus the health of the population. This three-pronged undertaking includes an inventory of health policies across federal offices, a dialogue among these offices to develop further policies, and finally a meeting among the directors of these offices to get them on board and make them aware of the cross-sectoral approach. This type of work will of course vary among countries, but Switzerland hopes that this example can feed countries' consideration of the SDGs and more systematic and coherent approaches to policymaking.

The representative of the **United Nations Environment Programme** noted that cross-sectoral cooperation is not new and pointed to past efforts to integrate environmental consideration into sectoral policies. UN Environment noted its active participation in the 8th Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference in June 2016. ECE and UN Environment have agreements on collaboration in many areas such as health, environment, clean transport, air quality, environmental data and green economy. The ECE Environmental Performance Reviews act as a precursor for reporting on the implementation of the SDGs and filling information gaps on environment-related targets.

Panel B: Mobilizing resources in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda

The panel session was moderated by **Mr. Mahmoud Mohieldin, Senior Vice President for the 2030 Development Agenda, United Nations Relations, and Partnerships at the World Bank Group**. In his opening remarks, Mr. Mohieldin noted the good collaboration the World Bank Group enjoys with ECE and emphasized that many of ECE's practical outputs are relevant to other regions as well. When approaching resource mobilization, one must evaluate all existing options, discarding ineffective ones before adopting new ones. The world is confronted with a variety of challenges, including forced displacement of populations within and beyond borders, conflict, pandemics, and more. In the face of such obstacles, the world must evaluate existing resource mobilization options such as Official Development Assistance, tax reforms for domestic resource mobilization, and private sector financing. The latter option must be evaluated keeping in mind the possible crowding out of Small and Medium Enterprises by distortive public regulations. Issues related to trade, public debt management, technology, and innovation must also be considered.

Mr. Roger Fiszelson, Director General, Confederation of International Contractors' Associations, and member of the UNECE PPP Business Advisory Board emphasized that the 2030 Agenda provides both a clear role for the private sector and new responsibilities. Well-defined and clear norms are important for reducing transaction costs and creating confidence in public-private partnerships. While individual projects are unique, there is plenty of scope for standardisation. Appropriate identification of risks is a necessary pre-condition to sharing those risks among partners. Transparency over the whole cycle has a positive impact on the ability to develop and implement PPP projects, and facilitates a dialogue that benchmarks can support. Reducing the potential for misuse of public resources is also important. The standard for zero tolerance on corruption in PPPs developed by ECE is a useful tool to prevent the negative behaviours that undermine public confidence in PPPs. Legal and fiscal stability are very important to ensure the involvement of the private sector. Budgets should take into account maintenance and depreciation costs. The use of the platform SOURCE, developed by multilateral development banks, could help practitioners to better prepare projects and therefore realise their benefits.

Mr. Amitabh Mehta, Director, Innovative Financing, Strategy, Corporate Partnerships and Corporate Social Responsibility, Indus Blue Consulting argued that the 2030 Agenda can only be implemented if the necessary financing is secured. As traditional sources such as official development assistance (ODA) and domestic public funding are insufficient for meeting the requirements, innovative financing approaches will be needed to fill this gap. The challenge is to use the limited available public funding to attract various forms of private financing for projects that contribute to sustainable development. In principle, there is considerable interest within the private sector to invest in sustainable development projects, and financial resources, from institutional investors, pension funds, commercial banks, development banks, and corporate social responsibility. Private sector finance may steer away from sustainable development projects despite their highly positive social rates of return due to a perception of excessive risk. Innovative finance can create structures and instruments that make sustainable development projects "bankable", by using public sector funding to share project risk and thereby attract private investors. These structures and instruments need to be tailored to the variety of risk and return profiles of different projects. Examples of such innovative financial instruments include social impact bonds, performance bonds, research and development funds, and various forms of blended finance. Currently, the markets for these instruments are still in their infancy, but over time they are expected to become more standardized.

Mr. Luc de Marliave, Head of Public Affairs Europe, Total New Energies underlined the importance of energy as a contributor to the implementation of the SDGs. A very rapid transformation of the energy sector is taking place, with a shift towards renewables that can have large disruptive effects. This is driven by a fall in the cost of renewables, which has driven marginal costs down and affected existing producers. In this new system, energy production will be located closer to energy consumption and therefore become very decentralized. Electricity is likely to become the energy of the future, leading to increased interest in storage solutions. However, there are hurdles that prevent companies from expanding into these promising areas. These include, in some countries, electricity subsidies, absence of a land registry and other regulatory barriers. Standardization of agreements and contracts and better mechanisms for risk-sharing, including sovereign risk, would facilitate private activities promoting the transformation of the energy sector.

H.E. Ms. Zhanar Aitghanova, Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations Office in Geneva emphasized that ECE has a strong advantage in producing standards and norms and providing international expertise in highly technical fields such as, inter alia, vehicle safety regulations. ECE's technical assistance activities should not be episodic, but should be part of a process aimed at development, introduction and application of national regulations which is owned by the national government. If the national implementation of these standards and norms is in line with national strategies, needs and priorities, governments will be willing to share the costs of ECE technical assistance and capacity building activities, as well as enable national staff more easily to participate in them.

In the ensuing discussion, the following delegations took the floor:

The delegation of the **Russian Federation** stressed that fundamental changes are needed in energy and industrial systems to achieve the SDGs. Stability and predictability are key in financing. ECE's efforts to attract private investment to a variety of projects should be noted. ECE should take into account the experiences of other UN bodies. The Russian Federation welcomes the ministerial conference on energy that will take place in Astana in 2017 and believes that such specific activities will help the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

The delegation of **France** noted that ECE and member States have to deal with the challenge of resource mobilization together, and acknowledged the importance of involving the private sector and establishing effective partnerships via PPPs. The latter must have a sound legal basis to ensure feasibility of contracts. The contribution of PPPs to the SDGs should include a responsible, social and environmental approach. Without the full participation and expertise of the private sector, the development of standards and norms could be incomplete or only partially tuned to outstanding needs. The decision-making process must be as inclusive as possible and allow better ownership by member States. France hosts an International Specialist Centre of Excellence for PPP for Legislation.

The delegation of **Switzerland** noted that the Swiss financial markets have a strong potential for strengthening links with the SDGs, investing massively in the social progress of emergent and developing countries. In Switzerland, the sustainable financing actors have come together under the auspices of Swiss Sustainable Finance in the context of promoting sustainable finance and responsible investment. Social impact investors and development actors need common platform for dialog in order to identify good practices. Within its development cooperation, Switzerland supports other governments strengthening governance and support initiatives which reduce the cost of social impact investing. In this context, the Swiss Capacity Building Facility is a PPP that provides technical assistance to financial services providers in developing countries.

The delegation of **Poland** stressed that confidence is necessary for proper growth of innovative funding. Governments must have a conscious and cautious approach when mobilizing innovative financing in order to avoid issues such as money laundering and capital of dubious origin.

The delegation of **Norway** noted that, in connecting business opportunities with SDG 16, Norway has encouraged businesses to think about how to promote the types of innovation mentioned during the panel discussion. Private sector involvement must be tuned to ongoing SDG initiatives in order to build synergies.

Annex III [is available on the UNECE website for comments until 5 May 2017](#)

List of meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies and conventions administered by the ECE secretariat between 17 April 2015 and 27 April 2017

<i>Body and officers</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Symbol of report</i>
A. The Commission		
Economic Commission for Europe		
Chair:	Netherlands	67th session
Vice-Chairs:	Switzerland	26-27 April 2016
	Turkmenistan	
Executive Committee		
Chair:	Mr. M. Tileuberdi (Kazakhstan)	77th meeting
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. R. Jansons (Latvia)	18 May 2015
	Mr. R. Winzap (Switzerland)	
		78th meeting
		30 June 2015
		79th meeting
		16 July 2015
		80th meeting
		5 October 2015
		81st meeting
		23 November 2015
		82nd meeting
		18 January 2016
		83rd meeting
		14 March 2016
		84th meeting
		10 May 2016
		85th meeting
		20 June 2016
Chair:	Ms. Z. Aitzhanova (Kazakhstan)	86th meeting
Vice-Chair:	Mr. J. Karklins (Latvia)	16 September 2016
Chair:	Ms. Z. Aitzhanova (Kazakhstan)	87th meeting
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. J. Karklins (Latvia)	18 November 2016

Body and officers

Session

Symbol of report

Mr. D. Chambovey (Switzerland)