

2 December 2013

*Panel 2*



## “Industrial development as a Sustainable Development Goal”

With the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the global benchmarks for development progress, due to expire in 2015, the international development community is considering how to advance the development agenda beyond that year. The United Nations system, development partners, independent experts and multilateral bodies have undertaken a series of thematic, as well as national and regional consultations aiming at informing the intergovernmental negotiations to start with the next (69<sup>th</sup>) session of the UN General Assembly. Analyzing the impact of the MDGs shows that in the absence of economic growth, achieving lasting results on human development and equality as well as environmental sustainability as proven extremely difficult. In this context, it is increasingly recognized that it is important to incorporate appropriate goals and targets related to economic growth and productivity, and in particular to inclusive and sustainable industrial development.

Recent contributions to the debate on poverty reduction and sustainable development highlight the industrial imperative as the key strategy for the developing world to achieve the growth rates, decent jobs and economic structures needed to eradicate poverty and meet associated development goals in the long-run. This is based on evidence demonstrating how developing countries have over the last decade reaped the benefits of introducing tailored industrial policy schemes to promote structural transformation, foster upgrading of existing sectors and encourage entrepreneurship. While China and India are the most prominent case studies in this context, there are lessons to be learned for other countries as well, irrespective of their current levels of development.

As the post-2015 development agenda should carry forward the spirit of the MDGs, eliminating extreme poverty will be the overarching vision. In order to ensure that industrialization gains the attention it deserves, industrial development must find a place in the post-2015 agenda and Sustainable Development Goals as it promises to create the additional income needed to empower individuals, households, and governments alike in pursuing their own development priorities and supporting their path to self-reliance – the ultimate goal of development cooperation efforts and the only way to achieve sustainable development in all its dimensions.

### Participants at the debate will focus on the following questions:

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- examine how industrial development, including building productive capacity, promoting value addition, boosting entrepreneurship, and fostering sustainable and efficient production, can be included in the post-2015 development agenda and Sustainable Development Goals;
  - address the types of targets and indicators related to inclusive and sustainable industrial development that could be applied to such goals on a global, regional or national basis;
  - address the rationale for instigating a global network of public and private-sector stakeholders to support and monitor progress in the achievement of such goals, targets and indicators;
  - discuss how UNIDO's expertise and services can be applied to these challenges and elaborate on the implementation of such a Goal, including financing and partnership models.
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**Panelists:** **Ahmed Abtew**, Minister of Industry, Ethiopia; **Daniel Calleja Crespo**, Director General of DG Enterprise and Industry, European Commission; **Ken Kanda**, Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations; **Palitha Kohona**, Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations; **Betty Maina**, CEO Kenya Association of Manufacturers; **Célestin Monga**, Economic Advisor to the World Bank Senior Vice President and Chief Economist;

**Moderator:** **Todd Benjamin**, former CNN anchor and correspondent