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Daniel Tygel, RIPPES – Speech on the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda

Your Excellency the moderator. Thanks for the invitation from DESA and NGLS to participate in this rich debate. I must admit that this session gives me much more hope about the role of HLPF in the SDGs process. It is great to see how the proposals become more consistent and concrete when we look at the problems from the regional perspective, mainly when this perspective is built upon open public consultations among governments and the organised civil society. I would like to congratulate the regional commissions for that.

Before I add some comments to the questions and react to the panelists, I am excited to formally announce today the RELEASE of the Social Solidarity Recommendations for the post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda, after a one-year long consultation process involving thousands of global and grassroots organisations, from more than 70 countries in the 5 continents. These recommendations, distributed to you in English, Spanish and French, provide a comprehensive and concrete set of proposals based on the practices of social solidarity economy initiatives in the territories and communities. We hope that this can contribute to broaden and give a fresh air to the global vision of the SDGs, recognizing social solidarity economy as an important development strategy, which integrates the social, cultural, environmental, political and economic dimensions.

Means of Implementation:

Most of what has been said resonates strongly with our proposals and analysis, especially Latin America (Alicia), West Asia (Rima), Africa (Carlos) and in some aspects Asia, so I will only add some points that were not cited, and are complimentary to the regional commissions contributions.

About technology transfer. Knowledge and technology must be considered a Commons Asset. I would like to complement that the actual model of knowledge patenting is very Europe-North America oriented. Ancient knowledge's in health, agriculture, autochthonous seeds, popular education, culture, are all not valued as important internal resources and therefore have no support for being scaling up as formal public policies both national and international. This is also true for Open Source, Linked Open Data, the Commons and Free Knowledge.

Another aspect is the need to bind trade agreements under humans rights and solidarity economy principles, extending the important resolution, approved on June 26 in the Humans Rights Council, to establish an open-ended intergovernmental working group with the mandate to elaborate an international legally binding instrument on Transnational Corporations and Other Business Enterprises with respect to human rights. It should also be valid to trade agreements, so that unacceptable events as what is going on in Argentina will not be repeated.

When talking about Means of Implementation, it is not only about quantity of financial resources, but the **quality** of the programs and policies that implement them. Unfortunately, there is still an ostensive invisibilization» of a whole world of knowledge, popular technologies and economic activities besides the hegemonic for profit private sector. People who are marginalized, indigenous people, women, youth, people with disabilities, unemployed, peasant farmers, are creating millions of solidarity based economic activity in all sectors, without almost no core-development oriented policies, or worse, in many cases being criminalized by the policies which are only directed to the formal sector and big for-profit enterprises.

We should open our minds out of the box when thinking about public-private partnerships, to incorporate this **reality** (i.e. these **community and collective owned initiatives**) as **better adapted actors** to provide goods and services both locally and nationally, even in infrastructure projects related to access to water, energy, housing, among others, since they **have in its heart positive social and environmental impacts synchronized to the economic dimension**.

There should also be clear goals and indicators for public policies and mechanisms to create a **favourable environment** to enable Social Solidarity Economy to flourish, as for example to prioritize investment in small-scale agroecological and organic food production to serve local consumption needs rather than export markets and commodity stock-markets; promote land reform and redistribution; legislate protective measures to prevent land grabs; promote quality certification based on peer-assessment and support; support local biodiversity and community managed heritage seed banks;

Another example is to create social solidarity economy **appropriate legislative and legal frameworks**, providing low-cost capital, social and ecological criteria for solidarity-based public procurement, privileged access to infrastructure and funding for development aid in these fields. Internationally, besides taxing speculative financing and trying to prevent illicit flows, on the other hand, and looking at a **positive agenda**, there should be national and international agreements that exempt social solidarity economy initiatives and small-medium enterprises of any taxes to stimulate the trade of goods which have positive social and environment impacts where they are produced.

Finally, when talking about how the financing becomes reality locally, countries should recognize and promote Social Solidarity Economy Finances tools as **new actors in the financial world**, besides traditional banks and for-profit microcredit organizations. They can be local operators of development funds, since they know accurately the reality, the specificities and the needs of the communities where they belong.

Thank you,

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