

1. India attaches utmost importance to the evolution of the post-2015 development agenda. We strongly believe that it must be an agenda for 'development', an agenda that can propel sustained and inclusive economic growth in all countries, particularly developing countries. Poverty eradication, which has been identified at Rio+20 as the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, must remain the central and overarching objective of the SDGs and the post-2015 development agenda. More than 1.3 billion people in the world still live on less than US\$ 1.25 a day. It is therefore all the more important that action on poverty must not be contextualized or linked with other challenges and must receive our undiluted attention and focus.

2. The wide difference between the average per capita consumption of energy and other resources in the developed and developing countries as also the huge wastage of food at consumer level in developed countries makes it imperative for developed countries to take lead to shift towards SCP patterns. Clearly, our efforts to put the global economy on a sustainable path must not be and cannot be on the backs of the poor. At the same time, improving energy efficiency and resource use in production processes is extremely important. Once again, the developed countries have to lead from the front and commit technology transfer to developing countries for them to achieve this. We support a standalone goal on SCP and also its mainstreaming across various sectors, viz., energy,

food, water, agriculture, etc.

3. India strongly feels that technology transfer is the most important means of implementation and an effective and functional Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM) is a must for a meaningful Post-2015 Development Agenda. The TFM should meet the technology transfer needs of developing countries in various sectors, viz., health, energy, food, water, sanitation, etc. The developing countries need to be assisted in technology needs assessment, adaptation, rollout and human and institutional capacity building.

4. The developed countries need to not only urgently fulfill their commitment to provide 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) as official development assistance (ODA) for developing countries but also pledge additional and predictable funding considering the ambition levels for post-2015 development agenda. The options for other supplementary modes of financing could be looked at once this basic commitment is met by the developed countries.

5. India is well aware of the threat that illegal trade in wildlife poses for the environment and we have a strong legislation in the form of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to deal with such threats.

The Act provides for deterrent punishment for wildlife crimes.

Species are classified under different schedules based on threat perception and commensurate penalties are prescribed for offences involving such species. Many important mega fauna such as Tiger, Lion, Leopard, Elephant, Rhinoceros, etc are classified under Schedule-I, with highest punishment prescribed under the law for crimes relating to them. Other statutes like Customs Act, Indian Forest Act and Biological Diversity Act complement efforts in conservation of wildlife. We are a committed member of CITES. Our international Trade Policy has built-in inherent process of consultation between the Trade regulator and my Ministry on biodiversity related trade matters.

6. Illegal trade in wildlife has global ramifications. Often, tracing linkages of such crimes and investigating them to their logical conclusion prove to be a difficult task. We believe that an organised crime like this needs to be tackled by an organised proactive, collaborative and intelligence led enforcement. There is a need for an effective mechanism for information sharing amongst international agencies on crimes and criminals. We are ready and willing to be part of any mechanism for international cooperation in combating trafficking of endangered species of flora and fauna.

