




For the purpose of the conference held by the Forum for the 21st Century on 29th November 2011 reflected in the second draft of the negotiation paper, regarding the global development aid.




The United States of America would like to thank the Forum for 21st Century for the initiative made to organize the conference on Global economic issues. At the same time, we express our full support in solving problems encountered in the new global scenario as they require the adoption of a very cautious approach and analysis to ensure more effective functioning of the system and benefits for all involved. The USA stresses that it supports all efforts to take part in making the global development assistance more effective and is thankful for having an opportunity to contribute with its opinion.

The United States has a long history of extending a helping hand to developing countries struggling to make a better life and striving to live in a free and democratic country. The US placed the development and foreign aid on the same level as diplomacy and military power in the U.S. foreign policy. We understand the progress needs to be done in terms of effectiveness of provided development aid. The success of an international engagement in those countries that need our help depends on the ability of every single donor to take into account the complexity of development challenges and the changing development landscape, and from the commitment to incorporate development expertise and an orientation toward results.

STANDPOINT OF THE USA

 With regard to the second draft of the Forum for the 21st Century, the U.S. would like to express its support for creating Platform for Development Assistance (PDA) based on multinational cooperation and communication. The USA believes no country can do everything everywhere without being ineffective at some point. We are aware of the fact, the development aid, which brings real results, cannot be done by one government, be done without other actors such as various foundations, the private sector and NGOs or without considerations of needs of the recipient countries. The opportunity to work together, to divide a labor within a cluster system and to collaborate in ways not possible few years ago will help to avoid duplication and inefficiency.





-  There is lot to be done in every donor's strategy concerning provided development aid. We would like to encourage donors to rethink their strategies which should be focused on reaching long-term results, in order to be sure that their programs achieve lasting change in recipient nations. The other important thing necessary to be considered is that an approach taken must be case-by-case and country by country, region-by-region. There cannot be a single development model formulated for every recipient country. Which works in one country, does not have to work in another one.
-  The USA is of the opinion that it is necessary to hold all recipients accountable for achieving development results and that's why we encourage them if possible to define their needs. The USA also supports the condition of the visible effort of recipient country towards stable political environment and country without corruption. Because over the long run, democracy and economic growth go hand in hand, the United States are ready to respond directly to country priorities in those countries that promote good governance and democracy; the rule of law and equal administration of justice; transparent institutions, with strong civil societies, and respect for human rights.
-  We are open to discuss the development aid. However, we see no reason why it is relevant to present our key investment interests, national preferences or a type of our development aid. The progress of the recipient country is not based solely on incoming investments and the development should not be dictated by foreign capitals. The development aid should not be about donor's preferences, but on the other hand, it should seek the improvement in developing countries. The United States will make hard choices about how to allocate development aid among developing countries as it is impossible to do all things well and everywhere. The decision must be made according the impact it brings. Although we agree with an establishment of PDA, mechanism based on clusters, in which development assistance would be divided according to its type (education, health, food security, environment, infrastructure, etc.) where individual actors present could share information and help and advise each other, we require a mechanism not based on investments preferences. We propose the removal of the duplicity according to comparative advantage of NGOs in certain clusters, based on geographical proximity, common cultural or linguistic ties, start capacity, or cluster-specific



expertise. It means the chance to go and work in an individual recipient country or region would lie with those NGOs who will be the best choice for the recipients due to the project plans they will prepare and experience they will prove and not due to the country of their origin. For this purpose, we propose to create an independent selection committee.

With regard to the proposal of the Forum to establish the Committee for Environment and Sustainable Management of Scarce Natural Resources, the U.S. would like to highlight two important issues:

-  Firstly, although the USA realizes the problem of ownership of scarce natural resources in developing countries, it is often a complicated issue that requires a balancing of the claims of private, local and state ownership and that's why it is unduly to generalize and to blame investing countries.
-  Secondly, the ownership is often misunderstood as resolving the issues of stagnation in developing countries. In fact, amount of the power to control and manage the scarce resources is potentially more significant than ownership rights in themselves.