

Short list and longer list of economic and social goals

Economic goals

1. Regulate financial markets to prevent future financial crises
2. Reorient financial system to meet needs of real economy
3. Address volatility of commodity prices and markets
4. Prevent and properly manage external debt crises
5. International financing for developing countries especially during crises
6. Substantially reducing agricultural subsidies of developed countries
7. Increasing value added for commodities in developing countries
8. Reform global economic governance to ensure developing countries' participation

Social Goals

1. Poverty eradication
2. Full employment and adequate rural livelihoods in the formal and informal sectors
3. Reduce social inequalities and achieve greater equity between and within countries
4. Adequate policy space for developing countries to promote social development
5. Re-orient the international IP regime to enable social development in developing countries.
6. Adequate international financing support for developing countries for social development especially during global economic crises

7. Food security, farmers livelihoods and rural development in developing countries.

Economic goals for SDGs

1. To prevent future financial crises by adequate regulation of financial markets and instruments so as to avoid excessive risks to financial institutions, depositors, taxpayers and the public.
2. To orientate or re-orientate the financial system in each country and internationally to ensure that it serves the needs of the real economy, SMEs, small farmers and consumers and avoids harmful speculative activities.
3. To ensure that commodity markets operate in an adequately regulated manner that avoids excessive volatility and speculative activities and serves the real needs of both producers and consumers
4. To establish mechanisms including at international level to prevent external debt crises or when they occur to support countries to manage them in the most effective manner, including through debt restructuring mechanisms.
5. To establish clear mechanisms to ensure that developing countries facing external shocks (such as commodity price declines and a fall in export earnings in goods and services due to global economic slowdown) will obtain international financing to meet their foreign exchange shortfall
6. Eliminate export subsidies in agriculture (in line with WTO Hong Kong Declaration 2005) and substantially and effectively reduce agricultural support and subsidies in developed countries (in line with WTO Doha Declaration 2001) so that distortions in global agricultural trade will be reduced and developing countries' farmers will have a more level playing field.
7. Assist developing countries to obtain more revenue for their raw materials and commodities through measures such as more favourable terms in contracts with companies, processing and manufacturing activities based on the raw materials and other measures to increase value added.
8. Reform of international economic and social governance to enable developing countries to have more voice and say in decision making

Social Goals

1. Ensure that poverty eradication is the highest priority of the international community and that concrete measures and an overall strategy are

adopted to address the international and national factors that continue to cause poverty.

2. Place high priority to the goal of full employment and adequate rural livelihoods in the formal and informal sectors and to orient macro-economic policies towards meeting this goal.
3. To reduce social inequalities and achieve greater equity between and within countries
4. Developing countries to have adequate policy space to utilise appropriate policy measures and instruments towards social development, and a review of international rules and agreements to improve the extent of such policy space.
5. To make progress on a development agenda on intellectual property to orient the international IP regime so that there are sufficient flexibilities for developing countries to pursue social progress in healthcare, education, food security, etc.
6. Increase in international financing support to enable developing countries to have resources for social development.
7. Addressing developing countries' needs of food security, farmers livelihoods and rural development.