

AGENDA 2030. NEW PERSPECTIVES

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Agenda 2030 has set up a global partnership revitalized which has facilitating involvement intensive worldwide in support of the implementation of all objectives and targets, bringing together governments, civil society, private sector, United Nations system and other stakeholders and mobilizing all available resources .

Key words: *United Nations (UN), Agenda 2030, World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF).*

1. INTRODUCTION

According to the latest reports from 2015 of the United Nations, World Bank and OECD Planet Earth goes through a time of great and complex challenges for sustainable development. Billions of people live in poverty and are deprived of a dignified life and the gap between rich and poor has widened. Globally, were registered data regarding the growth of the various inequalities in the various regions within countries and between the countries.

In recent years at international level unemployment has become a major concern. In all fields, was recorded huge discrepancies and gender inequality remain a reality and a challenge. Number of times that are classified as increased global health threats and natural disasters are more frequent and more intense.

Human progress achieved in recent decades is threatened by a

series of conflicts that propagates and multiplies in various regions of the world, often accompanied by violent extremism and terrorism, followed by humanitarian crises caused by forced displacement of persons.

The list of challenges facing humanity is complemented by natural resource depletion through mining disinterested and negative effects of environmental degradation including desertification, land degradation, freshwater scarcity and biodiversity loss. Climate change is one of the biggest challenges of our time and its negative effects undermine the capacity of all countries to achieve sustainable development. Increases in global temperature, sea level rise, ocean acidification and the presence of other effects of climate change seriously affect coastal and low-lying coastal countries, including least developed countries and small island states in the developing world. It can be concluded without

dramatize the reality of the survival of many societies and ecosystems of the planet is in danger. (Gilpin, R. 2016).

The major objectives of this work lies in stressing the need for global a new Agenda 2030, the rationale for achieving it and motivations United Nations have adopted in August 2015 but especially bringing to the attention of the international community a new way by which can work together in terms of a global commitment to a different future for people and planet - one that brings humanity on the path of development.

2. THE NECESSITY FOR A NEW AGENDA IN 2030

This Agenda is considered by its initiators, UN representatives, an action plan for people, planet and prosperity. There is an international determination to achieve a common insurance so that all human beings to achieve their potential and equal in dignity and in a healthy environment. A world with universal and equitable access to quality education at all levels, health care and social protection, which are reaffirmed international commitments regarding human rights to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. A world where human habitats are safe, strong and sustainable and that are sufficient and nutritious food, safe products are affordable. There is also a universal energy access affordable, reliable and sustainable. To implement this agenda is the need to mobilize the

necessary means through a global partnership revived for sustainable development, based on a spirit of global solidarity strengthened, particularly focused on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable countries and involving all countries, all parts of society and all people interested.

Universal objectives set out in Agenda goals are integrated, indivisible corresponding to the three dimensions of sustainable development and involving the entire world, developed countries and developing.

17 Objectives of Sustainable Development contained in Agenda 2030 are:

1. Eradicate poverty in all its forms globally;
2. Eradicate hunger, achieving food security and improving nutrition, promoting sustainable agriculture and sustainable;
3. Creating and ensuring a healthy life and promote well-being for all people at all ages;
4. Achieving and ensuring quality education and promoting inclusive and equitable educational opportunity throughout life for all people;
5. Achieving gender equality, promoting and supporting the development of women and girls;
6. Ensuring an adequate and sustainable water management drinking for everyone;
7. Ensuring access to sustainable energy sources, renewable, safe and cheap;

8. Promoting sustained economic growth inclusive, sustainable, full and productive employment, decent work for all people;

9. Construction of infrastructure networks, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization based on innovation;

10. Reducing inequality between countries;

11. Construction of cities and human settlements safer, inclusive, sustainable;

12. Ensure a sustainable model of production and consumption;

13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and their impact;

14. Conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;

15. Protection, reviving and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, combating desertification and land degradation and halting biodiversity protection;

16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, access to justice to all people and building effective institutions at all levels of functional and inclusive;

17. Strengthening of implementation and revitalization of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

The new Sustainable Development Goals have entered into force since 01 January 2016 and will guide the decisions of states in the next 15 years. According to UN experts, all

signatories will seek to implement Agenda 2030 at regional level and in their own countries. At the same time, will comply with national policies for sustainable and inclusive economic growth, particularly in developing countries, policies that will further connect the relevant international rules and commitments. It will emphasize the importance of economic integration and inter regional and subregional dimensions of sustainable development. Programs that will develop regional and subregional will have an important role in facilitating the effective transfer of strategies for economic development and implementation of policies and actions at national level.

Among the motivations adoption of Agenda 2030 highlights the uniqueness scopes covering all countries, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities.

In our view, the most relevant principle of Agenda 2030 is **to establish a global framework again to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development by 2030, based on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which were agreed in 2000. the United Nations has taken a historic decision in adopting this Agenda 2030 which is considered to be complex, large scale and people-centered and universal goals for transformation.** Action Plan and implementation is designed

for a duration of 15 years and covers topics ranging from education to environment and sustainable development objectives are intended to be implemented by both countries in developing as well as developed ones.

2.1. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000 and the results globally and in the European Union

In 2000 it was implemented by the international community Objectives of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which provided an important framework for development: eradicate poverty, hunger, disease, gender inequality, access to water and sanitation and ability to improve the lives of people in developing countries.

These objectives have guided the Millennium Development Goals and development policy of the European Union for 15 years, and the Union has made an important contribution in achieving objectives. The EU and its Member States are collectively one of the largest donors of development funds in the world so far, contributing 58 billion euros in 2014 UN and OECD reports on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, noted that more than 1 billion people were lifted out of extreme poverty since 1990 MDG targets of halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty and hunger were met ahead of schedule. However, the world is far from eradicating extreme poverty and

hunger. In 2015, an estimated 836 million people still live in extreme poverty and 795 million still suffer from hunger.

Sustainable agriculture development and food security, the European Union is considered one of the major contributors worldwide. It supports more than 60 countries in their efforts to improve food security and nutrition, economic growth based on sustainable farming systems, which can help to ensure political stability.

Achieve universal primary education was another ODM pursued globally during 2000 -2015 and in developing countries primary enrollment rate has reached an estimated 83% in 2000 and to 91% in 2015 according to UN experts their reports. According to the same sources, the number of children not attending school has fallen by almost half since 2000, and the literacy rate for young people aged 15 to 24 increased from 83% in 1990 to 91% in 2015.

UNICEF and UNESCO statistics showed that in 2015 the 57 million primary-age children worldwide, more than half of them live in conflict-prone areas and are not yet in school.

There were also advances over the past two decades and to promoting gender equality and developing the capacity of women and girls through education, employment and political representation.

In the case of European Union, since 2004 contribution on promoting gender equality is reported statistics

through 300,000 new female students who were enrolled in studies in higher education by 2015 and more than 18,000 female students in education higher which took part in EU mobility programs such as Erasmus Mundus, which offers scholarships to students from developing countries to study in Europe.

Between 2000- 2015 according to European Commission statistics were registered unprecedented progress in reducing deaths of children under five. The mortality rate under the age of five has halved since 1990 from 90 deaths by 43 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015. Effective treatment at affordable prices was improved service delivery and political commitments have contributed to the results presented above. However, progress has been insufficient to achieve the objective of reducing by two thirds of deaths among children fewer than five years until 2015 and still exists in global value 16,000 children dying daily.

European Union supported the health sector in 39 developing countries whose main objective was the child's health. He made an important contribution by giving financial support to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Malaria, Tuberculosis (GFATM) and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI). Thanks to EU support, at least 20 million children were vaccinated against measles between 2004 and 2014. Between the years 2004 to 2012 the Union has helped build or renovate to over 8,500 units

in global health. Significant progress has been made in reducing maternal deaths and ensures universal access to reproductive health. Although maternal mortality rate internationally was reduced by 50% in the period 1990-2015, the maternal mortality MDG in internationally provided for a reduction of this indicator by 75% by 2015.

There are profound health disparities among groups that are vulnerable due to their level of education, place of residence, age and economic status. Also, the capacity of each country must be strengthened to help reduce inequalities in availability and quality of health-related acts and the registration of births and deaths.

Globally governments involved in MDG supported the development and implementation of national health policies and strategies; and strengthening health systems and specialized information to improve access to maternal health, universal access to quality and affordable human reproduction.

UN statistics show that EU support in the period 2004-2012 was over 7.5 million births attended by skilled health personnel between and almost 17 million consultations on reproductive health that took place during this period. Regarding the prevention and combating the global HIV / AIDS and malaria, the same reports reveal that between 2000 and 2013 the number of new cases of HIV infection fell by 40%, from 3.5 million 2.1 million cases.

In the European Union, 570,000 people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral combination therapy for the same period.

Expanding global healthcare networks antimalarial took effect during 2000 - 2015 to avoid over 6.2 million deaths from malaria among children under five in sub-Saharan Africa. They were sent and distributed in this area of about 22.6 million insecticide-treated nets EU. Action at the international level for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis has saved a total of 37 million lives between the years 2000 to 2013.

The European Union has allocated substantial financial resources for disease control through country programs through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and through research programs such as the Partnership on Clinical Research in European countries and countries Developing.

The global objectives on access to drinking water for a large number of people living in slums were made before the deadline, but the loss of environmental resources and biodiversity has not been halted. MDG on ensuring drinking water was fulfilled in 2010, five years ahead of schedule. But much remains to be done: 748 million people - especially the poor and marginalized - still lack access to improved water sources; almost half of them live in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Regarding the international sanitation services has improved

sanitation increased from 49% in 1990 to 64% in 2012. But more than a third of the world's population - about 2.5 billion people still lack access to sanitation installation.

The EU supports partner countries to promote the sustainable management of natural resources, in particular: land, forests, coastal and fisheries for ecosystem protection and combating desertification. In 2007, the Union launched the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) in order to strengthen international cooperation on climate change. It currently supports 51 programs in 38 countries and has allocated 316,5milioane euro. Since 2004 through the assistance, the European Union has provided access to quality drinking water to more than 74 million people and provided sanitation services to over 27 million people.

ODM have established a genuine global partnership to achieve the overall objectives. Official development assistance (ODA) from developed countries was increased by 66% in real terms between 2000 and 2014. In 2014, 79% of imports from developing countries were developed duty free. At the same time, developing countries' access to markets rose.

The European Union continues to be a major donor in the world, providing official development assistance (ODA) amounting to 582 billion in 2014 and pledging to reach the UN target to raise the level of ODA, representing 0.7% of gross

national income (GNI) in the time of Agenda 2030.

International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa, gave a period bold and comprehensive measures with the means of implementing the 2030 Agenda for financing sustainable development, ensuring policy coherence, promoting good governance and national actions and renewed efforts to mobilize innovation, science and technology for sustainable development.

2.2. Agenda 2030. Sustainable Development

In August 2015 Agenda 2030 was agreed by consensus informally to the United Nations and was sent to be formally adopted by the General Assembly.

Adoption of Agenda 2030 marked the culmination of a process based on inclusion that began in 2012 (formerly known as “development agenda post-2015”), which was characterized by participation unprecedented civil society and other parties concerned. Agenda is the result of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the UN Conference on Sustainable Development Rio + 20, as well as conferences on financing for development. It also contributed to the negotiations of the new global agreement on climate change, COP21, which ended in Paris. New Agenda in 2030 trying to redefine how the international community work together in terms of a global commitment to a different future for

people and planet - one that brings humanity on the path of sustainable development.

In this context, it should be noted that although the objectives of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) aimed at countries in developing Agenda 2030 is the first global agreement establishing an action agenda comprehensive and universal vocation, which will affect all countries, including their internal policies.

The plan was designed for a period of 15 years, with themes ranging from education to environment and sustainable development objectives are intended to be implemented by both developing countries and the developed ones. Agenda 2030 includes also Agenda for Action Addis Ababa United Nations, adopted in July 2015 which sets out the various means necessary for the implementation of Agenda 2030, including domestic resources, private financing and Official Development Assistance (ODA).

Currently, Agenda 2030 includes a set of 17 Aims for Sustainable Development - SDO (Sustainable Development Goals -SDG) and 169 specific objectives, mobilizing all interested countries and global players: parliament, government, cities, rural areas, entrepreneurs, large corporations, civil society, academia and scientists.

According to international experts the UN new sustainable development goals and objectives associated will ensure balance between the

three dimensions of sustainable development - environmental, social and economic - covering areas such as poverty, inequality, health, food security, sustainable consumption and production growth, employment, infrastructure, sustainable management of natural resources, climate change and gender equality, peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and responsible institutions.

Along with the continuous development priorities such as poverty eradication, health, education and food security and nutrition agenda sets targets a wide range of economic, social and environmental. Also promises more peaceful and inclusive societies. A very important aspect is that it defines the means of implementation. Reflecting the integrated approach in the table below, we can see that there are profound interconnections and cross members for many new goals and targets.

2.3. Agenda 2030: launch of its implications

The new Sustainable Development Goals have entered into force since 01 January 2016 and will guide the decisions of states in the next 15 years.

The European Union was committed to implement this agenda and Union by helping poor countries, promoting gender equality, improving environmental conditions, biodiversity and business. An example is the EU initiatives on its strategy in the field of circular economy, designed to tackle more

sustainable patterns of production and consumption, but also its external policies by supporting the efforts of implementation in other countries, especially those whose needs are most urgent.

Global Summit in 2015 in Mexico City, the OGP decided completion of the Open Government Declaration goals of sustainable development Agenda 2030 states must commit themselves to action plans promote its principles.

Agenda 2030 is based on the inclusion and active participation by including all stakeholders in decision-making processes at all levels. These elements are essential for ensuring respect for the commitments and that it will act at the joint. Vulnerable and underrepresented groups should be actively involved in decision making as partners and rights holders, but also as a source of knowledge.

Regarding the eradication of poverty by 2030 was intended to remove all dimensions and shapes global poverty, even extreme poverty which is currently represented by the number of people living on less than 1.25 US dollars daily. All people of the world must have a minimum standard of living, including social protection system. It sets the goal and eradicating hunger and ensuring food security as a priority, halting all forms of malnutrition. In pursuing this objective, an important role will continue to Global Food Security Committee and the Rome Declaration on Action and Nutrition Programs.

The Agenda was agreed specific objective which states that by 2025, at an international level to be over death of children under five years is due to hunger, to pay particular attention to the needs of nutrition adolescent girls, pregnant and nursing women and older people.

It will allocate resources by 2030 for developing sustainable agriculture, rural areas, local producers, fisheries, small farms -in particular those developed by women - in developing countries and especially in underdeveloped countries. It is estimated doubling production and incomes of these types of farms due facilitate easy and equal access to land, resources and other productive inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities that bring extra value.

Another specific objective of stopping hunger refers to support 2030 food production systems and implementing resilience to agriculture leading to increased production and productivity safeguarding the maintenance of ecosystems. Thus, in this way will strengthen resilience to climate change, drought, floods and other disasters achieving a gradual rise in land quality and soil. Globally it is foreseen that by 2020 in sustainable agriculture to preserve the diversity of plant breeding and seed through a special management of national banks, regional and international, allowing access to a fair and equitable exchange and the benefits that come the use of genetic resources, traditional knowledge

sharing provided by international treaties.

Also focus on increasing investments, including international cooperation in rural infrastructure agricultural research, technology development and seed banks to increase agricultural production in developing countries and especially in underdeveloped countries. Another direction is the one that refers to correct and prevent restrictions on agricultural markets, including the elimination of all forms of export subsidies and all related measures affecting exports, resulting from the agreement respecting the mandate of the Doha Round. It will adopt a series of measures that will ensure a better functioning of markets for consumer goods and their derivatives and facilitating access real-time market specific information, including those relating to market food reserves to limit volatility in their prices .

The objective of sustainable development which concerns the establishment and ensure a healthy life and promote well-being for all people at all ages is primarily envisaged that by 2030 globally to reduce the maternal mortality rate and reach in 70-100000 births, and infant mortality rates to go below 12 per 1,000 live births in children under 5 years this ratio to fall below 25 per 1,000 live births.

UN experts who participated in drafting the Agenda 2030 concluded that the number and quality of the global population may be the result of a strategy reproductive

health which should be properly implemented in national strategies and programs through services including: education, information and planning Family.

Achieving universal health protections include financial risks on people that can be controlled through access to health services: essential, reliable and quality; and easy access to necessary medicines and vaccines. In this regard will be sustained research and development of vaccines for communicable diseases and non-communicable affecting developing countries, will facilitate access to medicines and vaccines according to the Doha Declaration on the Agreement Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and Health public which supports the rights of developed countries and developing the use of all resources to protect public health.

By 2030 it was agreed to halve the number of people who fall ill or die from water, air, soil contamination and pollution. An important role in this regard will play the consolidation and implementation of the World Health Organization; will pursue further implementation of universally Tobacco Control Program. Education is a key factor in the ability to participate effectively in the development and acceptance of ownership of development processes. All stakeholders at all levels, private sector, civil society, scientific communities, including indigenous people Governments have a role to play in the implementation

of Agenda 2030 must participate and contribute. To this end, support the political leadership by heads of state and government is very important.

The specific objectives aimed at achieving and ensuring a quality education inclusive and equitable provide global insurance by 2030 all boys and girls have access to a quality development in childhood and preschool education better in order to ensure a fair start primary and secondary school education to prepare them for enhanced learning in a trade specialization required to easily insert them into society. Regarding adults, men and women, will facilitate equal access to technical specializations, vocational and tertiary education, including university. It also plans to increase the number of young people and adults with relevant specializations, including technical and vocational specializations needed employment in decent jobs and companies. Regarding the increasing number of school globally, 2020 is set target of doubling this indicator in developing countries and the poor countries. For African countries developed or developing, the focus is on increasing the number of young people attending university specializations including: vocational, technical, communications and information technology, engineering and scientific programs.

It aims to achieve fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume goods and services.

Governments, international organizations, businesses, individuals and other stakeholders will be involved to contribute to changing patterns of unsustainable consumption and production, including by mobilizing all sources of financial and technical assistance to strengthen the countries of scientific development, technological and innovative towards more sustainable consumption and production. (McMichael, 2016).

According to Agenda 2030 will be internationally supported an increase in economic productivity through diversification based on technological innovation, added value including mobilization of skilled labor sectors, e.g. IT. It will promote development policies oriented productive activities, creative entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation and encourage the development of micro and medium companies through access to financial services. It will be supported implementation of the Framework X programs on sustainable production and consumption patterns. Globally developed countries will lead and will implement these programs, followed by all other countries, given the development and capabilities of developing countries.

Regarding employment rights, safety and security environment in which the works will be ensured international framework for all workers, including migrant workers, particularly migrant women in all fields. Tourism 2030 Agenda aims to promote sustainable tourism and

sustainable development creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

An important role in achieving these objectives will increase the capacity of local financial institutions that will encourage and expand the banking, insurance and financial services for all people. In this respect are essential actions that provide increased aid and trade support target developed countries and the developing and underdeveloped as through the integration of commercial treaties and programs of technical assistance to underdeveloped countries. Developing global strategy for youth employment, known as the Global Job Pact of the International Labor Organization, it is designed to implement and operate until 2020.

The global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible international cooperation to reduce gas emissions exacerbate the greenhouse world and addressing adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change. There is a deep concern about the significant gap between the cumulative effect of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and ways to reduce gas emission units consistent with a possible chance of keeping global average temperature increase below 2 degrees Celsius, or 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre industrial.

It is known that in each country there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available according to national circumstances

and priorities to achieve sustainable development. In this sense, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, green economy is regarded as one of the most important tools available which could provide options for policy, without this to be a rigid set of rules. They should contribute to sustained economic growth, enhancing social inclusion, improving human welfare and creating opportunities for employment and decent work for all, while maintaining the healthy functioning of ecosystems Earth. Implementation of policy green economy by countries trying to apply for the transition towards sustainable development must be carried out as a joint action overall, but while each country must choose an appropriate approach in line with the development plans sustainable national strategies and priorities. According to UN analysts, application of green economy will increase the capacity of states to manage natural resources sustainably, reduce negative environmental impacts, increase resource efficiency and reduce waste. Globally, international organizations campaigning for the urgent adoption of sustainable production and consumption and promote environmental sustainability aimed at conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems, regeneration of natural resources and promoting equitable global growth sustained and inclusive growth.

Sustainable Development Goal that relates to reducing inequality

between countries requires that by 2030 to achieve and sustain basic income growth of the population by 40% compared to the national average. It is important to promote and implement social inclusion, economic and political life for all men without distinction based on age, sex, disability, race, ethnic origin, religion or economic status. It also aims to ensure equal opportunities and reducing inequality arising from policies, laws and discriminatory practices and promote legislation in this regard, Policies and appropriate practices. In this regard, they recommended the adoption of policies, especially fiscal, social protection progressively lead to the achievement of equality. Improving regulation and monitoring of financial markets and institutions are actions that can help correct implementation of the strategy to reduce the inequality between countries globally.

The United Nations supports the involvement and a better representation of developing countries in international institutions of economic and fiscal decisions overall, because these institutions more credible and more appropriate decisions, legitimate. A special role is played by implementing special and differentiated terms for developing countries, particularly the less developed countries, the WTO Agreements. It also encourages the development of official financial assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment to countries in need, particularly

in developing countries, African countries and island countries in need of development in accordance with national plans and programs.

International migration is considered by the signatories of Agenda 2030 as a positive element in inclusive growth and sustainable development. This is considered a multidimensional reality of major importance for developing countries of origin, transit and destination, requiring consistent and comprehensive answers. Therefore seeks international cooperation to ensure safe migration, orderly and regular involving full respect for human rights and humane treatment of migrants, regardless of their migration, refugees and displaced persons. Such cooperation will allow a strengthening of the resilience of local communities to refugees, particularly in developing countries. Maintain the right of migrants to return to their country of citizenship, where they must be received and supported properly. Till the year 2030 was established the specific objective of 3% cost reduction for the transactions made by migrant remittances. (Walsh, 2016).

The objective of Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 which relates to strengthening of implementation and revitalization of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development focuses on three areas: finance, technology and component includes capacity-building and trade.

Under the direction finance it is to strengthen domestic resource

mobilization, including with international aid for the country's development in order to increase internal capacity to collect taxes and revenues. Developing countries is an objective to fully meet commitments of the international assistance for development, which provides for many developed countries fulfill the target of devoting 0.7% of national budget revenue for official assistance (ODA / GNI) needed development country of 0.15 -0.20% (ODA / GNI) for the underdeveloped countries.

It aims to mobilize international financial resources from multiple sources to developing countries. Assisting developing countries will achieve sustainable long-term loans through coordinated policies based on flexible financial loans and restructured external loans adapted, even for highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt stress. It will adopt and implement investment promotion in the underdeveloped countries.

Direction technology globally, an important role will strengthen corridor North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation regional and international access to science, technology and innovation and knowledge sharing through the use of agreements, cooperation and coordination existing mechanisms, particularly within the United Nations by facilitating global technology mechanism. The strategies will be implemented according to international agreements to promote the development, transfer,

dissemination and diffusion of new technologies in high-tech fields. Also, in the underdeveloped countries will operationalize the 2017 information science and technology and banks will be encouraged action on technologies and in particular in the field of information and communication. (Walsh, 2016). Regarding capacity building for sustainable development, Agenda 2030 provides support internationally through areas North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation for the implementation and capacity building efficient, targeted especially to countries emerging to support national plans for implementation of all sustainable development objectives.

Department provides trade promotion functioning multilateral trading system universal, open, non-discriminatory and equitable under the World Trade Organization, respecting the conclusions of the Doha Development Agenda. It aims to increase exports significantly in developing countries and doubling the share of global exports of least developed countries by 2020. In this regard, an important role will be implementing in a timely and sustainable market access without customs duties and without quotas for exports of all underdeveloped countries, in line with the decisions of the World Trade Organization, including by ensuring that preferential rules applicable to imports from LDCs are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.

3. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

According to representatives of the United Nations, in implementing this new agenda and ambitious objectives and targets can be achieved only with a revitalized global partnership, strengthened and specific means. Global revitalized partnership will facilitate an intensive involvement worldwide in support of the implementation of all objectives and targets, bringing together governments, civil society, private sector, United Nations system and other stakeholders and mobilizing all available resources.

The purposes set out above, an important role will be played by national sustainable development strategies, supported by national funding frameworks integrated. Each country will have primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and the role of national policies and development strategies will be appropriate. Agenda 2030 provides that space policy and leadership of each country should be respected in order to create a climate conducive to implementing policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments. Thus, national development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment: coherent and mutually supported global trade, monetary and financial systems and global economic

governance strengthened and improved. The focus is on processes to develop and facilitate the availability of adequate knowledge and technologies globally, as well as capacity building. Globally, it will follow consistent policies and an environment conducive to sustainable development at all levels and by all actors, and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Romania is among the countries that have signed the Joint Declaration of Governments for Implementation of Agenda 2030. This requires from governments to be more efficient and responsive to the needs of citizens, and for this requires close cooperation between government and civil society. Thus, by participating in OGP and three national plans developed during 2012-2016, they have intensified efforts to promote transparency and fighting corruption, encouraging civic participation in public life and the use of new technologies in the administration, and the actions planned national strategies.

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