The Addis Ababa Accord of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development

I. A global framework for financing sustainable development

1. We, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, have gathered in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 13 to 16 July 2015, to address the challenge of financing for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity. We reaffirm and build on the 2002 Monterrey Consensus and the 2008 Doha Declaration. Our goal is to eradicate poverty and hunger in this generation, and to achieve sustainable development through promoting inclusive economic growth, protecting the environment, and promoting peaceful and inclusive societies. We commit to ensure gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment, to promote and protect all human rights, including the right to development, and to build an inclusive and equitable global economic system where no country or person is left behind, enabling decent work and productive livelihoods for all, while preserving the planet for our children and future generations.

2. In September of this year, the United Nations will host a Summit to adopt an ambitious and transformative post-2015 development agenda, including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This agenda must be underpinned by equally ambitious and credible means of implementation. We have come together to establish a holistic and forward-looking framework and to agree on concrete actions to deliver on the promise of this agenda. Our task is threefold: to follow-up on commitments and assess the progress made in the implementation of Monterrey and Doha; to further strengthen the framework to finance sustainable development and the means of implementation for the universal post-2015 development agenda; and to reinvigorate and strengthen the financing for development follow-up process to ensure that the actions we agree to are implemented and reviewed in an appropriate, timely and transparent manner.

3. We recognize that the world has made significant progress since the adoption of the Monterrey Consensus. Economic activity and financing flows have increased substantially. We have made great strides in mobilizing financial and technical resources for development, and advances in science, technology and innovation provide us with ever more tools. Many countries have achieved important economic and social progress, while strengthening policy and regulatory frameworks. Developing countries' share in world trade has increased, and debt burdens in many poor countries have been reduced. These advances have contributed to substantial reduction in global poverty and to notable progress towards achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

4. Despite these gains, many countries, in particular least developed countries (LDCs), still face considerable challenges and some have fallen behind. Inequalities within many countries have increased dramatically. Women and marginalized groups continue to be excluded from participating fully in the economy. While the Monterrey agenda has not yet been fully implemented new challenges have arisen. The 2008 financial crisis exposed risks and vulnerabilities in the international financial system. Global growth rates are now below pre-crisis levels. Shocks from economic crises, conflict, natural disasters, and disease outbreaks spread rapidly in our highly interconnected world. Environmental concerns and climate change threaten to undermine past successes and future prospects. With enormous unmet financing needs for sustainable development, significant changes in current policy, financing and investment patterns will be required to deliver the future we want.

5. Solutions can be found, including through strengthening public finance and unlocking the transformative potential of people and the private sector, while ensuring that investment and consumption and production patterns support sustainable development, strengthening national and international policy environments, closing technology gaps and scaling up capacity building at all levels. We recognize that

effective public policies, regulatory frameworks and appropriate incentives, are essential for the shift towards sustainable development. We reaffirm the importance of freedom, peace and security, good governance, rule of law, combatting corruption, sound economic policies and solid democratic institutions at the sub-national, national and international levels. We reaffirm all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.

6. We reaffirm that achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls is essential to achieve equitable sustainable growth and development. We reiterate the need for gender mainstreaming in the formulation and implementation of all financial, economic, and social policies and agree to take concrete policy actions to ensure women's equal rights, access and opportunities for participation and leadership in the economy.

7. We recognize the needs and challenges faced by countries in special situations, including least developed countries (LDCs), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and small-island developing States (SIDS), countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, Africa, countries affected by conflict, as well as the specific challenges facing the middle-income countries. In this regard, we agree to strengthen support for the implementation of relevant strategies and programmes of action, including the Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action, the Samoa Pathway, the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries, the new development framework "the African Union's Agenda 2063", as well as its 10 year Plan of Action, as a strategic framework for ensuring a positive socioeconomic transformation in Africa within the next 50 years and the New Partnership for Africa's Development. We will also continue to support countries currently or previously affected by conflict and in this regard take note of the New Deal developed by the G7+ group. We also recognize the need to address the diverse and specific development needs of middle-income countries, taking into account the relevant Outcomes on middle-income countries.

8. Cohesive nationally owned sustainable development strategies, supported by integrated national financing frameworks, will be at the heart of our efforts to eradicate poverty through facilitating sustainable economic growth and industrialization, social inclusion and environmental sustainability. We reiterate that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized. We will respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development. At the same time, national development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, including coherent and mutually supporting world trade, monetary and financial systems, processes to develop and share appropriate technologies globally, capacity building, and strengthened global economic governance. We commit to pursue policy coherence for sustainable development at all levels and by all actors, and to reinvigorate the global partnership in support of sustainable development.

9. The fundamental responsibility for organizing this global partnership lies with governments. But our success will also depend on the resources, knowledge and ingenuity of business, civil society, the scientific community, academia, philanthropists and foundations, parliaments, local authorities, volunteers and other stakeholders. We urge all to embrace our commitment to sustainable development, including by directing investment and activities towards areas that contribute to sustainable development and away from harmful, unsustainable ones. We will work with all partners to ensure a sustainable, equitable and prosperous future for all. We will all be held accountable by future generations for the success of commitments we make today.

Mobilizing support for the post-2015 development agenda

10. Achieving all the SDGs will require a comprehensive and holistic approach, integrating the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, and combining different means of implementation, as detailed in the subsequent chapters of this Accord. Our approach entails harnessing the considerable synergies across the goals, and identifying and addressing critical gaps, so that implementation of one will contribute to the progress of others. We have therefore identified a range of cross-cutting areas that build on these synergies. We welcome the development of concrete initiatives that speak to the areas outlined below. Public, private, domestic and international investments in these areas are needed to unlock the potential of our people, our economies and to protect our ecosystems – in short, to achieve the SDGs.

11. **Delivering social protection and essential public services for all:** In our effort to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, we commit to implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, with a focus on those furthest below the poverty line and people in vulnerable situations. We will also set nationally appropriate spending targets on essential public services, including health, education, and water and sanitation, consistent with national sustainable development strategies. We will make every effort to meet these benchmarks for all communities, and commit to commensurate international support for the development and implementation of this "social compact". We will explore the most effective, efficient and coherent funding modalities to deliver, and we call for philanthropists, foundations and the business sector to join us in our efforts.

12. **Scaling up efforts to end hunger**: It is unacceptable that more than 800 million people are chronically undernourished and do not have access to safe and nutritious food. Investments in nutrition, rural development and sustainable agriculture and fisheries will lead to rich payoffs across the SDGs. Ending hunger will ultimately depend on increasing incomes, and in the short term this can come about through higher smallholder productivity. We recognize the enormous needs for investment in agriculture, food production, and fisheries. This will primarily be financed through private sources, and we encourage increased private investments, in accordance with the Committee on World Food Security's (CFS) voluntary Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems. However, public investments in agriculture and nutrition must play a strategic role, particularly in financing research, infrastructure and pro-poor initiatives. We agree to substantially increase public investment, with a focus on smallholders, agricultural cooperatives and farmers´ networks, the multi-dimensional challenge of nutrition and promoting gender equality and empowerment of women. These efforts must be supported by enabling domestic and international environments.

13. **Establishing a new platform to bridge the infrastructure gap:** Investing in sustainable and resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation is a pre-requisite for achieving many of our goals. We recognize that infrastructure, including access to water, sanitation and affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, is critical for economic structural transformation as well as meeting social needs. We will facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS. We will work towards at least a doubling of annual investments for sustainable infrastructure in developing countries from all sources in the next five years, in order to bridge the 1 to 1.5 trillion dollar annual infrastructure gap in developing countries. We therefore call for a new global infrastructure platform as a key pillar to meet the SDGs. Working with ongoing initiatives, this platform will bring together relevant stakeholders to identify gaps and constraints, particularly for countries and sectors that are often overlooked, ensure that projects are environmentally, socially and economically sustainable, and will help mobilize financing from all sources. We invite all to join us in our

endeavor, including private and public actors, particularly national and multilateral development banks (MDBs). New and additional funding from development banks will be especially instrumental in our efforts to reach this goal.

14. **Boosting financial access for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises:** While public policies provide the enabling environment, the business sector creates the vast majority of jobs and is a key driver and partner in achieving sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities. Working with private actors and national and multilateral development banks, we commit to ensuring appropriate and stable access to credit and other financial services for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). We recognize the potential of new investment vehicles, such as development-oriented venture capital fund, potentially with public partners, and innovative debt funding structures and securitization, with appropriate risk management and regulatory frameworks.

15. We will ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, and create sound policy frameworks that support accelerated investment across our common agenda. Underpinned by peaceful and inclusive societies, effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, and by our strong commitment to protect and preserve our planet and natural resources, all the goals and targets of the post-2015 development agenda can be met within the framework of a revitalized global partnership for sustainable development, as delineated in the chapters of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda that follow.

II. Action Agenda

A. Domestic public resources

16. For all countries, the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources is at the crux of our common pursuit of sustainable development and achieving the SDGs, underscored by the principle of national ownership. Building on the considerable achievements in this area in many countries since Monterrey, we remain committed to further strengthen the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources. We will endeavour to promote productive activities that generate sustainable growth and an inclusive and sustainable income base for resource mobilization.

17. We agree to strengthen domestic governance and institutions and to combat corruption at all levels. Sound economic and counter-cyclical fiscal policies, a domestic enabling environment, adequate fiscal space, democratic, transparent institutions responsive to the needs of the people, and good governance at all levels are necessary to ensure inclusive growth, reduction of inequality and poverty eradication.

18. We agree to incorporate sustainable development, and promote equity, including gender equality, women and girls' empowerment, and social inclusion as an objective in our domestic policies. We will promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws. Countries should promote social infrastructure and policies to enable women's full participation in the economy. The full and equal participation of women, youth and persons with disabilities in the formal labour market would significantly increase their economic empowerment and their contributions to economic growth. To support the generation of jobs, we agree to develop and operationalize, by 2020, a global strategy for youth employment and implement the ILO Global Jobs Pact.

19. We commit to enhance revenue administration through modernized, progressive tax systems, improved tax policy capacity and more efficient tax collection, as well as improve the fairness, transparency and effectiveness of our tax systems, including through broadening the tax base and continuing efforts to integrate the informal sector into the formal economy in line with country circumstances. As part of

their national sustainable development strategies, we encourage countries to set nationally defined domestic revenue targets, and aim to reach them by 2025. We commit to support countries that need assistance in reaching their targets, including through substantially increasing ODA and technical assistance for tax and fiscal management capacity to developing countries, particularly to LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS. No developing country that has set out credible plans for strengthening domestic revenue mobilization and tackling corruption will lack for international support to make these plans a reality.

20. We will combat tax evasion and substantially reduce and eventually eliminate illicit financial flows, through strengthened national regulation and increased international cooperation. We will also reduce opportunities for tax avoidance, consider anti-abuse clauses in new bilateral tax treaties, and increase transparency, including by ensuring that all payments to governments from large companies are fully transparent. We will make sure that a fair share of taxes is paid where economic activity occurs and value is created.

21. We welcome the Report of the High Level Panel on Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) from Africa, and invite other regions to carry out similar exercises building on this initiative. We urge all governments to take into consideration the recommendations of the report. To help track illicit flows, we invite the United Nations, the IMF, the World Bank, in collaboration with regional organizations, to publish official estimates of their volume and breakdown. We will work to develop the capacity to track 'to whom, from whom' information on cross-border transactions, bearing in mind that the poorest and most vulnerable countries will need assistance. We ask the Financial Stability Board to work expeditiously with relevant institutions to implement the proposed global Legal Entity Identifier system.

22. Countries relying significantly on natural resource exports face particular challenges. We encourage investment in value addition and processing of natural resources. At the same time, we will address excessive tax incentives in extractive investments. We encourage countries to implement measures to ensure transparency such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Standard. We will continue to share best practices and promote peer learning and capacity building for forging successful state relationships with the extractive sector, including fair concession and royalty agreements.

23. We commit to more concerted international tax cooperation, based on the principles of non-discrimination and trust. We encourage countries, in accordance with their national capacities and circumstances, to work together to strengthen transparency and adopt appropriate policies, including: country-by-country reporting by multinational enterprises; public beneficial ownership registries; and automatic exchange of tax information, with assistance to developing countries, especially the poorest, as needed to upgrade their capacity to participate, taking into consideration the compliance costs for business. We agree to work through relevant fora to end harmful tax competition and call on competing countries to engage in voluntary discussions on tax incentives in regional and international fora. We call on all multinational companies to comply with national tax laws and regulations.

24. While we welcome ongoing efforts, including the work of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, we stress that efforts in international tax cooperation should be universal in approach and scope and should fully take into account the differentiated needs and capacities of all countries, in particular LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS and African countries. We commit to strengthen intergovernmental efforts to develop global norms on taxation, taking into account the work of the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) for the Group of 20 on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting, and call for more inclusive deliberations to ensure that these efforts benefit all countries. We take note of the efforts of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), including on tax spillovers and capacity building. We recognize the need for technical assistance through multilateral,

regional, bilateral and South-South cooperation, based on differentiated needs of countries. We support establishment or strengthening of regional networks of tax administrators.

25. We welcome the work of the United Nations Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, including on double taxation treaties, transfer pricing, exchange of information, the taxation of extractive industries and capacity building. We decide to upgrade the Committee to an intergovernmental committee, to complement the work of other ongoing initiatives and further enhance the voice and participation of developing countries in norm setting for international tax cooperation.

26. We urge all States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and commit to making it an effective instrument to both deter corruption and recover and return stolen assets. We support the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative of the United Nations and the World Bank, and encourage Parties to the UNCAC to actively and fully participate in the Mechanism for the review of implementation of the Convention, including on Chapter 5 ("Asset Recovery"), while preserving the intergovernmental, voluntary and impartial nature of the Mechanism. We commit to further increase transparency and accountability of the financial and banking systems. We will strengthen cooperation and national institutions to combat money laundering and financing of terrorism.

27. We will spend our resources efficiently and effectively in support of country-owned national sustainable development strategies and the SDGs. We will ensure that our national policies and public financial management promote equity, gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment, good governance and accountability at all levels. We will strengthen national control mechanisms, such as supreme audit institutions, along with other independent oversight institutions, as appropriate. We will increase transparency and participation in all aspects of the budgeting process, and invite those who have not yet done so to join the Open Government Partnership. We further agree to establish transparent public procurement frameworks as a strategic tool to reinforce sustainable development.

28. We commit to ensure social protection and essential public services for all, including indigenous peoples, children, persons with disabilities, youth and older persons, as part of a new "social compact". We will implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, with a focus on those furthest below the poverty line and people in vulnerable situations. We will also set nationally appropriate spending targets on a package of essential social services, including health, education, water and sanitation, consistent with national sustainable development strategies. We will make every effort to meet these benchmarks for all communities. We agree to support national efforts with commensurate international cooperation and finance, particularly to LDCs and other vulnerable countries, to ensure that by 2030, every woman, every child and every family has access to a nationally agreed package of essential services. We will explore the most effective, efficient and coherent funding modalities to do this, including the possibility of global funds, building on the experiences of existing mechanisms.

29. We will work to gradually eliminate inefficient fossil fuel subsidies for production and consumption, minimizing adverse impacts on poor and disadvantaged communities, taking into account the specific conditions of developing countries. We agree to work towards putting a price on carbon. We will also consider the use of natural capital accounting to make more transparent the environmental externalities of our policy decisions.

30. We note with concern the large financing gaps in areas crucial for sustainable development, including infrastructure, agriculture, industrialization, science, technology and innovation, as well as for financial

inclusion. We acknowledge that well-functioning national development banks (NDBs) can play a role in filling these gaps, particularly in credit market segments in which commercial banks are not fully engaged. We acknowledge that NDBs also play a valuable countercyclical role, especially during financial crisis when private sector entities become highly risk-averse. Development banks can play a critical role in alleviating constraints on investment in infrastructure and MSMEs. We call on them to expand their contributions in these areas and further urge relevant international public and private actors to support NDBs in developing countries.

31. We further acknowledge that in many countries, responsibilities for revenues, expenditures and investments in sustainable development are being devolved to the sub-national level and municipalities, which often lack adequate technical capacity, financing and support. We therefore commit to develop mechanisms to assist them, including to strengthen capacity, particularly in areas of infrastructure development, local taxation, sectorial finance and debt issuance and management, including access to domestic bond markets. We will strive to support local governments in their efforts to mobilize revenues and strengthen links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas within the context of national sustainable development strategies. We commit to scale up international cooperation to strengthen capacity, particularly in climate friendly policies and infrastructure investments. We will support cities and local authorities, particularly in LDCs, in implementing resilient infrastructure, including energy, transport, water and sanitation and buildings. We will also support them to implement climate-friendly policies. In these efforts, we will ensure appropriate local community participation in decisions affecting their communities, based on country circumstances. We will develop and implement holistic disaster risk management at all levels in line with the Sendai Framework. In this regard, reliable support for national and local capacity for prevention, adaptation and mitigation of external shocks and risk management is needed.

B. Domestic and international private business and finance

32. Private business activity, investment and innovation are major drivers of productivity, inclusive economic growth, and job creation, providing people with the opportunity to overcome poverty and inequality. We welcome the significant growth in domestic private activity and international investment since Monterrey, and note that private finance is larger than all public finance combined. We call on businesses to apply their creativity and innovation toward solving sustainable development challenges and to engage as partners in the development process. We invite them to invest in areas critical to sustainable development, including in industrial transformation and industries that create productive employment and strengthen local communities.

33. Public policy plays a key role in creating the enabling environment and regulatory framework necessary to encourage entrepreneurship and a vibrant domestic business sector, as well as long-term foreign investment in sustainable development. Monterrey tasked us to build transparent, stable and predictable investment climates, with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights, embedded in sound macroeconomic policies and institutions that allow businesses, both domestic and international, to operate efficiently and profitably and with maximum development impact. Many countries have made great strides in this area. We will continue to promote and create the right enabling domestic and international conditions for inclusive and sustainable private sector investment, with transparent and stable rules and standards, conducive to achieving national development policies. We will strengthen insurance and investment guarantees to increase foreign direct investment flows (FDI), including to fragile contexts.

34. Many people still lack access to financial services as well as financial literacy, which is key for social inclusion. FDI largely bypasses countries and sectors most in need, and international capital flows are often short-term oriented. We call on private actors to invest with the long-term horizons necessary for sustainable development as well as to shift to more sustainable consumption and production. At the same time, we acknowledge the responsibility of governments to develop regulatory systems to align business incentives with sustainable development, including to foster long term investment and promote the quality of investment.

35. We welcome the growing number of businesses that embrace corporate social responsibility and take full account of environmental, social and governance impacts of their activities, and urge all others to do so. The growth of impact investing, which combines a return on investment with environmental, social, and governance impacts is positive. We support the many initiatives to formulate and adopt principles and reporting standards for socially and environmentally responsible business. We invite businesses to sign on to these initiatives and apply these principles. Such principles should also address business' role in preventing and fighting corruption, illicit financial flows, tax evasion, human rights and labour standards. We welcome the work by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Committee on World Food Security's (CFS) Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems, and the Global Compact, amongst others. We will work towards unifying the various initiatives on responsible financing, identifying gaps, and strengthening the mechanisms and incentives for compliance. We undertake to work with industry groups, regulators, international accounting standard-setting bodies and other stakeholders to identify industry-level metrics to frame sustainable development accounting principles consistent with the SDGS.

36. These initiatives should be complemented by appropriate regulations and incentive frameworks, in line with national policies and priorities. We will adopt regulatory frameworks that foster a dynamic and well-functioning business sector, while protecting labour rights and environmental and health standards in accordance with internationally agreed norms, including the labour standards of the International Labour Organization, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and key multilateral environmental agreements. We agree to create strong regulatory frameworks and effective compliance mechanisms to ensure that companies adopt sustainable practices and that large companies, in particular, integrate non-financial factors, such as environmental, social, and governance issues into their reporting. We will endeavour to adopt national policies and regulations to internalize externalities, such as the "polluter pays principle", in line with national strategies, and to ensure adequate support to developing countries to implement these policies.

37. We acknowledge the importance of robust regulatory frameworks for all financial intermediation, from microfinance to international banking. We will work to ensure that our policy and regulatory environment supports financial market stability and promotes financial inclusion, in a balanced manner. We will work to design capital markets regulation that promotes incentives along the investment chain that are fully aligned with long-term performance and sustainability indicators, and that reduce excessive volatility.

38. We will work to ensure access to formal financial services for all, including the poor, women, rural communities, indigenous people, and persons with disabilities. We will adopt or review our national financial inclusion strategies in consultation with relevant national stakeholders, and include financial inclusion and consumer protection as a policy targets in financial regulation. We will encourage our commercial banking systems to serve all populations. We will support microfinance institutions, development banks, agricultural banks, mobile network operators, payment platforms, agent networks,

cooperatives, postal banks and savings banks. We encourage the use of innovative tools, including mobile banking and digitalized payments to promote inclusion and financial literacy. We commit to increasing resources for capacity development for developing countries and expand peer learning and experience sharing among countries and regions, including through the Alliance for Financial Inclusion and regional organizations. We encourage mutual cooperation and collaboration between financial inclusion initiatives, including the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP), the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI) and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF).

39. Remittances from migrant workers, half of whom are women, are a significant financial resource for households in many countries, enabling them to increase consumption and invest in education, health care and housing. We will work to ensure adequate and affordable financial services are available to migrants and their families in both home and host countries. We will reduce the transaction costs of migrant remittances to less than 3 per cent, and will ensure that no remittance corridor requires charges higher than 5 per cent by 2030. We will address the most significant obstacles to the continued flow of remittances, such as the trend of banks withdrawing services, to ensure unrestricted access to remittance transfer across borders. We will increase coordination among national regulatory authorities to remove obstacles to non-bank remittance service providers accessing payment system infrastructure, and promote conditions for cheaper, faster and safer transfer of remittances in both source of origin and recipient countries, including by promoting competitive and transparent market conditions. We will exploit new technologies and improve data collection.

40. Evidence shows that gender equality, women's empowerment and women's full participation as economic agents enhances economic growth and productivity. We recommit to adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels, and to eliminate gender-based discrimination in all its forms. We will ensure that by 2030 all men and women are given equal rights to economic opportunities, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services. We further encourage the private sector to contribute to advancing gender equality through ensuring women's full and decent work, equal pay and equal opportunities, including opportunities to participate in leadership and decision-making, as well as protecting them against discrimination and abuse in the workplace.

41. We welcome the rapid growth of philanthropic giving and the significant financial and non-financial contribution philanthropists have made toward achieving our common goals. We encourage others to join those who already contribute, and call on all philanthropic providers to partner with us in our pursuit of sustainable development. We welcome their ability to leverage additional funds through multi-stakeholder partnerships. We also call for increased transparency in philanthropy, and for philanthropists to determine best practices based on experiences. We agree that philanthropic giving should be mindful of national policies and priorities. We also encourage philanthropic donors to consider managing their endowments through impact investment.

42. We recognize that MSMEs often have difficulty in obtaining financing. We will work to strengthen the capacity of financial institutions to undertake cost-effective credit evaluation through public training programmes, including establishing national credit bureaus where they do not already operate NDBs, credit unions, and other domestic financial institutions can play a vital role providing access to credit, including to MSMEs. We also recognize the potential of new investment vehicles, such as development-oriented venture capital funds, potentially with public partners, and innovative debt funding structures and securitization, with appropriate risk management and regulatory frameworks. On an international level, we encourage MDBs to promote MSME finance, including through the creation of credit lines

targeting MSMEs, as well as technical assistance. We also welcome the work of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and other initiatives in this area, and encourage increased knowledge sharing and capacity building.

43. To meet longer-term financing needs, we will work towards establishing long-term bond and insurance markets where appropriate, including crop insurance on non-distortive terms, while strengthening supervision, clearing and settlement in existing markets. Regional markets are an effective way to achieve scale and depth not attainable when individual markets are small. We welcome the increase in lending in domestic currencies by MDBs, and encourage further growth in this area. We encourage development banks to make use of all risk management tools, including through diversification. We recognize that the nature of international portfolio investment has evolved over the past 15 years, and that foreign investors now play a significant role in some developing markets. We are concerned that short-term cross-border capital flows can create excessive volatility, which should be contained through appropriate regulations, in conjunction with capital account management tools, when appropriate. We agree to strengthen regional, inter-regional and global fora for knowledge sharing, technical assistance and data collection.

44. We recognize the important contribution that direct investment, including FDI, can make to sustainable development when it is aligned with sustainable development and investors follow environmental, social and governance standards. Government policies should aim to strengthen positive spillovers from FDI, such as knowledge and technology transfer, including through establishing linkages with domestic suppliers and encouraging the integration of local enterprises into global value chains. We will direct our investment promotion and other relevant agencies to focus on project preparation, prioritizing projects aligned with sustainable development, including those with the greatest potential for promoting decent jobs. Internationally, we will support these efforts through financial and technical support, including capacity building, and closer collaboration between home and host country agencies.

45. Despite significant improvement in their investment climates, we note with concern that LDCs continue to be largely sidelined by foreign direct investment flows. LDCs will continue to improve their enabling environments and we agree to adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for LDCs and to offer financial and technical support for project development and contract negotiation, advisory support in investment related dispute resolution, access to information on investment facilities and risk insurance and guarantees such as through the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), as requested by the LDCs. We will strengthen our efforts to address the financing gap faced by SIDS and fragile and conflict-affected states. Encouraging greater international private financial participation in these economies will require innovative partnerships and approaches. We agree to actively explore these and encourage their use.

46. We note with concern the large gap in financing for resilient and quality infrastructure, in particular in developing countries. We take note of the G20's work on infrastructure, as well as other on-going public and private initiatives. Given the importance of this challenge, particularly for developing countries, more needs to be done, and we call for a new infrastructure platform to bring together all stakeholders to make to ensure that no countries or sectors are left behind, and that investment is aligned with sustainable development. To address constraints, we will imbed resilient infrastructure investment plans in our national sustainable development strategies, and strengthen the domestic enabling environment. We commit to ensuring the technical support for countries to translate these plans into concrete project pipelines, as well as for individual implementable projects, particularly with regard to the preparation of feasibility studies, negotiation of complex contracts, and the management of projects. Efforts should aim to develop local skills and capacity.

47. We invite standard setting bodies to perform a review of the impact of financial regulation on achieving the SDGs, and to identify any adjustment that might be needed to encourage long-term investments within a framework of prudent risk- taking and robust risk control. We recognize that long-term institutional investors, such as pension funds and sovereign wealth funds, manage large pools of capital, but only allocate a small percentage to infrastructure in all countries, and particularly developing countries. Nonetheless, we are encouraged by recent efforts by some private investors to develop new infrastructure platforms, along with initiatives by emerging and traditional development banks. We call on investors to continue these efforts, along with other measures, such as reviews of compensation structures and performance criteria, to incentivize greater long-term investment.

48. We recognize that public investment has a key role to play in infrastructure financing, including through development banks and other development finance institutions. Blended finance, which pools public and private resources and expertise, offers significant potential to contribute resources, expertise and technology transfer in support of sustainable development. It is, however, important that careful consideration be given to the appropriate use and structure of pooled financing instruments. Projects, including public private partnerships (PPPs), should be transparent, share risks and rewards fairly, and be implemented following feasibility studies that demonstrate that they are the most effective modality, taking into account regional, national and sub-national policies and priorities. PPPs should not replace or compromise state responsibilities, and should include clear accountability mechanisms. Governments should also ensure that PPPs do not lead to unsustainable debt burdens. We will strengthen capacity building for PPPs, including in planning, contract negotiation, management, accounting and budgeting for contingent liabilities. We also agree to hold inclusive, open and transparent discussion on developing and adopting principles, guidelines and standardized documentation for the use of PPPs, and to build a knowledge base and share lessons learned through regional and global fora.

49. We will promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology**,** which will need both public and private investments. We agree to ensure modern and sustainable energy services for all by 2030 and will enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, in particular for LDCs and SIDS. We welcome the Secretary-General's Sustainable Energy for All initiative as a useful framework. We call for action on its recommendations, with a combined potential to raise over $100 billion in incremental annual investments by 2020, through market-based initiatives, partnerships and leveraging development banks. We also urge the international community, including regional and international development banks, bilateral donors, the UN system, the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and other relevant stakeholders to continue to provide adequate support, including capacity building and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, to develop and implement national, regional and inter-regional infrastructure plans, particularly to address the special vulnerabilities of SIDS, LDCs and LLDCs. We welcome IRENA's Global Renewable Energy Islands Network (GREIN), which helps SIDS through pooling knowledge and sharing best practices.

C. International public finance

50. Our ambitious agenda puts significant demands on public budgets and capacities, which many developing countries will only meet with scaled up and more and effective international support. International public finance plays a central role in complementing the efforts of countries to raise public resources domestically for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

51. ODA remains critically important for developing countries that have limited capacity to raise resources domestically, in particular LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS, fragile and conflict affected states, those in protracted crises and African countries. It can also play an important catalytic role in middle-income countries. We welcome the significant increase in the volume of ODA since the Monterrey, despite the difficult fiscal

situation of many countries, and are encouraged by those countries that have met or surpassed their commitments. Nonetheless, we note with concern that many still fall significantly short of their commitments. We urge all developed countries that have not yet done so to substantially increase their ODA starting immediately with a view to implementing by 2020 their commitment to allocate 0.7 per cent of GNI in ODA to developing countries, with 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNI to LDCs. We strongly encourage all donor countries to establish, by the end of 2015, indicative timetables to illustrate how they will increase their assistance and reach their assistance goals.

52. We encourage the targeting of ODA to countries where the need is greatest, in particular LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS and African countries, in accordance with their national priorities. We note with great concern the decline in the share of ODA allocated to the poorest and most vulnerable countries, in particular LDCs, and welcome the decision of members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee to reverse this trend. We urge all developed countries to allocate at least 50 per cent of net ODA to LDCs.

53. An important use of ODA is to catalyze additional resource mobilization from other sources, public and private. ODA can support improved tax collection and help strengthen domestic enabling environments and build essential public services. It can also be used to unlock additional finance through blended or pooled financing and risk mitigation, notably for infrastructure and other investments that support private sector development. We will hold open, inclusive and transparent discussions on the modernization of the ODA definition and on the proposed measure of “total official support for sustainable development” (TOSSD) and we agree that any such measure will not dilute commitments already made.

54. We welcome the increased contributions of Southern partners to sustainable development and look forward to a further strengthening of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, including through multilateral efforts in new institutions. We invite developing countries in a position to do so to further scale up their efforts and make their support more effective, in keeping with the provisions of the Nairobi outcome document of the High-Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation. We welcome the initiative of developing country providers to work collectively through the UN Development Cooperation Forum on improving data and coordinating policies on South-South cooperation. We encourage South-South providers to work to further enhance mutual accountability and transparency with respect to cooperation provisions so as to assist partner countries in planning the most effective use of this support, and to consider including targets and timelines where appropriate, according to methodologies conceived by developing countries that better fit their specificities. We also commit to strengthening triangular cooperation as a means of bringing relevant experience and expertise to bear in development cooperation.

55. We acknowledge that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change. In that regard, we are encouraged by the commitment by the COP to reaching an ambitious agreement in 2015 that reflects the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances.

56. We reaffirm the importance of meeting in full existing commitments under international conventions, including on climate finance and other key global challenges. We recognize that funding from all sources, including through public and private, bilateral and multilateral, as well as alternative sources of finance, will need to be stepped up for investments in many areas including for low-carbon and climate resilient development. We welcome pledges made to the Green Climate Fund and the Board’s work to start financing projects as soon as possible. We will implement the commitment undertaken by developed country Parties to the UNFCCC to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD100 billion annually by 2020

from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization. We also welcome the Board's decision to aim for a floor of 50 per cent of the adaptation allocation for particularly vulnerable developing countries, including SIDS, LDCs, and African countries. We note the importance of continued support to address gaps in the capacity to gain access to and manage climate finance.

57. We acknowledge the critical importance of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components in poverty reduction and sustainable development and are committed to realizing the Convention on Biological Diversity's decisions on resource mobilization for implementing the strategic plan for 2011-2020 and beyond. We will mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems, including to sustainable forest management. We will provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation. We commit to ensure the full implementation of international law, as reflected in UNCLOS, including existing regional and international regimes for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources. We commit to protect, and restore, the health, productivity and resilience of oceans and marine ecosystems to deliver on all three dimensions of sustainable development.

58. We acknowledge the importance of taking into account the three dimensions of sustainable development and building climate and disaster resilience considerations into development financing to ensure the sustainability of development results. We recognize that well-designed development actions can capture multiple local and global benefits, including those related to climate change. We recognize the need for transparent accounting for climate finance and welcome the ongoing work in the UNFCCC. We agree to invest in efforts to strengthen the capacity of national and local actors to manage and finance disaster risk, and to ensure that countries can draw on international assistance when needed.

59. We recognize the need for coherence of developmental and humanitarian finance to ensure more timely, appropriately and cost-effective approaches to the management of man-made and natural disasters. We welcome the establishment of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Humanitarian Financing and look forward to its recommendations and to the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul, Turkey in May 2016.

60. We welcome the progress made since Monterrey to develop and mobilize support for innovative sources and mechanisms of additional financing, in particular by the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development. We invite additional countries to voluntarily join in implementing the agreed mechanisms, and to help develop and implement new innovative modalities. We further invite countries to consider implementing additional domestic innovative modalities, including a financial transaction tax, carbon taxes or market-based instruments that price carbon, taxes on fuels used in international aviation and maritime activities, or additional tobacco taxes. Financing from these sources should be additional, and disbursed in line with internationally agreed development effectiveness principles and in a manner that respects the priorities and contexts of developing countries**.**

61. We recognize the great potential of MDBs in financing sustainable development and in helping countries address policy and institutional constraints. MDBs are able to provide both concessional and stable long-term non-concessional development finance by leveraging contributions and capital, and by mobilizing resources from capital markets. We call on the IFIs to examine the role, scale and functioning of the multilateral and regional development finance institutions to enable them to be fully responsive to the sustainable development agenda. We stress that development banks should fully utilize their balance

sheets, consistent with maintaining their financial integrity, to help support the ambitions embodied in the SDGs.

62. We recognize the need to devise methodologies to better account for the complex and diverse realities of middle-income countries. We note with concern that when countries graduate from low income status, they may lose access to sufficient finance to meet their needs. We encourage MDB shareholders to develop post-graduation policies that are sequenced, phased and gradual to avoid reversing development achievements. In this regard, we acknowledge the World Bank's small island state exception as a noteworthy response to the financing challenges of SIDS. We urge providers to take into account the recipient country's level of development, inequality, vulnerability to external shocks, climate change, natural disasters, institutional weakness, debt level, ability to mobilize domestic resources, and the type of programme being funded, as well as their ability to access to long-term stable and affordable financing. We also agree on the importance of risk mitigation mechanisms, including through MIGA. Such tools are of particular importance for actors such as local authorities and municipalities that lack the necessary credit rating to acquire funds on the private capital market.

63. We underline the important role and comparative advantage of an adequately resourced, relevant, coherent, efficient and effective UN system in its support to achieve the SDGs and sustainable development, and support the process on the longer term positioning of the UN development system. We will work to strengthen UN efficiency, coherence and effectiveness, including better coordination of its normative, analytical and operational activities, as well as to achieve further progress towards "Delivering as One".

64. Development banks can play a particularly important role in alleviating constraints on financing infrastructure investment. We welcome initiatives to expand the supply of finance, including through the establishment of new MDBs, such as the New Development Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. We also welcome efforts to establish new infrastructure investment platforms by established MDBs, including the World Bank Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF) and the Africa50 Infrastructure Fund, and encourage institutions to take into account lessons learned and best practices from existing institutions and efforts. We invite MDBs to strengthen these efforts, including through alleviating internal constraints. We encourage efforts by the MDBs to make the safeguards process more efficient and time-sensitive, to ensure that public investment is aligned with sustainable development and contribute to the realization of the SDGs. without being unduly burdensome. We encourage MDBs to further develop instruments to channel the resources of long-term investors towards sustainable development sectors, including through long-term infrastructure and green bonds. We underline that regional investments in key priority sectors require the expansion of new financing mechanism, and call upon multilateral and regional development finance institutions to support regional and sub-regional organizations and programs.

65. We encourage and promote effective multi-stakeholder partnerships to support country-driven priorities and strategies building on lessons learned. We acknowledge the role of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in raising and allocating resources for environmental projects and capacity building in developing countries. We aim to enhance public and private contributions to the GEF in its 7th replenishment, and to support building capacity in developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS, to access available funds.

66. Global multi-stakeholder partnerships have been successful in the field of health, including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and Gavi. We underscore the need to strengthen national health systems and budgets in light of the growing burden of both communicable and non-communicable diseases. We will strengthen implementation of the World Health Organization

Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate. We also agree to strengthen the capacity of countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks, as well as to substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in LDCs and SIDS. We welcome innovative approaches, such as those taken by the Global Financing Facility in support of Every Woman Every Child, which uses ODA to catalyze additional domestic and international, private and public resources for women and children's health and universal health coverage through results-focused financing.

67. We recognize the importance of delivering quality education to all children as a key part of ensuring long-term sustainability of development. This will require reaching the most vulnerable children, including those in fragile and conflict-effected states. We therefore call for the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) to be strengthened and scaled up to ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality early childhood, primary and secondary education leading to the relevant and effective learning outcomes. We agree to upgrade education facilities and increase the percentage of qualified teachers in developing countries, including through international cooperation.

68. As a significant portion of the world's poor live in rural areas, we emphasize the need to revitalize the agricultural and rural development sectors, notably in developing countries. We agree to strengthen international cooperation to support of agriculture, with a focus on smallholders, agricultural cooperatives and farmers´ networks. We will provide access to markets for smallholder farmers and fishers, as well as marine resources for small-scale artisanal fishers. We will improve food security and nutrition and scale up programmes for smallholder resilience, in partnerships with relevant actors. These efforts must be supported by enabling domestic and international environments. We value the contribution of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Program (WFP), the World Bank and other MDBs. We welcome the UN initiative to reach zero hunger in our life time. We call on the Secretary-General's High-level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis to coordinate the preparation of concrete proposals to improve food security and nutrition and scale up programmes for smallholder resilience. We call for strengthening collaboration with regional initiatives towards addressing the key constraints to sustainable agriculture and the achievement of food security and nutrition.

69. We welcome continued efforts to improve the quality and effectiveness of all international public finance, including adherence to development effectiveness principles. We will align activities with national priorities, including by reducing fragmentation, untie aid to the maximum extent, particularly for LDCs, promote its results orientation and use and strengthen country systems, use pooled finance mechanisms, increase predictability, reducing transaction costs and build genuine and inclusive partnerships, and increasing transparency and mutual accountability. We will make development more effective and predicable by providing developing countries with regular and timely indicative information on planned support in the medium term. We will pursue these efforts in the Development Cooperation Forum of the Economic and Social Council and in other relevant fora, such as the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, in a complementary manner.

D. International trade as an engine for development

70. We will continue to promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization (WTO). Such a trading system, as well as meaningful trade liberalization, can serve as an engine of inclusive economic growth, not least by encouraging long-term private and investment in productive capacities, reduce poverty and promote sustainable development. With appropriate supporting policies, infrastructure and an educated work

force, trade can help promote employment, decent work and women's empowerment, reduce inequality and contribute to the realization of the SDGs.

71. We recognize that the multilateral trade negotiations in the WTO have progressed slowly, although we regard the approval of the Bali Package in 2013 as an important achievement. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthening the multilateral system, and we commit to building coherence between bilateral and regional trade and investment agreements and the multilateral system. We call on members of the WTO to fully and expeditiously implement the Bali Package, including the decisions taken in favour of LDCs and the work programme on small and vulnerable economies. WTO members in a position to do so should provide commercially meaningful preferences for LDC services and service suppliers in the context of the Bali decision on the LDCs services waiver. We note that the Agreement on Trade Facilitation is of particular importance for LLDC trade.

72. Since the Monterrey Consensus, developing countries have significantly increased their share in world exports. South-South trade in particular has increased, partly due to the development of global value chains. At the same time, LDC and LLDC participation in world trade in goods and services remains low and world trade seems challenged to return to the buoyant growth rates seen before the global financial crisis. We will endeavour to significantly increase world trade in a manner consistent with the SDGs, including exports from developing countries, in particular from LDCs, with a view towards doubling their share of global exports by 2020. We will integrate sustainable development into trade policy at all levels, including sustainable development provisions in both trade and investment agreements. We will assess the sustainability impact of our trade agreements and their impact on developing countries, particularly LDCs. We welcome relevant multilateral and plurilateral initiatives, such as the negotiation to liberalize trade in environmental goods and services. We strongly support engagement of SIDS in trade and economic agreements, taking into consideration existing special and differential treatment provisions, as appropriate, and taking note of the work conducted to date under the work programme on small economies of the WTO.

73. As a means of fostering growth in global trade, we call on WTO members to redouble their efforts to promptly conclude the negotiations on the Doha Development Agenda and to recommit to placing the interests and concerns of developing countries at the heart of these negotiations. We commit to combat protectionism. In accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Agenda we will correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect. We also commit to strengthen disciplines on subsidies in the fisheries sector, including through the prohibition of certain forms of subsidies that contribute to over-capacity and overfishing. We welcome the 2012 rules for WTO accession, and urge WTO members to commit to implement them in a way compatible with expeditious accession of all developing countries, in particular LDCs, engaged in negotiations for membership in the WTO.

74. Members of the WTO will implement the principle of special and differential treatment (S&D) for developing countries, in particular LDCs. We welcome the establishment of the monitoring mechanism to review and analyse implementation of specific S&D provisions, as agreed in Bali, including consideration of challenges faced by developing countries in utilizing those provisions. Given the unique and particular vulnerabilities in SIDS, we will support their further integration regionally and in world markets.

75. Members of the WTO will realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access for products originating from the LDCs on a lasting basis, consistent with WTO decisions. We will also take steps to facilitate market access for LDC products including by ensuring simple and transparent rules of

origins applicable to imports from LDCs, in accordance with the guidelines adopted by WTO members at the Bali ministerial conference in 2013. We support WTO members in taking advantage of the flexibilities in the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) to further the public interest in sectors of vital importance for sustainable development, including public health, in particular to provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all. To this end, we would urge all WTO Members that have not yet accepted the amendment of the WTO TRIPS Agreement allowing improved access to affordable medicines for developing countries to do so.

76. We recognize the significant potential of regional economic integration to promote growth and sustainable development, and commit to strengthen regional cooperation and regional trade agreements and to ensure the consistency of trade and investment agreements with the multilateral system. We urge the international community to increase its support to projects and cooperation frameworks that foster regional integration and that enhance participation in global value chains, and call on MDBs, including regional banks, in collaboration with other stakeholders, to address gaps in trade, transport and transit related regional infrastructure, including to complete missing links connecting LLDCs within regional networks.

77. Recognizing that international trade and investment offers opportunities but also requires complementary actions at the national level, we call on all countries to ensure domestic enabling environments and implement sound domestic policies and reforms conducive to realising the potential of trade for sustainable development. Aid for Trade can play a major role in this aspect. We will increase Aid for Trade support and aim to allocate 50 per cent to LDCs provided according to development effectiveness principles, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to LDCs. We also welcome additional cooperation among developing countries to this end. Recognizing the critical role of women as producers and traders we will address their specific challenges in order to facilitate women's' equal and active participation in trade decision-making processes and structures.

78. We will carry out negotiation and implementation of trade and investment agreements in a transparent manner and ensure that trade and investment treaties do not constrain domestic policies for sustainable development. We will strengthen safeguards in investment treaties to ensure that the goal of protecting and encouraging investment does not affect the ability of countries to pursue public policy objectives and their right to regulate is retained in areas critical for sustainable development. We commit to support capacity building, in particular in LDCs in order to benefit from opportunities in international trade and investment agreements.

79. We also recognize that illegal wildlife trade, including fishing and logging, and illegal mining are a challenge for many countries and create substantial damage, including lost revenue. We agree to strengthen national regulation and international cooperation, and to enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, dumping of hazardous waste, and illegal trade in minerals, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities. We agree to take actions to enhance and implement the monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing vessels so as to effectively prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, including through institutional capacity building.

E. Debt and Debt Sustainability

80. Borrowing is an important tool for financing investment critical to achieving the SDGs. Sovereign borrowing also allows government finance to play a countercyclical role over economic cycles. However, borrowing needs to be managed prudently. Since the Monterrey Consensus, strengthened

macroeconomic and public resource management has led to a substantial decline in the vulnerability of many countries to sovereign debt distress, as has the substantial debt reduction through the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiatives. Yet many countries remain vulnerable to debt crises and some are in the midst of crises, including a number of SIDS and some developed countries. We acknowledge that debt sustainability challenges facing many SIDS require an urgent solution, and the importance of ensuring debt sustainability to the smooth transition of countries that have graduated from LDC status.

81. We agree to assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate. We will continue to support the remaining HIPC-eligible countries in completing the HIPC process, and assist other countries not covered under these initiatives but facing potential debt crises.

82. The monitoring and prudent management of liabilities is an important element of comprehensive national financing strategies and is critical to reducing vulnerabilities. We welcome the efforts of the IMF, World Bank and UN to continue to strengthen the analytical tools for assessing debt sustainability and prudent public debt management and commit to strengthening technical assistance for sovereign debt management. In this regard, the IMF-World Bank debt sustainability analysis (DSA) can be a useful tool to inform the level of appropriate borrowing. We invite the IMF and the World Bank to further strengthen their analytical tools for sovereign debt management in an open consultative process with relevant stakeholders, for example by better taking account of growth-inducing effects of debt-financed public investment.

83. We take note of the continuing activities of the Task Force on Finance Statistics in setting methodological standards and promoting public availability of data on public and publicly guaranteed sovereign debt, on total external debt obligations of economies and more comprehensive quarterly publication of debt data. We encourage the creation of a central data registry, including information on debt restructurings.

84. We reiterate that debtors and creditors must share responsibility for preventing and resolving unsustainable debt situations. We acknowledge UNCTAD's principles on Responsible Sovereign Lending and Borrowing, as well as the effort of the Working Party on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees of the OECD to provide guidance to its members on responsible sovereign borrowing and on lending to sovereigns. We also acknowledge the decision of the OECD DAC that loans whose terms are not consistent with the IMF Debt Limits Policy and/or the World Bank's non-concessional borrowing policy, will not be reportable as ODA. We agree to work towards a global consensus on guidelines for debtor and creditor responsibilities in borrowing by and lending to sovereigns, building on existing initiatives.

85. We affirm the importance of debt restructurings being timely, effective and fair. We believe that a workout from a sovereign debt crisis should aim to restore public debt sustainability and allow the government and people to reap the benefits of higher sustainable growth. The ability of countries to achieve sustainable development and the SDGs should be taken into account in debt restructurings.

86. We recognize that important improvements have been made since Monterrey in enhancing the processes for cooperative restructuring of sovereign obligations, including in the Paris Club of official creditors and in the market acceptance of new standard clauses of government bond contracts. Yet we recognize that there is room to improve the burden-sharing between public and private sectors and between debtors and creditors. This will require a design of international arrangements that minimizes both creditor and debtor moral hazard, and facilitates a fair, efficient and timely restructuring that respects the principle of shared responsibility. We take note of the on-going work being carried out by

the IMF, UNCTAD and the UN in this area. We further take note of the recent work on the IMF's lending framework.

87. We are especially concerned by the continuing ability of uncooperative minority bondholders to disrupt the will of the large majority of bondholders who accept a restructuring of a debt-crisis country's obligations. We welcome legislative steps taken to impede these activities and encourage additional financial centre jurisdictions to take action. We welcome the reforms to pari passu and collective action clauses proposed by the International Capital Markets Association, and endorsed by the IMF, to reduce the vulnerability of sovereigns to holdout creditors, and call on countries to take further actions to include these contracts in their bond issuance. We also welcome provision of financial support for legal assistance to low-income countries and agree to boost international support for advisory legal services. We agree as well to explore enhanced international monitoring of litigating creditors' activities, strategies and incentives.

88. We note the increased issuance of sovereign bonds in domestic currency under national laws, and the possibility of countries voluntarily strengthening domestic legislation to reflect guiding principles for effective, timely and fair resolution of sovereign debt crises.

89. We appreciate that severe natural disasters or economic shocks can undermine a country's debt sustainability and that public creditors have taken unilateral steps to offer to ease debt repayment obligations following an earthquake, a tsunami and in the context of the Ebola crisis in West Africa. We strongly encourage consideration of further steps in this regard, including introducing specific contingencies that would automatically extend repayments as well as in the terms of inter-governmental lending, such as GDP-linked loans or other loans with a countercyclical repayment options. We also encourage consideration of 'debt for SDG swaps' for developing countries, particularly LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS, experiencing debt distress.

F. Addressing systemic issues

90. Monterrey emphasized the importance of continuing to improve global economic governance and to strengthen the United Nations leadership role in promoting development. Monterrey also emphasized the coherence and consistency of the international financial and monetary and trading systems in support of development. Since Monterrey we have become increasingly aware of the need to take account of economic, social and environmental challenges and to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.

91. The 2008 world financial and economic crisis underscored the need for sound regulation of financial markets to strengthen financial and economic stability, as well as the imperative of a global financial safety net. We welcome the important steps that have been taken since Monterrey, and particularly following the crisis in 2008, to reduce vulnerability to international financial disruption. IMF membership bolstered it lending capacity and multilateral and national development banks also played important countercyclical roles during the crisis. The world's principal financial centres worked together to reduce systemic risks and financial volatility through stronger national financial regulation, including Basel III and the financial reform agenda of the Financial Stability Board (FSB).

92. Nonetheless, regulatory gaps and misaligned incentives continue to pose risks to financial stability, including risks of spill-over effects of financial crises to developing countries, and suggest a need to pursue further reforms to the international financial and monetary system. We will continue to strengthen international coordination and coherence of macroeconomic policies to enhance global financial and macroeconomic stability, and prevent financial crises, acknowledging that national policy

decisions can have systemic and far-ranging effects well beyond national borders, including on developing countries.

93. At the same time, we recognize the importance of strengthening the permanent international financial safety net. We remain committed to maintaining a strong and quota-based IMF, with adequate resources to fulfill its systemic responsibilities. We invite the IMF to consider regular periodic allocations of special drawing rights (SDRs) to supplement IMF member countries' foreign reserves and to better support developing countries. We welcome new regional and sub-regional economic and financial cooperation initiatives in coordination with the IMF. We call on the relevant international financial institutions to further improve early warning of macroeconomic and financial risks.

94. We recommit to broadening and strengthening the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm setting and global economic governance. We agree to overcome obstacles to planned resource increases and governance reforms at the IMF. The implementation of the 2010 reforms for the IMF remains the highest priority and we strongly urge the earliest ratification of these reforms. We reiterate our commitment to further reform in voting shares and representation in both the IMF and the World Bank. We welcome the increased representation of emerging economies on the FSB and call upon the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and other main international regulatory standard setting bodies to continue efforts to increase the voice and participation of developing countries, including in all of their subsidiary committees, to ensure that their concerns and conditions are taken into consideration. As the shareholders in the main international financial institutions, we commit to open and transparent, gender-balanced and merit-based selection of their heads.

95. We are concerned about excess volatility of commodity prices, including for food and agriculture. We call on relevant regulatory bodies to adopt measures to reduce excess volatility in food commodity and derivative markets and to facilitate timely access to market information. In this regard, we take note of the Agricultural Market Information System hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). We recognize the importance of capital account and macro prudential regulations, in conjunction with sound macroeconomic policies when countries are exposed to surges of capital inflows or disruptive outflows. We will endeavor not to constrict their use, and will strengthen our support for capacity-building in capital account management.

96. We welcome the work by the Financial Stability Board (FSB) on financial market reform, and agree to strengthen our frameworks for macro prudential regulation and countercyclical buffers. We agree to hasten completion of the reform agenda on financial market regulation, including reducing the systemic risks of shadow banking, including markets for derivatives and repurchase agreements, ending the risk of "too-big-to-fail" financial institutions, and addressing cross-border elements in effective resolution of troubled systemically important financial institutions.

97. We acknowledge that we need to limit financial regulatory reliance on credit rating agency assessments. We will promote alternatives to the "issuer-pays" models and other measures to avoid conflicts of interest, and increased competition in the provision of credit ratings. We acknowledge FSB and other's effort in this area. We agree on building greater transparency to evaluation standards of credit rating agencies.

98. We resolve to ensure that international agreements, rules and standards are consistent with each other and with progress towards the SDGs. To this end, we invite relevant international institutions, as well as private rule-setting bodies, to undertake 'coherence checks' and regularly publish reviews of the impact of their operations on the achievement of the SDGs. We encourage all development finance institutions

to align their business practices with the SDGs, including through assessments of their impact on the enjoyment of human rights, including women's, children's, and indigenous peoples' rights, and environmental, social and governance targets that they have adopted. We further call upon all relevant international institutions to recognize the groups of LDCs and SIDS, and to fully reflect the importance of vulnerability and structural constraints in achieving the SDGs.

99. We recognize the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development in countries of origin, transit and destination countries. We will make efforts to enable the orderly, safe and regular migration and mobility of people, while protecting all rights of migrant workers. In order to maximize the sustainable development benefits of legal migration, we endeavor to increase cooperation on access to and portability of earned benefits, enhance the recognition and validation of foreign qualifications, education and skills, lower the costs of recruitment for migrants, and combat unscrupulous recruiters, and protect migrants' human rights through national frameworks.

100. We will strengthen national institutions to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime and end trafficking and exploitation of persons, in particular women and children, including through international cooperation for capacity building at all levels, in particular in developing countries. We commit to ensuring the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention on Transnational Crime.

101. Building on the vision of the Monterrey Consensus, we resolve to strengthen the coherence and consistency of multilateral financial, investment, trade, and development policy and environment institutions and platforms, and increase cooperation of the major international institutions, while respecting mandates and governance structures. In support of this aim, we commit to take better advantage of United Nations forums for promoting universal and holistic coherence and international commitments to sustainable development.

102. Achieving sustainable development for all, including the SDGs, will require coordinated and sustained action, at the local, national, regional and international level. For this purpose, we commit to an enhanced, revitalized and strengthened global partnership for sustainable development. We will mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the SDGs in all countries, in particular developing countries. We will build partnerships and work with all stakeholders, recognizing their different responsibilities and capabilities, and we commit to monitoring and reviewing our progress in implementation in an adequate, transparent, evidence-based and participatory manner.

G. Science, technology, innovation and capacity building

103. Science, technology, innovation and capacity building are critical to achieving sustainable development. We are currently witnessing significant advances in a wide range of science and technology fields, which will enable great progress for people and planet, if properly harnessed. Innovation and diffusion of new technologies is a powerful driver of economic growth and employment creation. Science, technology, innovation and capacity building also support social inclusion, gender equality and sustainable production and consumption patterns, resilience against natural disasters, climate change and other shocks, and support the protection of the environment. Innovation, including development, diffusion and transfer of technologies, and associated know-how, can be a powerful driver of sustainable development. However, we note with concern the uneven innovative capacity and access to technology, including ICT, within and between countries, and the persistent 'digital divide', particularly LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS, and African countries.

104. We will support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for industrial diversification and value addition to

commodities. We recognize the importance of an enabling, regulatory and governance framework in nurturing science and innovation, including adaptation of existing technologies, in both developed and developing countries.

105. We will encourage innovation and entrepreneurship, through increased support for research and development, and the promotion of multi-stakeholder cooperation, including among firms, academia, government, civil society and innovation laboratories. We will also foster with the support of appropriate policies linkages between multinational companies and the domestic private sector to facilitate the transfer of technology and knowledge and skills, in particular to developing countries. At the same time, we will respect and protect the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities, which can support social well-being and sustainable livelihoods.

106. We recognize the important role of public finance and policies in innovation, including in incentivizing private investment. We will also use public funding to ensure that critical projects remain in the public domain. We will consider setting up innovation funds where appropriate, on an open, competitive basis that incentivizes collaboration among private and public actors. We recognize the value of a "portfolio approach" in which public and private venture funds invest in diverse sets of projects to diversify risks and capture the upside of successful enterprises.

107. We agree to adopt science, technology and innovation (STI) strategies as integral elements of our national sustainable development strategies to help strengthen knowledge sharing and collaboration among relevant stakeholders, including through sound regulation and balanced intellectual property rights regimes. We will scale up investments in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education, and enhance technical and vocational education and training, ensuring equal access for women and girls and encouraging their participation. We will also increase the number of scholarships to students from developing countries.

108. We will promote the development, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed. We will step up international collaboration in scientific research in cooperation with universities and research institutions, focusing on specific needs of developing countries and the achievement of the SDGs and to adopt open access to research as a general principle for publicly funded research projects. We will scale up support, including through PPPs as appropriate, targeting technology development and diffusion in priority areas. We will support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production. We commit to allocate ODA for technical support to national science, technology and innovative applications.

109. We will support research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, and provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health and other relevant agreements. We will support relevant initiatives, such as Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, which incentivizes innovation. We commit to increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries. This includes support for the work of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). We agree to increase scientific knowledge and develop research capacity and transfer technology to improve ocean health and enhance marine biodiversity, in particular in SIDS and LDCs.

110. We welcome recent technology and capacity building initiatives, including the UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development, the Climate Technology Centre and Network's advisory services, the Green Climate Fund, the World Intellectual Property Organization's (WIPO) capacity building, the World Bank's Climate Investment Funds (ClF), and UNIDO's National Cleaner Production Centres and networks. We invite specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system with technology-intensive mandates to further promote the development and diffusion of relevant technologies and capacity building. We need to strengthen coherence and synergies among technology transfer initiatives within the UN system, and the relevant UN agencies should intensify their efforts in this area.

112. We agree to establish an online global platform to facilitate development, diffusion and transfer of technology, building on and complementing existing initiatives, in partnership with all relevant stakeholders. The global platform will map existing technology mechanisms, as well as needs and gaps, including in the environment, agriculture, industry, cities and health areas. It will enhance international cooperation and coordination, address fragmentation and facilitate synergies, including within the United Nations system, and promote networking, information sharing, knowledge transfer and technical assistance. We welcome the identification of further steps in line with our shared objectives to accelerate technology facilitation and including through a global technology facilitation mechanism when agreed upon.

113. We look forward to the recommendations of the High-Level Panel on organizational and operational functions of a proposed technology bank for LDCs, and commit to expeditiously establish and make fully operational the technology bank and the science, technology and innovation capacity building mechanism for LDCs by 2017. We will promote ICT infrastructure development and capacity building in LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS, including rapid universal and affordable access to the internet.

114. Capacity development, in a wide range of areas will be integral to the success of the post-2015 development agenda and achievement of the SDGs. We call for enhanced international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the SDGs, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation. We will increase capacity building in areas across the agenda, including institutional and human resources development, capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, and water and sanitation related activities and programmes.

III. Data, monitoring and follow-up

115. High-quality disaggregated data is an essential input for smart and transparent decision-making. Data at the local, national, and global levels can enable governments, civil society, and the private sector to better target policy innovations and programs, improve services, spur innovation and growth, increase efficiency, and reduce costs. We will seek to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable disaggregated data, including by gender, in support of the post-2015 development and its means of implementation. A focus on data and statistical systems at the country level will be especially important in order to strengthen domestic capacity and accountability. Targeted support will be needed for this effort.

116. We will enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDs, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable disaggregated data, including by gender. We will assist developing countries in collecting disaggregated data on domestic flow of funds by strengthening national statistical authorities and bureau. We call on relevant international financial

institutions to strengthen and standardize data on domestic and international resource mobilization and other streams of finance, as well as data on other means of implementation. We welcome proposals on improved statistical indicators for all means of implementation, including financial and technical cooperation for sustainable development by all official providers. We also welcome proposals on improved indicators for development assistance from foundations and other non-governmental providers.

117. We recognize that greater transparency is essential, and can be achieved by publishing timely, comprehensive and forward–looking information on development activities in a common, open, electronic format, as appropriate. Access to reliable data helps governments to make informed decisions, and enables all stakeholders to track progress, understand trade-offs, and creates mutual accountability. We will learn from and strengthen existing initiatives and open data standards, such as International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI). We further recognize the importance of national ownership of the post-2015 development agenda, and we stress the importance of preparing country needs assessments for the different needs and priority areas that would allow for greater transparency and efficiency of implementation by linking needs and support, in particular in developing countries.

118. Data access alone, however, is not enough. We should ensure access also to the tools necessary to turn data into useful, actionable information. We will take steps toward a significant improvement in data literacy. We call on relevant public and private actors to put forward proposals to achieve increased global data literacy.

119. We further call on the United Nations, in consultation with the IFIs to develop transparent measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement GDP, building on existing initiatives. These should recognize the multi-dimensional nature of poverty and the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of domestic output. We will also support statistical capacity building in developing countries. We agree to develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for different economic activities, including for sustainable tourism.

120. Mechanisms for monitoring progress will be essential to the achievement of the post-2015 development agenda, including the SDGs and the means of implementation. We commit ourselves to staying fully engaged, nationally, regionally and internationally, to ensuring proper and effective follow-up. We commit to monitor national progress in implementing the agreements in this Accord in an open, inclusive and transparent manner and with multi-stakeholder participation, and to strengthen mutual accountability for development results. National parliaments will play an important role in this context. There is also a need to strengthen national supreme audit institutions along with other independent oversight institutions.

121. We recognize that one of the most important mechanisms to reach our goals is capacity building and peer learning. National initiatives should be supported by the international community. We call for follow-up at the regional level, with the support of relevant regional organizations and other institutions. We encourage the United Nations regional commissions, in cooperation with regional banks and organizations, to strengthen platforms for peer review mechanisms, which could focus on thematic aspects of the global partnership reflected in the present Accord. We invite countries, on a voluntary basis, and Regional Commissions to report regularly on their progress and to share lessons learned with the global community.

122. We appreciate the role played by the United Nations as a focal point for the financing for development follow-up process. A strengthened follow-up process will need to monitor and review implementation of this Accord, comprising the overall financial, trade and investment policies of the global partnership for

sustainable development, and ensure coherence and synergies across policy actions. To achieve this, it will be necessary to ensure participation of ministries of finance, foreign affairs, economic development, trade and development, planning and cooperation, central banks and financial regulators, as well as the major institutional stakeholders, other MDBs, the OECD, the FSB, other relevant institutions, civil society and the business sector in the relevant processes and fora.

123. To strengthen follow-up on the global level, we request the Secretary-General to convene a high-level inter-agency Task Force, including the major institutional stakeholders, to report annually on progress in implementing the present Accord and to advise the intergovernmental follow-up thereto on critical implementation gaps and recommendation for corrective action. The report on progress and critical gaps in implementing the global partnership for sustainable development will also be considered by the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, as part of the review mechanism to be established to monitor and review the implementation of the sustainable development goals and its means of implementation. We invite relevant international institutions, development banks, academia, think tanks, civil society and business to provide input to the inter-agency task force.

124. We will consider the need to hold a follow-up international conference to review and further advance the implementation of the Addis Ababa Accord by 20xx.