

Civil Society Financing for Development (FfD) Group's Position Paper for the HLPF 2022

Executive Summary

The humanitarian and economic crisis triggered by the pandemic has magnified inequalities within and between countries have been magnified, with unpaid domestic and care work subsidizing the global economy. We urgently call for the following systemic solutions to address the broken global economic architecture:

1. Organising the next **UN Summit on Financing for Development/Monterrey + 20**: There is an urgent necessity to democratically establish a New Global Economic Architecture that works for Peoples and Planet through such a new UN FfD Conference.
2. **Debt cancellations and the establishment of a sovereign debt workout mechanism at the United Nations to address unsustainable and illegitimate debt.** It is evident that current ad-hoc international initiatives to address the debt resolution are insufficient and systemic solutions are vital to avoid devastating impacts, especially on developing countries;
3. **A United Nations tax convention** to address tax havens, tax abuse by multinational corporations and other illicit financial flows, to be developed through a universal, intergovernmental process at the United Nations. Unless the failures of the international tax system are urgently addressed, countries around the world will continue to lose billions of dollars because of illicit financial flows;
4. **A moratorium on Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) cases**, the removal of all investor-State dispute settlement provisions from bilateral investment treaties and trade agreements, and non-implementation of current trade and investment commitments, including intellectual property rights rules under the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and "TRIPS-plus agreements" wherever those are in conflict with public policy objectives, during the pandemic;
5. **Review development outcomes of public-private-partnerships, blended finance and other financing mechanisms established to promote a 'private finance first' approach to infrastructure and public services.** The COVID-19 pandemic has provided a stark reminder of the importance of universal, timely, affordable, gender-responsive, high quality and accessible public services, as well as sustainable infrastructure.;
6. **Accelerate the implementation of the official development assistance (ODA) commitments to fulfil and exceed the 0.7% target for ODA in the form of unconditional grants.** As the ambitions of the Agenda 2030 are further away, it is vital that the long-standing commitments to delivering international development assistance, including ensuring quality and effectiveness, are realised and secure commitment to make up for the shortfall in unfulfilled targets in the past years in addition to future targets for ODA flows.;
7. **Assess systemic risks posed by unregulated or inadequately regulated financial sector instruments and actors:** This includes regulation and supervision of Credit Rating Agencies, a global regulatory framework for the asset management industry and a global agreement on the importance of capital account management.;
8. **A global technology assessment mechanism at the United Nations.** As the United Nations, Governments and institutions grapple with the governance of digital technologies, there is an urgent need for transparent and inclusive deliberations on the current and potential impacts of those technologies on the environment, the labour market, tax policy, livelihoods and society;
9. **Ensure fiscal space and scale up international cooperation for decent jobs creation and universal social protection in line with SDGs and ILO standards:** The pandemic illustrates the importance of ensuring adequate fiscal space to support the extension of social protection systems and offer universal coverage with social protection floors in line with the standards of the International Labour Organization.