

INFF

Sweden has been a supporter of the work with Integrated National Financing Frameworks since its start and the official **launch** of the INFF-facility in 2022. We strongly believe that INFFs can:

- **advance a more holistic approach** to financing.
- **enable and scaling both public and private resources** for development.
- **create a platform for meaningful and efficient engagement** and **partnerships** with stakeholders, thereby create broad based **country ownership** and **political backing** and,
- **lay a foundation for necessary institutional development** to scale financing, public and private.

The last point is important. A solid INFF can both **identify institutions** that are a prerequisite for transformative change, and make sure that **expected impacts** – priorities as gender equality, social and economic rights, employment, climate and environmental - **are the starting point** for the strategy.

I am convinced that a country INFF can help both **prioritize and sequence necessary reforms. And play an important role for investor confidence.**

At the global level, reform of the international financial architecture is high on the agenda.” I believe, This will **only be possible if there is an mirroring enabling institutional environment also at country level.**

INFF country processes have accelerated the last 2 years, which is very timely, We are off track in financing the SDGs. Urgent need for scaling both public and private resources. INFFs are important for this, **they have shown that they can**

relatively quickly enable both more efficient use of existing resources and mobilisation of additional resources. 16 billion so far, has been reported.

Domestic public resources remain the foundation of country-led efforts for sustainable development. Partner countries are of course responsible for designing and implementing reforms to for example strengthen tax collection and fight corruption in their countries, for this they can find fit for purpose technical assistance from the INFF facility. **Donor partners**, on the other hand, have a responsibility to support such reforms. For this, Sweden is, among many other things, part of a TE initiative to strengthen domestic resource mobilization in Africa.

But, private sector mobilization is arguably relatively more of track. Private sector financing, and increased trade, are the flows that have deviated the most from the 2015 expectations

Sweden aims at being a partner in mobilizing private capital. With a **guarantee frame of 2,6 bn USD** and other private sector instruments, we can lift off risk and enable private investments in sustainable development that otherwise would not have taken place. **Last year we generated almost 4 bn dollars in mobilised capital with a very small cost for ODA.**

This brings me to partnerships. We will **never achieve results at the pace and scale we need without strong partnerships**, not least partnerships with private sector.

We are happy to note that GISD has accepted to co- lead private sector engagement throughout the FfD4 process.

Finally, Sweden is committed to the principles for effective development cooperation. The principles are equally important when working with the **private sector and blended finance** as they are when working with other forms of development cooperation to ensure quality and impact.

The four principles– *country ownership, a focus on results, inclusive partnerships, and transparency and mutual accountability* will be key as we scale our financing ambitions. INFFs build on these principles and ensure that the principles are followed.