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The Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations presents its compliments to the United Nations Secretariat and has the honour to submit the inputs of the United Republic of Tanzania to the zero draft of the outcome document of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FFD4). These inputs were delivered by the Tanzanian delegation during the 3rd Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee of the FFD4, held from 10th to 14th February 2025 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Please find attached the aforementioned inputs for ease of reference.

The Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the United Nations Secretariat the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, 21 February 2025

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

United Nations Secretariat,
NEW YORK.

Tanzania Comments delivered by Ms. Amina Shaaban, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance on the Zero Draft Outcome Document of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FFD4)

"DEBT AND DEBT SUSTAINABILITY"

13 February 2025

Thank you, Chair.

The United Republic of Tanzania appreciates the document's recognition of comprehensive debt relief mechanisms and innovative instruments such as debt-for-climate swaps and state-contingent clauses. These measures are essential for developing countries, where rising debt burdens constrain fiscal space for critical investments.

Chair, Paragraph 47, which addresses several key points related to debt sustainability, could benefit from more specific recommendations or solutions to support its arguments, such as a multilateral approach to debt issues, more effective and timely debt restructuring mechanisms, and a discussion on how debt service burdens constrain fiscal space for investments in developing countries, especially in areas such as health, education, and climate change.

Chair, Paragraph 51 discusses sovereign debt sustainability assessments and credit ratings but does not fully address the challenges faced by developing countries. While it calls for refining debt sustainability assessments (DSAs) to include SDG spending needs and climate risks, it overlooks developing countries' limited capacity to conduct independent evaluations. Greater support is needed to strengthen our institutional ability to assess debt sustainability.

Chair, while this paragraph suggests reducing reliance on credit ratings, it fails to offer specific actions to mitigate their negative impact on capital access. It should advocate for alternative risk assessment frameworks that are more suitable for developing countries. Strengthening capacity-building efforts, reforming rating methodologies, and preventing punitive downgrades are crucial to ensuring that developing countries can secure affordable financing for sustainable development.

In this context, we call for further refinements to the document to better reflect the priorities and challenges faced by developing countries in managing debt and ensuring sustainable economic growth.

I Thank you.

Tanzania comments delivered by Ms. Amina Shaaban, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance on the Zero Draft Outcome Document of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FFD4)
"GLOBAL FINANCING FRAMEWORK"

10 February 2025

Chair,

The United Republic of Tanzania acknowledges the commendable efforts made in the preparation of the Zero Draft Outcome Document for the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4). My delegation aligns itself with comments made by G77 and China, African Group and LDC group. Allow me to add a few comments in my national capacity as follows:

Starting with paragraph fourteen, the text should explicitly address the critical issue of energy, including clean cooking, particularly in relation to underinvestment and the lack of access to essential public services. Clean cooking energy is fundamental to the well-being of communities and to curb climate change challenges, especially in developing countries, and should be prioritized as a key component of public service provision.

In this regard, I wish to draw attention to the recent Dar es Salaam Energy Declaration, a pledge made by African leaders at the Africa Energy Summit held on 27 and 28th of January this yea in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. This commitment aims to provide reliable and affordable electricity to 300 million people across the continent by 2030, primarily through increased investment in renewable energy sources and infrastructure development.

This underscores the urgent need for enhanced donor support and increased funding in the energy sector.

Additionally, referring to Paragraph eighteen, which calls for increased investment in culture, it is crucial to emphasize that the focus should be on preserving and promoting cultures that foster peace, unity, and mutual understanding. Cultural investments should prioritize traditions, practices, and expressions that bring people together rather than divide them. The role of culture in healing divisions and encouraging dialogue between diverse groups cannot be overstated. In this context, it is essential that cultural initiatives go beyond showcasing heritage; they must also be geared toward creating inclusive societies, where respect for different backgrounds and values is celebrated and nurtured.

Thank you

Tanzania comments delivered by Ms. Amina Shaaban, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance on the Zero Draft Outcome Document of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FFD4)
"DOMESTIC RESOURCES MOBILIZATION"

11 February 2025

Chair,
My delegation aligns by the comments of the G77 and China, African Group and LDC group. Allow me to add a few comments in my national capacity.

Tanzania acknowledges the commendable efforts made in the Zero Draft in addressing critical issues related to domestic resource mobilization. However, we emphasize the need for further improvements to ensure that the document adequately reflects the priorities and challenges faced by developing countries, particularly capital-importing countries like Tanzania.

First, paragraph 30 should address fairer distribution of taxing rights, advocating for a revision of outdated international tax rules that currently do not favor developing economies.

Second, while we appreciate the commitment to strengthening the representation of developing countries in global tax governance, we urge for more than mere consultations. Paragraph 30 (a) should explicitly call for meaningful participation of developing countries in global tax rule-setting bodies, ensuring their interests and perspectives are reflected in decision-making processes.

Furthermore, we suggest improvements on paragraph 30 (c), by reflecting the negotiation of a UN Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation. To be truly effective, there should be a tax rule-setting authority transitions to a more inclusive UN-led framework, rather than relying predominantly on existing forums where developing countries have limited influence.

Additionally, while the document acknowledges the significance of technical assistance, we urge for paragraph 30 (g) to have a broader scope that not only strengthens compliance with existing frameworks but also empowers developing countries to actively shape global tax standards.

Moreover, in paragraph 30 (h), the innovative taxation mechanisms should particularly focus on digital taxation, as a crucial avenue for enhancing domestic resource mobilization in the evolving global economy.

In conclusion, while the proposed commitments in the Zero Draft Outcome Document represent a step in the right direction, we urge for explicit provisions that challenge outdated tax norms and promote a more equitable redistribution of taxing rights.

Thank you Chair.

Tanzania comments delivered by Mr. Joseph Mwasota, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Tanzania to the United Nations on the Zero Draft Outcome Document of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FFD4)
"INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION"

12 February 2025

Co-facilitators,

We align with the G77 and China, African Group and LDC group statements and would also like add a few comments on this section as follows:

On Paragraph 37:

The paragraph should more clearly reflect that multilateral efforts are failing to adequately address critical global challenges, including the climate crisis, persistent poverty, and inequality. This failure is largely due to the gradual retreat from multilateralism observed globally.

In addition, it is important to indicate a key reason for failures of international cooperation, which is extreme economic inequality as intensified by the growing unilateral thinking.

On Paragraph 38 (sub-para i)

We propose replacing "will work through the MDB Executive Boards" with "Call on MDBs" so that the paragraph reads: **"We Call on MDBs** to improve lending terms………….. Then the next sentence to read "We **also call on MDBs** to scale up products in local currency..." (and continues as written).

This adjustment ensures a direct call to action for MDBs to enhance lending terms and expand local currency products, both of which are critical for developing countries facing debt distress and currency volatility.

On Climate Financing Paragraph 39, we have two new additions:

First, to add 39 (c - bis) which will read "**We commit to simplifying access to climate finance for developing countries, including direct financing channels for vulnerable communities and local governments to ensure resources reach those most affected by climate impacts**". This addition aligns with the Paris Agreement, which emphasizes the need for *adequate, predictable, and accessible* climate finance to support developing countries in meeting their climate goals.

Secondly, we would like to propose additional paragraph i.e., 39(e) bis: which will read "**We will prioritize long-term, flexible, concessional, and grant-based climate finance to support a just and equitable transition, including clean cooking energy.**" This addition highlights the need to reduce the debt burden of high borrowing costs associated with climate-related projects in developing countries.

Thank you, Co-Facilitators.