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## Multistakeholder Round Table 1: Mobilizing and aligning domestic public resources

**30<sup>th</sup> June 2025: 15:00 – 18:00**  
**Fibes 1, Sevilla, Spain**

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### Background

Domestic public resources are a cornerstone of sustainable development, providing fiscal space for government spending and investment, and generating incentives that shape economic and societal outcomes. Many developing countries still face significant obstacles in mobilizing domestic revenues and effectively utilizing their fiscal systems. These challenges stem from both domestic and international factors. Domestically, insufficient transparency and accountability in fiscal systems, weak alignment of fiscal policies with sustainable development, limited institutional capacity and the underutilization of public institutions (such as development finance institutions) can hamper resource mobilization and effective use. In a globalized and digitalized economy, international tax cooperation is critical to combat tax evasion and avoidance. Yet, international tax cooperation is neither fully inclusive nor effective. And persistent challenges hinder effective combatting of illicit financial flows.

The Sevilla outcome document addresses these challenges with concrete actions in four areas: i) ensuring that countries have the necessary resources, and that resources are collected efficiently and spent transparently in alignment with sustainable development; ii) strengthening international tax cooperation to ensure that international tax rules respond to the diverse needs, priorities, and capacities of all countries, especially developing countries; iii) effectively combating illicit financial flows; and iv) fully leveraging the potential of national public development banks.

### Guiding Questions

1. Which actions and commitments related to domestic public resources in the Sevilla outcome do you consider most urgent, and how do you plan to support their implementation?

2. What changes are needed to strengthen fiscal transparency, align tax and spending policies with sustainable development, enhance institutional capacity and fully leveraging national public development banks in developing countries?
3. What changes are needed to strengthen international tax cooperation and effectively combat illicit financial flows?