**Contribution of the United Mexican States to the Outcome Document of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development.**

1. **Global financing framework**
2. **Action areas**
   1. **Domestic public resources**
3. **Financial Crime Reduction**

The conference should strengthen global efforts for the effective implementation of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Standards, especially in asset recovery and international cooperation. It is crucial to promote the return of proceeds of crime to nations affected by corruption and tax crimes, and to improve collaboration between tax authorities to facilitate these processes.

1. **Illicit Financial Flows Elimination and Financial Inclusion**

The Conference should promote a global action framework for reporting illicit financial flows. In parallel, the exchange of information between financial institutions should be promoted to mitigate the impact of anti-money laundering regulations on reducing access to financial services. The document should also support FATF initiatives that promote financial inclusion and financial integrity.

1. **International Conventions against Financial Crime Implementation**

The conference should support the full and effective implementation of key international treaties in the fight against financial crime, such as the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and others related to drug trafficking, organized crime and the financing of terrorism. This will strengthen international cooperation and national capacities to combat these crimes.

1. **International Cooperation and Capacity Building**

The conference should emphasize support for developing countries in the implementation of robust regimes to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism. It is also suggested to intensify international cooperation in this area, ensuring the proper application of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

1. **Termination of Harmful Tax Practices**

The conference should reinforce the work of the OECD Forum on Harmful Tax Practices to eliminate harmful tax regimes, avoiding harmful tax competition. In addition, it should promote discussions in international forums on the optimization of tax incentives, so that they encourage productive investment without undermining tax collection, contributing to the financing of priority development programs.

1. **Increasing International Fiscal Cooperation; Working Together to Strengthen Transparency and Appropriate Policy Adoption; and, Assistance to Developing Countries, particularly the Least Developed Countries**

The document should prioritize the expansion and participation of countries in the BEPS (Base Erosion and Profit Shifting) Project, particularly regarding the implementation of the 15 key actions. This will not only strengthen the coherence of international tax systems, but will also reduce opportunities for cross-border tax evasion, increasing the ability of countries to raise revenue for sustainable development. In this regard, the negotiation of a UN Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation presents a crucial opportunity to ensure that the needs and contexts of all countries, especially the least developed, are duly reflected in global policies.

It is important to strengthen the mechanisms for tax information exchange in its various forms (automatic, spontaneous, and upon request) should be an essential component in the fight against tax evasion. Promoting the active participation of countries in these mechanisms will enhance the capacity of tax authorities to verify compliance with tax obligations, contributing to the transparency and effectiveness of international tax policies.

Strengthening tax capacities should be a continuous and collaborative task. It is suggested that partnerships be established between international organizations, the private sector and academia to provide technical assistance and training to tax administrations, particularly in the least developed countries, ensuring that limited human and financial resources are used efficiently.

1. **The role of Multilateral Development Banks and National Development Banks**

Given the indispensable role that concessional resources play in financing development, especially for the most vulnerable countries, it is necessary to ensure that the upcoming adoption of the G20 roadmap for Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) comprehensively reflects the needs and priorities of developing countries. The roadmap should facilitate synergies between different international processes to make MDBs not only more effective, but also increase their impact on financing sustainable development.

A strategic approach to national development banking should be promoted, channeling credits to infrastructure projects that favor energy transition, regional development, and the improvement of public services. These efforts will contribute to more inclusive and sustainable development, ensuring that infrastructure gaps no longer perpetuate inequality.

1. **Ensure the financing of social infrastructure projects to reduce inequality gaps in areas of high backwardness.**

It is essential to provide specialized technical assistance to local governments and public entities, facilitating access to financing for social infrastructure projects. This will strengthen the institutional and financial capacity of local actors, allowing investments to be made more efficiently and strategically.

Development banks must be reinforced to ensure the financing of social infrastructure projects that address the world’s most pressing needs, such as ensuring universal access to drinking water, sanitation, electrification and health, which will improve living conditions in the most vulnerable areas.

It is crucial to strengthen planning systems, by supporting local governments in identifying their main infrastructure needs. This process should be guided by an inclusive and sustainable development approach, aligned with the SDGs, to ensure that investments effectively contribute to economic and social development.

1. **Promoting inclusive and sustainable urbanization and strengthening linkages between urban, peri-urban and rural areas.**

It is imperative to prioritize the financing of projects that promote balanced development in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, ensuring that basic services are provided and socioeconomic disparities are reduced. Mainstreaming the gender perspective will be essential to ensure equitable access to these services for women, and girls. This will require:

* Promoting connectivity and sustainability in rural areas to strengthen economic and social ties with urban areas. The financing of projects in rural areas should consider the creation of employment opportunities and the integration of rural communities into economic value networks, including in the digital economy.
* Technical assistance to subnational entities will be essential for them to diversify their sources of income and reduce their dependence on federal transfers. Long-term planning of sustainable infrastructure projects must be accompanied by institutional strengthening to enable local entities to implement and manage projects efficiently.
* It is crucial to use financial technologies to expand access to banking services in remote areas. This can be achieved through the use of mobile solutions that eliminate the need for physical infrastructure, facilitating financial inclusion.
  1. **Private, national and international business and finance**

1. **Inclusive financial services and robust regulatory frameworks:**

* **Promote financial access for MSMEs:** It is essential to ensure that inclusive financial services benefit micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), promoting equitable financial inclusion and ensuring adequate consumer protection. The conference should prioritize the development of sound regulatory frameworks based on risk assessment for all financial intermediation.
* **Promote microinsurance markets:** The conference should recommend the expansion of microinsurance markets, especially targeting the most vulnerable sectors in our societies. This would include the design of regulatory solutions to expand coverage in these sectors, taking into account global best practices.

**Promote innovative financial intermediaries:** It is crucial to foster the use of digital platforms and collaboration with small and medium-sized fintechs to increase access to credit at lower cost, thus improving financial inclusion in emerging economies.

1. **Financial inclusion with a gender perspective:**

* **Ensure equitable access to financial services:** The conference should promote initiatives to ensure full and equitable access to formal financial services for women and rural populations. This can be achieved through pilot programs that combine social protection and access to microinsurance, strengthening the economic resilience of these groups.
* **Develop preferential schemes for lagging regions:** It is crucial to prioritize specific financial instruments for less developed regions, ensuring the financial inclusion of women and access to credit for sustainable infrastructure.
* **Sustainable credit assessment**: The conference should strengthen the capacities of financial institutions to carry out credit evaluations that integrate considerations of social, environmental and gender issues, promoting sustainable financial development.

1. **Development of sustainable capital markets:**

* **Expand long-term bond and insurance markets:** The conference should promote the development of robust capital markets, with special emphasis on long-term bonds and insurance, such as Catastrophe Bonds, which help mitigate the effects of natural disasters and other contingencies. These instruments are key to resilience in the face of climate and economic risks.
* **Mobilize public and private financing for sustainable projects:** The conference should design clear strategies to close the financing gap towards sustainable development goals. Mobilizing public and private capital for projects with a positive impact on the environment and society is a priority, establishing frameworks such as a Sustainable Finance Mobilization Strategy and a Sustainable Taxonomy to guide investments towards global sustainability goals.

1. **Resilient and quality infrastructure:**

* **Local capacity building:** Establish international cooperation programs that not only provide technical support in infrastructure planning and development, but also strengthen local capacities in crucial areas such as feasibility studies, complex contract negotiation and project management. This will enable developing countries to manage their own projects more effectively and sustainably.
* **Regional dialogue spaces and platforms**: Create ongoing spaces at the international and regional level to share lessons learned on project structuring and risk management, especially in resilient infrastructure. Promote regional knowledge platforms to share best practices in clean energy technologies.
* **Transparency and sustainability framework:** Implement a framework of principles for sustainability disclosure, which will help to better manage risks and opportunities in infrastructure projects. It will also provide investors with a clear vision for the comprehensive evaluation of projects, which will improve the quality of investments and their alignment with sustainable development goals.

1. **Blended Finance and innovative financing**

* **Leverage the potential of blended finance:** Mechanisms should be established to foster collaboration between the public and private sectors through blended finance to maximize the impact of financing for sustainable infrastructure and clean energy. Development banks should play a central role in this task, mobilizing financing for infrastructure projects that promote energy transition and climate risk mitigation.
* **Promote new financing structures:** The conference should promote the creation of new investment vehicles, such as development-oriented venture capital funds and innovative debt structures, with sound regulatory frameworks and adequate risk management systems to ensure the sustainability of projects.

1. **Financing of clean energy technologies**

* **Encourage investment in sustainable energy infrastructure:** Investment in clean energy infrastructure and technologies such as carbon capture and storage must be a priority. It is essential to promote financing for projects that enable the energy transition, improving the country's productive efficiency and reducing carbon emissions.
* **Facilitate access to finance for climate mitigation and adaptation projects:** The conference should define strategies that promote access to credit for projects that generate environmental benefits, supporting national and subnational entities to implement clean energy projects and sustainable technologies.

1. **Support for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises:**

* **Reforms in access to finance:** It is essential to develop financial instruments adapted to the needs of MSMEs, accompanied by training in financial management. A global FfD framework should include more accessible and flexible credit products, strengthening the capacity of companies to access financing effectively.
* **Institutional coordination for effective financing**: Priority should be given to coordination between development banks, financial institutions and regulators. This effort will make it possible to align financing policies with the needs of MSMEs, simplifying credit processes and ensuring the sustainability of financial resources.
* **Alternative mechanisms and innovative financing models:** The outcome document should include reference to public-private and inter-institutional partnerships as additional financing channels, especially in economies with low institutional development, mitigating dependence on traditional financing.
* **Encourage sustainable financial inclusion**: In addition to increasing the supply of credit, a comprehensive approach that promotes financial education is needed. The document should strengthen MSMEs so that they become viable credit subjects and properly manage their financial resources, fostering an inclusive and sustainable ecosystem.
* **Promoting digitalization and e-commerce**: Development financing should include measures to facilitate access to digital tools and e-commerce, enabling MSMEs to join regional and global value chains, strengthening their competitiveness.
  1. **International cooperation for development**

1. **Diversification of Actors in Triangular Cooperation**

It is imperative to promote the inclusion of startups, social enterprises and foundations in triangular cooperation efforts. The participation of these actors not only broadens the spectrum of available resources, but also fosters an innovative and dynamic approach to project implementation, facilitating greater integration of local solutions adapted to the realities of each context.

1. **Strengthening Official Development Assistance (ODA)**

The outcome document should call on developed countries to fulfill their commitments to allocate at least 0.7% of their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to ODA. It is crucial that this assistance be used effectively to address the urgent and structural needs of developing nations.

1. **Adoption of Multidimensional Metrics for TOSSD**

* The outcome document should incorporate multidimensional metrics in the evaluation and selection of cooperation recipient countries within the framework of the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD), in order to ensure a more equitable allocation of resources aligned with the social and economic realities of each country. It is essential to reiterate to the countries of the Global South the invitation to States to voluntarily join the initiative presented by Mexico and Brazil on a Conceptual Framework for Measuring South-South Cooperation, approved by the G77 and endorsed by the General Assembly and the United Nations Statistics Division. A global report of this nature will be able to condense, in financial and/or in-kind terms, the contributions of the Global South to international development. The collection of data on South-South cooperation should be systematic and consistent, facilitating a clear understanding of the impact these initiatives have on sustainable development.
* The document should affirm the use of three additional metrics that better reflect the particularities of the recipient countries, namely the Gini coefficient of inequality, the rate of informality in relation to total employment and the Human Development Index.

1. **Strengthening Global Partnerships**

It is essential to foster collaboration among multiple actors at the international level, including multilateral agencies, governments, the private sector and civil society. Building robust partnerships that integrate diverse perspectives and capacities can catalyze more inclusive and equitable development.

1. **Training and Knowledge Sharing Support**

It is recommended that training programs and knowledge-sharing mechanisms be established to strengthen institutional capacity in the countries receiving cooperation. This will ensure that development resources are used effectively and translate into long-term sustainable improvements.

* 1. **International trade as an engine of development**

1. **Promoting an Equitable Multilateral Trading System:** Priority should be given to strengthening a multilateral trading system that is universal and non-discriminatory, based on clear rules. This approach, aligned with the World Trade Organization (WTO), should support trade liberalization while ensuring that countries can implement policies that further their development objectives. Integrating this framework with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is essential to achieving fair and equitable trade.
2. **Trade as an Engine of Inclusive Growth**: To maximize the benefits of global trade opportunities, the Outcome Document should encourage the creation of policies that integrate all sectors of society, especially the most vulnerable. In this context, the inclusion of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in international trade must be considered an urgent priority.

* Create strategic alliances that facilitate the connection between MSMEs and leading companies, promoting networking and collaboration through trade fairs and business forums.
* Provide training to strengthen the technical and commercial competencies of MSMEs, focusing on international market requirements and quality standards.
* Develop mechanisms to provide MSMEs with information on export opportunities, regulations and market trends, centralized in easily accessible digital platforms.
* Create specific lines of financing for MSMEs seeking export, ensuring favorable credit conditions and guarantees to facilitate access to resources.
* Provide continuous Export Support, including legal and logistical advice to help MSMEs overcome the challenges of inserting themselves into international trade.

1. **Contribution of International Trade to Sustainable Development:** It is imperative to modernize trade rules to address emerging issues, such as digitization, and to address current challenges related to sustainability and building resilient supply chains.
2. **Modernization of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)** through clauses that protect the environment and promote sustainability, facilitating more responsible and ethical trade, aligning with global expectations on social and environmental responsibility.
3. **Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA):**

* It is imperative that the conference encourages all WTO members to ratify this agreement. Full implementation of the TFA is crucial to reducing trade barriers, speeding up customs procedures and facilitating world trade, which would contribute significantly to global economic growth.
* The conference should promote technical assistance and capacity building mechanisms for developing and least developed countries to enable them to comply with the provisions of the TFA. International collaboration should focus on customs capacity building, access to modern technologies and the exchange of best practices.

1. **International Cooperation Agreements with Developing Countries, particularly with the Least Developed:**

The conference should highlight the importance of International Cooperation Agreements as key tools in promoting the sustainable development of the least developed countries. These agreements should cover strategic areas such as customs facilitation, technology transfer, education and technical and scientific development.

* 1. **Debt and debt sustainability**

1. **Inclusive review of the sovereign debt architecture,** with a special focus on the G20 common framework on debt treatment. The outcome document should call for a review that ensures that developing countries have more equitable and effective access to debt relief mechanisms, as well as facilitate their participation in multilateral processes.
2. The conference should mandate that the multilateral response in support of countries with unsustainable debt burdens be grounded on the **principles of transparency, coordination, inclusivity, and resilience**. A comprehensive approach that ensures the effective participation of affected countries is essential for them to obtain the necessary relief without compromising their development capacity. The effectiveness of the solutions must be prioritized, ensuring timely results that are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
3. **Focus on well-being and inclusive development**: The design of any reform to the international financial architecture must ensure that developing countries not only gain access to financial resources but also prioritize their use in key areas such as health, education, food, basic services, and the empowerment of vulnerable groups. Effective debt relief will allow governments to direct their resources toward public policies that promote the well-being of their populations, preventing debt servicing from limiting their capacity to invest in sustainable development.
4. **Responsible use of international resources to avoid escalating debt in developing countries:** It is imperative to explore and promote the use of innovative financial instruments that enable these countries to manage their finances sustainably, investing in development rather than overburdening their economies with debt servicing. This includes exploring differentiated debt service caps for least developed countries and middle-income countries.
5. **Empowerment through debt relief:** For the Conference to be successful, reforms must focus on creating favorable conditions for developing countries, empowered by external debt relief, to access new financial resources, including through the implementation of credit enhancement measures. In the case of countries affected by natural disasters, predominantly linked to climate change, the Outcome Document should establish automatic mechanisms that suspend debt service for a determined period following such events. Likewise, an inclusive and fair reform must ensure that these countries participate on equal terms in decision-making processes that affect their economies and their capacity for development.
   1. **Addressing systemic issues:**
6. **Comprehensive Reform of the International Financial Architecture**

It is recommended that the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development promote a profound reform of the international financial architecture, focused on global inclusion and sustainability. This reform should prioritize a multidimensional approach that goes beyond traditional economic indicators, incorporating metrics that reflect social and environmental progress. The adoption of new indicators will allow for a more accurate assessment of progress toward sustainable development, aligning with the true needs of contemporary societies.

1. **Strengthening the Representation of Developing Countries in International Financial Institutions**

The financial architecture must be inclusive and equitable. In this regard, it is recommended to strengthen the representation and voice of developing countries in the decision-making processes of international financial institutions. This process should promote mechanisms for effective participation that consider the specific realities and challenges faced by developing countries, particularly in responding to systemic crises such as pandemics and climate-related disasters.

1. **Modernization of Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)**

It is recommended that the Conference promote the reform of Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to prioritize projects that directly contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). MDBs should adopt criteria that ensure investments not only promote economic growth but also address social and environmental challenges. Additionally, it is proposed to create **preferential credit lines for circular economy projects**, incentivizing sustainable and resilient development.

1. **Improving Access to Concessional Financing and Clean Technologies**

To facilitate climate-resilient development and energy transition in developing countries, it is recommended to expand access to concessional financing and clean technologies. The Conference should consider adopting mechanisms that reduce barriers to low-cost financing, allowing developing countries to implement ambitious climate strategies that strengthen their economies and protect their ecosystems.

1. **Building Resilience Against Systemic Crises**

It is suggested that the international financial reform includes measures to build resilience against systemic crises, such as pandemics or natural disasters. It is essential to establish financial mechanisms that can be activated quickly in emergency situations, providing resources to mitigate the effects of these crises and enabling rapid and sustainable recovery.

1. **Gender Approach in the Reform of Financial Institutions**

It is recommended that the reform of financial institutions include gender-sensitive policy frameworks that promote the meaningful participation of women in economic decision-making. Policies should address the structural and systemic barriers that perpetuate gender inequalities, ensuring that financial institutions become a driving force for gender equity and women's empowerment.

1. **Lessons from Special Developing States**

The Conference should draw lessons from the successful experiences of the Fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States and the upcoming Third UN Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries. These experiences can serve as a foundation for designing financing mechanisms tailored to the needs of countries in special situations, enabling them to advance toward sustainable development despite their unique vulnerabilities.

* 1. **Science, Technology, Innovation, and Capacity Development**

The financing framework for development must **effectively support the commitments of the** **Global Digital Compact** and facilitate global digital transformation in an inclusive, equitable, and sustainable manner.

The Outcome Document should endorse a balanced approach that mobilizes both public and private resources, emphasizing the building of local capacities and international collaboration to address the most urgent needs in science, technology, and innovation, with the aim of achieving truly inclusive and equitable development.

1. **Closing Digital Gaps and Accelerating Progress on the SDGs**

The document should prioritize the implementation of innovative financial mechanisms that support the expansion of digital infrastructure, ensuring universal, accessible, and quality connectivity. This includes fostering public and private investment, as well as strategic partnerships, and promoting policies that reduce broadband subscription costs in developing countries, ensuring that digital services are affordable for the most vulnerable populations.

1. **Fostering an Inclusive, Open, Safe, and Secure Digital Space**

It is essential that financing supports the creation of resilient digital infrastructures that prioritize security, the protection of human rights, and equitable access, including in rural and remote areas. This intersectional approach must include the development of local capacities, promoting digital skills and media literacy. Financing should be aligned with building a global digital space that not only supports economic inclusion but also respects privacy and combats digital discrimination, advocating for an environment free from exclusions and structural inequalities.

1. **Improving the International Governance of Artificial Intelligence (AI)**

The document should ensure adequate financial resources for the development of a regulatory ecosystem that promotes ethical and responsible AI. AI governance must include the creation of monitoring mechanisms to ensure that emerging technologies respect human rights and promote equality. Additionally, funds should be mobilized for programs that strengthen the capacities of developing countries in AI governance and adoption, facilitating their participation in the international dialogue on its safe and beneficial use.

1. **Facilitating Global Cooperation and Financing of Public Digital Goods**

The Conference should emphasize the need to increase investment in the creation and maintenance of public digital goods such as open-source software, artificial intelligence models, and open data. These goods should be accessible to everyone, particularly in developing countries, to democratize access to technology. Financial instruments should be aimed at promoting interoperability and digital standardization, enabling an inclusive and efficient technological ecosystem aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

1. **Promoting the Resilience and Stability of Digital Supply Chains**

North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation should include financial mechanisms that promote knowledge exchange and technology transfer, facilitating the development of local capacities in science, technology, and innovation. Policies must ensure the resilience of global supply chains for digital products and services, aligning financial incentives with the needs of developing economies, fostering economic development, and strengthening the global technological infrastructure.

1. **Strengthening Investment in Data and Statistics for Sustainable Development**

Funding must prioritize the collection and analysis of disaggregated data, which is essential for informed decision-making in digital policy. This will enable the identification of access gaps and the formulation of targeted strategies that address the specific needs of vulnerable populations. Additionally, it is crucial to expand funding for capacity-building in the responsible use of data, contributing to inclusive and sustainable development.

1. **Cross-Cutting Issues:**
2. **International Cooperation for Transformative Digital Inclusion**

The Conference should promote concrete commitments that transcend mere universal connectivity and focus on meaningful digital inclusion, serving as a true enabler of rights and a catalyst for transformative development. International cooperation policies must ensure technology transfer and the development of local capacities, placing special emphasis on historically excluded communities and those in vulnerable situations. It is recommended that discussions around financing for digital development include **criteria of intersectional equity and gender**, prioritizing the inclusion of women, girls, and marginalized groups.

1. **Incorporating a Gender Perspective in Development Financing**

The Fourth Conference must emphasize the importance of the **gender perspective** as a pillar in any development financing scheme. Given that 70% of people in poverty are women, it is essential to allocate specific resources to **empower women and girls**, especially in key sectors for sustainable development. It is recommended that climate and development financing adopt an approach that promotes gender equality and incorporates an intersectional analysis.

A key example is the **Care Infrastructure**, which includes the development of nurseries, childcare centers, and day homes, helping to reduce the caregiving burden that disproportionately falls on women, thus facilitating their integration into the labor market.

1. **Climate Financing with Environmental and Social Justice**

The Conference must promote the creation of financial mechanisms that recognize the urgent needs of developing countries in **climate change adaptation and mitigation**, with a focus on climate justice. It is recommended to strengthen collaboration with Finance Ministries to ensure that climate financing is consistent with emission reduction goals and accessible to the most vulnerable countries. Additionally, procedures for accessing international climate funds should be expedited and simplified, avoiding administrative delays that hinder project implementation. In this regard, it is crucial that the **new quantified collective climate financing target** goes beyond the promised $100 billion, and that financial flows are balanced between mitigation and adaptation.

Furthermore, access to international resources, such as the Green Climate Fund, should be facilitated through blended investments that multiply the effects of credit and align with the strategies of development banks.

1. **Equitable Access to Financing for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities**

To ensure that climate financing has a tangible impact, the Conference must guarantee that **Indigenous Peoples and local communities**, who are key actors in biodiversity conservation, have direct, swift, and adequate access to financial resources. It is recommended that international financial mechanisms include specific provisions to allocate a percentage of financing directly to these communities, ensuring that they can continue their work in conserving and sustainably using natural resources.

1. **Increase the Contributor Base and Mobilize Resources**

The Fourth Conference must encourage an increase in the contributor base, incentivizing all countries that are able to contribute to climate financing, beyond just developed nations. Additionally, it is essential to explore **new financial schemes** that leverage both public and private funds to mobilize the necessary resources for climate mitigation and adaptation. This should include reforms to the international financial system, such as **simplifying financing processes**, reducing bureaucracy in multilateral development banks, and promoting innovative mechanisms, including debt-for-climate action swaps, among others.

1. **Strengthening Monitoring and Accountability Mechanisms**

It is essential for the Conference to reinforce the monitoring and accountability mechanisms regarding financing for development to ensure the full implementation of the commitments made. It is recommended to harmonize reporting and monitoring processes, avoiding duplications with existing frameworks, such as those established in the Paris Agreement for climate financing. Building synergies with international frameworks will help maximize efforts and prevent fragmentation in financing mechanisms.

1. **Data, Monitoring, and Tracking**
2. **Establishment of a Monitoring and Accountability Mechanism**

It is imperative to establish a specific and standardized monitoring and accountability mechanism that allows for the periodic reporting of actions taken, ongoing, or planned to advance the commitments made. This mechanism should include the capacity to report on any obstacles identified that may be delaying the fulfillment of these commitments. It would focus on harmonizing statistical information, promoting transparency and accessibility of disaggregated data by sex, age groups, ethnic identity, and disability status, among others. Such transparency is essential to ensure trust and collaboration among the involved actors.

1. **Agreement on Specific Reporting Dates**

The outcome document should include specific reporting dates, with an appropriate frequency, to facilitate both quantitative and qualitative assessments of progress in implementing commitments. Predictability in the reporting calendar will allow for better planning and alignment of the efforts of all participants in the process, as well as the identification of areas requiring immediate attention.

1. **Formation of a Task Force**

The formation of a task force is proposed, with the mandate to discuss, outline, and propose the monitoring and accountability mechanism. This group should take into account the lessons learned from other international platforms and present its proposals at the 2025 Conference for adoption and subsequent implementation. The participation of diverse actors, including public, private, and civil society sectors, will enrich the process and ensure a comprehensive approach.

1. **Creation of Synergies with Other International Processes**

Given the multiplicity of actions being carried out within the framework of other processes or international organizations, it is essential to create the necessary synergies to involve these processes in the monitoring mechanism. Furthermore, it is suggested to establish a common methodological framework for data collection and analysis. This way, duplication of efforts will be avoided, and reporting actions will fall within a collaborative framework where responsibility is shared between countries and international organizations.

1. **Monitoring of Progress Indicators**

It is crucial to develop a set of clear and measurable indicators that allow for the evaluation of progress in the actions undertaken. These indicators should be agreed upon and adapted to the realities of each country, facilitating effective comparisons of advancements in implementing commitments at the global level.

Additionally, it would be very useful to integrate a financing system that allows countries to track the allocation and impact of resources directed toward the SDGs, thus improving accountability. A data-driven approach will be fundamental to justify future policy and financing decisions. Below is a table outlining some related SDG indicators that would enable monitoring of progress.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Framework** | **SDG** | **Indicator** |
| Global | 1 | 1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors focused on poverty reduction as a percentage of the gross national income of the recipient country |
| Global | 1 | 1.a.2 Proportion of total public spending on essential services (education, health, and social protection) |
| Global | 1 | 1.b.1 Public social spending in favor of the poor |
| Global | 4 | 4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, broken down by type of technical knowledge |
| Global | 6 | 6.a.1 Volume of official development assistance allocated to water and sanitation that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan |
| Global | 9 | 9.5.1 Expenditure on research and development as a percentage of GDP |
| Global | 10 | 10.5.1 Financial strength indicators |
| Global | 11 | 11.4.1 Total public spending per capita on environmental protection |
| Global | 12 | 12.b.1 Implementation of standardized accounting instruments to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability |
| Global | 14 | 14.a.1 Proportion of the Federal Budget for Scientific Research and Experimental Development allocated to the Navy Secretariat |
| Global | 16 | 16.4.1 Total value of incoming and outgoing illicit financial flows (in current U.S. dollars) |
| Global | 17 | 17.1.2 Proportion of the national budget funded by internal taxes |
| Regional | 17 | 17r.19.a Percentage of the public budget represented by a) the national statistics office, b) the national statistical system, c) the national geographic institute, and d) the national geographic system. |
| National | 9 | 9n.2.1 Multiplier of the subsidy for research and experimental development of companies |
| National | 17 | 17n.2.1 Percentage of global and regional indicators for which public information is available on the indicators platform |

1. **General Reflections**

As we gather at this Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, it is essential to recognize the interconnectedness between our global commitments and the need for effective implementation that ensures tangible results. The global financial crisis and emerging challenges require a renewed and collaborative approach that prioritizes not only financing but also accountability and transparency at all levels.

The recommendations presented underscore the importance of establishing a robust mechanism for monitoring and accountability. This approach will not only facilitate the identification of obstacles and progress but also promote trust among the stakeholders involved, aligning efforts toward common objectives. Additionally, creating synergies with other international processes will optimize resources and avoid duplication, enhancing the effectiveness of our collective actions.

We reflect on the crucial role that each nation, along with international organizations and civil society, must play in this process. Collaboration and inclusive participation are vital to addressing the challenges we face, ensuring that no one is left behind on the path toward sustainable and equitable development.

In conclusion, as we wrap up this conference, we must commit to adopting a comprehensive and coordinated approach that allows our financing decisions to align with our global aspirations. Only then can we build a resilient and prosperous future for all, where financing for development translates into real and sustainable progress.