###### REPUBLIC OF POLAND

**PERMANENT MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS**



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**Input from the Republic of Poland  
 for an Elements Paper**

**of the Fourth International Conference   
on Financing for Development**

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Poland remains fully committed to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals – internally and globally, following the principles of international solidarity and shared responsibility. We strongly support actions aimed at strengthening the UN Development System and its financing.

We believe that preparations to the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FFD4) should be an opportunity to develop new solutions, and go beyond old patterns. Therefore, we advocate for the most inclusive consultations that bring together also non-governmental actors, in particular local organizations and youth.

We expect that the FFD4 Outcome Document will comprehensively address the most current global challenges so that the framework of cooperation it sets out will remain adequate for the next decade, defining specific objectives and means of achieving them, and in particular will contain the following elements.

1. **A global financing framework (including cross-cutting issues)**
2. Highlighting interconnections between peace, political stability, respect for human rights and economic development, in particular pointing to armed conflicts and their consequences as one of the main obstacles to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
3. Emphasizing, in the context of fostering economic growth and social development, the importance of women's full and equal participation in all spheres of public and economic life, including decision-making, business and science.
4. Recognising the role of resilience building, anticipatory action, disaster risk reduction, and investments for prevention, as a part of taking more strategic and holistic approach to sustainable development.
5. Commitment of all parties to increase effectiveness of the international development assistance. Numerous reports show insufficient progress or even significant regression in the SDGs implementation, despite increase in financing.
6. Emphasizing the need to strengthen democratic, transparent institutions, to combat corruption, and to introduce proper legal frameworks in developing countries, including tax law. They create the right business environment and are key conditions for attracting foreign investments.
7. Highlighting the need for parallel implementation of all sustainable development goals, as they are complement and interrelated, and stagnation or regression in the implementation   
   of one of them may hinder the progress of the others.
8. Commitment of all parties to combat hunger, poverty and inequalities, in particular between women and men. Equal opportunities are not only a goal in itself, but also the way to achieve SDGs and to end poverty.
9. Addressing the issue of food security and the need for effective multilateral cooperation to respond to and prevent global food crises in the future. Improving the general food security situation in the most at-risk countries requires a long-term, strategic approach, and building resilience. It is necessary to promote and make investments in sustainable food production and green energy.
10. Stressing that investing in people is the key factor for both peace and sustainable development. That includes i. a. capacity-building, investing in quality education, creating   
    equal opportunities for women and men in professional and public life, building fair social security and health care systems.
11. **Action areas**
12. **Domestic public resources**
13. Stressing that mobilizing and leveraging domestic resources remain the crucial element of pro-development efforts. That includes i. a. improving the public finance management, combating corruption, tackling illicit financial flows, improving the efficiency of tax systems, in particular by implementation of modern tax technologies and counteracting tax crimes.
14. **Domestic and international private business and finance**
15. Noting that public funds, including international development assistance, should have a catalytic role in mobilizing private financial resources for sustainable development.
16. Stressing the role of political and social stability, including trustworthy legal system and efficient public instructions in attracting and retaining foreign capital, as well as in fostering the domestic business development.
17. Recognising the role of micro, small and medium enterprises in building green and sustainable economies.
18. Highlighting the need to build partnerships for sustainable development, especially public–private partnerships, and to promote ethical, socially engaged business, in particular through tax incentives.
19. Recognising the role of investments in smart, green solutions and sustainable production, as well as supporting innovations and using new technologies in the way that serves to achieve SDGs.
20. **International development cooperation**
21. Noting that although each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development, no country is able to face the multifaceted challenges of today acting alone, especially countries in special situations. Therefore, we must ensure stability and predictability of financing for development, including appropriate technical assistance for developing countries.
22. Stressing the need to prioritize investments in modern, future-proof solutions, in particular green, resilient infrastructure, green energy, and digital transformation, as well as in human capital development.
23. Highlighting full equality between women and men, including in public life, in access to education at all levels, and in the labour market, as a fundamental factor driving economic growth and social development. Gender equality and human rights-based approach to development should be an axis of international development assistance.
24. **International trade as an engine for development**
25. Emphasizing that international trade is not only a booster for economic and social development but can also strengthen resilience to crises, in particular food security crises, and significantly reduce the risk of conflicts.
26. Noting that limited infrastructure impacts negatively the participation in world trade, and that investments in modern, resilient, and environmentally friendly infrastructure in developing countries could increase their capacity and presence in international trade.
27. **Debt and debt sustainability**
28. Stressing the need to break the vicious cycle of unsustainable debt in developing countries, in particular by effective support for debt restructuring, and enabling them to continue development projects instead of only debt repayment. Both domestic efforts and international actions are needed to overcome these issues.
29. Recognizing the role of international financial institutions in finding a way to prevent countries from accumulating more and more debt to a point where it can no longer be served.
30. **Addressing systemic issues**
31. Noting the need for better coordination between the international financial institutions to address the multiple challenges of our century, including climate crisis, food insecurity, access to clean energy, water management, debt and infrastructure deficits.
32. Commitment to support multilateral development banks (MDBs) to provide adequate capital to countries facing interlinked challenges, as they have a pivotal role in providing financing for development.
33. Stressing the need for a better coordination between MDBs, adoption of a case-by-case rather than one-size-fits-all approach, as well as strengthening the technical assistance and institutional capacity-building component in their support. MDBs should prioritize the mobilization of private capital and the promotion of well-functioning institutional frameworks. As the MDBs are the largest investors in developing countries, the policy reforms promoted by the MDBs have the greater potential to create added value and to drive development.
34. Commitment of all parties to accelerate common efforts towards achieving climate neutrality. That should also include involving financial institutions and business, carrying out educational campaigns, as well as providing necessary support and creating more incentives to re-direct investments into green and sustainable products.
35. Stressing the need to increase financing and improve the availability of climate funds.
36. Commitment to increase the representation and strengthen the voice of developing countries in financial institutions.
37. Highlighting the need to ensure the security and stability of the energy sector in developing countries, i. a. through enhancing access to green energy, and increasing the energy efficiency.
38. Commitment to further engage local communities for the SDGs implementation, including local authorities and civil society organizations.
39. **Science, technology, innovation and capacity building**
40. Stressing that along with supporting the economic growth of developing countries, we must also focus on building their know-how and institutional capacity in the long run to generate domestic revenues. That includes increasing the efficiency of their tax systems, promoting good governance and anti-corruption solutions, as well as supporting small business, innovations and research for sustainable development.
41. Recognizing the role of digital transformation in strengthening democratic institutions, reducing social inequalities, improving access to public services, access to information and education at all levels.
42. Commitment to strengthen cooperation in the field of scientific research between developing and developed countries, i. a. by financing academic and scientific exchange programs and scholarships, especially in the field of science and technology.
43. Recognizing the importance of investing in people to build stable economies and societies, in particular by ensuring good education and equal professional opportunities for women and men, access to knowledge and reliable information.
44. Noting the need for an appropriate international financial and technical assistance in the area of food security for the most at-risk countries to help them to design and build stable and sustainable food production systems.
45. **Emerging issues**
46. Recognizing that negative consequences of climate change are becoming one of the main factors destabilizing economies and social relations on a regional and global scale. Inequalities in distribution of goods and in access to resources, including clean water, or such phenomena as desertification and extreme weather increase not only poverty but also the susceptibility to radicalization and political tensions.
47. Noting the impact of contemporary demographic changes on the implementation   
    of sustainable development goals and the emergence of new challenges for economies, societies and individuals. That includes phenomena such as excessive urbanization, significant increase in migration, homelessness, aging of societies, and on the other hand, rapid population growth in some developing countries, among others.
48. Drawing attention to new challenges resulting from the rapid spread of using new technologies, in particular AI. A valid topic to discuss and address at the UN global level   
    is the development of universal standards in managing them for the benefit of global sustainable development, and not in a way that will undermine achievements to date, including in the field of human rights.
49. **Data, monitoring and follow-up**
50. Commitment to further strengthen multilateral cooperation and apply common standards in data collection and the implementation, monitoring and reporting of development assistance in order to increase its effectiveness, coherence, and transparency, as well as to encourage the involvement of the private sector in financing for development.
51. Stressing that multilateral cooperation at global and regional level, including South-South cooperation, contributes to the achievement of SDGs, and delivering more tangible and long-lasting development results.