



**Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the UN
Geneva**

**Statement by Ambassador Khalil Hashmi, at the 6th session of the
Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Financing for Development,**

30 November 2022

Item 3 – Financing for development to respond and recover in an era of interrelated and global crises

Mr. Chairman,

May I begin by congratulating you, Ambassador Federico Villegas of Argentina and Ms. Emmanuella Lachaussee of France on your respective elections and assure you of our full cooperation.

Let me also take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Pedro Moreno on his welcome appointment as Deputy Secretary General of UNCTAD. I thank him for presenting a very thoughtful assessment and roadmap on development financing.

Let me also recognize the useful insights shared by Ms. Cristina Duarte, Special Advisor on Africa to the United Nations Secretary General and Ambassador Munir Akram, Chair G77 New York Chapter.

We would like to commend the UNCTAD Secretariat, especially Mr. Richard Kozul-Wright for preparing and presenting the very useful background note for this meeting.

We align ourselves with the statements delivered by Tanzania on behalf of the G77 and China and by Philippine on behalf of the Asia and the Pacific Group.

Mr. Chairman,

The UNCTAD's background note and the presentations made today have adequately shed light on the current global political, economic, social and environmental context and its correlation with the scale of need for and growing gaps in financing for development.

These presentations have also highlighted the key drivers and disproportionate impacts of the exogenous shocks on developing countries.

We would therefore not like to recount the challenges and their impacts. We would however like to echo the view that the international community has several agreed documents on financing for development yet their implementation remains modest.

We also agree with the assessment that the lack of adequacy and urgency in the global responses to these challenges remains a political issue- the yawning gap between statements of solidarity and demonstrable actions.

We endorse the view that given the continuation of several crises, a series of emergency actions are needed on the food, fertilizer, energy, enhanced concessional financing and debt cancellations. We commend the G-77 Chair in convening the Ministerial meeting next month and for prioritizing mobilization of political support for emergency actions.

In terms of the long term and structural responses, we would like to note the mutually reinforcing nature of emergency and long-term actions. There has been some progress in terms of measures such as the creation of new SDRs, debt swaps and suspension and the G-20's common framework. However, it is clear that these measures remain modest and are way short of the scale at which responses are needed.

Mr. Chairman,

The ability of the developing and least-developed countries to navigate these poly crises depends on the availability, affordability and scalability of financing for development to achieve the 2030 Development Agenda and climate goals.

Let me highlight four points in terms of responses:

First, my delegation would like to reiterate the call by G77 to establish a permanent international framework to oversee sovereign debt restructuring. Such a mechanism should also ensure appropriate participation of public as well as private creditors.

Secondly, the Special Drawing Rights need to be fairly allocated and leveraged for development. Renewed consideration should be given to delinking the issuance of SDRs from IMF quota system for new SDR asset class with specific purposes such as climate adaptation, climate-related loss and damage and achievement of SDGs.

Thirdly, the international tax system should be reformed in a manner that all of the multinational enterprises are subject to payment of appropriate taxes on a fair basis. It is also critical to ensure that additional revenue from minimum corporate tax is directed to the developing countries in a fair and just manner including by giving right to developing countries to tax digital companies earning revenues in their jurisdictions.

Fourthly, we echo Ambassador Akram's proposal for creation of a sustainable infrastructure facility to help developing countries develop feasible projects in SDG-related areas to attract the scale of investment needed.

I thank you.
