

# Third International Conference on Financing for Development

## Considerations on Scope and Timing

In resolution 68/204, the General Assembly decided “to convene, in 2015 or 2016, a third international conference on financing for development.” The first informal consultation on March 20<sup>th</sup> allowed delegations to provide preliminary views on all issues related to the conference, including the date, format, organization and scope. The exchanges have made clear that a better and early understanding on scope and timing could be helpful in the efforts to finalize the modalities for the conference. Following are some elements and questions for discussion

### 1. Elements of scope

The 2002 Monterrey Consensus and the 2008 Doha Declaration on Financing for Development provide the conceptual framework, including in the context of the post-2015 development agenda, for the mobilization of resources from a variety of sources and the effective use of

comprehensive, holistic, forward-looking approach addressing the three dimensions of sustainable development.

The assessment of the progress made in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and have also been significant changes to the development cooperation landscape since Monterrey. Taking these changes into consideration, there appears to be agreement that, as in the Monterrey Consensus, the scope of the upcoming conference should include all actors and all sources of financing – public, private, domestic and international.

Paragraph 43 of the resolution also calls for taking into consideration the synergies between financing objectives across the three dimensions of sustainable development. In this context, there is a need to more systematically integrate sustainability into the Monterrey and Doha financing for development agenda, based on the understanding that all development should be

*Synergies with other processes and duplication of work*

Duplication of work is a risk in both scenarios, and should be avoided. A clear 'division of labour' between relevant processes is important. An important question is how to prevent a duplication of the financing for development discussion in the context of the post-2015 Summit and its preparatory process. Another question is whether and how the conference should be linked with the 21st Conference of the Parties on Climate Change in 2015.

There is also a concern that there be adequate time to prepare for a successful conference. An earlier conference leaves less time to forge a broad consensus through consultations with all

relevant stakeholders. An early conference could pose capacity challenges for some Member States, particularly in light of the large number of other processes ongoing in 2015, including the