

C A II.F

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Chapter II.F of the Addis Agenda includes commitments and action items related to institutional structures and governance of the international financial architecture, building on the Monterrey Consensus. The Addis Agenda reflects Monterrey's emphasis on the importance of coherence and consistency of the international financial, monetary and trading systems, but it goes further to integrate the

reforms to ensure a more inclusive and representa-

inconsistencies in the system. It was recognized in the Monterrey Consensus, which highlighted the urgent need to enhance coherence, governance and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems.

Specifically, in the Addis Agenda, governments:

C... e e e a a c e a
a d... e c c e e c e a d a e a b
e... e ☒... a a b e d e e e a
a e e... a d b a a c... (... a d a e
e a... e a e a a... e a d e c e -
e e a a a c e c e ☒... a a b e
d e e e (...)

E a d e c e e c e a e d a c d e
e c... c... c a a d e e a c a e e...
(... a d c... e e e c e -
e c e a d c... e c ☒... a e a a c a ,
e... e , a d e , a d d e e e c a d
e e... a d a ☒... (...)

Ca... c... e... a... e... ac ☒
a a c e... a a b e d e e e
(...)

Ca... IFI... a e b... ac ce...
e 2030 A e d a ☒... S... a a b e D e e -
e (...)

S... e... a c e... a a e e -
e... e... a d... a d... a e c... e
e a c... e a d e S D G... (...)

C... a e b e e a d a a e ☒ e e a
U e d N a... ☒... e... a
a d... c c e e c e a d e a a c -
e... a a b e d e e e (...)

Ca... c e a... e d c e a b e e e a
e a a... (...)

ECOSOC dialogue on the longer term positioning of the United Nations Development System will also be useful to the Task Force.

The Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) of the General Assembly also offers a tool for guiding, assessing and monitoring system-wide policy coherence, including of funding practices. The next QCPR cycle, to be adopted at the end of 2016, is an opportunity to strategically guide policy coherence of operational activities for development in these first years of implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Coherence at the national level may be monitored through the indicator *17.14.1* *be* *ce* *ec a s s* *ace e a ce c* *c e e ce* *s a ab e de e e*. However, the methodology for deciding whether or not a country has such a mechanism is not yet decided. The number of countries with national sustainable development strategies could provide an indication of a commitment to coherence, although there is cur-

system.³ In addition, the United Nations monitors global macroeconomic and financial conditions through its World Economic Situation and Prospects and through the comparable economic assessment and forecasting reports by UNCTAD and the secretariats of the United Nations regional commissions. These independent assessments and forecasts, along with those of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and other organizations in the public and private sector, provide a fuller picture for judging the evolving

sis Program Review assesses the IMF's effectiveness in preventing and mitigating the impact of financial crises and propose avenues for reform, as needed.⁵ Other relevant periodic reviews address the IMF's programmes of assistance, including the Review of Conditionality and the Design of Fund-Supported Programs (next planned for 2017), the Review of the Policy on Debt Limits in Fund-Supported Programs (next planned for 2018), the Review of Concessional Facilities (next planned for 2018), and the Review of the (non-concessional) Flexible Credit Line and the Precautionary and Liquidity Line of Credit, and the concessional Rapid Financing Instrument (on which a stocktaking of experience is planned for 2018). In addition, the Review of Eligibility for the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (next planned for 2017) and the Review of Interest Rates on drawings from the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (next planned for 2016) will cover the access to and the terms of concessional financing by the IMF.

In addition, more work on possible steps to broaden the use of the special drawing rights (SDR) is envisaged in the context of the IMF's broader work agenda on international monetary system reform

5.

In the midst of the 2008-2009 financial crisis, United Nations and G20 conferences highlighted the major failures in the financial sector and of financial regulation and supervision. The Addis Agenda emphasizes the importance of strengthening regulatory frameworks at all levels to further increase transparency and accountability of financial institutions, and to address the regulatory gaps and misaligned incentives in the international financial system. The follow-up process needs to be concerned with how well regulatory frameworks foster stability and sustainability, while also promoting access to finance and sustainable development. Learning about the relationship among these issues is crucial to help countries find ways to boost access and sustainability without compromising financial safety.

Within the Addis Agenda, Member States commit to:

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- ... (
- Add... -b -
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- ... bed
- ... a

implementation and effects of financial regulatory reforms, which includes a summary assessment on implementing reforms in developing countries.

The IMF also monitors financial spillover risks as part of its regular surveillance. This monitoring informs, among other things, the IMF's semi-annual Global Financial Stability Report (GFSR), which provides an assessment of the global financial system and markets, including financial spillovers. Each edition of the GFSR presents data on indicators that the IMF considers relevant to current market conditions, and analysis of systemic issues that could pose a risk to financial stability. This can include measures of credit, credit impairment and credit growth; corporate, household and sovereign debt; interest

difficulties in collecting data, which FSB members will address through greater data availability and information-sharing. In this context, the BCBS has focused its work on assessing risks associated with banks' exposures to and interactions with non-banks and other market-based financing. This has been addressed through a number of new or revised prudential and supervisory frameworks published since 2013. There is ongoing work to identify and measure "step-in risk" associated with shadow banking.⁸ The FSB is also coordinating implementation of agreed reforms to derivatives markets and publishing semi-annual reports on implementation of the agreed reforms which assess countries on each measure on a scale of 1-3 in terms of their status of implementation.

An important post-2008 public policy concern is to reduce the systemic risks and the associated moral hazard problem created by financial institutions that are seen to be "too big to fail". The FSB's systemically important financial institution (SIFI) framework seeks to address this, first, with "global systemically important banks" (G-SIBs) being identified by the BCBS and with "global systemically important insurers" (G-SIIs) being identified by the IAIS. It further identifies policy measures to address the risks these institutions pose to the financial system and recommends their inclusion in national regulatory standards. Assessment of implementation is covered by the mechanisms described above, and can inform the Task Force. The list of G-SIBs and G-SIIs is annually reviewed by the FSB based on methodologies agreed by the standard setting bodies and information provided by national authorities. Finally, should individual SIFIs need to be wound up, the FSB has adopted Key Attributes of E ec-

migrants and their families, with an initial focus on the rights to health, education and decent work. As the methodology is used by national authorities, the data can be useful to the Task Force's work.

Integrated application of non-traditional data sources such as big data, border interviews, aerial surveys and satellite imagery offer new options for locating and supporting migrant populations. Geospatial mapping of population data offers countries sub-national and small-area estimations of population and has the potential to locate out-of-school and unemployed young people who are at higher probability of migration. It is particularly important to ensure that a range of data sources are utilized, given that undocumented migrants are for the most part not captured in socioeconomic and administrative statistics.

Data compatibility, validity, availability, quality and collection capacity also remain major challenges in this field. The International Labour Organization (ILO) has begun efforts to develop international standards on the measurement of labour migration statistics through the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), which established a working group with the aim of sharing good practices and developing a work plan for defining international standards on labour migration statistics. The United Nations Statistical Commission, working with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, has initiated work to strengthen statistics on displaced persons and to improve their incorporation into national statistical systems.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) and DESA are in the process of developing an "International Migration Policy Index", which covers a broad range of issues considered relevant to "well-managed migration policies". This survey-

based index will assess government policies across six key migration policy domains.¹⁰ The survey data will be drawn from and build upon DESA's United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development, which has directly surveyed governments on changes in migration policy since 1976.¹¹ Data on migration policies are also collected by IOM's field offices.

The ILO has been working in a number of regions towards mutual recognition of skills and qualifications. Reporting would have to be qualitative or case-study based to present the nuances and details of these types of processes. Other tools could focus on measuring migrants' economic and social outcomes. Existing intergovernmental frameworks, such as the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), similarly offer means to support the Addis Agenda commitments. For example, a number of indicators, at various stages of development, were included in the ICPD beyond the 2014 monitoring framework, such as: existence of laws that ensure equal access to health services for international migrants; bilateral and regional agreements on the recognition of qualifications of international migrants; bilateral and regional agreements signed and implemented on portability of social security; existence of legislation protecting against forced evictions; and existence of temporary protection policies, including shelter, among others.

7. C

The Addis Agenda commits to prevent all forms of violence, combat terrorism and crime, and end human trafficking and exploitation of persons, in particular women and children, in accordance with international human rights law. Lack of harm

standards in data collection and analysis, and the illicit nature of the activities involved can make follow-up difficult in this area, but existing reporting tools can be of assistance.

In the Addis Agenda, Governments:

C s e e e a, a a, a d
s b a a s s e e a s s
e ce, c ba e s a dc e, a d e d
a a c a d e a s e s,
a c a e a dc d e, acc d-
a ce e a a a s a (

C s e e a a s s
c ba e a d e, c a d
e a c s e s, c a e s e s
ca s ec c d e e e a d
s c a c e s (

C e a ce e a a c e a
s ca ac b d e s e a e a s a a e e s,
a c a d e e c e s (

C e s e e e c e e e a-
s e U ed Na s C e
T a s a a O a ed C e (

The SDG indicators address the commitments on violence against women a