



Overall Comments

We are grateful to the IATF for this largely robust and well-evidenced report and look forward to the online annex becoming available. We believe that the IATF report will be a solid base for discussion on the wide range of issues covered in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (at the COCOP Forum on Financing for Development Follow-up in May 2017). The report strikes a generally balanced tone and usefully reflects the narrative of

- In the section on natural resources a reference to the role of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) should have been usefully included.
- On the change of tax information, we should highlight that as a next step the European Union is working to ensure making beneficial owners' registries fully public and inter-connected between European Member States.
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- When in on refugee costs an humanitarian financing amounts within the strict O+A rules as O+A eligible and represents a real transfer of support and assistance to people in need. The in-kind or refugee costs situation is strictly time-bound as such costs are eligible as O+A only for a 12 month period. This is not about diluting O+A the 4 and its , member states are global leaders in providing O+A with consistently growing levels of O+A and there is as growth in O+A in 2017 even in-kind or refugee costs are eligible.
- We agree with the importance attached to blend the finance in the report- and in particular the role of the references to the 4 Fund for sustainable development and the relevance attached to a evaluate O+A accounting.
- The report should have a voice more for innovative financial sector mechanisms from an initiative contributions for funding for development.
- Although the text is right to point to some risks in combining commercial and sustainable development objectives- the tone on blending should have been more positive. We should hope to see more recognition of its huge potential- which is why it is a major component of the 47s Roadmap for Digital Investment Plan. The term "subsidy" use in this section is misleading- and should be replaced by

such a system for ensuring compliance with these requirements is not available- they constitute significant technical barriers to trading.

Chapter III.E. Debt and Sustainability

- In relation to the proposed 45 platform for creditor engagement between sovereign and private creditors- it is essential to underline the importance of coherence with other initiatives of the Paris Forum and the I, F are already recognising as providing fora for such creditor dialogue.
- The conclusion that a case can be made for public creditors to increase the use of state-contingent instruments in their lending seems premature as there is still limited experience on these instruments- as a result of the lack of data in this matter of the report.
- We do not believe the conclusion that "the use of state-contingent instruments is in line with the factual analysis offered in the report and is a promising tool for addressing debt issues."

Chapter III.F. Addressing systemic issues

- Overall this section seems factual and provides some useful analysis.
- It is important that the recommendations for

are in line with respect to the mandates and governance structures of these organisations.

Chapter III.G. Science-technology- innovation and digitalisation

- The Chapter starts with a focus on the importance of science and technology

- We also welcome the efforts of the task force to identify and lose those reporting gaps. We underline our longstanding position that there should be no separate monitoring framework for the AAAA. The IATF report should be based on the existing framework for monitoring the TCF. Specifically, the TCF should take into account additional data and information already available and useful to take better account of the AAAA - here needed.
- We believe that further developing and implementing the TOCO measurement would make a useful contribution to helping to identify the full