Basic information

2025/2004(INI) INI - Own-initiative procedure	Procedure rejected
Financing for development – ahead of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in Seville **Subject** 3.50 Research and technological development and space 8.70.01 Financing of the budget, own resources	

Key players

European Parliament	**Committee responsible**	**Rapporteur**	**Appointed**
	DEVE Development	GOERENS Charles (Renew)	29/01/2025
		Shadow rapporteur GEUKING Niels (EPP) MAIJ Marit (S&D) LÖVIN Isabella (Greens/EFA) SERRA SÁNCHEZ Isabel (The Left) JONGEN Marc (ESN)	

European Commission	**Commission DG**	**Commissioner**
	International Partnerships	SÍKELA Jozef

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
23/01/2025	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
20/05/2025	Vote in committee		
03/06/2025	Committee report tabled for plenary	A10-0101/2025	Summary
17/06/2025	Results of vote in Parliament		
17/06/2025	Decision by Parliament		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2025/2004(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 55
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure rejected
Committee dossier	DEVE/10/01765

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE768.065	12/02/2025	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE770.098	06/03/2025	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE771.826	20/05/2025	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A10-0101/2025	03/06/2025	Summary

Financing for development – ahead of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in Seville

2025/2004(INI) - 03/06/2025 - Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading

The Committee on Development adopted an own-initiative report by Charles GOERENS (Renew, LU) on financing for development - ahead of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in Seville.

Underfunding for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has become chronic. The global financing requirement, according to the United Nations, amounts to an additional $4 trillion per year. Official development assistance represents only a tiny percentage of the total amount required to achieve the SDGs.

Principles and objectives

Members believed that the international community must seize the opportunities offered by the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held in Seville, to promote **structural reform of the international financial architecture** in order to democratise international development cooperation, as well as to demand fair and inclusive development cooperation policies that promote gender equality.

The report called on the Union and its Member States to **step up their efforts in development cooperation**, while reaffirming that the Union's development policy must be guided by the principles established in the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and ensure the application of a human rights-based and human-centred approach.

Members called for strengthening the tools available to **promote responsible financing and long-term debt sustainability**. They urged the EU and its Member States to work together with their partners to achieve the goal of mobilising USD 1.3 trillion per year for global development cooperation by 2035, in line with the commitment made at COP 29.

The report advocates for **innovative financing mechanisms**, including market-based instruments, the contribution of sectors benefiting the most from globalisation, and the introduction of specific taxes, to finance global public goods, reduce inequalities between and within countries, contribute to climate objectives, and support regional sustainable development. It emphasised the importance of fostering enabling environments for **civil society** participation through development programmes.

Members stressed the importance of closing financing gaps in the provision of **essential public services** (including health, education, energy, water and sanitation), as well as the need for investment in agri-food systems, balanced partnerships and transparency in the management of funds. They called for development objectives to be systematically taken into account in all EU policies affecting developing countries.

Debt

In the face of rising debt among low-income countries, the report called for a **UN framework convention** on sovereign debt to ensure responsible and equitable financing and to prevent and resolve unsustainable debt situations. Members believe that, in many cases, only **general debt relief and**

cancellation, free from economic policy conditions and agreed to by all creditors, can put a country back on a sustainable financing path, rather than deferring debt repayments. Any debt relief should be accompanied by internationally agreed principles on responsible borrowing and lending.

Reform of the international financial architecture

The report recommended increasing the financing power of **multilateral development banks** and broadening their mandates to address global challenges. It called for grants and highly preferential financing for the ecological transition and deems it necessary to secure new, additional, and predictable financing that is easily accessible to women, indigenous peoples, and the most vulnerable communities.

Members called for the implementation of an **automatic, rules-based quota reallocation system** within the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to better reflect changes in the global economic landscape and ensure fairer representation of emerging economies, low-income countries and least developed countries.

Private businesses and financing

The report highlighted the critical role of mobilising **private finance** in raising the remaining shortfalls to achieve the SDGs, and called for further action to facilitate private sector participation in development cooperation and to encourage businesses to invest in less developed countries. It reiterated the need to encourage investment in education and vocational training to prioritise sustainable job creation and contribute to achieving the SDGs. The Commission is invited to monitor and improve mechanisms to provide security for European investors.

Members called for the creation of a **dedicated SDG investment facilitation mechanism**, supported by the international community, to establish investment-ready, SDG-aligned projects in least developed countries. They advocated the creation of a **global risk mitigation facility** consolidated within existing UN frameworks to address the higher perceived risks and borrowing costs faced by low- and middle-income countries.

Tax cooperation

The report welcomed the two-pillar international tax agreement, while lamenting its limitations for developing countries. It called for accelerating its implementation, ensuring **minimum taxation of multinationals,** supporting the creation of a UN tax convention, ensuring that ultra-high-net-worth individuals are effectively taxed, combating illicit financial flows, and strengthening governance in the African mining sector.

ODA and financing development cooperation

The report highlighted that, despite the EU and its Member States remaining the largest global ODA provider, accounting for 42 % of global ODA in 2022 and 2023, the collective ODA/gross national income ratio has declined from 0.56 % in 2022 to 0.51 % in 2023, falling well short of the 0.7 % target. It called for urgent action to address the cumulative shortfall in meeting **the 0.7 % target**.