I. Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 52/179 of 18 December 1997, decided to convene a resumed session of the Second Committee of the fifty-second session of the Assembly in order to solicit the views of Governments on key elements that might be included in the consideration of the topic of financing for development and on the inputs required from a broad range of stakeholders, including actors both within and outside the United Nations system. In the same resolution, the Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the reports containing those views, and requested at the resumed session, were compiled and forwarded to Governments at the fifty-third session of the Assembly. This material was to be accompanied by an index report indicating recurring themes and key elements found in the responses from the stakeholders.

2. The Second Committee met on 19 March 1998 (see A/C.2/52/SR.52). In the light of the discussions at that time, the Secretariat developed an open-ended questionnaire and solicited views of delegations on the structure and form of the questionnaire at a briefing in May 1998. The questionnaire was then sent to a broad range of stakeholders from all regions. In addition, the questionnaire was made available on the Internet and redistributed by various international organizations to their constituencies.

3. Over 180 replies were received by the Secretariat by 15 September 1998. Tables 1 and 2 provide a summary of the distribution of the questionnaire and the responses. The present note presents the recurring themes and key elements that were identified from the replies. Unless they were updated by a reply to the questionnaire, government statements to the Second Committee at its resumed session were also utilized in identifying the themes and key elements.

4. A large amount of information was provided to the Secretariat by stakeholders in responding to the questionnaire. In order to make these inputs available to delegations and to the public at large, all responses have been incorporated in a database that can be found on the Internet at: http://www.un.org/esa/analysis/ffd.htm. In addition, the Secretariat has compiled a listing of bibliographic citations to documents and reports provided to the Secretariat during this process, as well as citations to major United Nations system-related documents published since 1996. This listing is available to delegations upon request and is also available on the Internet at the location referred to above.

5. This note is complemented by a second document on the current work of the United Nations system that addresses financing for development.
Table 1
Distribution of the questionnaire and responses, by type of stakeholder

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder type</th>
<th>Questionnaires sent</th>
<th>Replies received</th>
<th>Response rate (percentage)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1 394</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Government or agency</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>48*</td>
<td>21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergovernmental body</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>35.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public financial institution</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>23.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private sector financial institution</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business and industry</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research body</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy advocacy organization</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Including one response from the European Union on behalf of its 15 members.

Table 2
Distribution of the questionnaire and responses, by country group and by geographical region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country group</th>
<th>Questionnaires sent</th>
<th>Replies received</th>
<th>Response rate (percentage)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>1 394</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed countries</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>70*</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economies in transition</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing countries</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Including one response from the European Union on behalf of its 15 members.

II. Recurring themes and key elements identified by stakeholders

1. Mobilizing domestic resources for development

   - Domestic human development and capacity-building
     - Education and training
     - Health and environmental protection
     - Development of the private sector

   - Economic policies and measures
     - Fiscal policy and institutions
     - Monetary policy and institutions
     - Savings policy
     - Tax policy and institutions
     - Income distribution and income concentration

   - Domestic financial markets and institutions
     - Capital markets
     - Financial institutions
     - Banking system
     - Microfinancing and microcredit institutions
     - Domestic pension funds

   - Public administration and governance
     - Domestic business legal framework
     - Effective enforcement of laws and anti-corruption programmes
     - Public participation in economic policy-making
     - Policy coordination and coherence

2. Mobilizing international private financial flows for development

   - Private capital flows for capacity-building
     - Education and training
     - Development of local entrepreneurs
     - Sustainable development

   - Utilization of different investment channels
     - Foreign direct investment
     - Private short-term financial flows
     - Foreign portfolio investment
     - Management and production contractual relations
     - Project finance and management

   - Domestic policies on international private financial flows
     - Privatization programmes
     - Supervisory and regulatory arrangements
     - Incentive and investment promotion programmes
     - Financial market liberalization
     - Credit guarantee programmes
     - Disclosure of financial information

   - International policies on international private financial flows
flows
Bilateral and multilateral investment agreements
Cross-border mergers and acquisitions
International accounting and reporting standards
Cross-border illicit payments
Economic and Monetary Union (EMU)
Market evaluations and assessments

Management of international private financial flows
Management of currencies
Management of volatility and its effects on development
Management of environmental and social effects
Leverage of international private financial resources

Distribution of private investment flows
Least developed countries
Sub-Saharan Africa
Small island developing countries

3. International financial cooperation for development

International support for capacity-building
Education and training
Health and environment
Poverty alleviation and humanitarian assistance
Private sector development

Development cooperation arrangements
Donor country policies and actions
Overall level of financial flows
Donor coordination
Conditionality

Recipient countries’ policies and actions
Meeting commitments made at United Nations conferences

Official development assistance (ODA)
Bilateral assistance
Regional cooperation
Regional development banks
South-South aid programmes
Multilateral assistance
International financial institutions and assistance
United Nations system
Multi-bilateral aid

Non-governmental assistance (non-governmental organizations, foundations)
Effectiveness of international assistance

Measurement and criteria for evaluation
Specific country groups

4. External debt (bilateral, multilateral and commercial)

Bilateral public sector debt
Multilateral public sector debt
Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Debt Initiative

Commercial market
Private sector debt
Public sector debt

Aspects of external debt
Management, monitoring and sustainability
Consequences and impacts
Alleviation and new solutions
Responsibilities, problems and actions

Debt conversion
Debt-for-nature swaps
Debt-for-equity swaps
Other debt-for-development swaps

Specific country groups
Low-income countries
Middle-income countries

5. Financing for development and trade

Capacity-building and institutional development
Education and training
Institutions

Trade policy
Multilateral trading arrangements
Regional trade arrangements
South-South trade and cooperation

Trade financing
Expansion of trade
Market access
Trade promotion
Social and environmental issues in trade
Specific country groups

6. Innovative sources of financing
Uses of domestic capital markets
Use of international capital markets
New structures in public-private partnerships
Alternative types of taxation
New social dividends
Other proposals

7. **Governance of the international monetary, financial and trade systems**

   Membership and participation
   Role and activities of multilateral organizations
   System performance
   Crisis management and prevention
   Institutional aspects
   Supervisory mechanisms
   Rules, standards and regulations

8. **Interrelationship between major elements and other special topics**

   Role of the State
   Peacemaking, military matters and development finance
   Pace and nature of globalization
   Overall international economic and financial environment
   Linkages between economic polices and social priorities for development financing
   Non-recurrent themes