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## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

to wind up the debate on the statement by the Commission

pursuant to Rule 103(2) of the Rules of Procedure

by Pasqualina Naipoletano, Miguel Angel Martínez Martínez, Glenys Kinnock, Marie-Arlette Carlotti, Poul Nyrup Rasmussen, Glyn Ford, Claude Moraes, Jan Marinus Wiersma, Reino Paasilinna, Proinsias De Rossa and Thijs Berman

on behalf of the PSE Group

on new methods for financing development in the framework of the Millennium Development Goals

**European Parliament resolution on new methods for financing development in the framework of the Millennium Development Goals**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the forthcoming International Conference on Innovative Sources of Financing for Development to be held from 28 February to 1 March 2006 in Paris,
  - having regard to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),
  - having regard to the New York Declaration on Action Against Hunger and Poverty signed by over 120 countries during the 2004 United Nations General Assembly,
  - having regard to the Declaration on Innovative Sources of Financing Development signed by 79 Governments prior to the UN High Level Event on the Review of the Millennium Development Goals held in September 2005,
  - having regard to Rule 103(2) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas the New York Declaration on Action Against Hunger and Poverty marks the first international step in setting up innovative mechanisms in the financing of development; whereas the declaration calls upon the governments of developed countries to make concrete commitments in the financing of the MDGs,
- B. whereas such innovative mechanisms must be additional to and not replace Official Development Aid (ODA), in order that they bring real added value to the financing of development; whereas EU Member States must stay firm on their commitment to devote 0.7% of their GNI to ODA and must adopt a time plan to achieve this target by 2015,
- C. whereas the World Bank estimates that at least USD 50 billion extra per year in Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) will be required to meet the Millennium Development Goals by 2015,
- D. whereas the lack of stability and predictability in aid and financing for developing countries has been a major impediment in the fight against poverty; whereas secure funding is essential, particularly for funding key public services, such as health and education,
- E. whereas the International Finance Facility proposed by the UK has been launched as an IFF for immunisation, supporting underused vaccines in over 70 countries as well as strengthening immunisation delivery systems,
- F. whereas the conference in Paris from 28 February to 1 March seeks to make progress on the agreement of international levies, with a particular focus on four levies: a levy on international financial transactions; a levy on capital flows to and from countries that lack transparent banking practices; a levy on air fuel and a levy on airline tickets,

1. Strongly supports alternative methods of financing for development, focusing on the financing of global public goods, to help achieve the MDGs;
2. Insists that those alternative methods of financing for development must bring new, additional funds for development and must not replace Overseas Development Assistance (ODA);
3. Supports the Berlin Declaration of 2 June 2005 by the Governments of Algeria, Brazil, Chile, France, Germany and Spain, emphasising the need to foster an international consensus on a number of new instruments to finance the fight against hunger and poverty;
4. Welcomes the idea of a pilot project for an international taxation scheme on air tickets to finance the fight against HIV/AIDS and other pandemics and to help achieve all the MDGs; welcomes also the prospect of making development finance more stable and predictable;
5. Calls on the Commission to facilitate the endorsement and early application of this initiative by all Member States of the EU, with the goal of making the air ticket levy a precedent in the setting up of a first real European experimental tax for the funding of the Millennium Development Goals, and actively to engage in intergovernmental forums and negotiations on international taxes with a view to involving non-European states; underlines that the mechanism must be carefully monitored, to ensure that such a levy does not have a negative impact on voluntary contributions from citizens;
6. Calls on all Heads of State and Government to support this initiative by endorsing the Declaration on Innovative Sources of Financing Development, and to commit themselves to implementing this pilot mechanism in 2006; believes that this is an essential step to bring legitimacy to more ambitious taxation mechanisms with a universal scope;
7. Welcomes the participation of the UK, France, Italy, Spain and Sweden, who have together pledged in excess of USD 4 billion for the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) which will be used to support and increase the work of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI); urges other EU Member States to contribute to the IFFIm; underlines, however, that all money raised from the IFFIm or future such facilities must not be counted as ODA, but must be additional to the commitments already made by participating governments;
8. Asks the EU institutions and governments to reopen the political debate on the feasibility and desirability of other ways of raising additional revenue for development, such as through levies on, for example, financial transactions, greenhouse gas emissions, maritime transport and bond transactions (Stock Exchange Tax);
9. Calls for due reflection on the fundamental principles that should guide the levying of international taxes, especially their allocation in the financing of global public goods, and the sharing of responsibility between the United Nations, national governments and civil society organisations;
10. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, all EU

Heads of State, the UN Secretary-General, the UN Special Envoy on the MDGs and the OECD Secretariat.