

**Mexico's proposals to the Draft Zero of the Draft Outcome Document for the Follow-up
International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the
Monterrey Consensus**

Chap. I: Mobilizing domestic financial resources for development

6. Human resources are the most precious and valuable asset that countries possess. The realization of decent work for all, including investment in human capital **through more efficient and responsible** ~~better designed and better funded~~ **employment**; health and education policies, coupled with better social protection and active labor market is essential. Such policies have begun to show results, but increased efforts are needed.

7. To take advantage of the benefits of globalization while minimizing its costs, opening the economy must also be accompanied by sufficient policy space and domestic measures that enhance resilience, in particular in the macroeconomic and financial areas. We will seek to enhance counter-cyclical macroeconomic policies to strengthen the domestic financial sector. Monetary policies should aim for low and stable inflation targets, ~~while seeking to support employment policies.~~

12. Corruption is a phenomenon that ~~can~~ **affects** developed and developing countries, and the public and private sectors, alike. The Monterrey Consensus underlined that fighting corruption at all levels is a priority. We are thus determined to combat corruption in all of its manifestations. This requires strong institutions at all levels, including the strengthening of the legal and judicial systems. We welcome the increased commitment of Member States that have already ratified or acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and in this regard urge all Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention. We call upon all States parties to fully implement the Convention as soon as possible **and to work jointly in the establishment of a Mechanism for Follow-up on Implementation of the Convention of Merida.**

13. Bis. To advance in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals, development strategies should aim at reducing inequalities within and among countries. To do so, domestic policies should focus on capacity building, social protection, and promoting coordination among the relevant stakeholders, with social priorities placed at the core of economic policy design.

13. Ter. In order to promote capacity building and social protection among the poor, countries must allocate the appropriate level of investment in order to provide universal access to basic economic and social infrastructure and social services, such as education, health, nutrition, shelter, and social security programs. Additionally, policies that link economic and social considerations are required to guarantee that the poor benefit from economic growth and development. Such policies include those aimed at integrating the poor in to productive activities, invest in the development of their labor skills and allow their insertion into the labor market.

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Chap. II: Mobilizing international resources for development: foreign direct investment and other private flows

16. Experience of recent years has shown that providing an enabling business environment is fundamental to fostering domestic and foreign private investment. We will continue to put in place transparent, appropriate and enforceable regulations and laws for doing business, improve the availability of finance for enterprise, upgrade the skills and technical capabilities of human resources and facilitate public/private consultative mechanisms. Developed countries can also encourage private flows to developing countries through bilateral investment treaties, tax treaties and other tax measures. **We acknowledge the importance of supporting capacity building in developing countries aimed at improving their abilities to negotiate bilateral investment treaties. We are aware of the issues deriving from the differences among the multiplicity of investment treaties and therefore, we call for a better coordination and convergence in the negotiation of these international instruments.** We call on bilateral and multilateral agencies to continue assisting interested countries to formulate policies and measures to attract international private capital flows, including through public/private partnerships.

17. The quality of foreign direct investment plays an important role in enhancing the development impact of these investments. We will strengthen efforts to maximize linkages with domestic production activities, the transfer of technology and the training of the local labour force. We will make stronger efforts to promote corporate social responsibility and good corporate governance, ~~and seeking~~ to ensure that adequate labour and environmental protection standards are upheld everywhere. We encourage the work undertaken in the United Nations, including the Global Compact, in this regard. Measures should be devised to avoid over-exploitation of natural resources, while enhancing transparency and accountability of revenues from extractive industries, both national and foreign-owned, taking into account, where appropriate, the implementation of relevant initiatives on extractive industries.

21. We recognize the positive effects on development and economic growth of international migration, as well as the important challenges we face in dealing with this phenomenon, and the need for concerted action in the bilateral, regional and multilateral level, as appropriate, for ensuring that the potential benefits of international migration for development can be fully attained. We fully recognize that migrant workers' remittances are private flows, product of the hard labour of migrant workers, who are their exclusive truthful owners, and that being so, remittances are of a totally different nature than ODA, and thus can not be, in any fashion, compared, assimilated or accounted as such. In that context, we will continue to explore measures to lower the cost of workers' remittances through increased cooperation between the originating and receiving countries. We will explore avenues for taking fuller advantage of the opportunities provided by remittances to not only satisfy families' consumption needs but also to foster broader access to financial services and savings and to promote development goals, including through mechanisms that provide incentives for the owners of remittances to invest in projects that have an impact in the sustainable development of recipient communities. ~~We also need to be mindful that these are private flows over which governments do not have direct control.~~