

## **Chapeau**

- The financial gap for achieving SDGs in the Global South reaches 3.9 trillion USD. In addition, needs for addressing the climate-induced symptoms are soaring in light of the funding for climate adaptation and the Loss and Damage Fund. Nevertheless, the total amount of the Oversea Development Aid is 204 billion USD globally, which is far less than what is needed, and private fundings are not necessarily poured into the least developing countries and regions though they are receiving a certain amount of expectation.
- At the global level the idea of a new innovative fundraising including taxation has been proposed. For example, International Solidarity Levy is partially employed as the solidarity tax on airplane tickets by France, Korea and some countries, but it is not expanding smoothly.
- It is not probable that public contribution from the Global North such as ODA increases greatly in the near future. The only solution for this financial gap would be the International Solidarity Levy (fundraising through international taxation).

## **Chapter I. Sustainable development and financing for development**

• “The taskforce on international taxation to scale up development, climate and nature action” that was launched this month during COP28 chaired by France and Kenya. The United Nations should support it. Its expected member countries include France, Kenya, Spain, Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, and the African Union and the European Commission will join as observers.

This taskforce aims at considering a global taxation regime including a global carbon tax (taxation on fossil fuel trade, maritime transport and aviation) and a global financial transaction tax (FTT).

• More Parties should join the taskforce and UN should support that.

• The international society should agree with the recommendations that are slated to be submitted by the taskforce at COP30 in 2025 and immediately shift to its realization.

**Chapter II. International peace and security**

**Chapter III. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation**

**Chapter IV. Youth and future generations**

**Chapter V. Transforming global governance**

·The international society should form a running body of the new international taxation mentioned above. While the governance structure of the existing international organizations are based on the sovereign states system, that of the new body should be different and be able to match the needs of people who are suffering from the current crises.