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PRANEŠIMAS DĖL „I/A“ PUNKTO

nuo:	Tarybos generalinio sekretoriato
kam:	Nuolatinių atstovų komitetui (COREPER II) / Tarybai
Dalykas:	Pagrindinės politinės gairės, skirtos Aukšto lygio politiniam forumui darnaus vystymosi srityje (2024 m. liepos 8–17 d.)

1. 2024 m. liepos 8–17 d. Niujorke (JT būstinėje), globojant JT Ekonomikos ir socialinių reikalų tarybai (ECOSOC), vyks JT aukšto lygio politinio forumo darnaus vystymosi srityje 2024 m. metinė sesija, kad būtų įvertinta Darnaus vystymosi darbotvarkės iki 2030 m. (toliau – Darbotvarkė iki 2030 m.) ir jos 17 darnaus vystymosi tikslų (DVT) įgyvendinimo pažanga. Antrąją sesijos savaitę vyks trijų dienų ministrų posėdis, kuris bus sušauktas kaip ECOSOC aukšto lygio sesijos dalis.
2. Šiais metais daugiausia dėmesio bus skiriama temai „Darbotvarkės iki 2030 m. stiprinimas ir skurdo panaikinimas įvairių krizių metu. Veiksmingas tvarių, atsparių ir naujoviškų sprendimų įgyvendinimas“. Be to, nedarant poveikio integruotam, nedalomam, tarpusavio sąsajomis grindžiamam DVT pobūdžiui, 2024 m. aukšto lygio politiniame forume bus išsamiai peržiūrėtas 1-asis DVT (skurdas), 2-asis DVT (badas), 13-asis DVT (klimatas), 16-asis DVT (taika, teisingumas ir tvirtos institucijos) ir 17-asis DVT (partnerystės siekiant tikslų).

3. Šiame kontekste 2024 m. gegužės 28 d. Darnaus vystymosi darbotvarkės iki 2030 m. darbo grupė pasiekė susitarimą dėl pagrindinių politinių gairių, grindžiamų pirmininkaujančios Belgijos parengtu projektu. Siūloma, kad šiomis gairėmis savanoriškai vadovautųsi ES delegacijos ir valstybės narės rengdamos savo pranešimus forumui. Jos turėtų būti laikomos politinės komunikacijos priemone siekiant skatinti Europos komandos indėlį įgyvendinant Darbotvarkę iki 2030 m.
4. Atsižvelgiant į tai, Nuolatinių atstovų komiteto prašoma patvirtinti susitarimą dėl teksto ir perduoti jį Tarybai patvirtinti, kad jį būtų galima pateikti ES dalyviams naudotis 2024 m. Aukšto lygio politinio forumo metu.

**Key political messages for the 2024 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable
Development**

8 to 17 July 2024

A world facing multiple crises

1. Sustainable development is currently hampered by an international context of profound uncertainty and geopolitical tensions. In a highly interconnected global society, the triple planetary crisis of climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss is compounded by shocks and conflicts and the destabilisation of the geopolitical landscape, leading to the aggravation of global challenges and increasing fragility, with a noticeable impact on all countries, while hitting the poorest and most vulnerable the hardest.
2. The cumulative negative effects of the triple planetary crisis, as well as the slow pace of climate action, the global food and water security crisis and the commodity price shocks, increase the risk of poverty and inequality across the world, especially in countries with fragile human rights and social protection systems and in those affected by emerging and recurrent conflicts.
3. We have passed the halfway mark in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and global efforts in this regard have been alarmingly insufficient. The world is woefully off-track when it comes to achieving the SDGs. The EU and its Member States emphasise in particular that the increasing levels of poverty and inequality within and between countries and the lack of financing pose a significant threat to sustainable development, damaging social cohesion, undermining institutional legitimacy and weakening international cooperation.

4. The EU and its Member States condemn all forms of aggression and conflict worldwide and reiterate our unwavering commitment to a multilateral system based on international law, including international humanitarian and international human rights law, a fundamental precondition for achieving the SDGs. The SDGs are intrinsically linked to peace and security and human rights. Without peace, all other goals – from human rights and gender equality to addressing climate change and water, energy and food security – will not be achieved.
5. We unreservedly condemn Russia's illegal, unprovoked and unjustified military aggression against Ukraine, which blatantly violates international law, as well as the principles of the UN Charter, and reiterate our solidarity with Ukraine and the Ukrainian people. Russia's aggression affects people in all parts of the world and imperils the very achievement of the SDGs in all their dimensions. The EU and its Member States will continue to provide strong support to Ukraine and its people for as long as it takes and have set up a Ukraine Facility to contribute to the recovery, reconstruction and modernisation of the country and to foster its social cohesion and progressive integration into the EU.
6. The EU and its Member States recall the conclusions of the European Council of March 2024 in all their elements and reiterate our commitment to working with partners to end the crisis in Gaza without delay and to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 2728, including through securing an immediate ceasefire and the unconditional release of all hostages, as well as providing Palestinians in need with full, rapid, safe and unhindered access to humanitarian aid at scale. The EU remains firmly committed to a lasting and sustainable peace based on the two-state solution and welcomes diplomatic peace and security initiatives and supports the holding of an international peace conference soon. Close coordination with other key stakeholders is essential in this regard.

7. The 2030 Agenda remains our universal, indivisible, inclusive and integrated roadmap to a peaceful, prosperous, healthy and secure life for current and future generations, while respecting the limits of our planet and leaving no one behind. We fully support the 2023 SDG Summit's call for a renewed impetus and accelerated actions for reaching the SDGs and, to that end, the full implementation of the collective commitments reflected in the SDG Summit Political Declaration. In this regard, financing for development and the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda remains indispensable for the success of the SDGs and the well-being of our global community.
8. Similarly, the EU welcomes the publication of the 2023 Global Sustainable Development Report, which provides a synthesis of the key transformative shifts needed across six different entry points: human well-being and capabilities, sustainable and just economies, food systems and healthy nutrition, energy decarbonisation with universal access, urban and peri-urban development and global environmental commons. We recall the crucial role of science in assessing the implementation status of the 2030 Agenda and in identifying key evidence-based solutions for transformative actions.
9. The EU is determined to protect and promote rules-based multilateralism, with a strong UN at its centre, and international norms and standards in accordance with the UN Charter. More than ever, there is an increased need for trust-building, unity, coordinated diplomatic outreach, further strengthening cooperation with our global partners, and unprecedented investments.
10. The EU and its Member States pay particular attention to addressing key cross-cutting issues that act as accelerators, in particular the promotion of gender equality and a human rights-based approach to sustainable development. The EU and its Member States are committed to continue to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD) across all internal and external policies, with particular attention to the interlinkages between the different SDGs aimed at strengthening the positive impacts and minimising the negative ones and the spill-over effects of our policies and actions, within and outside the EU.

11. The transition of our societies should contribute simultaneously to advancing climate action, environmental protection and the sustainable use of natural resources, to enhancing human rights and gender equality, and to combatting poverty in all its dimensions, as well as social and economic inequalities. The transition towards climate neutral resilient and nature-positive development must be fair and inclusive, putting people first and paying particular attention to supporting those regions, industries, workers, farmers, households and consumers that will face the greatest challenges. This principle is also at the heart of our international partnerships, as no country should have to choose between fighting poverty and saving the planet. If designed coherently across sectors using the 2030 Agenda as a compass, the social, green and digital transition can generate significant co-benefits, including decent and high-quality jobs, address labour and skills shortages, healthy livelihoods, promote equality, social inclusion and contribute to the eradication of poverty, while leaving no one behind.
12. Sustainable, climate-resilient and efficient water management, including of transboundary waters, is critical to achieving the entire 2030 Agenda. In this regard, we welcome the new UN system-wide strategy on water and sanitation to enhance political momentum to deliver on SDG6.
13. The EU and its Member States emphasise that full implementation of the 2030 Agenda is a shared responsibility that requires strong national leadership and a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, through the full, equal and meaningful participation and engagement of all stakeholders, and highlight in particular young persons as critical agents of change and torchbearers of the 2030 Agenda, as well as regional and local authorities and cities, which play a key role in increasing resilience and in leading the transition towards the SDGs.
14. Gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls and their full enjoyment of all human rights is more than a stand-alone goal. It is a catalyst for establishing peaceful, more equitable, productive, inclusive and resilient societies that harness human potential and sustainable development, which is instrumental to achieving all SDGs.

15. The EU remains committed to the promotion, protection and fulfilment of all human rights and to the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the outcomes of their review conferences and remains committed to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), in this context. Having that in mind, the EU reaffirms its commitment to the promotion, protection and fulfilment of the right of every individual to have full control over, and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality and sexual and reproductive health, free from discrimination, coercion and violence. The EU further stresses the need for universal access to quality and affordable comprehensive sexual and reproductive health information, education, including comprehensive sexuality education, and health-care services.

The HLPF and the follow-up to the 2030 Agenda

16. The EU and its Member States are actively involved in the continued efforts to strengthen the HLPF as the central coordination body for the global implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
17. Voluntary national reviews (VNRs) continue to provide an important tool but need to be honest, evidence-based and action-oriented. Their peer-learning character, inclusiveness and accountability need to be ensured and strengthened. The preparation process should involve all relevant stakeholders, including civil society and young persons, people with disabilities and people from marginalised groups. It should identify challenges and gaps going forward and serve as an opportunity for enhancing multi-level governance and multistakeholder engagement. The EU Voluntary Review presented in 2023 was a good example of such practices and contributes to further define a strategic framework to support EU action on SDG implementation internally and externally.
18. In this context, the EU and its Member States welcome the increasing number of regional and local authorities carrying out Voluntary Local Reviews (VLR) and Voluntary Subnational Reviews (VSR) and recognise their contribution to strengthening overall SDG progress and accountability by bridging the gap between global agendas and local realities, fostering citizens' ownership of the SDGs and overcoming silo approaches in policy-making.

19. The EU and its Member States value the participation of all stakeholders from all parts of society such as civil society, youth organisations, parliaments, political parties, regional and local authorities, research institutions, philanthropic organisations, cooperatives, the private sector and other stakeholders. They should be given more opportunities to engage actively and meaningfully in HLPF deliberations, both in their own capacity and within national delegations.
20. The EU and its Member States are committed to playing a leading role in the preparations for the Summit of the Future with a view to achieving an ambitious and action-oriented outcome; building on the SDG Summit. Accelerating the full implementation of the SDGs and the need for a surge in long-term financing from all sources should be part of the Pact for the Future. The three pillars of the UN: fostering peace and security, safeguarding human rights and achieving sustainable development, need to be equally reflected.
21. The EU will also participate actively and constructively in the preparation of the 4th International Financing for Development Conference hosted by Spain and the 2nd UN World Summit for Social Development.

SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

22. As recalled in the SDG Summit Political Declaration, eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions is the greatest global challenge and a prerequisite for sustainable development. Increasing levels of poverty and inequality hinder human rights, long-term economic stability and green and inclusive growth, negatively affect health, food, nutrition and water security, education, social and emotional wellbeing, gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in all their diversity¹, damage social cohesion, undermine institutional legitimacy and peace and increasingly harm the environment. In addition, inequalities, poverty and social exclusion are important drivers of social unrest, political instability and conflict.
23. Under the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, the EU set a headline target of reducing, in comparison to 2019, the number of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion in the EU by at least 15 million by 2030, including no less than 5 million children. All Member States have set national poverty reduction targets to achieve this EU ambition. Delivering on SDG1 in the EU context requires tackling the multiple dimensions of poverty, fragility and social exclusion, such as monetary poverty, lack of access to inclusive and quality education, lack of access to social protection, material and social deprivation and participation in the labour market and society. Some progress towards reducing poverty and social exclusion has been made in the EU in the last five years, despite the COVID-19 pandemic and the increase in inflation. Challenges remain, especially when it comes to children, who are more at risk of poverty and social exclusion.
24. The EU supports the establishment of universal social protection systems, including floors, that provide adequate protection throughout the life cycle, combining social insurance, social assistance and other means, anchored in national strategies and legislation. Social protection is a human right and guaranteeing it is necessary to achieve the SDGs. Building on our own experience, the EU is supporting sustainable and nationally owned social protection systems based on intergenerational solidarity through bilateral cooperation with more than 50 partner countries and regional Team Europe Initiatives (TEI) in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America.

¹ as per the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024

SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

25. Nearly 800 million people worldwide are suffering hunger. In addition, the number of malnourished people is increasing, including the number of people with excess weight and obesity. Growing food insecurity is being triggered by multiple interacting factors: armed conflicts, high food prices, climate change and environmental degradation, which drive food insecurity, in particular in low- and middle-income countries. These factors negatively affect access to and the affordability of healthy diets and will persist and intensify unless action is taken, hence the need to step up the response to support the most marginalised .
26. The EU is stepping up its support to help those most affected by the devastating effects of rising food insecurity globally. In a Team Europe approach, the EU and its Member States are delivering a comprehensive response to global food insecurity, comprising solidarity, production, trade and multilateralism and backed by a commitment of EUR 18 billion in grants for the period 2021-2024.
27. Climate change, global biodiversity loss, as well as soil degradation and the global water crisis are interconnected and interdependent challenges endangering the resource base upon which food production is reliant. Agriculture and food systems contribute to, are affected by and are part of the solution to climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. Learning the lessons from previous food crises, the EU is supporting long-term investments in food systems resilience and sustainability. Transitioning towards more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable food systems that ensure food and nutrition security, enhance well-being improve livelihoods, reduce poverty and inequality and protect natural resources they depend on, as well as mitigating and adapting to climate change, is critical for achieving the 2030 Agenda and guaranteeing the right to adequate food and nutrition.
28. In the face of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, we have strengthened our support to Ukraine and global food security, notably through the EU-Ukraine Solidarity Lanes, which were fundamental to help keep Ukrainian grain flowing to the global markets. Around 68 million tonnes of food were exported this way. We praise Ukraine's achievement in keeping its grain and agricultural products flowing through its Black Sea corridor to the global market.

SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

29. The EU and its Member States are deeply concerned that the observed impacts of climate change, from extreme weather events such as droughts, floods, landslides, wildfires or heatwaves, and slow-onset processes such as loss of biodiversity, rising sea-levels or desertification, among others, continue increasing all around the world, affecting communities on every continent. It is therefore extremely urgent to strengthen the global response to tackling the climate emergency, with a significant acceleration of global greenhouse gas emissions reductions and adaptation, as well as nature restoration and conservation efforts by all countries.
30. The EU welcomes the outcome of the first Global Stocktake (GST), agreed at COP28. The EU and its Member States will continue to strengthen collaboration with partners in developing and implementing ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) covering all greenhouse gases, sectors and categories, aligned with the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees and that effectively address the commitments made in the GST, including transitioning away from fossil fuels and accelerating zero and low-emission technologies.
31. The EU welcomes the adoption of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience at COP 28 and its targets to guide the achievement of the Global Goal on adaptation. We also welcome the COP28 decision operationalising the new funding arrangements, including a fund for assisting developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in responding to loss and damage.
32. We also welcome the decision on the Just Transition Work Programme at COP28, which will convene two global dialogues annually and continue implementing the annual high-level ministerial event and thus enable the exchange on just transition pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement, as well as best practices and actionable solutions on the socioeconomic dimension of the transition, including but not limited to decent work, social protection, social dialogue, poverty eradication and participatory approaches to leave no one behind, as well as contribute to reducing inequalities.

33. The EU and its Member States emphasise the importance of conserving, protecting, restoring and sustainably using nature and ecosystems for achieving the Paris Agreement temperature goal and the SDGs, including through enhanced efforts to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation by 2030, the protection of other terrestrial and marine ecosystems acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases including fostering of organic farming as intended by the farm to fork strategy and by conserving biodiversity, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards, in line with the members of the international Agroecology Coalition and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)
34. The EU also looks forward to continuing the deliberations on a New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance at COP29. The EU and its Member States are the largest provider of public climate finance in the world. In 2022, we provided funding to developing countries worth EUR 28.5 billion and mobilised an additional amount of EUR 12 billion of private finance, contributing significantly to the USD 100 billion goal on climate finance.
35. The EU and its Member States highlight the opportunities climate action brings, not only for the global economy, including in terms of investment and finance opportunities, competitiveness, innovation, job creation and economic growth, but also for people, in terms of better standards of living, health, decent jobs, sustainable food systems and affordable energy prices.
36. We recognise the need for a more holistic, inclusive, and effective approach to fully achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement and tackling the global climate crisis. Therefore, we appreciate global efforts to integrate cultural perspectives into climate policy, including through the work of the Group of Friends of Culture-Based Climate Action launched at COP28. We acknowledge that a focus on cultural heritage, arts and the creative industries, as well as the socio-cultural enabling conditions for transformative climate action, is needed alongside other actions.

SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

37. The EU and its Member States express deep concern at the proliferation of conflicts and fragility around the world and are worried about the current global backsliding of the rule of law and democracy. The 2030 Agenda, the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights hold the answers to addressing root causes of conflict and to promoting a culture of peace and security. We recognise the interdependence of international peace and security, sustainable development, rule of law, people-centred justice, information integrity and human rights.
38. The EU is determined to support building peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice for all and are based on human rights, the rule of law and good governance at all levels and on transparent, effective, inclusive and accountable institutions. Citizens should be at the centre of these processes, contributing to the decisions involving their fate, through meaningful and inclusive participation and a bottom-up approach. Healthy information ecosystems and vibrant independent media shielded from the corrosive effects of misinformation and disinformation are key in this regard.
39. Ensuring that all women and girls can fully realise their human rights, facilitating their empowerment and leadership, and enhancing women and young persons' full, equal and meaningful participation, in all their diversity, in all spheres and levels of public and political life², are key to sustaining peace and well-being. The agendas on Women, Peace and Security, Youth Peace and Security, and Children and Armed Conflict need to be fully implemented so as to leave no one behind.
40. We further express our grave concern that the triple planetary crisis is increasingly becoming a key driver for conflict. SDG 16 is therefore also interconnected with other SDGs such as SDGs 2, 13, 14 and 15. We thus reaffirm our commitment to combatting biodiversity loss and climate change, strive for a just transition and sustainable livelihoods as well as the need to strengthen action across the Environment and Peace nexus.

² as per the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024

41. We express our grave concern at the unprecedented number of people affected by humanitarian emergencies, including forced and increasingly protracted displacement, which are growing in number, scale and severity. We note that, despite the unprecedented generosity of host countries and donors, the gap between needs and humanitarian funding continues to grow. We reaffirm that peace is a precondition for sustainable development. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development. Therefore, we remain committed to invest in conflict and crisis prevention and anticipatory action and to work across the Humanitarian, Peace and Development Nexus.

SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

42. At the SDG Summit and the High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development, the international community agreed that more private and public resources need to be mobilised for developing countries to pull people out of poverty, reduce inequalities, and transition towards sustainable development. We now need to ensure concrete and sustained progress on the commitments given in the SDG Summit Political Declaration, including through the 12 High-Impact Initiatives.
43. In 2023, the EU and its Member States remained the world's largest provider of ODA, having increased their collective ODA to EUR 95.9 billion, accounting for 42% of global ODA. The EU and its Member States underline ODA's key role in financing implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its ability to leverage other public and private sources of financing. Acting together in a Team Europe approach, we aim to strengthen the effectiveness and impact of our development cooperation, aligning with partner country needs and contributing to SDG implementation. LDCs remain a key focus of our attention. We also take into account the specific challenges and vulnerabilities faced by other countries in special situations – such as fragile and conflict-affected States, Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and welcome the adoption of an ambitious action-oriented programme at the 4th UN conference on SIDS and looks forward to the 3rd UN conference on LLDCs.
44. With Global Gateway, the EU and its Member States, working in a Team Europe approach, support partner countries in promoting their own strategic autonomy and in accelerating their digital and green transition, while fostering resources for health, education and research. Global Gateway provides public and private investments for transformative, large-scale sustainable infrastructure projects, adhering to the highest environmental, social and governance standards, while offering our partner countries a respectful and quality partnership that also strengthens social and human development and fosters local agency in line with the SDGs.

45. Meeting development needs and addressing global challenges require a substantial increase in financial and non-financial investments, and this should also be accompanied by transparency, accountability and effective structural reforms in partner countries. Corruption, tax evasion and illegal financial flows are key obstacles to poverty eradication, the reduction of inequality and sustainable development overall and must be addressed simultaneously. Public sector reforms remain crucial, including on business environment, good governance and ensuring efficient and equitable taxation.
46. The EU supports the reform of International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), which need to evolve so as to better address global challenges and support global public goods, while maintaining their traditional development mission to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality. In this regard, the EU commends the WBG for its ongoing work on the “better bank”, but more work needs to be done. We are looking forward to the Brazilian Presidency developing a G20 Roadmap for a better, bigger and more effective system of MDBs.
47. The EU and its Member States call for a robust IDA21 replenishment to address concessional financing needs and the global challenges faced by the poorest countries and we look forward to an ambitious policy package focused on maximising development impact.
48. The EU supports the development of operating models and innovative financing tools, including for stepping up private sector mobilisation for instance through catastrophe- and climate-resilient debt clauses, hybrid capital, carbon pricing and guarantees, as well as expanding the availability of local currency lending and currency risk hedging. The EU supports the full implementation of the G20 Independent Review of MDBs Capital Adequacy Framework (CAF) recommendations. Leveraging more financing must not endanger the principle of sound banking, the triple A rating and the Preferred Creditor Treatment of MDBs.

49. The EU and its Member States are determined to support partner countries in improving and adjusting Domestic Resource Mobilisation (DRM) and taxation reforms and urges the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to increase their focus in this regard. It is also fundamental that MDBs collaborate and engage in a more systematic way with the private sector, including SMEs, to develop a more enabling environment to increase the mobilisation of private capital. The EU supports stronger partnership and cooperation among MDBs, especially at country level, also in cooperation with the IMF and other relevant development actors. Tackling global challenges will require a “true system” approach, while avoiding a “one-size fits all” approach. The EU calls on MDBs to jointly develop and share diagnostic tools exploring ways to align policies and environmental, social and governance (ESG) standards, as well as procurement standards, without jeopardising the high quality of standards and rules.
50. The EU is strongly committed to continuing its efforts to address debt vulnerabilities in low and middle-income countries in an effective, comprehensive, and systematic manner to help achieve the SDGs. The EU supports ongoing discussions to improve the G20 Common Framework on Debt Treatment in a way that delivers effective and efficient debt restructuring solutions.
51. The EU strongly welcomes the fact that the international community has exceeded the USD 100 billion global ambition of voluntary contributions in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) or equivalents from advanced to vulnerable countries set by the G20 in 2021. It is now most important to respect the commitment given by many countries in this regard and to deliver on these pledges to ensure that SDRs flow to vulnerable countries. The EU Member States have contributed with USD 35.6 billion and are leading the way in transferring resources to the IMF Trusts.
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