

## Statement to Thematic Roundtable B by the Civil Society FfD Group (including the Women's Working Group on FfD)

---

*Delivered by Matti Kohonen, Christian Aid, on May 24, 2017  
FfD Forum 2017*

- In terms of the private sector financing, the AAAA recognised a shift towards new types of public and private sector interfaces in committing “to holding inclusive, open and transparent discussion when developing and adopting guidelines and documentation for the use of public-private partnerships, and to build a knowledge base and share lessons learned through regional and global forums” (paragraph 48, AAAA).
- The term of PPPs is actually too widely used, as the promotion of PPPs seems to be done at the expense of other ways of financing infrastructure and public services, including improving existing public procurement, local economy bonds to citizens, green bonds, as well as financing of publicly owned companies – maintaining policy space is critical in all instruments of financial inclusion, and not to promote PPPs over and above other means.
- We will as NGOs [continue mapping different types of public-private interfaces](#) from long-term contracts to short-term blended finance and challenge funds, public procurement and state owned enterprises as areas that should be included. In terms of policy, and national financial inclusion strategies as well as national financial strategies for SDGs.
- However we see the erosion of public interest, for instance, evidence shows that WBG's standard contract clauses [put the heavy risks on the public sector](#) and bind the hands of the state to regulate in the public interest, also we see the erosion of public accountability when the private sector is running public services.
- My question to the World Bank panellist, as [Oderbracht](#) is cited in [no fewer than 47 projects](#) in the WB PPI (Private Participation in Infrastructure Database) database, how would you ensure that PPPs have a positive impact on sustainable development and improving human rights. Brazilian-based group signed what has been described as the world's largest leniency deal with US and Swiss authorities, in which it confessed to corruption and [paid \\$2.6bn \(£2.1bn\) in fines](#).
- In terms of Micro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises, we think they require very differentiated support rather than assuming similar methods of support will help to also improve business support that is well-targetted for the needs of smallholder farmers and also addressing the ways in which they can participate in market systems that will enable them to create greater value, and ultimately also [access financing with greater capacity](#).
- UN Business and Human Rights principles we feel are the most relevant framework for business accountability, as it includes remedy if something goes wrong, reporting which is critical for enabling other stakeholders to know what is the impact on human rights issues, and it starts with respecting and embedding human rights in business operations. We are actively developing guidelines in terms of including [taxation as a critical issue](#) in terms of a company's human rights accountability.
- And in this issue, I'd like to ask a question to the representative of BNP Paribas, as a large share of their [business model relates to tax havens](#) and why this is the case that use of tax havens is so prominent?