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16TH V20 MINISTERIAL DIALOGUE PROSPERITY, STABILITY, AND SECURITY IN AN ERA OF PLANETARY INSTABILITY

*14 April 2026 (Tuesday) | 11:30 AM - 1:30 PM (ET)
MC 13-301, World Bank Headquarters, Washington, D.C.*

Excellencies, Prime Minister, Excellencies, Ministers, guests, esteemed guests. Good afternoon, ladies and gents.

I'd like to share our experience and view in terms of how debt can be restructured, and finance that is supported with growth and stability—the right volume, right time, and right cost. I think there are some key aspects in terms of the debt restructuring. And I think one of them is sustainability assessment through the IMF, using data sustainability frameworks to determine if a country's debt is sustainable and infrastructuring is necessary.

I also believe that the negotiation process is one of the major, more important factors that governments negotiate directly with creditors. IMF programs provide financial support and policy guidelines, but do not dictate the specific terms of private creditors restructuring. Also, I think it's strange to think of coordination and accountability from the world's common concessionality standards. MDBs and DFIs should adopt a unified methodology for measuring and reporting concessionality aligned with the V20 vulnerability matrix.

And finally, I think debt sustainability integration requires joint IMF-World Bank debt sustainability analysis, specifically modeling climate finance impacts before approving new non-concessional climate loans. Also, extra factors, I think policy frameworks, and collaboration with multilateral institutions in terms of partnership with other organizations to provide comprehensive support, I think this is also an essential factor.

In terms of Sudan's current debt positions, Sudan has been considered in debt distress and unsustainable. Sudan reached a decision point for the HIPC program initiative since 2021 in June. Now, Sudan is working on reaching completion points along with the IMF and other relevant partners.

Sudan has maintained the policy commitment and the measures given by the IMF, including PRSP; has completed economic reforms; is carrying on clear arrears and extended credit facility arrangements.

We seek international support, mainly in terms of the international community, including the IMF, World Bank, and AfDB, providing policy advice, financing and capacity development to support Sudan reform efforts.

For the other point, I would also like to share our concern in terms of how debt can be restructured and financed. I think debt must be restructured through vulnerability-adjusted relief that preserves fiscal space for climate resilience investment, not just restore ratios.

Financing should be gross-linked price, below medium-term GDP growth with automatic standard clauses triggered by climate shocks and concessionality flows between 35 and 50 ground elements for V20 countries; embedded state-contingent clauses and debt-for-climate swaps and debt-for-health swap.

Thank you.

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