

Under Embargo until 20 September 2012, 11:30 am, New York time

MDG Gap Task Force Report 2012

The Global Partnership for Development: Making Rhetoric a Reality

factsheet

Where are the gaps?

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

in 2011 US dollars

Global ODA

\$300.3 billion

Commitment

to meet the target of 0.7 per cent of donor country gross national income (GNI) dedicated to ODA, according to the longstanding and reconfirmed agreement by UN Member States.

\$133.5 billion

Delivery (in 2011)

in total ODA from OECD DAC countries, equivalent to 0.31 per cent of developed-country combined national income.

\$166.8 billion

Gap (in 2011)

or 0.39 per cent of developed country GNI.

Recommendations

- **Donor Governments should honour their commitments to increasing ODA, despite budgetary constraints.**
- **Make multi-year forward spending plans publicly available to increase transparency and reduce volatility of aid.**
- **Increase other sources of development financing, including non-DAC ODA, philanthropy and innovative financing, while ensuring these are stable and aligned with recipient country priorities and strategies.**

in 2011 US dollars

ODA to Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

\$63.7 - \$84.9 billion

Commitment (for 2015)

in annual ODA to LDCs by 2015, based on the Istanbul Programme of Action for the LDCs for the Decade 2011-2020 of providing ODA between 0.15 and 0.20 per cent of donor countries' GNI by 2015.

\$46.5 billion

Delivery (in 2010)

in total ODA to LDCs by DAC countries, equivalent to 0.11 per cent of donor country GNI.

\$17.2 - \$38.4 billion

Gap (in 2010)

or between 0.04 and 0.09 per cent of donor country GNI.

Recommendation

- **Increase ODA to LDCs by at least \$17 billion per year.**

Market Access

Doha Round

Conclude Doha Round of trade negotiations **Commitment** All UN Member States have agreed to establish an “open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system”. The Doha Round of trade talks was launched in 2001 to fulfil this goal.

Impasse **Gap** The Doha Round is not concluded and serious gaps in positions remain.

- Recommendations**
- **Continue to explore different negotiating approaches in order to reach a balanced conclusion of the Doha Round of trade negotiations, including a meaningful package for LDCs.**
 - **Eliminate all forms of agricultural export subsidies by 2013.**
 - **Strengthen support for capacity development in developing countries through increased and predictable Aid for Trade.**

Trade-restrictive measures

Resist protectionism **Commitment** G-20 has pledged to resist all protectionist measures and to rectify any protectionist measures taken in response to the global financial crisis.

Nearly 3 per cent **Result (as of May 2012)** of world trade has been affected by trade protectionist measures since the beginning of the crisis.

82 per cent **Gap** of the protectionist measures introduced since the onset of the crisis are still to be eliminated.

- Recommendation**
- **Remove all trade-restrictive measures adopted during the economic crisis and refrain from introducing new ones.**

Duty-free quota-free (DFQF) access for LDC exports

97 per cent (of tariff lines) **Commitment** of LDC exports should benefit from duty-free and quota-free (DFQF) access to developed country markets, by recommendation of the 2005 WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration.

79 per cent **Result (in 2010)** of the value of developed country imports from LDCs, excluding arms and oil, admitted free of duty,

53.5 per cent of developing country imports are admitted under “true” preferential access.

- Recommendation**
- **Ensure full implementation of DFQF market access for all LDC exports, along with simplified rules of origin.**

Debt Sustainability

Debt problems of all developing countries

Commitment

should be dealt with comprehensively through national and international measures in order to make them sustainable in the long term.

36 of 40 "eligible" countries

Result (as of May 2012)

have reached the **Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC)** Initiative "decision point" and are receiving debt relief, reducing their debt burden by 90 per cent.

32 of the 36 countries

have reached "completion point", receiving additional debt relief through the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI).

Gaps

have not yet reached "decision" point and do not qualify for debt relief.

have not yet reached "completion" point and do not benefit from the MDRI. are at high risk of or in debt distress (out of 68 countries for which information was available).

**3 HIPCs
7 HIPCs
20 countries, including
7 that completed the
HIPC initiative**

Recommendations

- **Complete the HIPC and MDRI initiatives.**
- **Bolster technical cooperation to strengthen debt management capacity in developing countries and employ debt sustainability analyses.**
- **Foster discussion of proposed principles on responsible borrowing and lending.**
- **Convoke an international working group to examine options for enhancing the international architecture for debt restructuring.**

Access to affordable essential medicines

Commitment

Make essential medicines affordable and available in developing countries, in cooperation with pharmaceutical companies.

Results – Availability (by 2011)

Essential medicines are available in only 51.8 per cent of facilities in the public sector and 68.5 per cent in the private sector (in selected developing countries).

Results – Affordability (by 2011)

Median prices of essential medicines in the public sector were 2.6 times higher than international reference prices and 5.0 times higher than in the private sector of developing countries.

Recommendations

- **Assist developing country Governments in increasing availability and reducing prices of medicines in the public sector.**
- **Encourage the pharmaceutical industry to explore options for allowing early entry of generic medicines into the market.**
- **Ensure that funding for the treatment and prevention of acute and chronic diseases is truly additional to ODA.**
- **Strengthen cooperation for supporting local production of generic medicines and developing-country regulatory capacity to oversee the quality of medicines.**

Access to new technologies

Commitment

Make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technologies, in cooperation with the private sector.

Results – Telephony (in 2011)

100 per cent-plus
78.8 per cent

of population in developed countries with mobile cellular subscriptions.
of population in developing countries with mobile cellular subscriptions.

Gap

21 per cent

of the developing world does not have mobile cellular subscriptions.

Results – Internet (in 2010)

74 per cent
26 per cent

of inhabitants in developed countries are Internet users.
of inhabitants in developing countries are Internet users.

Gap

65 per cent

fewer Internet users in developing countries as compared to developed countries.

Recommendations

- Accelerate efforts to increase access and affordability of mobile telephony and internet usage, especially broadband, in cooperation with the private sector.
- Increase the use of ICT in the provision of Government services in order to increase efficiency and support the achievement of the MDGs.

www.un.org/esa/policy/mdggap

Issued by the UN Department of Public Information,
the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
and the UN Development Programme – September 2012