



UNITED NATIONS

WE CAN END POVERTY

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND BEYOND 2015

EMBARGOED
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WHERE ARE THE GAPS?

*MDG Gap Task Force Report 2013
The Global Partnership for Development:
The Challenge We Face*

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)

in 2012 US Dollars

Global ODA

\$ 300.6 billion

Commitment

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

\$125.9 billion

Delivery (in 2012)

in total ODA from OECD DAC countries, equivalent to 0.29 per cent of developed-country combined national income.

\$174.7 billion

Gap (in 2012)

or 0.41 per cent of developed country GNI.

Recommendation

- **Donor Governments urgently need to reverse the two-year decline in ODA and reach the United Nations target of 0.7 per cent.**

in 2011 US Dollars

ODA to Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

\$64.7- \$86.2 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 providing ODA between 0.15 and 0.20 per cent of donor countries' GNI by 2015.

\$44.7 billion

Delivery (in 2011)

in total ODA to LDCs by DAC countries, equivalent to 0.10 per cent of donor country GNI.

\$ 20.0- \$ 41.5 billion

Gap (in 2011)

or between 0.05 and 0.10 per cent of donor country GNI.

Recommendation

- **Aid flows to LDCs should be increased and given priority to reach United Nations targets.**

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 help fulfil this goal.

Impasse

Gap

The Doha Round is not concluded and serious gaps remain. The talks were formally declared at an impasse in December 2011.

Recommendation

- **Reach a balanced, development-oriented conclusion of the Doha Round of trade negotiations.**

Trade restrictions

Resist protectionism

Commitment

G-20 pledged to resist protectionist measures and to rectify any protectionist measures taken in response to the global financial crisis.

79 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 that have been adopted since the onset of the global crisis and refrain from erecting 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.

83 per cent

Result (in 2011)

of the value of developed country imports from LDCs, excluding arms and oil, admitted free of duty.

52.7 per cent

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

Recommendation

- **Fully implement duty-free, quota-free market access to LDC products, along with simplified rules of origin and coherent implementation of preferential schemes.**

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.

35 of 39 eligible countries

Result (as of June 2013)

have reached the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative's "completion point", receiving comprehensive debt relief.

3 HIPCs
1 HIPC
17 LICs, including 6 that completed the HIPC initiative

Gaps

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

has not yet reached "completion" point.

are at high risk of or in debt distress (out of 76 countries for which information was available).

Recommendations

- **Assure timely debt relief for critically indebted developing countries.**
- **The international community should further develop and disseminate the tools and techniques for effective debt management.**

ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE ESSENTIAL MEDICINES

Commitment

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

Availability

Results (by 2012)

Essential medicines are available in only 57 per cent of public sector facilities and 65 per cent of private sector facilities (in selected developing countries).

Affordability

Median prices of essential medicines in the public sector were 3.3 times higher than international reference prices and 5.7 times higher in the private sector of developing countries.

Recommendations

- **Developing-country Governments are urged to make essential medicines more available in their public facilities.**
- **Pharmaceutical companies should make available more affordable essential medicines and innovate in new medicines for neglected diseases.**

ACCESS TO NEW TECHNOLOGIES

Commitment

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

Results – Cellular telephony (in 2013)

- 128 mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in developed countries.
- 89 mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in developing countries.

11 Gap

per 100 inhabitants of developing countries do not have mobile cellular subscriptions.

Results – Internet access

- 77 Internet users per 100 inhabitants in developed countries.
- 31 Internet users per 100 inhabitants in developing countries.

46 Gap

fewer Internet users per 100 inhabitants in developing countries as compared to developed countries.

Recommendation

- **Governments of developing countries should increase access and affordability of ICT, in cooperation with the private sector, especially broadband Internet.**



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