



UNITED NATIONS

WE CAN END POVERTY

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND BEYOND 2015

EMBARGOED UNTIL
18 SEPTEMBER 2014 at
11:00AM (EDT)

WHERE ARE THE GAPS?

*MDG Gap Task Force Report 2014
The State of the Global Partnership
for Development*

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)

in 2013 US Dollars

Global ODA

\$ 315 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.

\$ 135 billion

Delivery (in 2013)

in total ODA from OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) countries, equivalent to 0.3 per cent of developed-country combined national income.

\$180 billion

Gap (in 2013)

or 0.4 per cent of developed country GNI.

Recommendations

- Donor Governments must accelerate their efforts to achieve the United Nations target of disbursing 0.7 per cent of their GNI in ODA by 2015
- Non-DAC countries and other development actors are urged to continue to provide and scale up their development cooperation

in 2012 US Dollars

ODA to Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

\$ 68 to 90 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.

\$ 41 billion

Delivery (in 2012)

in total ODA to LDCs by DAC countries, equivalent to 0.09 per cent of donor country GNI.

\$ 27 to 49 billion

Gap (in 2012)

or between 0.06 and 0.11 per cent of donor country GNI.

Recommendation

- Aid flow to LDCs should be restored 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 fulfil this goal.
Bali Package	Delivery (in 2013) Gap The decisions taken in Bali only cover a subset of the issues of the Doha Round, and a clearly defined programme of work to conclude the Round is yet to be completed.
Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• World Trade Organization (WTO) members should strive to reach ambitious negotiation outcomes, particularly on agriculture, in order to reach a balanced conclusion of the Doha Round

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.
79 per cent	Gap of the protectionist measures introduced since the onset of the crisis are still to be eliminated.
Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All countries should remove trade-restrictive measures adopted since the global economic crisis and avoid 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 access to developed country markets, by recommendation of the 2005 WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration.
84 per cent 54 per cent	Results (in 2012) of the value of developed country imports from LDCs, excluding arms and oil, admitted free of duty of imports from developing countries are admitted under “true” preferential access.

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 the 39 eligible countries

Result (as of June 2014)

have reached the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative's "completion point," qualifying for irrevocable debt relief.

3 HIPCs
1 HIPC

Gaps

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

has not yet reached the "completion" point.

Recommendations

- **Governments should strike a social and development balance while implementing adjustment policies to reduce debt burdens**
- **The international community should convoke an international working group to examine options for enhancing the international architecture for sovereign debt restructuring**

ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE ESSENTIAL MEDICINES

Commitment

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

Availability

Results (by 2013)

Essential medicines are available, on average, in only 55 per cent of facilities in the public sector and 66 per cent in the private sector (in selected developing countries).

Affordability

Median prices of essential medicines in the public sector were 3 times higher than international reference prices and 5 times higher in the private sector of developing countries.

Recommendations

- **Developing countries are encouraged to take advantage of the flexibilities offered in the TRIPS Agreement and develop policies that foster access to essential medicines**
- **While efforts to increase access to antiretroviral drugs in low-income countries should continue, focus should also be given to middle-income countries where AIDS is prevalent**

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)

121 mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in developed countries

90 mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in developing countries

10 Gap

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

Results – Internet access

78 Internet users per 100 inhabitants in developed countries

32 Internet users per 100 inhabitants in developing countries

46 Gap

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

Recommendations

- Governments should support the development of policies for innovation, while enabling faster diffusion of technologies to support sustainable development
- Countries with the expertise should continue to share information regarding more effective tools for disaster risk reduction, including asset and risk assessment



Issued by the UN Department of Public Information,
the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the UN Development Programme
September 2014 – DPI/2593E

www.un.org/esa/policy/mdggap