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

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

- 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

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

- 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

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.

Results (in 2012)

- 97 per cent (of tariff lines) of the value of developed country imports from LDCs, excluding arms and oil, admitted free of duty
- 84 per cent of imports from developing countries are admitted under “true” preferential access.
### DEBT SUSTAINABILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debt problems of all developing countries</th>
<th>Commitment</th>
<th>Commitment should be dealt with comprehensively through national and international measures in order to make them sustainable in the long term.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35 of the 39 eligible countries</td>
<td>Result (as of June 2014)</td>
<td>have reached the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative’s “completion point,” qualifying for irrevocable debt relief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 HIPC</td>
<td>Gaps</td>
<td>have not yet reached the “decision” point and do not qualify for debt relief.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1 HIPC | Recommendations | • Governments should strike a social and development balance while implementing adjustment policies to reduce debt burdens  
• The international community should convene an international working group to examine options for enhancing the international architecture for sovereign debt restructuring |

### ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE ESSENTIAL MEDICINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commitment</th>
<th>Commitment</th>
<th>Make essential medicines affordable and available in developing countries, in cooperation with pharmaceutical companies.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Availability</td>
<td>Results (by 2013)</td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affordability</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants</th>
<th>Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per 100 inhabitants of developing countries do not have mobile cellular subscriptions.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Results – Internet access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internet users per 100 inhabitants</th>
<th>Gap</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fewer Internet users per 100 inhabitants in developing countries as compared to developed countries.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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