17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

The Sustainable Development Goals Extended Report 2022

Note: The Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNSD) prepares the annual The Sustainable Development Goals Report, also known as the glossy report, based on storyline inputs submitted by UN international agencies in their capacity as mandated custodian agencies for the SDG indicators. However, due to space constraints, not all information received from custodian agencies is able to be included in the final glossy report. Therefore, in order to provide the general public with all information regarding the indicators, this 'Extended Report' has been prepared by UNSD. It includes all storyline contents for each indicator as provided by the custodian agencies and is unedited. For instances where the custodian agency has not submitted a storyline for an indicator, please see the custodian agency focal point information linked for further information.

Contents

Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

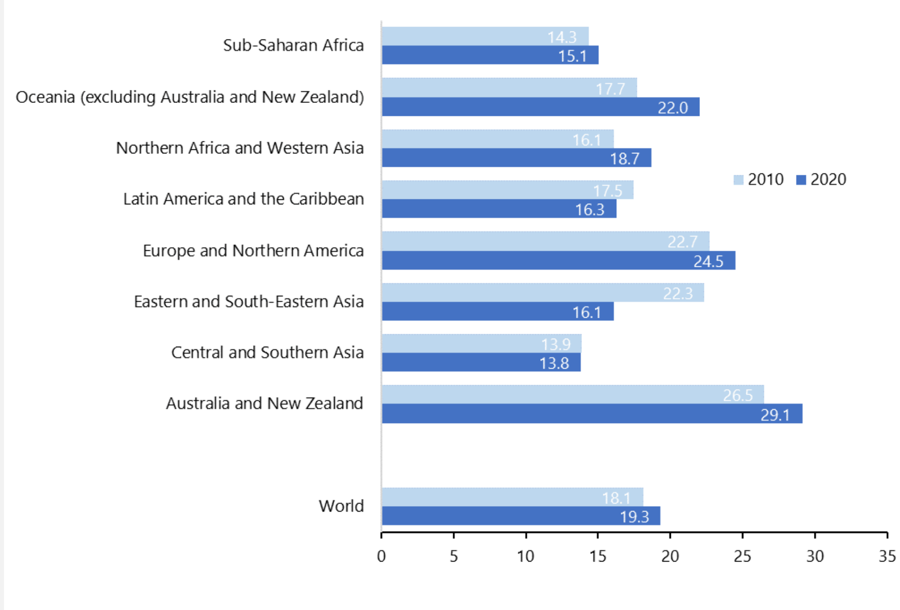
Indicator 17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

Revenue mobilization is required if the state is to fulfill its role in sustainable and inclusive growth. Taxation is necessary to enable the state and is at the center of development policies, which in turn are concomitant with overall prosperity.

In order to enable the state, all countries face choices on where to set the ideal level of taxation and in determining how sources of non-tax revenue (social contributions, grants and other revenues) can augment overall revenue mobilization. The composition and the sustainability of government spending (see indicator 17.1.2) is also impacted.

Assessing whether the overall "tax burden" (revenue in the form of taxes) or, for countries with well-established social protection schemes, the "fiscal burden" (revenue in the form of taxes plus social contributions) is appropriate represents a key element of fiscal policy. The most recent data show, on average, that the "tax burden" in a representative sample of approximately 130 economies has tended to converge with the tax level in major industrialized countries. Amongst the advanced economies the average overall rate of taxation is 25% of GDP, while the "fiscal burden" is 35%. For most countries, revenue in the form of Grants is 3% of GDP, although there are some outliers (Marshall Islands 41%, Palau, 25% and Tonga 12%). Similarly, other revenue comprises 6% of GDP, on average, except for some resource rich countries that tend to rely on rents/royalties (Azerbaijan 25%, Iraq 38%, Saudi Arabia 24% and Timor-Leste 54%).

Tax Revenue as a Percentage of GDP, 2010 and 2020



Custodian agency(ies): IMF

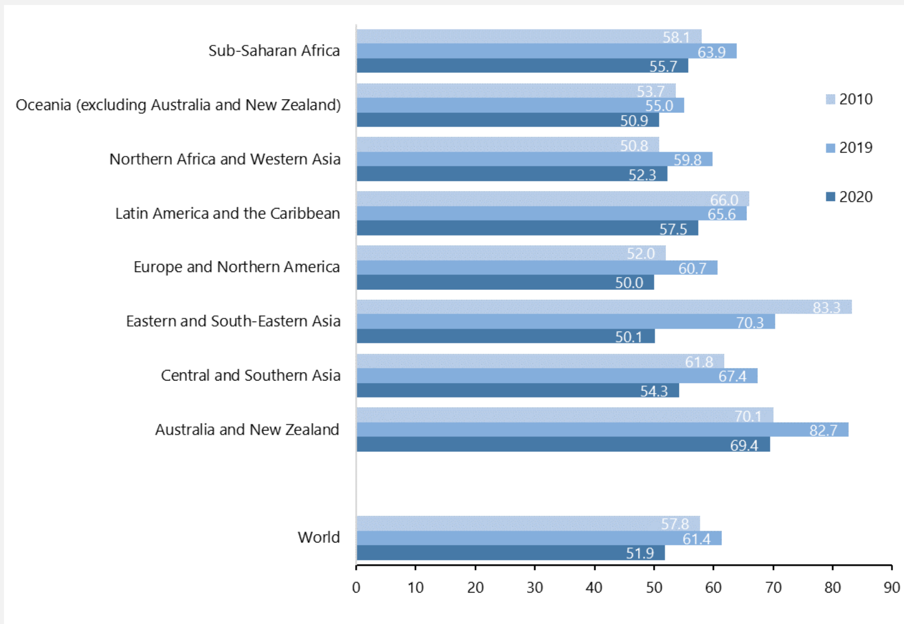
Indicator 17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

A well-functioning revenue mobilization system is a necessary condition for government to effectively contribute to strong, sustained and inclusive economic development

World-wide, there is increased focus on spending levels, spending composition, and spending outcomes, as measured by both the economic and functional spending classifications. Many countries are seeking to adopt sound structural measures to ensure that spending levels remain sustainable, to address poor social outcomes such as high inequality and poor health and education outcomes, and to efficiently and equitably contain spending pressures arising from an ageing population. But what level of public spending is desirable for a country at a given level of national income? And can a link be made with setting the ideal levels and types of tax and non-tax revenue (see indicator 17.1.1) or determining the optimal "tax burden"?

Government revenue funds much of the public expenditure on physical, social and administrative infrastructure that enables growth and development. The most recent data prior to the Covid-19 pandemic show that in a representative sample of approximately 130 economies the proportion of government expenditure funded by taxes, on average, varies across regions but has remained stable within regions. Where it has occurred, the reduction in the role of taxes in funding government expenditure between 2010 and 2019 may represent a combination of improved revenue mobilization and public financial management. Following the Covid-19 pandemic, the proportion of government expenditure funded by taxes sharply declined from the previous year in part due to an increase in expenditure on policy measures in conjunction with a decrease in tax revenues.

Government Expenditure Funded by Domestic Taxes (%), 2010, 2019 and 2020



Custodian agency(ies): IMF

Target 17.2: Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

Indicator 17.2.1: Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

COVID-19 assistance to developing countries lifts net ODA in 2021

In 2021, net official development assistance (ODA) by member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) amounted to USD 177.6 billion, representing 0.33% of their combined GNI. Total net ODA in 2021 rose by 3.3% in real terms[1] compared to 2020 thus reaching a new peak. The increase is mostly due to DAC members' support for COVID-19 activities, particularly in the form of vaccine donations to respond to global vaccine inequities.

ODA for COVID-19 vaccine donations was USD 6.3 billion (or 3.5% of total net ODA), and amounted to nearly 857 million doses for developing counties. Within this total, USD 2.3 billion (or 1.3% of total ODA), were for donations of doses in excess from domestic supply (amounting to nearly 357 million doses), USD 3.5 billion were for donations of doses specifically purchased for developing countries, and USD 0.5 billion resulted in ancillary costs.

Initial estimates indicate that within total ODA, DAC countries spent USD 18.7 billion in 2021 on COVID-19 related activities. Within this total, USD 11.0 billion were to provide support related to COVID-19 control (e.g. prevention; treatment, care), as well as vaccine donations. EU Institutions disbursed USD 10.5 billion to support developing countries with the consequences of the pandemic, of which USD 1.3 billion to address COVID-19 control.

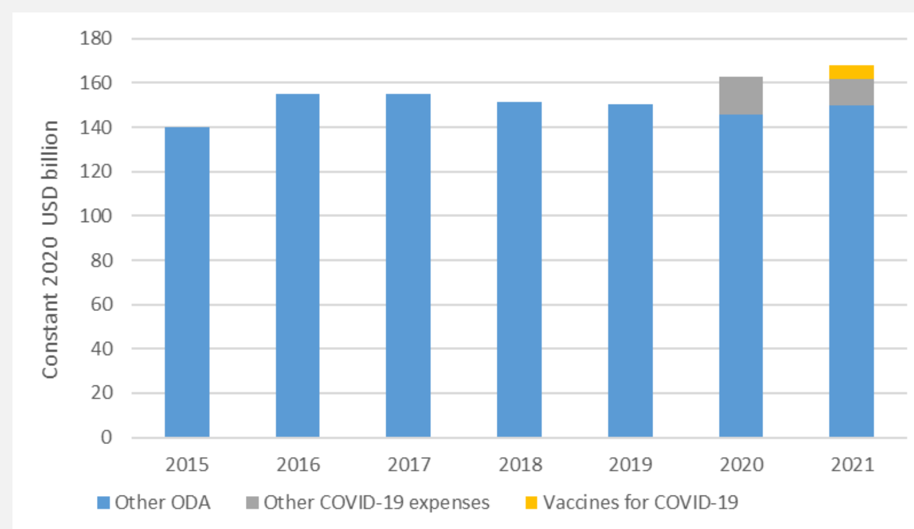
In-donor refugee costs amounted to USD 9.3 billion in 2021, practically unchanged in real terms compared to 2020 and representing 5.2% of DAC member countries' total ODA. In real terms, ODA volume for in-donor refugee costs has nearly halved since its peak in 2016 where it amounted to USD 16 billion and represented 11.0% of total ODA.

Contributions to international organisations rose by 9.4%, whereas other bilateral ODA for programmes and projects and technical assistance (excluding in-donor refugees and vaccine donations) fell by 3.3%, due in part to a drop in bilateral sovereign ODA lending.

Under the grant equivalent method for ODA (used for headline ODA figures since 2018), ODA by DAC countries amounted to USD 178.9 billion, representing 0.33% of their combined GNI. This total included USD 174.9 billion in the form of grants, loans to sovereign entities, debt relief and contributions to multilateral institutions (calculated on a grant-equivalent basis); USD 1.1 billion to development-oriented private sector instrument (PSI) vehicles and USD 3.0 billion in the form of net loans and equities to private companies operating in ODA-eligible countries.

The 2021 preliminary data show that on a grant equivalent basis the United States continued to be the largest DAC member country of ODA (USD 42.3 billion), followed by Germany (USD 32.2 billion), Japan (USD 17.6 billion), the United Kingdom (USD 15.8 billion), and France (USD 15.4 billion). The following countries met or exceeded the United Nations' ODA as a percentage of GNI target of 0.7%: Denmark (0.70%), Germany (0.74%), Luxembourg (0.99%), Norway (0.93%) and Sweden (0.92%).

SHARE OF VACCINES IN DAC MEMBERS' NET OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2021



Note: Data for 2021 are preliminary.

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- Press Release: https://www.oecd.org/development/covid-19-assistance-to-developing-countries-lifts-foreign-aid-in-2021-oecd.htm

Storyline author(s)/contributor(s): Yasmin Ahmad, OECD;

Custodian agency(ies): OECD

Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

Indicator 17.3.1: Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources

Custodian agency(ies): OECD,UNCTAD

Indicator 17.3.2: Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

Custodian agency(ies): World Bank

Target 17.4: Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

Indicator 17.4.1: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

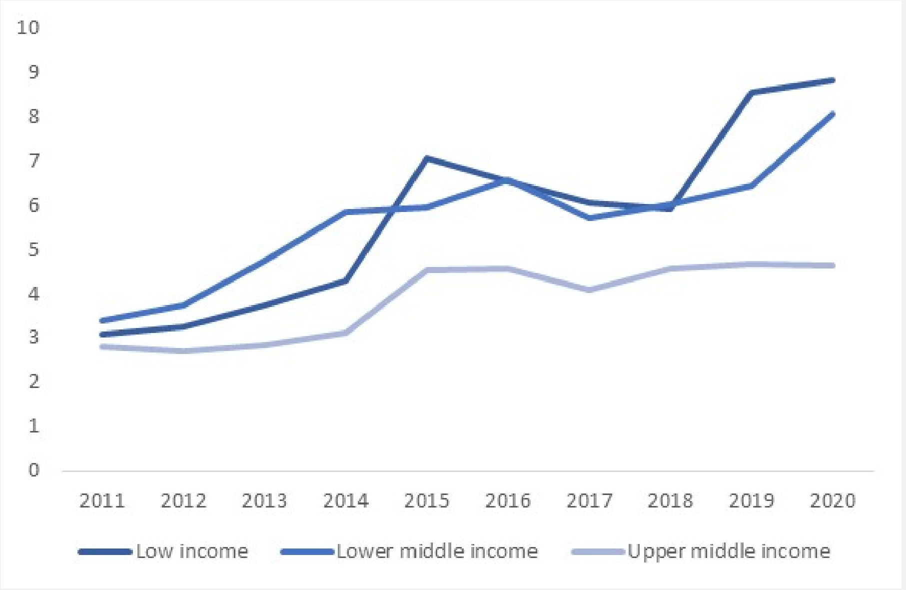
Increased external debt burdens are wide-spread across regions

Total external debt stocks of low- and middle-income (LMY) countries rose 5.3 percent in 2020 to $8.7 trillion, driven by an increase in long-term debt. Long-term external debt, including the IMF, rose 6 percent in 2020 to $6.3 trillion, equivalent to 72 percent of total external debt stock, driven by a 9 percent rise in external public and publicly guaranteed debt, including obligations to the IMF, and a much smaller 3 percent increase in the non-guaranteed external debt of private sector entities. Short-term debt stock, $2.2 trillion at end-2020, was largely unchanged from 2019.

External private non-guaranteed debt stocks reflected a much slower accumulation and rose on average 3.3 percent per annum in 2018–2020 compared to an annual average increase of 8.6 percent from 2011 to 2017.

The 2020 increase in external debt stocks resulted from net debt inflows of $435 billion, a 9 percent increase from 2019. Multilateral institutions and bondholders were the driving force of the increase in net inflows of public and publicly guaranteed debt in 2020 and accounted for 95 percent of long-term debt inflows to LMY countries in 2020. Net inflows from bondholders were $280 million in 2020, 10 percent higher than the comparable 2019 figure, and equivalent to two-thirds of 2020 long-term debt inflows. Net debt inflows from multilateral creditors doubled in 2020 to $117 billion, equivalent to 90 percent of inflows from official creditors.

Debt service to export ratio by income group, 2010-2020



Driven by the global pandemic, external debt ratios have further deteriorated when the pace of external debt accumulation outstripped growth and export earnings in most LMY countries, reaching 29.1 and 122.9 percent respectively at end-2020. Total public and publicly guaranteed debt service to export ratio, in low-income countries rose from an average of 3.1 percent in 2011 to 8.8 percent in 2020. The worsening of debt indicators was widespread and impacted countries in all geographic regions. Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa have seen the most pronounced deterioration in debt indicators: the ratio of debt to GNI rose from an average of 23.4 percent in 2011 to 43.7 percent in 2020, and the average debt-to-export ratio tripled over the same period to 212.3 percent in 2020.

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- International Debt Statistics: https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/debt-statistics/ids
- World Development Indicators: http://wdi.worldbank.org/

Storyline author(s)/contributor(s): Rubena Sukaj, World Bank;

Custodian agency(ies): World Bank

Target 17.5: Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Indicator 17.5.1: Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries

Outward investment promotion instruments increasingly adopted by developing countries

28 countries provided at least one type of investment promotion instrument for outward foreign direct investment (OFDI) that directly targeted or benefited investors in developing countries and LDCs in 2021. At least 10 countries had implemented policies that specifically promote OFDI in developing countries, including LDCs.

Investment guarantees, such as insurance against potential loss due to defined political events and other risk coverage instruments were utilized by at least 23 countries. Fiscal and financial support for the setting up of an investment abroad, mainly in the form of loans and bank credits, were provided by at least 14 countries. In addition, at least 11 countries offered direct capital participation of the State for investment projects abroad. Investment facilitation instruments, such as information hubs or networking events were used by at least 7 countries. Some countries used all four types of instruments.

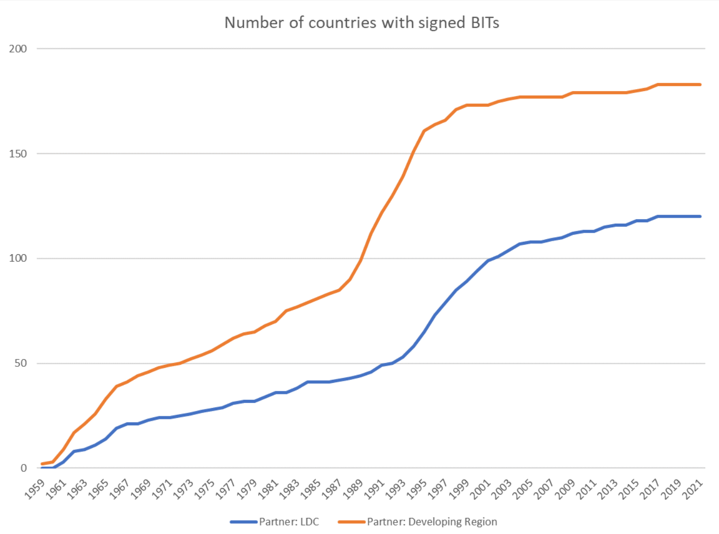
While most OFDI promotion regimes are implemented by developed economies, UNCTAD research points to an early trend towards the adoption of such schemes by emerging economies (e.g. Brazil, India, Mexico, Paraguay, Qatar and Turkey), consistent with the rising South-South FDI inflows.

In some cases, eligibility criteria are based on the existence of a bilateral investment agreement (BIT) and/or the ratification of the ICSID Convention (e.g. France, Germany). Other eligibility criteria include positive outcomes for the host country, such as substitution of imports, creation of socially sustainable employment and implementation of environmentally friendly practices (e.g. Austria, Germany, United States, Sweden).

According to UNCTAD's IIA Navigator, LDCs were parties to a total of 628 International Investment Agreements (IIAs) (signed or in force) as of 1 December 2021. This includes 262 IIAs with developed countries, and 366 IIAs concluded with other developing countries. The cumulative number of countries that have signed ("adopted") BITs[1] with LDCs and developing economies reached 120 and 183 by the end of 2021, respectively (figure 1). The number of countries with BITs in force ("implemented") with LDCs and developing economies reached 102 and 176 by the end of 2021, respectively (figure 2). The rate of new countries signing BITs with LDCs and developed economies has slowed in recent years after rapid growth in the 1990s. In light of IIA reform efforts across different country groupings and geographical regions, the negotiation of BITs is becoming more complex as countries attempt to strike a balance between investment protection and the right of host states to regulate, assessing the risks and benefits of these agreements. In December 2020, UNCTAD released its IIA Reform Accelerator to assist countries, including LDCs, in reforming their IIAs to make them more conducive to sustainable development.[2]

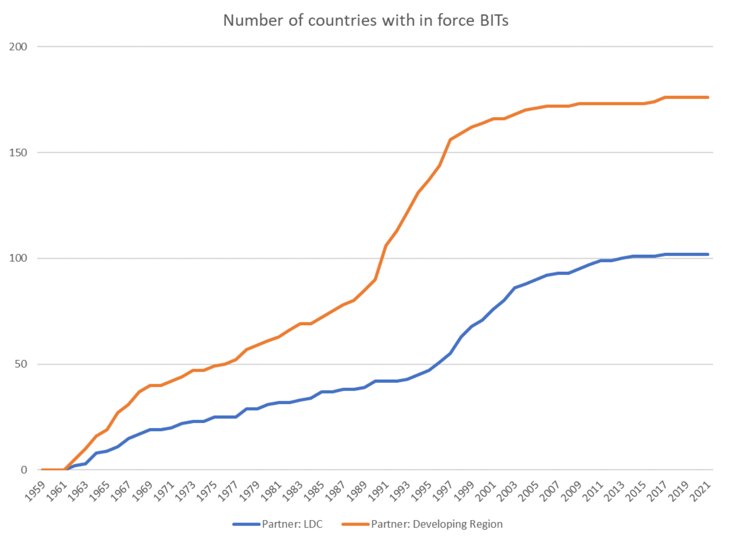
Despite progress, the measurement of indicator 17.5.1 remains a challenge, and UNCTAD will continue efforts to improve the country response rate. A more comprehensive assessment would also require home countries of investment to collect additional and more exhaustive data on the impact of their outward investment promotion tools, including in terms of volume and geography of supported investment.

Figure 1: Cumulative number of countries with a signed BIT, 1959-2021



Source: UNCTAD, IIA Navigator.

Figure 2: Cumulative number of countries with an in force BIT, 1959-2021



Source: UNCTAD, IIA Navigator.

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- Link to UNCTAD IIA Navigator: https://investmentpolicy.unctad.org/international-investment-agreements

Storyline author(s)/contributor(s): Massimo Meloni, UNCTAD; Vicente Guazzini, UNCTAD; Hamed El Kady, UNCTAD; Diana Rosert, UNCTAD; Anu Peltola, UNCTAD; Daniel Hopp, UNCTAD

Custodian agency(ies): UNCTAD

[1] Signed or "adopted" BITs includes agreements that (i) were signed but are not yet in force, (ii) have entered into force, or (iii) have been terminated by the end of 2021.
[2] Available at https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/diaepcbinf2020d8_en.pdf. The total number of IIAs is revised in an ongoing manner as a result of retroactive adjustments to UNCTAD's IIA Navigator and IIA terminations.

Target 17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

Indicator 17.6.1: Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

Steady growth in fixed broadband subscriptions

Fixed broadband subscriptions continue to grow steadily, attaining 17 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants on a global average in 2021. In the LDCs, despite double-digit growth, fixed broadband remains the privilege of a few, with only 1.4 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.

At the global level, the number of fixed broadband subscriptions has been higher than that of fixed telephony since 2017.

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- ITU, Measuring digital development: Facts and Figures 2021, see https://www.itu.int/itu-d/reports/statistics/facts-figures-2021/
- ITU, Digital Development Dashboard, available at https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Dashboards/Pages/Digital-Development.aspx

Storyline author(s)/contributor(s): Martin Schaaper, ITU;

Custodian agency(ies): ITU

Target 17.7: Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

Indicator 17.7.1: Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

While trade in environmentally sound technologies grew 5% over the period 2015-2020 there was a widespread negative impact from the COVID pandemic.

Trade flows in environmentally sound technologies (EST) showed growth over 2015-2020, with a 5% increase (see chart 1). The COVID-19 pandemic had a clear and significant impact of on trade flows in 2019 however. Analysis showed a significant decrease in trade flows over this period with an overall drop in import and export of 3% between 2019 and 2020 alone.

Regional trade was also affected (see chart 2). Over the 2015-2020 period, trade involving Australia and New Zealand fell overall, despite showing growth of 4% between 2015-2019. Europe and North America showed strong growth despite the pandemic, but a growth rate of 13% between 2015-2019 fell to 9% overall with the impact of the 2020 slowdown. Latin America and the Caribbean was showing 3% growth between 2015-2019 but the impact of COVID in 2020 resulted in overall trade flows for 2015-2020 falling 7% overall. Central and Southern Asia showed remarkable growth in EST trade at 16% between 2015-2019 but this collapsed in 2020 and the region ended up showing a 2% overall fall 2015-2020.

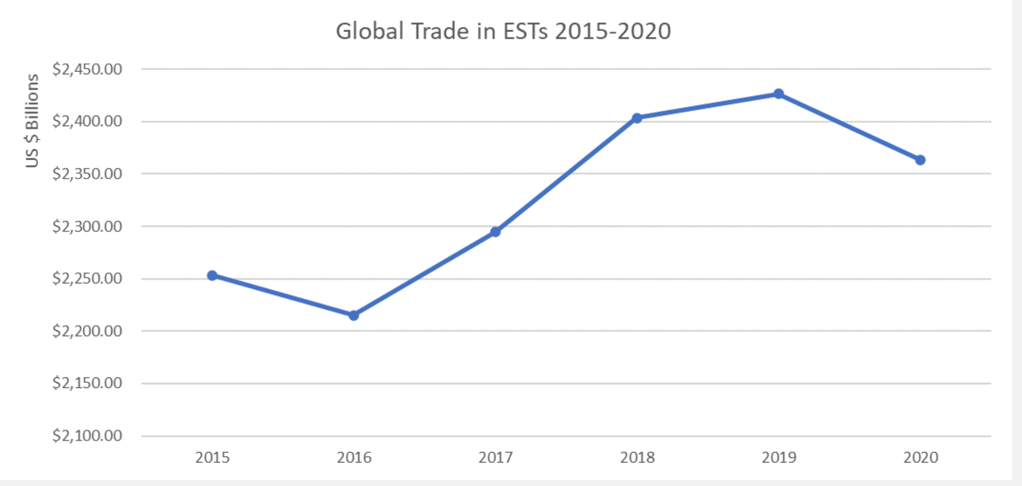
Trade with Northern Africa and Western Asia fell 3% over 2015-2019 but the inclusion of 2020 numbers resulted in an overall fall of 10% for the period 2015-2020. Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) saw an overall decline of 19% in EST trade flows 2015-2019 which increased to 34% when factoring in 2020. However the most dramatic fall was in Sub-Saharan Africa, where a drop of 1% between 2015-2019 increased to 23% including data from 2020. While it is perhaps unsurprising that funds for import and export of environmentally sound technologies were not a priority during the pandemic, it is a concern that the regions most in need of technological assistance are where the most significant fall in relevant trade has been seen.

Over the 2015-2020 period, the technology which had the highest significant trade flows was environmental monitoring, even though trade flows fell 4% over the 2019-2020 period due to the impact of the pandemic (trade in environmental monitoring technologies showed 2% growth overall from 2015-2019) (see chart 3). Renewable energy technologies were unsurprisingly amongst the strongest trade performers over the period, as the world increasingly reacts to the need to shift away from fossil fuels. There was a 6% growth in trade volume from a reasonably high base. Energy storage and distribution technologies showed very strong growth, at 70% over 2015-2020. Given the low base of trade volume in 2015 however, trade in energy storage and distribution technologies was one of the lowest performers.

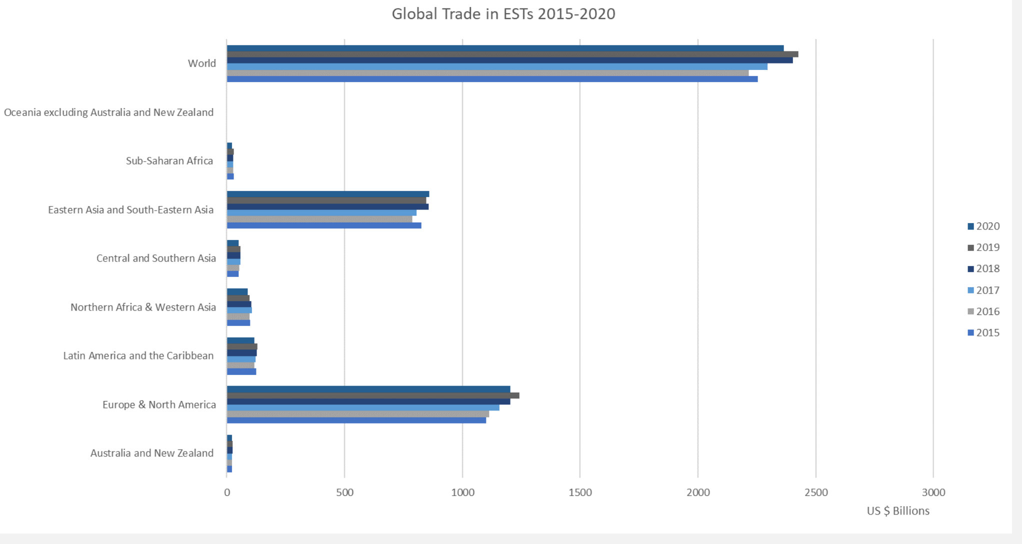
Technologies for pollution management saw significant increase, with overall growth of 27% growth over the period, while solid waste management technologies also saw strong growth at 13% growth. Interestingly pollution management was the only technology apart from energy storage and distribution that showed stronger growth when including the 2020 period – it grew 21% from 2015-2019 but 27% from 2015-2020.

Cleaner technology showed a poor performance over the period, falling below 2015 levels by 2020, while 'Other', which includes those HS codes that could not be aligned with a particular technology (and including many environmentally preferable products) grew over the period but at a relatively low level of trade volume.

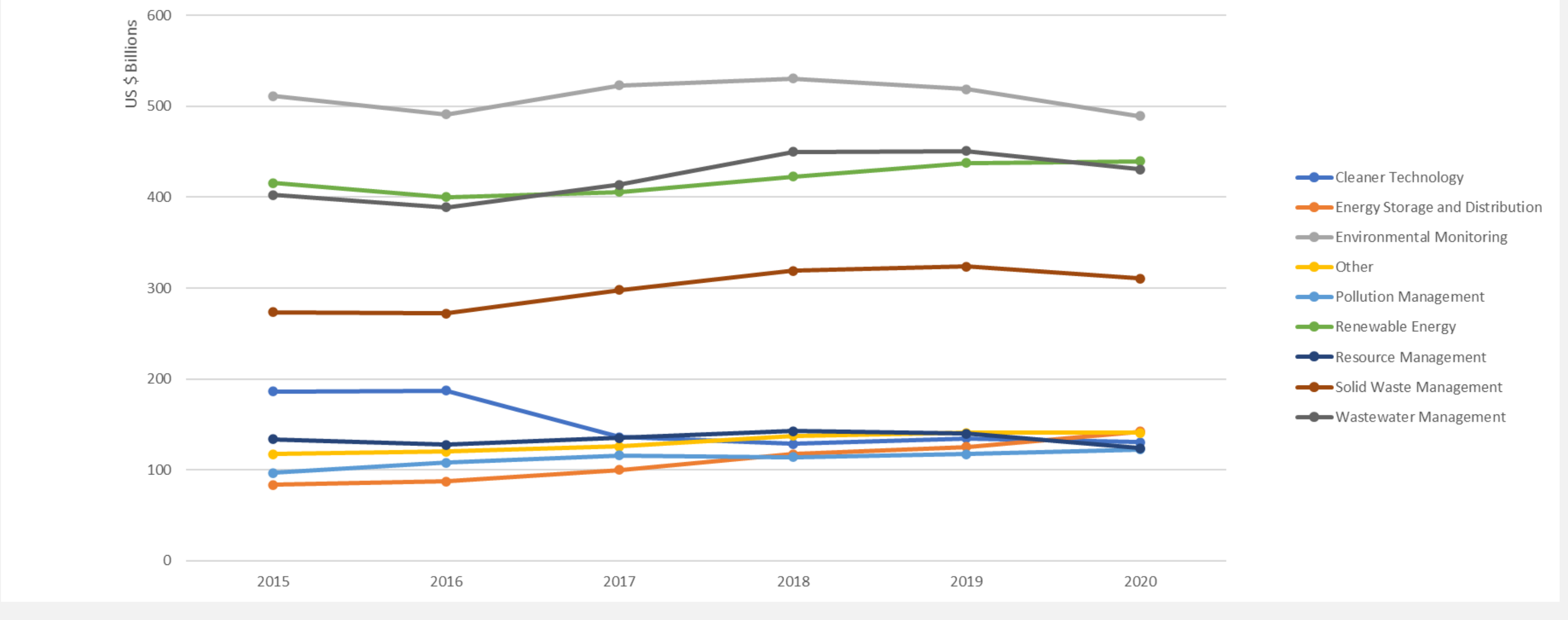
Global trade in environmentally sound technologies in 2015-2020, USD billion



Global trade in environmentally sound technologies in 2015-2020 by region, USD billion



Global trade in environmentally sound technologies in 2015-2020 by activity, USD billion



Storyline author(s)/contributor(s): Felicia Jackson, SOAS University of London

Custodian agency(ies): UNEP

Target 17.8: Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

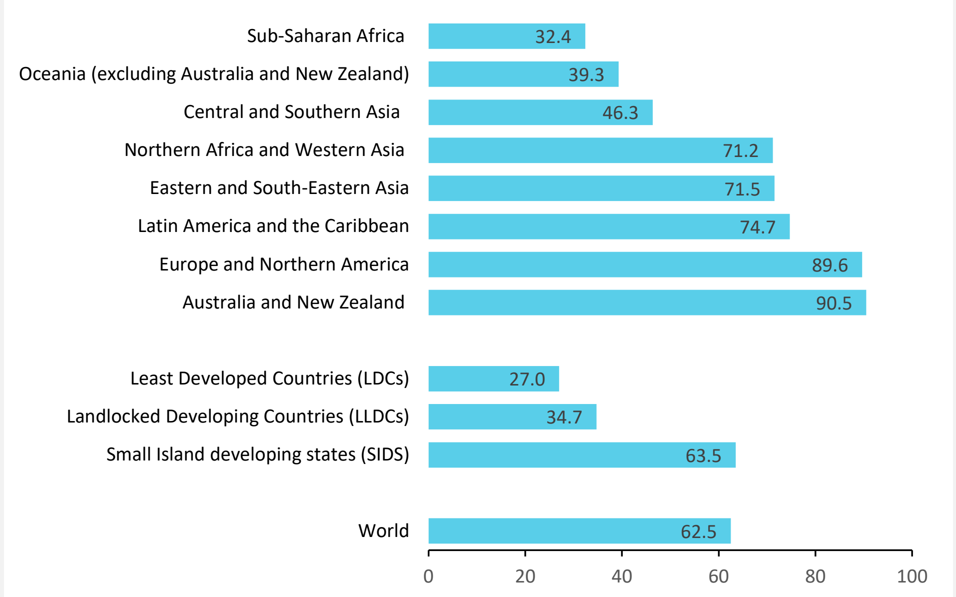
Indicator 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Internet uptake has accelerated during the pandemic

The Internet has long been a source of countless opportunities for personal fulfilment, professional development and value creation. With the COVID-19 pandemic, it has become a vital necessity for working, learning, accessing basic services and keeping in touch. The latest data show that uptake of the Internet has accelerated during the pandemic. In 2019, 4.1 billion people (or 54% of the world's population) were using the Internet. Since then the number of users has surged by 782 million to reach 4.9 billion people in 2021, or 63% of the population. In 2020, the first year of the pandemic, the number of Internet users grew by 10.2%, the largest increase in a decade, driven by developing countries where Internet use went up 13.3%. In 2021, growth has returned to a more modest 5.8%, in line with pre-crisis rates.

Between 2019 and 2021, the number of Internet users in the least developed countries (LDCs) increased by 20% and now accounts for 27% of the population. Growth has been necessarily much weaker in developed economies, given that Internet use is already almost universal, at more than 90%. This growth differential has contributed to a modest narrowing of the divide between the world's most and least-connected countries: for example, the divide between developed economies and the LDCs went from 66 percentage points in 2017 to 63 percentage points in 2021.

Proportion of individuals using the Internet, 2021 (%)



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- ITU, Measuring digital development: Facts and Figures 2021, see https://www.itu.int/itu-d/reports/statistics/facts-figures-2021/
- ITU, Digital Development Dashboard, available at https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Dashboards/Pages/Digital-Development.aspx

Storyline author(s)/contributor(s): Martin Schaaper, ITU

Custodian agency(ies): ITU

Target 17.9: Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Indicator 17.9.1: Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

Support for health policies and administration in developing countries increases to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Total Official Development Finance for capacity building and national planning stood at USD 45.0 billion in 2020 and has more than doubled since 2000.

The main sectors assisted were energy policy, public administration and the financial sector, which received a total of USD 17.6 billion. Support for health policies and administration in developing countries increased by 50% in real terms over 2019, to reach USD 3.7 billion, to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Storyline author(s)/contributor(s): Yasmin AHMAD, OECD

Custodian agency(ies): OECD

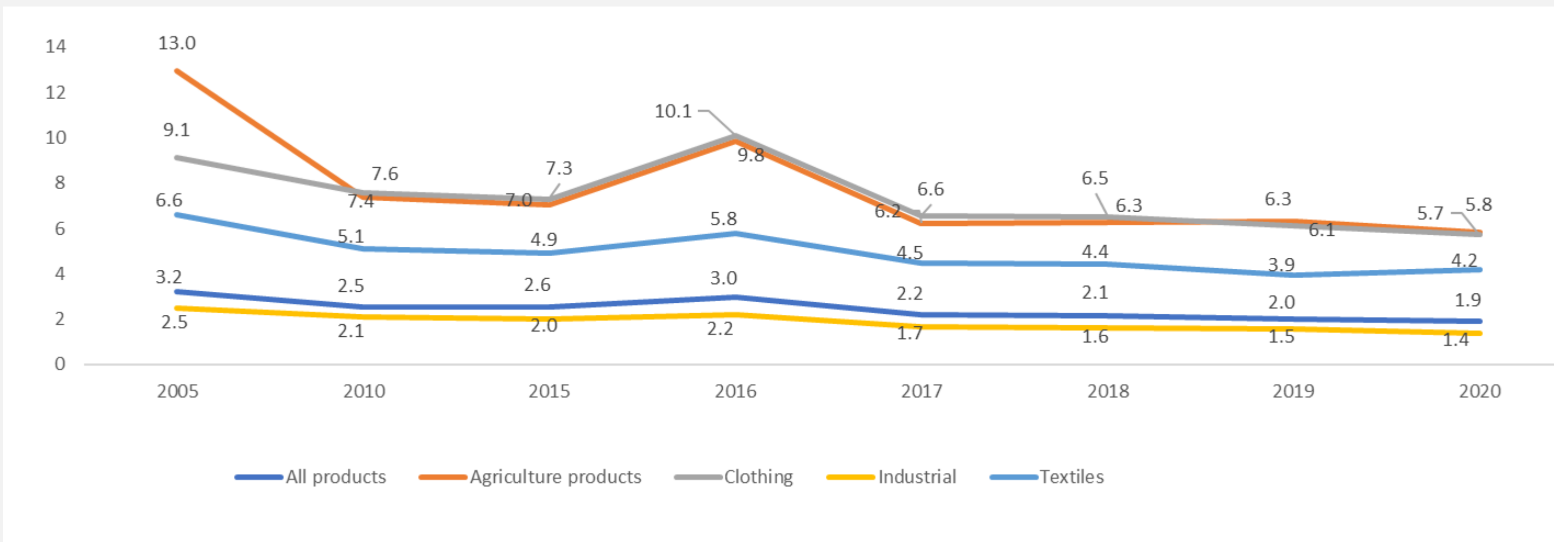
Target 17.10: Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

Indicator 17.10.1: Worldwide weighted tariff-average

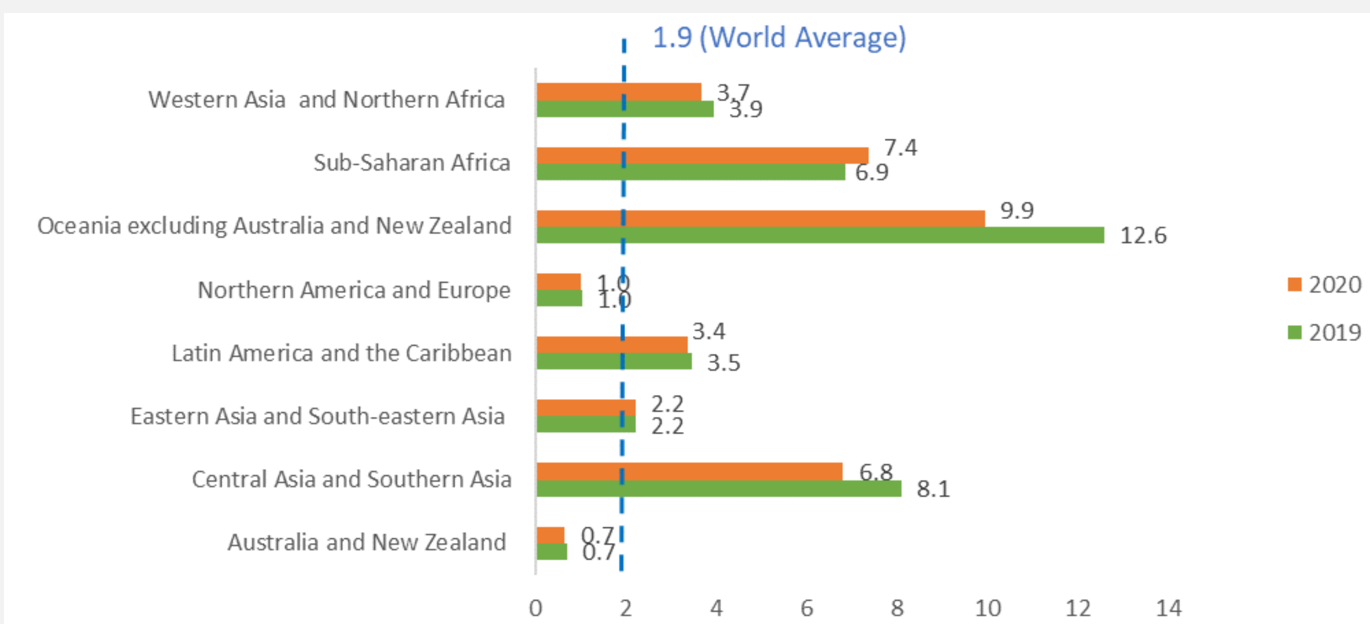
Tariff rates have remained unchanged amid the pandemic

The worldwide weighted tariff average remains stable at around 2 per cent. The latest figures indicate that agriculture and clothing products continue to face the highest tariff rates at about 6 per cent, followed by textiles at 4 per cent and industrial products at 1.4 per cent. At the regional level, Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand), Sub-Saharan Africa, and Central & Southern Asia continue to apply the highest tariffs (more than three times the world average) at 9.9 per cent, 7.4 per cent and 6.8 per cent, respectively in 2020.

Worlwide weighted tariff (inc.preferences) average per sector (2020)



Average tariff (incl. preferences) applied in 2019 and 2020 by geographic region



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- SDG Trade Monitor (sdgtrade.org)
- https://sdgtrade.org/en/indicators/17-10-1/BP/1/ , https://sdgtrade.org/en/indicators/17-10-1/BC/1/

Storyline author(s)/contributor(s): Jacqueline Salguero Huaman, International Trade Centre

Custodian agency(ies): WTO,ITC,UNCTAD

Target 17.11: Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

Indicator 17.11.1: Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

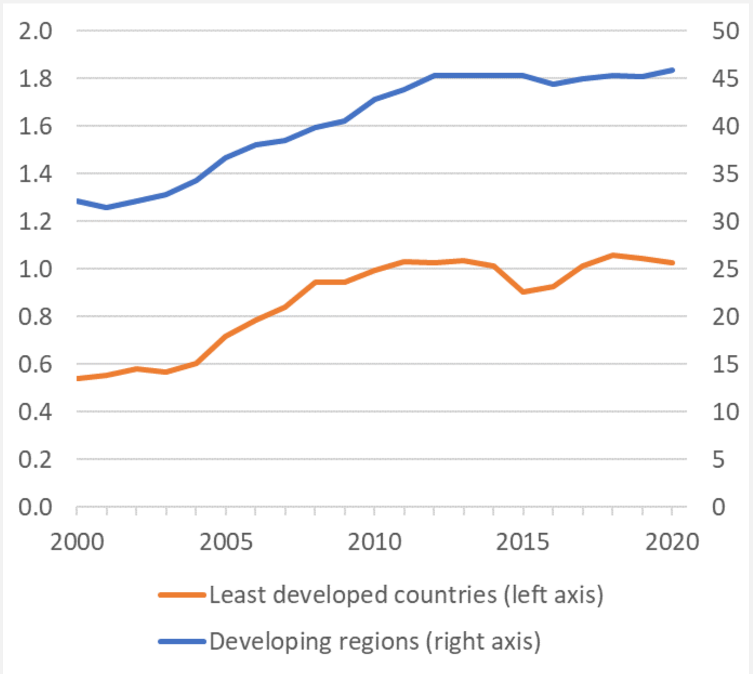
The target to double LDCs' share of world merchandise exports by 2020 has not been reached. Slight progress recorded only for the developing countries as a whole.

In 2020, the share of LDCs' exports in global merchandise trade amounted to 1.03%. It has thus remained almost constant at slightly above 1% for the second consecutive year. The overall trend over the last ten years also shows a stagnation, after significant improvements from 2000 to 2010, largely driven by a commodities boom at that time. In the light of the recent flat development, the respective growth recorded from 2015 to 2018 appears rather as a recovery from the downturn in the two previous years than as the beginning of a longer-term trend. All in all, the target of "doubling the share of global least developed countries' exports" by 2020, from its value of 1.03% in 2011, has not been met.

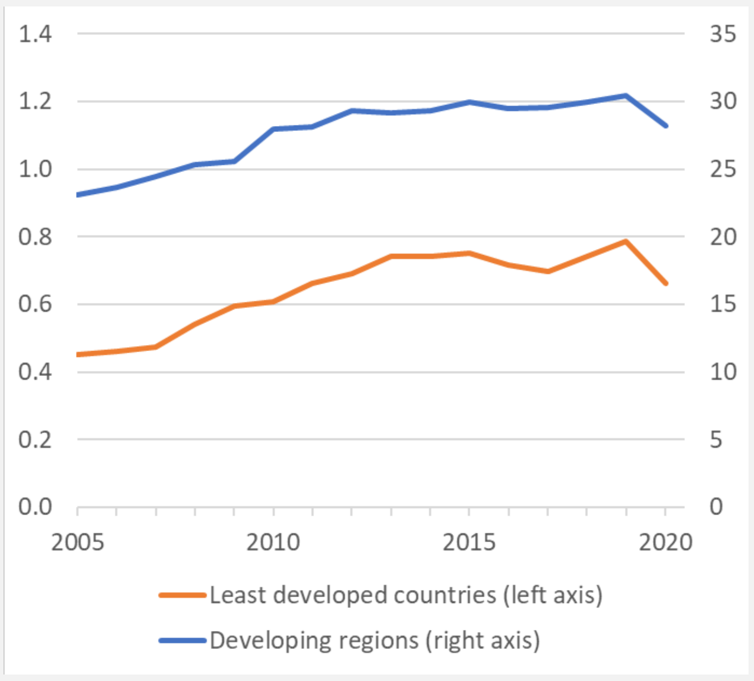
For the group of the developing countries as a whole, a slight increase in the global merchandise export share can be observed in 2020, to 45.9%, from 45.2% in the previous year. Although the indicator reached higher value than in any previous year, this rise appears by far too small as to evidence a stable significant increase as demanded by the Target 17.11. Between 2010 and 2020, the indicator gained just 3 percentage points, representing a rather small change compared to the increase of 11 percentage points in the decade before.

The development of the shares in global services trade held by developing and least developed countries was significantly shaped by the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Apparently, this crises had a stronger impact on services exports of developing countries than on world services trade as a whole. From 2019 to 2020, the developing countries' share in global services exports dropped from 30.4% to 28.2%, after more than 13 years of almost continuous growth. The impact on least developed countries' services exports was even more severe, leading to a drop from 0.79% to 0.66%, after two years of ample increase.

Share of global merchandise exports (percentage)



Share of global services exports (percentage)



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- UNCTAD, 2022. Key statistics and trends in trade policy 2021. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on international trade. United Nations publication, sales no. UNCTAD/DITC/TAB/2022/3. Available at https://unctad.org/webflyer/key-statistics-and-trends-international-trade-2021
- UNCTAD, 2022. SDG Pulse 2021. UNCTAD takes the pulse of the SDGs. United Nations Publication, sales no. UNCTAD/GDS/2021/1. Available at https://sdgpulse.unctad.org
- UNCTAD, 2022: UNCTADstat Data Centre. Available at https://unctadstat.unctad.org
- WTO, 2022: WTO Stat. Available at https://stats.wto.org

Storyline author(s)/contributor(s): Onno Hoffmeister, UNCTAD; Samuel Munyaneza, UNCTAD; Thomas Verbeet, WTO

Custodian agency(ies): WTO,ITC,UNCTAD

Target 17.12: Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Indicator 17.12.1: Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

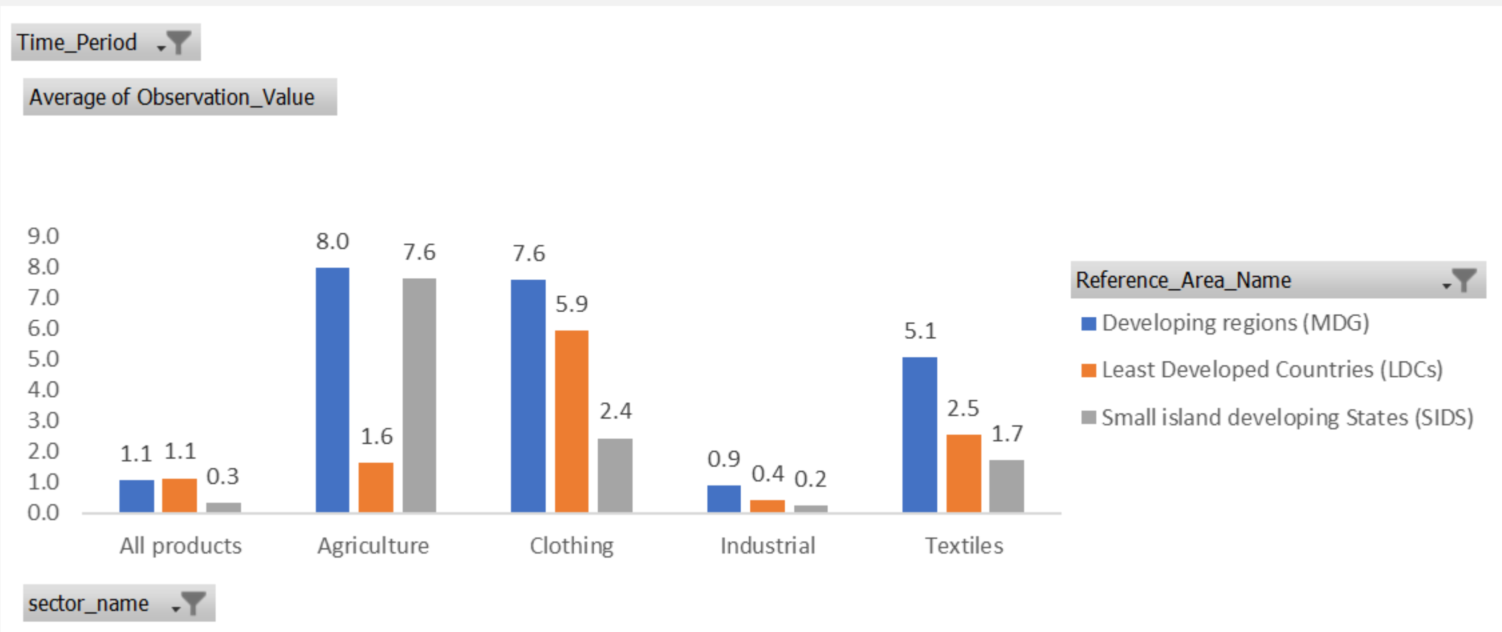
The special tariff treatment developed countries offer to developing, SIDs, and LDCs remains unchanged.

When all products are considered, exports of developing countries (MDG) and least developed countries (LDCs) have been granted preferential treatment in developed countries for several years. After reaching the lowest level ever of about 1.1 per cent in 2011, the average tariff applied to imports from MDG and LDCs by developed countries has so far remained flat due to a lack of new commitments, be unilateral or multilateral. In the case of small island developing states (SIDs), the average tariff applied to their imports remains at 0.3 per cent.

At the sectoral level, the average tariff applied to industrial products from MDG, LDCs and SIDs remain at less than 1 per cent. But, significant differences can be observed across other regions and sectors. For example, the average tariff applied to agriculture and clothing products from MDG has remained stagnant but at the highest levels of about 8 per cent, respectively, since 2011. In contrast, the average tariff applied to SIDs clothing and textiles products oscillates at 2 per cent in 2021.

The MFN tariffs have also remained flat during the same period. The margin of preference that developing countries, least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDs) could benefit from has not changed.

Tariffs (inc. preferences) faced in developed countries markets by sector in 2020



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- SDG Trade Monitor (sdgtrade.org)
- https://sdgtrade.org/en/indicators/17-12-1/BC/3/, https://sdgtrade.org/en/indicators/17-12-1/BP/3/

Storyline author(s)/contributor(s): Jacqueline Salguero Huaman, International Trade Centre;

Custodian agency(ies): WTO,ITC,UNCTAD

Target 17.13: Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

Indicator 17.13.1: Macroeconomic Dashboard

Custodian agency(ies): World Bank

Target 17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

Indicator 17.14.1: Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

Custodian agency(ies): UNEP

Target 17.15: Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Indicator 17.15.1: Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

Better alignment of providers' support to country priorities and results frameworks will help build back better from the pandemic and accelerate progress on the 2030 Agenda

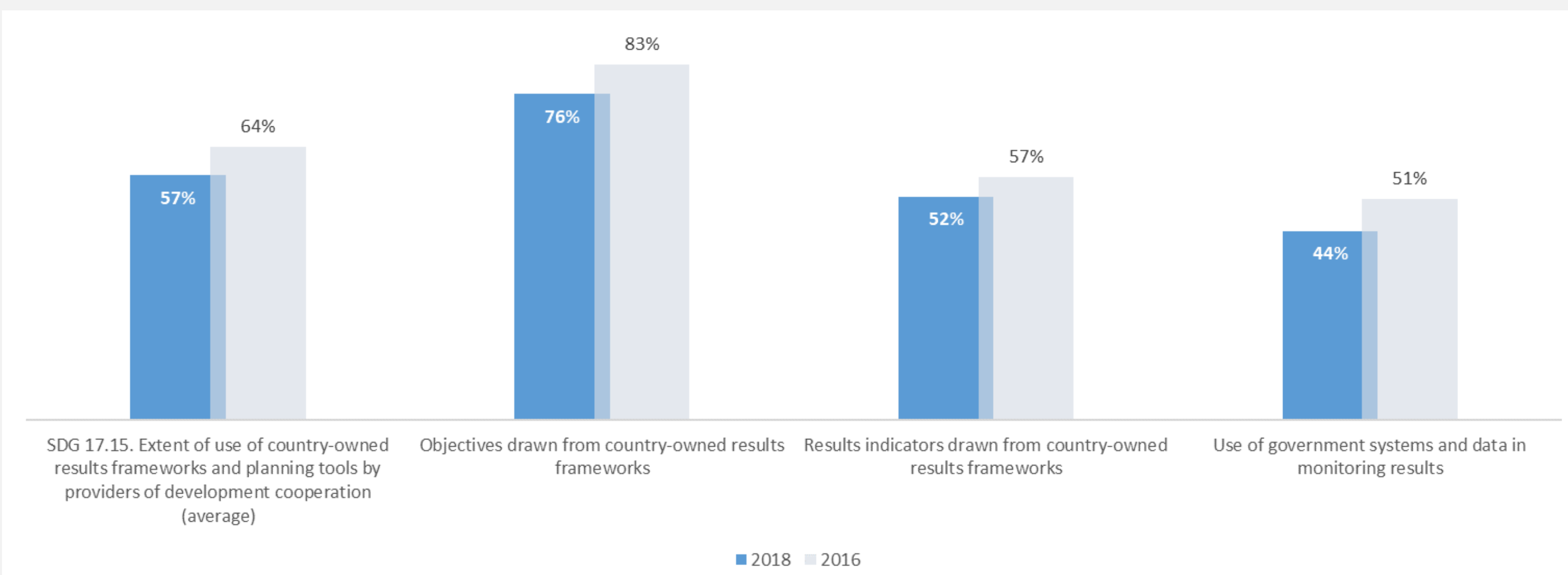
The extent to which development partners align their support with governments' national strategies and country-owned results frameworks provides an indication of the policy space accorded to a country's leadership in establishing its own path and policies towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Country ownership of development efforts is particularly critical to guide transition out of the COVID-19 crisis and build back better from the pandemic, which is facilitated through strong alignment of development cooperation to country needs and priorities. Even prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, the use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by bilateral providers of development co-operation had decreased from 64% to 57% since 2016.

In disaggregating this overall alignment, evidence shows that while alignment is fairly strong at strategy level, it drops off significantly in terms of using country-owned results indicators and government data. That is, 76% of the outcome objectives of new development co-operation projects and programmes align to those defined in country strategies/plans. However, only 52% of results indicators of these projects and programmes are drawn from country-owned results frameworks and only 44% of all results indicators are monitored using data and statistics from government systems.

Development partners must redouble their efforts to use country-owned results frameworks and planning tools, as this provides greater country ownership over development efforts to effectively build back better from the pandemic and advance in the implementation of their strategies for sustainable development.

Use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation (bilateral providers, project/programme level)



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- [Making development co-operation more effective - 2019 Progress Report]
- [Statement on Covid-19 and the importance of effectiveness]

Storyline author(s)/contributor(s): Valentina Orrù, OECD; Ashley Palmer, OECD; Rebekah Chew, UNDP; Yuko Suzuki, UNDP

Custodian agency(ies): OECD, UNDP

Target 17.16: Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

Indicator 17.16.1: Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals

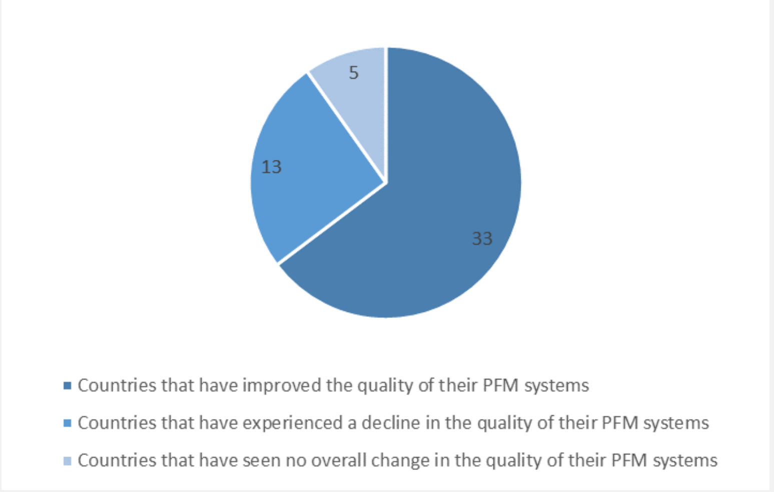
Development cooperation providers must increase their use of PFM systems in developing countries, strengthening these systems for effective use of resources to build back better from the pandemic

To build back better from the pandemic, countries and their partners must continue to improve the quality and effectiveness of their development cooperation. Since 2016, only 56 of the 114 countries (45%) providing and/or receiving development co-operation, that took part in consecutive multi-stakeholder assessments, have reported overall progress towards strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships for development in support of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

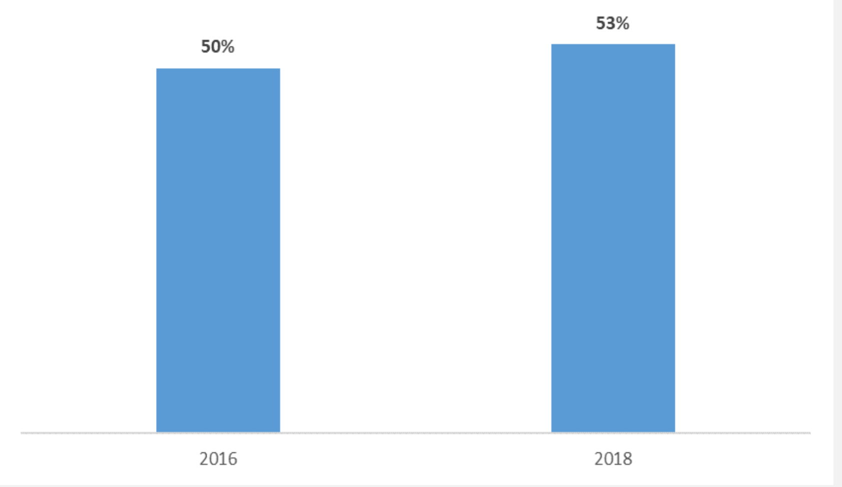
Findings from these assessments show that over half of countries receiving development cooperation reported progress or sustained the achievements made in improving the quality of their public financial management (PFM) systems, since 2016. Quality PFM systems have been essential to manage the high pressure put on service delivery during the pandemic and continued efforts to strengthen these systems, including through their use, remains important.

Providers of development cooperation must live up to their commitments to strengthen PFM systems through using them. However, since 2016, providers' use of PFM systems - when channelling development cooperation to the public sector - has increased only slightly (from 50% to 53%). Scaled-up use of PFM systems is needed to ensure that these systems are strengthened and able to effectively advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and build back better from the pandemic.

Developing countries' progress in strengthening public financial management systems (number of countries)



Progress in providers' use of public financial management systems (as proportion of disbursements to the public sector)



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- Making development co-operation more effective - 2019 Progress Report
- Statement on Covid-19 and the importance of effectiveness

Storyline author(s)/contributor(s): Valentina Orrù, OECD; Ashley Palmer, OECD; Rebekah Chew, UNDP; Yuko Suzuki, UNDP

Custodian agency(ies): OECD, UNDP

Target 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Indicator 17.17.1: Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure

Custodian agency(ies): World Bank

Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Indicator 17.18.1: Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring

Custodian agency(ies):

Indicator 17.18.2: Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Custodian agency(ies): PARIS21

Indicator 17.18.3: Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

Custodian agency(ies): PARIS21

Target 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

Indicator 17.19.1: Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

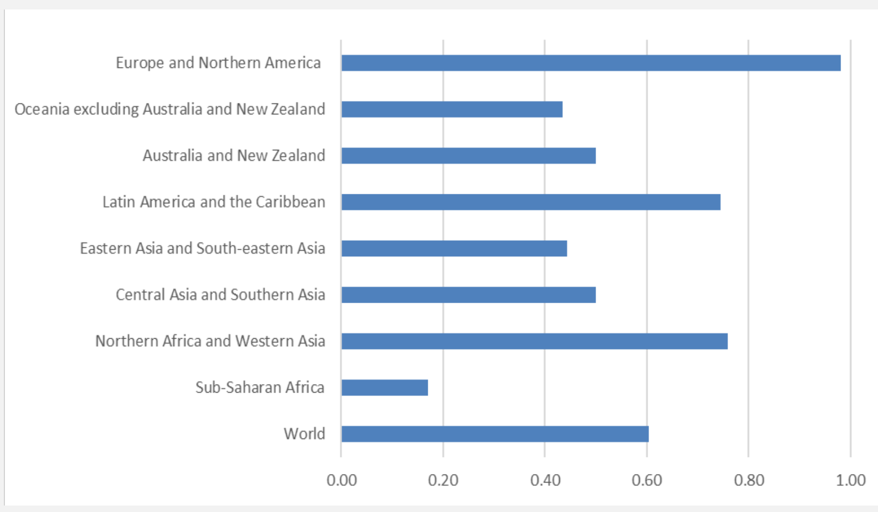
Custodian agency(ies): PARIS21

Indicator 17.19.2: Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

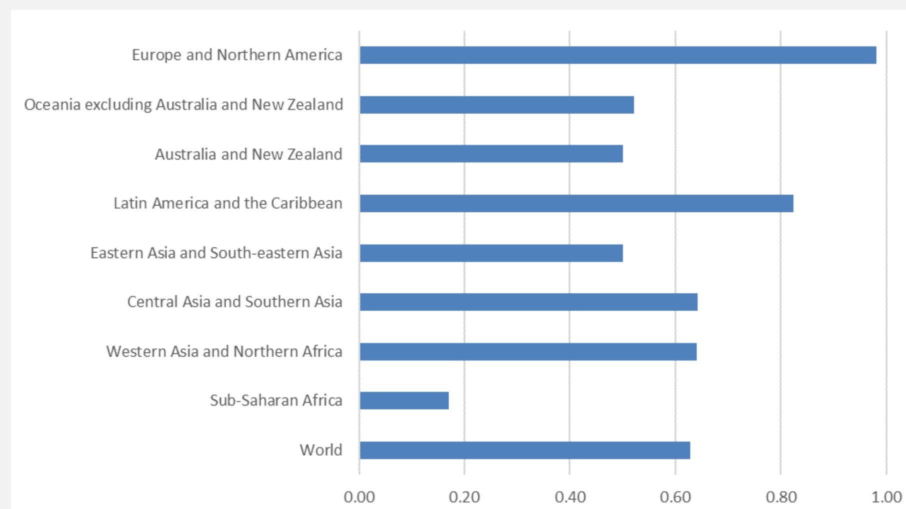
Completeness of vital statistics shows improvements, however remaining a challenge

The universal coverage of birth and death registration and the completeness of vital statistics shows improvements, however remaining a challenge. For the period 2016-2020, 148 countries have birth registration data that are at least 90% complete and 154 countries have death registration data that are at least 75% complete. The proportion of countries with births registrations data that are at least 90% complete is the lowest in Sub-Saharan Africa, followed by Eastern and South-Eastern Asia and Oceania. The status is similar for death registration.

Proportion of countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete, 2016 -2020



Proportion of countries with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete, 2016 - 2020



Custodian agency(ies): UNSD