The regional dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



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Horizons 2030: Equality at the Centre of Sustainable Development





























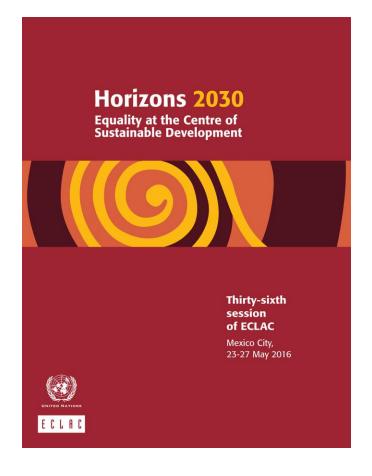








169 targets - 231 indicators





Key dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean

- Indivisible and comprehensive: the social, economic and environmental dimensions go hand in hand
- Universal: everyone has a place at the table
- Civilizing: it places people at the centre, addresses the needs of the planet and aims for shared prosperity
- With equality at the centre of the development agenda
- Eradication of poverty and extreme poverty as an ethical imperative,
 with productivity, decent work, social protection, education and health
- Gender equality as an imperative mainstreamed throughout the Agenda
- A holistic vision and links peace and security with rights and development





Horizons 2030 proposes

- Growth for equality and equality for growth, aiming for a level of quality beyond minimum well-being thresholds
- Global governance to close asymmetries between countries
- **Partnerships** for a "new development pattern" with a new equation between the State, society and the market
- Collective global action to boost aggregate demand and shift the production structure towards sectors intensive in knowledge, innovation and environmental sustainability
- Protect the global and regional commons (biosphere, soils, oceans, biodiversity, forests)
- A global compact for financing and technology transfer





Good design, but major implementation challenges remain

- Means of implementation: close financing gaps, promote technology transfer, open international trade, build statistical capacity, promote open government
- Financial architecture (Addis Ababa): reduce asymmetries in the financial system and international trade. Multilateral institutions must be strengthened: global tax cooperation, coresponsibility between debtors and creditors
- There is a need for both global public goods (stable growth with employment and environmental stewardship and ecological integrity of common resources), and national policies
- **Four pillars**: equality, progressive structural change, link between economic phases and structure, and a new State-market-society equation

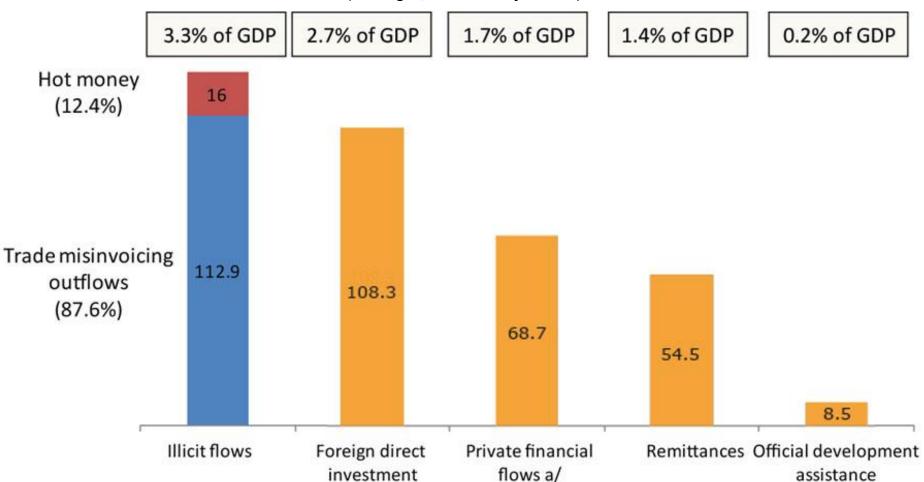




Global financial governance

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: FINANCIAL INFLOWS AND OUTFLOWS, 2003-2012

(Averages, in billions of dollars)







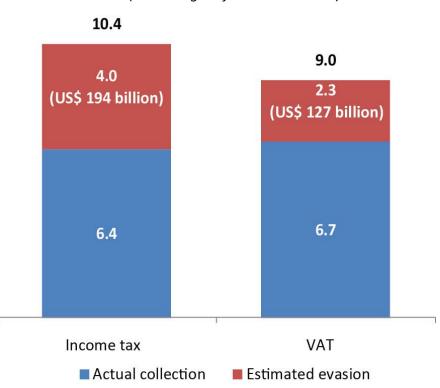
Domestic resource mobilization

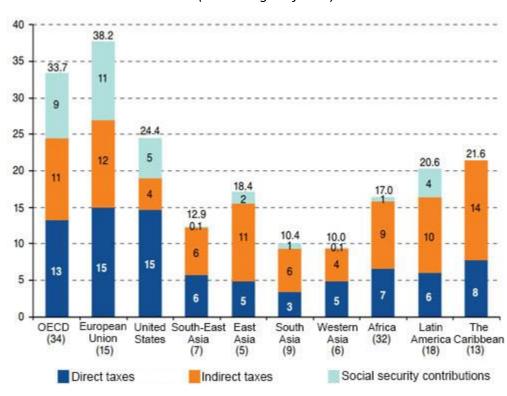
LATIN AMERICA (SELECTED COUNTRIES): ACTUAL COLLECTION AND COMPLIANCE GAP FOR INCOME TAX AND VAT, 2014

(Percentages of GDP and dollars)

SELECTED REGIONS AND COUNTRIES: STRUCTURE OF THE TAX BURDEN, 2012-2013

(Percentages of GDP)





Source: ECLAC/OXFAM, Time to tax for inclusive growth, 2016

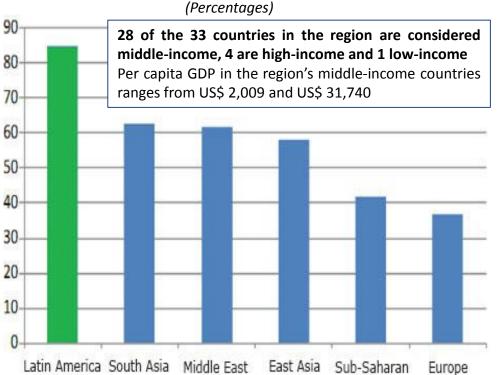
Source: ECLAC, on the basis of official data.



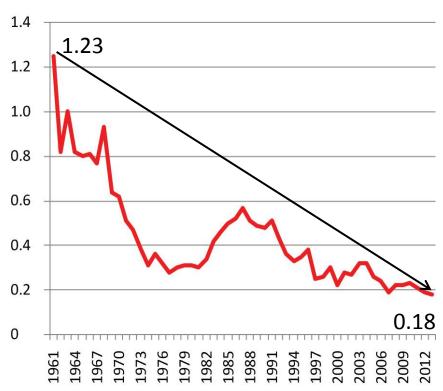


A middle-income region, receiving less and less ODA

PERCENTAGE OF COUNTRIES IN EACH REGION CLASSIFIED AS MIDDLE-INCOME



LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: ODA FLOWS, 1961-2013 (Percentages of GDP)



Source: ECLAC, on the basis of the latest classification by the World Bank.

and

North Africa

and

the Pacific

Africa

and

Central Asia



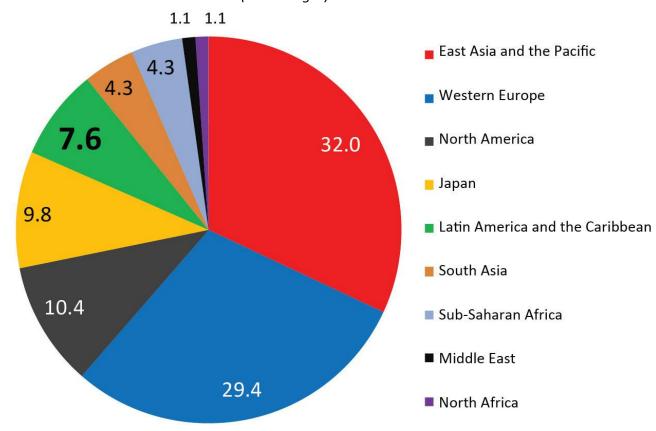
and the

Caribbean



Financing for climate change action has gone chiefly to a small number of regions, and to larger countries

ALLOCATION OF FINANCING FOR ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE, BY REGION, 2013-2014 (Percentages)



Source: ECLAC, Financing for development in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2015.



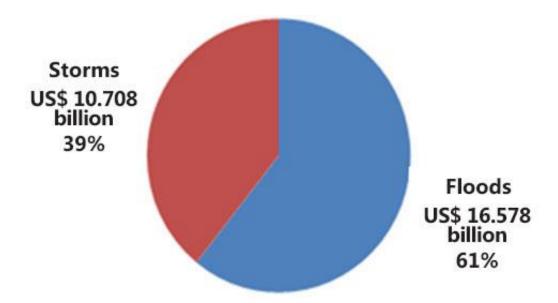


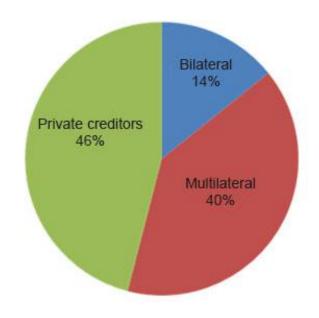
Unsustainable sovereign debt in the Caribbean

THE CARIBBEAN: COST OF DAMAGE CAUSED BY NATURAL DISASTERS, 2000-2014

(Percentages and dollars at 2013 prices)

THE CARIBBEAN (7 COUNTRIES): BREAKDOWN
OF AGGREGATE EXTERNAL DEBT
(PUBLIC AND PUBLICLY GUARANTEED)









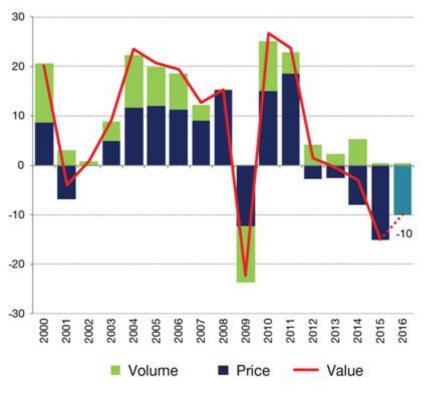
Trade is slowing and intraregional trade remains limited

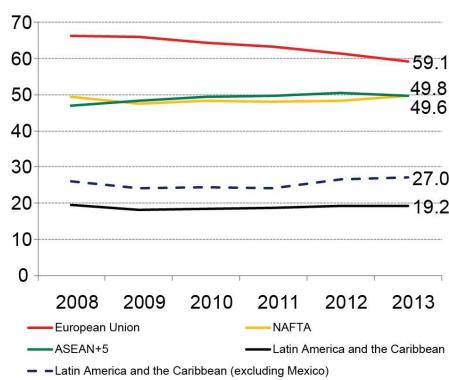
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: ANNUAL VARIATION IN EXPORTS, 2000-2016

(Percentages)

OF TOTAL EXPORTS, 2008-2013

(Percentages)





Source: ECLAC, on the basis of official figures from central banks, customs offices and national statistical institutes of the respective countries.

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of United Nations Commodity Trade Database (COMTRADE).

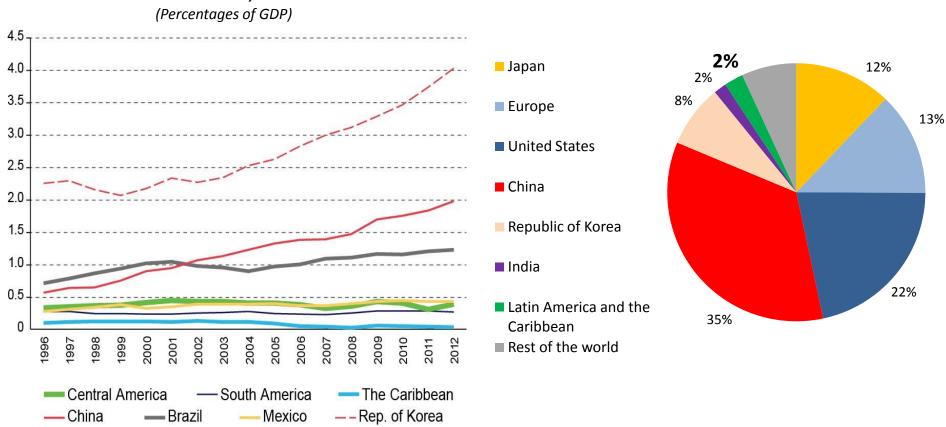




Insufficient investment in R&D and the consequences



SHARE IN WORLD PATENT APPLICATIONS, 2014



Source: ECLAC, CEPALSTAT database, on the basis of official figures.

Source: World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), [online] http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/es/statistics/patents/.



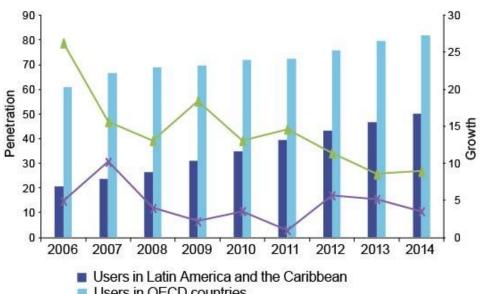


Digital economy

The external digital gap is narrowing

Latin America and the Caribbean and OECD: Internet users, 2006-2014

(Percentages of the total population)



- Users in OECD countries
- -x-Growth rate of OECD countries
- Growth rate of Latin America and the Caribbean

The technical requirements of the new revolution

Bandwidth required by application type (Megabits per second)

	US Ignite and Mozilla Ignite projects	Predicted bandwidth required
	Advanced manufacturing	Between 38 and 74
	Emergency preparedness and public safety	Between 6 and 18
	Education and workforce technologies	Between 38 and 74
	Healthcare technologies	Between 38 and 74
	Clean energy and transportation	Between 2 and 3
	Radar networks for weather and aircraft surveillance	Between 38 and 74
	Interactive 3D video	Between 77 and 148

Source: ECLAC, The new digital revolution, 2015.





Responding to Addis Ababa

Domestic resource mobilization:

- Tackle tax evasion and avoidance and combat illicit flows
- Address the transition of offshore financial centres.
- "Multilateralize" international cooperation on fiscal policies
- Include resources mobilized by national and subregional development banks

South-South and triangular cooperation provide a new model of collaboration among peers to:

- Safeguard the interests of middle-income countries
- Forge a stronger role for developing countries in global forums on tax cooperation
- Tackle dangerous tax competition between countries —the race to the bottom— through integrated regional programmes





ECLAC proposals to support the implementation and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda





Integrating the SDGs into national development plans and budgets

- Foster the creation of national inter-agency and intersectoral architectures at the highest level
- Build the SDGs into national and local planning schemes, including fiscal affairs, public budgets and public and private investment
- Capacity-building through seminars, courses and technical assistance
- A regional observatory on planning for sustainable development, including a regional repository of national development plans
- Exchange of experiences on reforming taxation, natural resources governance, education, energy, telecommunications and transport





Strengthening statistical capacities for measuring the SDGs

- Promote national and regional statistical development strategies for compiling, disaggregating and disseminating good-quality data and statistics —traditional and non-traditional—for SDG follow-up and monitoring
- Strengthen national and regional data ecosystems and innovation networks, engaging the private sector and civil society
- Promote regional and South-South cooperation and systems for data-sharing at the regional and interregional levels
- Empower the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC and give institutional support to the countries of the region which are members of IAEG-SDG/HLG
- Enhance the effective capacity of national statistical systems to meet the demands of the 2030 Agenda





Strengthening the regional architecture

- Integrating the 2030 Agenda into the work of the subsidiary bodies of ECLAC to ensure comprehensive support is provided to countries for its implementation
 - Regional Conference on Population and Development (with UNFPA)
 - Regional Conference on Women (with UN-Women)
 - Statistical Conference of the Americas (with DESA)
 - Regional Conference on Social Development (with UNDP)
 - Conference on Science, Innovation and ICTs (with UNIDO and ITU)
 - Regional Council for Planning of ILPES and regional training courses (with UNDP)
 - Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee
 - Committee on South-South Cooperation
- Making use of the existing regional architecture in collaboration with other regional agencies (CELAC, CARICOM, UNASUR) and in coordination with other United Nations bodies through the Regional Coordination Mechanism





Forum of the Countries of LAC on Sustainable Development

Bridge between the global and the national levels to follow up on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and discuss regional priorities

High-level
Political
Forum on
Sustainable
Development

(HLPF)

Subsidiary bodies and intergovernmental Forum of the meetings **Countries of** Regional **Latin America** Coordination and the Mechanism Caribbean on (RCM) Sustainable **Development** Regional and subregional integration blocs Development banks











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