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

(Averages, in billions of dollars)

- Hot money (12.4%)
  - Illicit flows: 112.9
  - Foreign direct investment: 108.3
  - Private financial flows a/
  - Remittances
  - Official development assistance: 8.5

- Trade misinvoicing outflows (87.6%)
  - 3.3% of GDP
  - 2.7% of GDP
  - 1.7% of GDP
  - 1.4% of GDP
  - 0.2% of GDP
Domestic resource mobilization

LATIN AMERICA (SELECTED COUNTRIES): ACTUAL COLLECTION AND COMPLIANCE GAP FOR INCOME TAX AND VAT, 2014
(Percentages of GDP and dollars)

Income tax
- Actual collection: 6.4
- Estimated evasion: 10.4
  (US$ 194 billion)

VAT
- Actual collection: 6.7
- Estimated evasion: 9.0
  (US$ 127 billion)

SELECTED REGIONS AND COUNTRIES:
STRUCTURE OF THE TAX BURDEN, 2012-2013
(Percentages of GDP)


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**
(Percentages)

- **28** of the **33** countries in the region are considered middle-income, **4** are high-income and **1** low-income
- Per capita GDP in the region’s middle-income countries ranges from US$ 2,009 and US$ 31,740

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

- **1.23** in 1973
- **0.18** in 2013

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of the latest classification by the World Bank.
Financing for climate change action has gone chiefly to a small number of regions, and to larger countries.
 Unsustainable sovereign debt in the Caribbean

THE CARIBBEAN: COST OF DAMAGE CAUSED BY NATURAL DISASTERS, 2000-2014
(Percentages and dollars at 2013 prices)

- Storms
  - US$ 10.708 billion
  - 39%

- Floods
  - US$ 16.578 billion
  - 61%

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

- Bilateral
  - 14%

- Multilateral
  - 40%

- Private creditors
  - 46%
Trade is slowing and intraregional trade remains limited

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

*(Percentages)*

**SELECTED GROUPINGS: INTRAGROUP EXPORTS AS A SHARE 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

SELECTED REGIONS AND GROUPINGS: 
SPENDING ON R&D, 1996-2012
(Percentages of GDP)

SHARE IN WORLD PATENT APPLICATIONS, 2014

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

Source: World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), [online]
The external digital gap is narrowing
Latin America and the Caribbean and OECD: Internet users, 2006-2014
(Percentages of the total population)

The technical requirements of the new revolution
Bandwidth required by application type
(Megabits per second)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Type</th>
<th>Predicted Bandwidth Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advanced manufacturing</td>
<td>Between 38 and 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency preparedness and public safety</td>
<td>Between 6 and 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and workforce technologies</td>
<td>Between 38 and 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare technologies</td>
<td>Between 38 and 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean energy and transportation</td>
<td>Between 2 and 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radar networks for weather and aircraft surveillance</td>
<td>Between 38 and 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interactive 3D video</td>
<td>Between 77 and 148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
The regional dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Alicia Bárcena

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)

Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development

Subsidiary bodies and intergovernmental meetings

Regional Coordination Mechanism (RCM)

Regional and subregional integration blocs

Development banks

Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean

Private sector

State

Civil society

The regional dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Alicia Bárcena

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