# SDG 10 – INEQUALITY AMONG COUNTRIES

Mohamed Khalil |
Arab Forum for Sustainable Development
ESCWA – Beirut – 9-11 April 2019

# REDUCE INEQUALITY AMONG COUNTRIES

## INTRODUCTION

- Transformational change
- Domestic / global actions

# REDUCE INEQUALITY AMONG COUNTRIES

TARGETS

- 10.5 Improving the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthening the implementation of such regulations.
- 10.6 Ensuring enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.
- 10.7 Facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

# REDUCE INEQUALITY AMONG COUNTRIES

IMPLEMENTATION TARGETS

- 10.a Implementing the principle of special and differentiated treatment for developing countries and least developed countries in particular, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements.
- 10.b Encouraging official development assistance and financial flows, including through foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest in line with national plans and programmes.
- 10.c Reducing to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.

# REDUCE INEQUALITY AMONG COUNTRIES

Progress of Implementation of SDG 10 in 2018 (source: Secretary General's 2018 SDG Report)

Efforts have been made to increase zero-tariff access for exports from LDCs and developing countries, and provide additional assistance to LDCs and small island developing States (SIDS). However, progress will need to accelerate to reduce growing disparities among countries.

- In 2016, over 64.4 per cent of products exported by LDCs to world markets and 64.1 per cent of those from SIDS faced zero tariffs, an increase of 20 per cent since 2010. Developing countries overall had duty-free market access for about 50 per cent of all products exported in 2016.

- In 2016, receipts by developing countries from member countries of the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD, multilateral agencies and other key providers totaled $315 billion. Preliminary data indicate that net ODA from members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee fell by 0.6 per cent in 2017.

- Remittances are becoming an increasingly important component of external finance for developing economies in general, and LDCs in particular. Remittances to developing economies are estimated to have risen by 8.5 per cent in 2017. Based on provisional data, among the $613 billion in total remittances recorded in 2017, $466 billion went to low- and middle-income countries. While the global average cost of sending money has gradually declined in recent years, it was estimated at 7.2 per cent in 2017, more than double the target transaction cost of 3 per cent.

# REDUCE INEQUALITY AMONG COUNTRIES

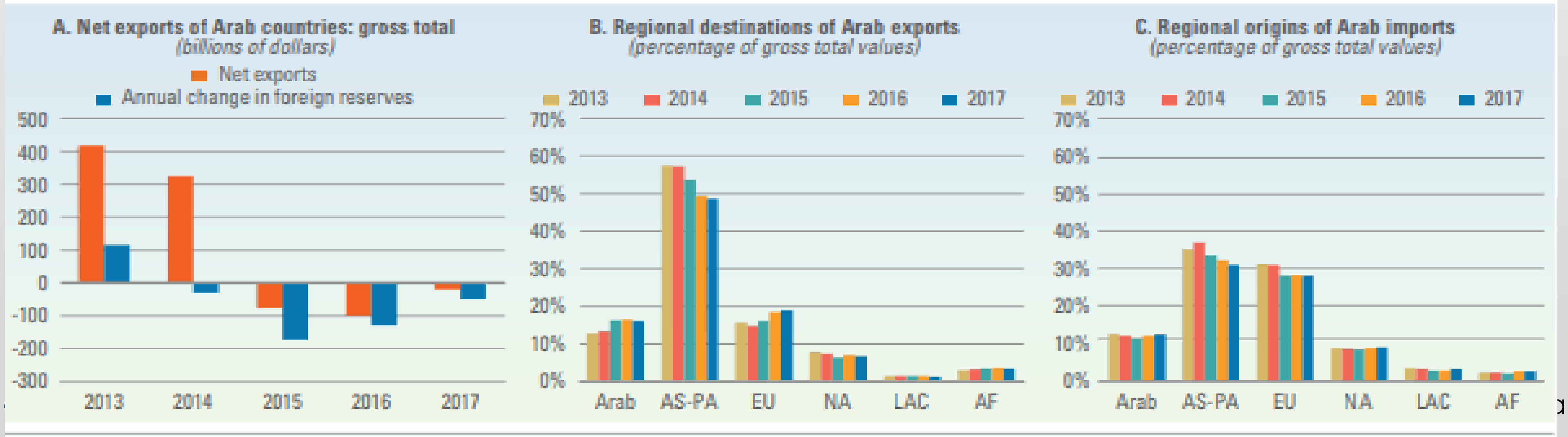
How the Arab Region is positioned with regard to the rest of the world
(source: Survey of Economic and Social Developments in the Arab Region 2017-2018 - ESCWA)

- ODA inflows to Arab countries reached $419 million in 2017, against $300 million in 2016 (OECD - DAC),
- Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflow to the Arab region as a whole continued to shrink and decreased by $5 billion over the period 2016-2017. This decline was largely due to the significant drop in foreign investment caused by perceptions of political risk , as well as sensitivity to geopolitical conflicts
- With regard to international trade, Arab economies have been net importers since 2014. In 2017, trade in the Arab region recorded total estimated exports of $783 billion and imports of $803 billion, with imports exceeding exports by $20 billion.

# REDUCE INEQUALITY AMONG COUNTRIES

## How the Arab Region is positioned with regard to the rest of the world
(source: Survey of Economic and Social Developments in the Arab Region 2017-2018 - ESCWA)

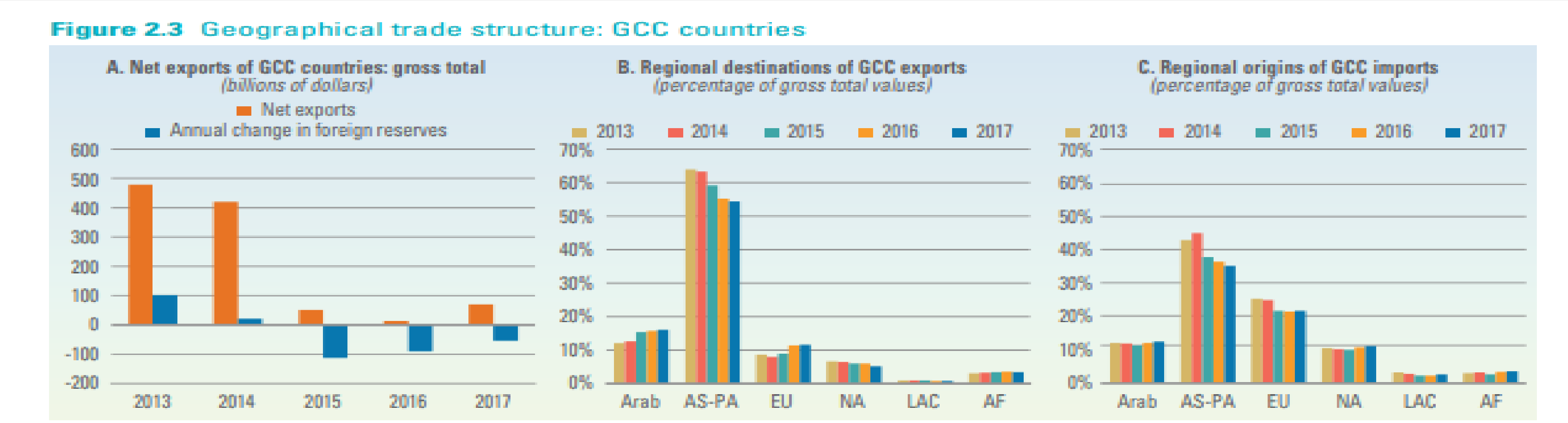
Global trade linkages in the Arab Region



# REDUCE INEQUALITY AMONG COUNTRIES

How the Arab Region is positioned with regard to the rest of the world
(source: Survey of Economic and Social Developments in the Arab Region 2017-2018 - ESCWA)

Global trade linkages in the Arab Region

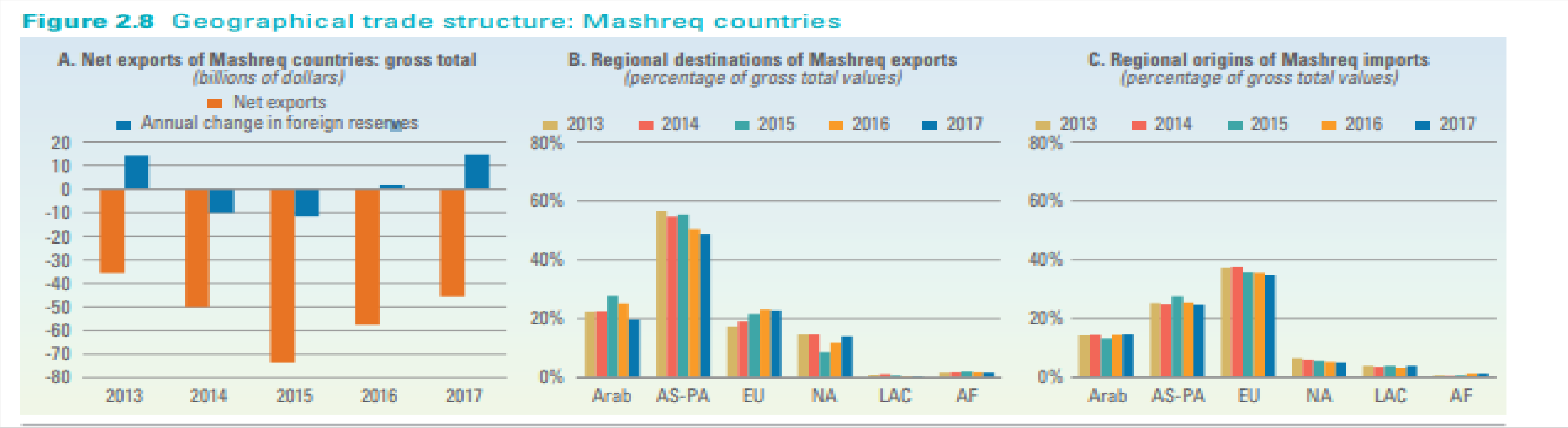



- Abbreviations: Arab, Arab countries; AS-PA, Asia and the Pacific; EU, Europe; NA, North America; LAC, Latin America and the Caribbean; AF, Africa excluding Arab countries. GCC Countries: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates

# REDUCE INEQUALITY AMONG COUNTRIES

## How the Arab Region is positioned with regard to the rest of the world (source: Survey of Economic and Social Developments in the Arab Region 2017-2018 - ESCWA)

Global trade linkages in the Arab Region



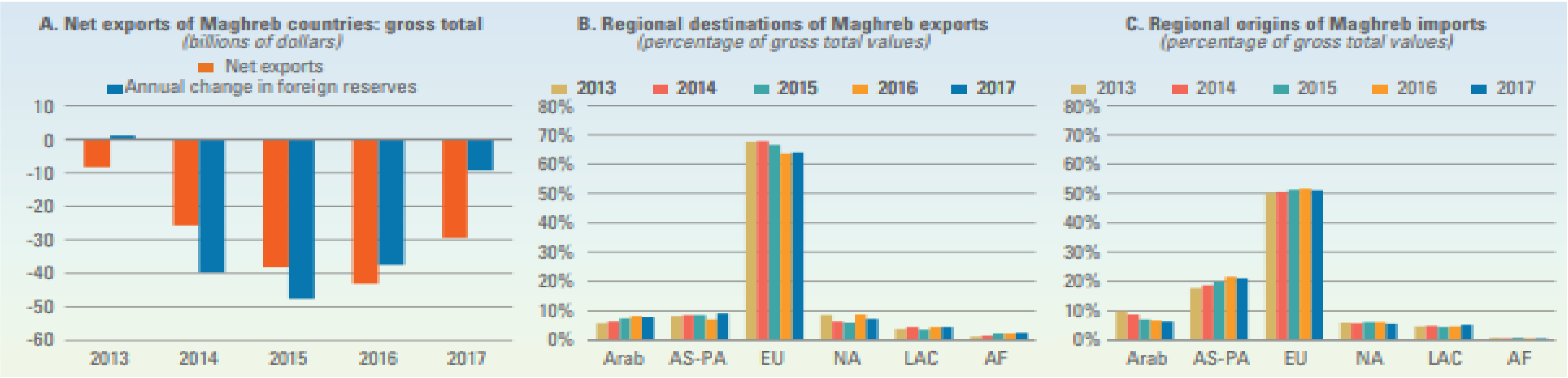

- Abbreviations: Arab, Arab countries; AS-PA, Asia and the Pacific; EU, Europe; NA, North America; LAC, Latin America and the Caribbean; AF, Africa excluding Arab countries. Mashreq countries: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic

# REDUCE INEQUALITY AMONG COUNTRIES

## How the Arab Region is positioned with regard to the rest of the world
(source: Survey of Economic and Social Developments in the Arab Region 2017-2018 - ESCWA)

Global trade linkages in the Arab Region

**Figure 2.13 Geographical trade structure: Maghreb countries**

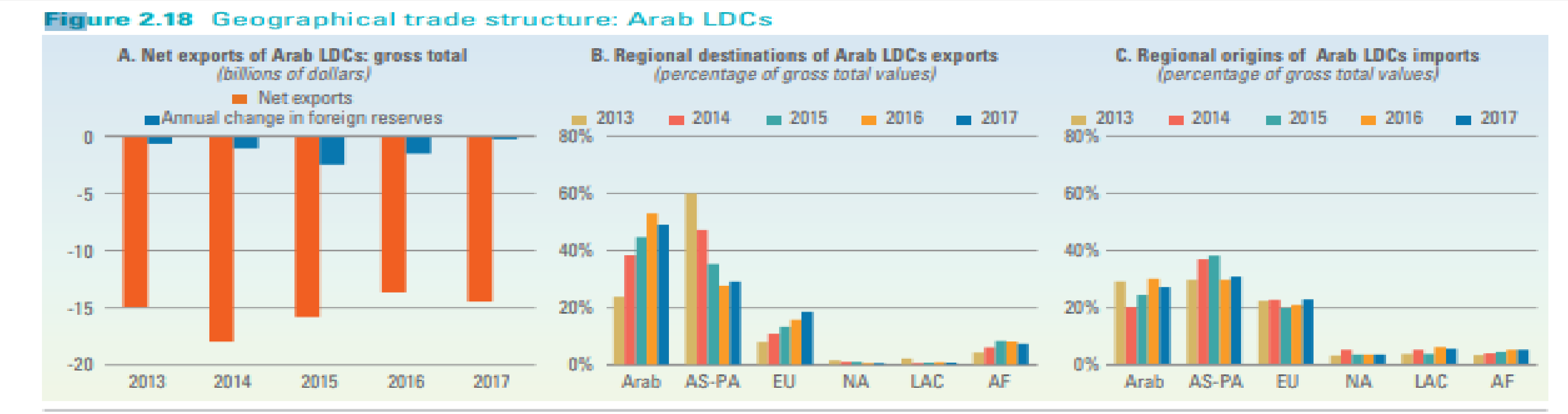



- Abbreviations: Arab, Arab countries; AS-PA, Asia and the Pacific; EU, Europe; NA, North America; LAC, Latin America and the Caribbean; AF, Africa excluding Arab countries. Maghreb countries: Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia

# REDUCE INEQUALITY AMONG COUNTRIES

How the Arab Region is positioned with regard to the rest of the world (source: Survey of Economic and Social Developments in the Arab Region 2017-2018 - ESCWA)

Global trade linkages in the Arab Region




- Abbreviations: Arab, Arab countries; AS-PA, Asia and the Pacific; EU, Europe; NA, North America; LAC, Latin America and the Caribbean; AF, Africa excluding Arab countries. Arab LDCs: Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan, Yemen

# REDUCE INEQUALITY AMONG COUNTRIES

How the Arab Region is positioned with regard to the rest of the world

Conclusion

- The Arab region should continue pursuing economic reforms and economic diversification focusing on investing in added value creation, and engaging in global value chain for development
- Pursue institutions reforms focusing on improving the quality of institutions
- Harness the benefits of the digital revolution that can enable countries to fully utilize their large human potential, educated youth, financial resources and central geographic position to act as a complementary force in transforming their economies and societies.
- Promote, boost and enhance regional integration

# THANK YOU