Goal 17 Proposed Targets:

**Finance**

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

17.2 developed countries to implement fully their ODA commitments, including to provide 0.7% of GNI in ODA to developing countries of which 0.15-0.20% to least-developed countries

17.3 mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

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 (HIPC) to reduce debt distress

17.5 adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for LDCs

**Technology**

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, particularly at UN level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism when agreed

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

17.8 fully operationalize the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) capacity building mechanism for LDCs by 2017, and enhance the use of enabling technologies in particular ICT

**Capacity building**

17.9 enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation

**Trade**

17.10 promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the WTO including through the conclusion of negotiations within its Doha Development Agenda
GOAL 17. STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

17.11 increase significantly the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the LDC share of global exports by 2020

17.12 realize timely implementation of duty-free, quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries consistent with WTO decisions, including through ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from LDCs are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Policy and institutional coherence

17.13 enhance global macroeconomic stability including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.14 enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15 respect each country’s policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

17.16 enhance the global partnership for sustainable development complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of sustainable development goals in all countries, particularly developing countries

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

Data, monitoring and accountability

17.18 by 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, 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

17.19 by 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement GDP, and support statistical capacity building in developing countries

MDG Progress on Global Partnerships:

Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

- Official development assistance hit a record high of $134.8 billion in 2013.
- Aid shifted away from the poorest countries where attainment of the MDGs often lags the most.

Target 8.B: Address the special needs of least developed countries

- Net bilateral aid to Africa (where 34 of the 48 least developed countries are located) fell by 5.6 per cent in 2013, to $28.9 billion in real terms.
- Eighty per cent of imports from developing countries enter developed countries duty-free.

Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
GOAL 17. STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Aid to landlocked developing countries fell in 2010 for the first time in a decade, while aid to small island developing States increased substantially.

Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries
- The debt burden on developing countries remains stable at about 3 per cent of export revenue, which was a near 75 per cent drop since 2000.

Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries
- Resources available for providing essential medicines through some disease-specific global health funds increased in 2011, despite the global economic downturn.
- There has been little improvement in recent years in improving availability and affordability of essential medicines in developing countries.

Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications
- Two-thirds of the world’s Internet users are in developing regions, where the number of Internet users doubled between 2009 and 2014.
- In 2014, Internet use penetration in developing countries grew by 8.7 per cent, twice as fast as in the developed world where its usage rose by 3.3 per cent.
- In Africa, almost 20 per cent of the population are online, up from 10 per cent in 2010.
- Thirty per cent of the world’s youth are digital natives, active online for at least five years.
- More than four billion people do not use the Internet, and 90 per cent of them are from the developing world.

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