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Civil20 Conference

Round Table on Post MDGs

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TRACKING PROGRESS ON THE G20 DEVELOPMENT COMMITMENTS

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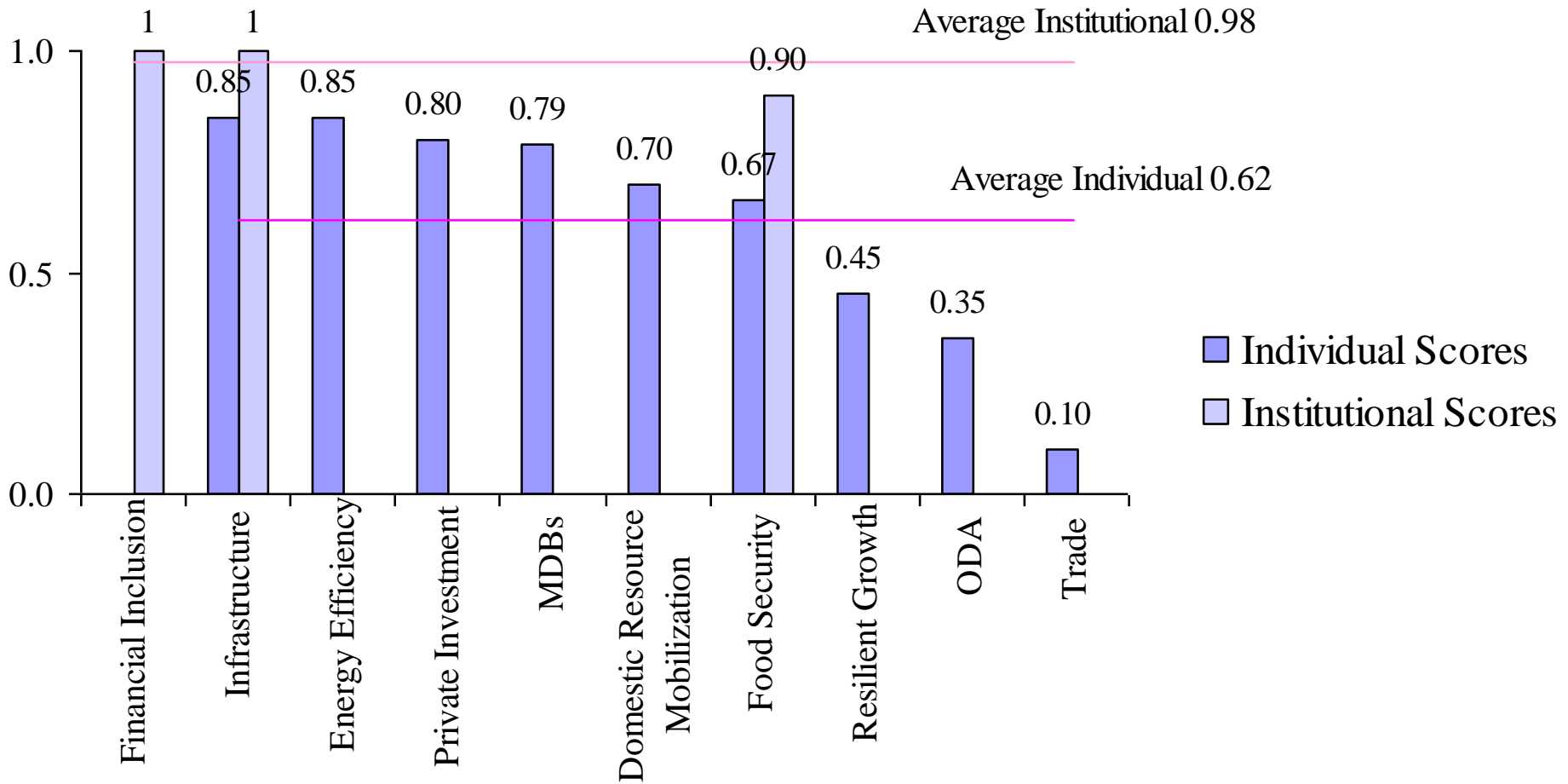
2010 Seoul Development Consensus key pillars (9):

- Infrastructure
 - Private Investment and Job Creation
 - Human Resource Development
 - Trade
 - Financial Inclusion
 - Growth with Resilience
 - Food Security
 - Domestic Resource Mobilization
 - Knowledge Sharing
- +
- ODA and Support to Capacity Building
 - Multilateral Development Banks Resources Replenishment
 - Energy Efficiency

Methodology

- individual commitments, institutional commitments, mandates
- impact or effectiveness of G20 actions not assessed
- scoring system: +1 full compliance; 0 partial compliance/work in progress and -1 non-compliance
- monitoring period: November 2010 (Seoul Summit) – end October 2012

G20 Development Decisions Implementation: Scores



Infrastructure

Commitments:

Individual: Invest in infrastructure and facilitate the mobilization of infrastructure financing.

Institutional: Establish a High-Level Panel (HLP) to recommend measures to mobilize infrastructure financing and review MDBs' policy frameworks.

Compliance:

Individual: 17 members fully complied (**0.85**).

Best practices: large scale housing building programmes; comprehensive plans for national infrastructure development; regional integration projects.

Institutional: HLP established; outcomes of its work endorsed; commitment to implement infrastructure projects meeting its criteria made by G20.

Recommendations:

1. Take actions to stimulate long-term infrastructure investment planning
2. Expand G20 members' participation in implementing infrastructural projects abroad.

Access and Availability to Trade

Commitment: to improve access and availability to trade with advanced economies and between developing and low-income countries (LICs).

For full compliance countries were required to remove trade barriers, liberalizing trade with developing countries and LICs, and to take actions to improve developing and LICs' capacities to trade among themselves.

Compliance: 0.1

8 members achieved full compliance (Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Mexico, South Africa, US, EU).

Best practices: African Free Trade initiative (AFTi) to boost African trade (UK);

USD2.07 million contribution to the WTO Enhanced Integration Framework, assisting 47 LIC (Australia);

“Canadian Market Access and Trade Capacity Building” project, enhancing developing countries' capacities in international trade (Canada).

Recommendations:

- consolidate efforts on the commitment to improve the access and availability to trade with advanced economies and between developing and LICs;
- mitigate the effect of the negative measures the G20 should design them in a more careful manner in order to affect fewer developing countries or LICs.

Private Investment and Job Creation

Commitments:

Individual: Identify and promote responsible private investment in value chains.

Mandates: Develop key indicators for measuring and maximizing the economic and employment impact of private sector investment; provide recommendations on assisting developing countries in attracting responsible investment & supporting the regulatory framework for investment.

Compliance:

Individual: 16 members has fully complied (**0.85**).

Best practices: adopting national codes of responsible investment; enhancing responsible private investment in developing countries through sectoral programs.

Mandates: fulfilled by UNCTAD, UNDP, ILO, OECD, WB; recommendations endorsed by G20; low and middle income countries invited to act on the recommendations (**1**).

Recommendations:

Further action to promote responsible private investment practices domestically and in partner countries.

Food Security

2011 Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture objectives:

- **Improve agricultural production and productivity** (boost agricultural growth; promote sustainable agricultural practices; launch International Research Initiative for Wheat Improvement (IRIWI));
- **Increase market information and transparency** (national information systems, participation in Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS); launch AMIS; launch Global Agricultural Geo-Monitoring Initiative);
- **Strengthen international policy coordination** (remove export restrictions on humanitarian food; establish Rapid Response Forum);
- **Improve and develop risk management tools** (maximize efficient delivery of food assistance; develop a targeted emergency humanitarian food reserves system);
- **Improve the functioning of agricultural commodities' derivatives markets** (implement IOSCO principles; improve market information and transparency).

Food Security: three components

- **6 individual commitments;**
High level of compliance (0.67). Australia, Canada, France & Germany fully complied.
Members were most successful in removing export restrictions for food purchased by WFP (0.95).
Maximizing food delivery efficiency and strengthening supply chains proved a challenge (-0.05)
- **6 collective commitments;**
Full compliance (1).
- **5 Mandates.**
High level of compliance (0.8). G20 made further decisions on 4 out of 5 mandates to international organizations, selected for assessment.

Food Security: Mandates

- **Examine and recommend potential innovative results-based mechanisms** (FAO and World Bank) (1);
- **Monitor progress on food security commitments and report back** (FAO, World Bank, OECD and L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI)) (0);
- **Identify bottlenecks and opportunities to increase policy coherence for food security** (Committee on World Food Security) (1);
- **Mitigate and manage the risks associated with price volatility** (FAO, IFAD, IMF, OECD, UNCTAD, WFP, World Bank and WTO) (1);
- **Develop options for promoting responsible investment in agriculture** (UNCTAD, the World Bank, IFAD and FAO) (1).

Food Security: Recommendations

- Consolidate efforts on strengthening capacity to provide effective and targeted international assistance to the countries in need of humanitarian food aid.
- Sustain progress on improving the functioning of agricultural commodities' derivatives markets.
- Complete the launch and ensure effective functioning of Global Agricultural Geo-Monitoring Initiative and PREPARE system.
- Continue to engage constructively with the international organizations on monitoring the progress to harness the full potential of G20 and relevant IOs.

Growth with Resilience

Commitments: supporting social protection programs in developing countries and reducing remittances transfer cost to an average of 5% by 2014

Compliance: 0.45

17 members supported social protection systems in other countries

remittance sending countries: Russia & Saudi Arabia surpassed 5% target; 14 countries decreased transfer costs; only 2 receiving countries acted in line with the World Bank principles on remittances;

Recommendations:

1. elaborate an action plan to support social protection programs development in partner countries
2. further develop recommendations on reducing remittances transfer cost on the basis of successful national experience

Financial Inclusion

Institutional commitments:

1. Launch Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI) to implement the G20 Financial Inclusion Action Plan.
2. Foster the development of SME finance.

Compliance: +1

1. GPFI launched; implementation of its recommendations promoted; global standard-setting bodies engaged; commitments on consumer protection and financial literacy made.
2. SME Finance Forum launched; SME Finance Challenge and SME Finance Compact initiatives implemented; successful SME financing models & knowledge sharing on best practices for SME finance promoted.

Recommendations:

1. Making commitments on incorporating successful SME financing models into national practices.
2. Making commitments by members on policy measures stimulating financial inclusion, raising standards of consumer protection and levels of financial literacy.

Domestic Resources Mobilization

Commitment:

Build sustainable revenue bases by improving developing country tax administration systems and policies and highlighting the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development.

Compliance:

15 members has fully complied (**0.70**).

Best practices: projects aimed to help developing countries build capacity and legal infrastructure necessary for tax transparency and co-operation; conferences & study visits for developing countries' tax administration representatives, special programs (DF4D), activities within FATF, Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes

Recommendations:

1. Further action to strengthen tax systems and capacity for tax collection in the developing countries with the aim to build sustainable revenue base.
2. Further efforts on improving the quality and quantity of tax information exchange.

ODA and Capacity Building

Commitments: implementing respective ODA pledges and assisting poorest countries in mobilizing domestic resources according to Monterrey Consensus

Compliance: 0.35

11 G20 members (advanced & Russia) set ODA targets. 5 of them fulfilled (Canada, Russia, US) or are on track to fulfilling them (Germany, UK); 4 emerging countries (Brazil, China, India & Turkey) made new substantial ODA allocations and initiated new major projects;

The majority of G20 members contributed to domestic resources mobilization (transparency in mining sector, good governance, human resources, SME finance, South-South cooperation)

Recommendations:

focus on mobilization of domestic resources in partner countries as a vital element of its core economic growth agenda

consider setting up flexible development assistance targets as an important signal of G20 commitment to MDGs.

Multilateral Development Banks Resources Replenishment

Commitments: replenishment of International Development Association and Regional Development Banks (Asian, African, Inter-American Development Banks and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development)

Compliance: 0.79

16 countries participated in replenishment of IDA and at least one RDB

Recommendations:

enhance participation of G20 emerging countries in RDBs

Energy Efficiency

Commitment: to promote energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in the G20 countries and beyond

Compliance: 17 members fully complied (0.85).

At national level:

Almost all G20 members established the targets for energy generation and consumption from the renewable sources.

Other examples:

adopting laws and regulations aimed at increasing renewable energy; establishing energy efficiency standards; supporting programs to promote innovations in the sphere of renewable energy.

Internationally:

Introduction of special funding facilities to support local projects in developing countries that boost local financial capacity to invest in green projects and increase access to cleaner energy services (predominantly by developed G20 members).

Recommendation:

Strengthen the developing countries' capacities and incentives to engage in cooperation and provide support to countries in need of new technologies or energy sector reforms