



Strengthening the Means of Implementation for the Sustainable Development Goals



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Means of Implementation in SDG 17

SDG 17 Means of Implementation

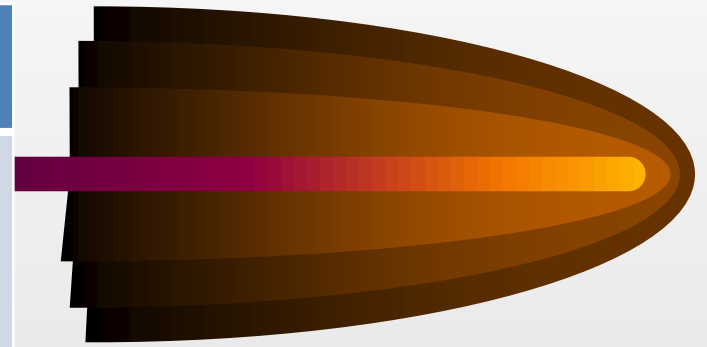
- Finance
- Technology
- Capacity building
- Trade
- Policy & institutional coherence
- Multi-stakeholder partnerships
- Data, monitoring, accountability

Recommend More Focus on:

- **Finance (government budgets & revenue)**
 - Not much past emphasis
 - Past emphasis on ODA, attracting pvt. sector funds
- **Laws, regulations and policies**
 - Main MOI for other policy areas
 - Mainly not part of SD discussion
 - Needed for more systematic approaches & scaling-up
- **Governance**

Finance: A Global Perspective

	Trillion USD	Share of Global GDP (%)
Global GDP (2017, official exchange rates)	79.58	100
Total world savings (2017)	21.73	27.3
Total world taxes (2017)	21.33	26.8
World military spending (2016)	1.77	2.22
Total global financial assets (2014)	294	369
Investment for SDGs	3	3.8



- **Also, \$\$ trillions in existing investments each year**
- **There is plenty of money**

Finance: Overall Potential Directions

1. New Funding Sources

Funding Source	% GDP
Taxes (income, consumption, wealth, carbon, financial transactions, etc.)	2
<u>Borrowing</u>	<u>1</u>
Total:	3

2. Reallocate Existing Funding

- A. Subsidies for unsustainable activities (e.g. fossil fuel subsidies)
 - B. Already planned investments (energy, transport, infrastructure, etc.)
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- Shift from unsustainable spending/investment => sustainable
 - May need regulations; voluntary switching may be difficult

Debt/GDP Ratio for Selected Asian Countries



Country	Government debt to GDP (%)
Japan	193.1
China	34.6
Malaysia	52.6
Philippines	26.5
Singapore	28.1
Thailand	30.2

GDP & Taxes of Selected Asian Countries

	GDP 2018 (billion USD)	Per capita GDP (USD)	Taxes as a share of GDP (%)	Value of 1% of GDP (billion USD)
World	79,600	16,800	28.4	796.0
Japan	4,900	42,700	34.30	48.8
China	11,940	16,600	22.40	119.4
Korea	2,027	39,400	23.00	20.3
India	2,439	7,200	10.20	24.4
Indonesia	1,011	12,400	12.90	10.1
Malaysia	310	28,900	16.50	3.1
Philippines	321	8,200	13.90	3.2
Singapore	306	90,500	17.50	3.1
Thailand	438	17,800	18.20	4.3
Brunei	NA	76,700	NA	NA

Shifting Energy Investment to Renewables and Energy Efficiency 2015-50

- Shift RE from 9.6% to 22.3%
- Shift fossil fuels from 42% to 22.3%

Reference Case energy sector investments between 2015-50 (USD trillion)

Power grids and flexibility; 9

Renewable energy; 9.6

93

USD trillion
Reference Case

Fossil fuels; 42

Energy efficiency; 29

Nuclear; 3.7

REmap Case energy sector investments between 2015-50 (USD trillion)

Power grids and flexibility; 18

CCS & others; 0.5

Renewable energy; 22.3

120

USD trillion
REmap

Fossil fuels; 22.3

Nuclear; 3.6

Energy efficiency; 53

Source: IRENA 2018

- Extra \$27 trillion over 35 years
- Less than \$1 trillion per year

Laws, Regulations, Policies



➤ These are a key means of implementation

➤ Example

- Oct. 26, 2018, General Motors requested a nationwide zero-emissions vehicle sales mandate. It also opposed the Trump administration's proposal to freeze fuel efficiency standards.

Capacities of National Governments

- **Common hypothesis: globalization weakens national governments**

- **Actually, governments still have a range of powers**
 - ❑ Power of taxation, spending
 - ❑ Laws, regulations, policies
 - ❑ Enforcement through police, courts

- **Problem: these powers have been used to promote unsustainable, not sustainable development**
 - ❑ The sustainable development community has not been persuasive

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Governance:

Strengthen Basic Environmental Governance Capacity

Developing Countries	➤ Many lack basic capacity
Developed Countries	➤ Needs strengthening

- Assessment, monitoring and data
- Policies, laws, regulations, standards, economic instruments
- Inspections and issuance of licences, and compliance enforcement
- Effective environmental judicial system and enforcement
- Environmental impact assessment (EIA) of projects, policies, plans, programmes
- Capacity-building, environmental education
- Public awareness, outreach, promote Corporate Social Responsibility
- Networking and partnerships with civil society
- Coordination of environment-related issues within the government
- Research

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More Ambitious Ways to Strengthen Governance

Mainstream sustainability into all policy areas

- Especially economic, development, financial policies
- Land use, natural resources, social policies

Strong coordinating body

- For example, connected to the prime minister's office
- Influence over budgets

Sustainability assessment of policies and budgets

- High level supervision
- Prioritization of sustainability

Strengthen the role of environment ministries

- Mandate, budget, staff
- Coordination role

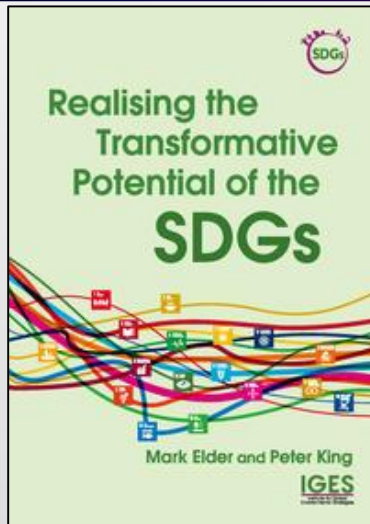
Adopt new measures of progress to replace GDP

- Needs to be implemented by national governments
- Needs institutional support, budgets, staff

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IGES Outputs



Elder, M., Bengtsson, M. and Akenji, L. (2016) 'An Optimistic Analysis of the Means of Implementation for Sustainable Development Goals: Thinking about Goals as Means', *Sustainability*, 8(9), pp. 962–986. doi: 10.3390/su8090962.

IGES Activities & Publications on the SDGs

- List as of March 2018
- https://pub.iges.or.jp/system/files/publication_documents/pub/fact/6423/APFSD_IGES%20Activities%20and%20Publications%20on%20the%20SDGs.pdf