





17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS













Strengthening the means of execution and revitalising the global alliance for sustainable development

The Sustainable Development Goals can only be achieved through total commitment in favour of global alliances and co-operation. Although official development assistance of developed economies increased by 66% between 2000 and 2014, the humanitarian crises caused by conflicts or natural disasters continue to require more resources and financial assistance. Many countries also require this assistance in order to stimulate growth and trade exchange.

Among other issues, this objective recalls the commitment to devote 0.7% of the GDP to development aid.

The purpose of the objectives is to improve North-South and South-South co-operation, supporting national plans in fulfilling all goals. Promoting international trade and helping developing countries to increase their exports forms part of the challenge of achieving a fair system of universal trade based on rules which are transparent, fair and to the benefit of everyone.

Alliances for achieving successful goals

Co-operation is key to the progress of mankind. Confrontation, individualism and selfishness reduce our capacity to achieve objectives.



Co-operating in order to compete is essential in the business world and in organisations in general. Alliances, of whatever scope or formulas, allow us to achieve goals we could not achieve individually.

A certain mental attitude is needed in order for co-operation agreements to succeed.

The first is the well-known "win-win" situation, and for this we have to overcome the focus on "me". An approach involving generosity, open dialogue and consensus-seeking is necessary in order for collaboration agreements to be effective. Therefore, we have to accept that the other side (or sides) will also gain from the alliance. Perhaps even more than we do, but we must be aware that the agreement will also allow us to improve in a way we

could not otherwise do. Looking for and deciding on what we have in common, and being clear and aware of what separates us, help agreements to be a success.

Ethics are also an essential factor. Loyal behaviour, focusing on respected and shared values, assures us a suitably fructiferous long-term alliance. Any breach of the rules of the game or foul play can cause reactions that cancel out the objectives achieved or even have severely prejudicial effects.





Goal 17 set to be reached in 2030 focuses on 19 targets; we deal with some of these below:

- **FINANCE:** international support must be aimed at improving the capacity of developing countries to collect tax income. Complying with development assistance commitments, devotina 0.7% of the gross national income to official development assistance, and 0.15% to 0.20% of the gross national income to official development assistance for less advanced countries. Helping to achieve long-term debt sustainability in developing countries through policies encouraging debt financing, relief and restructuring, and reducing overindebtedness.
- TECHNOLOGY: improving co-operation between developed and less-developed countries in the areas of science, technology and innovation, along with access to them. Promoting the development of ecologically rational technology and its transfer, disclosure and dissemination to developing countries under preferential conditions. Increasing the use of information technology and communications in less developed countries.

- TRADE: promoting a fair, non-discriminatory trade system within the framework of the World Trade
 Organization. Helping with the exports of developing countries, with a view to doubling the participation of developing countries before 2020.
 Achieving access to markets, free of any duty or contingencies, in a long-lasting manner for all less advanced countries, applying simple transparent rules that contribute to facilitating access to markets.
- SYSTEMIC ISSUES: increasing global macroeconomic stability, coordinating over regulations on sustainable development, respecting the leadership and regulatory space of each country in order to
- apply policies fostering sustainable development. In order for all of this to be achieved, we must actively encourage the **availability of suitable reliable high-quality data** broken down by groups according to income, gender, race, ethnic origin, migratory condition, disabilities, geographic location and other relevant features within national contexts.
- It is essential for us to prepare indicators allowing us to measure the progress achieved in matters of sustainable development complementing those used to measure gross domestic product, and supporting the fostering of statistical capacity in developing countries.





The figures are harsh but show the reality

- In 2014, official development assistance came to 135.2 billion dollars, the highest level recorded to date.
- Internet users in Africa have almost doubled in the last four years.
- 30% of youngsters worldwide are digital natives, and have been active online for at least five years.
- 79% of imports from developing countries reach developed countries duty-free.
- The debt burden in developing countries remains stable, at around 3% of the income from exports.
- However, more than 4 billion people do not use the Internet, 90% of whom are in the developing world.







How can we contribute?

- By being aware of the existence and content of the objectives.
- Being aware of how not being in line with any of them might affect us personally or those who come after us.
- Getting involved in achieving some of the goals.
- Introducing small changes into our habits or actions that favour the implementation of the objectives.
- Publicising among our contacts the existence and awareness of the 17 SDGs.
- Introducing into our workplace the change made to our habits or actions aligned with the SDGs.
- Asking those responsible in local, regional or national governments to include measures in their governance actions aimed at achieving these objectives.

How can COMPANIES contribute?

- Aligning CSR strategy with the SDGs.
- Identifying the objectives in the core of the business.



- Establishing strategies for developing alliances with third parties.
- Including the 17 SDGs in the sustainability report.
- Raising awareness of and training all departments and employees in the SDGs.
- Encouraging the participation of employees in the SDGs.
- Maximising contributions in developing countries.
- Asking those responsible in local, regional or national governments to include measures in their governance actions aimed at achieving these objectives.

And municipalities or public entities?

- Including the SDGs in their governance actions.
- Matching the objectives to citizens' needs.
- Establishing strategies for developing alliances with all public authorities.
- Favouring collaboration strategies with twinned cities and foreign public authorities.
- Raising awareness of and training citizens in the SDGs.
- Encouraging the participation of citizens in the SDGs.
- Maximising contributions in developing countries.





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