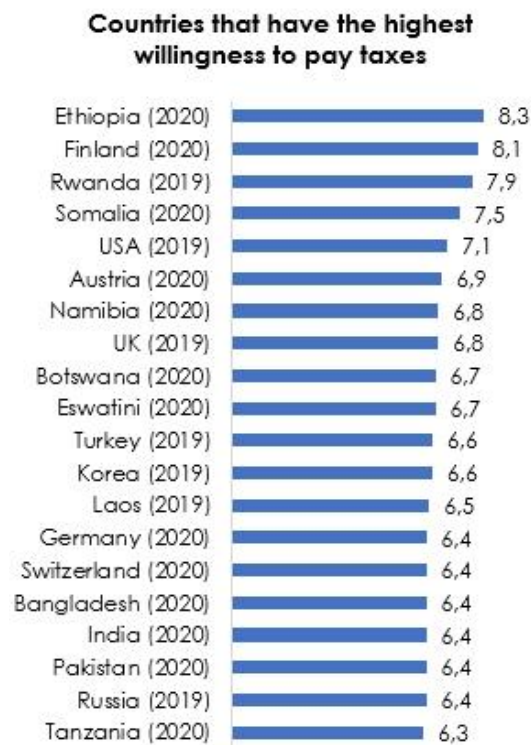


Financing the UN Goals under Corona

One of the most surprising results of our World Social Capital Monitor 2020, conducted in the midst of the Pandemic from May to July 2020, was the amazing willingness to finance public goods by taxes all over the World:



Not only we find six African countries among the top ten - as well countries globally recommended for systemic tax avoidance such as Germany, Russia, Switzerland, the UK and the U.S. astonish with excellent scores.

We should further consider that taxes are part of the common spirit and sense as well in crowded economies such as in Bangladesh, India, Korea, Turkey and Pakistan.

We have to expect the same from China and Japan that unfortunately did not contribute to the World Social Capital Monitor.

If the people of Somalia are willing to pay taxes – why do we not allow them to pick up the debt needed to finance their UN Goals?

What about Yemen? Afghanistan? South Sudan? Syria? Iraq? Niger? Benin? Burkina Faso? Mali? Chad?

Policy Paper to the UN IATF on FfD by Dr. Alexander Dill, Basel Institute of Commons and Economics

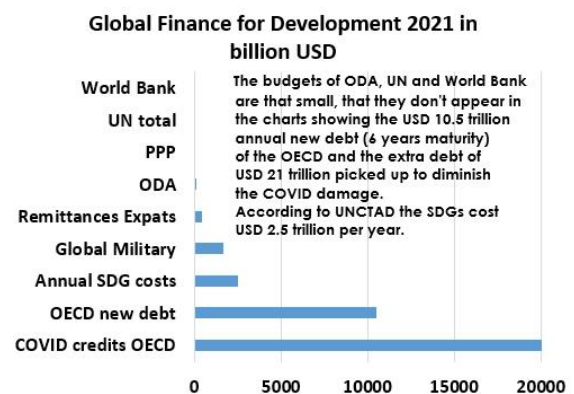
Lessons from the alleged World Financial Crisis 2008

The major and most common wrong estimate after the World Financial Crisis 2008 was the assumption that the interests will increase due to a lack of capital.

Since then, every year crash prophets tell us that both, the stock markets and the sovereign bonds markets, will crash.

They didn't do so. In opposite, since then OECD countries pick up 10.5 trillion USD new debt per year at an almost zero interest rate. Stock markets reach record highs.

By counter, the budget available to finance development is fixed by the systemic limits of ODA, World Bank and UN.



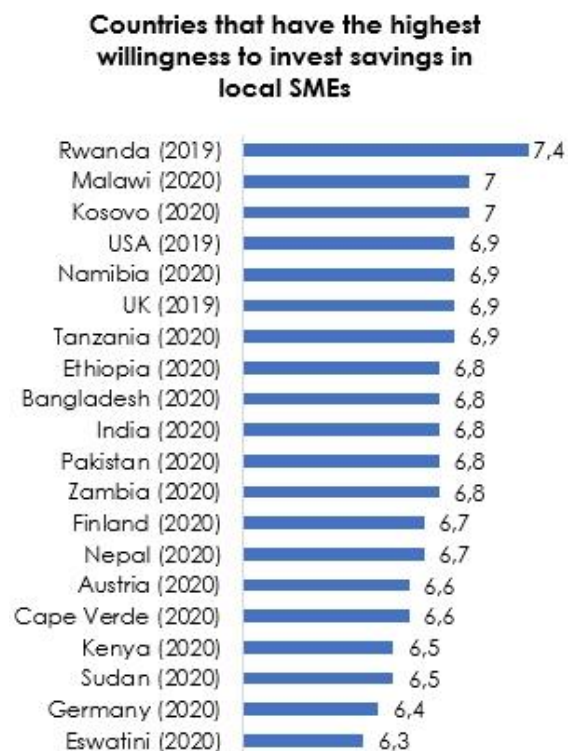
As we can see in the charts, the annual budgets of the World Bank, the United Nations and the ODA are almost not visible, compared with the annual new debt picked up by the OECD countries.

Any shift within this allocation of budgets seems almost impossible. Every Euro represents vested rights of organizations and their donors.

We therefore made proposals for 28 funds to finance development in 100 poor countries at a size of € 142 billion – more than the annual budget of the World Bank, the IMF and the UN together:

https://developmentfinance.un.org/sites/developmentfinance.un.org/files/28_New_Funds_To_Financing_Development.pdf

Where the Small and Middle Enterprises have a chance



Providing credits for local SMEs is perhaps the most effective way to enhance local value add.

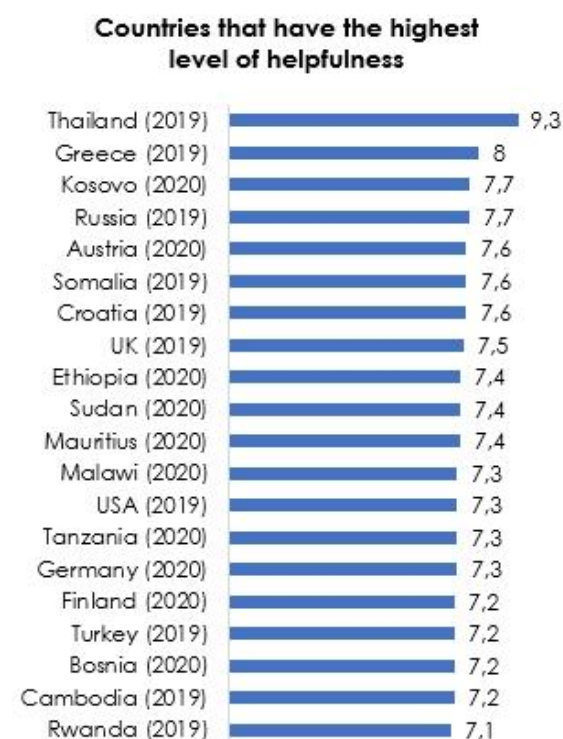
As we can see in our chart from the World Social Capital Monitor 2020, we find a high willingness to invest in locals SME in such different countries, that we do not see a North-South divide in this claim.

Remarkable as well the great scores for Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan.

We therefore published SME Funds with sizes between € 1 billion and € 10 billion to buy in this indicator.

Breaking down financing for development on financing local cooperatives and SME will entirely diminish the transaction costs for governance and security.

Helpfulness – towards a Global sharing economy



Finding big rich countries such as Germany, Russia, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States among the countries with the highest level of helpfulness – and first results show that China and Japan will follow – gives a clear message to the future of Global sharing: even rich countries want to share.

Recommendations

- Providing the funds to financing the UN Goals does depend on the helpfulness and solidarity of the OECD countries only. Both are crucial social goods required to make progress in financing development.
- Therefore the agencies participating in the UN IATF on FfD have to make the claim to finance the entire UN Goals on behalf of their own donor countries – and not first to under-financed IGOs.
- Start to consider the social goods needed to raise funds and taxes to finance the Global public goods.

Who is reading our Policy Papers to the UN IATF on FfD?

While none of the members of the UN IATF on FfD ever gave us any feedback on our Policy Papers, we try to estimate the number of reads of our 2019 and 2020 contributions by analyzing our paper's ranking at Google.

Search Word	Rank
SDG Public Goods	1,2
Funds to finance development	1
Financing Development	17
UN IATF on FfD	8
UN IATF on Financing for Development	8
Allocation UN Goals*	1
Costs UN Goals*	9
Social Goods Corona	1,3,7

*through Wikipedia English

This seems to indicate strong recognition but it may be the opposite: the issue of financing development as well as financing the SDGs is that unknown that even our small contributions achieve a high ranking.

We can prove that by figures : our paper "The SDGs are Public Goods" has been published on Researchgate as well and achieved 62 reads ranking us No.1 at Google. Out of these 62 amazing 19 scientists recommended the paper.

Credits:

Source of our data (49 printer-friendly pages):

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/commitments/1164_11706_commitment_Increasing_Social_Goods_under_Corona_2020_Final.pdf

Legal Note

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Registrations and partnerships:

UN SDG Partnerships:

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=11706>



The World Social Capital Monitor is among 4782 UN SDG Partnerships part of the 175 that submitted their progress report on time. Among the 175, the Monitor is the only project with activity currently in 129 countries and 50 languages.

UNWTO: <http://www.tourism4development2017.org/knowledge/world-social-capital-monitor>

EU Transparency Register:

<http://ec.europa.eu/transparencyregister/public/consultation/displaylobbyist.do?id=761002330576-14>