

Inclusive development and the fight against global *inequalities*: giving ourselves the means to act

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Halfway towards the Sustainable Development Goals set for 2030 in 2015, and seizing the opportunity of the “Summit for a New Global Financial Pact” on 22 and 23 June in Paris, as called for by the French President, the ESEC wants to relaunch the debate on Official Development Assistance (ODA).

New geopolitical balances are bringing about major changes in this area, which is essential to world peace. Relationships are no longer based on a North/South or Rich/Poor dichotomy, but on the interdependence of States. In addition, partner countries want to make their voices heard, take action and be stakeholders in the implementation of development programmes. Finally, despite the increase in funding (+160% since 2000), needs are growing and remain immense. The ESEC also draws attention in particular to investment in the ecological transition and sustainable development, which must not be at the expense of aid for food security, education and access to essential healthcare, especially for girls and women.

100m

displaced persons/
refugees in the world
in 2022, twice as many
as 10 years ago

250m

people in the world
suffering from food
insecurity (x3 in 6 years)

DEFINITION

HOW CAN WE MAINTAIN OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE?

The ESEC points out that organised civil society (NGOs, trade unions, businesses, etc.) remains a major player in development and insists that the countries concerned should be more closely involved in the dialogue.

It recommends that development aid be ring-fenced, with priority given to the poorest countries, and proposes measures aimed at:
→ achieving the target of 0.7% of gross national income by 2025

- broadening funding (innovative sources of funding, taxes on the "ultra-rich" or on the carbon sector, etc.)
- strengthening accountability (introduced in Act No. 2021-1031 of 4 August 2021)
- simplifying the way France steers its development policy.

1 What funding is needed to fulfil the missions of official development assistance?

- Reach the threshold of 0.7% of the gross national income (GNI) of the member countries of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) for official development assistance and honour commitments to pay between 21% and 29% of this ODA to the least developed countries, particularly in the form of grants (90%).
- At the Paris Summit in June 2023, commit to implementing a financial mechanism to address the adverse effects of climate change and the costs associated with the losses and damage suffered by the most vulnerable countries.

2 Strengthen the implementation of official development assistance by relying on civil society and reaffirming the principle of accountability

- Transmit to the ESEC and all mandated institutions (such as the CNDSI and the CNCD) the global report on official development assistance policy and organise an annual debate (from autumn 2023) in Parliament and the ESEC to strengthen the implementation of accountability.
- Set up a commission to evaluate official development assistance for solidarity before the end of 2023.

3 Objectives for the Paris Summit for a new Global Financial Pact

- Propose the adoption of innovative sources of financing (remove the cap on the proportion of these taxes - financial transaction tax (FTT), solidarity tax on aeroplane tickets (TSBA) - earmarked for solidarity development. Favour the generalisation of existing taxes (FTT, TSBA, minimum tax on multinationals) and devote them to official development assistance for the least developed countries.

THE RAPPORTEUR

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