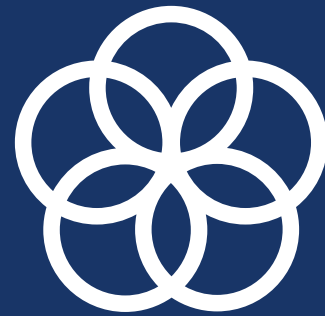




# 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



EDAI  
EDUCATION AI



Strengthen global partnerships to achieve SDGs

# Artificial Intelligence for Partnerships for the Goals

SDG 17 faces significant challenges, with only 5 out of 19 targets currently on track. This lack of progress poses a threat to the entire SDG 2030 agenda, as SDG 17 is pivotal in creating the necessary environment to drive progress across all other SDGs.

The UN has highlighted a substantial US\$4 trillion annual investment gap for developing countries to achieve the SDGs, along with persistent challenges such as high external debt levels and limited online connectivity in low-income countries.

The synergy between AI and SDG 17 is well documented as seen by the quantity of AI UN use cases in the various repositories: 10 use cases out of 40 in AI for Good: Innovate for Impact, and approximately 135 use cases out of 408 in the UN Activities on AI.

This underscores the potential for AI to propel SDG 17 forward by providing essential tools to accelerate global partnerships for sustainable development. For instance, AI can support brainstorming activities by creating virtual environments to enhance collaboration between different actors and analyze real-time data to keep teams informed and provide real-time feedback for faster international action.

Moreover, AI's role in driving GDP growth (SDG 8) can enable governments to explore new sources of tax revenue (17.1), although it is crucial to ensure fair and efficient taxation of AI. Additionally, AI can assist organizations in improving tax compliance, thereby bolstering financial support for sustainable development initiatives.

**An important consideration is the pivotal role of AI and data ownership in shaping the dynamics between countries. The development of more use cases from the Global North could exacerbate the imbalance in collaboration, potentially marginalizing the Global South in the international AI landscape.**

Recognizing the potential of AI to impact the 2030 Agenda, governments and international organizations have initiated the development of new international organizations or agreements to promote collaboration and international support, such as the "European Group on Ethics in Science and New Technologies: Statement on Artificial Intelligence, Robotics and 'Autonomous' Systems", and "OECD: OECD Principles on AI".

## Key Considerations for Stakeholders

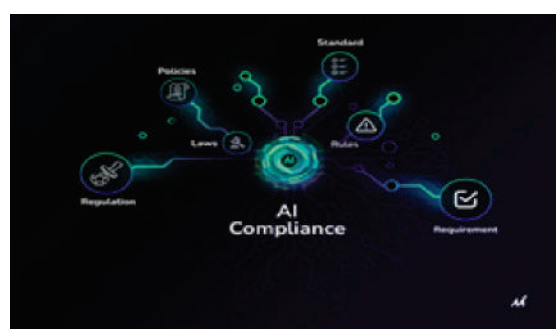
- **Collaboration:** Align the development of AI solutions with international recommendations or agreements such as UNESCO's 'Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence' and the OECD Principles of AI to further support the development of international collaboration.

## Impact

AI could act as an (positive) enabler for 26% of the SDG 17 targets and act as an inhibitor (negative) for 11% of the targets.

## Use case 1

Aligning AI development locally in line with external requirements such as the OECD Principles of AI.



## Use case 2

Using AI to drive brainstorming activities and real-time feedback to make collaboration more efficient.



## Use case 3

Leveraging AI solutions to support tax monitoring.



# SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals



*Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development*



## FACTS AND FIGURES

- In 2023, ODA by DAC member countries amounted to **\$223.7 billion**, or **0.37% of their combined GNI**. This marks a **1.8% real-term increase** from 2022 and a **47% rise** from 2015, representing the fifth consecutive year of record-high ODA.
- The annual SDG investment gap in developing countries is now **\$4 trillion**.
- Global FDI flows in 2023 reached an **estimated \$1.37 trillion**, a marginal increase over 2022, mainly due to **higher values in a few conduit economies**. Excluding these, global FDI flows were **18% lower**.
- In 2023, remittance flows to low- and middle-income countries reached an **estimated \$669 billion**, reflecting a normalization of flows following the post-pandemic robust growth.
- About **60% of low-income countries** are at **high risk of debt distress or already experiencing it**. Increasing borrowing costs have and will continue to divert scarce resources from critical development needs such as poverty reduction, climate action, health and education..
- In 2023, **67%** of the global population, or **5.4 billion** people, were online, marking a **4.7% increase** from 2022. The growth rate has returned to pre-pandemic levels after a surge during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Fixed-broadband subscriptions grew steadily, averaging a **6.4% annual increase from 2015 to 2023**, reaching **19 per 100 inhabitants** in 2023 globally. Despite this, fixed connections are rare in low-income countries due to high costs and lack of infrastructure.
- In 2023, **163 countries** implemented national statistical plans, up from 143 in 2019, with **109 fully funded**.
- International support for data and statistics development surged to **\$799 million in 2021**, a **14% increase from 2020** and **44% from 2015**.

## 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



## WHERE WE STAND

- Developing countries face a **\$4 trillion annual investment gap** to achieve the SDGs. Foreign direct investment flows to developing countries have decreased while gains in remittances and ODA have been modest. The Secretary-General has urged countries to support an **SDG Stimulus of \$500 billion annually** to address this shortfall.
- External debt stock levels remain unprecedentedly high for developing countries, with about **60% of low-income countries at high risk of debt distress or already experiencing it**.
- In 2023, **5.4 billion people** worldwide were online, mark a **69% increase in internet coverage** from 2015. Investment in infrastructure and affordable internet access is crucial for inclusive development, particularly in low-income regions.
- In a landscape of declining international cooperation and rising geopolitical tensions, **strengthened global partnerships and enhanced cooperation** are urgently needed to address widening financing gaps, reinforce postpandemic recovery, and promote sustainable development, particularly in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and other vulnerable countries.

# Global Youth AI Advisory Body



Delhi School of Artificial Intelligence

