

Towards an EU-ASEM Partnership for Sustainable Development

Simon Maxwell

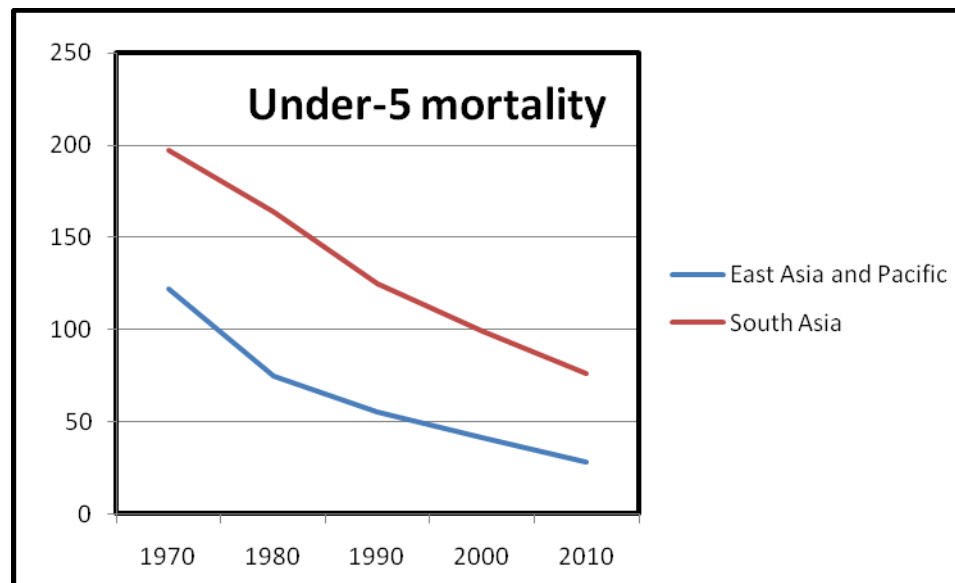
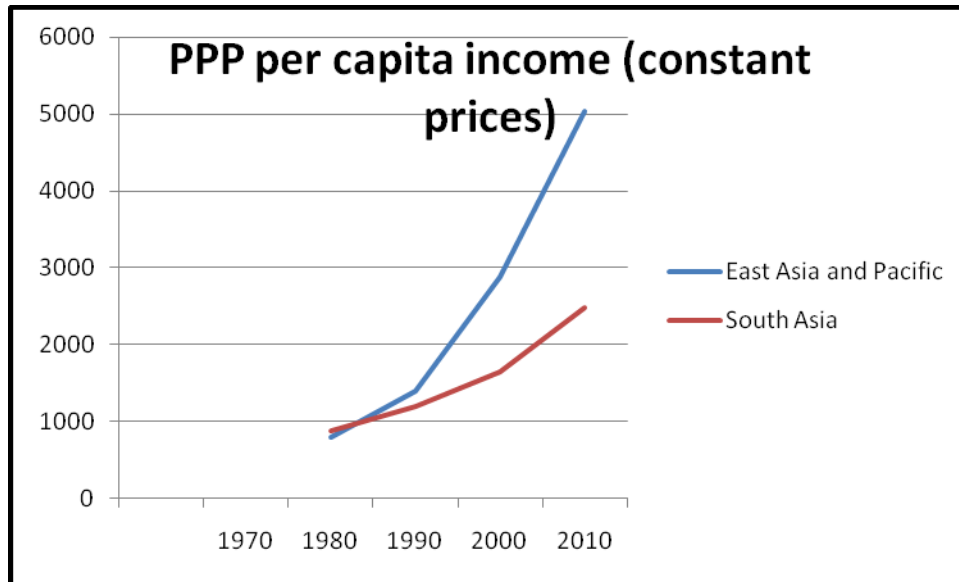
How shall we learn from each
other- and what shall we do
together?

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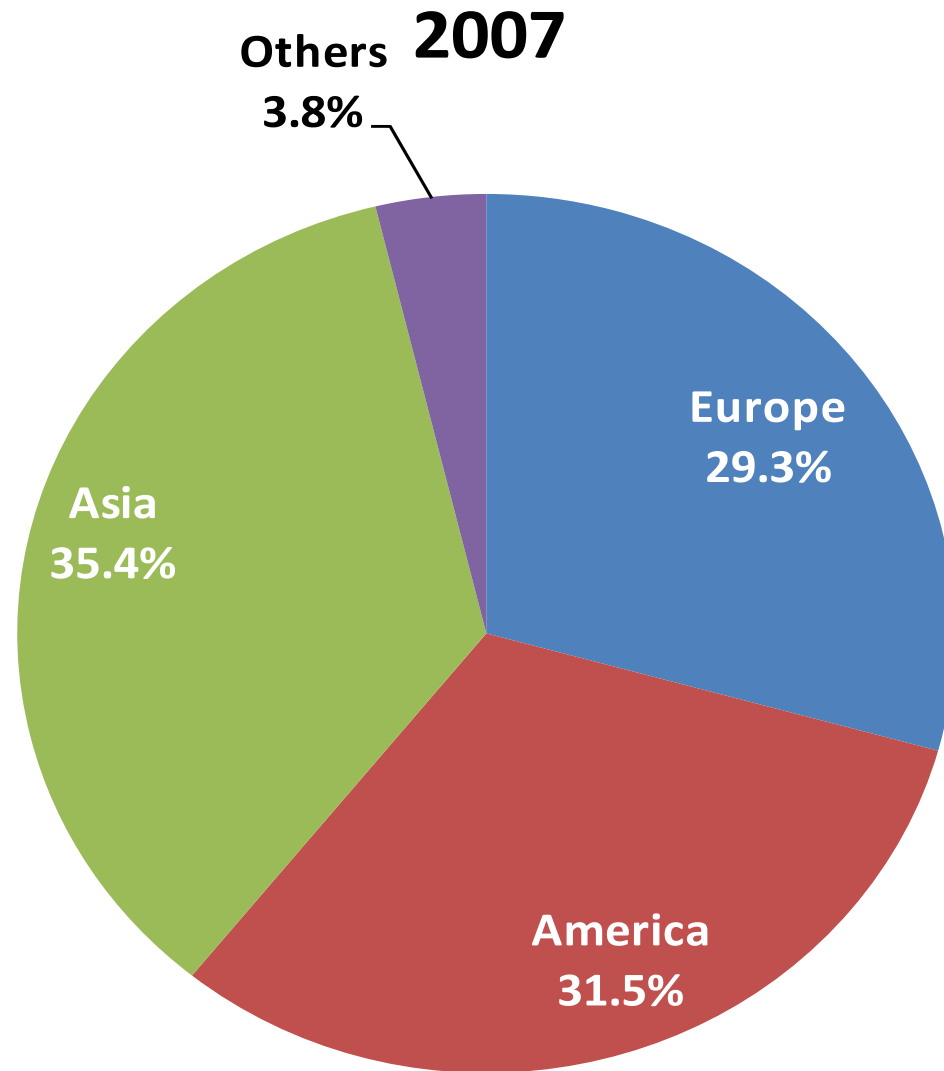
An argument in 4 steps – and a postscript

- A forty year perspective: development works (in the EU and in Asia)
- Our agenda is changing – and so is yours
- We both need a new partnership, focused on the MDGs, but also on global issues
- The key elements will be to work together: (a) to learn, (b) to improve aid, and (c) to fix things together internationally

A 40 year perspective



Percentage distribution of real GDP in the world economy



Source: ADB

Asia is leading us out of recession

Has South Asia Escaped the Worst Effects of the Global Economic Crisis?



GROWTH IS KEY

February 23, 2010 - South Asia appears to have escaped the worst effects of the global economic crisis, according to a recently released World Bank report, [Global Economic Prospects 2010](#). However, the region's GDP growth of 6% in 2009 remains unchanged

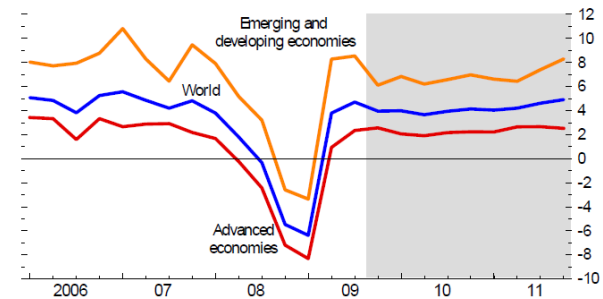
Table O.1 A modest recovery
(real GDP growth, percentage change from previous year)

Region	2007	2008	2009 ^e	2010 ^f	2011 ^f
World	3.9	1.7	-2.2	2.7	3.2
High-income countries	2.6	0.4	-3.3	1.8	2.3
Euro Area	2.7	0.5	-3.9	1.0	1.7
Japan	2.3	-1.2	-5.4	1.3	1.8
United States	2.1	0.4	-2.5	2.5	2.7
Developing countries	8.1	5.6	1.2	5.2	5.8
East Asia and Pacific	11.4	8.0	6.8	8.1	8.2
Europe and Central Asia	7.1	4.2	-6.2	2.7	3.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.5	3.9	-2.6	3.1	3.6
Middle East and North Africa	5.9	4.3	2.9	3.7	4.4
South Asia	8.5	5.7	5.7	6.9	7.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.5	5.1	1.1	3.8	4.6
Memorandum items					
Developing countries					
excluding transition countries	8.1	5.6	2.5	5.7	6.1
excluding China and India	6.2	4.3	-2.2	3.3	4.0

Source: World Bank.

Note: e = estimate; f = forecast; growth rates aggregated using real GDP in 2005 constant dollars.

Figure 1. Global GDP Growth
(Percent, quarter-over-quarter, annualized)

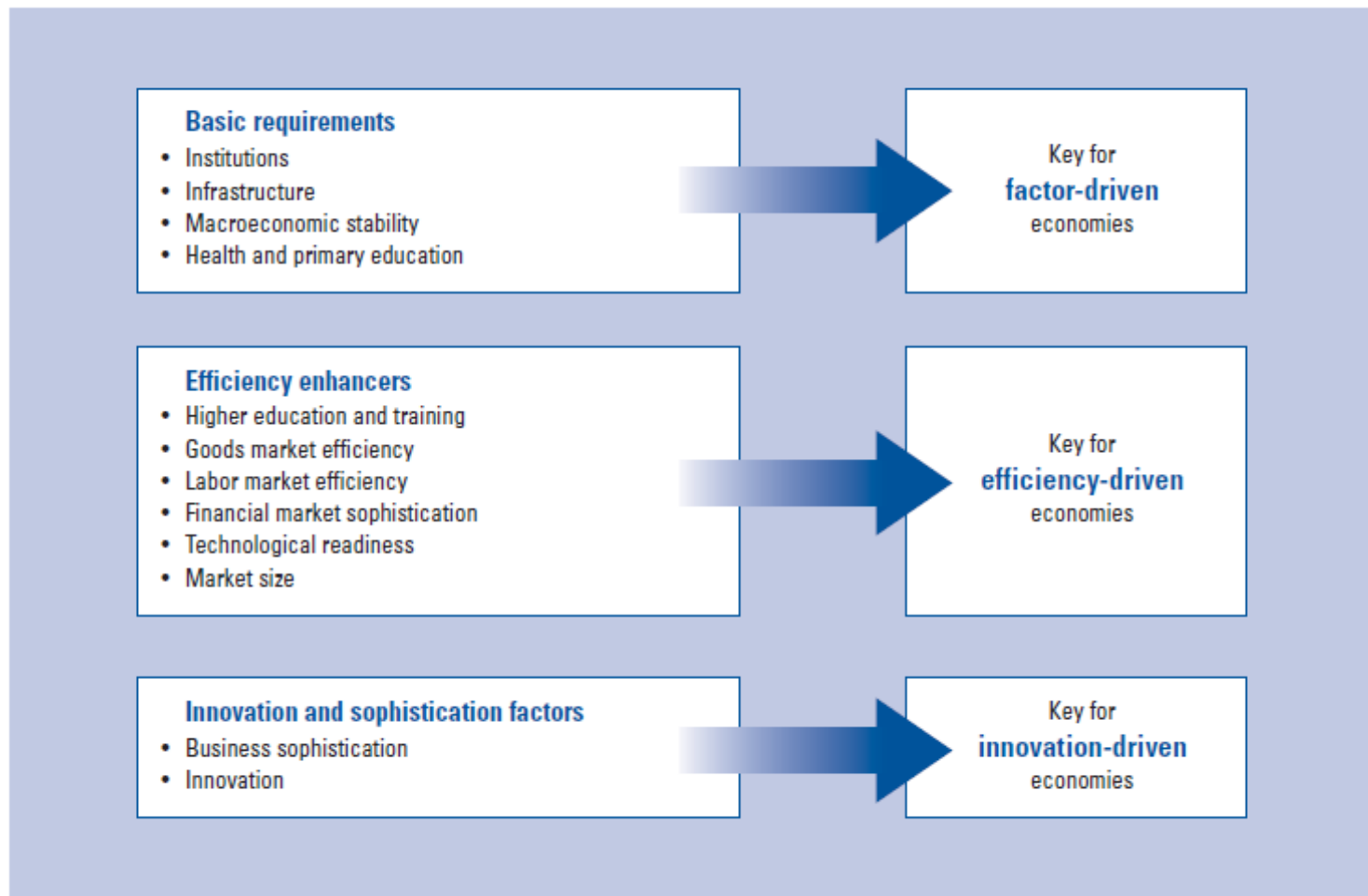


Source: IMF staff estimates.



'Capability': the WEF Competitiveness Index

Figure 1: The 12 pillars of competitiveness

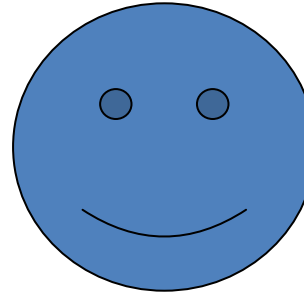


Global Competitiveness Index 2009-10

• Sweden	4	• Singapore	3
• Denmark	5	• Japan	8
• Finland	6	• Hong Kong	11
• Germany	7	• Taiwan	12
• Netherlands	10	• Korea	19
• UK	13	• Malaysia	24
• France	16	• China	29
• Austria	17	• India	49
• Belgium	18		
• Ireland	25		
• Spain	33		

The agenda is changing

Continued high and environmentally
sustainable growth



X

Low social
inclusion

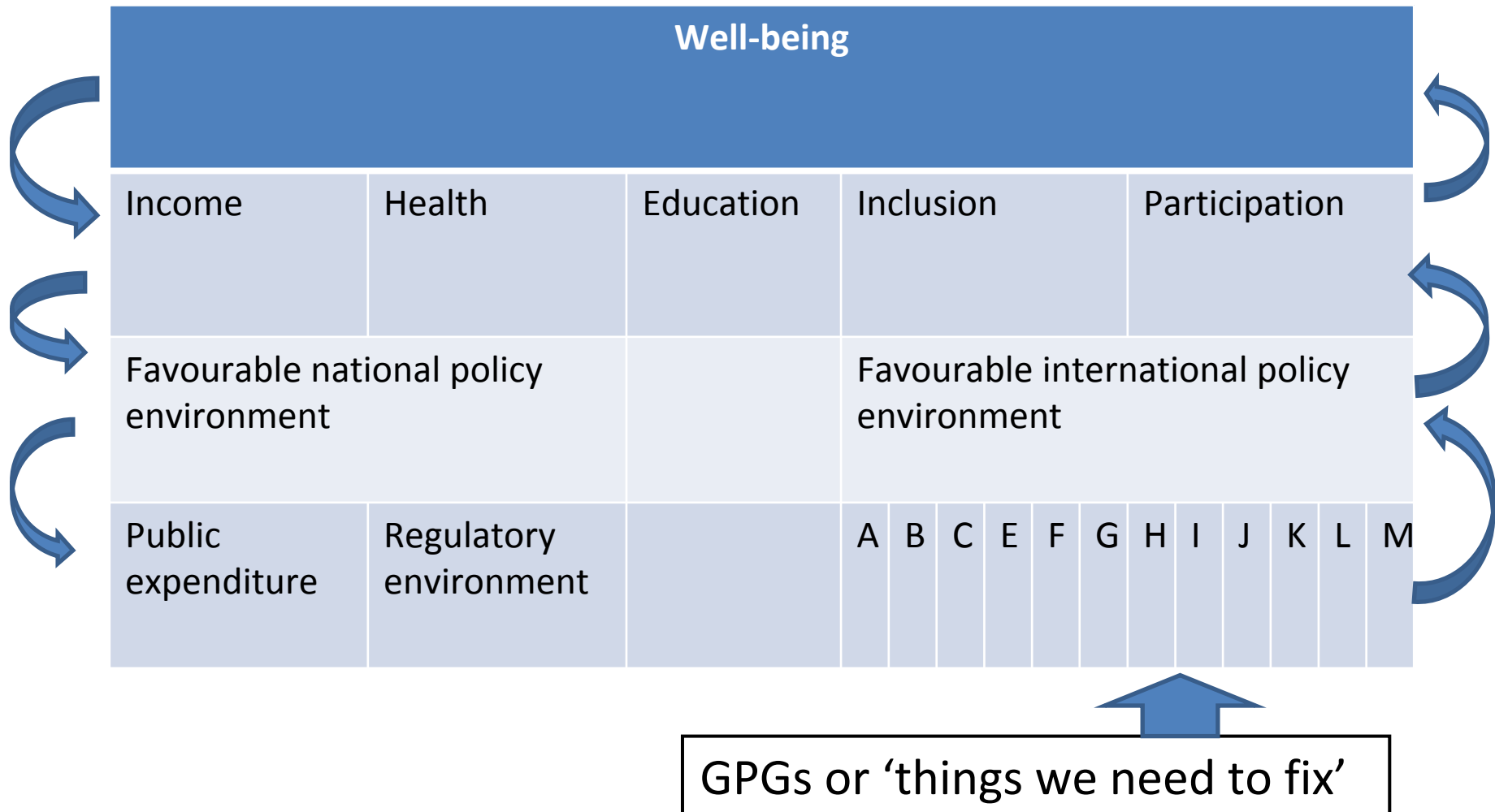
High social
inclusion

X

X

Lagging and environmentally
unsustainable growth

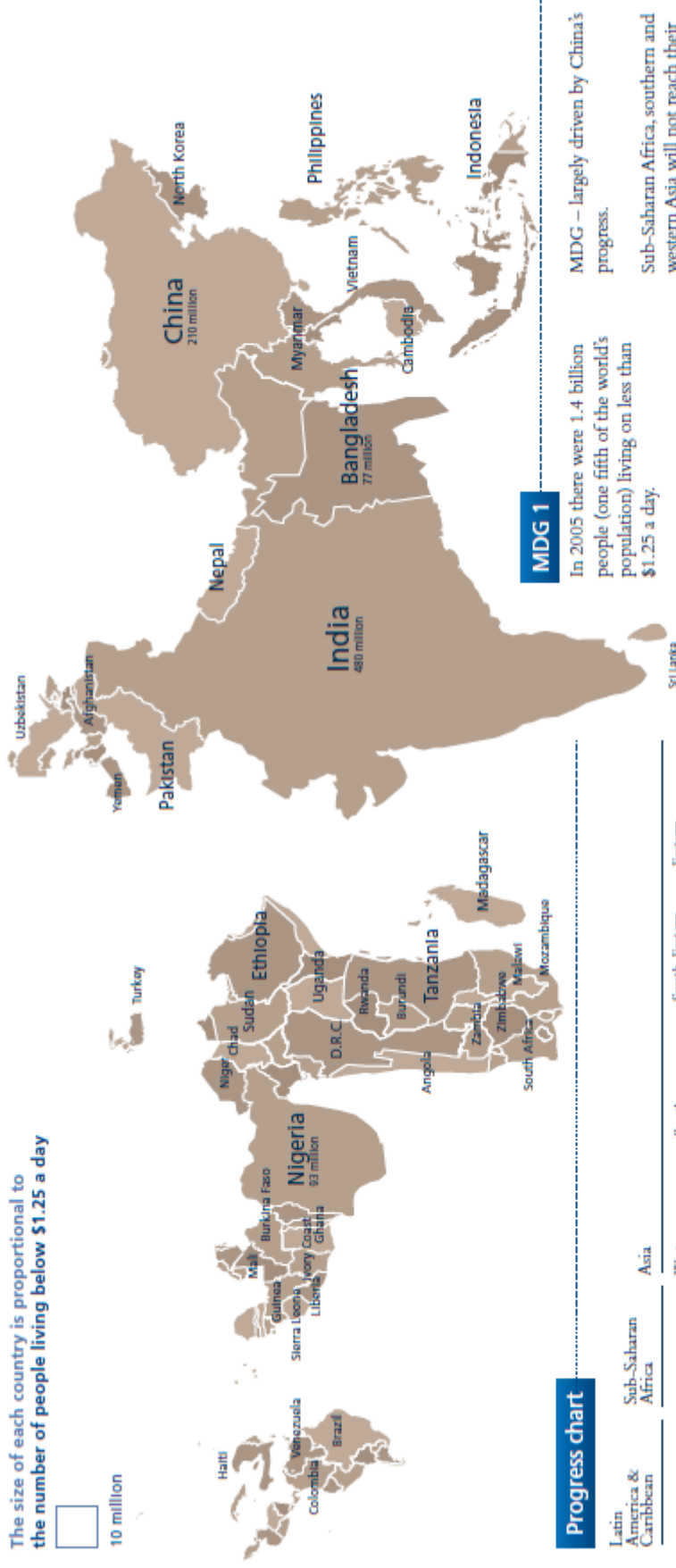
Conceptually, we share a logical hierarchy



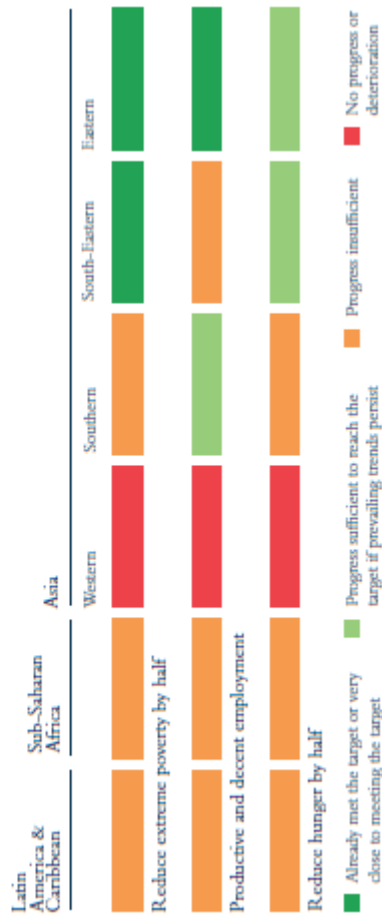
MDG 1 • Eradicate Extreme Poverty

The size of each country is proportional to the number of people living below \$1.25 a day

10 million



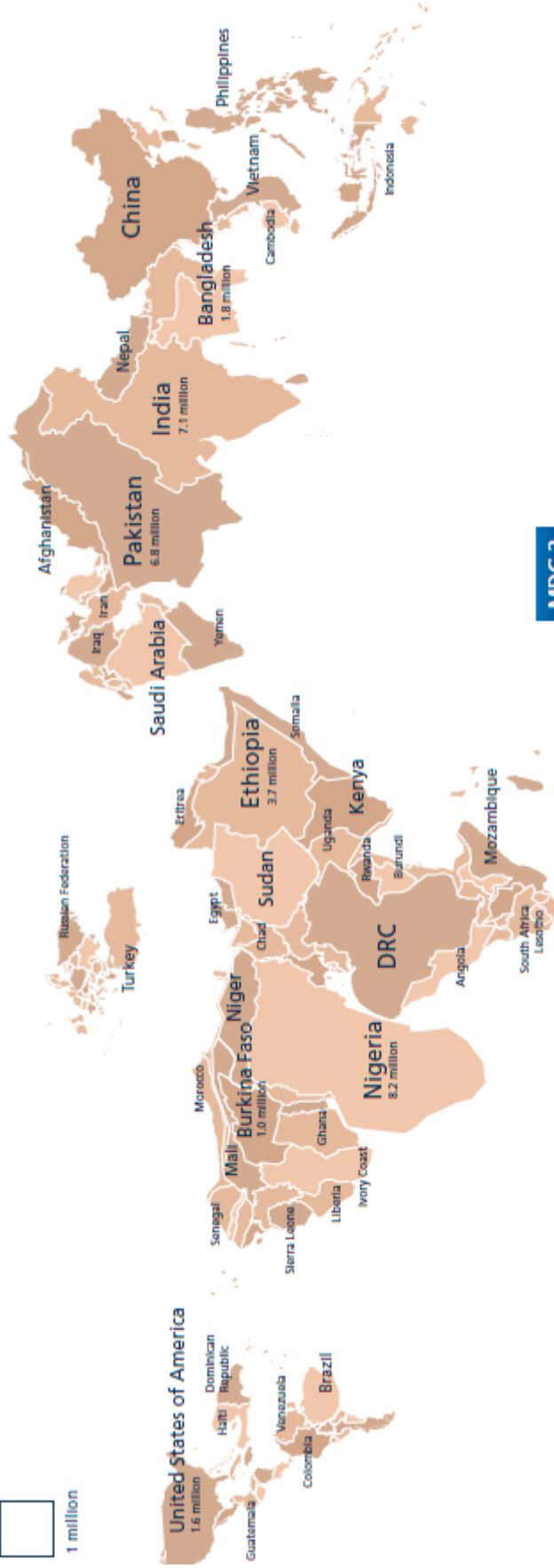
Progress chart



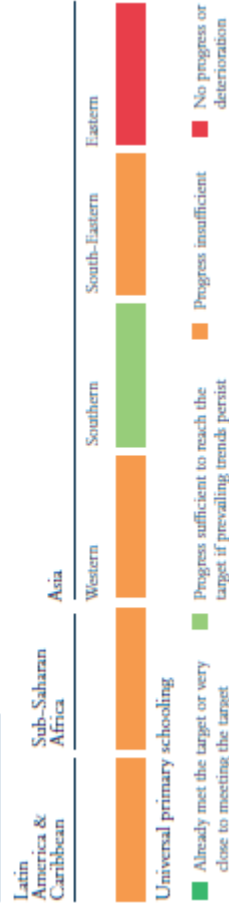
Source: progress chart: UN Statistics Division. MDG Report 2009. Map data based on World Development Indicators and United Nations Population Division. Copyright map: Mapping Worlds

MDG 2 • Education For All

The size of each country is proportional to the number of out of school children



Progress chart



MDG 2

The lowest rates of enrolment are in sub-Saharan Africa where more than one in four children do not attend primary school, accounting for almost half of the 75 million children out of school globally.

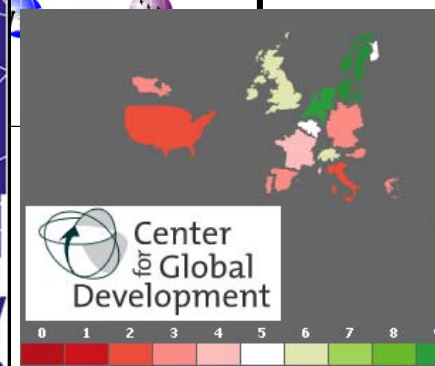
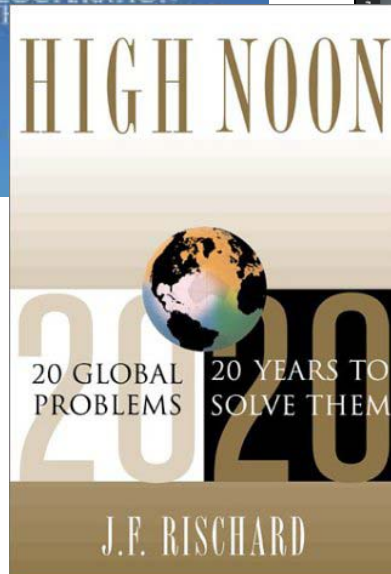
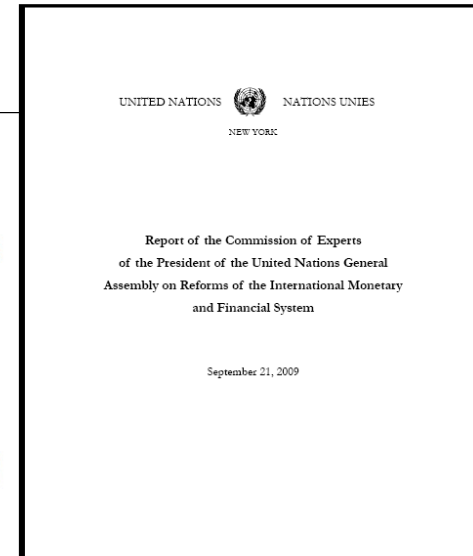
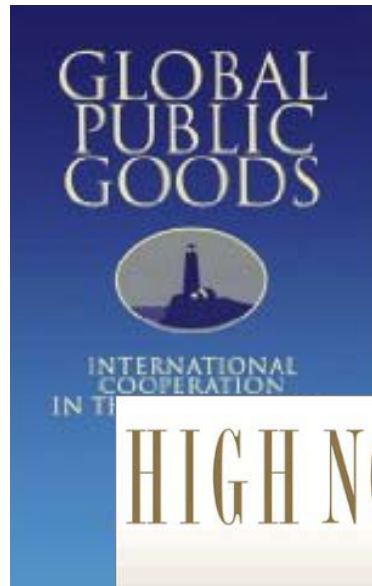
Nigeria and Ethiopia (28 per cent of sub-Saharan Africa's population) account for almost a third of all children out of primary school in Africa.

One quarter of the children in the world who are not attending primary school live in southwest Asia. In Pakistan more than a third of children are out of school.

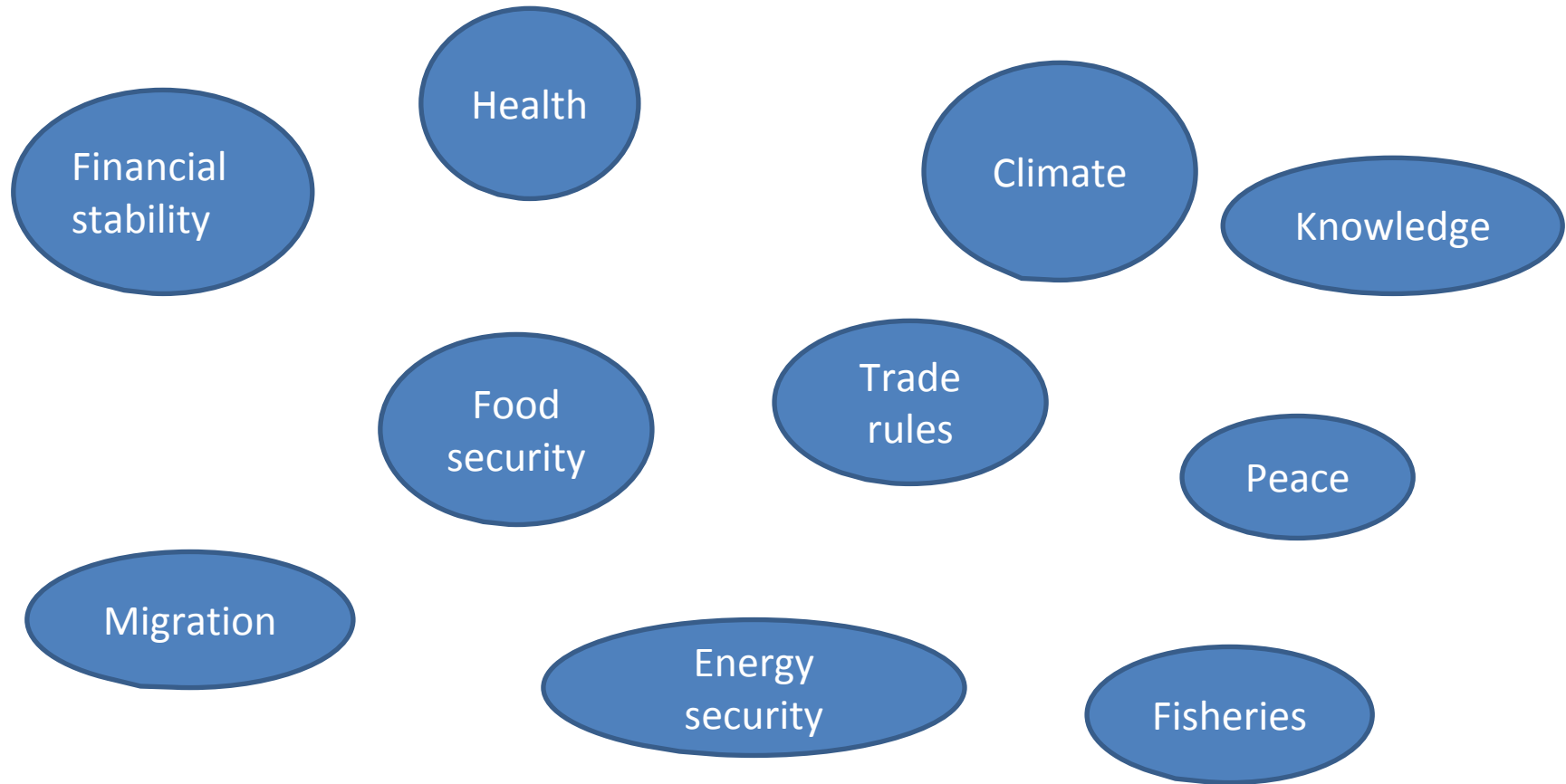
95 per cent of primary age children in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 94 per cent in South Eastern Asia, are in school.

Source progress chart: UN Statistics Division MDG Report 2009. Map data based on Education For All Global Monitoring Report 2009 and 2010. Copyright map: Mapping Worlds

Strengthening the international environment: 'things we need to fix'



Things we need to fix



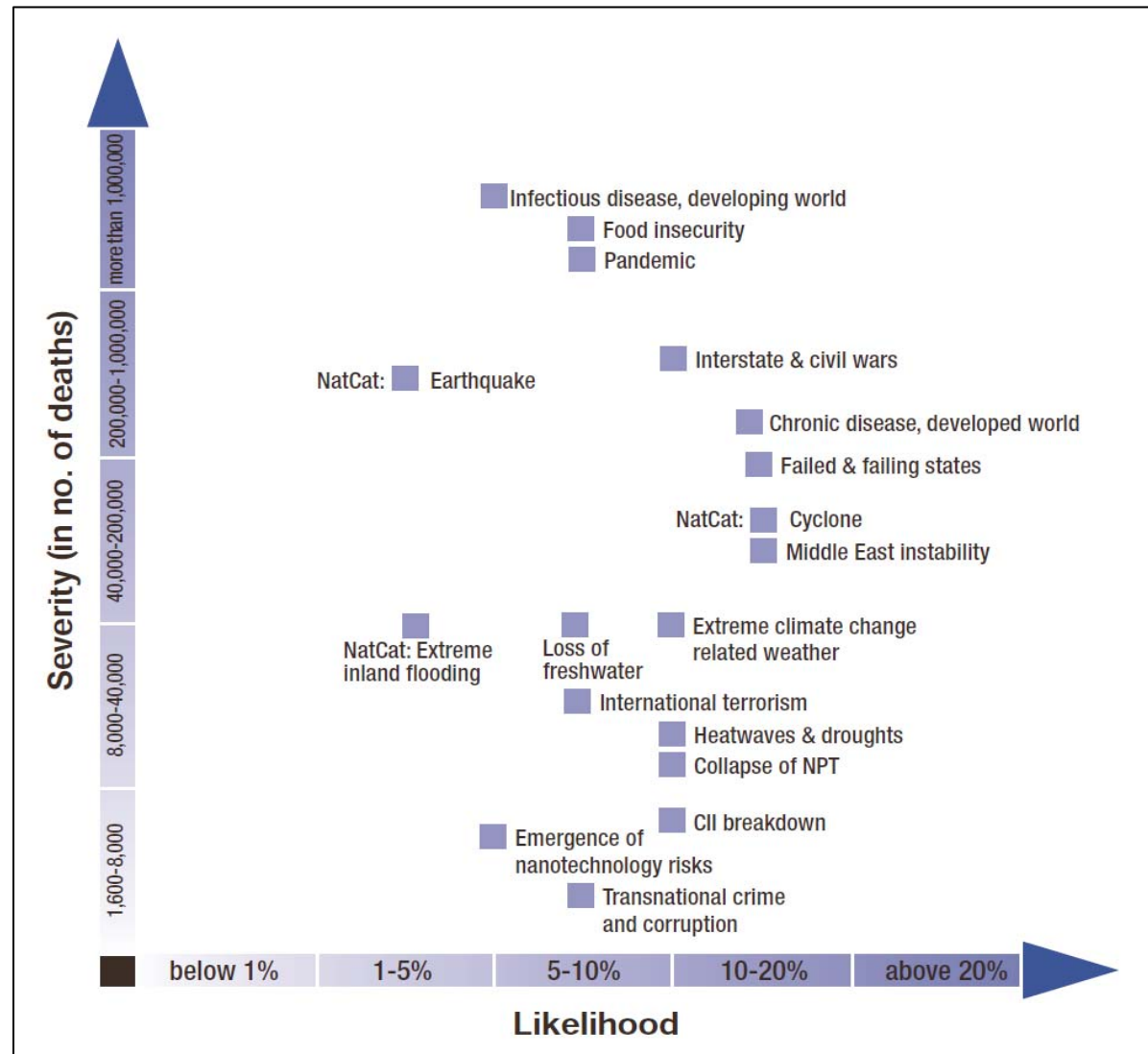
This gives us our new partnership agenda

- Sharing ideas about national policy
- Working together to improve aid
- Strengthening the international environment

From an aid relationship to a strategic partnership



The 18 Core Global Risks: Likelihood with Severity by Number of Deaths



Source: World Economic Forum - Global Risks 2008

