

Name: **Kim Jihyun**

University : **Chung-Ang University**

Major: **Applied Statistics**

-Essay-

### **Clause 17. Partnerships for the Goals**

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) includes world-wide social problems that every country in Earth should cooperate to solve those problems. Examples are social polarization, destruction of Earth's environment, and ensuring our future generation to live well. Until now, countries on Earth are concentrated on making economic development without considering future. That indiscriminate development resulted in poverty in underdeveloped country, global warming, and so on. To solve these problems, what we need is participation of advanced country. Before, on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), it was mainly concentrated on solving poverty of undeveloped countries. The goals were not enough to encourage advanced countries to take roles in solving problems. However, in SDGs, new goals were added from MDGs. The new goals are encouraging advanced countries to take role, resulting our global problems to be solved.

Main difference between Sustainable Development Goals and Millennium Development Goals is that, SDGs is more focused on making literary sustainable developments. That's the point where advanced countries should take place. Clause 17 of UN SDGs is Partnerships for the Goals, and this can show the need of the cooperation from advanced countries. Partnerships for the Goals means that we should activate global partnerships to enhance the means of implementation and ensure sustainable development.

Then what should advanced countries do to achieve the goal? It can be found from detailed goals. There are a few means that recommended to advanced countries for undeveloped countries. The main plan is balancing the countries. To make this goal, most of conditions on clause 17 is focused on upper helping lower countries. For example, developed countries should invest in undeveloped countries from financial resources to technologies. Also, to make undeveloped countries' economy better, what suggested is to increase the exports from those countries, to reach double of now on 2020. These efforts of developed countries are shown on numbers. The amount of aid increased 7.1% from before. Also, in 2016, remittances to undeveloped countries were more than three times the amount of ODA they received.

Following these conditions, what can I do for sustainable developments? As a future statistician, the field of technology is where I am interested about. Just helping them without considering what they really need and what they really can do will result in waste of money. Before that, if we could find out the real need of undeveloped countries, then the efficiency of aids such as ODA will be maximized. This

will result in improving the quality of everyone's life. Of course, as said in above, the participation of developed countries is prioritized. With their participation, we can spread out the resources to undeveloped countries helping to solve the social polarization. If statistic can take place on this process, it might help solving problems better.