



FDI for Sustainable Development and the SDGs - National Challenges and Policy Responses

Seyed Komail Tayebi

Director of CEIEUI,

Department of Economics, University of Isfahan, Iran

Zahra Zamani

Department of Economics, University of Isfahan, Iran



*Fifth Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Network
United Nations Conference Centre, Bangkok, Thailand 2 November 2015*

Introduction

- **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)** can serve as a catalyst to attain faster economic growth rates in developing economies.
- FDI plays as a key role in **globalization**.
- FDI led-growth results in **degradation** of the environment in most cases.
- Rising food and water insecurity, climate change and the growing **economic disparity** have emerged as the major threats in this millennium.

The Concept of FDI in Economic Point of View

- FDI refers to **capital inflows** from **abroad** that invest in the production capacity of the economy and are “usually preferred over other forms of **external finance** because they are **non-debt creating, non-volatile** and their returns depend on the performance of the projects financed by the investors.

FDI has many evident benefits which includes:

- Source of economic development,
- Modernization,
- Employment generation,
- Technology spillovers,
- Assists human capital formation,
- International trade integration and exports,
- Create a more competitive business environment,
- Enhances enterprise development,
- Increases total factor productivity
- Improves the efficiency of resource use”.



Sustainable Development in Economic Point of View

The Concept of SD;

- Sustainable Development is defined as “Development which meets the **needs of the present** without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.
- This definition requires that **future generations** should at least get **as much resources as** we have, to meet their needs.



SDGs in Economic Point of Views

The Concept of...

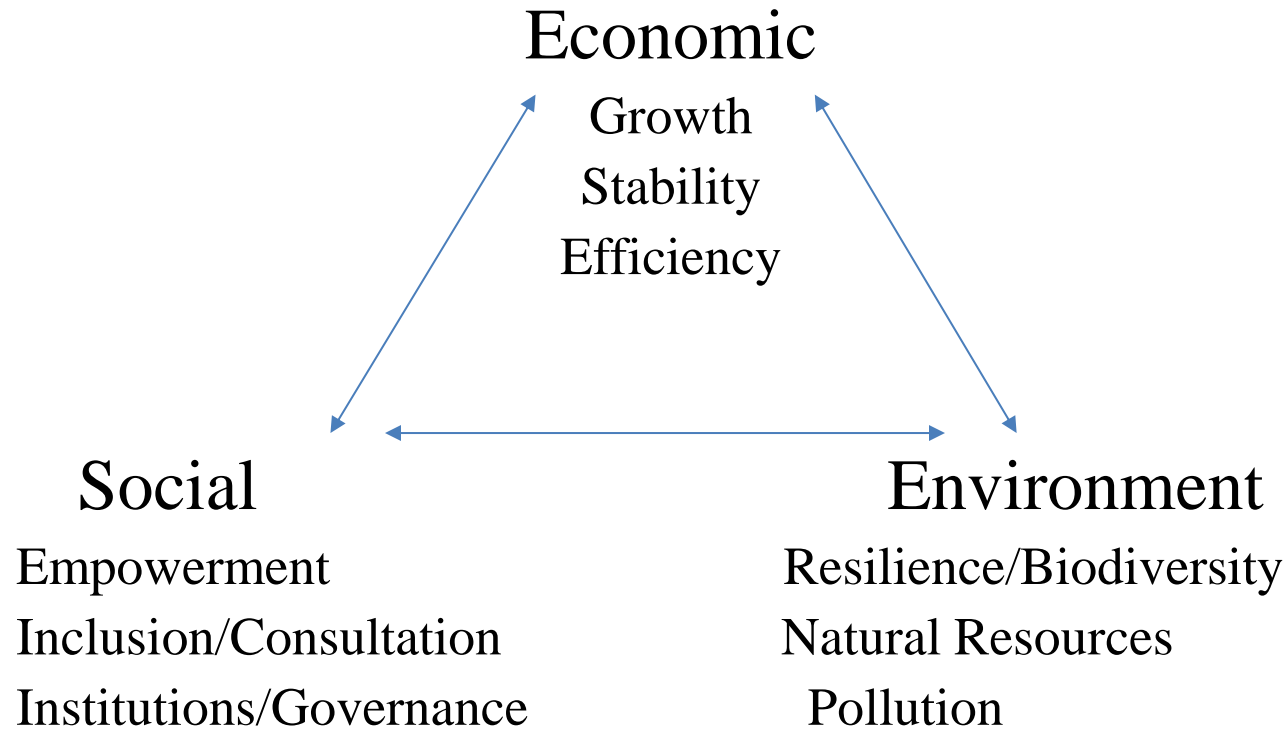
- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, are **an inter-governmentally agreed set** of targets relating to international economic development.
- They will follow on from the Millennium Development Goals and build on the sustainable development agenda that was finalized by member states during the Rio +20 Summit.
- The SDGs were first formally discussed at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in
- Rio de Janeiro in June 2012 (Rio+20).



The SDGs Implementation

- On 19 July 2014, the UN General Assembly's Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) forwarded a proposal for the SDGs to the Assembly.
- The proposal contained 17 goals with 169 targets covering a broad range of sustainable development issues. **These included ending poverty and hunger, improving health and education, making cities more sustainable, combating climate change, and protecting oceans and forests.**
- On 4 December 2014, the UN General Assembly accepted the Secretary-General's Synthesis Report which stated that the agenda for the post-2015 SDG process would be based on the OWG proposals.
- The Intergovernmental Negotiations on the Post 2015 Development Agenda (IGN) began in January 2015 and ended in August 2015. Following the negotiations, a final document was adopted at the UN Sustainable Development Summit September 25–27, 2015 in New York, USA. The title of the agenda is *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*.

Dimensions of Sustainable Development



预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_3925

