

SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

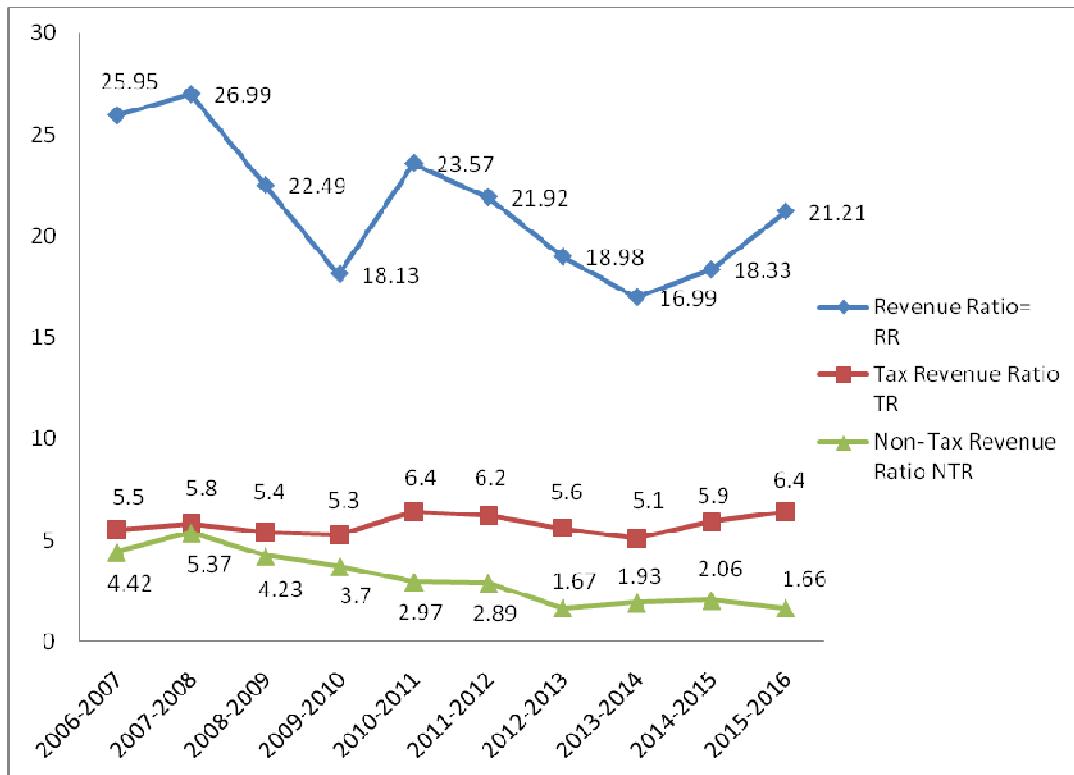
17.1 The concept of 'Means of implementation' describes the interdependent mix of financial resources, innovations in technology development and transfer of technology, particularly, information and communication technology.

17.2 This goal further aims to strengthen capacity building for timely availability of reliable data, disaggregated by income, gender, age, caste, religion, disability, geographic location and other relevant characteristics those are relevant in the State context. It also targets to build an appropriate mechanism for monitoring of progress on Sustainable Development Goals. The State is committed to forge partnerships at all levels, including local, regional, national and international levels for achieving the sustainable development goals, as implementation of SDGs agenda would require meaningful partnership with all potential stakeholders, performing individually and collectively, to adopt policies and mobilize resources to advance equitable, human rights-based sustainable development.

17.3 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to improve capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

17.4. The State economy has been constantly growing as is indicated by the increased GSDP at current prices. The GSDP of Himachal Pradesh was Rs. 30,281 crore in 2006-07, which increased to Rs. 1,10,511 crore in 2015-16 registering an increase by more than three and half times in the GSDP at current prices. The public expenditure during this period has shown an increase of a little less than three times from Rs. 8,780 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 25,630 crore in 2015-16. Out of the total public expenditure of Rs. 25,630 in 2015-16, an expenditure of Rs. 3,327 crore was incurred in capital account. Relatively greater expansion in the State's GSDP in comparison to that in public expenditure possibly indicates to greater increase in the private investment during this period. However, the state's GSDP has increased 1.19 times between 2013-14 and 2015-16 whereas the public expenditure has increased 1.3 times during the same time. This indicates to slowing of greater in private investment, which possibly can be attributed to withdrawal of industrial package including tax exemptions by the Government of India from State.

Fig 1: Revenue (Total / Tax / Non-tax) to GSDP



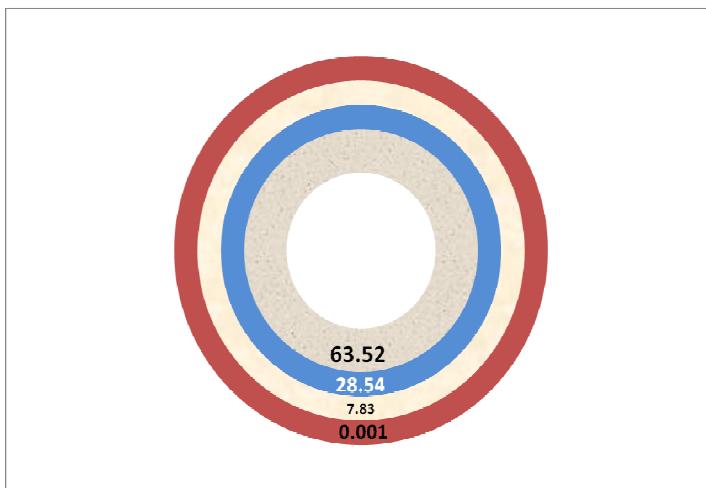
Source: Finance Department, GoHP

17.5 During the period between 2006-07 and 2015-16, the ratio of non-tax revenue to the State's GSDP has declined from 4.42 percent to 1.66 percent whereas the ratio of tax revenue to the GSDP has increased from 5.5 percent to 6.4 percent. The decline in the ratio of total revenue to GSDP from 25.95 percent in 2006-07 to 21.21 percent in 2015-16 can be partially attributed to the decline in the non-tax revenue collection. The increase in the tax revenue to the GSDP ratio indicates to positive impact of tax reforms in the state. The possible reason for decline in non-tax revenue to GSDP ratio is fall in returns as government investment in power sector.

17.6 Main sources of financing of the public expenditure in the state have been State's own tax and non-tax revenue, share in central taxes, other grants from the central government including revenue deficit grants and grants in the form of external assistance. Historically, the State Government has been largely dependent on the central grants and external assistance to meet its development expenditure related requirements due to small revenue base of the State. During 2015-16, out of the total receipts, 63.52 percent of the receipts are from the Central Government including the share in the central taxes. State own tax-

revenue constituted only 28.54% of its total receipts. Non- tax revenue contributed 7.83 percent the total receipts and the recovery of loans and advances including miscellaneous capital receipts contributed 0.001 percent of the total receipts of the state during 2015-16.

Fig: 2

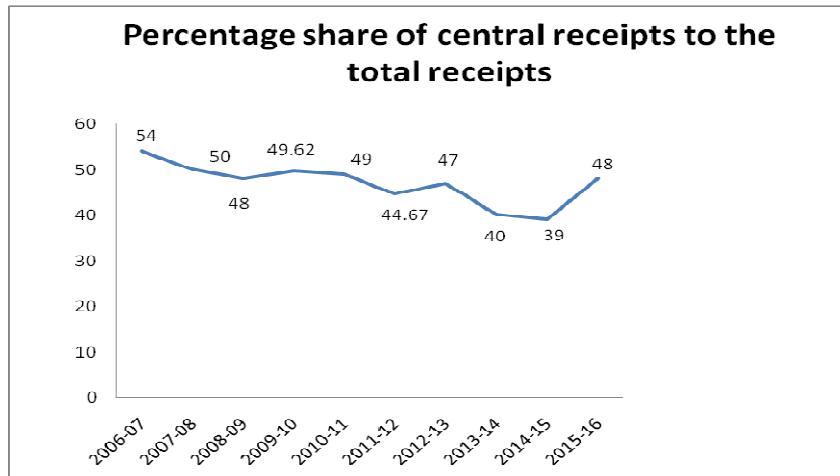


1. 63.52% grant from Centre including shares in centre taxes
2. 28.54% State own taxes revenue
3. 7.83% State non-tax revenue
4. .001% recovery of loans & advances + Miscellaneous capital receipts

Source: Finance Department, GoHP

However, over the years, the share of central receipts to total receipt has declined as is clear from the figure 3 below.

Fig:3



Source: Finance Department, GoHP

17.7 With the dwindling share of central receipts to total receipts and also keeping in view limited tax base of Himachal Pradesh, there is an immediate need to redefine the role of private sector in the development of State. Private sectors and multilateral international

development agencies need to be engaged in different sectors of the State's economy. The revenue expenditure, particularly that of committed nature in the form of the liabilities on account of salaries, pensions and interest also needs to be curtailed to ensure availability of more funds on capital account. Some reforms are also required to broaden tax base and also to improve tax administration.

17.8 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes

17.9 Himachal Pradesh has witnessed an expansion in industrialization by capitalizing on the benefits of incentives provided by the Central and State Governments. These incentives attracted many public and private sector enterprises to the State. Many pro-active steps initiated by the State Government have encouraged the existing industries to expand their units. The State level Single Window Clearance and Monitoring Authority has facilitated time-bound approval to the proposals. The State government has introduced a common application for seeking all approvals necessary for setting up industries in the State. The Authority through this common application form is now according approvals within a period of 45 days from the date of receipt of application form.

The entrepreneurs in the State are being provided assistance under 'Chief Minister Start-up/New Industries Scheme which has not only attracted new investments in the State, but has also motivated the entrepreneurs to expand their existing units. All the new enterprises in the State would now be required to submit only self-certified documents online or manually. All the departments would issue provisional registration within 15 days from submission of the documents. The process to simplify more procedures is underway with an aim to provide pace to the process of industrialization in the State. Land would be provided at concessional rate in the Industrial Areas to the small industries or other industries providing employment up to 100 Himachalis. In a major move, the State Government has decided to establish Incubation centres in premier Institutions in the State to support the Start Up. These Start Ups in the manufacturing sector would also be entitled for purchase preference by Government of Himachal Pradesh/Public Sector Undertakings. Apart from it, these units would be exempted from the "Prior experience/ turnover requirement' provided they meet requisite quality standards.

17.10 In order to facilitate environment friendly industries in the State, the industrial units are being categorized into Green and Orange category Industries in the designated Industrial Areas. Environment clearances to different categories would be granted on self-certification without any prior inspection. In addition, the State Government has also decided that fees for consent to establish and also consent to renewal in case of Green Industry and Orange Industry would be reduced by 25 percent and 10 percent respectively.

17.11 Three new State of the Art industrial areas are being developed at Pandoga in Una district, Kandrodi in Kangra and Dhabota in Solan district. These would provide state of the art infrastructure facilities to the entrepreneurs.

17.12 The industrial investment in the State has been increasing over the period of time. Total investment in 2000-01 was Rs.1722.17 Cr which had increased to Rs. 2700 Cr in 2009-10 (Source: Plan Investment in HP report).

17.13 Enhance cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.

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17.14 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies.

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17.15 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.

17.16 The Government of Himachal Pradesh has taken several initiatives to enhance use of Information Technology for simplifying processes, bringing in transparency, accountability, providing quality and timely information about the government services to all the citizens of the State. However, the following table indicates that there is huge scope for expansion of information technologies, as only 8.4 percent households have computers/laptops, out of which only 2.8 percent have internet connectivity, which is lower than the all India average. The number of mobile phone users is higher (82.3 percent) in comparison to the all India average (53.2 percent).

Tab-1: Status of households having computer, internet and mobile phones

| All India / State | Household | Computers / laptops | | | Mobile / telephone | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------|
| | | Total | With Internet | Without internet | Total | Landline | Mobile only |
| All India | 24,66,92,667 | 9.5 | 3.1 | 6.4 | 63.2 | 4.0 | 53.2 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1,476,581 | 8.4 | 2.8 | 5.6 | 82.3 | 7.4 | 61.5 |

Source: Databook for Planning Commission, December 2014

17.17 As far as innovation is concerned, State Innovation Council was constituted in 2011 to promote innovation in the State. Innovations are an essential driver of economic growth and future competitiveness. A thriving innovation economy promotes economic growth, fosters new technologies and creates jobs that result in improvement in efficiency, effectiveness, quality or social outcomes/impacts.

17.18 With objective promote innovative projects, which have been initiated and completed by individuals / departments / institutes at their own and have potential for further replication, State Innovation Award Scheme was started in 2014-15 to recognize these efforts and to further motivate others.

17.19 **By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in the State / nation contexts.**

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17.20 **By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product and support statistical capacity-building.**

17.21 High-quality data disaggregated by income, gender, age, migratory status, SC/ST, disability, geographic location and other characteristics is critical for policy makers and implementers to understand the trends and dynamics of the progress of the programmes /

schemes, as periodic monitoring is significant for assessment of the programmes to make sure that progress of the programmes is on track towards achieving its goals.

17.22 As far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned, the Economics and Statistics Department has been collecting and validating the data on a large number of indicators on annual basis. There have been some other publications, by other departments, but the quality of the data and contents of these publications have been an issue of debate. The State government has been utilizing the above data / reports for review and necessary mid-course corrections in the programmes. However, the periodicity of the reports / data, by various departments, and extent of coverage leaves a lot to be done. There is urgent need to strengthen capacity of the E & S department and make institutional arrangement with capacity to generate the required disaggregated data at district / block and below block levels on regular basis, as disaggregated data will help policy makers to take necessary midcourse corrections in the implementing strategies, if required. Use of information technology in data collection and data management will help in achieving the objectives.

17.23 Fast track the implementation of the projects being supported by the World Bank and UNDP for strengthening of the Economics and Statistics department may be ensured. It is also proposed that, if required, design of the above project may be appropriately modified in the light of need to monitor the SDGs in the forthcoming years.

17.24 Vision 2030: Strengthen the means of implementation and Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

- Enhance State's own tax revenues and introduction of more tax reforms
- Effective implementation of reforms and simplification of procedures to attract private investment.
- Strengthen public private partnership and international partnership particularly for technical assistance
- Strategic use of technologies and innovation with the application of to information technology
- Ensure availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, SC/ST wise, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in the State contexts

17.25 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

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17.26 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building.

Baseline:

- Data / reports are generated on annual basis.
- Only aggregated estimates are made available by the E & S Department for review of the programmes.
- Quality of the data / contents has been suboptimal.
- Lack of consolidation of the data both within and between some key priority sectors
- Due to small size of population, certain State specific data are not captured in the national surveys (NFHS / DLHS etc.)

Target:

- Ensure availability of high-quality data disaggregated by income, gender, age, migratory status, SC/ST, disability, geographic location and other characteristics which are critical for policy makers and implementers.
- Concentrating on gaps areas with data

Strategy:

- Strengthen capacity of Economics and Statistics Department.
- Sensitizing departments on the importance of periodicity and reliability of information being generated by them.

Actions:

- Fast-track implementation of World Bank and UNDP supported projects that aim to strengthen capacity of E&S department.
- Standard protocols need to be developed for data collection and data triangulation.
- Develop a mechanism within the Economic & statistics department to generate the required disaggregated data at district / block and below block levels on regular basis.

| Draft Indicators Framework on SDGs | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--|-------------|
| Target | Draft National Indicator | Draft State Indicator | Data Source |
| Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development (Nodal Department: Finance) | | | |
| Finance | | | |
| 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection | The Indicator is being developed | SOR /GSDP SOTR / GSDP SONTR / GSDP | |
| 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries | The Indicator is being developed | | |
| 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources | The Indicator is being developed | | |
| 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress | The Indicator is being developed | | |
| 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries | The Indicator is being developed | | |

| Target | Draft National Indicator | Draft State Indicator | Data Source |
|--|---|---|-------------|
| Technology | | | |
| 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism | The Indicator is being developed | | |
| 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed | Quantum of International Support (both financial and institutional) received for promoting, adoption and diffusion of eco-friendly and resource efficient technologies and practices. | % of growth under all EAPS (net of loans) in the total receipt of the State | IF |
| 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology | Proportion of individuals using the internet | | |
| | Number of hits for assessing technology banks | | |
| Capacity-building | | | |
| 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation | The Indicator is being developed | | |

| Target | Draft National Indicator | Draft State Indicator | Data Source |
|---|--|-----------------------|-------------|
| Trade | | | |
| 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda | The Indicator is being developed | | |
| 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020 | The Indicator is being developed | | |
| 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access | The Indicator is being developed | | |
| Policy and Institutional Coherence | | | |
| 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence | The Indicator is being developed | | |
| 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development | Formulation of national SCP framework and integration of Sustainable Consumption & Production Patterns (SCP) with national / state planning process. | | |

| Target | Draft National Indicator | Draft State Indicator | Data Source |
|---|--|--|-------------|
| 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development | The Indicator is being developed | | |
| Multi-stakeholder partnerships | | | |
| 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries | National Reporting to the Multi-lateral Environment Conventions to which India is Party. | | |
| 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships | The Indicator is being developed | | |
| <i>Data, monitoring and accountability</i> | | | |
| 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts | The Indicator is being developed | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % of capital and revenue expenditure 2. % committed liabilities on salaries, pensions etc. 3. % of Central receipts in total receipts | |
| 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries | The Indicator is being developed | | |