Financing Sustainable Economic Transformation: Foreign and Private Financing

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G-24 Technical Group Meeting
Financing Sustainable Economic Transformation
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An after-lunch quick refresher!

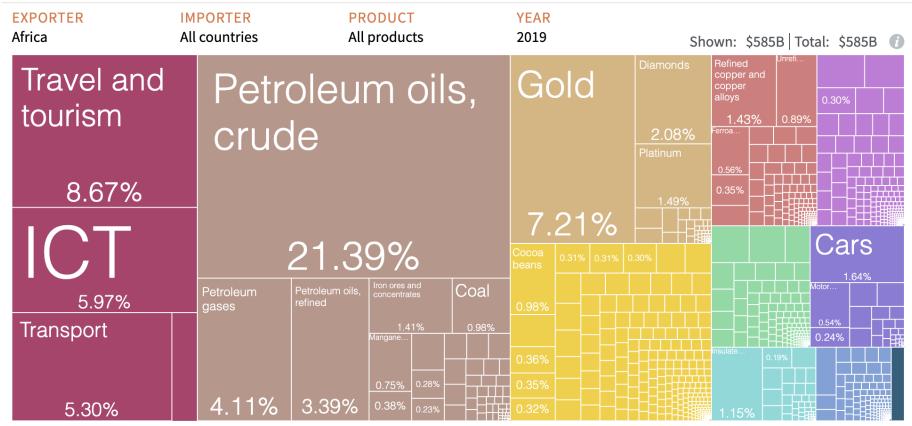


Our Structural Economic Deficiencies: ...

- High external debt
- Major root causes:
 - Energy deficit
 - Food deficit
 - Low value-added industrialization



Africa's Exports

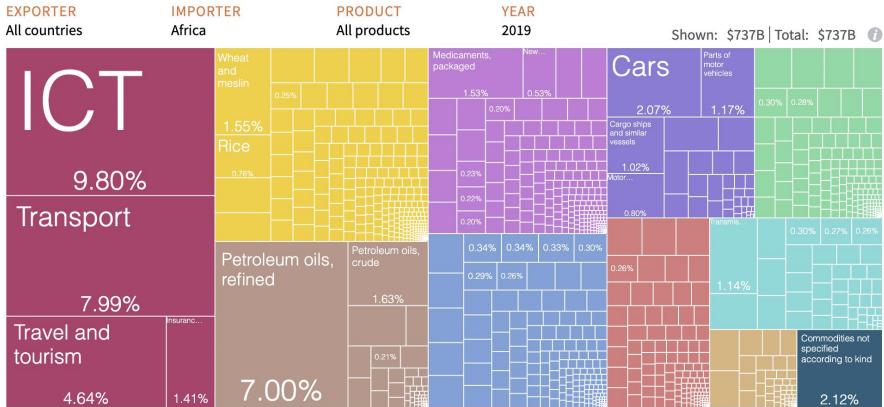




Source: https://atlas.cid.harvard.edu/



Africa's Imports





Source: https://atlas.cid.harvard.edu/

The result is net neocolonial wealth extraction of over \$2 trillion from the Global South to Global North every year

USD 2 trillion **USD 100** billion USD 100 billion **USD 2 trillion** Annual climate finance Annual net financial flow commitment from 2015 from Global South to (not yet delivered) Global North

USD 0 billion COP27 Loss & Damage Fund

USD 10,7 billion Green Climate Fund total pledges (not yet delivered)



Structural Solutions:

- Pan-African Cooperation for strategic investments in:
 - Food Sovereignty
 - Renewable Energy Sovereignty
 - High value-added industrial policies
- Structural transformation of the Global Financial Architecture and International Trade System



What role can foreign and private financing play in facilitating sustainable economic transformation?

What is the role of governments, regulators, and MDBs in facilitating the role of foreign and private financing?



What not to do:

- Accelerate the engines of external debt
- Accelerate the engines of extractivism
- Accelerate brain drain from the Global South
- Encourage low value-add & assembly-line industrialization
- Accelerate exports of cash-crops
- Encourage investments in fossil fuel (stranded) assets
- Encourage consumerism
- Turn a blind eye on illicit financial transactions
- Turn a blind eye on corruption
- Turn a blind eye on abusive market power
- Perpetuate the engines of the status quo



What can MDBs, RDBs and national authorities do:

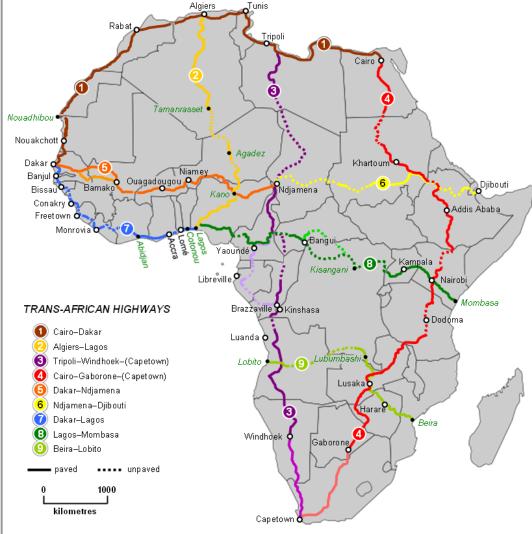
- Agree on long-term structural transformation policies.
- Commit to financing such policies.
- Adjust Capital Adequacy Ratios accordingly
 - Green-Energy CAR
 - Agri-CAR
 - High-Value-Added CAR
- Set PPP guidelines accordingly (re-direct monopoly power)
- Align climate finance with development strategies
- Encourage selective FDI incentives
- Set the terms of ODA accordingly
- Enhance South-South and South-North cooperation accordingly



A simple example (domestic/foreign financing):

- \$100 million solar project (the mainstream approach):
 - Country X borrows \$100 million to fund the project
 - → Only \$80 million is used for actual imports of solar panels/equipment
 - → \$20 million is used to fund food imports (or to service external debts)
 - → The equivalent of \$20 million in national currency is provided by the central bank to cover the domestic materials/labor cost for the solar project.
 - → The country now must pay debt service on \$100 instead of just \$80 million
- Is the foreign partner complicit in perpetuating a debt trap?
- Can the domestic material/labor cost be financed locally?





Trans African
Highways/Railways
as a roadway for
strategic
industrialization

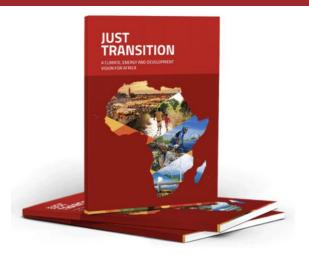
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Thank you! **Questions & Comments**

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