

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

Indicator 17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

Institutional information

Organization(s):

IMF Statistics Department (Government Finance Division)

Concepts and definitions

Definition: Revenue is defined in Chapter 4 (paragraph 4.23) of *GFSM 2014* as an increase in net worth resulting from a transaction. It is a fiscal indicator for assessing the sustainability of fiscal activities. General government units have four types of revenue. The major types of revenue are taxes (GFS code 11), social contributions (GFS code 12), grants (GFS code 13), and other revenue (GFS code 14). Of these, compulsory levies and transfers are the main sources of revenue for most general government units. In particular, taxes are compulsory, unrequited amounts receivable by government units from institutional units. Social contributions are actual or imputed revenue receivable by social insurance schemes to make provision for social insurance benefits payable. Grants are transfers receivable by government units from other resident or nonresident government units or international organizations, and that do not meet the definition of a tax, subsidy, or social contribution. Other revenue is all revenue receivable excluding taxes, social contributions, and grants. Other revenue comprises: (i) property income; (ii) sales of goods and services; (iii) fines, penalties, and forfeits; (iv) transfers not elsewhere classified; and (v) premiums, fees, and claims related to nonlife insurance and standardized guarantee schemes.

Concepts: The transactions and the associated classifications are detailed in Chapter 5 of *GFSM 2014* and are structured to demonstrate how general government (and public sector) units raise revenue. Only those taxes and social insurance contributions that are evidenced by tax assessments and declarations, customs declarations, and similar documents are considered to create revenue for government units. Thus, the difference between assessments and expected collections represents a claim that has no real value and should not be recorded as revenue (see *GFSM 2014* paragraph 5.20). The analytic framework of *GFSM 2014* (like that of the *GFSM 2001*) builds on the *GFSM 1986* framework, and extends it by incorporating additional elements that are useful in assessing fiscal policy. An important example is the treatment of nonfinancial assets, where the sale of such assets is no longer included in revenue. The disposal of a nonfinancial asset by sale or barter is not revenue because it has no effect on net worth. Rather, it changes the composition of the balance sheet by exchanging one asset (the nonfinancial asset) for another (the proceeds of the sale). Similarly, amounts receivable from loan repayments and loan disbursements are not revenue. In general, transactions that increase net worth result from current operations. Capital transfers are an exception. In *GFSM 2014*, capital transfers receivable are classified as revenue because they increase the recipient's net worth and they are often indistinguishable from current transfers in their effect on government operations. In recording cash-based accounting revenue transactions, data representing the tax payments received by government, net of refunds paid out during the period covered should be reported. These data will include taxes paid after the original assessment, taxes paid or refunds deducted from taxes after subsequent assessments, and taxes paid or refunds deducted after any subsequent reopening of the accounts. Therefore, total tax revenue could be presented on a gross basis as the total amount of all taxes accrued, or on a net basis as the gross amount minus tax refunds. Revenue categories are presented gross of expense categories for the same or related category. In particular, interest revenue is presented gross rather than as

net interest expense or net interest revenue. Similarly, social benefits and social contributions, grant revenue and expense, and rent revenue and expense are presented gross. Also, sales of goods and services are presented gross of the expenses incurred in their production. In cases of erroneous or unauthorized transactions, revenue categories are presented net of refunds of the relevant revenue, and expense categories are presented net of inflows from the recovery of the expense. For example, refunds of income taxes may be paid when the amount of taxes withheld or otherwise paid in advance of the final determination exceeds the actual tax due. Such refunds are recorded as a reduction in tax revenue. For this reason, tax revenue is presented net of non-payable tax credits (see *GFSM 2014* paragraphs 5.29–5.32).

Rational and interpretation

Fiscal policy is the use of the level and composition of the general government and public sectors' spending and revenue—and the related accumulation of government assets and liabilities—to achieve such goals as the stabilization of the economy, the reallocation of resources, and the redistribution of income. In addition to revenue mobilization, government units may also finance a portion of their activities in a specific period by borrowing or by acquiring funds from sources other than compulsory transfers—for example, interest revenue, incidental sales of goods and services, or the rent of subsoil assets. Indicator 17.1.1 *Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source* supports understanding countries' domestic revenue mobilization in the form of tax and nontax sources. The indicator will provide analysts with a cross-country comparable dataset that highlights the relationship between the four main types of revenue as well as the relative "tax burden" (revenue in the form of taxes) and "fiscal burden" (revenue in the form of taxes plus social contributions).

Methodology

Method of computation: Indicator 17.1.1 will be derived using series that are basic to the GFS reporting framework. GFS revenue series maintained by the IMF Statistics Department are collected in Table 1 of the standard annual data questionnaire. Each revenue transaction is classified according to whether it is a tax or another type of revenue. GFS revenue aggregates are summations of individual entries and elements in this particular class of flows and allow for these data to be arranged in a manageable and analytically useful way. For example, tax revenue is the sum of all flows that are classified as taxes. Conceptually, the value for each main revenue aggregate is the sum of the values for all items in the relevant category. The annual GFS series for monitoring Indicator 17.1.1 will be derived from the data reported by the national authorities (in national currency) expressed as a percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), where GDP is derived from the IMF *World Economic Outlook* database (no adjustments and/or weighting techniques will be applied). Mixed sources are not being used nor will the calculation change over time (i.e., there are no discontinuities in the underlying series as these are key aggregates/ components in all country reported GFS series). The presentation will closely align with that currently contained in World Table 4 from the hard-copy *GFS Yearbook*:

Total Revenue (% GDP)	of which : Taxes						Social contributions	Grants	Other revenue
	Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains	Taxes on payroll and workforce	Taxes on property	Taxes on goods and services	Taxes on international trade and transactions	Other taxes			

Historic series have been aligned with *GFSM 2014* classifications. This enhances the comparability of data across countries and ensures establishing robust analytical findings to support SDG monitoring using fiscal data.

Disaggregation

The detailed GFS revenue classification structure in the annual questionnaire that is used by countries to report data allows for compiling 17.1.1. The four types of revenue: Taxes, Social contributions, Grants and Other revenue are further disaggregated in the annual GFS questionnaire in order to encompass all possible forms of revenue administrations. Taxes are disaggregated as follows:

1	REVENUE
11	Taxes
111	Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains
1111	Payable by individuals
1112	Payable by corporations and other enterprises
1113	Other
112	Taxes on payroll and workforce
113	Taxes on property
1131	Recurrent taxes on immovable property
1132	Recurrent taxes on net wealth
1133	Estate, inheritance, and gift taxes
1135	Capital levies
1136	Other recurrent taxes on property
114	Taxes on goods and services
1141	General taxes on goods and services
11411	Value-added taxes
11412	Sales taxes
11413	Turnover & other general taxes on G & S
11414	Taxes on financial and capital transactions
1142	Excises
1143	Profits of fiscal monopolies
1144	Taxes on specific services
1145	Taxes on use of goods and on permission to use goods or perform activities
11451	Motor vehicles taxes
11452	Other
1146	Other taxes on goods and services
115	Taxes on international trade and transactions
1151	Customs and other import duties
1152	Taxes on exports
1153	Profits of export or import monopolies
1154	Exchange profits
1155	Exchange taxes
1156	Other taxes on international trade and transactions
116	Other taxes

Social contributions differentiate between social security and other social contributions, as follows:

12	Social contributions
121	Social security contributions
1211	Employee contributions
1212	Employer contributions
1213	Self-employed or nonemployed contributions
1214	Unallocable contributions
122	Other social contributions
1221	Employee contributions
1222	Employer contributions
1223	Imputed contributions

Grants can be disaggregated by source as follows:

13	Grants
131	From foreign governments
1311	Current
1312	Capital
132	From international organizations
1321	Current
1322	Capital
133	From other general government units
1331	Current
1332	Capital

And Other revenue is disaggregated into five main types, with additional component detail as follows:

14	Other revenue
141	Property income
1411	Interest
14111	From nonresidents
14112	From residents other than general government
14113	From other general government units
1412	Dividends
1413	Withdrawals of income from quasi-corporations
1414	Property income from investment income disbursements
1415	Rent
1416	Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment
142	Sales of goods and services
1421	Sales of market establishments
1422	Administrative fees
1423	Incidental sales by nonmarket establishments
1424	Imputed sales of goods and services
143	Fines, penalties, and forfeits
144	Transfers not elsewhere classified
1441	Current
14411	Subsidies
14412	Other
1442	Capital
145	Premiums, fees, and claims related to nonlife insurance and standardized guarantee schemes
1451	Premiums, fees, and current claims
14511	Premiums
14512	Fees for standardized guarantee schemes
14513	Current claims
1452	Capital claims

Treatment of missing values

The IMF plans to rely exclusively on officially reported data provided by the national authorities using the standard GFS questionnaire based on *GFSM 2014* methodology. No country data estimates for missing values will be calculated by the IMF Statistics Department. Where country data are not available due to a lack of reporting to the IMF Statistics Department, we plan to engage in outreach to the national authorities, in consultation with the respective IMF Area Departments and Offices of the Executive Director, as needed, to ensure that the key GFS series are reported.

Sources of differences between global and national figures

Where the relevant aggregates and component detail in series disseminated by the national authorities are found to differ from GFS due to unreported revisions, the IMF Statistics Department will solicit revised time series in GFS format from the national authorities.

Regional and global estimates & data collection for global monitoring

The IMF Statistics Department will leverage the existing GFS database to provide cross-country comparable series in a standardized presentation format. We would appreciate further discussion with the IAEG SDGs on the merits of deriving regional or global aggregates from the country reported values for this indicator.

Data Sources

Sources and data collection

The actual and recommended sources of data for deriving this indicator are the fiscal statistics reported to the IMF's Statistics Department. These come from various national agencies (Ministries of Finance, Central Banks, National Statistics Offices, etc.) and are compiled according to a standardized method for data collection: the annual GFS Questionnaire. In the 2017 annual reporting cycle, 127 countries reported the relevant series for monitoring indicator 17.1.1. For current non-reporting countries that have demonstrated

the capacity to compile and report the relevant GFS revenue series, the IMF Statistics Department is engaged in outreach to the national authorities, in consultation with the respective IMF Area Departments and Offices of the Executive Director, as needed. Capacity Development activities will seek to address data deficiencies, including through regional workshops. The steps outlined above should allow, over time, for covering virtually the entire IMF membership.

Comments and limitations

In principle, GFS should cover all entities that materially affect fiscal policies. Cross-country comparisons are ideally made with reference to the consolidated general government sector. However, for most developing and many emerging market economies, compiling data for the consolidated general government and its subsectors is problematic owing to limitations in the availability and/or timeliness of source data. For example, a country may have one central government; several state, provincial, or regional governments; and many local governments. Countries may also have social security funds. The *GFSM 2014* recommends that statistics should be compiled for all such general government units. This reporting structure is illustrated below:

General Government				Social Security Funds	State Governments	Local Governments	Consolidation Column	General Government	Memorandum : Central Govt. (incl. SSF of central level)
Central Government (excluding social security funds)									
Budgetary	Extrabudgetary	Consolidation Column	Central Government						
BA=GL1	EA	CC	CG	SSF	SG	LG	CT	GG=GL3	GL2

Some countries report data for the consolidated general government with one or more sub-sectors not separately reported. Similarly, there are some countries that report “consolidated central government” without necessarily providing the budgetary central government subsector separately.

Conceptually, a World Aggregate could be calculated by computing a weighted average from available sources using GDP expressed in United States dollars. However, at this time the IMF Statistics Department recommends no regional and global aggregates be established. While we see no issues in terms of the feasibility and suitability of 17.1.1 for cross-country comparisons, we question the relevance of one single global indicator that combines data for advanced economies with those of emerging market and low-income countries. To address this, the country data are presented, where reported, for the budgetary central government, the consolidated central government (with and without social security funds), and for consolidated general government.

For many emerging market and low-income countries with limited statistical capacity, budgetary central government is considered the most appropriate level of institutional coverage for comparison purposes. Budgetary central government, as described in *GFSM 2014* (paragraph 2.81), is an institutional unit of the general government sector particularly important in terms of size and power, particularly the power to exercise control over many other units and entities. This component of general government is usually covered by the main (or general) budget. The budgetary central government’s revenue (and expense) are normally regulated and controlled by a ministry of finance, or its functional equivalent, by means of a budget approved by the legislature.

Data Availability

Current data availability / indicator tier

Classification of the indicator into one of the three tiers: We recommend that 17.1.1 (like 17.1.2) remain classified as Tier 1: The indicator is conceptually clear and internationally agreed standards for compiling components and aggregates are available. The underlying data are regularly produced by countries, and

there is current data available. From the IAEG-SDGs Tier Classification description at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/>, a key criteria is that “data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries”. The IMF GFS database, with 120+ regular annual reporting countries using the same reporting format meets this key criteria. Apart from conflict countries, all IMF member countries produce revenue (and expenditure) data for surveillance purposes. In the 2017 round of soliciting annual GFS series from countries, we have specifically encouraged those countries that were non-reporters over the past few years to (at a minimum) provide the key revenue and expenditure series needed to monitor 17.1.

Calendar

Data collection and data release calendar

Dates when source collection is next planned: IMF Statistics Department completed the 2017 round of annual GFS collection on February 2, 2018. The 2018 collection cycle is planned to take place between September and December 2018.

Country data are disseminated as they are processed and summary World Tables and other indicators, including 17.1.1 and 17.1.2 are planned for release in early 2018. For most countries, the reference year will be their Fiscal Year 2016 series, with 2012-2015 presented to illustrate trends.

Data compilers

The IMF Statistics Department (Government Finance Division; email: STAGODATA@imf.org) is the organization responsible for the compilation and reporting on this indicator at the global level.

References

The *GFSM 2014* is available at <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/gfsm/>. A series of videos that discuss the GFS analytical framework are available at: [IMF Statistics E-Learning Videos - YouTube](#). Although not foreseen under the reporting of 17.1.1, analysts can also use the detailed IMF GFS Revenue database to supplement this indicator with measures of direct, indirect and capital taxes (see *GFSM 2014*, Annex to Chapter 4).

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

Indicator 17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

Institutional information

Organization(s):

IMF Statistics Department (Government Finance Division)

Concepts and Definitions

Definition:

The precise definition of the indicator is the *Proportion of domestic budgetary central government expenditure funded by taxes*. Budgetary central government, described in *GFSM 2014* (paragraph 2.81) is an institutional unit of the general government sector particularly important in terms of size and power, particularly the power to exercise control over many other units and entities. The budgetary central government is often a single unit of the central government that encompasses the fundamental activities of the national executive, legislative, and judiciary powers. This component of general government is usually covered by the main (or general) budget. The budgetary central government's revenue (and expense) are normally regulated and controlled by a ministry of finance, or its functional equivalent, by means of a budget approved by the legislature. Most of the ministries, departments, agencies, boards, commissions, judicial authorities, legislative bodies, and other entities that make up the budgetary central government are not separate institutional units. This is because they generally do not have the authority to own assets, incur liabilities, or engage in transactions in their own right (see *GFSM 2014* paragraph 2.42). including references to standards and classifications, preferably relying on international agreed definitions. The indicator definition should be unambiguous and expressed in universally applicable terms. It must clearly express the unit of measurement (proportion, dollars, number of people, etc.).

Concepts: The key concepts and terms associated with the indicator are outlined in *GFSM 2014*, as are the associated classifications. Revenue is defined in Chapter 4 (paragraph 4.23) and the associated classifications are detailed in Chapter 5. Expenditure is also defined in Chapter 4 (paragraph 4.21) while the associated detailed classifications and concepts used for calculating this aggregate are outlined in Chapter 6 - 8.

Rational and interpretation

Indicator 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budgetary central government expenditure funded by taxes supports an understanding of the extent to which countries' recurrent and capital outlays are actually covered by domestic revenue mobilization in the form of taxation. The indicator, which can be directly derived from GFS series reported by national authorities to the IMF Statistics Department, will provide analysts with a cross-country comparable dataset that highlights the relationship between the executed national budget and the revenue/tax administration. As outlined in the Annex to Chapter 4 of *GFSM 2014*, a variety of indicators can be observed or derived directly from the GFS framework, while others can be derived using a combination of GFS with other macroeconomic data (i.e., GDP). 17.1.2 will be derived using series that are basic to the GFS reporting framework. This enhances the comparability of data across countries and ensures establishing robust analytical findings to support SDG monitoring using fiscal data.

There are also complementarities with Indicator 17.1.1, which facilitates an understanding of the "tax burden". Both indicators are important in relation to achieving longer-term development objectives.

Methodology

Method of computation: GFS budgetary central government revenue series - collected in Table 1 of the annual data questionnaire provided to all countries - will be combined with series on budgetary central government expenditure (actual execution of the main budget) on "expense" plus the "net acquisition of nonfinancial assets", as defined in *GFSM 2014*. GFS Expenditure series are reported by the economic classification in Tables 2, and 3 (items under code 31). Alternatively, for those countries that report total expenditure according to the functional classification (COFOG) in GFS Table 7, a similar calculation can be made. The *Proportion of domestic budgetary central government expenditure funded by taxes* will be calculated as (Taxes / Expenditure expressed as a %) using the following data series:

Total Revenue	963	Expenditure	1200
Taxes	800	Expense	950
Social contributions	105	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets	250
Grants	25		
Other revenue	33		
		SDG Indicator 17.1.2	67%

Consistency across countries will be ensured through the underlying structure of the IMF GFS database and application of one simple mathematical formulas to make computations on the country reported source data used to produce the indicator (no adjustments and/or weighting techniques will be applied). Mixed sources are not being used nor will the calculation change over time (i.e., there are no discontinuities in the underlying series as these are key aggregates/ components in all country reported GFS series).

Disaggregation

General government units have four types of revenue: (i) compulsory levies in the form of taxes and certain types of social contributions; (ii) property income derived from the ownership of assets; (iii) sales of goods and services; and (iv) other transfers receivable from other units. Of these, compulsory levies and transfers are considered the main sources of revenue for most general government units (*GFSM 2014* paragraph 5.1). These four types of revenue are represented by the following aggregates: Taxes, Social contributions, Grants, Other revenue. Similarly, the economic classification of expense identifies eight types of expense incurred according to the economic process involved. For example, compensation of employees, use of goods and services, and consumption of fixed capital all relate to the costs of producing nonmarket (and, in certain instances, market) goods and services by government. Subsidies, grants, social benefits, and transfers other than grants relate to transfers in cash or in kind, and are aimed at redistributing income and wealth. The functional classification of expense provides information on the purpose for which an expense was incurred. Examples of functions are education, health, and environmental protection. The detailed GFS classification structure used in the annual questionnaire that is used by countries to report data allows for sufficient disaggregation for compiling 17.1.2.

Treatment of missing values

The IMF plans to rely exclusively on officially reported data provided by the national authorities using the standard GFS questionnaire based on *GFSM 2014* methodology. When country data are not available due to

a lack of reporting to the IMF Statistics Department, we plan to engage in outreach to the national authorities, in consultation with the respective IMF Area Departments and Offices of the Executive Director, as needed, to ensure that the key GFS series are reported. No country data estimates for missing values will be calculated by the IMF Statistics Department.

Sources of differences between global and national figures

The IMF Statistics Department plans to rely on officially reported national data as reported by the national authorities using the standard IMF GFS annual data questionnaire that is based on the *GFSM 2014* methodology.

Regional and global estimates & data collection for global monitoring

The IMF Statistics Department will leverage the existing GFS database to provide cross-country comparable series in a standardized presentation format. We would appreciate further discussion with the IAEG SDGs on the merits of deriving regional or global aggregates from the country reported values for this indicator.

Description of the mechanism for collecting data from countries, including: (i) the official counterpart at the country level; (ii) description of any validation and consultation process; (iii) description of any adjustments with respect to use of standard classifications and harmonization of breakdowns for age group and other dimensions, or adjustments made for compliance with specific international or national definitions.

Data Sources

Sources and data collection

The actual and recommended sources of data for deriving this indicator are the fiscal statistics reported to the IMF's Statistics Department. These come from various agencies (Ministries of Finance, Central Banks, National Statistics Offices, etc.) and are compiled according to a standardized method for data collection: the annual GFS Questionnaire. In the 2016 annual reporting cycle, 110 countries reported the relevant series for monitoring indicator 17.1.2. For current non-reporting countries that have demonstrated the capacity to compile and report the relevant GFS revenue series, we are engaged in outreach to the national authorities, in consultation with the respective IMF Area Departments and Offices of the Executive Director, as needed. The steps outlined above should allow, over time, for covering virtually the entire IMF membership.

Comments and limitations

At this time the IMF recommends no regional and global aggregates be established. While we see no issues in terms of the feasibility and suitability of 17.1.2 for cross-country comparisons, we question the relevance of one single global indicator that combines data for advanced economies with those of emerging market and low income countries.

For reporting this indicator, budgetary central government is considered the most appropriate level of institutional coverage as it will encompass all countries. In principle, GFS should cover all entities that materially affect fiscal policies. However, for most developing and many emerging market economies compiling data for the consolidated general government and its subsectors is problematic owing to limitations in the availability and/or timeliness of source data. A country may have one central government; several state, provincial, or regional governments; and many local governments, and the GFSM 2014

recommends that statistics should be compiled for all such general government units. This reporting structure is illustrated below:

General Government									Memorandum : Central Govt. (incl. SSF of central level)
Central Government (excluding social security funds)				Social Security Funds	State Governments	Local Governments	Consolidation Column	General Government	
Budgetary	Extrabudgetary	Consolidation Column	Central Government						
BA=GL1	EA	CC	CG	SSF	SG	LG	CT	GG=GL3	GL2

There are some countries that report “consolidated central government” without necessarily providing the budgetary central government subsector separately. The IMF intends to provide data for the budgetary central government and will work to address this issue, where needed, as outlined under section 5, above.

Data Availability

Current data availability / indicator tier

Classification of the indicator into one of the following three tiers:

We recommend that 17.1.2 remain classified as Tier 1: The indicator is conceptually clear and standards are available. The underlying data are regularly produced by countries, and there is current data available. From the IAEG-SDGs Tier Classification description at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/>, a key criteria is that “data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries”. The IMF GFS database, with 110+ regular annual reporting countries using the same reporting format certainly meets this key criteria. All IMF member countries produce revenue (and expenditure) data for surveillance purposes. In the current (2017) round of soliciting annual GFS series from countries, we have specifically encouraged those countries that were non-reporters over the past few years to (at a minimum) provide the key revenue and expenditure series needed to monitor 17.1.

Calendar

Data collection and data release calendar

Dates when source collection is next planned: IMF Statistics Department is currently midway through the 2017 round of annual GFS collection.

Country data are disseminated as they are processed and summary World Tables and other indicators, including 17.1.2 are planned for release in early 2018. For most countries, the reference year will be their Fiscal Year 2016 series, as well as five or more most recent years.

Data providers

Identification of national data provider, specifying the organization responsible for producing the data at national level (see attached Excel file).

Data compilers

The IMF Statistics Department (Government Finance Division) is the organization responsible for the compilation and reporting on this indicator at the global level.

References

The GFSM 2014 is available at <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/gfsm/>

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target 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

Indicator 17.2.1: Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

Institutional information

Organization(s):

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

The indicator Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI) is defined as Net ODA disbursements as a per cent of GNI.

Rationale:

Total ODA flows to developing countries quantify the public effort that donors provide to developing countries.

Concepts:

ODA: The DAC defines ODA as “those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and ii) each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and

is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent). (See

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/officialdevelopmentassistancedefinitionandcoverage.htm>)

GNI is obtained by DAC reporters from their national statistical offices.

Comments and limitations:

Data are available from 1960.

Methodology

Computation Method:

Net ODA disbursements as a per cent of GNI.

Disaggregation:

This indicator can be disaggregated by donor, recipient country, type of finance, type of aid, sub-sector, etc.

Treatment of missing values:

- [At country level](#)

None

- [At regional and global levels](#)

None

Regional aggregates:

Total net ODA as per cent of GNI is a total donor figure.

Sources of discrepancies:

DAC statistics are standardized on a calendar year basis for all donors and may differ from fiscal year data available in budget documents for some countries.

Data Sources

Description:

The OECD/DAC has been collecting data on official and private resource flows from 1960 at an aggregate level and 1973 at an activity level through the Creditor Reporting System (CRS data are considered complete from 1995 for commitments at an activity level and 2002 for disbursements).

The data are reported by donors according to the same standards and methodologies (see here: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm>).

Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc.

Collection process:

A statistical reporter is responsible for the collection of DAC statistics in each providing country/agency. This reporter is usually located in the national aid agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs or Finance etc.

Data Availability

On a donor basis for all DAC countries and many non-DAC providers (bilateral and multilateral) that report to the DAC.

Calendar

Data collection:

Data are published on an annual basis in December for flows in the previous year. Detailed 2015 flows will be published in December 2016.

Data release:

December 2016

Data providers

Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc.

Data compilers

OECD

References

URL:

www.oecd.org/dac/stats

References:

See all links here: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm>

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

Indicator 17.3.1: Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget

Institutional information

Organization(s):

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

ODA PART: ODA disbursements

Rationale:

Total ODA flows to developing countries quantify the public effort that donors provide to developing countries.

Concepts:

ODA: The DAC defines ODA as “those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and ii) each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent). (See <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/officialdevelopmentassistancedefinitionandcoverage.htm>)

Comments and limitations:

ODA data are available from 1960 onwards

Methodology

Disaggregation:

ODA can be disaggregated by donor, recipient country, type of finance, type of aid, sub-sector, etc.

Treatment of missing values:

- [At country level](#)

ODA DATA: None

- [At regional and global levels](#)

ODA DATA: None

Regional aggregates:

ODA can be broken down by country, region...

Sources of discrepancies:

ODA: DAC statistics are standardized on a calendar year basis for all donors and may differ from fiscal year data available in budget documents for some countries.

Data Sources

Description:

The OECD/DAC has been collecting data on ODA flows from 1960.

The data are reported by donors according to the same standards and methodologies (see here: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm>).

Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc.

Collection process:

ODA DATA: A statistical reporter is responsible for the collection of DAC statistics in each providing country/agency. This reporter is usually located in the national aid agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs or Finance etc.

Data Availability

Description:

On a donor basis for all DAC countries and many non-DAC providers (bilateral and multilateral) that report to the DAC.

Calendar

Data collection:

ODA DATA: Data are published on an annual basis in December for flows in the previous year. Detailed 2015 flows will be published in December 2016. (From NA to NA)

Data release:

ODA DATA: December 2016 (December 2016)

Data providers

Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc.

Data compilers

OECD

References

URL:

www.oecd.org/dac/stats

References:

ODA DATA: See all links here: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm>

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

Indicator 17.3.2: Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

Institutional information

Organization(s):

World Bank (WB)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

Personal remittances received as proportion of GDP is the inflow of personal remittances expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Concepts:

Personal remittances comprise of personal transfers and compensation of employees. Personal transfers consist of all current transfers in cash or in kind made or received by resident households to or from non-resident households. Personal transfers thus include all current transfers between resident and non-resident individuals. Compensation of employees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by non-resident entities. Data are the sum of two items defined in the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual: personal transfers and compensation of employees.

The concepts used are in line with the Sixth Edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6).

Methodology

Computation Method:

Personal remittances are the sum of two items defined in the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual: personal transfers and compensation of employees. World Bank staff estimates on the volume of personal remittances data are used for gap-filling purposes. GDP data, sourced from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) database, are then used to express the indicator as a percentage of GDP.

Disaggregation:

None

Treatment of missing values:

- [At country level](#)

World Bank staff estimates for personal remittances data are based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics database and data releases from central banks, national statistical agencies, and World Bank country desks.

- [At regional and global levels](#)

NA

Regional aggregates:

Regional and global estimates are calculated as the GDP weighted average.

Data Sources

Volume of personal remittances data are sourced from IMF's Balance of Payments Statistics database and then gap-filled with World Bank staff estimates.

GDP data, sourced from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) database is used as the denominator. GDP data collection is conducted from national and international sources through an annual survey of economists in the Bank's country office network – the World Bank's principal mechanism for gathering quantitative macroeconomic information on its member countries.

Data Availability

Data for 207 countries are already currently available on a regular basis for this indicator.

Calendar

This is done on an annual basis.

Data providers

The national data provider of personal remittances is the institution in charge of the collection and compilation of the Balance of Payments statistics. This responsibility varies and is country specific (i.e. Central Bank). World Bank staff estimates for personal remittances data are used for gap-filling purposes. Personal remittances data are not reported directly to the World Bank from the national data provider. They are reported to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which is the institution in charge of overseeing balance of payment stability as part of its institutional mandate.

GDP data are sourced from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) database and are compiled in accordance to the System of National Accounts, 2008 (2008 SNA) methodology. GDP data collection is conducted through the Unified Survey process, the World Bank's principal mechanism for gathering quantitative macroeconomic information on its member countries.

Data compilers

The government agency in charge of the collection and compilation of the Balance of Payments statistics is the responsible organization for compilation and reporting of the personal remittances data. This information gets reported by the countries' government agencies to the International Monetary Fund. The World Bank is the responsible agency for compilation and reporting of the GDP data.

References

URL:

www.worldbank.org

References:

Data are compiled in accordance with the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6). The manual is available at:
<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/bopman6.htm>

GDP data are compiled in accordance to the System of National Accounts, 2008 (2008 SNA) methodology. The manual is available at: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/SNA2008.pdf>.

Metadata also available at:

<http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&type=metadata&series=BX.TRF.PWKR.DT.GD.ZS>

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target 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

[Indicator 17.4.1: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services](#)

Institutional information

Organization(s):

World Bank (WB)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

Debt service as proportion of exports of goods and services is the percentage of debt services (principle and interest payments) to the exports of goods and services. Debt services covered in this indicator refer only to public and publicly guaranteed debt..

Concepts:

Concepts of public and publicly guaranteed external debt data are in accordance with the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) methodology.

“Exports of goods and services” data concepts are in accordance with the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6).

Methodology

Computation Method:

Public and publicly guaranteed external debt data are compiled by the World Bank based on the World Bank Debtor Reporting System Manual, dated January 2000 which sets out the reporting procedures to be used by countries. The data are provided by the countries on a loan by loan basis.

“Exports of goods and services” data are sourced from IMF’s Balance of Payments Statistics database and then gap-filled with World Bank staff estimates in accordance with the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6)

Both components are used to express the indicator in percentage terms.

Disaggregation:

None

Regional aggregates:

Aggregate (global, regional and income group) figures are composed of Debtor Reporting System (DRS) member countries only.

Data Sources

Description:

In accordance with the World Bank's Operational Policy 14.10 (which includes IBRD and IDA General Conditions) external debt reporting is required to fulfil the World Bank's needs for reliable and timely external debt information to (a) assess a borrowing country's foreign debt situation, creditworthiness, and economic management; and (b) conduct its country economic work and assess regional and global indebtedness and debt servicing problems.

External borrowing of reporting countries is performed through the Debtor Reporting System (DRS), which was established in 1951 and captures detailed information at loan level by using standardized set of forms.

Collection process:

Public and publicly guaranteed debt is reported on a quarterly basis through form 1 and form 2. Specifically, the new loan commitments are reported on Form 1 and when appropriate, Form 1a (Schedule of Drawings and Principal and Interest Payments); the loan transactions are reported once a year on Form 2 (Current Status and Transactions). Form 3 is used to report corrections to data originally reported in Forms 1 and 2. Forms 1 and 1A are submitted quarterly, within 30 days of the close of the quarter. Form 2 is submitted annually, by March 31 of the year following that for which the report is made.

Data Availability

Data for 122 countries are already currently available on a regular basis for this indicator.

Calendar

Data collection:

Loan transactions are reported once a year on Form 2 (Current Status and Transactions). Forms 1 and 1A are submitted quarterly, within 30 days of the close of the quarter. Form 2 is submitted annually, by March 31 of the year following that for which the report is made.

Data release:

The annual publication of new data for this indicator is planned for mid-December through the World Bank annual publication - International Debt Statistics (IDS) book and available online (see link: <http://data.worldbank.org/products/ids>)

Data providers

The agency in charge of producing the debt statistics at the national level is the World Bank with the data sourced by government agencies on a loan by loan basis. The national data provider of “Exports of Goods, and Services” is the institution in charge of the collection and compilation of the Balance of Payments statistics. This responsibility varies and is country specific (i.e. Central Bank). World Bank staff estimates for “Exports of Goods and Services” data are used for gap filling purposes. “Exports of Goods and Services” data are not reported directly to the World Bank from the national data provider. They are reported to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which is the institution in charge of overseeing balance of payment stability as part of its institutional mandate.

Data compilers

World Bank

References

URL:

www.worldbank.org

References:

<http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&type=metadata&series=DT.TDS.DPPF.XP.ZS>

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target 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

[Indicator 17.6.2: Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed](#)

Institutional information

Organization(s):

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

The indicator fixed Internet broadband subscriptions, by speed, refers to the number of fixed-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet, split by advertised download speed.

The indicator is currently broken down by the following subscription speeds:

- 256 kbit/s to less than 2 Mbit/s subscriptions: Refers to all fixed broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s and less than 2 Mbit/s.

- 2 Mbit/s to less than 10 Mbit/s subscriptions: Refers to all fixed -broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 2 Mbit/s and less than 10 Mbit/s.

- Equal to or above 10 Mbit/s subscriptions (4213_G10). Refers to all fixed -broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 10 Mbit/s.

Rationale:

The Internet has become an increasingly important tool to provide access to information, and can help foster and enhance regional and international cooperation on, and access to, science, technology and innovations, and enhance knowledge sharing. High-speed Internet access is important to ensure that Internet users have quality access to the Internet and can take advantage of the growing amount of Internet content – including user-generated content –, services and information.

While the number of fixed-broadband subscriptions has increased substantially over the last years and while service providers offer increasingly higher speeds, fixed Internet broadband can vary tremendously by speed, thus affecting the quality and functionality of Internet access. Many countries, especially in the developing world, have not only a very limited amount of fixed-broadband subscriptions, but also at very low speeds. This limitation is a barrier to the Target 17.6 and the indicator highlights the potential of the

Internet (especially through high-speed access) to enhance cooperation, improve access to science, technology and innovation, and share knowledge. The indicator also highlights the importance of Internet use as a development enabler and helps to measure the digital divide, which, if not properly addressed, will aggravate inequalities in all development domains. Information on fixed broadband subscriptions by speed will contribute to the design of targeted policies to overcome those divides.

Concepts:

Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions refer to subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s. This includes cable modem, DSL, fibre-to-the-home/building, other fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions, satellite broadband and terrestrial fixed wireless broadband. This total is measured irrespective of the method of payment. It excludes subscriptions that have access to data communications (including the Internet) via mobile-cellular networks. It should include fixed WiMAX and any other fixed wireless technologies. It includes both residential subscriptions and subscriptions for organizations.

The Internet is a worldwide public computer network. It provides access to a number of communication services including the World Wide Web and carries e-mail, news, entertainment and data files.

Comments and limitations:

Since most Internet service providers offer plans linked to download speed, the indicator is relatively straightforward to collect. Countries may use packages that do not align with the speeds used for this group of indicators. Countries are encouraged to collect the data in more speed categories so as to allow aggregation of the data according to the split shown above. In the future, ITU might start to include higher-speed categories, reflecting the increasing demand and availability of higher-speed broadband subscriptions.

Methodology

Computation Method:

ITU collects data for this indicator through an annual questionnaire from national regulatory authorities or Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Ministries, who collect the data from national Internet service providers. The data can be collected by asking each Internet service provider in the country to provide the number of their fixed-broadband subscriptions by the speeds indicated. The data are then added up to obtain the country totals.

Disaggregation:

Since data for this indicator are based on administrative data from ISPs, no information on individual subscribers is available and therefore the data cannot be broken down by any individual characteristics. Data could in theory be broken down by geographic location and urban/rural, but ITU does not collect this information.

Treatment of missing values:

- [At country level](#)

Missing values are not estimated (Not applicable).

- [At regional and global levels](#)

Missing values are not estimated (Not applicable).

Regional aggregates:

Not calculated.

Sources of discrepancies:

Differences between global and national figures may arise when countries do not use the same definition for fixed-broadband subscriptions, or when speed tiers differ. Differences for each data point will be explained in a note.

Data Sources

Description:

Since data for this indicator are based on administrative data from operators, no information on individual subscribers is available and therefore the data cannot be broken down by any individual characteristics. Data could in theory be broken down by geographic location and urban/rural, but ITU does not collect this information.

Collection process:

ITU collects data for this indicator through an annual questionnaire from national regulatory authorities or Information and Communication Technology Ministries, who collect the data from Internet service providers.

Data Availability

Data for this indicator exist for about 90 economies (in 2015). However, more countries are expected to provide information on this indicator over the next few years, which will allow ITU to produce regional and global estimates. Data on fixed-broadband subscriptions not broken down by speed are widely available, and regional and global are being produced.

Calendar

Data collection:

Year-end data are released in June of the following year through the ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database.

Data release:

June 2016

Data providers

The telecommunication/ICT regulatory authority or the Ministry in charge of ICTs within each country, who collect the data from Internet Service Providers (ISPs).

Data compilers

ITU

References

URL:

<http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/default.aspx>

References:

ITU Handbook for the Collection of Administrative Data on Telecommunications/ICT, 2011, (and revisions and new indicators), see:

Related indicators

8.2, 9.1, 9.c, 17.8

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target 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

[Indicator 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet](#)

Institutional information

Organization(s):

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

The indicator proportion of individuals using the Internet is defined as the proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months.

Rationale:

The Internet has become an increasingly important tool to access public information, which is a relevant means to protect fundamental freedoms. The number of Internet users has increased substantially over the last decade and access to the Internet has changed the way people live, communicate, work and do business. Internet uptake is a key indicator tracked by policy makers and others to measure the development of the information society and the growth of Internet content – including user-generated content – provides access to increasing amounts of information and services.

Despite growth in networks, services and applications, information and communication technology (ICT) access and use is still far from equally distributed, and many people cannot yet benefit from the potential of the Internet. This indicator highlights the importance of Internet use as a development enabler and helps to measure the digital divide, which, if not properly addressed, will aggravate inequalities in all development domains. Classificatory variables for individuals using the Internet – such as age, sex, education level or labour force status – can help identify digital divides in individuals using the Internet. This information can contribute to the design of targeted policies to overcome those divides.

The proportion of individuals using the Internet is an established indicator and also one of the three ICT-related Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicators (for Target 8F). It is part of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development's Core List of Indicators, which has been endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission (last time in 2014). It is also included in the ITU ICT Development Index, and thus considered a key metric for international comparisons of ICT developments.

Concepts:

The Internet is a worldwide public computer network. It provides access to a number of communication services including the World Wide Web and carries e-mail, news, entertainment and data files, irrespective of the device used (not assumed to be only via a computer - it may also be by mobile telephone, tablet, PDA, games machine, digital TV etc.). Access can be via a fixed or mobile network.

Comments and limitations:

While the data on the percentage of individuals using the Internet are very reliable for countries that have collected the data through official household surveys, they are less reliable in cases where the number of Internet users is estimated by ITU. ITU is encouraging all countries to collect data on this indicator through official surveys and the number of countries with official data for this indicator is increasing.

Methodology

Computation Method:

For countries that collect data on this indicator through an official survey, this indicator is calculated by dividing the total number of in-scope individuals using the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months by the total number of in-scope individuals. For countries that have not carried out a survey, data are estimated (by ITU) based on the number of Internet subscriptions and other socioeconomic indicators (GNI per capita) and on the time series data.

Disaggregation:

For countries that collect this data on the proportion of individuals using the Internet through an official survey, and if data allow breakdown and disaggregation, the indicator can be broken down by region (geographic and/or urban/rural), by sex, by age group, by educational level, by labour force status, and by occupation. ITU collects data for all of these breakdowns from countries.

Treatment of missing values:

- [At country level](#)

In the absence of official household surveys, ITU estimates the percentage of individuals using the Internet (Internet users as a percentage of total population) using various techniques, such as hot-deck imputation, regression models and time series forecast, using data such as income, education and other ICT indicators.

- [At regional and global levels](#)

In the absence of official household surveys, ITU estimates the percentage of individuals using the Internet (Internet users as a percentage of total population) using various techniques, such as hot-

deck imputation, regression models and time series forecast, using data such as income, education and other ICT indicators.

Regional aggregates:

Country-level data on the percentage of individuals using the Internet (Internet users as a percentage of total population) are first estimated using various techniques, such as hot-deck imputation, regression models and time series forecast. Hot-deck imputation uses data from countries with “similar” characteristics, such as GNI per capita and geographic location. In cases when it is not possible to find an adequate imputation based on similar cases, regression models based on a set of countries with relatively similar characteristics are applied.

Once the country-level percentages are available for all countries, the number of Internet users are calculated by multiplying the percentages to the population of the country. The regional and world total Internet users were calculated by summing the country-level data. The aggregate percentages were calculated by dividing the regional totals by the population of respective groups.

Sources of discrepancies:

Differences between global and national figures may arise when countries use a different definition than the one agreed internationally and used by ITU. Discrepancies may also arise in cases where the age scope of the surveys differs, or when the country only provides data for a certain age group and not the total population.

Data Sources

Description:

The indicator proportion of individuals using the Internet is based on an internationally agreed definition and methodology, which have been developed under the coordination of ITU, through its Expert Groups and following an extensive consultation process with countries. It is also a core indicator of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development's Core List of Indicators, which has been endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission (last time in 2014). Data on individuals using the Internet are collected through an annual questionnaire that ITU sends to national statistical offices (NSO). In this questionnaire ITU collects absolute values. The percentages are calculated a-posteriori. The survey methodology is verified to ensure that it meets adequate statistical standards. The data are verified to ensure consistency with previous years' data and situation of the country for other related indicators (ICT and economic).

For most developed and an increasing number of developing countries, percentage of individuals using the Internet data are based on methodologically sound household surveys conducted by national statistical agencies. If the NSO has not collected Internet user statistics, then ITU estimates the percentage of individuals using the Internet.

Data are usually not adjusted, but discrepancies in the definition, age scope of individuals, reference period or the break in comparability between years are noted in a data note. For this reason, data are not always strictly comparable.

Some countries conduct a household survey where the question on Internet use is included every year. For others, the frequency is every two or three years. Overall, the indicator is available for 100 countries at least from one survey in the years 2011-2014.

ITU makes the indicator available for each year for 200 economies by using survey data and estimates for almost all countries of the world.

Collection process:

Data on individuals using the Internet are collected through an annual questionnaire that ITU sends to national statistical offices (NSO). In this questionnaire ITU collects absolute values. The percentages are calculated a-posteriori. The survey methodology is verified to ensure that it meets adequate statistical standards. The data are verified to ensure consistency with previous years' data and situation of the country for other related indicators (ICT and economic).

Data Availability

Overall, the indicator is available for 100 countries at least from one survey in the years 2011-2014.

ITU makes the indicator available for each year for 200 economies by using survey data and estimates for almost all countries of the world.

Calendar

Data collection:

Year-end estimates are released in June of the following year through the ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database. Data are also available at no cost through the ITU ICT Eye, see: <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/>

Data release:

June 2016

Data providers

National Statistical Office (NSO).

Data compilers

ITU

References

URL:

<http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/default.aspx>

References:

ITU Manual for Measuring ICT Access and Use by Households and Individuals 2014, see:
<http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/manual2014.aspx>

Related indicators

1.4, 2.c, 4.3, 4.4, 5.b, 9.c, 10.3, 12.8, 16.10, 16.6, 16.7, 16.10, 17.6

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target 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

[Indicator 17.9.1: Dollar value of financial and technical assistance \(including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation\) committed to developing countries](#)

Institutional information

Organization(s):

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

Gross disbursements of total ODA and other official flows from all donors for capacity building and national planning.

Rationale:

Total ODA and OOF flows to developing countries quantify the public effort (excluding export credits) that donors provide to developing countries.

Concepts:

ODA: The DAC defines ODA as “those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are

- i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and
- ii) each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and

is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent).

(See <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/officialdevelopmentassistancedefinitionandcoverage.htm>)

Other official flows (OOF): Other official flows (excluding officially supported export credits) are defined as transactions by the official sector which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as ODA, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they are not sufficiently concessional.

(See [http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/documentupload/DCDDAC\(2016\)3FINAL.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/documentupload/DCDDAC(2016)3FINAL.pdf), Para 24).

Comments and limitations:

Data in the Creditor Reporting System are available from 1973. However, the data coverage is considered complete since 1995 for commitments at an activity level and 2002 for disbursements.

Methodology

Computation Method:

The sum of ODA and OOF flows from all donors to developing countries for capacity building and national planning.

Disaggregation:

This indicator can be disaggregated by type of flow (ODA or OOF), by donor, recipient country, type of finance, type of aid, sector, etc.

Treatment of missing values:

- [At country level](#)

None

- [At regional and global levels](#)

None

Regional aggregates:

Global and regional figures are based on the sum of ODA and OOF flows.

Sources of discrepancies:

DAC statistics are standardized on a calendar year basis for all donors and may differ from fiscal year data available in budget documents for some countries.

Data Sources

Description:

The OECD/DAC has been collecting data on official and private resource flows from 1960 at an aggregate level and 1973 at an activity level through the Creditor Reporting System (CRS data are considered complete from 1995 for commitments at an activity level and 2002 for disbursements).

The data are reported by donors according to the same standards and methodologies (see here: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm>).

Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc.

Collection process:

A statistical reporter is responsible for the collection of DAC statistics in each providing country/agency. This reporter is usually located in the national aid agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs or Finance etc.

Data Availability

On a recipient basis for all developing countries eligible for ODA.

Calendar

Data collection:

Data are published on an annual basis in December for flows in the previous year.

Detailed 2015 flows was published in December 2016.

Data providers

Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc.

Data compilers

OECD

References

URL:

www.oecd.org/dac/stats

References:

See all links here: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm>

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target 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

[Indicator 17.10.1: Worldwide weighted tariff-average](#)

Institutional information

Organization(s):

International Trade Centre (ITC)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

The World Trade Organization (WTO)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

Value in percentage of weighted average tariffs applied to the imports of goods in HS chapter 01-97.

Rationale:

The average level of customs tariff rates applied worldwide can be used as an indicator of the degree of success achieved by multilateral negotiations and regional trade agreements.

Concepts:

Weighted average: In order to aggregate tariff value for country groups it is recommended to make use of a weighting methodology based on the value of goods imported.

Tariffs: Tariffs are customs duties on merchandise imports, levied either on an ad valorem basis (percentage of value) or on a specific basis (e.g. \$7 per 100 kg). Tariffs can be used to create a price advantage for similar locally-produced goods and for raising government revenues. Trade remedy measures and taxes are not considered to be tariffs.

Comments and limitations:

Tariffs are only part of the factors that can explain the degree of openness and transparency in the international trade arena. However, accurate estimates on non-tariff measures or of transparency indicator do not exist.

To further refine the quality of the information, additional sub-measurements could be calculated including: a) Tariff peaks (i.e. % of tariffs on some products that are considerably higher than usual, defined as above 15 per cent) and b) Tariff escalation (i.e. wherein a country applies a higher tariff rate to products at the later stages of production). These calculations were already provided by ITC as part of the MDG Gap Task Force Report. See the report for further information on the methodology at http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/mdg_gap/mdg_gap2014/2014GAP_FULL_EN.pdf

Methodology

Computation Method:

In order to include all tariffs into the calculation, some rates which are not expressed in ad valorem form (e.g., specific duties) are converted in ad valorem equivalents (i.e. in per cent of the import value). The conversion is made at the tariff line level for each importer by using the unit value method. Import unit values are calculated from import values and quantities. Only a limited number of non-ad valorem tariff rates (i.e. technical duties) cannot be provided with ad valorem equivalents (AVE) and are excluded from the calculation. This methodology also allows for cross-country comparisons.

Disaggregation:

Disaggregation is available by product sector (e.g. Agriculture, Textile, Environmental goods), geographical regions and country income level (e.g. Developed, Developing, LDCs)

Treatment of missing values:

- [At country level](#)

Missing values are calculated using the most recent year available.

- [At regional and global levels](#)

Missing values are calculated using the most recent year available.

Regional aggregates:

HS 6-digit tariff averages weighted with HS 6-digit bilateral import flows for traded national tariff lines.

Sources of discrepancies:

Not applicable

Data Sources

The main information used to calculate indicators 17.10.1 is import tariff data. Information on import tariffs might be retrieved by contacting directly National statistical offices, permanent country missions

to the UN, regional organizations or focal points within the customs, ministries in charge of customs revenues (Ministry of economy/finance and related revenue authorities) or, alternatively, the Ministry of trade. Tariff data for the calculation of this indicator are retrieved from ITC (MAcMap) - <http://www.macmap.org/> - WTO (IDB) - <http://tao.wto.org> - and UNCTAD (TRAINS) databases. Import tariff data included in the ITC (MAcMap) database are collected by contacting directly focal points in line national agencies or regional organizations (in the case of custom unions or regional economic communities). When available, data are downloaded from national or regional official websites. In some cases, data are purchased from private companies. Import tariff data included in the WTO (IDB) database are sourced from official notifications of WTO members. Import tariff included in the UNCTAD (TRAINS) database are collected from official sources, including official country or regional organizations websites.

Data Availability

Description:

Asia and Pacific: 42

Africa: 49

Latin America and the Caribbean: 34

Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan: 48

Time series:

Yearly data from 2005 to latest year

Calendar

Data collection:

Continuously update all year round

Data release:

Indicatively the indicators calculations can be ready by March every year. However, the date of release will depend on the period envisaged for the launching of the SDG monitoring report.

Data providers

Already answered above.

Data compilers

ITC, WTO and UNCTAD will jointly report on this indicator

References

URL:

<http://www.intracen.org> / www.wto.org / <http://unctad.org/en/Pages/Home.aspx>

References:

Not references

Related indicators

Linkages with the decrease of agricultural market distortions (target 2.b), improvements in the transfer of environmental goods and services (target 17.7) and better access to essential medicines (3.b).

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target 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

[Indicator 17.11.1: Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports](#)

Institutional information

Organization(s):

International Trade Centre (ITC)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

The World Trade Organization (WTO)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

Exports by developing countries and LDCs as a share of global exports of goods and services

Rationale:

The indicator proposed allows tracking the increase of exports from Developing countries and LDCs prescribed by target 17.11. Using shares of global exports provide information on the relative size of Developing and LDCs export in comparison to global exports.

Concepts:

Harmonized System (HS): Is the international classification used to categorize products that are traded (merchandise trade)

Balance of Payments (BoP): Services are classified according to the items presented in the Balance of Payments as defined by the IMF in the Balance of Payments Manual.

Comments and limitations:

Export shares need to be analysed from different angles in order to infer whether a particular country or region made improvements in its trade performance. First of all, exports value should be always kept into account in order to observe whether changes in export shares are originating from increasing developing and LDCs exports or from a decrease of other countries exported values. Secondly, and in order to foster trade that is beneficial for the other SDGs, it would be useful to analyze the composition of the export basket by the level of processing of the goods that are traded. This will allow understanding whether progress are made in terms of the quality and value added of the products exported. In addition to that,

while some exports like arms, oil and other natural resources would require a separate analysis, the calculation of export diversification indicators would be recommended to assess the progress made by developing and LDCs in terms of productivity and improvement of their export portfolio.

For what concerns trade in services, it could be necessary to draw on supplementary data from migration, tourism, multinational companies (MNC) and labour market statistics, in order to provide detailed figures for Travel and Government services n.i.e. A typical area of interest for international trade in services relates to the data that may be maintained by governments on education and health services provided to or by non-residents (travel; personal, cultural and recreational services). Information obtained from partner countries is useful in order to validate and improve statistics of the compiling economy. Data from international organizations can be useful for aid recipient countries to compile data on technical assistance services.

Methodology

Computation Method:

Share of global trade is intended of a particular group of country fraction of total trade.

While for merchandise trade data are consistent through the time series (2000-current), for services trade there might be difficulties related to lack of harmonization for data previous to 2005. Before 2005 data are reported according to the 5th Balance of Payments Manual. After 2005, data have been converted according to the categories and principles established by the 6th edition of the Balance of Payments Manual.

Disaggregation:

Disaggregation is available by product sector (e.g. Agriculture, Textile, Environmental goods), level of goods processing, geographical region and country income level (e.g. Developed, Developing, LDCs).

Treatment of missing values:

- **At country level**

Previous year is used when latest year is not available. Alternatively mirror statistics can be used. Mirror statistics is the term used to define statistics that are calculated using partner country information when data for the analysed country are not available. For instance, the export of a country X could be recalculated using mirror statistics through the imports from country X of all its partners. It has to be kept in mind however imports are often reported CIF (i.e. including the cost of freight and insurance) while export FoB (i.e. free on board). The difference between these two reporting systems should be taken into account when using import data to estimate exports.

- **At regional and global levels**

Answered above.

Regional aggregates:

Country exports at the 6 digit level of the Harmonized System (HS) classification are summed together at the regional level and then divided by the total amount of exports.

Sources of discrepancies:

Not applicable to this indicator. Global data are calculated uniquely by international agencies. At the national level, the data used are the same provided by national authorities and statistical offices.

Data Sources

Description:

"Trade in goods data included in the ITC (Trade Map) database are collected by contacting directly focal points in national agencies or regional organizations (in the case of custom unions or regional economic communities). Trade in goods data included in the WTO (IDB) database are sourced from official notifications of WTO members. Trade in goods data are complemented, when needed using the UN COMTRADE database.

Trade in services data are sourced from a joint ITC/UNCTAD/WTO database, prevalently based on balance of payments accounts data maintained by the IMF, OECD and EUROSTAT. In some cases WTO jointly with UNCTAD collects information from national sources. Trade in services data can be retrieved by domestic banks and/or national statistic offices from one or more of the following sources:

International Transaction Reporting System (ITRS). In this case, international payments channelled through domestic banks are collected, generally, under the responsibility of the national central bank. Payments are used as a proxy of transactions.

Enterprise surveys. Generally, under the responsibility of the national statistical office.

Data Availability

Description:

Asia and Pacific: 40

Africa: 36

Latin America and the Caribbean: 29

Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan: 31

Time series:

Yearly data from 2000 to latest year

Calendar

Data collection:

Collection of trade data (import and export flow) occurs all year round.

Data release:

Data for year “t-1” will be released in year “t” approximately around March/April depending also on the date decided for the launching of the yearly report on the SDGs monitoring.

Data providers

Already answered above.

Data compilers

Name:

ITC, WTO and UNCTAD

Description:

ITC, WTO and UNCTAD will jointly report on this indicator

References

URL:

<http://www.intracen.org>; www.wto.org; <http://unctad.org/en/Pages/Home.aspx>

References:

The calculation of trade in goods statistics is based on well-established international and national practices.

For trade in goods refer to the manual on International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS)
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/methodology%20imts.htm>

For trade in services, refer to the Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradeserv/TFSITS/msits2010.htm>

Related indicators

Improvements in the transfer of environmental goods and services (target 17.7). If the indicator is disaggregated by level of processing of the traded products (raw materials, semi-processed and processed) or by the level of diversification of the products exported, it could be also used to measure progress in productivity and diversification (target 8.2).

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target 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

[Indicator 17.12.1: Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States](#)

Institutional information

Organization(s):

International Trade Centre (ITC)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

The World Trade Organization (WTO)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

Average import tariffs (in per cent) faced by products exported from developing countries and least developed countries.

Rationale:

The average level of customs tariff rates faced by developing countries and LDCs allows observing at which pace the multilateral system is advancing toward the implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access.

Concepts:

Tariffs: Tariffs are customs duties on merchandise imports, levied either on an ad valorem basis (percentage of value) or on a specific basis (e.g. \$7 per 100 kg). Tariffs can be used to create a price advantage for similar locally-produced goods and for raising government revenues. Trade remedy measures and taxes are not considered to be tariffs. Tariff in HS chapters 01-97 is taken into consideration.

Tariff line or National Tariff lines (NTL): National Tariff Line codes refer to the classification codes, applied to merchandise goods by individual countries that are longer than the HS six digit level. Countries are free to introduce national distinctions for tariffs and many other purposes.

The national tariff line codes are based on the HS system but are longer than six digits. For example, the six digit HS code 010120 refers to Asses, mules and hinnies, live, whereas the US National Tariff line code 010120.10 refers to live purebred breeding asses, 010120.20 refers to live asses other than purebred breeding asses and 010120.30 refers to mules and hinnies imported for immediate slaughter.

Comments and limitations:

"The reduction of average tariffs on key sector as agriculture can represent a proxy of the level of commitment of developed country to improve market access conditions.

In terms of limitations:

Tariffs are only part of the trade limitation factors to the implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access, especially when looking at exports of developing or least developed countries under non-reciprocal preferential treatment that set criteria for eligibility. Accurate estimates on non-tariff measures do not exist, thus the calculations on market access are limited to tariffs only.

A full coverage of preferential schemes of developed countries has been used for the computation, but preferential treatment may not be fully used by developing countries' exporters for different reasons such as the inability of certain exporters to meet eligibility criteria (i.e., complying with rules of origin)."

Methodology

Computation Method:

Some tariff rates which are not expressed in ad valorem form (e.g., specific duties) need to be converted in ad valorem equivalents (i.e. in per cent of the import value). The conversion is made at the tariff line level for each importer by using the unit value method. Import unit values are calculated from import values and quantities. Only a limited number of non-ad valorem tariff rates (i.e. technical duties) cannot be provided with ad valorem equivalents (AVE) and are excluded from the calculation. This methodology also allows for cross-country comparisons.

Disaggregation:

Disaggregation is available by product sector (e.g. Agriculture, Textile, Environmental goods), geographical regions and country income level (e.g. Developed, Developing, LDCs)

Treatment of missing values:

- [At country level](#)

Missing values are calculated using the most recent year available.

- [At regional and global levels](#)

Answered under question 11.1

Regional aggregates:

This fixed weighting scheme, referred to as "Standard Import Structure" is the same for all developed market imports originating from developing countries and least developed countries. This structure is calculated at the HS6-digit level by averaging total imports of Developed countries from Developing countries and least developed countries.

Sources of discrepancies:

Not applicable. The same national data are used at the global level.

Data Sources

Description:

The main information used to calculate indicators 17.12.1 is import tariff data. Information on import tariffs might be retrieved by contacting directly National statistical offices, permanent country missions to the UN, regional organizations or focal points within the customs, ministries in charge of customs revenues (Ministry of economy/finance and related revenue authorities) or, alternatively, the Ministry of trade. Tariff data for the calculation of this indicator are retrieved from ITC (MAcMap) - <http://www.macmap.org/> - WTO (IDB) - <http://tao.wto.org> - and UNCTAD (TRAINS) databases. Import tariff data included in the ITC (MAcMap) database are collected by contacting directly focal points in line national agencies or regional organizations (in the case of custom unions or regional economic communities). When available, data are downloaded from national or regional official websites. In some cases, data are purchased from private companies. Import tariff data included in the WTO (IDB) database are sourced from official notifications of WTO members. Import tariff included in the UNCTAD (TRAINS) database are collected from official sources, including official country or regional organizations websites.

Data Availability

Description:

Asia and Pacific: 42

Africa: 49

Latin America and the Caribbean: 34

Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan: 48

Time series:

Yearly data from 2005 to latest year

Calendar

Data collection:

Continuously updated all year round

Data release:

Indicatively the indicator's calculations can be ready by March every year. However, the date of release will depend on the period envisaged for the launching of the SDG monitoring report.

Data providers

Already under sources.

Data compilers

Name:

ITC, WTO and UNCTAD

Description:

ITC, WTO and UNCTAD will jointly report on this indicator

References

URL:

<http://www.intracen.org>; www.wto.org; <http://unctad.org/en/Pages/Home.aspx>

References:

This indicator was already calculated under MDG Target 8.A (Indicator 8.7). For reference purposes see The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015 available at [http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2015_MDG_Report/pdf/MDG%202015%20rev%20\(July%201\).pdf](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2015_MDG_Report/pdf/MDG%202015%20rev%20(July%201).pdf) (p. 64)

Related indicators

Linkages with the decrease of agricultural market distortions (target 2.b), improvements in the transfer of environmental goods and services (target 17.7) and better access to essential medicines (3.b).

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target 17.15: Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

[Indicator 17.15.1: Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation](#)

Institutional information

Organization(s):

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

This indicator seeks to measure the extent to which, and the ways in which, transparent, developing country-led results frameworks (CRFs) are used by all concerned development partners to plan development cooperation efforts and assess their performance.

The indicator assesses the degree to which providers of development cooperation (i.e. development partners) design their interventions by relying on objectives and results indicators that are drawn from developing country government-led results frameworks reflecting the country's development priorities and goals.

Rationale:

Measuring the alignment of providers' support to country priorities in terms of intervention design and type of results-reporting mechanisms provides a relevant assessment regarding the degree of "respect for each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement country-owned policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development".

In particular, for interventions approved in the year of reference (i.e. most recent behavior), the assessment measures the extent to which support from other countries and international organizations set exogenous priorities and conditions to recipient countries that are not reflected in existing country-led priority-setting mechanisms or planning tools.

The information collected throughout the indicator provides a “two-way mirror”, providing both a country-level estimate on a country’s existing policy space, and a provider-level aggregated estimate on a development partner’s degree of alignment with existing results frameworks and priority- setting mechanisms in recipient countries where it operates.

Concepts:

Country results frameworks (CRFs) define a country’s approach to results and its associated monitoring and evaluation systems focusing on performance and achievement of development results. Using a minimal definition, these results frameworks include agreed objectives and results indicators (i.e. output, outcome, and/or impact). They also set targets to measure progress in achieving the objectives defined in the government’s planning documents. In practice, government-led results frameworks defined at the country level are often broadly stated (e.g. long term vision plans, national development strategies) and operationalised in more detail at the sector level (e.g. sector strategies), where specific targets and indicators are set for a given timeframe.

The definition of country-led results framework used for this indicator allows for the possibility to use equivalent priority-setting mechanisms at the country level since not all countries articulate their priorities through consistent, integrated Country Results Frameworks.

The broad definition of CRFs and CRF-like planning instruments include: long term vision plans; national development strategies; joint government-multi-donor plans; government’s sector strategies, policies and plans; subnational planning instruments, as well as other frameworks (e.g. budget support performance matrices, sector-wide approaches). In contrast, planning and priority setting documents produced outside the government, such as country strategies prepared by providers, are not considered CRFs.

Comments and limitations:

Data collection currently covers about 80 developing countries for the 2015-2016 period. The estimates for developed countries are generated taking as a reference their role as development cooperation providers (second formula).

The ongoing monitoring exercise is collecting data beyond the scope of the proposed indicator, including additional aspects such as provider government engagement in planning project/programme evaluations. Details of the data collection strategy and the indicator’s methodology may be refined further in light of the first wave of collected data for 2015 (to be reported in mid-2016).

Methodology

Computation Method:

To provide a comprehensive measure on the extent of use of country owned results frameworks and other government-led planning tools, the indicator calculates the degree to which objectives, results indicators and monitoring frameworks associated with new development interventions are drawn from government sources –including national, sector and subnational planning tools:

For each development intervention of significant size (US\$ 1 million and above) approved during the year of reference:

Q1 Whether objectives are drawn from government-led results frameworks, plans and strategies 0/1

Q2 Share of results (outcome) indicators that are drawn from government-led results frameworks, plans and strategies %

Q3 Share of results (outcome) indicators that will rely on sources of data provided by existing country-led monitoring systems or national statistical services to track project progress %

Aggregated averages per developing country will provide an assessment of the country's available policy space and leadership. Formulas are available at: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-17.pdf>

Note that data to weight the results by provider's actual contributions in terms of development finance is available, if requested by the IAEG SDG / UN Statistical Commission.

Aggregated averages per provider of development cooperation will indicate the percentage of alignment with country-led priority setting mechanisms. Formulas are available at: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-17.pdf>

A global aggregate for the indicator is obtained by averaging the three dimensions of alignment with country's priorities and goals across all new interventions for the reporting year. Formulas are available at: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-17.pdf>

When aggregating, the decision was made not to weight by the size of the project/ intervention in order to give the same level of importance to the extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools in medium-sized vs. larger projects, as the indicator tries to capture the overall behaviour of providers in designing new interventions in a given country. Weighting by project size would otherwise

over represent infrastructure projects and underrepresent interventions focused on influencing policies and institutional arrangements. Nevertheless, data on project size is available.

Disaggregation:

Given the bottom-up approach in generating the indicator, disaggregation will be possible at the country level, at the provider level, at the sector level, and at the development project level.

While data collection is led at the country level, in a bottom-up approach, global and regional aggregates can be used for monitoring internationally-agreed commitments related to strengthening country ownership and better partner alignment with nationally-set development goals.

Treatment of missing values:

- [At country level](#)

There is no treatment of missing values. However, a validation process involving representatives of country governments and country offices as well as headquarters offices of providers of development cooperation takes place. Missing values are highlighted during this validation process, and attempts are made to fill in these gaps.

- [At regional and global levels](#)

There is no imputation of missing values. Attempts are made to minimize gaps in data submissions during the data validation process including triangulation with headquarters offices of providers of development cooperation.

Regional aggregates:

Global and regional estimates are constructed by making a simple average across all projects reported. It was decided not to use a weighted average to give equal consideration to small and large projects (although project amounts and type are captured in the data to allow for more advanced tabulations).

Sources of discrepancies:

National figures are directly aggregated to come up with global figures.

Data Sources

Description:

OECD and UNDP are currently supporting about 80 developing countries in collecting relevant data on a biennial basis, and these organisations lead data aggregation and quality assurance at the global level. Data collection and validation is a government-led process, with strong engagement of other stakeholders, including providers of development cooperation, representatives of parliaments, local governments, civil society organizations, the private sector, and trade unions. In addition, countries are increasingly institutionalising the data collection process within their national aid management systems and may be able to report on the indicator on a yearly basis.

Collection process:

The data collection process is as follows:

- (i) A representative from the country government referred to as a national coordinator is first identified.
- (ii) The national coordinator collects inputs from providers of development cooperation. The data is submitted to the OECD and UNDP monitoring team and subsequently undergoes a validation round with the headquarters offices of providers of development cooperation.
- (iii) No adjustments are made to the data after they have undergone the validation process.

Data Availability

About 80 developing countries are currently leading the process of collecting data to set a baseline value for 2015. New measurements for the indicator will be collected every two years.

Data collected will set a baseline for those 80 developing countries and for at least 75 official providers of development cooperation –including the 29 developed countries that are members of the OECD’s Development Assistance Committee as well as the six major multilateral organizations in terms of development finance (i.e. the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank).

Calendar

Data collection:

Data for the 2015-2016 monitoring cycle is currently being collected and will be finished in early August. The next planned monitoring cycle will take place in 2018/2019. (From NA to NA)

Data release:

Data for the 2015-2016 monitoring cycle will be made available in early October. Afterwards, a biannual monitoring cycle will take place. (NA)

Data providers

Name:

Country government representatives (usually from the Ministry of Planning or the Ministry of Finance) are responsible for data collection. These representatives consolidate inputs from providers of development cooperation.

Description:

Country government representatives (usually from the Ministry of Planning or the Ministry of Finance) are responsible for data collection. These representatives consolidate inputs from providers of development cooperation.

Data compilers

A monitoring team at the OECD and UNDP is responsible for compilation and aggregation of the data to the global level.

References

URL:

<http://effectivecooperation.org/>

References:

Ocampo, Jose Antonio (2015). A Post-2015 Monitoring and Accountability Framework. UNDESA: CDP Background Paper No. 27. ST/ESA/2015/CDP/27

Espey, Jessica; K. Walecik and M. Kühner (2015). Follow-up and Review of the SDGs: Fulfilling our Commitments. Sustainable Development Solutions Network: A Global Initiative for the United Nations. New York: SDSN.

Coppard, D. and C. Culey (2015). The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation's Contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Plenary Session 1 Background Paper. Busan Global Partnership Forum, Korea.

GPEDC (2015). Monitoring Guide 2015-2016. New York/Paris: GPEDC. Accessed at www.effectivecooperation.org

Related indicators

17.16.1. and 5c:

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target 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

Indicator 17.16.1: Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals

Institutional information

Organization(s):

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

The indicator tracks the number of countries reporting progress in multi stakeholder monitoring frameworks that track the implementation of development effectiveness commitments supporting the achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs).

Rationale:

Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals requires mobilizing and strengthening multi stakeholder partnerships that can bring and effectively use all the available knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources for sustainable development. The quality of the relationship between all the relevant partners defines the strength of the global partnership for sustainable development.

The indicator provides a measure of countries' efforts to enhance these multi stakeholder partnerships, and by extension the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, by looking at progress made on a set of indicators that track how well country governments and development partners are working together towards sustainable development.

Reflecting the spirit of the global partnership for sustainable development, and the universal nature of the SDGs, the indicator monitors the contribution and behaviour of both developed and developing countries in establishing more effective, inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships to support and sustain the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It does so by measuring their respective but differentiated commitments to strengthen the quality of their development partnerships.

Concepts:

Using a minimal definition, “multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks” that track effective development cooperation are monitoring frameworks: whose indicators have been agreed on a voluntary basis; whose indicators measure the strength of the relationship between development actors; where data collection and review is led by the countries themselves; and where participation in data collection and review involves relevant multi-stakeholder representing, at minimum, the public sector, the private sector and civil society organizations.

The indicator takes into account the need to capture the respective roles and responsibilities of all parties involved in multi-stakeholder partnerships for development. It does so by looking at development effectiveness frameworks that are led by countries but include the participation of all relevant development partners.

The *Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation* (Global Partnership) monitoring framework is an example of existing development effectiveness monitoring frameworks. There are other complementary efforts, such as the *ECOSOC Development Cooperation Forum* (DCF) mutual accountability survey. Emerging and future monitoring frameworks that fit the above definition, such as recent efforts to track South-South Cooperation by *SEGIB*, could also be considered.

Comments and limitations:

The design of the indicator has practical benefits:

- (a) the indicator allows for relevant monitoring frameworks to be updated in line with evolving commitments and country specific context without affecting the spirit of the indicator;
- (b) the indicator does not presume a globally-set multi-stakeholder framework, acknowledging the diversity of complementary efforts supporting effective development cooperation;
- (c) the indicator allows participating countries to choose whether they would like to report as a provider of development co-operation, as a recipient, or both.

Data collection for the Global Partnership monitoring framework is led by developing countries. Progress of developed countries in implementing development effectiveness commitments is captured through their partnership behaviour in those developing countries. Depending on each case, middle income countries that currently are both recipient and providers of development cooperation opt to report in their role as recipient and/or provider of development cooperation. Other developing and/or developed countries could be included through their future participation in the OECD and UNDP data collection, or though their reporting to complementary monitoring frameworks on a regular basis.

Methodology

Computation Method:

To reflect the universal nature of target 17.16 this indicator is presented as the global aggregate number of countries reporting progress. For any country reporting towards one (or more) multi-stakeholder development effectiveness framework(s), the country is considered to be reporting progress when, for the year of reference, the number of indicators within the framework(s) that show a positive trend is greater than the number of indicators that show a negative trend.

Countries providing development co-operation funding and reporting in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks are assessed against the following elements:

1. *Aligning to country-defined development priorities:* Percentage of new development interventions that align their objectives to country priorities set in country-led results frameworks.
2. *Using country-led results frameworks:* Percentage of results indicators in new development interventions drawn from country-led results frameworks.
3. *Using national monitoring and statistical systems:* Percentage of results indicators in new development interventions monitored using government statistics, data and monitoring systems.
4. *Using national evaluation systems:* Percentage of new interventions that plan a final evaluation with some country government involvement.
5. *Transparency of development co-operation:* Public availability of information on development co-operation according to international reporting standards.
6. *Annual predictability of development co-operation:* Proportion of development co-operation funding disbursed within the fiscal year within which it was scheduled by providers of development co-operation.
7. *Medium-term predictability of development co-operation:* Share of development cooperation plans (for the next three years) made available to recipient countries for planning purposes.
8. *Development co-operation on budgets overseen by national parliaments:* Proportion of development co-operation funding recorded in national annual budgets of partner countries and subjected to parliamentary scrutiny.
- *Development co-operation delivered through country systems:* Proportion of development co-operation delivered according to national regulations and systems for public financial management (i.e. budgeting, financial reporting, auditing) and procurement.

- *Untied Aid*: Proportion of development co-operation that is untied¹

Countries receiving development co-operation funding and reporting in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks are assessed against the following elements:

1. *Leading in setting up national priorities*: Existence of country-led results frameworks.
2. *Creating an enabling environment for civil*: Assessment of the extent to which civil society organizations operate within an environment that maximises their contribution to development.
3. *Creating quality public-private dialogue*: Assessment of the current quality of public-private dialogue to promote private sector engagement and contribution to development.
4. *Recording development co-operation on budgets overseen by national parliaments*: Proportion of development co-operation funding recorded in national annual budget subjected to parliamentary scrutiny.
5. *Strengthening mutual accountability*: Transparent, inclusive mutual assessment reviews at country level are in place.
6. *Strengthening gender equality and women's empowerment*: Existence of transparent government systems to track public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
7. *Strengthening domestic institutions*: Quality of the country's budgetary and public financial management.

Countries providing and receiving development co-operation funding are invited to select whether they would like to report against provider-specific commitments, against recipient-specific commitments, or against both sets of commitments.

The baseline for counting progress is the latest measurement available for each specific country, dating back to 2010¹. When no baseline exists for a country, the first measurement available for an indicator constitutes the baseline for future measurements of progress.

When a country meets and sustains all targets for the indicators it reports on (i.e. it is logically impossible to make further progress) it is considered as "making progress".

Disaggregation:

The indicator presented as a global aggregate is generated through a bottom-up approach whereby data is collected at the country level and can therefore be disaggregated back at the level of countries (for both development cooperation providers and recipients) for national analysis and mutual dialogue. The

¹ Estimates currently available for countries that are members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee.

data can also be further disaggregated according to individual indicators (i.e. specific dimensions of effective development cooperation) that are included within the multi-stakeholder frameworks.

To foster regional policy dialogue, disaggregation at the regional level is possible and encouraged. Some existing platforms are already using the evidence for regional monitoring, learning and policy discussions (e.g. NEPAD in Africa, the Asia-Pacific Development Effectiveness Facility in Asia-Pacific, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, the UN Regional Economic Commissions).

Treatment of missing values:

- [At country level](#)

There is no treatment done for missing values. However, missing information is highlighted during data validation processes and stakeholders are asked to fill in these gaps.

An estimate of the representativeness of the sample is calculated. This estimate of coverage relies on Country Programmable Aid from the OECD Credit Reporting System.

- [At regional and global levels](#)

No imputation is done for missing values. However, missing information is highlighted during data validation processes and stakeholders are asked to fill in these gaps.

An estimate of the representativeness of the sample is calculated. This estimate of coverage relies on Country Programmable Aid from the OECD Credit Reporting System.

Regional aggregates:

Regional estimates are not provided as the indicator looks at the interface between development partners and country governments.

Global estimates are calculated as the simple sum of the number of countries in the world who have made progress in multistakeholder development effectiveness frameworks.

Sources of discrepancies:

The national figures are directly aggregated to come up with global estimates.

Data Sources

Description:

The monitoring is a voluntary and country led process. Country governments lead and coordinate data collection and validation. At country level, data are reported by relevant government entities (e.g. the Ministry of finance/budget department for national budget information) and by development partners and stakeholders. OECD and UNDP are supporting developing countries in collecting relevant data on a biennial basis through the Global Partnership monitoring framework, and these organisations lead data aggregation and quality assurance at the global level. In addition, countries are increasingly institutionalising the data collection process within their national aid management systems, public financial management systems, and are reporting on a yearly basis.

Complementarily, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs has been conducting a regular survey for the Development Cooperation Forum, in cooperation with UNDP, to identify national progress in mutual accountability and transparency. Survey results are assessed in comprehensive studies, informing global monitoring and providing practical suggestions for improving development results. Synergies with the measurement of indicator 7 of the Global Partnership monitoring framework are being used. Other complementary sources of data (i.e. additional multi-stakeholder frameworks) may be incorporated in the future to provide a broader picture of progress made by countries towards development effectiveness in support of SDG implementation.

Collection process:

(i) For the data collection process of the Global Partnership's monitoring exercise, a national coordinator is assigned from the country government. S/he typically comes from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, or the Ministry of Planning.

(ii) The national coordinator in turn consults with other stakeholders (including country offices of providers of development co-operation, Civil Society Organisations, the private sector, and trade unions) to gather and validate data.

The data is then validated by headquarters offices of providers of development co-operation.

(iii) No adjustments are made to submitted data, given that the validation process needs to stay at country level. However, inconsistencies or possible problematic values are highlighted and sent back to national co-ordinators for revision.

Data Availability

Description:

"Global aggregates are available for the 2006, 2008, and 2011 surveys on monitoring the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, as well as the 2013 2014 GPEDC monitoring exercise. The 2015-2016 Global Partnership monitoring results will be available in September 2016.

Calendar

Data collection:

Data is collected biennially, starting from the year 2014. Monitoring rounds have been planned for years 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022, 2024, 2026, 2028, and 2030. Data generated by countries for 2016 was made available to country level, regional and global reporting processes on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Data release:

Data release at global level is scheduled for the first quarter in the year that immediately follows the national data gathering processes.

Data providers

Name:

Leading central ministry from reporting countries. Typically the ministry of finance, the ministry of planning, ministry of development, or the ministry of foreign affairs, depending on the division of labour within each government.

Description:

Representatives from the leading ministry in country governments –typically the ministry of finance, the ministry of planning, ministry of development, or the ministry of foreign affairs- are responsible for leading the national data gathering process and country-level validation. These representatives coordinate the data collection process at the national level by consolidating data and inputs from providers of development co-operation, Civil Society Organisations, the private sector, and trade unions. For global aggregation and calculation of indicator 17.16.1, country governments submit the data to the OECD/UNDP Joint Support Team.

Data compilers

OECD and UNDP jointly compile and report the data at the global level.

References

URL:

<http://effectivecooperation.org/>

References:

Coppard, D. and C. Culey (2015). The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation's Contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Plenary Session 1 Background Paper. Busan Global Partnership Forum, Korea.

Espey, Jessica; K. Walecik and M. Kühner (2015). Follow-up and Review of the SDGs: Fulfilling our Commitments. Sustainable Development Solutions Network: A Global Initiative for the United Nations. New York: SDSN.

OECD/UNDP (2015). Monitoring Guide 2015-2016 for the Global Partnership Monitoring Framework. New York/Paris: Accessed at www.effectivecooperation.org

Hazlewood, P. (2015). Global Multi-stakeholder Partnerships: Scaling Up Public-Private Collective Impact for SDGs. Independent Research Forum, Background Paper 4: IRF2015.

Ocampo, J.A. and Gómez, N. (2014). Accountable and Effective Development Cooperation in a Post-2015 era. Background Study 3: Accountability for Development Cooperation. ECOSOC: DCG Germany High-Level Symposium.

Ocampo, Jose Antonio (2015). A Post-2015 Monitoring and Accountability Framework. UNDESA: CDP Background Paper No. 27. ST/ESA/2015/CDP/27

Related indicators

17.15 and 5c.

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target 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

[Indicator 17.18.2: Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics](#)

Institutional information

Organization(s):

PARIS21

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

The indicator refers to the number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. This refers to the number of countries that have a statistical legislation which respects the principles of UNFOP.

Rationale:

A country's statistics law will be considered compliant with the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics if the law has provisions relating to all ten Principles.

Concepts:

National statistical legislation: The statistics law defines rules, regulation, measures with regard to the organization, management, monitoring and inspection of the statistical activities in a systematic way, strength, effectiveness and efficiency to assure the full coverage, accuracy and consistency with facts in order to provide reference for policy direction, socio economic planning, and contribute to the country's development to achieve wealth, culture, well-being and equity.

UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

The Fundamental Principles for Official Statistics adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission, in its Special Session of 11-15 April 1994 are:

Principle 1. Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a society, serving the government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honour citizens' entitlement to public information.

Principle 2. To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.

Principle 3. To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.

Principle 4. The statistical agencies are entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.

Principle 5. Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on respondents.

Principle 6. Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.

Principle 7. The laws, regulations and measures under which the statistical systems operate are to be made public.

Principle 8. Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.

Principle 9. The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.

Principle 10. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.

Comments and limitations:

Information on the indicator is collected through a survey of NSOs. The low response rate (37%) means that interpretation of the data is subject to caution.

Methodology

Computation Method:

Indicator 17.18.2 = \sum countries of which the law has provisions relating to all the ten Principles

Disaggregation:

There is no disaggregation level used for the indicator.

Treatment of missing values:

- [At country level](#)

No treatment of missing values at country level

- [At regional and global levels](#)

No treatment of missing values at regional and global levels.

Regional aggregates:

No treatment of missing values at regional and global levels.

Sources of discrepancies:

Explanation on the differences between country produced and internationally estimated data on this indicator, highlighting and summarising the main sources of differences.

Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:

PARIS21 SDG Survey through online form.

PARIS21 pre-filled the survey for countries compliant with the European Statistics Code of Practice. The European Statistics Code of Practice is coherent with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. Therefore, compliance with the ESS Code of Practice equates with compliance with all 10 principles.

Quality assurance

Consultation with countries through phone calls and emails to check information available online.

Data Sources

Description:

PARIS21 SDG Survey (Send questionnaire(s) to country)
Obtain data directly from country database/website
Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity
Coverage: All countries

Collection process:

Online survey
DG of NSO

Data Availability

Description:

225 countries were surveyed. Data are available for only 83 countries.

Time series:

2017.

Calendar

Data collection:

First quarter of 2018.

Data release:

First quarter of 2018.

Data providers

National Statistics Offices (NSO) of countries.

Data compilers

PARIS21.

References

URL: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/FP-New-E.pdf>

References:

Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Related indicators

None.

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target 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

Indicator 17.18.3: Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

Institutional information

Organization(s):

Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

The indicator Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation is based on the annual Status Report on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). In collaboration with its partners, PARIS21 reports on country progress in designing and implementing national statistical plans. The indicator is a count of countries that are either (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year.

Methodology

Computation Method:

Simple count of countries that are either (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year.

Disaggregation:

The indicator can be disaggregated by geographical area.

Regional aggregates:

Regional-level aggregates are based on the total count of national strategies.

Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:

PARIS21 SDG Survey through online form + PARIS21 annual NSDS status report (<http://www.paris21.org/nsds-status>)

NSDS Guideline (<http://nsdsguidelines.paris21.org/>)

Quality assurance:

Consultation with countries to check information available online

Data Sources

Description:

Data is provided by the National Statistical Offices. The information is collected annually and verified by direct email correspondence with the national focal point for the country's NSDS (National Strategy for Development of Statistics).

List:

National Statistical Offices

Data Availability

Description:

The current time series for 2007-2015 covers 121 developing countries.

Time series:

From 2007 to 2015

Calendar

Data collection:

Jan-17

Data release:

1-Feb-2017

Data providers

Name:

PARIS21

Data compilers

PARIS21

References

URL:

www.paris21.org

References:

PARIS21 (2016). NSDS Status Report. Available at <http://www.paris21.org/nsds-status>

Related indicators

17.19.1:

Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target 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

[Indicator 17.19.1: Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries](#)

Institutional information

Organization(s):

Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

The indicator Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries is based on the Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS) that is designed and administered by PARIS21 to provide a snapshot of the US dollar value of ongoing statistical support in developing countries.

Rationale:

The indicator aims to provide a snapshot of the US dollar value of ongoing statistical support in developing countries

Comments and limitations:

Measuring support to statistics comes with many methodological challenges. The financial figures presented in the PRESS therefore need to be interpreted with these challenges in mind. For instance, PRESS numbers rely on the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) for ODA commitments supplemented by voluntary reporting from additional donors. Yet, full coverage of all programs cannot be guaranteed. Furthermore, the reported commitments can be seen as an upper bound to the actual support to statistics for mainly three reasons. First, double counting of projects may occur when the donor and project implementer report on the same project or when all project co-financers report project totals. Second, the reported numbers may be inflated by working with project totals for multi-sector projects, which comprise only a small statistics component. Finally, the PRESS reports on donor-side commitments which do not always translate to actual disbursements to the recipient countries.

The indicator only captures international support to statistics and does not account for domestic resources.

Methodology

Computation Method:

The financial amounts were converted to US dollars by using the period average exchange rate of the commitment year of the project/program. In cases where the disbursement amounts were reported, the exchange rate used was the period average of the disbursement year.

Disaggregation:

The commitment amount can be disaggregated by geographical area, ODA sectors, area of statistics and method of financing (grant vs loan).

Regional aggregates:

Regional-level aggregates are based on the sum of national commitments, sub-regional and regional commitments.

Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:

2016 Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS) published by PARIS21 (www.paris21.org/press) based on data from Creditor Reporting System (<https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1>) and PARIS21 PRESS online survey.

Quality assurance

Inviting donors to check and validate information available online (www.paris21.org/press).

Data Sources

Description:

To provide a full picture of international support to statistics, the indicator draws on three distinct data sources. The first source of data is the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS), which records data from OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members and some non-DAC donors, and provides a comprehensive accounting of ODA. Donors report specific codes for the sector targeted by their aid activity. Statistical capacity building (SCB) is designated by code 16062.

Second, when SCB is a component of a larger project, it is not identified by this code, causing the CRS figures to underestimate actual levels of support for international aid. PARIS21 seeks to reduce this downward bias by searching project descriptions in the CRS for terms indicating a component of SCB. The methodology is presented at <http://www.paris21.org/PRESS2015>.

Third, and finally, the PARIS21 Secretariat supplements this data with an online questionnaire completed by a global network of reporters. The questionnaire covers a subset of the variables collected in the CRS

and some additional variables specific to statistical capacity building. Reporting to the questionnaire is voluntary, offering an opportunity for actors to share information on their statistical activities. Reporters to this questionnaire are countries that do not report to the CRS, as well as multilateral institutions with large portfolios of statistical projects that have requested to report to the PARIS21 Secretariat directly.

List:

OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS), PARIS21

Data Availability

Description:

The current time series for 2006-2013 covers 132 developing countries.

Time series:

From 2006 to 2013

Calendar

From Sep-16

Data providers

PARIS21/OECD

Data compilers

PARIS21

References

URL:

www.paris21.org

References:

OECD (2007). Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System. available at <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/1948102.pdf>

PARIS21 (2015). Partner Report on Support to Statistics. Available at <http://www.paris21.org/PRESS>

Related indicators

17.18.3:

Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target 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

Indicator 17.19.2: Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

Institutional information

Organization(s):

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

This information only refers to 17.19.2 (a)

The indicator tracks the proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years. This also includes countries which compile their detailed population and housing statistics from population registers, administrative records, sample surveys or other sources or a combination of those sources.

Rationale:

Population and housing censuses are one of the primary sources of data needed for formulating, implementing and monitoring policies and programmes aimed at inclusive socioeconomic development and environmental sustainability. Population and housing censuses are an important source for supplying disaggregated data needed for the measurement of progress of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially in the context of assessing the situation of people by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics.

In recognition of the above, the ECOSOC resolution E/RES/2015/10 establishing the 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme urges Member States to conduct at least one population and housing census during the period from 2015 to 2024, taking into account international and regional recommendations relating to population and housing censuses and giving particular attention to advance planning, cost efficiency, coverage and the timely dissemination of, and easy access to, census results for national stakeholders, the United Nations and other appropriate intergovernmental organizations in order to inform decisions and facilitate the effective implementation of development plans and programmes.

The indicator tracks the proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years and hence provides information on the availability of disaggregated population and housing data needed for the measurement of progress of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,.

Methodology

Disaggregation:

The indicator could be disaggregated by geographic region.

Data Sources

ECOSOC resolution E/RES/2015/10 establishing the 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme requests the Secretary-General to "monitor and regularly report to the Statistical Commission on the implementation of the Programme". In response to this request UNSD regularly monitors the progress of implementation of population and housing censuses across Member States. UNSD sends a survey to all countries soliciting detailed metadata on census methods at three points (beginning, mid, end) over the 10-year spanning a census decade (currently the 2020 census round covering the years 2015-2024). In addition, information is also collected through the annual questionnaires sent to countries as part of the UN Demographic Yearbook collection.

Data Availability

NA

Calendar

NA

Data providers

National Statistical Office or Census Agency

Data compilers

NA

References

URL:

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/wphc/default.htm>

References:

Resolution adopted by the ECOSOC on 10 June 2015 establishing the 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme

United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Rev.3

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target 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

Indicator 17.19.2: Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

Institutional information

Organization(s):

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

This information only refers to 17.19.2 (b): Proportion of countries that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

According to the Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3 (<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/standmeth/principles/M19Rev3en.pdf>), a complete civil registration is defined as: “The registration in the civil registration system of every vital event that has occurred to the members of the population of a particular country (or area), within a specified period as a result of which every such event has a vital registration record and the system has attained 100 per cent coverage.”

In a given country or area, the level of completeness of birth registration can be different from the level of completeness of death registration.

There exist several methods for the evaluation of completeness of birth or death registration systems. An elaboration of these methods is available at Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3. The evaluation and monitoring of quality and completeness of birth and death registration systems are addressed in Part three, sub-Chapters: D. Quality assessment methods; E. Direct versus indirect assessment, and F. Choosing appropriate methods for assessing completeness and qualitative accuracy of registration and register-based vital statistics (para 579 to 622).

Indicator 17.19.2(b) has two parts; the first concerning the birth registration and the second concerning the death registration of each individual country or area.

Rationale:

The introduction of indicator 17.19.2 (b) as part of the SDG global framework reflects the recognition of the fundamental role of the civil registration system to the functioning of societies, and the legal and protective advantages that it offers to individuals. The essential purpose of civil registration system is to furnish legal documents of direct interest to individuals. Aside from the direct and overarching importance of civil registration to the public authorities, in that the information compiled using the registration method provides essential data for national and regional preparation and planning for medical and health-care programmes, the role played by civil registration in proving, establishing, implementing and realizing many of the human rights embodied in international declarations and conventions reflects one of its most important contributions to the normal functioning of societies.

Methodology

Computation Method:

The two sub-indicators of the indicator 17.19.2(b) are expressed as proportions: at the global level, the proportion of countries that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration is measured as the number of countries that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration to the total number of countries. The computation is done in an analogous manner for the death registration part as well as for the regional measurements of both birth and death registration sub-indicators.

The latest compiled data for this indicator are part of the Statistical Annex to the 2017 SG's progress report, available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2017/secretary-general-sdg-report-2017--Statistical-Annex.pdf> (please refer to the last two pages). These data are compiled using the country-reported information on availability and completeness of birth and death registration data at the country level, to the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*, via the *Demographic Yearbook* Vital Statistics questionnaire and accompanying metadata. United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* collection and associated online compilations are published by the United Nations Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Please refer to:

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/default.htm>

At the present time, the thresholds used for compiling the data for the indicator 17.19.2(b) are 90 per cent for birth registration and 75 per cent for death registration, due to the classification that has been used in the *Demographic Yearbook* metadata questionnaire on vital statistics. This classification has currently been modified to enable reporting according to the exact formulation of the indicator 17.19.2(b).

Disaggregation:

By their definition, the sub-indicators of the indicator 17.19.2(b) refer to the national levels of completeness of birth and death registration.

However, knowledge of the birth and death registration completeness at sub-national administrative areas, as well as by income, sex, age group, disability status, etc. is very important for monitoring and improving the functioning of birth and death registration systems.

Treatment of missing values:

- [At country level](#)

No attempts are made to provide estimates of completeness of birth and death registration, when such information is not reported via the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* data collection.

- [At regional and global levels](#)

Not applicable

Regional aggregates:

The regional values of this indicator, presented at the Statistical Annex to the 2017 SG's progress report, available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2017/secretary-general-sdg-report-2017--Statistical-Annex.pdf> (please refer to the last two pages), are compiled as follows:

17.19.2 (b.1) Number and proportion of countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete: The number of countries or areas on each of the listed regions with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete, and the proportion of such countries or areas to the total number of countries or areas in the respective region.

17.19.2 (b.2) Number and proportion of countries with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete: The number of countries or areas on each of the listed regions with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete, and the proportion of such countries or areas to the total number of countries or areas in the respective region.

Sources of discrepancies:

Not applicable since the information is derived from country reporting.

Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:

Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3, United Nations, New York, 2014
<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/standmeth/principles/M19Rev3en.pdf>

Quality assurance

Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3, Part three, I, "Quality assurance and assessment of civil registration and register based vital statistics"

Follow up with National Statistical Offices as part of the annual United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* data collection, validation and processing.

Data Sources

Collection process:

The national level of completeness of birth and death registration is provided by the National Statistical Offices of all countries and areas to the United Nations Statistics Division as part of the annual data collection for the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*. This information is usually reported as part of the metadata worksheets of the Vital Statistics questionnaire. The template of this questionnaire is available at: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dybquest.htm>

Data Availability

Description:

For the current availability please refer to the Statistical Annex to the 2017 SG's progress report, available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2017/secretary-general-sdg-report-2017--Statistical-Annex.pdf> (please refer to the last two pages).

Calendar

Data collection:

The first quarter of each year

Data release:

Annually

Data providers

National Statistical Offices of all countries and areas.

Data compilers

United Nations Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations

References

Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3, United Nations, New York, 2014
<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/standmeth/principles/M19Rev3en.pdf>

United Nation *Demographic Yearbook*, United Nations, New York, annual
<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dyb2.htm>

Statistical Annex to the 2017 SG's progress report,
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2017/secretary-general-sdg-report-2017--Statistical-Annex.pdf>