

## Statistics for the SDGs - global indicators



<b>Name of the indicator</b>	<b>17.3.1 Official development assistance (ODA) as a proportion of total domestic budget</b>
<b>Sustainable Development Goal</b>	Goal 17. Partnerships for the goals
<b>Target</b>	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
<b>Definition</b>	The ratio of official development assistance (ODA) to the state budget.
<b>Unit</b>	percent [%]
<b>Available dimensions</b>	total
<b>Methodological</b>	<p><b>Official Development Assistance (ODA) comprises</b> grants and loans that are provided by government agencies or international organizations to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. In order for loans to qualify as ODA, they need to comprise a grant element of at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 45% of the total amount for LDCs and other LICs (calculated at the discount rate of 9%),</li> <li>• 15% for LMICs (calculated at the discount rate of 7%),</li> <li>• 10% for UMICs (calculated at the discount rate of 6%).</li> </ul> <p>ODA <b>also includes</b> technical assistance that aims at developing human resources and raising qualifications as well as technical and productive capacity of the developing countries. Technical assistance consists in, i. a., conveying knowledge and experience in the form of training, sending experts and commencing research and/ or covering its resultant cost.</p> <p>No military equipment or services are reportable as ODA.</p> <p>Moreover, it is also required that a partner country benefitting from assistance is on the OECD DAC (Development Assistance Committee) list of ODA recipients.</p> <p>Depending on the form of its realisation, development assistance might be distinguished into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>bilateral assistance</b> which is undertaken by the donor country directly in the partner country or by an international organisation as earmarked contribution to the partner country or as a contribution for a specific programme/ fund managed by the</li> <li>• <b>multilateral assistance</b>, which is provided as a contribution to the general budgets of international organisations whose list is updated annually by the OECD-DAC Secretariat.</li> </ul> <p>Official Development Assistance in Poland is provided in accordance with the Development Cooperation Act of 16th September 2011 (Journal of Laws of 2011, No 234, item 1386). Polish development cooperation is based on the Multiannual Development Cooperation Programme, developed for a minimum period of four years. In accordance with the document, the development cooperation includes all the actions undertaken by the government administrative bodies in order to provide the developing countries with development assistance and humanitarian aid as well as the implementation of educational actions for raising awareness and better understanding of global issues and interdependencies.</p> <p>The development cooperation in Poland is coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that has devised Multiannual Development Cooperation Programme for 2016-2020 in accordance with which the focus of Polish development cooperation has been placed on</p>

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### explanations

Eastern Partnership countries (Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine) as well as Africa, Asia and Middle East (Ethiopia, Kenya, Lebanon, Myanmar, Palestine, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda).

Polish development cooperation supports strengthening the rule of law, decentralization reforms and combat against corruption as well as human and civil rights compliance. Its main objectives cover the improvement of health care, better access to education and support for entrepreneurship and agriculture as well as natural environment protection including natural disasters prevention. Activities included in the programme are financed with the resources from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, target reserve of the state budget, designed for the development cooperation, and from the funds of other ministries.

**Least Developed Countries (LDCs)** - the countries with the lowest levels of socio-economic development, which meet the following three criteria: average income per capita below \$ 750 for 3 years, low human resources (malnutrition, high mortality, low level of education) and the sensitivity of the economy (dependence on the production of raw materials or agricultural products). The list of LDCs covers about 50 countries (most of them are African countries).

**Gross National Income (GNI)** - the gross primary income of all property sectors or all national institutional sectors it is the sum of gross domestic product and income from abroad.

**The State Budget** constitutes a part of budgetary act and determines:

1. the total amount of projected tax revenues and non-tax revenues of state budget
2. the total amount of planned budget expenditure
3. the amount of the planned state budget deficit together with the sources of its coverage
4. the total amount of projected revenues of the European Funds Budget
5. total amount of planned budget expenditures of the European Funds Budget
6. the financial result of the European Funds Budget
7. the total amount of planned income of the state budget
8. the total amount of planned expenditures of the state budget
9. the planned balance of revenues and expenditures of the state budget
10. limit for liabilities incurred on loans and securities issued.

### Data source

Ministry of Finance Republic of Poland / Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Poland

### Data availability

Annual data; since 2010.

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<p><b>Notes</b></p>	<p>Until 2017, DAC OECD methodology for data collection in Creditor Reporting System allowed for marking the sector of support only for bilateral flows. Therefore, the indicator did not cover expenditures within multilateral assistance in the form of contributions to the general budgets of international organisations working in the area of official assistance.</p> <p>Since 2018, the leading ODA indicator has been presented as a grant equivalent including only the grant element multiplied by the value of a given flow. As a result, there is no differentiation into net and gross ODA. Additionally, some methodological activities are being conducted to incorporate other flows into ODA, such as mobilised amount of money by the public sector from the private sector instruments. Furthermore, an alternative to ODA, TOSSD (Total Official Support for Sustainable Development) is being developed as an instrument for measuring means for SDGs implementation.</p>
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