

## Statistics for the SDGs - global indicators



<b>Name of the indicator</b>	<b>10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, disaggregated by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)</b>
<b>Sustainable Development Goal</b>	Goal 10. Reduce inequalities
<b>Target</b>	10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
<b>Definition</b>	The sum of flow official development assistance (ODA), measured as the equivalent of a grant, and sum of outflow of capital from Polish foreign direct investments (FDI).
<b>Unit</b>	mIn USD (current prices)
<b>Available dimensions</b>	total, type of flow (official development assistance and foreign direct investment), countries by income groups
	<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 organisation,</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>Bilateral ODA, which focuses on poverty reduction, includes the following areas of support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• basic education (CRS codes 112xx Basic Education)</li> <li>• basic health (CRS codes 22xx Basic Health)</li> <li>• supply in water and sanitation (CRS codes 140xx Water Supply and Sanitation)</li> </ul>

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### Methodological explanations

- multisector aid for basic social services (CRS code 16050 Multisector aid for basic social services)

- development food aid (CRS code 52010 Development Food Aid).

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.

The development cooperation in Poland is coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that has devised Multiannual Development Cooperation Programme for 2021-2030 in accordance with which the focus of Polish development cooperation has been placed on selected max. 10 Eastern Partnership countries as well as African, Asian and Middle East countries. „Development cooperation plan in 2023” specifies priority geographical coverage to: Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, Lebanon, Palestine, Ethiopia, Kenya, Senegal and Tanzania.

Polish development cooperation serves the following thematic priorities: peace, justice and strong institutions, equal chances (education, decent work, entrepreneurship, reduced inequalities, sustainable cities), health, climate and natural resources (clear water and sanitation, forests and biodiversity, renewable energy resources), in alignment with Sustainable Development Goals (16, 4, 8, 10, 3, 6, 11 and 13). Activities included in the programme are financed with the resources from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Republic of Poland from target reserve of the state budget, designed for the development cooperation, and from the funds of other public administration bodies.

**Foreign direct investment** is, in another way, capital flows across national borders involving the purchase of an existing enterprise or creation of a new company by a foreign investor, which means that the foreign investor becomes a co-owner or owner of the enterprise operating in the given country. Foreign direct investment is a longterm cooperation, which is a reflection of the lasting interest of the investor.

Investments are financial assets, real estates or intangible fixed assets, which are not used by the given unit, but have been acquired in order to achieve economic benefits. They mean the expenses incurred for increasing the stock of productive capital, which unit has. Direct investment reflects long-term investment of an organization owned by a resident of one economy (direct investor) in an organization owned by a resident of other economy (direct investment company) and includes transactions between the two.

(+) signifies Polish capital outflows abroad(-) signifies the withdrawal of Polish capital from abroad

### Data source

Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Poland / National Bank of Poland

### Data availability

Annual data; since 2010.

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<b>Notes</b>	Since 2018, the leading ODA indicator is presented in the form of a grant equivalent, taking into account only the grant element multiplied by the value of a given flow. The grant element is calculated specifically for tied aid credits. Additionally, work is underway to include other flows in ODA, e.g. amounts mobilized by the public sector from private sector instruments. Moreover, since 2019, Poland has been reporting a new TOSSD (Total Official Support for Sustainable Development) indicator, which measures the support provided for the implementation of the SDGs at the global level.
<b>Data updated on</b>	06-02-2024
<b>Metadata updated on</b>	08-08-2023