

SDG Goal 17	Partnerships for the goals
SDG 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
SDG 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)
Time series	Proportion of ODA (net disbursements) to GNI

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 7 December 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/17-2-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures German official development assistance (ODA) in relation to the gross national income (GNI). It is measured in net disbursements of the resources to the partner countries as a percentage of gross national income.
ODA is defined as aid provided by official agencies that promotes and specifically targets the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Aid may be provided bilaterally, from donor to recipient, or channelled through a multilateral development agency such as the United Nations or the World Bank. Aid includes grants, "soft" loans (where the grant element is at least 10% of the total) and the provision of technical assistance. Data for the gross national income is based till 2013 on the European System of Accounts (ESA) 1995; data starting from 2014 on ESA 2010.
- Disaggregation: Not available.

2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: July 2020
- UN metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-02-01.pdf>
- The time series is compliant with the UN metadata.

3. Data description

- ODA is the resource flows to countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral development institutions that are:
 - Provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and
 - Concessional (i.e. grants and soft loans) and administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective.
 The DAC list of countries eligible to receive ODA is updated every three years and is based on per capita income.

4. Access to data source

- OECD – Development Finance Data:
<https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/>
- OECD – Total flows by donor:
<https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=TABLE1>

5. Metadata on source data

- General information on ODA as well as recent and future changes in methodology:
<http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/What-is-ODA.pdf>
- List of ODA recipient countries:
<http://oe.cd/dac-list>

6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 11 months
- Frequency: Annual

7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation:

$$\text{Proportion of net ODA to GNI} = \frac{\text{Net ODA disbursements [MnEUR]}}{\text{Gross National Income [BnEUR]} \cdot 1,000} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

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SDG 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)
Time series	Proportion of bilateral and imputed multilateral ODA (net disbursements) for LDCs to the gross national income (GNI)

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 30 May 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/17-2-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures German official development assistance (ODA) for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in relation to the gross national income (GNI). It is measured in net disbursements of the resources to the partner countries as a percentage of gross national income. ODA is defined as aid provided by official agencies that promotes and specifically targets the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Aid may be provided bilaterally, from donor to recipient, or channelled through a multilateral development agency such as the United Nations or the World Bank. Aid includes grants, "soft" loans (where the grant element is at least 10% of the total) and the provision of technical assistance. Data for the gross national income is based till 2013 on the European System of Accounts (ESA) 1995; data starting from 2014 on ESA 2010. Countries are classified as LDCs by the UN Committee for Development Policy based on three criteria: income, human assets and economic vulnerability. The criteria are measures by using key indicators and corresponding thresholds for the inclusion into the LDC category and graduation of the LDC category by countries. The classification valid in each year is used. It is important to note that changes in the status of countries as LDCs will impact the time series even if ODA for this country remains unchanged.
- Disaggregation: Not available.

2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: July 2020
- UN metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-02-01.pdf>
- The time series is compliant with the UN metadata.

3. Data description

- ODA is the resource flows to countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral development institutions that are:
 - Provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and
 - Concessional (i.e. grants and soft loans) and administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective.

The DAC list of countries eligible to receive ODA is updated every three years and is based on per capita income.

4. Access to data source

- OECD – Development Finance Data:
<https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/>
- OECD – Total flows by donor:
<https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=TABLE1>
- OECD – Aid (ODA) disbursements to countries and regions:
<https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=TABLE2a>

5. Metadata on source data

- General information on ODA as well as recent and future changes in methodology:
<http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/What-is-ODA.pdf>
- Information on LDC identification criteria:
<https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/least-developed-country-category/ldc-criteria.html>
- List of ODA recipient countries:
<http://oe.cd/dac-list>

6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 11 months
- Frequency: Annual

7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation:

$$\text{Proportion of bilateral and imputed multilateral net ODA for LDCs to the GNI} = \frac{\text{Net ODA disbursements to LDCs [MnEUR]}}{\text{Gross National Income [BnEUR]} \cdot 1,000} \cdot 100 [\%]$$