

## SDG Goal 13

## Climate action

### SDG Target 13.a

Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

### SDG Indicator 13.a.1

Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025

### Time series

Climate finance flows

## 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 08 September 2021
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/13-a-1/>
- Definition: The time series covers climate-relevant bilateral finance identified using the “Rio markers” defined by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The markers distinguish between “climate change mitigation” and “climate change adaptation” and indicate if a project has a principal or significant objective in one of these fields. Regarding multilateral funding, contributions to climate-specific multilateral funds and programs are considered to be climate finance. In addition, since 2014 the climate share of core contributions (inflows) to GEF, IFAD, WGB (IDA), AfDF and AsDF are calculated based on the climate relevant share provided by the OECD.  
Bilateral climate finance is measured in commitments, with the exception of projects funded through the German Energy and Climate Fund and its successor budget lines, which are reported as disbursements. In contrast, multilateral activities are reported in terms of funding provided. The German calculation methodology differentiates between climate finance from budgetary sources and mobilized public finance. Climate finance from budgetary sources includes budget expenditures and the grant equivalent from development loans provided by KfW. Mobilized public finance includes the face value of climate-relevant financing provided by KfW and DEG, minus the interest subsidies on development loans from KfW and the grant equivalents of these loans, as these funds are already contained in the first subcategory.
- Disaggregation: Not available.

## 2. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: March 2021
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-13-0a-01.pdf>
- The time series is compliant with the global metadata. However, currently there is no agreed definition of climate finance and the data are in billion euro instead of US dollar.

### 3. Data description

- The data are taken from the reporting in accordance with the EU Regulation on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions. It is reported by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). With the introduction of the EU Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action in the reporting year 2021, EU member states will have to report both the committed and the provided sums for all projects of the respective reporting year. Hence, the numbers derived from the German calculation methodology will not be clearly visible in the EU tables.

An average of between 80 and 90 per cent of Germany's annual funding for climate finance comes from the BMZ's budget. In addition, the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) supports a broad programme of climate measures through its International Climate Initiative. The Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi), the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), the Federal Foreign Office (AA) and the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) also contribute to Germany's climate finance

### 4. Accessibility of source data

- Climate financing:  
<https://www.bmz.de/en/development-policy/climate-change-and-development/climate-financing>
- Greenhouse gas Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (MMR) - Art. 16 Financial and technology support provided to developing countries:  
[http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/de/eu/mmr/art16\\_finance](http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/de/eu/mmr/art16_finance)
- OECD – Aid activities targeting Global Environmental Objectives:  
<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=RIOMARKERS>

### 5. Metadata on source data

- Climate financing:  
<https://www.bmz.de/en/development-policy/climate-change-and-development/climate-financing>
- OECD DAC Rio Markers for Climate Handbook:  
[https://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/Revised%20climate%20marker%20handbook\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/Revised%20climate%20marker%20handbook_FINAL.pdf)
- Methodological note on the OECD-DAC climate-related development finance databases:  
[https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/METHODOLOGICAL\\_NOTE.pdf](https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/METHODOLOGICAL_NOTE.pdf)

### 6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 11 months
- Frequency: Annual

## 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Bn EUR
- Calculation method:

Not applicable.