

SDG Goal 3

Good health and well-being

SDG Target 3.b

Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

SDG Indicator 3.b.2

Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

Time series

ODA (gross disbursements) to medical research and basic health sectors

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 7 December 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/3-b-2/>
- Definition: The time series measures the sum of gross disbursed official development assistance (ODA) from Germany to medical research as well as basic health sectors. Medical research is identified by the purpose code 12182 and covers general medical research excluding basic health research and research for prevention and control of non-communicable diseases. The basic health sector is defined by all the purpose codes starting with 122. These cover basic health care and infrastructure, infectious disease control as well as health education and health personnel development amongst other topics.
- Disaggregation: Not available.

2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: July 2017
- UN metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-0b-02.pdf>
- The time series is compliant with the UN metadata. However, it is important to note that the UN metadata are not in line with the SDG Indicator. It specifies the measurement of gross disbursements while the indicator states to use net ODA data.

3. Data description

- ODA is defined as financial flows to countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list and to multilateral international organisations that:
 - i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and
 - ii) concessional (i.e. grants and soft loans) and with the main objective of promoting economic and social development of developing countries.

The DAC list of ODA-eligible countries is usually updated every three years by the DAC based on the World Bank income categories.

Since the 1960s, Germany has reported annually its public and private resource flows for development cooperation to the DAC. Since October 2005, the Federal Statistical Office has been collecting and processing statistics on official development cooperation and other public and private flows to

developing countries.

4. Access to data source

- OECD – Development Finance Data:
<https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/>
- OECD – ODA to medical research and basic health sectors:
<https://stats.oecd.org/qwids/>

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 the OECD DAC purpose codes and channel codes:
<https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/dacandcrscodelists.htm>
- 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: Million EUR
- Calculation:

$$\text{ODA (gross disbursements) to medical research and basic health sectors} = \frac{\text{ODA gross disbursements to the relevant sectors [mnUSD]}}{\text{Deflators for resource flows [base year = 100]}}$$