

## 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: 01 September 2021
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/13-a-1/>
- Definition: The time series covers bilateral finance targeting climate change objectives 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”. In addition, since 2014 the climate share of core contributions (inflows) to international organisations has been included, estimated by calculating “imputed multilateral contributions”. Bilateral climate finance is measured in commitments (versus disbursements). In contrast, multilateral activities are reported in terms of funding disbursed. Contributions from the German Energy and Climate Fund and its successor budget lines are also included in terms of disbursements.
- 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 and the data are in billion euro instead of billion 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).  
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) and the Federal Foreign Office (AA) 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)

#### 5. Metadata on source data

- Climate financing:

<https://www.bmz.de/en/development-policy/climate-change-and-development/climate-financing>

- 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 + 10 months
- Frequency: Annual

#### 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Bn EUR
- Calculation method:

Not applicable.