Last updated: 11 July 2017  
  
  
  
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development  
  
Target 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries  
  
Indicator 17.19.2: Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
This information only refers to 17.19.2 (b): Proportion of countries that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration  
  
  
  
According to the Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3 (https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/standmeth/principles/M19Rev3en.pdf), a complete civil registration is defined as: “The registration in the civil registration system of every vital event that has occurred to the members of the population of a particular country (or area), within a specified period as a result of which every such event has a vital registration record and the system has attained 100 per cent coverage.”  
  
  
  
In a given country or area, the level of completeness of birth registration can be different from the level of completeness of death registration.   
  
  
  
There exist several methods for the evaluation of completeness of birth or death registration systems.   
  
An elaboration of these methods is available at Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3. The evaluation and monitoring of quality and completeness of birth and death registration systems are addressed in Part three, sub-Chapters: D. Quality assessment methods; E. Direct versus indirect assessment, and F. Choosing appropriate methods for assessing completeness and qualitative accuracy of registration and register-based vital statistics (para 579 to 622).  
  
  
  
Indicator 17.19.2(b) has two parts; the first concerning the birth registration and the second concerning the death registration of each individual country or area.   
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
The introduction of indicator 17.19.2 (b) as part of the SDG global framework reflects the recognition of the fundamental role of the civil registration system to the functioning of societies, and the legal and protective advantages that it offers to individuals. The essential purpose of civil registration system is to furnish legal documents of direct interest to individuals. Aside from the direct and overarching importance of civil registration to the public authorities, in that the information compiled using the registration method provides essential data for national and regional preparation and planning for medical and health-care programmes, the role played by civil registration in proving, establishing, implementing and realizing many of the human rights embodied in international declarations and conventions reflects one of its most important contributions to the normal functioning of societies.  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
The two sub-indicators of the indicator 17.19.2(b) are expressed as proportions: at the global level, the proportion of countries that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration is measured as the number of countries that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration to the total number of countries. The computation is done in an analogous manner for the death registration part as well as for the regional measurements of both birth and death registration sub-indicators.   
  
  
  
The latest compiled data for this indicator are part of the Statistical Annex to the 2017 SG’s progress report, available at https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2017/secretary-general-sdg-report-2017--Statistical-Annex.pdf (please refer to the last two pages). These data are compiled using the country-reported information on availability and completeness of birth and death registration data at the country level, to the United Nations Demographic Yearbook, via the Demographic Yearbook Vital Statistics questionnaire and accompanying metadata. United Nations Demographic Yearbook collection and associated online compilations are published by the United Nations Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Please refer to: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/default.htm   
  
  
  
At the present time, the thresholds used for compiling the data for the indicator 17.19.2(b) are 90 per cent for birth registration and 75 per cent for death registration, due to the classification that has been used in the Demographic Yearbook metadata questionnaire on vital statistics. This classification has currently been modified to enable reporting according to the exact formulation of the indicator 17.19.2(b).  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
By their definition, the sub-indicators of the indicator 17.19.2(b) refer to the national levels of completeness of birth and death registration.   
  
  
  
However, knowledge of the birth and death registration completeness at sub-national administrative areas, as well as by income, sex, age group, disability status, etc. is very important for monitoring and improving the functioning of birth and death registration systems.  
  
  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
No attempts are made to provide estimates of completeness of birth and death registration, when such information is not reported via the United Nations Demographic Yearbook data collection.  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
Not applicable  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
The regional values of this indicator, presented at the Statistical Annex to the 2017 SG’s progress report, available at https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2017/secretary-general-sdg-report-2017--Statistical-Annex.pdf (please refer to the last two pages), are compiled as follows:  
  
  
  
17.19.2 (b.1) Number and proportion of countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete: The number of countries or areas on each of the listed regions with birth registration data that are at least 90 per cent complete, and the proportion of such countries or areas to the total number of countries or areas in the respective region.  
  
  
  
17.19.2 (b.2) Number and proportion of countries with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete: The number of countries or areas on each of the listed regions with death registration data that are at least 75 per cent complete, and the proportion of such countries or areas to the total number of countries or areas in the respective region.  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
Not applicable since the information is derived from country reporting.  
  
  
  
Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:  
  
  
  
Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3 , United Nations, New York, 2014 https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/standmeth/principles/M19Rev3en.pdf  
  
  
  
Quality assurance  
  
  
  
Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3, Part three, I, “Quality assurance and assessment of civil registration and register based vital statistics”   
  
  
  
Follow up with National Statistical Offices as part of the annual United Nations Demographic Yearbook data collection, validation and processing.  
  
  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
The national level of completeness of birth and death registration is provided by the National Statistical Offices of all countries and areas to the United Nations Statistics Division as part of the annual data collection for the United Nations Demographic Yearbook. This information is usually reported as part of the metadata worksheets of the Vital Statistics questionnaire. The template of this questionnaire is available at: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dybquest.htm  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
   
  
For the current availability please refer to the Statistical Annex to the 2017 SG’s progress report, available at https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2017/secretary-general-sdg-report-2017--Statistical-Annex.pdf (please refer to the last two pages).  
  
  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
 The first quarter of each year  
  
   
  
Data release:  
  
Annually  
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
National Statistical Offices of all countries and areas.  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
United Nations Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations  
  
  
  
References  
  
Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3, United Nations, New York, 2014 https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/standmeth/principles/M19Rev3en.pdf  
  
  
  
United Nation Demographic Yearbook, United Nations, New York, annual  
  
https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dyb2.htm  
  
  
  
Statistical Annex to the 2017 SG’s progress report, https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2017/secretary-general-sdg-report-2017--Statistical-Annex.pdf

Last updated: 19 July 2016  
  
  
  
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development  
  
Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources  
  
Indicator 17.3.2: Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
World Bank (WB)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
Personal remittances received as proportion of GDP is the inflow of personal remittances expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).   
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
Personal remittances comprise of personal transfers and compensation of employees. Personal transfers consist of all current transfers in cash or in kind made or received by resident households to or from non-resident households. Personal transfers thus include all current transfers between resident and non-resident individuals. Compensation of employees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by non-resident entities. Data are the sum of two items defined in the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual: personal transfers and compensation of employees.  
  
  
  
The concepts used are in line with the Sixth Edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6).  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
Personal remittances are the sum of two items defined in the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual: personal transfers and compensation of employees. World Bank staff estimates on the volume of personal remittances data are used for gap-filling purposes. GDP data, sourced from the World Bank’s World Development Indicators (WDI) database, are then used to express the indicator as a percentage of GDP.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
None  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
World Bank staff estimates for personal remittances data are based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics database and data releases from central banks, national statistical agencies, and World Bank country desks.  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
NA  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
Regional and global estimates are calculated as the GDP weighted average.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Volume of personal remittances data are sourced from IMF’s Balance of Payments Statistics database and then gap-filled with World Bank staff estimates.   
  
  
  
GDP data, sourced from the World Bank’s World Development Indicators (WDI) database is used as the denominator. GDP data collection is conducted from national and international sources through an annual survey of economists in the Bank’s country office network – the World Bank’s principal mechanism for gathering quantitative macroeconomic information on its member countries.  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Data for 207 countries are already currently available on a regular basis for this indicator.  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
This is done on an annual basis.  
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
The national data provider of personal remittances is the institution in charge of the collection and compilation of the Balance of Payments statistics. This responsibility varies and is country specific (i.e. Central Bank). World Bank staff estimates for personal remittances data are used for gap-filling purposes. Personal remittances data are not reported directly to the World Bank from the national data provider. They are reported to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which is the institution in charge of overseeing balance of payment stability as part of its institutional mandate.   
  
  
  
GDP data are sourced from the World Bank’s World Development Indicators (WDI) database and are compiled in accordance to the System of National Accounts, 2008 (2008 SNA) methodology. GDP data collection is conducted through the Unified Survey process, the World Bank’s principal mechanism for gathering quantitative macroeconomic information on its member countries.  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
The government agency in charge of the collection and compilation of the Balance of Payments statistics is the responsible organization for compilation and reporting of the personal remittances data. This information gets reported by the countries’ government agencies to the International Monetary Fund. The World Bank is the responsible agency for compilation and reporting of the GDP data.  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
www.worldbank.org  
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
Data are compiled in accordance with the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6). The manual is available at: https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/bopman6.htm  
  
  
  
GDP data are compiled in accordance to the System of National Accounts, 2008 (2008 SNA) methodology. The manual is available at: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/SNA2008.pdf.   
  
  
  
Metadata also available at:  
  
  
  
http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&type=metadata&series=BX.TRF.PWKR.DT.GD.ZS

Last updated: 19 July 2016  
  
  
  
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development  
  
Target 17.11: Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020  
  
Indicator 17.11.1: Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
International Trade Centre (ITC)  
  
  
  
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)  
  
  
  
The World Trade Organization (WTO)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
Exports by developing countries and LDCs as a share of global exports of goods and services  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
The indicator proposed allows tracking the increase of exports from Developing countries and LDCs prescribed by target 17.11. Using shares of global exports provide information on the relative size of Developing and LDCs export in comparison to global exports.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
Harmonized System (HS): Is the international classification used to categorize products that are traded (merchandise trade)  
  
  
  
Balance of Payments (BoP): Services are classified according to the items presented in the Balance of Payments as defined by the IMF in t the Balance of Payments Manual.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
Export shares need to be analysed from different angles in order to infer whether a particular country or region made improvements in its trade performance. First of all, exports value should be always kept into account in order to observe whether changes in export shares are originating from increasing developing and LDCs exports or from a decrease of other countries exported values. Secondly, and in order to foster trade that is beneficial for the other SDGs, it would be useful to analyze the composition of the export basket by the level of processing of the goods that are traded. This will allow understanding whether progress are made in terms of the quality and value added of the products exported. In addition to that, while some exports like arms, oil and other natural resources would require a separate analysis, the calculation of export diversification indicators would be recommended to assess the progress made by developing and LDCs in terms of productivity and improvement of their export portfolio.  
  
  
  
For what concerns trade in services, it could be necessary to draw on supplementary data from migration, tourism, multinational companies (MNC) and labour market statistics, in order to provide detailed figures for Travel and Government services n.i.e. A typical area of interest for international trade in services relates to the data that may be maintained by governments on education and health services provided to or by non-residents (travel; personal, cultural and recreational services). Information obtained from partner countries is useful in order to validate and improve statistics of the compiling economy. Data from international organizations can be useful for aid recipient countries to compile data on technical assistance services.  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
Share of global trade is intended of a particular group of country fraction of total trade.  
  
  
  
While for merchandise trade data are consistent through he time series (2000-current), for services trade there might be difficulties related to lack of harmonization for data previous to 2005. Before 2005 data are reported according the 5th Balance of Payments Manual. After 2005, data have been converted according to the categories and principles established by the 6th edition of the Balance of Payments Manual.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
Disaggregation is available by product sector (e.g. Agriculture, Textile, Environmental goods), level of goods processing, geographical region and country income level (e.g. Developed, Developing, LDCs).  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
Previous year is used when latest year is not available. Alternatively mirror statistics can be used. Mirror statistics is the term used to define statistics that are calculated using partner country information when data for the analysed country are not available. For instance, the export of a country X could be recalculated using mirror statistics through the imports from country X of all its partners. It has to be kept in mind however imports are often reported CIF (i.e. including the cost of freight and insurance) while export FoB (i.e. free on board). The difference between these two reporting systems should be taken into account when using import data to estimate exports.  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
Answered above.  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
Country exports at the 6 digit level of the Harmonized System (HS) classification are summed together at the regional level and then divided by the total amount of exports.  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
Not applicable to this indicator. Global data are calculated uniquely by international agencies. At the national level, the data used are the same provided by national authorities and statistical offices.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
"Trade in goods data included in the ITC (Trade Map) database are collected by contacting directly focal points in national agencies or regional organizations (in the case of custom unions or regional economic communities). Trade in goods data included in the WTO (IDB) database are sourced from official notifications of WTO members. Trade in goods data are complemented, when needed using the UN COMTRADE database.  
  
  
  
Trade in services data are sourced from a joint ITC/UNCTAD/WTO database, prevalently based on balance of payments accounts data maintained by the IMF, OECD and EUROSTAT. In some cases WTO jointly with UNCTAD collects information from national sources. Trade in services data can be retrieved by domestic banks and/or national statistic offices from one or more of the following sources:  
  
  
  
International Transaction Reporting System (ITRS). In this case, international payments channelled through domestic banks are collected, generally, under the responsibility of the national central bank. Payments are used as a proxy of transactions.  
  
  
  
Enterprise surveys. Generally, under the responsibility of the national statistical office.  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Asia and Pacific: 40  
  
Africa: 36  
  
Latin America and the Caribbean: 29  
  
Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan: 31  
  
  
  
Time series:  
  
  
  
Yearly data from 2000 to latest year   
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
  
  
Collection of trade data (import and export flow) occurs all year round.   
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
Data for year “t-1” will be released in year “t” approximately around March/April depending also on the date decided for the launching of the yearly report on the SDGs monitoring.   
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
Already answered above.  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
Name:  
  
  
  
ITC, WTO and UNCTAD  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
ITC, WTO and UNCTAD will jointly report on this indicator  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
http://www.intracen.org; www.wto.org; http://unctad.org/en/Pages/Home.aspx  
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
The calculation of trade in goods statistics is based on well-established international and national practices.  
  
  
  
For trade in goods refer to the manual on International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) http://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/methodology%20imts.htm  
  
  
  
For trade in services, refer to the Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services http://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradeserv/TFSITS/msits2010.htm  
  
  
  
Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
  
  
Improvements in the transfer of environmental goods and services (target 17.7). If the indicator is disaggregated by level of processing of the traded products (raw materials, semi-processed and processed) or by the level of diversification of the products exported, it could be also used to measure progress in productivity and diversification (target 8.2).

Last updated: November 2018  
  
  
  
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development  
  
Target 17.13: Enhance global macroeconomic stability including through policy coordination and policy coherence   
  
Indicator 17.13.1: Macroeconomic Dashboard   
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
World Bank  
  
  
  
Note: The following reference metadata for indicator 17.13.1 was reviewed at the 8th IAEG-SDG meeting in November 2018, and the indicator was reclassified from Tier III to II. This information in the standard SDG metadata template format will be made available shortly.   
  
  
  
Objective:  
  
To provide a standardized instrument to monitor the macroeconomic stability of countries, the World Bank has designed a Macroeconomic dashboard including important macroeconomic indicators covering the external, financial, fiscal, and real sectors. The indicator selection builds on existing macroeconomic monitoring frameworks developed and used by international and regional agencies, such as the IMF, the WB, the ECB and the OECD.   
  
The Macroeconomic dashboard has selected indicators covering the above-mentioned topics, annual data for the ten most recent years, and will be maintained for all countries. The dashboard will be updated quarterly, and will be published on the World Bank’s Data site (Data.WorldBank.org) as well as on the UN SDG website.   
  
External Sector   
  
To monitor each country’s trade and balance of payments situation, the dashboard will include indicators for the current and capital & financial accounts.   
  
  
Current Account: The current account balance is an important indicator of an economy’s health. It is defined as the sum of the resource balance (exports less imports of goods and services), net primary income and secondary income. In addition, the dashboard includes indicators such as merchandise trade as a share of GDP to monitor the trade openness of the country, and data on personal remittances, which have become an important integral part of many developing economies, since any changes to these flows may have major impact on developing countries’ current account balances. The current account balance is also defined as the savings-investment gap for an economy.  
  
Capital and Financial Accounts: Data on capital and financial flows are key for monitoring vulnerability to shocks and constraints on fiscal and monetary policies. Financing trade deficits or other current imbalances through capital and financial flows is a reasonable way to achieve consumption smoothing of emerging economies. FDI equity are a preferred method of financing external current account deficits since these flows are non – debt – creating. Portfolio investment inflows measure the exposure of foreign investors to developing country bond and equity markets.   
  
The sustainability of the balance of payments depends on both the current account and the capital and financial account balances, including foreign reserves.  
  
External indebtedness affects a country's creditworthiness and investor perceptions. Nonreporting countries might have outstanding debt with the World Bank, other international financial institutions, or private creditors. Total debt service is contrasted with countries' ability to obtain foreign exchange through exports of goods, services, primary income, and personal remittances. Debt ratios are used to assess the sustainability of a country's debt service obligations, but no absolute rules determine what values are too high.   
  
Exchange Rates: Sharp devaluations are usually associated with significant declines in equity markets, capital flows, and reserves. The dashboard will present official average exchange rates.  
  
Financial Sector  
  
Financial sector indicators are essential for measuring countries’ financial market stability, and in-turn economic stability of the country. Money and the financial accounts that record the supply of money lie at the heart of a country’s financial system. There are several commonly used definitions of the money supply. To assess the monetary base and stability, the dashboard will present broad money growth and broad money to total reserve ratios. Stronger financial institutions play a very important role in a country’s economic performance. The strength of these institutions will be evaluated through bank capital assets ratios and non-performing loans to total gross loans ratios.   
  
Fiscal Sector  
  
For a country to have a sustainable economic growth path, sustainable fiscal policy is must. To monitor the fiscal policy issues, the dashboard will include government revenues to measure the impact of economic growth and changes in commodity prices. The dashboard will also include tax revenue, overall fiscal balance, public debt as a share of GDP.   
  
Real Sector and Prices   
  
GDP measures the nation’s total output of goods and services. For many decades, it has been a comprehensive measure of market activity used for a wide variety of analytical purposes such as measuring productivity, conducting monetary policy, and projecting tax revenues. The Dashboard groups indicators for the real sector into two sets, national accounts and prices.  
  
National Accounts: An economy's growth is measured by the change in the volume of its output or in the real incomes of its residents. The 2008 United Nations System of National Accounts (2008 SNA) offers three plausible indicators for calculating growth: the volume of gross domestic product (GDP), real gross domestic income, and real gross national income. The volume of GDP is the sum of value added, measured at constant prices, by households, government, and industries operating in the economy. GDP accounts for all domestic production, regardless of whether the income accrues to domestic or foreign institutions.  
  
In this section, we monitor growth trends of GDP; Gross domestic capital formation; Exports of goods and services; Imports of goods and services; Household consumption; and Government consumption.   
  
Prices:   
  
Consumer Price Index: The dashboard will include CPI to monitor the price trends.  
  
International Commodity Prices: Primary commodities most relevant to each country will be identified and most recent price data for these commodities will be included in the proposed dashboard.   
  
Unemployment  
  
Unemployment is a key measure to monitor whether a country is on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal of promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. [SDG Indicator 8.5.2]. Trends in unemployment rate data are a very important indicator for the analysis of the long-term economic development of a country. Stronger and sustainable economic growth will result in lower unemployment rates. The dashboard will include time series data on total unemployment.   
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Annex I Definitions   
  
   
External Sector  
  
Merchandise trade (% of GDP): This indicator is used as measurement for the Trade Openness of a country. Merchandise trade as a share of GDP is the sum of merchandise exports and imports divided by the value of GDP. Source: (World Trade Organization, and World Bank GDP estimates).   
  
Personal remittances, received (% of GDP): Comprise personal transfers and compensation of employees, as defined in the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual. Personal transfers consist of all current transfers in cash or in kind made or received by resident households to or from nonresident households. Personal transfers thus include all current transfers between resident and nonresident individuals. Compensation of employees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by nonresident entities. Source: (World Bank staff estimates based on IMF balance of payments data, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates).   
  
Current account balance (% of GDP): Current account balance is the sum of net exports of goods and services, net primary income, and net secondary income. Source: (International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates).   
  
  
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP): Comprises the net inflows of foreign direct investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. FDI is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows (new investment inflows less disinvestment) in the reporting economy from foreign investors, and is divided by GDP. Source: (International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and Balance of Payments databases, World Bank, International Debt Statistics, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates).   
  
Portfolio Investment, net (Bop, current US$): Portfolio investment covers transactions in equity securities and debt securities. Data are in current U.S. dollars. Source: (International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files).   
  
Total reserves in months of imports: Total reserves comprise holdings of monetary gold, special drawing rights, reserves of IMF members held by the IMF, and holdings of foreign exchange under the control of monetary authorities. The gold component of these reserves is valued at year-end (December 31) London prices. This item shows reserves expressed in terms of the number of months of imports of goods and services they could pay for [Reserves/(Imports/12)]. Source: (International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files).   
  
Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports of goods, services and primary income): Debt service is the sum of principle repayments and interest actually paid in currency, goods, or services. This series differs from the standard debt to exports series. It covers only long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF. Data for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) are from HIPC Initiative's Status of Implementation Report. Source: (World Bank, International Debt Statistics).  
  
  
External debt stocks (% of GNI): Total external debt is debt owed to nonresidents repayable in currency, goods, or services. Total external debt is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt. Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.  
  
Official exchange rate (LCU per US$, period average annual): Official exchange rate refers to the exchange rate determined by national authorities or to the rate determined in the legally sanctioned exchange market. It is calculated as an annual average based on monthly averages (local currency units relative to the U.S. dollar). Source: (International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics).   
  
Financial Sector  
  
  
Broad money growth (annual % growth): Broad money is the sum of currency outside banks; demand deposits other than those of the central government; the time, savings, and foreign currency deposits of resident sectors other than the central government; bank and traveler’s checks; and other securities such as certificates of deposit and commercial paper. Source: (International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files).   
  
Broad money to total reserves ratio: Broad money (IFS line 35L..ZK) is the sum of currency outside banks; demand deposits other than those of the central government; the time, savings, and foreign currency deposits of resident sectors other than the central government; bank and traveler’s checks; and other securities such as certificates of deposit and commercial paper. Source: (International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files).   
  
Bank nonperforming loans to total gross loans ratio (%): Bank nonperforming loans to total gross loans is the value of nonperforming loans divided by the total value of the loan portfolio (including nonperforming loans before the deduction of specific loan-loss provisions). The loan amount recorded as nonperforming should be the gross value of the loan as recorded on the balance sheet, not just the amount that is overdue. Source: (International Monetary Fund, Global Financial Stability Report).  
  
Bank capital to assets ratio (%): Bank capital to assets is the ratio of bank capital and reserves to total assets. Capital and reserves include funds contributed by owners, retained earnings, general and special reserves, provisions, and valuation adjustments. Capital consists of tier 1 capital (paid-up shares and common stock), which is a common feature in all countries' banking systems, and total regulatory capital, which includes several specified types of subordinated debt instruments that need not be repaid if the funds are required to maintain minimum capital levels (these comprise tier 2 and tier 3 capital). Total assets include all nonfinancial and financial assets. Source: (International Monetary Fund, Global Financial Stability Report).  
  
Fiscal Sector  
  
Revenue (% of GDP): Revenue is cash receipts from taxes, social contributions, and other revenues such as fines, fees, rent, and income from property or sales. Grants are also considered as revenue.  
  
Tax revenue (% of GDP): Tax revenue refers to compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue. Source: (International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates).   
  
Overall Fiscal Balance (% of GDP): is difference between national government revenues and expenditures, expressed as a percent of GDP.   
  
D2 gross government and public sector debt (% of GDP): The D2 coverage of instruments according to this classification includes (1) debt securities, (2) loans, (3) special drawing rights and (4) currency and deposits as percentage of GDP. Source: (The Public Sector Debt Statistics (PSD) database developed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund).   
  
  
  
  
  
Real Sector and Prices   
  
  
Gross domestic product (annual % change) : GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Source: (World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files).  
  
Gross capital formation (annual % change) : Gross capital formation (formerly gross domestic investment) consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories. Fixed assets include land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales, and "work in progress." According to the 2008 SNA, net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation. Source: (World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files).  
  
Household final consumption expenditure (annual % change): Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. In WDI, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. This item also includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Source: (World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files).  
  
General government final consumption expenditure (annual % change): General government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption) includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation. Source: (World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files).  
  
Exports of goods and services (annual % change): Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. Source: (World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files).  
  
Imports of goods and services (annual % change): Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. Source: (World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files).  
  
Inflation, Consumer price index (annual % change): Consumer price index reflects changes in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used. Data are period averages. Source: (International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files).   
  
Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (national estimate): Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. Source: (International Labor Organization, ILOSTAT database).

Last updated: 08 August 2018  
  
  
  
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development  
  
Target 17.16: Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries  
  
Indicator 17.16.1: Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)  
  
  
  
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
The indicator tracks the number of countries reporting progress in multi stakeholder monitoring frameworks that track the implementation of development effectiveness commitments supporting the achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs).   
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals requires mobilizing and strengthening multi stakeholder partnerships that can bring and effectively use all the available knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources for sustainable development. The quality of the relationship between all the relevant partners defines the strength of the global partnership for sustainable development.  
  
  
  
The indicator provides a measure of countries’ efforts to enhance these multi stakeholder partnerships, and by extension the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, by looking at progress made on a set of indicators that track how well country governments and development partners are working together towards sustainable development.   
  
  
  
Reflecting the spirit of the global partnership for sustainable development, and the universal nature of the SDGs, the indicator monitors the contribution and behaviour of both provider and recipient countries in establishing more effective, inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships to support and sustain the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It does so by measuring their respective but differentiated commitments to strengthen the quality of their development partnerships.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
“Multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks” that track effective development cooperation are monitoring frameworks:   
  
whose indicators have been agreed on a voluntary basis; whose indicators measure the strength of the relationship between development actors;   
  
where data collection and review is led by the countries themselves; and where participation in data collection and review involves relevant multi-stakeholder representing, at minimum, the public sector, the private sector and civil society organizations.  
  
  
  
The indicator takes into account the need to capture the respective roles and responsibilities of all parties involved in multi-stakeholder partnerships for development. It does so by looking at development effectiveness frameworks that are led by countries but include the participation of all relevant development partners.   
  
  
  
The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (Global Partnership) monitoring framework is an example of existing development effectiveness monitoring frameworks. There are other complementary efforts, such as the ECOSOC Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) mutual accountability survey. Emerging and future monitoring frameworks that fit the above definition, such as recent efforts to track South-South Cooperation by SEGIB, could also be considered.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
The design of the indicator has practical benefits:   
  
  
  
the indicator allows for relevant monitoring frameworks to be updated in line with evolving commitments and country specific context without affecting the spirit of the indicator;  
  
  
  
the indicator does not presume a globally-set multi-stakeholder framework, acknowledging the diversity of complementary efforts supporting effective development cooperation;  
  
  
  
the indicator allows participating countries to choose whether they would like to report as a provider of development co-operation, as a recipient, or both.   
  
  
  
Data collection for the Global Partnership monitoring framework is led by low and middle-income countries receiving development co-operation. Progress of countries providing development co-operation in implementing development effectiveness commitments is captured through their partnership behaviour in those low and middle-income countries. Depending on each case, middle income countries that currently are both recipient and providers of development cooperation opt to report in their role as recipient and/or provider of development cooperation.  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
To reflect the universal nature of target 17.16 this indicator is presented as the global aggregate number of countries reporting progress. For any country reporting towards one (or more) multi-stakeholder development effectiveness framework(s), the country is considered to be reporting progress when, for the year of reference, the number of indicators within the framework(s) that show a positive trend is greater than the number of indicators that show a negative trend.  
  
  
  
Countries providing development co-operation funding and reporting in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks are assessed against the following elements:   
  
  
  
Aligning to country-defined development objectives: Percentage of new development interventions whose objectives are drawn from country-led results frameworks.  
  
Using country-led results frameworks: Percentage of results indicators contained in new development interventions which are drawn from country-led results frameworks.  
  
Using national monitoring and statistical systems: Percentage of results indicators in new development interventions which will be monitored using government sources and monitoring systems.  
  
Using national evaluation systems: Percentage of new interventions that plan a final evaluation with country government involvement.  
  
Transparency of development co-operation: Public availability of information on development co‑operation according to international reporting standards.   
  
Annual predictability of development co-operation: Proportion of development co-operation disbursed as development partners had scheduled at the beginning of the year.   
  
Medium-term predictability of development co-operation: forward-looking spending plans made available to the partner government (indicative annual amounts of development co-operation support to be provided over the one-to-three years.   
  
Development co-operation on budgets subject to parliamentary oversight: share of development co-operation funds planned to/for the country’s public sevtor that are recorded in the annual budget submitted for legislative approval.  
  
Development co-operation delivered through country systems: Proportion of development co-operation disbursed to a give country according to national regulations and systems for public financial management (i.e. budgeting, financial reporting, auditing) and procurement.  
  
Untied Aid: Proportion of development co-operation that is untied  
  
  
  
Countries receiving development co-operation funding and reporting in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks are assessed against the following elements:   
  
Leading in setting up national priorities: Countries strengthen their national results frameworks.  
  
Creating an enabling environment for civil society organisations: Civil society organizations operate within an environment that maximises their engagement in and contribution to development.  
  
Promoting private sector engagement and contribution to development: Quality of public-private dialogue   
  
Recording development co-operation on budgets subject to parliamentary oversight: Share of development co-operation funds planned to/for the country’s public sector that are recorded in the annual budget submitted for legislative approval.  
  
Strengthening mutual accountability: Mutual accountability among development actors is strengthened through inclusive reviews.  
  
Strengthening gender equality and women’s empowerment: Existence of transparent government systems to track public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment   
  
Strengthening domestic institutions: Quality of the country’s budgetary and public financial management.  
  
Countries providing and receiving development co-operation funding are invited to select whether they would like to report against provider-specific commitments, against recipient-specific commitments, or against both sets of commitments.  
  
  
  
For countries reporting both as providers and recipients of development co-operation, progress is calculated separately based on the respective set of indicators described above. Disaggregated results will show the detailed performance in each category. For the ultimate count of the number of countries making progress, dual countries are accounted as making progress if progress is made as recipient or as provider of development co-operation.   
  
  
  
The baseline for counting progress is the latest measurement available for each specific country, dating back to 2010. When no baseline exists for a country, the first measurement available for an indicator constitutes the baseline for future measurements of progress.  
  
  
  
When a country meets and sustains all targets for the indicators it reports on (i.e. it is logically impossible to make further progress) it is considered as “making progress”.   
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
The indicator presented as a global aggregate is generated through a bottom-up approach whereby data is collected at the country level and can therefore be disaggregated back at the level of countries (for both development cooperation providers and recipients) for national analysis and mutual dialogue. The data can also be further disaggregated according to individual indicators (i.e. specific dimensions of effective development cooperation) that are included within the multi- stakeholder frameworks.  
  
  
  
To foster regional policy dialogue, disaggregation at the regional level is possible and encouraged. Some existing platforms are already using the evidence for regional monitoring, learning and policy discussions (e.g. NEPAD in Africa, the Asia-Pacific Development Effectiveness Facility in Asia-Pacific, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, the UN Regional Economic Commissions).   
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
There is no treatment done for missing values. However, missing information is highlighted during data validation processes and stakeholders are asked to fill in these gaps.   
  
  
  
An estimate of the representativeness of the sample is calculated. This estimate of coverage relies on Country Programmable Aid from the OECD Credit Reporting System.  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
No imputation is done for missing values. However, missing information is highlighted during data validation processes and stakeholders are asked to fill in these gaps.  
  
  
  
An estimate of the representativeness of the sample is calculated. This estimate of coverage relies on Country Programmable Aid from the OECD Credit Reporting System.  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
Regional estimates are not provided as the indicator looks at the interface between development partners and country governments.   
  
  
  
Global estimates are calculated as the simple sum of the number of countries in the world who have made progress in multistakeholder development effectiveness frameworks.  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
The national figures are directly aggregated to come up with global estimates.   
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
The monitoring is a voluntary and country led process. Country governments lead and coordinate data collection and validation. At country level, data are reported by relevant government entities (e.g. the Ministry of finance/budget department for national budget information) and by development partners and stakeholders. OECD and UNDP are supporting developing countries in collecting relevant data on a biennial basis through the Global Partnership monitoring framework, and these organisations lead data aggregation and quality assurance at the global level. In addition, countries are increasingly institutionalising the data collection process within their national aid management systems, public financial management systems, and are reporting on a yearly basis.   
  
  
  
Complementarily, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs has been conducting a regular survey for the Development Cooperation Forum, in cooperation with UNDP, to identify national progress in mutual accountability and transparency. Survey results are assessed in comprehensive studies, informing global monitoring and providing practical suggestions for improving development results. Synergies with the measurement of indicator 7 of the Global Partnership monitoring framework are being used. Other complementary sources of data (i.e. additional multi- stakeholder frameworks) may be incorporated in the future to provide a broader picture of progress made by countries towards development effectiveness in support of SDG implementation.   
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
(i) For the data collection process of the Global Partnership's monitoring exercise, a national coordinator is assigned from the country government. S/he typically comes from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, or the Ministry of Planning.   
  
  
  
(ii) The national coordinator in turn consults with other stakeholders (including country offices of providers of development co-operation, Civil Society Organisations, the private sector, and trade unions) to gather and validate data.  
  
  
  
The data is then validated by headquarters offices of providers of development co-operation.  
  
  
  
(iii) No adjustments are made to submitted data, given that the validation process needs to stay at country level. However, inconsistencies or possible problematic values are highlighted and sent back to national co-ordinators for revision.  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
"Global aggregates are available for the 2006, 2008, and 2011 surveys on monitoring the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, as well as the 2013 2014 GPEDC monitoring exercise. The 2015-2016 Global Partnership monitoring results will be available in September 2016.   
  
  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
  
  
Data is collected biennially, starting from the year 2014. Monitoring rounds have been planned for years 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022, 2024, 2026, 2028, and 2030. Data generated by countries for 2016 was made available to country level, regional and global reporting processes on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.  
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
Data release at global level is scheduled for the first quarter in the year that immediately follows the national data gathering processes.   
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
Name:  
  
  
  
Leading central ministry from reporting countries. Typically the ministry of finance, the ministry of planning, ministry of development, or the ministry of foreign affairs, depending on the division of labour within each government.  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Representatives from the leading ministry in country governments –typically the ministry of finance, the ministry of planning, ministry of development, or the ministry of foreign affairs- are responsible for leading the national data gathering process and country-level validation. These representatives coordinate the data collection process at the national level by consolidating data and inputs from providers of development co-operation, Civil Society Organisations, the private sector, and trade unions. For global aggregation and calculation of indicator 17.16.1, country governments submit the data to the OECD/UNDP Joint Support Team.  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
OECD and UNDP jointly compile and report the data at the global level.  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
http://effectivecooperation.org/  
  
  
  
Internationally agreed methodology and guideline URL: http://effectivecooperation.org/pdf/2018\_Monitoring\_Guide\_National\_Coordinator.pdf  
  
  
  
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Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
  
  
17.15 and 5c.

Last updated: May 2020  
  
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development  
  
Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection  
  
Indicator 17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
Organization(s):  
  
IMF Statistics Department (Government Finance Division)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
Definition: Revenue is defined in Chapter 4 (paragraph 4.23) of GFSM 2014 an increase in net worth resulting from a transaction. It is a fiscal indicator for assessing the sustainability of fiscal activities. General government units have four types of revenue. The major types of revenue are taxes (GFS code 11), social contributions (GFS code 12), grants (GFS code 13), and other revenue (GFS code 14). Of these, compulsory levies and transfers are the main sources of revenue for most general government units. In particular, taxes are compulsory, unrequited amounts receivable by government units from institutional units. Social contributions are actual or imputed revenue receivable by social insurance schemes to make provision for social insurance benefits payable. Grants are transfers receivable by government units from other resident or nonresident government units or international organizations, and that do not meet the definition of a tax, subsidy, or social contribution. Other revenue is all revenue receivable excluding taxes, social contributions, and grants. Other revenue comprises: (i) property income; (ii) sales of goods and services; (iii) fines, penalties, and forfeits; (iv) transfers not elsewhere classified; and (v) premiums, fees, and claims related to nonlife insurance and standardized guarantee schemes.  
  
  
  
Concepts: The transactions and the associated classifications are detailed in Chapter 5 of GFSM 2014 and are structured to demonstrate how general government (and public sector) units raise revenue. Only those taxes and social insurance contributions that are evidenced by tax assessments and declarations, customs declarations, and similar documents are considered to create revenue for government units. Thus, the difference between assessments and expected collections represents a claim that has no real value and should not be recorded as revenue (see GFSM 2014 paragraph 5.20). The analytic framework of GFSM 2014 (like that of the GFSM 2001) builds on the GFSM 1986 framework, and extends it by incorporating additional elements that are useful in assessing fiscal policy. An important example is the treatment of nonfinancial assets, where the sale of such assets is no longer included in revenue. The disposal of a nonfinancial asset by sale or barter is not revenue because it has no effect on net worth. Rather, it changes the composition of the balance sheet by exchanging one asset (the nonfinancial asset) for another (the proceeds of the sale). Similarly, amounts receivable from loan repayments and loan disbursements are not revenue. In general, transactions that increase net worth result from current operations. Capital transfers are an exception. In GFSM 2014, capital transfers receivable are classified as revenue because they increase the recipient’s net worth and they are often indistinguishable from current transfers in their effect on government operations. In recording cash-based accounting revenue transactions, data representing the tax payments received by government, net of refunds paid out during the period covered should be reported. These data will include taxes paid after the original assessment, taxes paid or refunds deducted from taxes after subsequent assessments, and taxes paid or refunds deducted after any subsequent reopening of the accounts. Therefore, total tax revenue could be presented on a gross basis as the total amount of all taxes accrued, or on a net basis as the gross amount minus tax refunds. Revenue categories are presented gross of expense categories for the same or related category. In particular, interest revenue is presented gross rather than as net interest expense or net interest revenue. Similarly, social benefits and social contributions, grant revenue and expense, and rent revenue and expense are presented gross. Also, sales of goods and services are presented gross of the expenses incurred in their production. In cases of erroneous or unauthorized transactions, revenue categories are presented net of refunds of the relevant revenue, and expense categories are presented net of inflows from the recovery of the expense. For example, refunds of income taxes may be paid when the amount of taxes withheld or otherwise paid in advance of the final determination exceeds the actual tax due. Such refunds are recorded as a reduction in tax revenue. For this reason, tax revenue is presented net of non-payable tax credits (see GFSM 2014 paragraphs 5.29–5.32).  
  
  
  
Rational and interpretation  
  
  
  
Fiscal policy is the use of the level and composition of the general government and public sectors’ spending and revenue—and the related accumulation of government assets and liabilities—to achieve such goals as the stabilization of the economy, the reallocation of resources, and the redistribution of income. In addition to revenue mobilization, government units may also finance a portion of their activities in a specific period by borrowing or by acquiring funds from sources other than compulsory transfers—for example, interest revenue, incidental sales of goods and services, or the rent of subsoil assets. Indicator 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source supports understanding countries’ domestic revenue mobilization in the form of tax and nontax sources. The indicator will provide analysts with a cross-country comparable dataset that highlights the relationship between the four main types of revenue as well as the relative "tax burden" (revenue in the form of taxes) and “fiscal burden” (revenue in the form of taxes plus social contributions).  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
Method of computation: Indicator 17.1.1 will be derived using series that are basic to the GFS reporting framework. GFS revenue series maintained by the IMF Statistics Department are collected in Table 1 of the standard annual data questionnaire. Each revenue transaction is classified according to whether it is a tax or another type of revenue. GFS revenue aggregates are summations of individual entries and elements in this particular class of flows and allow for these data to be arranged in a manageable and analytically useful way. For example, tax revenue is the sum of all flows that are classified as taxes. Conceptually, the value for each main revenue aggregate is the sum of the values for all items in the relevant category. The annual GFS series for monitoring Indicator 17.1.1will be derived from the data reported by the national authorities (in national currency) expressed as a percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), where GDP is derived from the IMF World Economic Outlook database (no adjustments and/or weighting techniques will be applied). Mixed sources are not being used nor will the calculation change over time (i.e., there are no discontinuities in the underlying series as these are key aggregates/ components in all country reported GFS series). The presentation will closely align with that currently contained in World Table 4 from the hard-copy GFS Yearbook:   
  
  
  
  
Historic series have been aligned with GFSM 2014 classifications. This enhances the comparability of data across countries and ensures establishing robust analytical findings to support SDG monitoring using fiscal data.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation  
  
  
  
The detailed GFS revenue classification structure in the annual questionnaire that is used by countries to report data allows for compiling 17.1.1. The four types of revenue: Taxes, Social contributions, Grants and Other revenue are further disaggregated in the annual GFS questionnaire in order to encompass all possible forms of revenue administrations. Taxes are disaggregated as follows:  
  
  
  
  
  
Social contributions differentiate between social security and other social contributions, as follows:  
  
  
Grants can be disaggregated by source as follows:  
  
  
And Other revenue is disaggregated into five main types, with additional component detail as follows:  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values  
  
The IMF plans to rely exclusively on officially reported data provided by the national authorities using the standard GFS questionnaire based on GFSM 2014 methodology. No country data estimates for missing values will be calculated by the IMF Statistics Department. Where country data are not available due to a lack of reporting to the IMF Statistics Department, we plan to engage in outreach to the national authorities, in consultation with the respective IMF Area Departments and Offices of the Executive Director, as needed, to ensure that the key GFS series are reported.   
  
  
  
Sources of differences between global and national figures  
  
  
  
Where the relevant aggregates and component detail in series disseminated by the national authorities are found to differ from GFS due to unreported revisions, the IMF Statistics Department will solicit revised time series in GFS format from the national authorities.  
  
  
  
Regional and global estimates & data collection for global monitoring  
  
The IMF Statistics Department will leverage the existing GFS database to provide cross-country comparable series in a standardized presentation format. We would appreciate further discussion with the IAEG SDGs on the merits of deriving regional or global aggregates from the country reported values for this indicator.   
  
  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Sources and data collection  
  
The actual and recommended sources of data for deriving this indicator are the fiscal statistics reported to the IMF’s Statistics Department. These come from various national agencies (Ministries of Finance, Central Banks, National Statistics Offices, etc.) and are compiled according to a standardized method for data collection: the annual GFS Questionnaire. In the 2017 annual reporting cycle, 127 countries reported the relevant series for monitoring indicator 17.1.1. For current non-reporting countries that have demonstrated the capacity to compile and report the relevant GFS revenue series, the IMF Statistics Department is engaged in outreach to the national authorities, in consultation with the respective IMF Area Departments and Offices of the Executive Director, as needed. Capacity Development activities will seek to address data deficiencies, including through regional workshops. The steps outlined above should allow, over time, for covering virtually the entire IMF membership.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations  
  
In principle, GFS should cover all entities that materially affect fiscal policies. Cross-country comparisons are ideally made with reference to the consolidated general government sector. However, for most developing and many emerging market economies, compiling data for the consolidated general government and its subsectors is problematic owing to limitations in the availability and/or timeliness of source data. For example, a country may have one central government; several state, provincial, or regional governments; and many local governments. Countries may also have social security funds. The GFSM 2014 recommends that statistics should be compiled for all such general government units. This reporting structure is illustrated below:  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Some countries report data for the consolidated general government with one or more sub-sectors not separately reported. Similarly, there are some countries that report “consolidated central government” without necessarily providing the budgetary central government subsector separately. To address this, and allow the derivation of regional and world aggregates, the country data are presented for the budgetary central government, the consolidated central government (with and without social security funds), and for consolidated general government, as reported by the national authorities.   
  
  
  
For many emerging market and low-income countries with limited statistical capacity, budgetary central government is considered the most appropriate level of institutional coverage for comparison purposes. Budgetary central government, as described in GFSM 2014 (paragraph 2.81), is an institutional unit of the general government sector particularly important in terms of size and power, particularly the power to exercise control over many other units and entities. This component of general government is usually covered by the main (or general) budget. The budgetary central government’s revenue (and expense) are normally regulated and controlled by a ministry of finance, or its functional equivalent, by means of a budget approved by the legislature.   
  
  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
Current data availability / indicator tier  
  
Classification of the indicator into one of the three tiers: We recommend that 17.1.1 (like 17.1.2) remain classified as Tier 1: The indicator is conceptually clear and internationally agreed standards for compiling components and aggregates are available. The underlying data are regularly produced by countries, and there is current data available. From the IAEG-SDGs Tier Classification description at https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/, a key criteria is that “data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries”. The IMF GFS database, with 120+ regular annual reporting countries using the same reporting format meets this key criteria. Apart from conflict countries, all IMF member countries produce revenue (and expenditure) data for surveillance purposes. In the 2017 round of soliciting annual GFS series from countries, we have specifically encouraged those countries that were non-reporters over the past few years to (at a minimum) provide the key revenue and expenditure series needed to monitor 17.1.  
  
  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
Data collection and data release calendar  
  
Dates when source collection is next planned: IMF Statistics Department completed the 2017 round of annual GFS collection on February 2, 2018. The 2018 collection cycle is planned to take place between September and December 2018.   
  
  
  
Country data are disseminated as they are processed and summary World Tables and other indicators, including 17.1.1 and 17.1.2 are planned for release in early 2018. For most countries, the reference year will be their Fiscal Year 2016 series, with 2012-2015 presented to illustrate trends.  
  
  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
The IMF Statistics Department (Government Finance Division; email: STAGODATA@imf.org) is the organization responsible for the compilation and reporting on this indicator at the global level.  
  
  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
The GFSM 2014 is available at http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/gfsm/. A series of videos that discuss the GFS analytical framework are available at: IMF Statistics E-Learning Videos - YouTube. Although not foreseen under the reporting of 17.1.1, analysts can also use the detailed IMF GFS Revenue database to supplement this indicator with measures of direct, indirect and capital taxes (see GFSM 2014, Annex to Chapter 4).  
  
  
  
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Last updated: 19 July 2016  
  
  
  
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development  
  
Target 17.8: Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology  
  
Indicator 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
The indicator proportion of individuals using the Internet is defined as the proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months.  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
The Internet has become an increasingly important tool to access public information, which is a relevant means to protect fundamental freedoms. The number of Internet users has increased substantially over the last decade and access to the Internet has changed the way people live, communicate, work and do business. Internet uptake is a key indicator tracked by policy makers and others to measure the development of the information society and the growth of Internet content – including user-generated content – provides access to increasing amounts of information and services.  
  
  
  
Despite growth in networks, services and applications, information and communication technology (ICT) access and use is still far from equally distributed, and many people cannot yet benefit from the potential of the Internet. This indicator highlights the importance of Internet use as a development enabler and helps to measure the digital divide, which, if not properly addressed, will aggravate inequalities in all development domains. Classificatory variables for individuals using the Internet –such as age, sex, education level or labour force status – can help identify digital divides in individuals using the Internet. This information can contribute to the design of targeted policies to overcome those divides.  
  
  
  
The proportion of individuals using the Internet is an established indicator and also one of the three ICT-related Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicators (for Target 8F). It is part of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development's Core List of Indicators, which has been endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission (last time in 2014). It is also included in the ITU ICT Development Index, and thus considered a key metric for international comparisons of ICT developments.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
The Internet is a worldwide public computer network. It provides access to a number of communication services including the World Wide Web and carries e-mail, news, entertainment and data files, irrespective of the device used (not assumed to be only via a computer - it may also be by mobile telephone, tablet, PDA, games machine, digital TV etc.). Access can be via a fixed or mobile network.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
While the data on the percentage of individuals using the Internet are very reliable for countries that have collected the data through official household surveys, they are less reliable in cases where the number of Internet users is estimated by ITU. ITU is encouraging all countries to collect data on this indicator through official surveys and the number of countries with official data for this indicator is increasing.  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
For countries that collect data on this indicator through an official survey, this indicator is calculated by dividing the total number of in-scope individuals using the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months by the total number of in-scope individuals. For countries that have not carried out a survey, data are estimated (by ITU) based on the number of Internet subscriptions and other socioeconomic indicators (GNI per capita) and on the time series data.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
For countries that collect this data on the proportion of individuals using the Internet through an official survey, and if data allow breakdown and disaggregation, the indicator can be broken down by region (geographic and/or urban/rural), by sex, by age group, by educational level, by labour force status, and by occupation. ITU collects data for all of these breakdowns from countries.  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
In the absence of official household surveys, ITU estimates the percentage of individuals using the Internet (Internet users as a percentage of total population) using various techniques, such as hot-deck imputation, regression models and time series forecast, using data such as income, education and other ICT indicators.  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
In the absence of official household surveys, ITU estimates the percentage of individuals using the Internet (Internet users as a percentage of total population) using various techniques, such as hot-deck imputation, regression models and time series forecast, using data such as income, education and other ICT indicators.  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
Country-level data on the percentage of individuals using the Internet (Internet users as a percentage of total population) are first estimated using various techniques, such as hot-deck imputation, regression models and time series forecast. Hot-deck imputation uses data from countries with “similar” characteristics, such as GNI per capita and geographic location. In cases when it is not possible to find an adequate imputation based on similar cases, regression models based on a set of countries with relatively similar characteristics are applied.  
  
  
  
Once the country-level percentages are available for all countries, the number of Internet users are calculated by multiplying the percentages to the population of the country. The regional and world total Internet users were calculated by summing the country-level data. The aggregate percentages were calculated by dividing the regional totals by the population of respective groups.  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
Differences between global and national figures may arise when countries use a different definition than the one agreed internationally and used by ITU. Discrepancies may also arise in cases where the age scope of the surveys differs, or when the country only provides data for a certain age group and not the total population.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
The indicator proportion of individuals using the Internet is based on an internationally agreed definition and methodology, which have been developed under the coordination of ITU, through its Expert Groups and following an extensive consultation process with countries. It is also a core indicator of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development's Core List of Indicators, which has been endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission (last time in 2014). Data on individuals using the Internet are collected through an annual questionnaire that ITU sends to national statistical offices (NSO). In this questionnaire ITU collects absolute values. The percentages are calculated a-posteriori. The survey methodology is verified to ensure that it meets adequate statistical standards. The data are verified to ensure consistency with previous years’ data and situation of the country for other related indicators (ICT and economic).  
  
  
  
For most developed and an increasing number of developing countries, percentage of individuals using the Internet data are based on methodologically sound household surveys conducted by national statistical agencies. If the NSO has not collected Internet user statistics, then ITU estimates the percentage of individuals using the Internet.  
  
  
  
Data are usually not adjusted, but discrepancies in the definition, age scope of individuals, reference period or the break in comparability between years are noted in a data note. For this reason, data are not always strictly comparable.  
  
  
  
Some countries conduct a household survey where the question on Internet use is included every year. For others, the frequency is every two or three years. Overall, the indicator is available for 100 countries at least from one survey in the years 2011-2014.  
  
  
  
ITU makes the indicator available for each year for 200 economies by using survey data and estimates for almost all countries of the world.  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
Data on individuals using the Internet are collected through an annual questionnaire that ITU sends to national statistical offices (NSO). In this questionnaire ITU collects absolute values. The percentages are calculated a-posteriori. The survey methodology is verified to ensure that it meets adequate statistical standards. The data are verified to ensure consistency with previous years’ data and situation of the country for other related indicators (ICT and economic).  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Overall, the indicator is available for 100 countries at least from one survey in the years 2011-2014.  
  
  
  
ITU makes the indicator available for each year for 200 economies by using survey data and estimates for almost all countries of the world.  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
  
  
Year-end estimates are released in June of the following year through the ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database. Data are also available at no cost through the ITU ICT Eye, see: http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/   
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
June 2016   
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
National Statistical Office (NSO).  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
ITU  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/default.aspx  
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
ITU Manual for Measuring ICT Access and Use by Households and Individuals 2014, see: http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/manual2014.aspx  
  
  
  
Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
  
  
1.4, 2.c, 4.3, 4.4, 5.b, 9.c, 10.3, 12.8, 16.10, 16.6, 16.7, 16.10, 17.6

Last updated: 19 July 2016  
  
  
  
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development  
  
Target 17.4: Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress  
  
Indicator 17.4.1: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
World Bank (WB)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
Debt service as proportion of exports of goods and services is the percentage of debt services (principle and interest payments) to the exports of goods and services. Debt services covered in this indicator refer only to public and publicly guaranteed debt..  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
Concepts of public and publicly guaranteed external debt data are in accordance with the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) methodology.  
  
  
  
“Exports of goods and services” data concepts are in accordance with the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6).  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
Public and publicly guaranteed external debt data are compiled by the World Bank based on the World Bank Debtor Reporting System Manual, dated January 2000 which sets out the reporting procedures to be used by countries. The data are provided by the countries on a loan by loan basis.   
  
  
  
“Exports of goods and services” data are sourced from IMF’s Balance of Payments Statistics database and then gap-filled with World Bank staff estimates in accordance with the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6)   
  
  
  
Both components are used to express the indicator in percentage terms.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
None  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
Aggregate (global, regional and income group) figures are composed of Debtor Reporting System (DRS) member countries only.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
In accordance with the World Bank’s Operational Policy 14.10 (which includes IBRD and IDA General Conditions) external debt reporting is required to fulfil the World Bank’s needs for reliable and timely external debt information to (a) assess a borrowing country's foreign debt situation, creditworthiness, and economic management; and (b) conduct its country economic work and assess regional and global indebtedness and debt servicing problems.   
  
  
  
External borrowing of reporting countries is performed through the Debtor Reporting System (DRS), which was established in 1951 and captures detailed information at loan level by using standardized set of forms.   
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
Public and publicly guaranteed debt is reported on a quarterly basis through form 1 and form 2. Specifically, the new loan commitments are reported on Form 1 and when appropriate, Form 1a (Schedule of Drawings and Principal and Interest Payments); the loan transactions are reported once a year on Form 2 (Current Status and Transactions). Form 3 is used to report corrections to data originally reported in Forms 1 and 2. Forms 1 and 1A are submitted quarterly, within 30 days of the close of the quarter. Form 2 is submitted annually, by March 31 of the year following that for which the report is made.  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Data for 122 countries are already currently available on a regular basis for this indicator.  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
  
  
Loan transactions are reported once a year on Form 2 (Current Status and Transactions). Forms 1 and 1A are submitted quarterly, within 30 days of the close of the quarter. Form 2 is submitted annually, by March 31 of the year following that for which the report is made.   
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
The annual publication of new data for this indicator is planned for mid-December through the World Bank annual publication - International Debt Statistics (IDS) book and available online (see link: http://data.worldbank.org/products/ids)   
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
The agency in charge of producing the debt statistics at the national level is the World Bank with the data sourced by government agencies on a loan by loan basis. The national data provider of “Exports of Goods, and Services” is the institution in charge of the collection and compilation of the Balance of Payments statistics. This responsibility varies and is country specific (i.e. Central Bank). World Bank staff estimates for “Exports of Goods and Services” data are used for gap filling purposes. “Exports of Goods and Services” data are not reported directly to the World Bank from the national data provider. They are reported to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which is the institution in charge of overseeing balance of payment stability as part of its institutional mandate.  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
World Bank  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
www.worldbank.org  
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&type=metadata&series= DT.TDS.DPPF.XP.ZS

Last updated: 19 July 2016  
  
  
  
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development  
  
Target 17.12: Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access  
  
Indicator 17.12.1: Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
International Trade Centre (ITC)  
  
  
  
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)  
  
  
  
The World Trade Organization (WTO)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
Average import tariffs (in per cent) faced by products exported from developing countries and least developed countries.  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
The average level of customs tariff rates faced by developing countries and LDCs allows observing at which pace the multilateral system is advancing toward the implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
Tariffs: Tariffs are customs duties on merchandise imports, levied either on an ad valorem basis (percentage of value) or on a specific basis (e.g. $7 per 100 kg). Tariffs can be used to create a price advantage for similar locally-produced goods and for raising government revenues. Trade remedy measures and taxes are not considered to be tariffs. Tariff in HS chapters 01-97 is taken into consideration.  
  
  
  
Tariff line or National Tariff lines (NTL): National Tariff Line codes refer to the classification codes, applied to merchandise goods by individual countries that are longer than the HS six digit level. Countries are free to introduce national distinctions for tariffs and many other purposes.  
  
  
  
The national tariff line codes are based on the HS system but are longer than six digits. For example, the six digit HS code 010120 refers to Asses, mules and hinnies, live, whereas the US National Tariff line code 010120.10 refers to live purebred breeding asses, 010120.20 refers to live asses other than purebred breeding asses and 010120.30 refers to mules and hinnies imported for immediate slaughter.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
"The reduction of average tariffs on key sector as agriculture can represent a proxy of the level of commitment of developed country to improve market access conditions.  
  
  
  
In terms of limitations:  
  
Tariffs are only part of the trade limitation factors to the implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access, especially when looking at exports of developing or least developed countries under non-reciprocal preferential treatment that set criteria for eligibility. Accurate estimates on non-tariff measures do not exist, thus the calculations on market access are limited to tariffs only.  
  
  
  
A full coverage of preferential schemes of developed countries has been used for the computation, but preferential treatment may not be fully used by developing countries' exporters for different reasons such as the inability of certain exporters to meet eligibility criteria (i.e., complying with rules of origin)."  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
Some tariff rates which are not expressed in ad valorem form (e.g., specific duties) need to be converted in ad valorem equivalents (i.e. in per cent of the import value). The conversion is made at the tariff line level for each importer by using the unit value method. Import unit values are calculated from import values and quantities. Only a limited number of non-ad valorem tariff rates (i.e. technical duties) cannot be provided with ad valorem equivalents (AVE) and are excluded from the calculation. This methodology also allows for cross-country comparisons.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
Disaggregation is available by product sector (e.g. Agriculture, Textile, Environmental goods), geographical regions and country income level (e.g. Developed, Developing, LDCs)  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
Missing values are calculated using the most recent year available.  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
Answered under question 11.1  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
This fixed weighting scheme, referred to as "Standard Import Structure" is the same for all developed market imports originating from developing countries and least developed countries. This structure is calculated at the HS6-digit level by averaging total imports of Developed countries from Developing countries and least developed countries.  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
Not applicable. The same national data are used at the global level.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
The main information used to calculate indicators 17.12.1 is import tariff data. Information on import tariffs might be retrieved by contacting directly National statistical offices, permanent country missions to the UN, regional organizations or focal points within the customs, ministries in charge of customs revenues (Ministry of economy/finance and related revenue authorities) or, alternatively, the Ministry of trade. Tariff data for the calculation of this indicator are retrieved from ITC (MAcMap) - http://www.macmap.org/ - WTO (IDB) - http://tao.wto.org - and UNCTAD (TRAINS) databases. Import tariff data included in the ITC (MAcMap) database are collected by contacting directly focal points in line national agencies or regional organizations (in the case of custom unions or regional economic communities). When available, data are downloaded from national or regional official websites. In some cases, data are purchased from private companies. Import tariff data included in the WTO (IDB) database are sourced from official notifications of WTO members. Import tariff included in the UNCTAD (TRAINS) database are collected from official sources, including official country or regional organizations websites.  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Asia and Pacific: 42  
  
Africa: 49  
  
Latin America and the Caribbean: 34  
  
Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan: 48  
  
  
  
Time series:  
  
  
  
Yearly data from 2005 to latest year   
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
  
  
Continuously updated all year round  
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
Indicatively the indicator’s calculations can be ready by March every year. However, the date of release will depend on the period envisaged for the launching of the SDG monitoring report.   
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
Already under sources.  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
Name:  
  
  
  
ITC, WTO and UNCTAD  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
ITC, WTO and UNCTAD will jointly report on this indicator  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
http://www.intracen.org; www.wto.org; http://unctad.org/en/Pages/Home.aspx  
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
This indicator was already calculated under MDG Target 8.A (Indicator 8.7). For reference purposes see The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015 available at http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2015\_MDG\_Report/pdf/MDG%202015%20rev%20(July%201).pdf (p. 64)  
  
  
  
Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
  
  
Linkages with the decrease of agricultural market distortions (target 2.b), improvements in the transfer of environmental goods and services (target 17.7) and better access to essential medicines (3.b).

Last updated: 19 July 2016  
  
  
  
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development  
  
Target 17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism  
  
Indicator 17.6.1: Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
The indicator fixed Internet broadband subscriptions, by speed, refers to the number of fixed-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet, split by advertised download speed.  
  
  
  
The indicator is currently broken down by the following subscription speeds:  
  
  
  
- 256 kbit/s to less than 2 Mbit/s subscriptions: Refers to all fixed broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s and less than 2 Mbit/s.  
  
  
  
- 2 Mbit/s to less than 10 Mbit/s subscriptions: Refers to all fixed -broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 2 Mbit/s and less than 10 Mbit/s.  
  
  
  
- Equal to or above 10 Mbit/s subscriptions (4213\_G10). Refers to all fixed -broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 10 Mbit/s.  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
The Internet has become an increasingly important tool to provide access to information, and can help foster and enhance regional and international cooperation on, and access to, science, technology and innovations, and enhance knowledge sharing. High-speed Internet access is important to ensure that Internet users have quality access to the Internet and can take advantage of the growing amount of Internet content – including user-generated content –, services and information.  
  
  
  
While the number of fixed-broadband subscriptions has increased substantially over the last years and while service providers offer increasingly higher speeds, fixed Internet broadband can vary tremendously by speed, thus affecting the quality and functionality of Internet access. Many countries, especially in the developing world, have not only a very limited amount of fixed-broadband subscriptions, but also at very low speeds. This limitation is a barrier to the Target 17.6 and the indicator highlights the potential of the Internet (especially through high-speed access) to enhance cooperation, improve access to science, technology and innovation, and share knowledge. The indicator also highlights the importance of Internet use as a development enabler and helps to measure the digital divide, which, if not properly addressed, will aggravate inequalities in all development domains. Information on fixed broadband subscriptions by speed will contribute to the design of targeted policies to overcome those divides.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions refer to subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s. This includes cable modem, DSL, fibre-to-the-home/building, other fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions, satellite broadband and terrestrial fixed wireless broadband. This total is measured irrespective of the method of payment. It excludes subscriptions that have access to data communications (including the Internet) via mobile-cellular networks. It should include fixed WiMAX and any other fixed wireless technologies. It includes both residential subscriptions and subscriptions for organizations.  
  
  
  
The Internet is a worldwide public computer network. It provides access to a number of communication services including the World Wide Web and carries e-mail, news, entertainment and data files.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
Since most Internet service providers offer plans linked to download speed, the indicator is relatively straightforward to collect. Countries may use packages that do not align with the speeds used for this group of indicators. Countries are encouraged to collect the data in more speed categories so as to allow aggregation of the data according to the split shown above. In the future, ITU might start to include higher-speed categories, reflecting the increasing demand and availability of higher-speed broadband subscriptions.  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
ITU collects data for this indicator through an annual questionnaire from national regulatory authorities or Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Ministries, who collect the data from national Internet service providers. The data can be collected by asking each Internet service provider in the country to provide the number of their fixed-broadband subscriptions by the speeds indicated. The data are then added up to obtain the country totals.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
Since data for this indicator are based on administrative data from ISPs, no information on individual subscribers is available and therefore the data cannot be broken down by any individual characteristics. Data could in theory be broken down by geographic location and urban/rural, but ITU does not collect this information.  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
Missing values are not estimated (Not applicable).  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
Missing values are not estimated (Not applicable).  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
Not calculated.  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
Differences between global and national figures may arise when countries do not use the same definition for fixed-broadband subscriptions, or when speed tiers differ. Differences for each data point will be explained in a note.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Since data for this indicator are based on administrative data from operators, no information on individual subscribers is available and therefore the data cannot be broken down by any individual characteristics. Data could in theory be broken down by geographic location and urban/rural, but ITU does not collect this information.  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
ITU collects data for this indicator through an annual questionnaire from national regulatory authorities or Information and Communication Technology Ministries, who collect the data from Internet service providers.  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Data for this indicator exist for about 90 economies (in 2015). However, more countries are expected to provide information on this indicator over the next few years, which will allow ITU to produce regional and global estimates. Data on fixed-broadband subscriptions not broken down by speed are widely available, and regional and global are being produced.  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
  
  
Year-end data are released in June of the following year through the ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database.   
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
June 2016   
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
The telecommunication/ICT regulatory authority or the Ministry in charge of ICTs within each country, who collect the data from Internet Service Providers (ISPs).  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
ITU  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/default.aspx  
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
ITU Handbook for the Collection of Administrative Data on Telecommunications/ICT, 2011, (and revisions and new indicators), see:  
  
  
  
Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
  
  
8.2, 9.1, 9.c, 17.8

Last updated: 09 July 2017  
  
  
  
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development  
  
Target 17.9 : Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation  
  
Indicator 17.9.1: Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
Gross disbursements of total ODA and other official flows from all donors for capacity building and national planning.  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
Total ODA and OOF flows to developing countries quantify the public effort (excluding export credits) that donors provide to developing countries.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
ODA: The DAC defines ODA as “those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are   
  
provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and   
  
each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and  
  
is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent).   
  
(See http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/officialdevelopmentassistancedefinitionandcoverage.htm)  
  
  
  
Other official flows (OOF): Other official flows (excluding officially supported export credits) are defined as transactions by the official sector which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as ODA, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they are not sufficiently concessional.  
  
(See http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/documentupload/DCDDAC(2016)3FINAL.pdf, Para 24).  
  
   
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
Data in the Creditor Reporting System are available from 1973. However, the data coverage is considered complete since 1995 for commitments at an activity level and 2002 for disbursements.  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
The sum of ODA and OOF flows from all donors to developing countries for capacity building and national planning.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
This indicator can be disaggregated by type of flow (ODA or OOF), by donor, recipient country, type of finance, type of aid, sector, etc.  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
None  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
None  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
Global and regional figures are based on the sum of ODA and OOF flows.  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
DAC statistics are standardized on a calendar year basis for all donors and may differ from fiscal year data available in budget documents for some countries.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
The OECD/DAC has been collecting data on official and private resource flows from 1960 at an aggregate level and 1973 at an activity level through the Creditor Reporting System (CRS data are considered complete from 1995 for commitments at an activity level and 2002 for disbursements).   
  
  
  
The data are reported by donors according to the same standards and methodologies (see here: http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm).   
  
  
  
Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc.  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
A statistical reporter is responsible for the collection of DAC statistics in each providing country/agency. This reporter is usually located in the national aid agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs or Finance etc.  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
On a recipient basis for all developing countries eligible for ODA.  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
  
  
Data are published on an annual basis in December for flows in the previous year.  
  
  
  
Detailed 2015 flows was published in December 2016.  
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc.  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
OECD  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
www.oecd.org/dac/stats  
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
See all links here: http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm

Last updated: 19 July 2016  
  
  
  
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development  
  
Target 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries  
  
Indicator 17.19.2: Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
This information only refers to 17.19.2 (a)   
  
  
  
The indicator tracks the proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years. This also includes countries which compile their detailed population and housing statistics from population registers, administrative records, sample surveys or other sources or a combination of those sources.  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
Population and housing censuses are one of the primary sources of data needed for formulating, implementing and monitoring policies and programmes aimed at inclusive socioeconomic development and environmental sustainability. Population and housing censuses are an important source for supplying disaggregated data needed for the measurement of progress of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially in the context of assessing the situation of people by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics.  
  
  
  
In recognition of the above, the ECOSOC resolution E/RES/2015/10 establishing the 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme urges Member States to conduct at least one population and housing census during the period from 2015 to 2024, taking into account international and regional recommendations relating to population and housing censuses and giving particular attention to advance planning, cost efficiency, coverage and the timely dissemination of, and easy access to, census results for national stakeholders, the United Nations and other appropriate intergovernmental organizations in order to inform decisions and facilitate the effective implementation of development plans and programmes.  
  
  
  
The indicator tracks the proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years and hence provides information on the availability of disaggregated population and housing data needed for the measurement of progress of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,.  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
The indicator could be disaggregated by geographic region.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
ECOSOC resolution E/RES/2015/10 establishing the 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme requests the Secretary-General to "monitor and regularly report to the Statistical Commission on the implementation of the Programme". In response to this request UNSD regularly monitors the progress of implementation of population and housing censuses across Member States. UNSD sends a survey to all countries soliciting detailed metadata on census methods at three points (beginning, mid, end) over the 10-year spanning a census decade (currently the 2020 census round covering the years 2015-2024). In addition, information is also collected through the annual questionnaires sent to countries as part of the UN Demographic Yearbook collection.  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
NA   
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
NA   
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
National Statistical Office or Census Agency  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
NA  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/wphc/default.htm  
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
Resolution adopted by the ECOSOC on 10 June 2015 establishing the 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme  
  
  
  
United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Rev.3

Last updated: 11 July 2017  
  
  
  
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development  
  
Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts  
  
Indicator 17.18.3: Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
The indicator Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation is based on the annual Status Report on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). In collaboration with its partners, PARIS21 reports on country progress in designing and implementing national statistical plans. The indicator is a count of countries that are either (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year.  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
Simple count of countries that are either (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
The indicator can be disaggregated by geographical area.  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
Regional-level aggregates are based on the total count of national strategies.  
  
  
  
Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:  
  
  
  
PARIS21 SDG Survey through online form + PARIS21 annual NSDS status report (http://www.paris21.org/nsds-status)  
  
  
  
NSDS Guideline (http://nsdsguidelines.paris21.org/ )  
  
  
  
Quality assurance:  
  
  
  
Consultation with countries to check information available online  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Data is provided by the National Statistical Offices. The information is collected annually and verified by direct email correspondence with the national focal point for the country's NSDS (National Strategy for Development of Statistics).  
  
  
  
List:  
  
  
  
National Statistical Offices  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
The current time series for 2007-2015 covers 121 developing countries.  
  
  
  
Time series:  
  
  
  
From 2007 to 2015  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
  
  
Jan-17  
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
1-Feb-2017  
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
Name:  
  
  
  
PARIS21  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
PARIS21  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
www.paris21.org  
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
PARIS21 (2016). NSDS Status Report. Available at http://www.paris21.org/nsds-status  
  
  
  
Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
  
  
17.19.1:  
  
Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

Last updated: 14 November 2019  
  
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
  
Target 17.5: Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries   
  
Indicator 17.5.1: Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
UNCTAD  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
The indicator provides the number of countries that have adopted and implemented investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including least developed countries.   
  
Rationale:  
  
Target 17.5 aims to adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for the least developed countries (LDCs). For the purpose of target 17.5, it is necessary to find out how many countries have put in place investment promotion regimes that may benefit LDCs directly. Therefore, SDG indicator 17.5.1, the number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including least developed countries, has been selected onto the indicator framework to assess the achievement of this target.   
  
Concepts:  
  
Investment promotion regimes can be defined as those instruments that directly aim at encouraging outward or inward foreign investment through particular measures of the home or host countries of investment.   
  
Investment promotion regimes for LDCs are those instruments that home countries of investors have put in place to encourage outward investment in LDCs directly or through measures intended for developing countries.   
  
Home country refers to donor countries that put in place investment promotion regimes to encourage outward investment in developing countries, including LDCs.   
  
Foreign direct investment involves a long-term relationship and reflects a lasting interest and control by a resident entity in one economy (foreign direct investor or parent enterprise) in an enterprise resident in an economy other than that of the foreign direct investor (FDI enterprise or affiliate enterprise or foreign affiliate).  
  
Adoption means that a country has put in place such a system i.e. through the formal adoption of a law, regulation or programme to encourage investment in developing countries, including LDCs.   
  
Implementation means that a country has actually started to promote individual investments in developing countries, including LDCs, on the basis of the relevant legislation.   
  
Instruments used under investment promotion regimes include investment guarantees, financial or fiscal support for outward investors as well as the conclusion of international investment agreements between the home and the host country of the investor. Besides these legal instruments, countries often also provide information and other advisory services for their outward investors.   
  
Investment guarantee is an insurance, offered by governments of the home country or other institutions, to investors to protect against certain political risks in host countries, such as the risk of discrimination, expropriation, transfer restrictions or breach of contract.  
  
International investment agreement is a treaty between two or more countries regarding the promotion and protection of investments made by investors from one country in the other country’s territory, which commits the host country government to grant certain standards of treatment and protection to foreign investors (nationals and companies of the other country) and their investments.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
SDG indicator 17.5.1 calls for the measurement of both adoption and implementation of investment promotion regimes. The adoption of investment promotion regimes for LDCs is an important yet not sufficient means for strengthening the global partnership for the SGDs (Goal 17). Subsequent implementation of these regimes is necessary for making the tool effective.   
  
However, getting comprehensive and reliable data on the implementation stage (i.e. how many investments in LDCs have actually been promoted through the promotion regime?) will be very difficult. These data are usually not publicly available. However, to some extent, data may exist in aggregate form (see below).   
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
Computation Method:  
  
The proposed computation method includes the following in the compilation of SDG indicator 17.5.1:   
  
Target countries of outward investment promotion regimes   
  
The indicator methodology covers both:   
  
Specific investment promotion regimes targeted for LDCs only;   
  
Investment promotion regimes for developing countries in general, including LDCs.   
  
The measurement should include investment promotion regimes for all developing countries. Only this approach ensures getting a full picture of outward investment promotion with LDCs as beneficiaries, which is better aligned with Target 17.5. By contrast, limiting the research to specific promotion regimes for LDCs only would result in partial information, because the number of LDCs that receive support through investment promotion regimes for all developing countries is likely to be much higher than the number of LDCs that benefit from LDC-specific promotion regimes. Therefore, both types are included when identifying the countries that have adopted and implemented investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including least developed countries.  
  
Types of outward investment promotion regimes   
  
Based on consultations and feasibility studies on what types of investment promotion regimes to look at, the following methodology is suggested:   
  
Countries use various means to promote foreign investment abroad (see above “Concepts”). Indicator 17.5.1 will focus on the legal investment instruments, since relevant information is – to various degrees - usually publicly available, and thus feasible to compile.   
  
Information is less frequently available on informal and ad-hoc means of outward investment promotion, such as advisory services. The availability of reliable information on such measures would vary greatly across countries. Thus, including such information would hamper the international comparability of the indicator.  
  
To be included in the number of countries that have adopted and implemented investment promotion regimes, the existence of at least one type of promotion instrument (e.g. an investment guarantee scheme or IIAs with LDCs) would be sufficient.  
  
Adoption vs. implementation of outward investment promotion regimes   
  
Consultations and feasibility studies were carried out on whether – in addition to the existence of an outward investment promotion regime – it would also be feasible to examine as to what extent the regime was actually implemented (i.e. whether an LDC actually benefitted from it, e.g., by receiving a foreign investment promoted by an investment guarantee). It was concluded to focus the research on the adoption of a promotion system as such. Information on the actual stage of implementation in individual countries is usually not publicly available; scattered data about the situation in some countries could not provide a comprehensive and reliable picture of the overall situation. However, it may be possible to come up with some aggregate data at the regional or global level (see below).  
  
Coverage of home countries of outward investment promotion regimes   
  
There is also a question of which countries should be included in the measure as home countries of outward investment promotion regimes. The indicator will not only include measures put in place by developed countries but also by emerging economies, thus measuring South-South cooperation in this respect in addition.   
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
To the extent that information is available, indicator 17.5.1 can be disaggregated by type of investment promotion regimes that home countries adopt for developing countries, including LDCs (e.g. investment guarantees, fiscal and financial aid, IIAs).  
  
  
  
A geographical breakdown of the adoption of investment promotion schemes would also be possible.   
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
When national data are missing, data may be obtained through Internet research globally. Numerous countries have a website that provides – to the various extent – information on national outward investment promotion regimes. These data would be verified with the national authorities.  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
In order to calculate regional and global levels, missing data may be estimated using information from international sources (e.g. OECD and UNCTAD databases).  
  
 Such data may only be available in aggregated form.   
  
Global and regional aggregates:  
  
As explained under data sources, UNCTAD will combine data collected from national authorities with information sourced from international databases and Internet research, as necessary. Once country data have been completed and verified with member States, the indicator will be calculated by aggregating the country data within a specific sub-region, region and globally. Each country that has at least one type of investment promotion regime in place that supports LDCs either directly or through measures intended for developing countries will be counted once for indicator 17.5.1.  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
As mentioned above, countries have different outward investment promotion regimes in operation. Differences exist concerning:   
  
the specificity of the system (does it target exclusively investment in LDCs or investment in any developing country?);  
  
the type and number of investment promotion instruments (investment guarantees, fiscal or financial support, IIAs);  
  
the degree of investment promotion (how much support does the individual promotion measure provide?), and   
  
the actual impact of the investment promotion regime (how many investments have been made under the promotion regime and what effect do they have in the LDCs?).  
  
  
  
Indicator 17.5.1 measures the number of countries that have an investment promotion regime in place for developing countries, including LDCs. Counting this number cannot provide a complete picture of the content and impact of these regimes. Likewise, it does not differentiate between countries with different types of regimes – except for the distinction between countries that promote outward investment in LDCs through an LDC-specific promotion system and those with a more general promotion regime. Therefore, disaggregation of the indicator should be gradually increased as more data become available. Further work to measure the “implementation” of investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including LDCs, could be pursued in the longer-term.  
  
Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:  
  
UNCTAD has published guidance documents specifically on outward investment promotion, related definitions and data:   
  
  
  
The UNCTAD investment policy hub provides definitions and data at: https://investmentpolicyhubold.unctad.org/IIA   
  
Investment policy framework for sustainable development, New York and Geneva, 2015;  
  
Outward Investment Agencies: Partners in Promoting Sustainable Development, IPA Observer No. 4 – 2015.  
  
Promoting investment in the sustainable development goals, Investment Advisory Series, Series A, number 8, 2019.   
  
Handbook on outward investment agencies and institutions, New York and Geneva, 1999.  
  
  
  
Specific guidance for countries on how to compile data at the national level is contained in the questionnaire that UNCTAD has developed and sent to outward investment promotion agencies.   
  
  
  
Quality assurance  
  
The data received from member States will go through a thorough validation process. Once the information has been validated and information from additional sources incorporated, any questions for clarification or proposals are shared with member States for their review.   
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
Description:  
  
Data sources will include the following:   
  
Survey responses on investment guarantee schemes for outward investment in LDCs specifically or developing countries in general;  
  
Survey responses on fiscal or financial support for outward investors in LDCs specially or developing countries in general;  
  
Internet research carried out by UNCTAD;  
  
UNCTAD IIA database with information on international investment agreements concluded with LDCs.   
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
Data will be collected through the following means:   
  
An in-depth pilot survey where a limited number of countries that offer outward investment promotion are contacted and asked for detailed information;  
  
A less detailed online questionnaire for all outward investment promotion agencies;   
  
Internet research carried out by UNCTAD;  
  
UNCTAD database on international investment agreements.  
  
  
  
The official counterparts at the country level are national ministries and outward investment promotion agencies. The agency in charge may vary across countries depending on the national structure.   
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
Description:  
  
Currently, preliminary results for a UNCTAD pilot exercise consisting of a detailed questionnaire and a less detailed online questionnaire on existing outward investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including LDCs, are available. Replies have been received from one country (on the detailed questionnaire) and from 26 countries on the shorter questionnaire.   
  
  
  
Further data will be available on the government websites of home countries. It is uncertain for how many countries such information is accessible online.   
  
  
  
Concerning the promotion through international investment agreements, UNCTAD’s database currently includes 610 IIAs concluded by LDCs. Among these treaties, 251 were concluded with 39 developed countries, 322 were signed between developing countries and LDCs, and the rest are inter-LDC agreements.   
  
  
  
Time series:  
  
The first data point will be on 1 January 2020.   
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
Data collection:  
  
UNCTAD has started to collect data in July 2019 with a pilot study. The release of the indicator can start when sufficient country coverage has been reached.  
  
   
  
Data release:  
  
It is expected that first results for the indicator will be available in spring/summer 2020. Considering the wide range of source data needed, the compilers will have to strike a balance between exhaustiveness of details on types of investment promotion and timeliness of the indicator.   
  
   
  
Data providers  
  
Data providers include national ministries, outward investment promotion agencies and other international organisations.   
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
UNCTAD will compile the collected national data to report it globally.  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
https://unctad.org/statistics  
  
https://investmentpolicyhubold.unctad.org/IIA  
  
https://unctadstat.unctad.org  
  
https://unctad.org/en/pages/DIAE/DIAE.aspx  
  
  
  
Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
Indicator 17.5.1. is related to the following other indicators:   
  
  
  
Indicator 10.b.1: Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows) (metadata).  
  
Indicator 17.3.1: Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget (metadata) However, indicator 17.3.1 is currently under refinement, with a proposal to be split to: a) FDI as a proportion of Gross National Income, and b) Total official support for development (TOSSD).  
  
  
  
2

Last updated: November 2019  
  
  
  
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development  
  
Target 17.7: Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed  
  
Indicator 17.7.1: Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)  
  
OECD  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
Definition:  
  
The purpose of this indicator is to develop a methodology for tracking the total amount of approved funding to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies. A two-pronged approach is suggested:   
  
Level 1. Use globally available data to create a proxy of funding flowing to developing countries for environmentally sound technologies, or of trade in environmentally sound technologies   
  
Leve2. Collect national data on investment in environmentally sound technologies.  
  
Rationale:  
  
Rational environmental management means making the best use of resources to meet basic human needs without destroying the sustaining and regenerative capacity of natural systems. This requires a good understanding of the intersecting elements within the larger frame of development and implies the adoption and use of alternative, environmentally sound development strategies and related technologies. ESTs play an important role to improve efficiency of resources (materials and energy), reduce pollution and waste from different sectors. The importance of Environmentally Sound Technology was first emphasized during Rio Earth Summit in 1992 and ever since it has become a major component of international environmental cooperation. Access to ESTs also play a central role in the ground-breaking agreement, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda – which is an implementing mechanism for the global Sustainable Development Goals (2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development), the agreement was reached by the 193 UN Member States.   
  
Concepts:  
  
UNEP definition   
  
Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs) are technologies that have the potential for significantly improved environmental performance relative to other technologies. ESTs protect the environment, are less polluting, use resources in a sustainable manner, recycle more of their wastes and products, and handle all residual wastes in a more environmentally acceptable way than the technologies for which they are substitutes. ESTs are not just individual technologies. They can also be defined as total systems that include know-how, procedures, goods and services, and equipment, as well as organizational and managerial procedures for promoting environmental sustainability. This means that any attempt to provide an assessment of investment into ESTs on either a global or national level must incorporate ways to track funding flows into both hard and soft technologies.   
  
The definition of an environmentally sound technology (EST) to be used to track SDG 17.1  
  
Include both hardware and software, including total systems that include know- how, procedures, processes, goods and services, equipment, as well as organisational and managerial procedures for promoting environmental sustainability.  
  
EST definition at national level  
  
In deciding which technologies are most appropriate, there will always be trade-offs between cost and a range of economic, social, health and environmental impacts, to be determined based on national or local contexts and priorities. It would also not be feasible for all countries to strive towards the best available technologies globally if these are not appropriate in a domestic context. Given the highly contextual nature of ESTs, it is therefore something that is better defined at the national level, taking into account the national context and mainstream technologies nationally. However, there is a real need to support national, sub-national governments and other actors with decision-making and defining the most nationally or locally appropriate technologies.   
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
Various definitions of ‘environmentally sound technology’ exist and are in use. Terms such as ‘environmental technology’, ‘clean technology’, ‘and cleantech ’or ‘low- carbon technology’ are sometimes used, although low-carbon technology can be considered as a sub-set of green technology. Other less commonly used terms include climate-smart and climate-friendly technology.  
  
Additional limitation include: different baseline years in numerous available databases, and the different purposes of available databases.  
  
Many national statistical systems lack the capacity to compile information on “Total amount of approved funding to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies”. Compiling data on this indicator presents a challenge in terms of consistent definitions and approaches. However, this methodology recognizes these difficulties and provides an approach that can allow a comparability among countries.  
  
Methodology  
  
Computation Method:  
  
The methodology for tracking the total amount of approved funding to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies has a two-pronged approach:   
  
Level 1. Use globally available data to create a proxy of funding flowing to developing countries for environmentally sound technologies, or of trade in environmentally sound technologies.  
  
The international proxy that provides the closest indicator of investment flows is that of trade (e.g. traded goods and services that have been internationally agreed to have a positive environmental benefit), using HS codes, preferably more than 6-digit level.   
  
The sectors deemed to be ESTs through historical research include:  
  
Air pollution control (APC)  
  
Wastewater management (WWM),  
  
Solid and Hazardous waste management (SHWM),  
  
Renewable Energy (RE),  
  
Environmentally Preferable Products (EPPs)  
  
Water Supply & Sanitation (relating to indicators for #6 and #11)  
  
Energy Storage & Distribution (relating to indicators for #7 and #13)  
  
Land & Water Protection & Remediation (relating to indicators for #14 and #15  
  
  
  
There are two key sub-indicators which are initially to be tracked by proxy of trade in agreed/approved ESTs:   
  
global and b) national  
  
Level 2. Collect national data on investment in environmentally sound technologies.  
  
Identifying ESTs at the national/ sub-national level should be a simple process based on a set of criteria and simple analysis tool (excel form), which could be used to evaluate if the environmental objective is achieved and if the technology is suitable for the local market.  
  
  
  
  
  
 Environmental considerations:  
  
 Performance of the technology and operational data – Can the technology achieve the environmental objective (e.g. this could be compliance with local environmental law)  
  
 Cross-media effects – Does the technology has negative environmental impacts?  
  
 2. Local considerations – Is the technology suitable for the local market?  
  
 Economics impacts – Capital and operating costs  
  
 Market considerations – Local market availability and suitability  
  
 Suitability for the local natural conditions  
  
 Environmental considerations:  
  
 Performance of the technology and operational data – Can the technology achieve the environmental objective (e.g. this could be compliance with local environmental law)  
  
 Cross-media effects – Does the technology has negative environmental impacts?  
  
 2. Local considerations – Is the technology suitable for the local market?  
  
 Economics impacts – Capital and operating costs  
  
 Market considerations – Local market availability and suitability  
  
 Suitability for the local natural conditionsThe environmental objective can be assessed with the performance and operational data (in relevance to the environmental objective) and if the technology has any negative environmental impact (cross- media effects). Suitability of the technology for the national market could involve assessments on criteria related to economics, market considerations and suitability to local natural conditions.  
  
  
  
  
  
The guidelines: steps to identify, assess and priorities ESTs at the national or sub-national level   
  
  
  
Disaggregation  
  
There is no disaggregation of the data.  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values  
  
Missing values will not be imputed.  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates  
  
The data will be aggregated at the sub-regional, regional and global levels. For the aggregation methods, please see: http://uneplive.unep.org/media/docs/graphs/aggregation\_methods.pdf.   
  
Sources of discrepancies  
  
Possible sources of discrepancies are caused by the highly contextual nature of ESTs.  
  
Data Sources  
  
Description:   
  
Level 1: ComTrade database  
  
Level 2: NSOs and other members of the NSS  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
Data will be collected at national levels through a Questionnaire sent out to national governments every two years.  
  
  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
Description:  
  
All countries that reply to the Questionnaire.  
  
  
  
Time series:  
  
Data will be made available every two years.  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
Data collection:  
  
First data collection: Expected in early 2020.  
  
And every 2 years thereafter.  
  
   
  
Data release:  
  
First reporting cycle: Fall 2020.  
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
NSOs and other members of the NSS, complemented by global modelling  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
United Nations Environment Programme.  
  
  
  
References  
  
SDG methodology for 17.7.1;   
  
Identifying and Assessing Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs) at national level  
  
UNEP Policy Brief (2018) Trade in Environmentally Sound Technologies Implications for Developing Countries.  
  
UNEP (2018), Trade in environmentally sound technologies: Implications for Developing Countries.   
  
  
  
Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
  
  
UNEP has identified a number of SDGs where uptake of ESTs contributes to their achievement: Goal 7 on ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all; Goal 8 on the promotion of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; Goal 12 on sustainable consumption and production patterns, and Goal 13 on taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.  
  
  
  
5  
  
5

Last updated: 11 July 2017  
  
  
  
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development  
  
Target 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries  
  
Indicator 17.19.1: Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
The indicator Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries is based on the Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS) that is designed and administered by PARIS21 to provide a snapshot of the US dollar value of ongoing statistical support in developing countries.  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
The indicator aims to provide a snapshot of the US dollar value of ongoing statistical support in developing countries  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
Measuring support to statistics comes with many methodological challenges. The financial figures presented in the PRESS therefore need to be interpreted with these challenges in mind. For instance, PRESS numbers rely on the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) for ODA commitments supplemented by voluntary reporting from additional donors. Yet, full coverage of all programs cannot be guaranteed. Furthermore, the reported commitments can be seen as an upper bound to the actual support to statistics for mainly three reasons. First, double counting of projects may occur when the donor and project implementer report on the same project or when all project co-financers report project totals. Second, the reported numbers may be inflated by working with project totals for multi-sector projects, which comprise only a small statistics component. Finally, the PRESS reports on donor-side commitments which do not always translate to actual disbursements to the recipient countries.  
  
  
  
The indicator only captures international support to statistics and does not account for domestic resources.  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
The financial amounts were converted to US dollars by using the period average exchange rate of the commitment year of the project/program. In cases where the disbursement amounts were reported, the exchange rate used was the period average of the disbursement year.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
The commitment amount can be disaggregated by geographical area, ODA sectors, area of statistics and method of financing (grant vs loan).  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
Regional-level aggregates are based on the sum of national commitments, sub-regional and regional commitments.  
  
  
  
Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:  
  
  
  
2016 Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS) published by PARIS21 (www.paris21.org/press) based on data from Creditor Reporting System (https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1) and PARIS21 PRESS online survey.  
  
  
  
Quality assurance  
  
  
  
Inviting donors to check and validate information available online (www.paris21.org/press).  
  
  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
To provide a full picture of international support to statistics, the indicator draws on three distinct data sources. The first source of data is the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS), which records data from OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members and some non-DAC donors, and provides a comprehensive accounting of ODA. Donors report specific codes for the sector targeted by their aid activity. Statistical capacity building (SCB) is designated by code 16062.   
  
  
  
Second, when SCB is a component of a larger project, it is not identified by this code, causing the CRS figures to underestimate actual levels of support for international aid. PARIS21 seeks to reduce this downward bias by searching project descriptions in the CRS for terms indicating a component of SCB. The methodology is presented at http://www.paris21.org/PRESS2015.  
  
  
  
Third, and finally, the PARIS21 Secretariat supplements this data with an online questionnaire completed by a global network of reporters. The questionnaire covers a subset of the variables collected in the CRS and some additional variables specific to statistical capacity building. Reporting to the questionnaire is voluntary, offering an opportunity for actors to share information on their statistical activities. Reporters to this questionnaire are countries that do not report to the CRS, as well as multilateral institutions with large portfolios of statistical projects that have requested to report to the PARIS21 Secretariat directly.  
  
  
  
List:  
  
  
  
OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS), PARIS21  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
The current time series for 2006-2013 covers 132 developing countries.  
  
  
  
Time series:  
  
  
  
From 2006 to 2013  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
From Sep-16  
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
PARIS21/OECD  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
PARIS21  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
www.paris21.org   
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
OECD (2007). Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System. available at http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/1948102.pdf   
  
  
  
PARIS21 (2015). Partner Report on Support to Statistics. Available at http://www.paris21.org/PRESS   
  
  
  
Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
  
  
17.18.3:  
  
Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

Last updated: 8 July 2020  
  
  
  
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development  
  
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  
  
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)  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
The indicator 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) is defined as Net ODA disbursements as a per cent of GNI.  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
Total ODA flows to developing countries quantify the public effort that donors provide to developing countries.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
ODA: The DAC defines ODA as “those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and ii) each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and  
  
  
  
is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent). (See http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/officialdevelopmentassistancedefinitionandcoverage.htm)  
  
  
  
GNI is obtained by DAC reporters from their national statistical offices.  
  
  
  
Note: Since 2018, the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD measures the headline ODA data as of 2018 on a grant equivalent basis. See references for more details.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
Data are available from 1960.  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
Net ODA disbursements as a per cent of GNI.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
This indicator can be disaggregated by donor, recipient country, type of finance, type of aid, sub-sector, etc.  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
None  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
None  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
Total net ODA as per cent of GNI is a total donor figure.  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
DAC statistics are standardized on a calendar year basis for all donors and may differ from fiscal year data available in budget documents for some countries.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
The OECD/DAC has been collecting data on official and private resource flows from 1960 at an aggregate level and 1973 at an activity level through the Creditor Reporting System (CRS data are considered complete from 1995 for commitments at an activity level and 2002 for disbursements).  
  
  
  
The data are reported by donors according to the same standards and methodologies (see here: http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm).  
  
  
  
Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc.  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
A statistical reporter is responsible for the collection of DAC statistics in each providing country/agency. This reporter is usually located in the national aid agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs or Finance etc.  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
On a donor basis for all DAC countries and many non-DAC providers (bilateral and multilateral) that report to the DAC.  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
  
  
Data are published on an annual basis in December for flows in the previous year. Detailed 2015 flows will be published in December 2016.   
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
December 2016   
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc.  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
OECD  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
www.oecd.org/dac/stats  
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
See all links here: http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm  
  
  
  
In addition, see: http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-financestandards/officialdevelopmentassistancedefinitionandcoverage.htm

Last updated: 13 February 2018  
  
  
  
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development  
  
Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts  
  
Indicator 17.18.2: Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
The indicator refers to the number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. This refers to the number of countries that have a statistical legislation which respects the principles of UNFOP.  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
A country’s statistics law will be considered compliant with the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics if the law has provisions relating to all ten Principles.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
National statistical legislation: The statistics law defines rules, regulation, measures with regard to the  
  
organization, management, monitoring and inspection of the statistical activities in a systematic way, strength, effectiveness and efficiency to assure the full coverage, accuracy and consistency with facts in order to provide reference for policy direction, socio economic planning, and contribute to the  
  
country’s development to achieve wealth, culture, well-being and equity.  
  
  
  
UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics   
  
The Fundamental Principles for Official Statistics adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission, in its Special Session of 11-15 April 1994 are:  
  
  
  
Principle 1. Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a society, serving the government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honour citizens’ entitlement to public information.  
  
  
  
Principle 2. To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.  
  
  
  
Principle 3. To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.  
  
  
  
Principle 4. The statistical agencies are entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.   
  
  
  
Principle 5. Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on respondents.   
  
  
  
Principle 6. Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.   
  
  
  
Principle 7. The laws, regulations and measures under which the statistical systems operate are to be made public.   
  
  
  
Principle 8. Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.   
  
  
  
Principle 9. The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.   
  
  
  
Principle 10. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
Information on the indicator is collected through a survey of NSOs. The low response rate (37%) means that interpretation of the data is subject to caution.  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
Indicator 17.18.2 = ∑countries of which the law has provisions relating to all the ten Principles  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
There is no disaggregation level used for the indicator.   
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
No treatment of missing values at country level  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
No treatment of missing values at regional and global levels.  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
No treatment of missing values at regional and global levels.  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
NA.  
  
  
  
Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:  
  
  
  
Methodology used for the compilation of data at national level  
  
PARIS21 SDG Survey through online form.   
  
  
  
International recommendations and guidelines available to countries   
  
PARIS21 pre-filled the survey for countries compliant with the European Statistics Code of Practice. The European Statistics Code of Practice is coherent with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. Therefore, compliance with the ESS Code of Practice equates with compliance with all 10 principles.  
  
  
  
Quality assurance  
  
  
  
Practices and guidelines for quality assurance followed at the compiling agency.   
  
Consultation with countries to check information available online.  
  
  
  
Consultation process with countries on the national data submitted to the SDGs Indicators Database.  
  
Consultation through phone calls and emails.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
PARIS21 SDG Survey (Send questionnaire(s) to country)  
  
Obtain data directly from country database/website  
  
Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity  
  
Coverage: All countries  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
Online survey   
  
The Director General(DG) of NSO  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
225 countries were surveyed. Data are available for only 83 countries.  
  
  
  
Time series:  
  
2017.  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
 First quarter of 2018.  
  
   
  
Data release:  
  
 First quarter of 2018.  
  
  
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
National Statistics Offices (NSO) of countries.  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
PARIS21.  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/FP-New-E.pdf   
  
  
  
References: Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics  
  
  
  
Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
None.

Last updated: 29 August 2018  
  
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development  
  
Target 17.15: Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development  
  
Indicator 17.15.1: Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)  
  
  
  
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
This indicator measures the extent to which, and the ways in which, all concerned development partners use country-led results frameworks (CRFs) to plan development cooperation efforts and assess their performance.   
  
  
  
The indicator assesses the degree to which providers of development cooperation (i.e. development partners) design their interventions by relying on objectives and results indicators that are drawn from country government-led results frameworks reflecting the country’s development priorities and goals.   
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
Measuring the alignment of development partners’ support to country priorities in terms of intervention design and type of results-reporting mechanisms provides a relevant assessment regarding the degree of “respect for each country’s policy space and leadership to establish and implement country-owned policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development”.   
  
  
  
In particular, for interventions approved in the year of reference (i.e. most recent behaviour), the assessment measures the extent to which support from other countries and international organizations set exogenous priorities and conditions to partner countries receiving development co-operation that are not reflected in existing country-led priority-setting mechanisms or planning tools.  
  
  
  
The information collected throughout the indicator provides a “two-way mirror”, providing both a country-level estimate on a country’s existing policy space, and a development partner-level estimate on its degree of alignment with existing results frameworks and priority- setting mechanisms in partner countries where it operates.   
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
Country results frameworks (CRFs) define a country’s approach to results and its associated monitoring and evaluation systems focusing on performance and achievement of development results. Using a minimal definition, these results frameworks include agreed objectives and results indicators (i.e. output, outcome, and/or impact). They also set targets to measure progress in achieving the objectives defined in the government’s planning documents.   
  
The definition of country-led results framework used for this indicator allows the possibility to use equivalent priority-setting mechanisms at the country level since not all countries articulate their priorities through consistent, integrated CRFs.  
  
  
  
In practice, government-led results frameworks defined at the country level are often broadly stated (e.g. long-term vision plans, national development strategies) and operationalised in more detail at the sector level (e.g. sector strategies), where specific targets and indicators are set for a given timeframe.  
  
  
  
Some examples of CRFs are long-term vision plans; national development strategies; joint government-multi-donor plans; government’s sector strategies, policies and plans; subnational planning instruments, as well as other frameworks (e.g. budget support performance matrices, sector-wide approaches). In contrast, planning and priority setting documents produced outside the government, such as country strategies prepared by development partners, are not considered CRFs.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
Data collection covered about 80 low and middle-income countries for the 2015-2016 period. The number of countries covered is expected to increase for the period 2018 and beyond. The estimates for high-income countries are generated taking as a reference their role as development cooperation providers.  
  
  
  
The monitoring exercise collects data beyond the scope of the proposed indicator, including additional aspects such as government of development partners’ engagement in planning project/programme evaluations.   
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
To provide a comprehensive measure on the extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and other government-led planning tools, the indicator calculates the degree to which objectives, results indicators and monitoring frameworks associated with new development interventions are drawn from government sources –including national, sector and subnational planning tools.  
  
  
  
For each development intervention of significant size (US$ 100,000 and above) approved during the year of reference, the following dimensions are assessed:  
  
  
  
Q1. Whether objectives are drawn from government-led results frameworks, plans and strategies 0/1  
  
  
  
Q2. Share of results (outcome) indicators that are drawn from government-led results frameworks, plans and strategies %  
  
  
  
Q3. Share of results (outcome) indicators that will rely on sources of data provided by existing country-led monitoring systems or national statistical services to track project progress %  
  
  
  
Aggregated averages per partner country will provide an assessment of the country’s available policy space and leadership.   
  
All formulas are available at: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-17.pdf  
  
  
  
Aggregated averages per development partner will indicate the percentage of alignment with country-led priority setting mechanisms. Formulas are available at: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-17.pdf  
  
  
  
Note that data to weight the results by development partner’s actual contributions in terms of development finance is available, if requested by the IAEG SDG / UN Statistical Commission.   
  
  
  
A global aggregate for the indicator is obtained by averaging the three dimensions of alignment with country’s priorities and goals across all new interventions for the reporting year. Formulas are available at: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-17.pdf  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
When aggregating, the size of the project/ intervention is not considered as weight in order to give the same level of importance to the extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools in medium-sized vs. larger projects, as the indicator tries to capture the overall behaviour of development partners in designing new interventions in a given country. Weighting by project size would otherwise over represent infrastructure projects and underrepresent interventions focused on influencing policies and institutional arrangements. Nevertheless, data on project size is available.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
Given the bottom-up approach in generating the indicator, disaggregation will be possible at the country level, at the development partner level, at the sector level, and at the development project level.  
  
  
  
While data collection is led at the country level, in a bottom-up approach, global and regional aggregates can be used for monitoring internationally-agreed commitments related to strengthening country ownership and better partner alignment with nationally-set development goals.   
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
There is no treatment of missing values. However, a validation process involving representatives of country governments and country offices as well as headquarters offices of development partners takes place. Missing values are highlighted during this validation process, and attempts are made to fill in these gaps.  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
There is no imputation of missing values. Attempts are made to minimize gaps in data submissions during the data validation process including triangulation with headquarters offices of development partners.  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
Global and regional estimates are constructed by making a simple average across all projects reported. It was decided not to use a weighted average to give equal consideration to small and large projects (although project amounts and type are captured in the data to allow for more advanced tabulations).  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
National figures are directly aggregated to come up with global figures.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
The monitoring is a voluntary and country led process. Country governments lead and coordinate data collection and validation. At country level, data are reported by relevant government entities (e.g. the Ministry of finance/budget department for national budget information) and by development partners and stakeholders. OECD and UNDP are supporting countries in collecting relevant data on a biennial basis through the Global Partnership monitoring framework, and these organisations lead data aggregation and quality assurance at the global level.  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
(i) For the data collection process of the Global Partnership's monitoring exercise, a national coordinator is assigned from the country government. S/he typically comes from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, or the Ministry of Planning.   
  
(ii) The national coordinator collects inputs from development partners. The data is submitted to the OECD and UNDP monitoring team and subsequently undergoes a review round with the headquarters offices of development partners.   
  
(iii) No adjustments are made to the data after they have undergone the validation process.  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Eighty-one low and middle-income countries led the data collection process to set a baseline value for the year 2015. New measurements for the indicator are collected every two years in a number of countries, which is expected to increase for the period 2018 and beyond.  
  
  
  
Data collected for the year 2015 set a baseline for those 81 low and middle-income countries and for at least 100 development partners –including the 29 countries that are members of the OECD’s Development Assistance Committee and the six major multilateral organizations in terms of development finance (i.e. the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank).  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
  
  
Data is collected biennially, starting from the year 2014. Monitoring rounds have been planned for years 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022, 2024, 2026, 2028, and 2030. Data generated by countries for 2016 has been made available to country level, regional and global reporting processes on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.  
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
Data release at global level is scheduled for the first quarter in the year that immediately follows the national data gathering processes.   
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
Name:  
  
  
  
Leading central ministry from reporting countries. Typically, the ministry of finance, the ministry of planning, ministry of development, or the ministry of foreign affairs, depending on the division of labour within each government.  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Representatives from the leading ministry in country governments - are responsible for leading the national data gathering process and country-level validation. These representatives coordinate the data collection process at the national level by consolidating data and inputs from development partners.  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
OECD and UNDP jointly compile and report the data at the global level.  
  
  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
http://effectivecooperation.org/  
  
  
  
Internationally agreed methodology and guideline URL: http://effectivecooperation.org/pdf/2018\_Monitoring\_Guide\_National\_Coordinator.pdf  
  
  
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
Ocampo, Jose Antonio (2015). A Post-2015 Monitoring and Accountability Framework. UNDESA: CDP Background Paper No. 27. ST/ESA/2015/CDP/27  
  
  
  
Espey, Jessica; K. Walecik and M. Kühner (2015). Follow-up and Review of the SDGs: Fulfilling our Commitments. Sustainable Development Solutions Network: A Global Initiative for the United Nations. New York: SDSN.  
  
  
  
Coppard, D. and C. Culey (2015). The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation’s Contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Plenary Session 1 Background Paper. Busan Global Partnership Forum, Korea.  
  
  
  
GPEDC (2018). 2018 Monitoring Guide. /Paris/New York. Available at: http://effectivecooperation.org/pdf/2018\_Monitoring\_Guide\_National\_Coordinator.pdf  
  
  
  
Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
  
  
17.16.1. and 5c:

Last updated: 19 July 2016  
  
  
  
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development  
  
Target 17.10: Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda  
  
Indicator 17.10.1: Worldwide weighted tariff-average  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
International Trade Centre (ITC)  
  
  
  
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)  
  
  
  
The World Trade Organization (WTO)  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
Value in percentage of weighted average tariffs applied to the imports of goods in HS chapter 01-97.  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
The average level of customs tariff rates applied worldwide can be used as an indicator of the degree of success achieved by multilateral negotiations and regional trade agreements.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
Weighted average: In order to aggregate tariff value for country groups it is recommended to make use of a weighting methodology based on the value of goods imported.  
  
  
  
Tariffs: Tariffs are customs duties on merchandise imports, levied either on an ad valorem basis (percentage of value) or on a specific basis (e.g. $7 per 100 kg). Tariffs can be used to create a price advantage for similar locally-produced goods and for raising government revenues. Trade remedy measures and taxes are not considered to be tariffs.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
Tariffs are only part of the factors that can explain the degree of openness and transparency in the international trade arena. However, accurate estimates on non-tariff measures or of transparency indicator do not exist.  
  
  
  
To further refine the quality of the information, additional sub-measurements could be calculated including: a) Tariff peaks (i.e. % of tariffs on some products that are considerably higher than usual, defined as above 15 per cent) and b) Tariff escalation (i.e. wherein a country applies a higher tariff rate to products at the later stages of production). These calculations were already provided by ITC as part of the MDG Gap Task Force Report. See the report for further information on the methodology at http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/mdg\_gap/mdg\_gap2014/2014GAP\_FULL\_EN.pdf  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Computation Method:  
  
  
  
In order to include all tariffs into the calculation, some rates which are not expressed in ad valorem form (e.g., specific duties) are converted in ad valorem equivalents (i.e. in per cent of the import value), The conversion is made at the tariff line level for each importer by using the unit value method. Import unit values are calculated from import values and quantities. Only a limited number of non-ad valorem tariff rates (i.e. technical duties) cannot be provided with ad valorem equivalents (AVE) and are excluded from the calculation. This methodology also allows for cross-country comparisons.  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
Disaggregation is available by product sector (e.g. Agriculture, Textile, Environmental goods), geographical regions and country income level (e.g. Developed, Developing, LDCs)  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
Missing values are calculated using the most recent year available.  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
Missing values are calculated using the most recent year available.  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
HS 6-digit tariff averages weighted with HS 6-digit bilateral import flows for traded national tariff lines.  
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
Not applicable  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
The main information used to calculate indicators 17.10.1 is import tariff data. Information on import tariffs might be retrieved by contacting directly National statistical offices, permanent country missions to the UN, regional organizations or focal points within the customs, ministries in charge of customs revenues (Ministry of economy/finance and related revenue authorities) or, alternatively, the Ministry of trade. Tariff data for the calculation of this indicator are retrieved from ITC (MAcMap) - http://www.macmap.org/ - WTO (IDB) - http://tao.wto.org - and UNCTAD (TRAINS) databases. Import tariff data included in the ITC (MAcMap) database are collected by contacting directly focal points in line national agencies or regional organizations (in the case of custom unions or regional economic communities). When available, data are downloaded from national or regional official websites. In some cases, data are purchased from private companies. Import tariff data included in the WTO (IDB) database are sourced from official notifications of WTO members. Import tariff included in the UNCTAD (TRAINS) database are collected from official sources, including official country or regional organizations websites.  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
Asia and Pacific: 42  
  
Africa: 49  
  
Latin America and the Caribbean: 34  
  
Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan: 48  
  
  
  
Time series:  
  
  
  
Yearly data from 2005 to latest year   
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
  
  
Continuously update all year round   
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
Indicatively the indicators calculations can be ready by March every year. However, the date of release will depend on the period envisaged for the launching of the SDG monitoring report.  
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
Already answered above.  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
ITC, WTO and UNCTAD will jointly report on this indicator  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
http://www.intracen.org / www.wto.org / http://unctad.org/en/Pages/Home.aspx  
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
Not references  
  
  
  
Related indicators as of February 2020  
  
  
  
Linkages with the decrease of agricultural market distortions (target 2.b), improvements in the transfer of environmental goods and services (target 17.7) and better access to essential medicines (3.b).

Last updated: November 2017  
  
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development  
  
Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection  
  
Indicator 17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes  
  
  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
IMF Statistics Department (Government Finance Division)  
  
  
  
  
  
Concepts and Definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:   
  
The precise definition of the indicator is the Proportion of domestic budgetary central government expenditure funded by taxes. Budgetary central government, described in GFSM 2014 (paragraph 2.81) is an institutional unit of the general government sector particularly important in terms of size and power, particularly the power to exercise control over many other units and entities. The budgetary central government is often a single unit of the central government that encompasses the fundamental activities of the national executive, legislative, and judiciary powers. This component of general government is usually covered by the main (or general) budget. The budgetary central government’s revenue (and expense) are normally regulated and controlled by a ministry of finance, or its functional equivalent, by means of a budget approved by the legislature. Most of the ministries, departments, agencies, boards, commissions, judicial authorities, legislative bodies, and other entities that make up the budgetary central government are not separate institutional units. This is because they generally do not have the authority to own assets, incur liabilities, or engage in transactions in their own right (see GFSM 2014 paragraph 2.42). including references to standards and classifications, preferably relying on international agreed definitions. The indicator definition should be unambiguous and expressed in universally applicable terms. It must clearly express the unit of measurement (proportion, dollars, number of people, etc.).  
  
  
  
Concepts: The key concepts and terms associated with the indicator are outlined in GFSM 2014, as are the associated classifications. Revenue is defined in Chapter 4 (paragraph 4.23) and the associated classifications are detailed in Chapter 5. Expenditure is also defined in Chapter 4 (paragraph 4.21) while the associated detailed classifications and concepts used for calculating this aggregate are outlined in Chapter 6 - 8.  
  
  
  
Rational and interpretation  
  
Indicator 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budgetary central government expenditure funded by taxes supports an understanding of the extent to which countries’ recurrent and capital outlays are actually covered by domestic revenue mobilization in the form of taxation. The indicator, which can be directly derived from GFS series reported by national authorities to the IMF Statistics Department, will provide analysts with a cross-country comparable dataset that highlights the relationship between the executed national budget and the revenue/tax administration As outlined in the Annex to Chapter 4 of GFSM 2014, a variety of indicators can be observed or derived directly from the GFS framework, while others can be derived using a combination of GFS with other macroeconomic data (i.e., GDP). 17.1.2 will be derived using series that are basic to the GFS reporting framework. This enhances the comparability of data across countries and ensures establishing robust analytical findings to support SDG monitoring using fiscal data. There are also complementarities with Indicator 17.1.1, which facilitates an understanding of the "tax burden". Both indicators are important in relation to achieving longer-term development objectives.  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
Method of computation: GFS budgetary central government revenue series - collected in Table 1 of the annual data questionnaire provided to all countries - will be combined with series on budgetary central government expenditure (actual execution of the main budget) on “expense” plus the “net acquisition of nonfinancial assets”, as defined in GFSM 2014). GFS Expenditure series are reported by the economic classification in Tables 2, and 3 (items under code 31). Alternatively, for those countries that report total expenditure according to the functional classification (COFOG) in GFS Table 7, a similar calculation can be made. The Proportion of domestic budgetary central government expenditure funded by taxes will be calculated as (Taxes / Expenditure expressed as a %) using the following data series:  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Consistency across countries will be ensured through the underlying structure of the IMF GFS database and application of one simple mathematical formulas to make computations on the country reported source data used to produce the indicator (no adjustments and/or weighting techniques will be applied). Mixed sources are not being used nor will the calculation change over time (i.e., there are no discontinuities in the underlying series as these are key aggregates/ components in all country reported GFS series).  
  
  
  
Disaggregation  
  
  
  
General government units have four types of revenue: (i) compulsory levies in the form of taxes and certain types of social contributions; (ii) property income derived from the ownership of assets; (iii) sales of goods and services; and (iv) other transfers receivable from other units. Of these, compulsory levies and transfers are considered the main sources of revenue for most general government units (GFSM 2014 paragraph 5.1). These four types of revenue are represented by the following aggregates: Taxes, Social contributions, Grants, Other revenue. Similarly, the economic classification of expense identifies eight types of expense incurred according to the economic process involved. For example, compensation of employees, use of goods and services, and consumption of fixed capital all relate to the costs of producing nonmarket (and, in certain instances, market) goods and services by government. Subsidies, grants, social benefits, and transfers other than grants relate to transfers in cash or in kind, and are aimed at redistributing income and wealth. The functional classification of expense provides information on the purpose for which an expense was incurred. Examples of functions are education, health, and environmental protection. The detailed GFS classification structure used in the annual questionnaire that is used by countries to report data allows for sufficient disaggregation for compiling 17.1.2.  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values  
  
The IMF plans to rely exclusively on officially reported data provided by the national authorities using the standard GFS questionnaire based on GFSM 2014 methodology. When country data are not available due to a lack of reporting to the IMF Statistics Department, we plan to engage in outreach to the national authorities, in consultation with the respective IMF Area Departments and Offices of the Executive Director, as needed, to ensure that the key GFS series are reported. No country data estimates for missing values will be calculated by the IMF Statistics Department.  
  
  
  
Sources of differences between global and national figures  
  
  
  
The IMF Statistics Department plans to rely on officially reported national data as reported by the national authorities using the standard IMF GFS annual data questionnaire that is based on the GFSM 2014 methodology.  
  
  
  
Regional and global estimates & data collection for global monitoring  
  
  
  
The IMF Statistics Department will leverage the existing GFS database to provide cross-country comparable series in a standardized presentation format. We would appreciate further discussion with the IAEG SDGs on the merits of deriving regional or global aggregates from the country reported values for this indicator.   
  
  
  
Description of the mechanism for collecting data from countries, including: (i) the official counterpart at the country level; (ii) description of any validation and consultation process;  
  
(iii) description of any adjustments with respect to use of standard classifications and harmonization of breakdowns for age group and other dimensions, or adjustments made for compliance with specific international or national definitions.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
Sources and data collection  
  
The actual and recommended sources of data for deriving this indicator are the fiscal statistics reported to the IMF’s Statistics Department. These come from various agencies (Ministries of Finance, Central Banks, National Statistics Offices, etc.) and are compiled according to a standardized method for data collection: the annual GFS Questionnaire. In the 2016 annual reporting cycle, 110 countries reported the relevant series for monitoring indicator 17.1.2. For current non-reporting countries that have demonstrated the capacity to compile and report the relevant GFS revenue series, we are engaged in outreach to the national authorities, in consultation with the respective IMF Area Departments and Offices of the Executive Director, as needed. The steps outlined above should allow, over time, for covering virtually the entire IMF membership.  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations  
  
At this time the IMF recommends no regional and global aggregates be established. While we see no issues in terms of the feasibility and suitability of 17.1.2 for cross-country comparisons, we question the relevance of one single global indicator that combines data for advanced economies with those of emerging market and low income countries.   
  
  
  
For reporting this indicator, budgetary central government is considered the most appropriate level of institutional coverage as it will encompass all countries. In principle, GFS should cover all entities that materially affect fiscal policies. However, for most developing and many emerging market economies compiling data for the consolidated general government and its subsectors is problematic owing to limitations in the availability and/or timeliness of source data. A country may have one central government; several state, provincial, or regional governments; and many local governments, and the GFSM 2014 recommends that statistics should be compiled for all such general government units. This reporting structure is illustrated below:  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
There are some countries that report “consolidated central government” without necessarily providing the budgetary central government subsector separately. The IMF intends to provide data for the budgetary central government and will work to address this issue, where needed, as outlined under section 5, above.   
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Current data availability / indicator tier  
  
Classification of the indicator into one of the following three tiers:  
  
We recommend that 17.1.2 remain classified as Tier 1: The indicator is conceptually clear and standards are available. The underlying data are regularly produced by countries, and there is current data available. From the IAEG-SDGs Tier Classification description at https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/, a key criteria is that “data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries”. The IMF GFS database, with 110+ regular annual reporting countries using the same reporting format certainly meets this key criteria. All IMF member countries produce revenue (and expenditure) data for surveillance purposes. In the current (2017) round of soliciting annual GFS series from countries, we have specifically encouraged those countries that were non-reporters over the past few years to (at a minimum) provide the key revenue and expenditure series needed to monitor 17.1.  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection and data release calendar  
  
Dates when source collection is next planned: IMF Statistics Department is currently midway through the 2017 round of annual GFS collection.   
  
  
  
Country data are disseminated as they are processed and summary World Tables and other indicators, including 17.1.2 are planned for release in early 2018. For most countries, the reference year will be their Fiscal Year 2016 series, as well as five or more most recent years.  
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
Identification of national data provider, specifying the organization responsible for producing the data at national level (see attached Excel file).  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
The IMF Statistics Department (Government Finance Division) is the organization responsible for the compilation and reporting on this indicator at the global level.  
  
  
  
References  
  
   
The GFSM 2014 is available at http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/gfsm/   
  
  
  
5  
  
5

Last updated: 20 April 2020  
  
  
  
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development  
  
Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources  
  
Indicator 17.3.1: Foreign direct investments, official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of gross national income  
  
Institutional information  
  
  
  
Organization(s):  
  
  
  
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Concepts and definitions  
  
  
  
Definition:  
  
  
  
ODA PART: ODA disbursements (expressed in millions of USD)  
  
  
  
Rationale:  
  
  
  
Total ODA flows to developing countries quantify the public effort that donors provide to developing countries.  
  
  
  
Concepts:  
  
  
  
ODA: The DAC defines ODA as “those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and ii) each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and is concessional in character). (See http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/officialdevelopmentassistancedefinitionandcoverage.htm  
  
)  
  
  
  
Comments and limitations:  
  
  
  
ODA data are available from 1960 onwards  
  
  
  
Methodology  
  
  
  
Disaggregation:  
  
  
  
ODA can be disaggregated by donor, recipient country, type of finance, type of aid, sector, etc.  
  
  
  
Treatment of missing values:  
  
  
  
At country level  
  
  
  
ODA DATA: None  
  
  
  
At regional and global levels  
  
  
  
ODA DATA: None  
  
  
  
Regional aggregates:  
  
  
  
ODA is broken down by country and geographical regions can be compiled from the country data.   
  
  
  
Sources of discrepancies:  
  
  
  
ODA: DAC statistics are standardized on a calendar year basis for all donors and may differ from fiscal year data available in budget documents for some countries.  
  
  
  
Data Sources  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
The OECD/DAC has been collecting data on ODA flows from 1960.  
  
  
  
The data are reported by donors according to the same standards and methodologies (see here: http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm).  
  
  
  
Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc.  
  
  
  
Collection process:  
  
  
  
ODA DATA: A statistical reporter is responsible for the collection of DAC statistics in each providing country/agency. This reporter is usually located in the national aid agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs or Finance etc.  
  
  
  
Data Availability  
  
  
  
Description:  
  
  
  
On a donor basis for all DAC countries and many non-DAC providers (bilateral and multilateral) that report to the DAC.  
  
  
  
Calendar  
  
  
  
Data collection:  
  
  
  
ODA DATA: Data are published on an annual basis in December for flows in the previous year. Detailed 2019 flows will be published in December 2020.   
  
  
  
Temporary classification of ODA data: Tier I  
  
  
  
Data release:  
  
  
  
ODA DATA: December 2020 for the release of 2019 ODA figures.  
  
  
  
Data providers  
  
  
  
Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc.  
  
  
  
Data compilers  
  
  
  
OECD  
  
  
  
References  
  
  
  
URL:  
  
  
  
www.oecd.org/dac/stats  
  
  
  
References:  
  
  
  
ODA DATA: See all links here: http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm

**Partnership**



A **partnership** is an arrangement where parties, known as [business partners,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business_partner) agree to cooperate to advance their mutual interests. The partners in a partnership may be individuals, [businesses,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business_entity) [interest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interest)-based [organizations,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organization) [schools,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/School) [governments](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government) or combinations. [Organizations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organization) may partner to increase the likelihood of each achieving their mission and to amplify their reach. A partnership may result in issuing and holding equity or may be only governed by a contract.



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**History**



Partnerships have a long history; they were already in use in Medieval times in Europe and in the Middle East. In Europe, the partnerships contributed to the [Commercial Revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commercial_Revolution) which started in the 13th century. In the 15th century the cities of the [Hanseatic League,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hanseatic_League) would mutually strengthen each other; a ship from Hamburg to Danzig would not only carry its own cargo but was also commissioned to transport freight for other members of the league. This practice not only saved time and money, but also constituted a first step toward partnership. This capacity to join forces in reciprocal services became a distinctive feature, and a long lasting success factor, of the Hanseatic team spirit.[[1]](#page7)



A close examination of Medieval trade in Europe shows that numerous significant credit based trades were not bearing interest. Hence, pragmatism and common sense called for a fair compensation for the risk of lending money, and a compensation for the opportunity cost of lending money without using it for other fruitful purposes. In order to circumvent the usury laws edicted by the Church, other forms of reward were created, in particular through the widespread form of partnership called *commenda*, very popular with Italian merchant bankers.[[2]](#page7) Florentine [merchant banks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Merchant_banks) were almost sure to make a positive return on their loans, but this would be before taking into account solvency risks.

In the Middle East, the [*Qirad*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qirad) and *Mudarabas* institutions developed when trade with the Levant, namely the Ottoman Empire



and the Muslim Near East, flourished and when early [trading companies,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trading_company) [contracts,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Contract) [bills of exchange](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bills_of_exchange) and long-distance



[international trade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_trade) were established.[[3]](#page7) After the fall of the Roman Empire, the Levant trade revived in the tenth to eleventh



centuries in Byzantine Italy. The eastern and western Mediterranean formed part of a single commercial civilization in the Middle Ages, and the two regions were economically interdependent through trade (in varying degrees).[[4]](#page7)

The Mongols adopted and developed the concepts of liability in relation to investments and loans in Mongol–ortoq partnerships, promoting trade and investment to facilitate the commercial integration of the Mongol Empire. The contractual features of a Mongol-*ortoq* partnership closely resembled that of [qirad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qirad) and commenda arrangements, however, Mongol investors used metal



coins, paper money, gold and silver ingots and tradable goods for partnership investments and primarily financed money-lending and trade activities.[[5]](#page7) Moreover, Mongol elites formed trade partnerships with merchants from Central and Western Asia and Europe, including [Marco Polo’s](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marco_Polo) family.[[6]](#page7)



**Partnership agreements**



Although not required by law, partners may benefit from a partnership agreement that defines the important terms of the relationship between them.[[7]](#page7) Partnership agreements can be formed in the following areas:

Business: two or more companies join forces in a joint venture[[8]](#page7) or a consortium to i) work on a project (e.g. industrial or research project) which would be too heavy or too risky for a single entity, ii) join forces to have a stronger position on the market, iii) comply with specific regulation (e.g. in some emerging countries, foreigners



can only invest in the form of partnerships with local entrepreneurs.[[9]](#page7) In this case, the alliance may be structured in a process comparable to a [Mergers & Acquisitions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mergers_%26_Acquisitions) transaction.



Politics (or geopolitics): In what is usually called an [alliance,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_alliance) governments may partner to achieve their national interests, sometimes against allied governments holding contrary interests, as occurred during [World War II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II) and the [Cold War.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cold_War)



Knowledge: In [education,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education) [accrediting agencies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Educational_accreditation) increasingly evaluate schools, or universities, by the level and quality of their partnerships with local or international peers and a variety of other entities across societal sectors.



Individual: Some partnerships occur at [personal levels,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domestic_partnership) such as when two or more individuals agree to domicile together, while other partnerships are not only personal, but private, known only to the involved parties.



Partnerships present the involved parties with complex negotiation and special challenges that must be navigated unto agreement. Overarching goals, levels of give-and-take, areas of responsibility, lines of authority and [succession,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Succession_planning) how success is evaluated and



distributed, and often a variety of other factors must all be negotiated. Once agreement is reached, the partnership is typically enforceable by [civil law,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_law_(common_law)) especially if well documented. Partners who wish to make their agreement affirmatively explicit and enforceable typically draw up [Articles of Partnership.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Articles_of_Partnership) Trust and pragmatism are also essential as it cannot be expected that



everything can be written in the initial partnership agreement, therefore quality governance[[10]](#page7) and clear communication are critical success factors in the long run. It is common for information about formally partnered entities to be made public, such as through a press release, a newspaper ad, or public records laws.

While industrial partnerships stand to amplify mutual interests and accelerate success, some forms of collaboration may be considered ethically problematic. When a politician, for example, partners with a corporation to advance the latter's interest in exchange for some benefit, a [conflict of interest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conflict_of_interest) results; consequentially, the [public good](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_good) may suffer. While technically lawful in some jurisdictions, such practice is broadly viewed negatively or as [corruption.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corruption)



**Partner compensation**



Partner compensation will often be defined by the terms of a partnership agreement. Partners who work for the partnership may receive compensation for their labor before any division of profits between partners.

**Equity vs. salaried partners**

In certain partnerships of individuals, particularly [law firms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_firm) and [accountancy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Accountancy) firms, **equity partners** are distinguished from



**salaried partners** (or **contract or income partners**). The degree of control which each type of partner exerts over thepartnership depends on the relevant [partnership agreement.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partnership_agreement)[[11]](#page7)



An equity partner is a part-owner of the [business,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business) and is entitled to a proportion of the distributable [profits](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Profit_(accounting)) of the partnership.



A salaried partner who is paid a [salary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salary) but does not have any underlying ownership interest in the business and will not share in the [distributions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dividend) of the partnership (although it is quite common for salaried partners to receive a bonus based on the firm's profitability).



Although individuals in both categories are described as partners, equity partners and salaried partners have little in common other than [joint and several liability.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joint_and_several_liability) In many legal systems, salaried partners are not technically "partners" at all in the eyes of the law. However, if their firm holds them out as partners, they are nonetheless subject to joint and several liability.



In their most basic form, equity partners enjoy a fixed share of the partnership (usually, but not always an equal share with the other partners) and, upon distribution of profits, receive a portion of the partnership's profits proportionate to that share. In more sophisticated partnerships, different models exist for determining either ownership interest, profit distribution, or both. Two common alternate approaches to distribution of profit are ["lockstep"](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lockstep_compensation) and ["source of origination"](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Merit_pay) [compensation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Remuneration) (sometimes referred to, more graphically, as "eat what you kill").[[12]](#page7)



Lockstep involves new partners joining the partnership with a certain number of "points". As time passes, they accrue additional points, until they reach a set maximum sometimes referred to as a plateau. The length of time it takes to reach the maximum is often used to describe the firm (so, for example, one could say that one firm has a "seven-year lockstep" and another has a "ten-year lockstep" depending on the length of time it takes to reach maximum equity).



Source of origination involves the compensation of profits according to a formula that takes into consideration the amount of revenue and profit generated by each partner, such that partners who generate more revenue receive a greater share of the partnership's distributed profit.



**Law firms**

Source of origination compensation is rarely seen outside of law firms. The principle is simply that each partner receives a share of the partnership profits up to a certain amount, with any additional profits being distributed to the partner who was responsible for the "origination" of the work that generated the profits.[[12]](#page7)

British law firms tend to use the lockstep principle, whereas American firms are more accustomed to source of origination. When British firm [Clifford Chance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clifford_Chance) merged with American firm [Rogers & Wells,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rogers_%26_Wells) many of the difficulties associated with that [merger](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Merger)



were blamed on the difficulties of merging a lockstep culture with a source of origination culture.[[13]](#page7)

**Taxation**



Partnerships recognized by a government body may enjoy special benefits from [taxation policy.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tax_policy) Among developed countries, for



example, business partnerships are often favored over [corporations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corporation) in taxation policy, since [dividend taxes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dividend_tax) only occur on profit



before they are distributed to the partners. However, depending on the partnership structure and the [jurisdiction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jurisdiction) in which it



operates, owners of a partnership may be exposed to greater [personal liability](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personal_liability) than they would as [shareholders](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shareholder) of a corporation. In



[such countries, partnerships are often regulated via anti-trust laws, so as to inhibit monopolistic practices and foster free market](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Market_economy)



[competition. Enforcement of the laws, however, varies considerably. Domestic partnerships recognized by governments typically](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Market_economy)



enjoy tax benefits, as well.

**Common law**



At [common law,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_law) members of a business partnership are personally liable for the debts and obligations of the partnership. Forms of partnership have evolved that may limit a partner's liability.

**Forms of partnership**

As [common law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_law) there are two basic forms of partnership:[[14]](#page7)



* [general partnership:](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_partnership) a partnership in which all partners manage the business and are personally liable for its debts. General partners have an obligation of [strict liability](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strict_liability) to third parties injured by the Partnership. General partners may have [joint liability](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joint_liability) or [joint and several liability](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joint_and_several_liability) depending upon circumstances.
* [limited partnership](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Limited_partnership) (LP): a partnership in which general partners manage the partnership's operations, and limited partners forego the right to manage the business in exchange for [limited liability](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Limited_liability) for the partnership debts. The liability of limited partners is limited to their investment in the partnership.



More recently, additional forms of partnership have been recognized:

[limited liability partnership](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Limited_liability_partnership) (LLP): a form of partnership in which all partners may have some degree of limited liability.



[limited liability limited partnership](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Limited_liability_limited_partnership) (LLLP): a form of limited partnership in which general partners have limited liability for the debts and obligations of the limited partnership.



**Silent partners**

A ***silent partner*** or ***sleeping partner*** is one who still shares in the profits and losses of the business, but who is not involved in its management.[[15]](#page7) Sometimes the silent partner's interest in the business will not be publicly known. A silent partner is often an investor in the partnership, who is entitled to a share of the partnership's profits. Silent partners may prefer to invest in limited partnerships in order to insulate their personal assets from the debts or liabilities of the partnership.

**Australia**

Summarising s. 5 of the [*Partnership Act 1958*](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Partnership_Act_1958&action=edit&redlink=1) (Vic), for a partnership in Australia to exist, four main criteria must be satisfied.



They are:

Valid Agreement between the parties;



To carry on a business – this is defined in s. 3 as "any trade, occupation or profession"; In Common – meaning there must be some mutuality of rights, interests and obligations;



View to Profit – thus charitable organizations cannot be partnerships (charities are typically incorporated associations under *Associations Incorporations Act 1981* (Vic))



Partners share profits and losses. A partnership is basically a settlement between two or more groups or firms in which profit and loss are equally divided

**Bangladesh**

In Bangladesh, the relevant law for regulating partnership is the Partnership Act 1932.[[16]](#page7) A partnership is defined as the relation between persons who have agreed to share the profits of a business carried on by all or any of them acting for all.[[17]](#page7) The law does not require written partnership agreement between the partners to form a partnership.[[18]](#page7) A partnership does not also required to be registered, however an unregistered partnership has a number of limitation regarding enforcing its rights in any court.[[19]](#page7) A partnership is considered as a separate legal identity (i.e. separate from its owners) in Bangladesh only if the partnership is registered. There must be a minimum of 2 partners and maximum of 20 partners.[[20]](#page7)

**Canada**

Statutory regulation of partnerships in Canada fall under [provincial jurisdiction.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_Act,_1867) A partnership is not a separate legal entity and partnership income is taxed at the rate of the partner receiving the income. It can be deemed to exist regardless of the intention of the partners. Common elements considered by courts in determining the existence of a partnership are that two or more legal persons:

Are carrying on a business



In common



With a view to profit.[[21]](#page8)



**Hong Kong**

A partnership in Hong Kong is a business entity formed by the Hong Kong Partnerships Ordinance,[[22]](#page8) which defines a partnership as "the relation between persons carrying on a business in common with a view of profit" and is not a joint stock company or an incorporated company.[[23]](#page8) If the business entity registers with the Registrar of Companies it takes the form of a limited partnership defined in the Limited Partnerships Ordinance.[[24][25]](#page8) However, if this business entity fails to register with the Registrar of Companies, then it becomes a general partnership as a default.[[25]](#page8)

**India**

According to section 4 of the Partnership Act of 1932,"Partnership is defined as the relation between two or more persons who have agreed to share the profits of a business run by all or any one of them acting for all". This definition superseded the previous definition given in section 239 of Indian Contract Act 1872 as – “Partnership is the relation which subsists between persons who have agreed to combine their property, labor, skill in some business, and to share the profits thereof between them”. The 1932 definition added the concept of mutual agency. The Indian Partnerships have the following common characteristics:

* **A partnership firm is not a legal entity** apart from the partners constituting it. It has limited identity for the purpose of taxlaw as per section 4 of the Partnership Act of 1932.[[26]](#page8)
* **Partnership is a concurrent subject**. Contracts of partnerships are included in the Entry no.7 of List III of The Constitution

of India (the list constitutes the subjects on which both the State government and Central (National) Government can legislate i.e. pass laws on).[[26]](#page8)

* **Unlimited Liability**. The major disadvantage of partnership is the unlimited liability of partners for the debts and liabilities ofthe firm. Any partner can bind the firm and the firm is liable for all liabilities incurred by any firm on behalf of the firm. If

property of partnership firm is insufficient to meet liabilities, personal property of any partner can be attached to pay the debts of the firm.[[26]](#page8)

* **Partners are Mutual Agents**.The business of firm can be carried on by all or any of them acting for all. Any partner hasauthority to bind the firm. Act of any one partner is binding on all the partners. Thus, each partner is ‘agent’ of all the remaining

partners. Hence, partners are ‘mutual agents’. Section 18 of the Partnership Act, 1932 says "Subject to the provisions of this Act, a partner is the agent of the firm for the purpose of the business of the firm"[[26]](#page8)

1. **Oral or Written Agreements**. The Partnership Act, 1932 nowhere mentions that the Partnership Agreement is to be in writtenor oral format. Thus the general rule of the [Contract Act](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Contract_Act_1872) applies that the contract can be 'oral' or 'written' as long as it satisfies the basic conditions of being a contract i.e. the agreement between partners is legally enforceable. A written agreement is advisable to establish existence of partnership and to prove rights and liabilities of each partner, as it is difficult to prove an oral agreement.[[26]](#page8)
2. **Number of Partners is minimum 2 and maximum 50 in any kind of business activities**.Since partnership is ‘agreement’there must be minimum two partners. The Partnership Act does not put any restrictions on maximum number of partners. However, section 464 of Companies Act 2013, and Rule 10 of Companies (Miscellaneous) Rules, 2014 prohibits partnership consisting of more than 50 for any businesses, unless it is **registered as a company** under [Companies Act, 2013](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Companies_Act_2013) or formed in pursuance of some other law. Some other law means companies and corporations formed via some other law passed by [Parliament of India.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliament_of_India)
3. **Mutual agency is the real test**. The real test of ‘partnership firm’ is ‘mutual agency’ set by the Courts of India, i.e. whether apartner can bind the firm by his act, i.e. whether he can act as agent of all other partners.[[26]](#page8)

**United Kingdom limited partnership**

A limited partnership in the United Kingdom consists of:

One or more people called general partners, who are liable for all debts and obligations of the firm; and One or of the firm beyond the amount contributed.



Limited partners may not:

Draw out or receive back any part of their contributions to the partnership during its lifetime; or Take part in the management of the business or have power to bind the firm.



If they do, they become liable for all the debts and obligations of the firm up to the amount drawn out or received back or incurred while taking part in the management, as the case may be.

**United States**

Under U.S. law a partnership is a business association of two or more individuals, through which partners share the profits and responsibility for the liabilities of their venture.[[27]](#page8) U.S. states recognize forms of limited partnership that may allow a partner who does not participate in the business venture to avoid liability for the partnership's debts and obligations.[[28]](#page8) Partnerships typically pay less taxes than corporations in fields like fund management.[[29][30]](#page8)

The federal government of the United States does not have specific statutory law governing the establishment of partnerships. Instead, every U.S. state and the District of Columbia has its own statutes and common law that govern partnerships. The [National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Conference_of_Commissioners_on_Uniform_State_Laws) has issued non-binding model laws (called uniform act) in which to encourage the adoption of uniformity of partnership law into the states by their respective legislatures. Model laws include the [Uniform Partnership Act and the Uniform Limited Partnership Act. Most U.S. states have adopted a form of the Uniform](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uniform_Partnership_Act) [Partnership Act, which includes provisions reguating](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uniform_Partnership_Act) [general partnerships,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_partnership) [limited partnerships](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Limited_partnership) [and](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uniform_Partnership_Act) [limited liability partnerships.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Limited_liability_partnership)



Although the federal government does not have specific statutory law for establishing partnerships, it has an extensive statutory [and regulatory scheme for the taxation of partnerships, set forth in the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) and Code of Federal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Code_of_Federal_Regulations)



[Regulations.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Code_of_Federal_Regulations)[[31]](#page8) [The IRC defines federal tax obligations for partnership operations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Code_of_Federal_Regulations)[[32]](#page8) [that effectively serve as federal regulation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Code_of_Federal_Regulations) of some aspects of partnerships.



**See also**



[Alliance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alliance)



[Consortium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consortium)



[Business partnering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business_partnering)



[Corporation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corporation)



[General partnership](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_partnership)



[Joint venture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joint_venture)



[Keiretsu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Keiretsu)



[Limited liability partnership](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Limited_liability_partnership) (LLP)



[Limited partnership](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Limited_partnership) (LP)



[Partnership accounting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partnership_accounting)



[Partnership taxation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partnership_taxation)



[Strategic Alliance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strategic_Alliance)



[Types of business entity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Types_of_business_entity)

[Up or out](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Up_or_out) (aka partnership system)