

<b>SDG Goal 15</b>	<b>Life on land</b>
<b>SDG Target 15.a</b>	<b>Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems</b>
<b>SDG Indicator 15.a.1</b>	<b>(a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments</b>
<b>Time series</b>	<b>ODA (commitments) for biodiversity</b>

## 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 4 November 2021
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/15-a-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures German official development assistance (ODA) for biodiversity. It is measured in commitments of the resources to the partner country (versus disbursements of resources). ODA is defined as aid provided by official agencies that promotes and specifically targets the economic development and welfare of developing countries. ODA flows for biodiversity are recorded using the so-called “Rio markers”. These relate to the Rio Conventions on climate change, biodiversity and desertification. For each ODA activity it is indicated whether it targets the objectives of the Rio Conventions as a ‘principal’ or ‘significant’ objective. Activities marked ‘principal’ would not have been funded but for that policy objective, activities marked ‘significant’ have other primary objectives but help meet the policy objective. Hence the markers are considered descriptive rather than strictly quantitative. Both scorings, principal and significant objective for biodiversity, are included in the time series.
- Disaggregation: Not available.

## 2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: April 2020
- UN metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-0a-01.pdf>
- The time series is compliant with the UN metadata.

## 3. Data description

- ODA is the resource flows to countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral development institutions that are:

- Provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and
- Concessional (i.e. grants and soft loans) and administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective.

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

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

#### 4. Access to data source

- OECD – Aid activities targeting Global Environmental Objectives:  
[https://data-explorer.oecd.org/vis?fs\[0\]=Topic%2C1%7CDevelopment%23DEV%23%7COfficial%20Development%20Assistance%20%28ODA%29%23DEV\\_ODA%23&fs\[1\]=Marker%2C0%7CBiodiversity%2310%23&pg=0&fc=Marker&snb=1&df\[ds\]=dsDisseminateFinalDMZ&df\[id\]=DSD\\_RIOMRKR%40DF\\_RIOMARKERS&df\[ag\]=OECD.DCD.FSD&df\[vs\]=1.1&dq=DEU.DPGC.1000..2.10.1%2B2..Q.\\_T..&pd=2010%2C&to\[TIME\\_PERIOD\]=false&vw=tb](https://data-explorer.oecd.org/vis?fs[0]=Topic%2C1%7CDevelopment%23DEV%23%7COfficial%20Development%20Assistance%20%28ODA%29%23DEV_ODA%23&fs[1]=Marker%2C0%7CBiodiversity%2310%23&pg=0&fc=Marker&snb=1&df[ds]=dsDisseminateFinalDMZ&df[id]=DSD_RIOMRKR%40DF_RIOMARKERS&df[ag]=OECD.DCD.FSD&df[vs]=1.1&dq=DEU.DPGC.1000..2.10.1%2B2..Q._T..&pd=2010%2C&to[TIME_PERIOD]=false&vw=tb)
- OECD – Creditor Reporting System:  
<https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=crs1>

#### 5. Metadata on source data

- General information on ODA as well as recent and future changes in methodology:  
<http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/What-is-ODA.pdf>
- List of the OECD DAC purpose codes and channel codes:  
<https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/dacandcrscodelists.htm>
- OECD DAC Rio Markers for Climate: Handbook:  
[https://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/Revised%20climate%20marker%20handbook\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/Revised%20climate%20marker%20handbook_FINAL.pdf)

#### 6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 11 months
- Frequency: Annual

#### 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Million EUR
- Calculation:

$$\text{ODA (commitments) for biodiversity} = \frac{\text{ODA commitments to the relevant sectors [MnUSD]}}{\text{Deflators for resource flows [base year = 100]}}$$

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<b>SDG Indicator 15.a.1</b>	<b>(a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments</b>
<b>Time series</b>	<b>ODA (gross disbursements) for biodiversity</b>

## 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 30 May 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/15-a-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures German official development assistance (ODA) for biodiversity. It is measured in gross disbursements of the resources to the partner country (versus commitments of resources). ODA is defined as aid provided by official agencies that promotes and specifically targets the economic development and welfare of developing countries. ODA flows for biodiversity are recorded using the so-called “Rio markers”. These relate to the Rio Conventions on climate change, biodiversity and desertification. For each ODA activity it is indicated whether it targets the objectives of the Rio Conventions as a ‘principal’ or ‘significant’ objective. Activities marked ‘principal’ would not have been funded but for that policy objective, activities marked ‘significant’ have other primary objectives but help meet the policy objective. Hence the markers are considered descriptive rather than strictly quantitative. Both scorings, principal and significant objective for biodiversity, are included in the time series.
- Disaggregation: Not available.

## 2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: April 2020
- UN metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-0a-01.pdf>
- The time series is compliant with the UN metadata.

## 3. Data description

- ODA is the resource flows to countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral development institutions that are:

- Provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and
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The DAC list of countries eligible to receive ODA is updated every three years and is based on per capita income.

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

#### 4. Access to data source

- OECD – Creditor Reporting System:  
<https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=crs1>

#### 5. Metadata on source data

- General information on ODA as well as recent and future changes in methodology:  
<http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/What-is-ODA.pdf>
- List of the OECD DAC purpose codes and channel codes:  
<https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/dacandcrscodelists.htm>
- OECD DAC Rio Markers for Climate: Handbook:  
[https://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/Revised%20climate%20marker%20handbook\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/Revised%20climate%20marker%20handbook_FINAL.pdf)

#### 6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 11 months
- Frequency: Annual

#### 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Million EUR
- Calculation:

$$\text{ODA (gross disbursements) for biodiversity} = \frac{\text{ODA gross disbursements to the relevant sectors [MnUSD]}}{\text{Deflators for resource flows [base year = 100]}}$$

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<b>SDG Indicator 15.a.1</b>	<b>(a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments</b>
<b>Time series</b>	<b>Environmental protection expenditure</b>

## 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 7 December 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/15-a-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the sum of current and capital expenditure on environmental protection activities.
- Disaggregation: Not available.

## 2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: April 2020
- UN metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-0a-01.pdf>
- The time series is not compliant with the UN metadata, but provides additional information.

## 3. Data description

- The data on environmental protection expenditure is part of the annual publication of the environmental economic accounting in Germany.

## 4. Access to data source

- Environmental-Economic Accounts – Environmental protection expenditure:  
<https://www.destatis.de/EN/Themes/Society-Environment/Environment/Environmental-Protection-Measures/Tables/environmental-protection-expenditure.html>

## 5. Metadata on source data

- Environmental-economic accounts – Methodology of environmental protection expenditure (only available in German):  
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Umwelt/UGR/umweltschutzausgaben/Publikationen/Downloads/umweltschutzausgaben-methode-5854103187004.pdf>
- Quality report – Economic Accounts (only available in German):  
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Umwelt/ugr.pdf?>

## 6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 14 to 16 months
- Frequency: Annual

## 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Million EUR
- Calculation:

$$\text{Environmental protection expenditure} = \frac{\text{Final consumption expenditure [MnEUR]} \pm \text{intermediate consumption [MnEUR]} + \text{gross fixed capital formation of general government, corporations and household [MnEUR]}}{\text{gross fixed capital formation of general government, corporations and household [MnEUR]}}$$