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# Statistics for the SDGs - global indicators

SDG



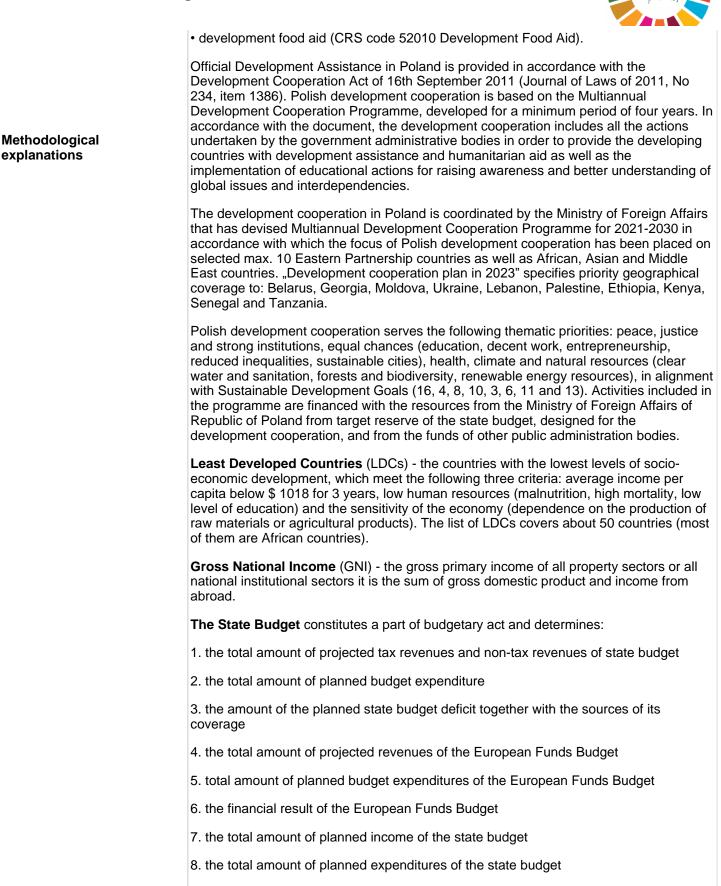
Name of the indicator	17.3.1 Official development assistance (ODA) as a proportion of total domestic budget
Sustainable Development Goal	Goal 17. Partnerships for the goals
Target	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
Definition	The ratio of official development assistance (ODA), measured as the equivalent of a grant, to the state budget.
Unit	percent [%]
Available dimensions	total
	<b>Official Development Assistance</b> (ODA) <b>comprises</b> grants and loans that are provided by government agencies or international organizations to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. In order for loans to qualify as ODA, they need to comprise a grant element of at least:
	<ul> <li>45% of the total amount for LDCs and other LICs (calculated at the discount rate of 9%),</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>15% for LMICs (calculated at the discount rate of 7%),</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>10% for UMICs (calculated at the discount rate of 6%).</li> </ul>
	ODA <b>also includes</b> technical assistance that aims at developing human resources and raising qualifications as well as technical and productive capacity of the developing countries. Technical assistance consists in, i. a., conveying knowledge and experience the form of training, sending experts and commencing research and/ or covering its resultant cost.
	No military equipment or services are reportable as ODA.
	Moreover, it is also required that a partner country benefitting from assistance is on the OECD DAC (Development Assistance Committee) list of ODA recipients.
	Depending on the form of its realisation, development assistance might be distinguished into:
	• <b>bilateral assistance</b> which is undertaken by the donor country directly in the partner country or by an international organisation as earmarked contribution to the partner country or as a contribution for a specific programme/ fund managed by the organisation
	<ul> <li>multilateral assistance, which is provided as a contribution to the general budgets of international organisations whose list is updated annually by the OECD-DAC Secretaria</li> </ul>
	Bilateral ODA, which focuses on poverty reduction, includes the following areas of support:
	<ul> <li>basic education (CRS codes 112xx Basic Education)</li> </ul>
	basic health (CRS codes (22xx Basic Health)
	<ul> <li>supply in water and sanitation (CRS codes 140xx Water Supply and Sanitation)</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>multisector aid for basic social services (CRS code 16050 Multisector aid for basic social services)</li> </ul>





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	9. the planned balance of revenues and expenditures of the state budget
	10. limit for liabilities incurred on loans and securities issued.
Data source	Ministry of Finance Republic of Poland / Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Poland
Data availability	Annual data; since 2010.
Notes	Since 2018, the leading ODA indicator is presented in the form of a grant equivalent, taking into account only the grant element multiplied by the value of a given flow. The grant element is calculated specifically for tied aid credits. Additionally, work is underway to include other flows in ODA, e.g. amounts mobilized by the public sector from private sector instruments. Moreover, since 2019, Poland has been reporting a new TOSSD (Total Official Support for Sustainable Development) indicator, which measures the support provided for the implementation of the SDGs at the global level.
Data updated on	06-02-2024
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