

**9<sup>th</sup> meeting of the IAEG-SDGs**  
**UNESCWA, Beirut, 25-28 March 2019**

***Agenda item 5. Review of Tier I and II indicators missing data and/or metadata:***  
***OECD Update on improving indicator 17.3.1 using Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD)***

- Noting that there are no usable data for indicator 17.3.1, the OECD will propose to replace it by TOSSD, the new measure of Total Official Support for Sustainable Development. We will make this proposal during the upcoming open consultation of the comprehensive review, in line with the process developed by the IAEG-SDGs.
- The TOSSD measure offers a new solution to problems earlier encountered with indicator 17.3.1. The indicator does not make sense as it stands for various reasons: the numerator bears little relation to denominator, data are not available on the denominator and the desirable direction of the indicator is not clear. The OECD, as a co-custodian agency for this indicator, and on behalf of the international TOSSD Task Force, will therefore propose to replace it by TOSSD.
- The TOSSD methodology is largely ready and some data are already available from pilot studies, from OECD statistics on concessional and non-concessional development finance and soon from the Survey on 2017 data that has been launched in February (results to become available in July 2019).
- In a nutshell, TOSSD aims to fill a knowledge gap about resources for sustainable development beyond ODA. The methodology has been developed in direct response to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda that requested mobilisation of all types of resources for the 2030 Agenda (billions to trillions) and called for “open, inclusive and transparent discussions” on TOSSD.
- TOSSD will shed light on resources currently not well reflected in international statistics on development finance, such as South-South co-operation, triangular co-operation, finance mobilised from the private sector for sustainable development and finance for global public goods.
- The UN Statistical Commission meeting early March took note of the suggestion for the IAEG-SDGs to consider TOSSD during the comprehensive review. We welcome this opportunity, and will share the proposal in the coming weeks with the secretariat of the IAEG-SDGs. Thank you.

**Other general points on TOSSD**

- TOSSD will not add reporting burden to developing countries’ national statistical offices. TOSSD data will be collected from development co-operation agencies and other institutions extending support to developing countries.
- In addition to filling the knowledge gap, TOSSD will provide more efficiency as all relevant data on external flows will be included in one statistical system. TOSSD will provide “raw data” to help developing countries’ national statistical offices compile their national accounts and balance of payments statistics.
- TOSSD will allow to track cross-border financing for statistics and data as well as support for statistics as an international public good. Mobilisation of resources for statistics and data collection, in particular regarding the SDG indicators, is one of the main issues currently discussed by the statistical community. (TOSSD was referenced in the two high-level panels on financing data and statistics held in New York on 4 March 2019.)

**Main differences between ODA and TOSSD**

- **TOSSD is a recipient-focused metric.** It measures cross-border resources (financial and in-kind) to developing countries and can also include support to countries and territories that have graduated from ODA but still face important development challenges. The focus of Pillar I on cross-border resource flows also supports development effectiveness by providing increased transparency to developing countries about external resources they actually receive. ODA, in contrast, is a provider-focused measure of efforts made toward the economic development and welfare of developing countries.

- **There is no target attached to TOSSD, and the measure focuses on sustainable development. Only resources complying with the UN definition of sustainable development (in practice, linked to a SDG target) are included.** ODA remains the measure to assess traditional donors' performance against the 0.7% ODA/GNI UN target.
- **TOSSD is designed to fill the knowledge gap about financing beyond ODA.** It includes resources provided by official bilateral and multilateral agencies as well as public corporations, and private resources mobilised from the private sector through official means. In addition to cross-border flows to TOSSD recipient countries (Pillar I), regional and global expenditures in support of sustainable development in the form of International Public Goods and enablers of development (Pillar II) are included in the measure.
- **TOSSD is a global metric that can be used by all countries** – providers and recipients, and those that are both. It is being developed in an open, inclusive and transparent way (as called for in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda) by the International Task Force in which Southern provider countries and institutions, as well as recipients of TOSSD, participate.

### Main differences between the measures of TOSSD and ODA

TOSSD and ODA are technically different measures, even though there are links between the two. The main differences between the TOSSD and ODA measures are summarised in the table below:

TOSSD	ODA
<b>Objective of the measure</b>	
Measuring resources in support of sustainable development	Measuring donor effort
<b>Key eligibility criterion of the measure</b>	
Sustainable development	Economic development and welfare of developing countries
<b>Main focus</b>	
Recipient	Provider
<b>Scope of flows covered</b>	
Officially-supported flows: official flows and private finance mobilised through official interventions	Official flows
Concessional and non-concessional	Concessional
<b>Measurement</b>	
Cash flow	Grant equivalent
<b>Target countries</b>	
DAC List of ODA Recipients and other countries on an opt-in basis	DAC List of ODA Recipients
<b>Reporters</b>	
Ambition: All providers	DAC and some non-DAC countries
<b>Governance arrangements</b>	
Broader than DAC. Ambition: driven by the international community through the UN	DAC-driven