

# Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicator metadata template

(Harmonized metadata template - format version 1.0)

The purpose of this template is for international agencies to submit reference metadata for SDG indicators, using the SDMX Metadata Concepts prepared by the SDG SDMX Working Group of the IAEG-SDGs to provide a standard format for SDG indicator metadata to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets in a consistent manner. In order to ensure coherence and consistency of the metadata that will be presented alongside the SDG indicator database, uniform reference metadata on the global indicators and on associated data is requested using this standard template.

While we realise this form is detailed, your willingness to provide this reference metadata in a standard format will be vital to users better understanding of the global indicators and associated data you have provided. We hope any metadata submitted previously can be copied and pasted into the relevant section of this form. Current metadata can be found at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>. Any metadata that was submitted to UNSD prior to July 2016 can be found at: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/>. Mapping of SDMX Detailed Concepts to IAEG-SDG Old File Format and Mapping of IAEG-SDG Old File Format to SDMX Detailed Concepts can be found on pages 10 and 11 respectively.

Please replace the instruction text shaded in yellow with the appropriate text describing the metadata concepts (i.e. definition and concepts, rationale, etc.). Please try to make your responses as concise as possible while making sure to include all relevant information. For more detailed methodological information, a link can be included in the reference section (see page 6).

Use only the metadata concepts provided. Do not add additional metadata concepts. Use the detailed metadata concepts (preceded by a number and a letter e.g. "0.a") where available and as feasible; otherwise use the main concepts (preceded by a number e.g. "0"). If you are not sure where to put metadata within the existing SDMX Metadata Concepts, see the descriptions provided on page 7.

If there are any questions regarding SDG metadata or this form, please contact Harumi Shibata Salazar at [shibata@un.org](mailto:shibata@un.org).

# SDG indicator metadata

(Harmonized metadata template - format version 1.0)

## 0. Indicator information

### 0.a. Goal

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

### 0.b. Target

17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

### 0.c. Indicator

17.3.1 Gross receipts by developing countries of: a. Official sustainable development grants, b. Official concessional sustainable development loans, c. Official non-concessional sustainable development loans, d. Foreign direct investment, e. Mobilised private finance (MPF) on an experimental basis, f. Private grants

### 0.d. Series

Not applicable.

### 0.e. Metadata update

11 October 2021

### 0.f. Related indicators

10.b.1, 17.2.1, 17.3.2, 17.4.1, 17.5.1 17.9.1 (and others)

### 0.g. International organisations(s) responsible for global monitoring

OECD and UNCTAD

## 1. Data reporter

### 1.a. Organisation

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OECD Development Co-operation Directorate  
UNCTAD Development Statistics and Information Branch

### 1.b. Contact person(s)

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Ms Julia Benn at OECD, Ms. Anu Peltola at UNCTAD

### 1.c. Contact organisation unit

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OECD Development Co-operation Directorate / Financing for Sustainable Development Division / Statistical Standards and Methods Unit  
UNCTAD Globalization and Development Strategies Division (GDS) / Development Statistics and Information Branch

### 1.d. Contact person function

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Ms Julia Benn, Manager, OECD/DCD/FSD, Statistical Standards and Methods Unit and TOSSD Task Force Secretariat

Ms Valérie Gaveau, Statistical Analyst, OECD/DCD/FSD, Statistical Standards and Methods Unit and TOSSD Task Force Secretariat

Mr Guillaume Delalande, Policy Analyst, OECD/DCD/FSD, Statistical Standards and Methods Unit and TOSSD Task Force Secretariat

Ms Anu Peltola, Acting Head of Statistics, UNCTAD Development Statistics and Information Branch

Mr David Cristallo, Chief of Statistical Information Technologies Unit, UNCTAD Development Statistics and Information Branch

Mr Daniel Hopp, Associate Statistician, Statistical Analysis Unit, UNCTAD Development Statistics and Information Branch

### 1.e. Contact phone

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Ms Julia Benn: + 33 (0)1 45 24 90 39

Valérie Gaveau: + 33 (0)1 45 24 90 53

Guillaume Delalande: + 33 (0)1 45 24 94 72

Ms Anu Peltola: +41 22 917 4113

Mr David Cristallo: +41 22 917 59 98

### 1.f. Contact mail

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Ms Julia Benn, Valérie Gaveau, Guillaume Delalande  
OECD - 2, rue André Pascal - 75775 Paris Cedex 16

### 1.g. Contact emails

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OECD: [Julia.BENN@oecd.org](mailto:Julia.BENN@oecd.org), [Guillaume.DELALANDE@oecd.org](mailto:Guillaume.DELALANDE@oecd.org); [Valerie.GAVEAU@oecd.org](mailto:Valerie.GAVEAU@oecd.org)

UNCTAD: [Anu.PELTOLA@un.org](mailto:Anu.PELTOLA@un.org); [Statistics@unctad.org](mailto:Statistics@unctad.org)

## 2. Definition, concepts, and classifications

### 2.a. Definition and concepts

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Annual gross receipts by developing countries of: a. Official sustainable development grants, b. Official concessional sustainable development loans, c. Official non-concessional sustainable development loans, d. Foreign direct investment, e. Mobilised private finance (MPF) on an experimental basis, and f. Private grants.

a. Official sustainable development grants

Grants are transfers in cash or in kind for which no legal debt is incurred by the recipient.

b. Official concessional sustainable development loans

Loans are transfers in cash or in kind for which the recipient incurs legal debt. A concessional transfer is one which gives something of value away. For the purposes of this indicator, a loan will be regarded as concessional if it embodies at least a 35% grant element when its service payments are discounted at 5% p.a. This test is derived from the World Bank-IMF Debt Sustainability Framework for Low Income Countries and has also been adopted by the TOSSD Task Force.

See:

- <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/Policy-Papers/Issues/2018/02/14/pp122617guidance-note-on-lic-dsf>
- <https://www.tossd.org/docs/reporting-instructions.pdf>

c. Official non-concessional sustainable development loans

These are loans (see above) which bear a grant element of less than 35% when their service payments are discounted at 5% p.a.

d. Foreign direct investment

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is a category of investment that reflects the objective of establishing a lasting interest by a resident enterprise in one economy (direct investor) in an enterprise (direct investment enterprise) that is resident in an economy other than that of the direct investor. The lasting interest implies the existence of a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the direct investment enterprise and a significant degree of influence on the management of the enterprise. The direct or indirect ownership of 10% or more of the voting power of an enterprise resident in one economy by an investor resident in another economy is taken as evidence of such a relationship. For OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment - 4th Edition and UNCTAD work on Foreign Direct Investment Statistics.

See:

- <https://www.oecd.org/investment/fdibenchmarkdefinition.htm>
- <https://unctad.org/topic/investment/investment-statistics-and-trends>

e. Mobilised private finance (MPF) on an experimental basis

Mobilised private finance (MPF) consists of private resource flows for activities in developing countries which have been mobilised by interventions of multilateral development banks (MDBs), bilateral development finance institutions, or other bilateral agencies, i.e. where a direct causal link between the official intervention and the private resources can be demonstrated. The OECD method for counting MPF is used; see <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/mobilisation.htm>. MPF is a “memorandum item” because it would likely include and overlap with some finance that would also be found in the FDI sub-indicator. MPF data are typically collected on a commitment basis, rather than in terms of developing country receipts. This indicator excludes private flows mobilised in recipient countries themselves as they do not constitute additional resources. The indicator is included on an experimental basis, and it is recommended that it be reviewed during the 2025 review of SDG indicators.

#### f. Private grants

Private grants are here taken to mean grants for developmental purposes from private institutions outside the recipient country, excluding commercial flows and personal transactions such as remittances. They essentially comprise grants from philanthropic foundations and other non-governmental organizations.

#### Sustainable development criteria

Based on the Group's discussions, and building on the work of the TOSSD Task Force, the following cascading approach will be used to identify flows that can be considered as supporting sustainable development:

1. Flows within the proposed indicators and sub-indicators detailed below and identified individually, such as a specific activity in provider reporting systems, should be included if they directly support either (i) at least one of the SDG targets or (ii) an objective in the recipient country's development plan as long as this is directed towards supporting or achieving sustainable development, with the following exceptions:
  - a. Flows for activities where a substantial detrimental effect is anticipated on one or more of the other targets.
  - b. Flows where the recipient country, after discussion with the custodian agency and/or the reporting provider country, objects to their characterization as supporting its sustainable development.
2. Flows, or portions of flows within the proposed indicators and sub-indicators detailed below for which data are only available at the aggregate country-to-country level are also considered as supporting sustainable development, subject to the same exceptions as under 1.a and 1.b.

Note that some sub-indicators may contain a mixture of activity-specific and aggregate-level flow data and therefore require assessment against 1 and 2 respectively. Also note that further specific exclusions are proposed, as detailed below, that may in some cases be considered to reinforce the focus of the proposed indicators on the sustainable development of developing countries.

### 2.b. Unit of measure

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US dollar

### 2.c. Classifications

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TOSSD classifications are available at: [www.tossd.org/methodology](http://www.tossd.org/methodology) (See "TOSSD code lists")  
Modalities of South-South cooperation as defined in the initial conceptual framework.

## 3. Data source type and data collection method

### 3.a. Data sources

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Existing databases established at the OECD and UNCTAD will serve as a data source. At the OECD, this includes data collected through TOSSD reporting as well as traditional OECD-DAC-CRS reporting, with certain adjustments to the data in accordance with the requirements of this proposal. At the UNCTAD, this includes existing data on foreign direct investment, and pilot studies towards reporting on South-South cooperation.

### 3.b. Data collection method

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OECD: Data submission by countries following agreed contents and formats. See

- TOSSD Reporting Instructions, code lists and data forms are available at: <https://www.tossd.org/methodology>
- Converged Statistical Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and the Annual DAC Questionnaire, DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics, 20 April 2021, available at: [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2020\)44/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2020)44/FINAL/en/pdf)

UNCTAD:

- Data submission by countries following format for reporting South-South cooperation to be piloted and fully developed. See attached: Outcome document of the sub-group on South-South cooperation, September 2021 (link to be provided later)
- UNCTAD Training Manual on Statistics for FDI and the Operations of TNCs - Volume I FDI Flows and Stocks, UNCTAD, 2009, available at: [https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/diaeia20091\\_en.pdf](https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/diaeia20091_en.pdf)

### 3.c. Data collection calendar

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TOSSD and OECD-DAC-CRS data collection on YEAR N is launched in April of year N+1 and finalised by December of year N+1.

### 3.d. Data release calendar

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TOSSD and OECD-DAC-CRS data on YEAR N are released in December of year N+1.

### 3.e. Data providers

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National development co-operation agencies, national ministries, national statistical offices, development finance institutions, multilateral institutions, philanthropic foundations and central banks

### 3.f. Data compilers

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National development co-operation agencies, national ministries, national statistical offices, multilateral institutions and central banks

### 3.g. Institutional mandate

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Countries' membership agreement with OECD, UNCTAD and the United Nations.

## 4. Other methodological considerations

### 4.a. Rationale

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The indicator measures additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources. It fully complies with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda by distinguishing flows of different nature and concessionality that have different impacts on development, thus creating transparency. It follows the recipient perspective, and all data represent new financing flows to developing countries. It builds on existing work, in particular standard OECD and UNCTAD data collections and the work of the TOSSD Task Force on its measurement of Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD). It is underpinned by an initial conceptual framework on South-South cooperation, allowing reporting by countries that practice South-South cooperation.

### 4.b. Comment and limitations

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The indicator is feasible, suitable and relevant.

Some providers will be reporting on sub-indicators 17.3.1.a, 17.3.1.b and 17.3.1.c to OECD while some providers will report on these sub-indicators to UNCTAD according to the agreed conceptual framework on South-South cooperation developed by the sub-Group on South-South cooperation.

Sub-indicator 17.3.1.d (FDI) is reported to UNCTAD by recipients according to the current reporting arrangements.

Some multilateral and bilateral providers are reporting on sub-indicator 17.3.1.e mobilized private finance to OECD. Mobilized private finance is not part of the conceptual framework of South-South cooperation. Some providers that are engaging in this form of development finance may approach UNCTAD regarding the pilot testing and further development of this indicator for wider and global application.

Some countries will report on 17.3.1.f to OECD. Private grants are not part of the conceptual framework of South-South cooperation. Some providers can report on private grants to UNCTAD on a voluntary basis as part of a pilot exercise.

UNCTAD and OECD as co-custodians have undertaken to ensure that there are no overlaps in global reporting for this indicator in cases where countries or multilaterals provide their information to both organizations.

The indicator does not include debt relief, in-donor refugee costs, administrative costs not allocated to specific development activities, or peace and security expenditures other than those reportable as official development assistance (ODA). Furthermore, it does not include private non-concessional loans; portfolio investment; export credits, whether official, officially-supported, or private; short-term flows with an original maturity of 1 year or less; or any other flows that are not within the scope of the proposed sub-indicators. These exclusions sharpen the focus of the indicator on transfers of new resources to developing countries for sustainable development purposes, while excluding commercially-motivated debt-creating flows. While there was broad support for all exclusions during the discussions of the Working Group and the open consultation, and while there were relatively few objections to specific exclusions, some countries nevertheless believe that all exclusions should be reviewed in the context of the 2025 review.

#### 4.c. Method of computation

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While the sub-indicators follow the recipient perspective, the data for all proposed sub-indicators except foreign direct investment are reportable by the providers and subsequently aggregated by recipient. Foreign direct investment is as reported by recipients.

#### 4.d. Validation

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Extensive validation and quality assurance procedures are in place and being further developed at OECD and UNCTAD. Flows where the recipient country, after discussion with the custodian agency and/or the reporting provider country, objects to their characterization as supporting its sustainable development may be excluded. The custodian agencies are requested to establish mechanisms for validation based on the sustainable development criteria applied for this indicator which will adequately support concerns of the recipient countries.

#### 4.e. Adjustments

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Not applicable.

#### 4.f. Treatment of missing values (i) at country level and (ii) at regional level

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Not applicable.

#### 4.g. Regional aggregations

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Summation of US dollar values across countries of a specific region, as applicable.

#### 4.h. Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level

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See

- TOSSD Methodology, including Reporting Instructions, code lists and data collection form: <https://www.tossd.org/methodology>
- Converged Statistical Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and the Annual DAC Questionnaire, DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics, 20 April 2021, available at [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2020\)44/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2020)44/FINAL/en/pdf)
- Outcome document of the sub-group on South-South cooperation, September 2021 (attached, link to be provided later)
- UNCTAD Training Manual on Statistics for FDI and the Operations of TNCs - Volume I FDI Flows and Stocks, UNCTAD, 2009, available at: [https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/diaeia20091\\_en.pdf](https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/diaeia20091_en.pdf).

#### 4.i. Quality management

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UNCTAD Statistics Quality Assurance Framework (SQAF), see <https://unctad.org/webflyer/statistics-quality-assurance-framework>  
[United Nations Quality Assurance Framework](#);



## [Quality Framework for OECD Statistical Activities](#)

### 4.j Quality assurance

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Best practices are being followed.

### 4.k Quality assessment

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Best practices are being followed.

## 5. Data availability and disaggregation

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Existing databases established at the OECD and UNCTAD will serve as a data source. At the OECD, this includes data collected through TOSSD reporting as well as traditional OECD-DAC-CRS reporting, assuming the data will be adjusted in accordance with the requirements of this proposal. Pilot exercises are being conducted or are being planned. In its pilot data collection, the OECD was able to provide data as applicable for sub-indicators a, b, c, e and f for 140 countries covering all recipient countries across all regions. At the UNCTAD, existing databases include data on foreign direct investment. Multiple countries practicing South-South cooperation agreed to the conduct of pilot studies while UNCTAD is committed to support others in their reporting.

Mobilized private finance should cover and be disaggregated by flows originating in (i) high-income, (ii) low- and middle and (iii) multiple/unknown countries but should exclude flows known to be mobilized in recipient countries.

## 6. Comparability / deviation from international standards

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Not applicable

## 7. References and Documentation

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- Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators: Working Group on Measurement of Development Support, Finalized draft indicator proposal for SDG Target 17.3 and its reporting, (4 October 2021).
- Outcome document of the sub-group on South-South cooperation, September 2021
- The TOSSD Methodology, including Reporting Instructions, code lists and data collection form: <https://www.tossd.org/methodology>
- Converged Statistical Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and the Annual DAC Questionnaire, DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics, 20 April 2021, available at [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2020\)44/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2020)44/FINAL/en/pdf)
- Links to data
  - [TOSSD Visualisation Tool](https://tossd.online/) - <https://tossd.online/>
  - [Development finance data - OECD](https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/) - <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/>
  - Investment statistics and trends (UNCTAD):
    - <https://unctadstat.unctad.org/>
    - [Beyond 20/20 WDS - Table view - Foreign direct investment: Inward and outward flows and stock, annual \(unctad.org\)](#) -

<https://unctadstat.unctad.org/wds/TableView/tableView.aspx?ReportId=96740>

- [World Investment Report | UNCTAD - https://unctad.org/topic/investment/world-investment-report](https://unctad.org/topic/investment/world-investment-report)
- Amounts mobilised from the private sector for development (OECD method for counting MPF), see <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/mobilisation.htm>
- GUIDANCE NOTE ON THE BANK-FUND DEBT SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK FOR LOW INCOME COUNTRIES, IMF, February 2018, available at: <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/Policy-Papers/Issues/2018/02/14/pp122617guidance-note-on-lic-dsf>
- OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment - 4th Edition, available at <https://www.oecd.org/investment/fdibenchmarkdefinition.htm>
- UNCTAD Training Manual on Statistics for FDI and the Operations of TNCs - Volume I FDI Flows and Stocks, UNCTAD, 2009, available at: [https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/diaeia20091\\_en.pdf](https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/diaeia20091_en.pdf)
- UNCTAD Statistics Quality Assurance Framework (SQAF), see <https://unctad.org/webflyer/statistics-quality-assurance-framework>
- United Nations Quality Assurance Framework, see <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/dataquality/>
- Quality Framework for OECD Statistical Activities, see <https://www.oecd.org/sdd/qualityframeworkforoecdstatisticalactivities.htm>.

## Definitions of Metadata Concepts

**0.a. Goal:** SDG Goal number and name.

**0.b. Target:** SDG Target number and name.

**0.c. Indicator:** SDG Indicator number and name.

**0.d. Series:** Description of SDG data series.

**0.e. Metadata update:** The date when this metadata report was last updated.

**0.f. Related indicators:** Linkages with any other Goals and Targets.

**0.g. International organisations(s) responsible for global monitoring:** Global reporting: International organizations (departments/offices) responsible for monitoring this indicator at the global level. Country reporting: This concept has no national counterpart.

**1.a. Organisation:** Organisation unit information of the contact points for the data or metadata.

**1.d. Contact person function:** Functional title(s) of the contact points for the data or metadata.

**1.e. Contact phone:** Phone number(s) of the contact points for the data or metadata.

**1.f. Contact mail:** Mailing address(es) of the contact points for the data or metadata.

**1.g. Contact emails:** E-mail address(es) of the contact points for the data or metadata.

**2.a. Definition and concepts:** Precise definition of the indicator preferably relying on internationally agreed definitions. The indicator definition should be unambiguous and be expressed in universally applicable terms. Precise definition of all different concepts and terms associated with the indicator, also including reference to any associated classifications.

**2.b. Unit of measure:** Description of the unit of measurement (proportion, dollars, number of people, etc.)

**2.c. Classifications:** Describe references to both national and international standards and classification being used. [Information to be provided where applicable.]

**3.a. Data sources:** Description of all actual and recommended sources of data. This description should include, when applicable, any changes of the data source over time, details of denominator (if from a different source) and any other relevant information related to the origin of the source or indicator. Similar details should be given for administrative sources.

**3.b. Data collection method:** Description of all methods used for data collection. This description should include, when applicable, the sample frame used, the questions used to collect the data, the type of interview, the dates/duration of fieldwork, the sample size and the response rate. Some additional information on questionnaire design and testing, interviewer training, methods used to monitor non-response etc. should be provided here. Questionnaires used should be annexed (if very long: via hyperlink).

**3.c. Data collection calendar:** Dates when source collection is next planned.

**3.d. Data release calendar:** Expected dates of release of new data for this indicator, including the year (or, ideally, the quarter/month when the next data point associated with the indicator will become available).

**3.e. Data providers:** Identification of national and/or international data provider(s), specifying the organization(s) responsible for producing the data.

**3.f. Data compilers:** Organization(s) responsible for compilation of this indicator either at national or global level.

**3.g. Institutional mandate:** Description of the set of rules or other formal set of instructions assigning responsibility as well as the authority to an organisation for the collection, processing, and dissemination of statistics for this indicator.

**4.a. Rationale:** Description of the purpose and rationale behind the indicator, as well as examples and guidance on its correct interpretation and meaning.

**4.b. Comment and limitations:** Comments on the feasibility, suitability, relevance and limitations of the indicator. Also includes data comparability issues, presence of wide confidence intervals (such as for maternal mortality ratios); provides further details on additional non-official indicators commonly used together with the indicator.

**4.c. Method of computation:** Explanation of how the indicator is calculated, including mathematical formulas and descriptive information of computations made on the source data to produce the indicator (including adjustments and weighting). This explanation should also highlight cases in which mixed sources are used or where the calculation has changed over time (i.e., discontinuities in the series).

**4.d. Validation:** Description of process of monitoring the results of data compilation and ensuring the quality of the statistical results, including consultation process with countries on the national data submitted to the SDGs Indicators Database. Descriptions and links to all relevant reference materials should be provided.

**4.e. Adjustments:** Global reporting: 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. National reporting: This concept is typically not applicable for national reporting.

**4.f. Treatment of missing values (i) at country level and (ii) at regional level:** Global reporting: (National level) Description of the methodology employed for producing estimates for the indicator when country data are not available, including any mathematical formulas and description of additional variables used as input into the estimation process. (Regional level) Description of how missing values for individual countries or areas are imputed or otherwise estimated by international agencies to derive regional or global aggregates of the indicator. National reporting: This concept is not applicable for national reporting.

**4.g. Regional aggregations:** Global reporting: Description of the methodology, including any mathematical formulas, used for the calculation of the regional/global aggregates from the country values. Description of the weighting structure used for aggregating country indicator values to regional and global levels. Additional methodological details on how the data from countries or areas is assembled by custodian international agencies to provide regional and global aggregates. This is distinct from the method of computation, which looks at how the indicator is compiled at a national level. National reporting: This concept is not applicable for national reporting.

**4.h. Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:** Global reporting: Description of methodology used by countries for the compilation of data at national level and the relevant international recommendations and guidelines available to countries. Descriptions and links to all relevant reference materials should be provided. National reporting: For national reporting a country may refer to the globally available metadata and explain how it is being used.

**4.i. Quality management:** Description of systems and frameworks in place within an organisation to manage the quality of statistical products and processes.

**4.j Quality assurance:** Description of practices and guidelines focusing on quality in general and dealing with quality of statistical programmes at your agency, including measures for ensuring the efficient use of resources.

**4.k Quality assessment:** Description of overall evaluation of fulfilling quality requirements, based on standard quality criteria.

**5. Data availability and disaggregation:** Global reporting: Indicate for how many countries the data for this indicator are already currently available on a regular basis. Data availability by regional breakdowns and time periods can also be described here. Describe the specification of the dimensions and levels used for disaggregation of the indicator (e.g., income, sex, age group, geographic location, disability status, etc.). National reporting: Data availability by sub-national breakdowns and time periods can be described here. Describe the specification of the dimensions and levels used for disaggregation of the indicator (e.g., income, sex, age group, geographic location, disability status, etc.).

**6. Comparability / Deviation from international standards:** Explanation on the differences between country produced and internationally estimated data on this indicator, highlighting and summarising the main sources of differences.

**7. References and Documentation:** Descriptions and links to all relevant reference materials related to this indicator.

## Mapping of SDMX Detailed Concepts to IAEG-SDG Old File Format

This is an aid to format the SDMX metadata concepts to the metadata submitted in the IAEG-SDG file format. In some cases, these headers and sections of the IAEG-SDG format do not correspond perfectly to the SDMX concepts. Consult the SDMX metadata concept definitions.

Detailed Metadata Concept Name	IAEG-SDG Headers and Subheaders
0.a. Goal	Goal
0.b. Target	Target
0.c. Indicator	Indicator
0.d. Series	
0.e. Metadata update	Last updated: [DATE]
0.f. Related indicators	Related indicators
0.g. International organisations(s) responsible for global monitoring	Institutional information Organization(s)
1.a. Organisation	
1.b. Contact person(s)	
1.c. Contact organisation unit	
1.d. Contact person function	
1.e. Contact phone	
1.f. Contact mail	
1.g. Contact emails	
2.a. Definition and concepts	Concepts and definitions Definition Concepts
2.b. Unit of measure	
2.c. Classifications	
3.a. Data sources	Data sources Description
3.b. Data collection method	Collection process
3.c. Data collection calendar	Calendar Data collection
3.d. Data release calendar	Data release
3.e. Data providers	Data providers
3.f. Data compilers	Data compilers
3.g. Institutional mandate	
4.a. Rationale	Rationale
4.b. Comment and limitations	Comments and limitations
4.c. Method of computation	Methodology Computation method
4.d. Validation	
4.e. Adjustments	
4.f. Treatment of missing values (i) at country level and (ii) at regional level.	Treatment of missing values * At country level: * At regional or global levels:
4.g. Regional aggregations	Regional aggregates

Detailed Metadata Concept Name	IAEG-SDG Headers and Subheaders
4.h. Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level	Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level
4.i Quality management	
4.j Quality assurance	Quality assurance
4.k Quality assessment	
5. Data availability and disaggregation	Data availability Disaggregation
6. Comparability / Deviation from international standards	Sources of discrepancies
7. References and Documentation	References URL References

## Mapping of IAEG-SDG Old File Format to SDMX Detailed Concepts

This is an aid to format metadata previously submitted in the IAEG-SDG file format into the format of the SDMX metadata concepts. In some cases, these headers and sections of the IAEG-SDG format do not correspond perfectly to the SDMX concepts. Consult the SDMX metadata concept definitions.

IAEG-SDG Headers and Subheaders	Detailed Metadata Concept Name
Last updated: [DATE]	0.e. Metadata update
Goal	0.a. Goal
Target	0.b. Target
Indicator	0.c. Indicator
	0.d. Series
Institutional information Organization(s)	0.g. International organisations(s) responsible for global monitoring
	1.a. Organisation
	1.b. Contact person(s)
	1.c. Contact organisation unit
	1.d. Contact person function
	1.e. Contact phone
	1.f. Contact mail
	1.g. Contact emails
Concepts and definitions Definition Concepts	2.a. Definition and concepts
	2.b. Unit of measure
	2.c. Classifications
Rationale	4.a. Rationale
Comments and limitations	4.b. Comment and limitations
Methodology Computation method	4.c. Method of computation
	4.d. Validation

	4.e. Adjustments
Treatment of missing values * At country level: * At regional or global levels:	4.f. Treatment of missing values (i) at country level and (ii) at regional level.
Regional aggregates	4.g. Regional aggregations
Sources of discrepancies	6. Comparability / Deviation from international standards
Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level	4.h. Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level
	4.i. Quality management
Quality assurance	4.j. Quality assurance
	4.k. Quality assessment
Data sources Description	3.a. Data sources
Collection process	3.b. Data collection method
Data availability Disaggregation	5. Data availability and disaggregation
Calendar Data collection	3.c. Data collection calendar
Data release	3.d. Data release calendar
Data providers	3.e. Data providers
Data compilers	3.f. Data compilers
	3.g. Institutional mandate
References URL References	7. References and Documentation
Related indicators	0.f. Related indicators