

Indicator 7.a.1

Indicator Name, Target and Goal

Indicator 7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems

Target 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Definition and Rationale

○ Definition

All official loans, grants and equity investments received by countries on the DAC List of ODA Recipients from foreign governments and multilateral agencies, for the purpose of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems extracted from the OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) with the following sector codes:

- 23210 Energy generation, renewable sources – multiple technologies - Renewable energy generation programmes that cannot be attributed to one single technology (codes 23220 through 23280 below). Fuelwood/charcoal production should be included under forestry 31261.
- 23220 Hydro-electric power plants - Including energy generating river barges.
- 23230 Solar energy - Including photo-voltaic cells, solar thermal applications and solar heating.
- 23240 Wind energy - Wind energy for water lifting and electric power generation.
- 23250 Marine energy - Including ocean thermal energy conversion, tidal and wave power.
- 23260 Geothermal energy - Use of geothermal energy for generating electric power or directly as heat for agriculture, etc.
- 23270- Biofuel-fired power plants Use of solids and liquids produced from biomass for direct power generation. Also includes biogases from

anaerobic fermentation (e.g. landfill gas, sewage sludge gas, fermentation of energy crops and manure) and thermal processes (also known as syngas); waste fired power plants making use of biodegradable municipal waste (household waste and waste from companies and public services that resembles household waste, collected at installations specifically designed for their disposal with recovery of combustible liquids, gases or heat). See code 23360 for non-renewable waste-fired power plants.

Research and development of energy efficiency technologies and measures is captured under CRS sector code 23182 on Energy research. The above flows also include technical assistance provided to support production, research and development as defined above.

○ Concepts

The definition and classification of renewable technologies complies with the UN Standard International Energy Product Classification (SIEC). Definitions of other concepts are given above.

○ Rationale and Interpretation:

Total ODA flows to developing countries quantify the public financial effort that donors provide to developing countries for renewable energies.

Energy access is a major development constraint in many developing countries and, while starting from a relatively low base, energy demand is expected to grow very rapidly in many of these countries in the future. This presents an opportunity for developing countries to utilize clean and renewable technologies to meet their future energy needs if they can gain access to the appropriate technologies and expertise.

This indicator provides a suitable measure of the international support given to developing countries to access these technologies.

Data Sources and Collection Method

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). Data are reported on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid

agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc.

Method of Computation and Other Methodological Considerations

○ Computation Method

The sum of ODA flows to developing countries in the above-mentioned sectors.

○ 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.

Data Disaggregation

This indicator can be disaggregated by donor, recipient country, type of finance, type of aid, sub-sector, etc.

References

URL: www.oecd.org/dac/stats

References: See all links here:

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm>

Custodian Ministries of Data

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Custodian Ministries of Related Policies

Cabinet Office

International Organizations

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)