



## GOAL 17. STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Goals/Targets/Indicators <sup>1</sup>	Baseline <sup>2</sup>	Latest	Target <sup>3</sup>	Data Source Agency
<b>target 17.1</b> Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection				
<b>17.1.1</b> Total government revenue as a proportion to gross domestic product <sup>4</sup>	15.1 2015 <sup>m</sup>	16.1 2022		PSNA, PSA
<b>17.1.2</b> Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	74.1 2016	65.5 2022		BESF for Tax Revenues, DBM GAA, DBM
<b>target 17.3</b> Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources				
<b>17.3.1</b> Additional financial resources mobilized in the Philippines <sup>b</sup>				
17.3.1.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI) <sup>5</sup>	18.4 2016	11.5 2019		BSP-BOP Statistics General Appropriations Act, DBM
17.3.1.2 Official Development Assistance	2.8 2016	37.1 2020		ODA Portfolio Review, NEDA General Appropriations Act, DBM
<b>17.3.2</b> Volume of remittances as a proportion of gross domestic product	9.2 2015 <sup>m</sup>	8.9 2022		BOP, BSP PSNA, PSA
<b>target 17.4</b> Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress				
<b>17.4.1</b> Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	7.7 2015 <sup>m</sup>	8.7 <sup>p</sup> 2022		External Debt Ratios, BSP
<b>target 17.6</b> Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism				
<b>17.6.1</b> Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 population <sup>c</sup>	2.1 2016	8.3 2022		Administrative Data, DICT
<b>target 17.8</b> Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology				
<b>17.8.1.p1</b> Proportion of population with exposure to internet <sup>c 7</sup> (same as SDG indicator 4.4.1.p1)	48.1 2013	75.4 2019	100.0 2030	FLEMMS, PSA
17.8.1.p1.1 Proportion of population with exposure to social interaction in the internet	43.8 2013	73.9 2019	100.0 2030	FLEMMS, PSA
17.8.1.p1.2 Proportion of population with exposure to research work/study in the internet	42.2 2013	63.6 2019	100.0 2030	FLEMMS, PSA
<b>target 17.13</b> Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence				
<b>17.13.1</b> Macroeconomic Dashboard				
17.13.1.1 <sup>a</sup> Current account balance as a proportion of gross domestic product	2.4 2015	-4.4 2022		BSP
17.13.1.2 Portfolio investment, net (balance of payments) in million USD <sup>a</sup>	5,470.92 2015	-1,178.09 2022		BSP
17.13.1.3 Foreign direct investment, net inflows, as a proportion of gross domestic product <sup>a</sup>				BSP
17.13.1.4 Personal remittances, received, as a proportion of gross domestic product <sup>a</sup>	9.2 2015	8.9 2022		BSP
17.13.1.5 Gross public sector debt, central government, as a proportion of gross domestic product <sup>a</sup>				DOF
17.13.1.6 External debt stocks as a proportion of gross national income <sup>a</sup>	22.7 2015	26.0 2022		BSP
17.13.1.7 Debt service (in million USD) <sup>a</sup>	5,584.29 2015	8,586.68 <sup>p</sup> 2022		BSP
17.13.1.8 Bank nonperforming loans to total gross loans a (same as SDG indicator 10.5.1.4)	1.9 2015	3.1 2022		BSP
17.13.1.9 Bank capital to assets ratio <sup>a</sup>	10.0 2015	9.5 2022		BSP

Goals/Targets/Indicators <sup>1</sup>	Baseline <sup>2</sup>	Latest	Target <sup>3</sup>	Data Source Agency	
17.13.1.10 Total reserves in months of imports <sup>a</sup>	9.9 2015	7.2 2022		BSP	
17.13.1.11 Broad money to total reserves ratio <sup>a</sup>	2.6 2015	3.5 2022		BSP	
17.13.1.12 Annual broad money growth <sup>a</sup>	9.3 2015	7.8 2022		BSP	
17.13.1.13 Annual inflation, consumer prices <sup>a</sup>	0.7 2015	5.8 2022		PSA	
17.13.1.14 Cash surplus/deficit as a proportion of gross domestic product <sup>a 8</sup>	-0.9 2015	-7.3 2022		PSA	
17.13.1.15 Tax revenue as a proportion of gross domestic product <sup>a 9</sup>	13.0 2015	14.6 2022		PSA	
17.13.1.16 Annual growth of the general government final consumption expenditure <sup>a</sup>	7.9 2015	4.9 2022		PSNA, PSA	
17.13.1.17 Annual growth of households and non-profit institutions serving households final consumption expenditure <sup>a</sup>	6.4 2015	8.3 2022		PSNA, PSA	
17.13.1.18 Annual growth of exports of goods and services <sup>a</sup>	10.0 2015	10.9 2022		PSNA, PSA	
17.13.1.19 Annual growth of the gross capital formation <sup>a</sup>	13.4 2015	13.8 2022		PSNA, PSA	
17.13.1.20 Annual growth of imports of goods and services <sup>a</sup>	15.0 2015	13.9 2022		PSNA, PSA	
17.13.1.21 Annual gross domestic product growth <sup>a</sup>	6.3 2015	7.6 2022		PSNA, PSA	
17.13.1.22 Total unemployment out of total labour force <sup>a</sup> (same as SDG indicator 8.5.2)	6.3 2015	5.4 2022			
Female	5.8 2015	5.8 2022		LFS, PSA	
Male	6.6 2015	5.1 2022		LFS, PSA	
17.13.1.23 Merchandise trade as a proportion of gross domestic product <sup>a</sup>	39.7 2015	49.0 2022		PSNA, PSA	
<b>By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to target 17.18 increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</b>					
17.18.2	<b>National statistical legislation complies with the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics <sup>* b 10</sup></b>	1 2015 <sup>m</sup>	1 2022	1 2030	PSA
17.18.3	<b>National statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation <sup>* b 11</sup></b>	1 2016	1 2022	1 2030	PSA
<b>target 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries</b>					
17.19.1.p1	<b>Budget of Philippine Statistics Authority and Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute on statistical development programs (in millions PhP) <sup>c</sup></b>				
	Philippine Statistics Authority	4,951.4 2015	10,980.2 2022		PSA
	Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute	34.5 2015	67.8 2022		PSRTI
17.19.2	<b>The Philippines conducted (a) at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration <sup>* b</sup></b>				
17.19.2.1	Proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years <sup>12/</sup>	1 2015	1 2022	1 2030	PSA
17.19.2.2	Proportion of countries that have achieved 100 percent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration				
	Achieved 100 percent birth registration	0 2015 <sup>m</sup>	0 2021	1 2030	PSA
	Achieved 80 percent death registration <sup>13</sup>	1 <sup>r</sup> 2015 <sup>m</sup>	1 2021	1 2030	PSA
17.19.s1	<b>Birth and death registration rate</b>				
17.19.s1.1	Birth registration rate <sup>a 14</sup>	84.2 2015	64.1 2021		PSA
17.19.s1.2	Death registration rate <sup>a 15</sup>	89.2 2015	96.8 2021		PSA
<b>The SDG Watch is compiled by the Philippine Statistics Authority as the official repository of SDG indicators in the Philippines per PSA Board Resolution No. 09 Series of 2017. More statistical information on the Philippine SDGs can be accessed at <a href="http://psa.gov.ph/sdg">http://psa.gov.ph/sdg</a>.</b>					

**NOTES:**

- \* This is labeled either 1 if the country satisfies the requirement of the indicator and 0 if otherwise
- a This is a new main/sub-indicator based on the newly approved list of Philippine SDG Indicators.
- b Transformed indicator classification (e.g from global indicator to proxy indicator, from proxy indicator to supplemental indicator and etc.)
- c The indicator number was changed or transformed from another indicator classification (e.g. from global indicator to proxy indicator, from proxy indicator to supplemental indicator and etc.) based on the newly approved list of Philippine SDG Indicators.
- d This is a refined main/sub-indicator based on the newly approved list of Philippine SDG Indicators.
- m Modified baseline year
- r Revised data
- p Preliminary data
- 1/ The list of indicators were updated based on the approved PSA Board Resolution No. 2, series of 2023, "Approving and Adopting the Refined List of the Philippine SDG Indicators" and PSA Board Resolution No. 10, series of 2023 "Approval and Adoption of the Amendments on the Refined List of the Philippine SDG Indicators".
- 2/ The change of the baseline year from 2016 to 2015 is to account for the accomplishment from the MDGs and for comparability with most countries that adopted 2015 as baseline, as recommended by the UNESCAP.
- 3/ Based on the preliminary 2030 nationally determined numerical targets for the SDGs identified through the conduct of consultation and validation workshops with both government and non-government stakeholders of NEDA, in partnership with PIDS, held last 2019.
- 4/ Updated based on the latest available data on the National Government Revenues from BTr as of July 2023, and estimates of the National Accounts of the Philippines as of August 2023
- 5/ FDI for 2019 only covers January to November 2019.
- 6/ The 2020 ODA portfolio covered loans and grants that were signed or became effective, and supported programs and projects implemented/completed/had ODA financing closed within the period of 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020.  
Updates were based on the same submission of NTC regulation Branch for the 2021 ITU Long Questionnaire
- 7/ This covers population aged 10 to 64 years. The 2019 data excludes those who did not report their exposure to the internet in the estimation of the indicator.
- 8/ Derived using Nap and the data on Cash surplus/deficit from BTr
- 9/ Derived using NAP and the data on Tax Revenue from BTr
- 10/ The following are the supporting legislation and order for the indicator:  
- Republic Act No. 10625, An Act Reorganizing the Philippine Statistical System, Repealing for the Purpose Executive Order Numbered One Hundred Twenty-One, Entitled "Reorganizing and Strengthening the Philippine Statistical System and for Other Purposes," otherwise known as the "Philippine Statistical Act of 2013"  
- Executive Order No. 352, Designation of Statistical Activities That Will Generate Critical Data for Decision-Making of the Government and the Private Sector, stipulates the conduct of census on population and housing every 10 years and mid-decade census primarily to update the population count in all barangays nationwide.
- 11/ Republic Act (RA) No. 10625 or the Philippine Statistical Act of 2013 mandates the PSA to prepare, in consultation with the PSA Board, a Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP). The latest PSDP is the PSDP 2018-2023
- 12/ Executive Order No. 352, Designation of Statistical Activities That Will Generate Critical Data for Decision-Making of the Government and the Private Sector, stipulates the conduct of census on population and housing every 10 years and mid-decade census primarily to update the population count in all barangays nationwide.
- 13/ An interim methodology for the estimation of the maternal mortality ratio was approved by the TWG-MMRE, and part of this methodology is the use of the empirical completeness model to estimate the completeness of death registration for the adjustment of the number of maternal deaths.
- 14/ Based on births registered until March of the following year (released in reports) and population estimate aged 0 from the 2015 Census-based population projections
- 15/ Estimated using empirical completeness model with inputs available as of 2022

**ACRONYMS:**

<b>BESF</b>	Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing
<b>BOP</b>	Balance of Payments
<b>BSP</b>	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
<b>DBM</b>	Department of Budget and Management
<b>DICT</b>	Department of Information and Communications Technology
<b>DOF</b>	Department of Finance
<b>FLEMMS</b>	Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey
<b>GAA</b>	General Appropriations Act
<b>ITU</b>	International Telecommunication Union
<b>LFS</b>	Labor Force Survey
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>NEDA</b>	National Economic and Development Authority
<b>NTC</b>	National Telecommunications Commission
<b>ODA</b>	Official Development Assistance
<b>PIDS</b>	Philippine Institute for Development Studies
<b>PhP</b>	Philippine Peso
<b>PSA</b>	Philippine Statistics Authority
<b>PSNA</b>	Philippine System of National Accounts
<b>PSRTI</b>	Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute
<b>TWG-MMRE</b>	Technical Working Group on Maternal Mortality Ratio Estimation
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>UNESCAP</b>	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
<b>USD</b>	United States Dollars