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DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION BY COUNTRIES BEYOND THE DAC

TOWARDS A MORE COMPLETE PICTURE OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

*This issues brief, available to download in pdf format only, explains how the DAC has been engaging with providers of development co-operation beyond its membership - especially in the field of statistics - and gives an overview of their development co-operation flows. It also proposes greater collaboration among all bilateral providers to complete the picture of international development co-operation.*

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# Development Co-operation by Countries Beyond the DAC

*Towards a more complete picture of international development finance*

By the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate<sup>1</sup>

## Overview

For over 50 years, the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) has monitored flows, set international standards and exchanged good practices to make development co-operation more effective. While the Committee's membership continues to expand, many countries beyond the DAC membership also provide development co-operation. The DAC welcomes opportunities to exchange experience and collaborate with these countries. This issues brief explains how the DAC has been engaging with providers of development co-operation beyond its membership – especially in the field of statistics – and gives an overview of their development co-operation flows. It also proposes greater collaboration among all bilateral providers to complete the picture of international development finance.

Together, the 27 countries beyond the DAC membership discussed in this issues brief provided USD 23.5 billion of gross development co-operation in 2013, more than 13% of the global total. The DAC members, in comparison, provided USD 151.4 billion in gross official development assistance (ODA) the same year. In general, development co-operation flows from these non-DAC countries have been increasing in recent years with China, India, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) all providing more than USD 1 billion in development co-operation in 2013. On average, these 27 countries make less use of the multilateral system to channel their development co-operation than DAC members do. When they do use this channel, they mostly make contributions to the United Nations system.

TABLE 1: **Estimated global development co-operation flows (gross, USD billions, current prices)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	% of total 2013
Official Development Assistance (ODA) from current 28 DAC member countries	141.8	149.6	140.0	151.4	86.6%
Flows from non-DAC providers	11.4	14.7	12.8	23.5	13.4%
Estimated global total	153.2	164.3	152.9	174.9	100%

*Note: Brazil and Mexico have not published data on their development co-operation for all the years included in this table. To complete the table, Brazil's development co-operation in 2011, 2012 and 2013 is estimated to be at the same level as in 2010 and Mexico's development co-operation in 2013 is estimated to be at the same level as in 2012.*

## Engaging with Non-DAC Countries

In 2011, the DAC agreed on a global relations strategy that built on its strong tradition of collaborating with non-member countries and other organisations. This strategy set out the objectives, identified priority partners and outlined the instruments for engaging with development actors beyond its membership (OECD, 2011b). Through this engagement, the Committee aims to improve the relevance and impact of its work by: i) enriching policy dialogue and knowledge sharing on development co-operation; ii) ensuring that DAC is more open and inclusive; and iii) strengthening the DAC's contribution to more effective development co-operation. The ways in which the DAC engages are: policy dialogue, collaboration on statistics and managing of development co-operation<sup>2</sup>, and analytical work, including on triangular co-operation<sup>3</sup>.

1. This issues brief is an OECD product and the OECD is responsible for its content. The authors would like to thank all colleagues who provided inputs and comments on this issues brief.

2. Further information available at: [www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/strengthening-management-of-development-co-operation.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/strengthening-management-of-development-co-operation.htm).

3. Further information available at: [www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/triangular-cooperation.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/triangular-cooperation.htm).

Guided by its global relations strategy, the DAC is strengthening relations with five groups of bilateral providers of development co-operation. The first group is the **OECD members** that are not members of the DAC (Chile, Estonia, Hungary, Israel, Mexico and Turkey) which can take part in official DAC meetings and in the thematic work of the DAC's subsidiary bodies. The second group is the **OECD accession countries** (Colombia, Costa Rica, Latvia, Lithuania and the Russian Federation), which are often invited to DAC Senior and High-Level Meetings and can be invited to participate in other DAC activities, when it serves a mutual interest. The DAC also reaches out to the **OECD Key Partners**, all of which are G20 members: Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa. Collaboration with China has mainly been through the China-DAC Study Group.<sup>4</sup> Collaboration with **European Union Member States** aims to strengthen these countries' development co-operation capacities. As a result of this support, all these countries now report their development co-operation flows to the OECD-DAC.

Continuing a long history of relations, engagement with **Arab countries and institutions** has intensified in recent years. Since 2009, the DAC and the Arab Coordination Group Institutions<sup>5</sup> have organised regular meetings that provide a forum for these two communities to learn from each other's experience, identify ways to co-ordinate activities and become more effective in supporting developing countries' efforts to accelerate their development.<sup>6</sup> The DAC also collaborates with Arab countries, particularly the UAE, which became the first non-OECD member to join the Committee as a Participant on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2014. This means that the UAE can attend DAC meetings, contribute to DAC activities and adhere to DAC recommendations on a voluntary basis, without being a full member of the Committee.

## Collaboration on Statistics and Development Finance

There are several reasons why DAC and non-DAC bilateral providers of development co-operation collaborate on statistics and broader development finance issues:

- The OECD-DAC has recognised expertise in collecting internationally comparable data on development co-operation and non-DAC countries are generally very interested in learning from it. The DAC is also engaging with several non-DAC countries to learn from their approaches to measuring development finance. The Committee is looking at how to modernise the measurement of external financing for development and is reaching out to non-DAC countries and various civil society organisations during this process<sup>7</sup>.
- Sharing statistical information is a way to learn about each other's development co-operation activities, which is an essential first step towards greater co-ordination and joint work.
- The DAC statistical system aims to provide complete development finance statistics covering all relevant bilateral (as well as multilateral and private) providers. This gives developing countries a comprehensive overview of their external finance, which enables them to manage better the resources available to support their development.

Currently, 18 non-DAC countries and economies report statistics to the OECD [Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus<sup>8,9</sup>, Estonia, Hungary, Israel<sup>10</sup>, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (the main co-operation agency in Kuwait), Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Turkey and the UAE].

Several important bilateral providers do not report on their development co-operation flows, or do not use the DAC's methodologies when compiling their statistics. Four main reasons may explain this:

- Many countries do not have the systems in place to collect and report information on their overall development co-operation flows, which can be funded or provided by several ministries and agencies at federal, state and local level.

4. Further information is available at: [www.oecd.org/dac/cdsg](http://www.oecd.org/dac/cdsg)

5. The Arab Coordination Group has 10 members: 4 bilateral (the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, the Qatar Fund for Development and the Saudi Fund for Development) and 6 multilateral (the Arab Gulf Programme for Development, the Arab Monetary Fund, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the Islamic Development Bank and the OPEC Fund for International Development). Further information available at: [www.arabfund.org/Default.aspx?pageId=472](http://www.arabfund.org/Default.aspx?pageId=472)

6. The summaries and agendas of all recent meetings of the Arab-DAC Dialogue on Development are available at: [www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/arab-dac-dialogue.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/arab-dac-dialogue.htm)

7. Further information available at: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-development.htm>

8. Footnote by Turkey: The information in this document with reference to "Cyprus" relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriote people on the Island. Turkey recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue".

9. Footnote by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union: The Republic of Cyprus is recognized by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

10. The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

- Some bilateral providers that are also developing countries prefer not to “publicise their efforts too widely” since they could be criticised for spending money abroad while there is still poverty and other development challenges at home.
- Some countries are concerned that reporting development co-operation statistics to the OECD would require them to adhere to DAC principles and recommendations or would make them ineligible to receive ODA. These two ideas are misconceptions.
- Some countries do not agree with the boundaries of the ODA definition which are defined by the DAC.

Given these circumstances, to calculate a more complete figure for non-DAC bilateral providers of development co-operation, the OECD estimates the size of the development co-operation programmes of nine other bilateral providers that do not report to the OECD but with whom the DAC collaborates (Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Qatar and South Africa) taking account of the definition of ODA.<sup>11</sup> In this way, the data presented in this issues brief can be analysed alongside the ODA statistics published by the OECD. Further information on the estimation method is provided below.

There is a general impression in the policy and research communities that the development co-operation flows from non-DAC countries are increasing, but there is little evidence to establish the extent to which this is the case. Although there are a number of initiatives that aim to collect data on international development co-operation flows, none of them yet captures “annual, comparable and validated monetised information on development co-operation by bilateral providers” (OECD, 2014). The OECD’s efforts to compile data on non-DAC bilateral providers thus contribute to filling an important evidence gap.

## Development Co-operation Flows by Providers Beyond the DAC

The total gross development co-operation provided by 27 countries beyond the DAC reached USD 23.5 billion in 2013, up from USD 11.4 billion in 2010 (Table 2). As a percentage of total global development co-operation, this represented between 7% and 9% in 2010, 2011 and 2012, and increased to 13% in 2013.

TABLE 2: **Estimated development co-operation flows by countries beyond the DAC (gross, USD billions, current prices)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
ODA from 18 reporting countries beyond the DAC	7.1	9.5	7.1	16.9
Estimated flows from nine non-reporting countries beyond the DAC	4.3	5.2	5.7	6.6
Total estimated flows from non-DAC providers	11.4	14.7	12.8	23.5

*Note: Brazil and Mexico have not published data on their development co-operation for all the years included in this table. To complete the table, Brazil’s development co-operation in 2011, 2012 and 2013 is estimated to be at the same level as in 2010 and Mexico’s development co-operation in 2013 is estimated to be at the same level as in 2012.*

The figures in Table 3 show a generally upward trend of total development co-operation by the 18 non-DAC reporting countries. The exceptional fall in 2012 can be explained by a decrease in **Saudi Arabia’s** development co-operation flows from USD 5 billion in 2011 to USD 1.3 billion in 2012, up to USD 5.7 billion again in 2013. Apart from this increase, the rise of total flows from these countries in 2013 is also explained by an increase in disbursements by the **UAE** from USD 1.2 billion to USD 5.5 billion in gross terms, reaching a net ODA/GNI ratio of 1.34%. This mainly consisted of exceptional support to Egypt of over USD 4.5 billion. However, UAE’s impressive performance can also be explained by a continuation of an upward trend since 2010. This seems consistent with the greater importance the UAE is giving to its role as a provider of development co-operation, which is also reflected by the creation of the Ministry of International Cooperation and Development in 2013 and the current process of formulating a foreign aid policy and strategy.

After the UAE, **Turkey’s** ODA increased the most in recent years. Its gross development co-operation more than tripled from USD 967 million in 2010 to USD 3.3 billion in 2013. This is mostly due to its response to the refugee crisis in its neighbouring country, Syria, to which it allocated USD 1.6 billion in 2013. Another part of the explanation is a USD 1 billion loan to Egypt, disbursed in equal parts in 2012 and 2013.

More detailed information on the development co-operation programmes of these countries is available in the OECD’s annual Development Co-operation Report (DCR)<sup>12</sup> and on the OECD website.<sup>13</sup>

11. The definition and coverage of ODA can be consulted at: [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/officialdevelopmentassistance/definitionandcoverage.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/officialdevelopmentassistance/definitionandcoverage.htm)

12. The DCR 2014 was published in October 2014. The DCR 2015 is expected to be published in June 2015.

13. OECD’s webpage on development co-operation statistics by countries beyond the DAC: [www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/non-dac-reporting.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/non-dac-reporting.htm)

TABLE 3. ODA disbursements by non-DAC reporting countries (gross, USD millions, current prices)

Country/Economy	2010	2011	2012	2013	% of total 2013
Bulgaria	40	48	40	50	0.3%
Croatia	..	..	21	45	0.3%
Cyprus	51	38	25	20	0.1%
Estonia	19	24	23	31	0.2%
Hungary	114	140	118	128	0.8%
Israel	145	206	181	202	1.2%
Kuwait (KFAED)	617	495	452	496	2.9%
Latvia	16	19	21	24	0.1%
Liechtenstein	27	31	29	28	0.2%
Lithuania	37	52	52	50	0.3%
Malta	14	20	19	18	0.1%
Romania	114	164	142	134	0.8%
Russia	472	479	465	714	4.2%
Saudi Arabia	3 494	5 239	1 436	5 825	34.4%
Chinese Taipei	381	381	305	272	1.6%
Thailand	45	50	35	65	0.4%
Turkey	967	1 273	2 533	3 308	0.4%
United Arab Emirates	571	816	1 165	5 502	32.5%

The OECD also prepares estimates for nine bilateral providers of development co-operation with whom it collaborates but that do not report to the OECD-DAC. These estimates cover two OECD non-DAC countries, one OECD accession country, the five OECD Key Partners and one Arab country. The OECD uses official sources of these countries (as indicated in Table 4) as well as information published by multilateral organisations to arrive at an estimate of flows that may qualify as ODA (more details on the method are provided in the notes for Tables 4 and 5). It should be noted that the estimates presented in Table 4 are an indication of the volume of the development co-operation provided by these nine countries.

TABLE 4: Estimates of development co-operation flows: bilateral providers of development co-operation that do not report to the OECD-DAC (gross, USD millions, current prices)

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	Source
Brazil <sup>1</sup>	500	..	..	..	Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA) and Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)
Chile	16	24	38	44	Ministry of Finance
China	2 561	2 776	3 114	3 009	Fiscal Yearbook, Ministry of Finance
Colombia	15	22	27	36	Strategic institutional plan 2013, Presidential Agency of International Cooperation
India <sup>2</sup>	709	788	1 076	1 257	Annual Reports, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Indonesia	10	17	27	12	Ministry of National Development Planning
Mexico	..	99	203	..	Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID)
Qatar	334	733	543	1 344	Foreign Aid reports, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
South Africa <sup>2,3</sup>	151	227	188	183	Estimates of Public Expenditures 2013, National Treasury

.. = not available

Note (i) Data includes only development-related contributions. This means local resources, i.e. financing from a country through multilateral organisations earmarked for programmes within that same country, are excluded. Moreover, as for reporting countries, coefficients are applied to core contributions to multilateral organisations that do not exclusively work in countries eligible for receiving ODA. These coefficients reflect the developmental part of the multilateral organisations' activities. (ii) The flows channelled through multilateral organisations are (partly) based on information on the websites of multilateral organisations, [www.aidflows.org](http://www.aidflows.org) and data from the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), except for Brazil and India which are based on their own published data.

1) Brazil's development co-operation is significantly higher according to the official figures published by the Brazilian government. The OECD uses these data but, for the purposes of this analysis, only includes in its estimates: i) activities in low and middle-income countries and ii) contributions to multilateral agencies whose main aim is promoting economic development and welfare of developing countries (or a percentage of these contributions when a multilateral agency does not work exclusively on developmental activities in developing countries). The OECD also excludes bilateral peacekeeping activities. Brazil's official data may exclude some activities that would be included as development co-operation in DAC statistics, and so are also excluded from the OECD estimates that are based on Brazil's own data.

2) Figures for India and South Africa are based on their fiscal years. For example, 2012 data correspond to fiscal year 2012/2013.

3) The decrease in South African development co-operation from 2013 onwards reflects exchange rate fluctuations.

The total development co-operation flows of these nine countries have been increasing since 2010. Together, they provided an estimated USD 6.6 billion in 2013, compared to USD 4.3 billion in 2010. China, India and Qatar accounted for around 85% of the total. The composition of these nine countries' development co-operation programmes varies, with China, India and Qatar providing most of their flows bilaterally and Brazil, Indonesia, South Africa, Chile, Colombia and Mexico channelling a large share of their overall funding through multilateral organisations. The UN system is the main multilateral channel used by these nine countries (see Table 5). UN organisations that work on food security and agriculture are among the main channels of funding.

**TABLE 5. Estimates of funds channelled through the multilateral system: providers of development co-operation beyond the DAC (2011-2013 three year average, USD million, current prices)**

	Brazil	Chile	China	Colombia	India	Indonesia*	Mexico	Qatar	South Africa
Total United Nations	119.4	6.1	130.4	10.0	35.8	10.0	55.1	8.5	22.9
World Food Program (100%)	36.6		10.4		1.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	6.9
United Nations Organization (18%)	10.0	1.3	18.7	0.9	5.2	1.3	10.5	0.8	1.8
Food and Agriculture Organization (51%)	11.9	0.6	11.0	2.4	1.5	0.6	9.9	0.3	2.6
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Org. (60%)	13.4	0.8	10.8	0.4	1.4	2.6	4.7	0.7	0.9
World Health Organization (76%)	6.4	0.8	12.3	0.6	2.4	1.3	7.3	0.3	1.3
International Labour Organization (60%)	5.0	0.7	7.9	1.7	1.5	0.5	5.9	0.3	3.1
Int. Fund for Agricultural Development (100%)	5.6	0.0	8.0	0.0	9.8	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.2
UN Dep. of Peacekeeping Operations (7%)	0.4	0.1	23.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	
UN Development Program (100%)	2.5	0.4	7.2	0.1	4.7	0.6	0.5		2.6
UN Industrial Development Org. (100%)	1.7	0.3	5.3	0.6	4.3	0.3	3.4	0.2	0.8
International Atomic Energy Agency (33%)	2.3	0.4	6.3	0.2	1.1	0.4	4.8	0.2	0.7
UN Office on Drugs and Crime (100%)	11.7		0.6		0.0	0.0	1.8	0.2	0.1
UNICEF (100%)	4.2	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.2
Other UN	7.7	0.5	6.7	3.0	2.0	0.8	4.2	3.6	1.4
Total Regional Development Banks	38.9	9.5	144.5	10.7	1.1	5.4	21.5	38.5	33.3
Inter-American Development Bank (100%)	34.0	9.5	85.4	9.2	0.0	0.0	21.5	0.0	0.0
African Development Bank (100%)	4.9	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
Islamic Development Bank (100%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	38.5	0.0
Asian Development Bank (100%)	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Caribbean Development Bank (100%)	0.0		6.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total World Bank Group	85.6	7.7	57.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	17.0
Total other multilateral org.	3.0		8.3	0.4	20.2	0.0	3.3	0.0	31.1
African Union (100%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9
Global Environment Facility (100%)	1.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
Other organisations	2.0		4.9	0.4	17.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	12.2
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>246.9</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>340.3</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>104.3</b>

Notes: i) Data include only development-related contributions. DAC coefficients (see parenthesis in the first column) – the percentage of an organisation's core budget allocated to developmental purposes in developing countries - are applied to core contributions. Lastly, local resources, i.e. financing from a country through multilateral organisations destined to programmes within that same country, are excluded. ii) The information in this table is mainly based on data from the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), [www.aidflows.org](http://www.aidflows.org) and websites of other multilateral organisations and national publications of the countries involved. Not all data on contributions to multilateral organisations are made publically available, so the information presented here may not be complete.

Looking at each of these nine countries more closely, between 2009 and 2010 **Brazil's** development co-operation increased from USD 362 million to USD 500 million (these are the latest years for which Brazil has published data). The overall 2010 flows published by Brazil – USD 923 million (Ipea and ABC, 2013) – include activities that are not or only partially included as development co-operation in DAC statistics.<sup>14</sup> The increase between 2009 and 2010 was mainly due to additional humanitarian expenditure (reaching 32% of 2010 flows), of which a large amount was allocated to Haiti after the earthquake in 2010. Apart from humanitarian assistance, Brazil's South-South co-operation modalities include technical co operation (12%), scientific and technological co-operation (3%) and scholarships and imputed student costs (7%).

**China** provides the highest volume of development co-operation among these nine countries and increased its funding from USD 2.5 billion in 2010 to USD 3 billion in 2013.<sup>15</sup> Most of China's development co-operation is provided bilaterally (93% in 2013). From the multilateral flows, over half of the funds were channelled through the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank Group and the African Development Bank. The second White Paper on China's Foreign Aid, published in 2014, includes information on the overall geographical and sectoral distribution of the programme between 2010 and 2012.<sup>16</sup> According to this source, more than half of China's bilateral development co-operation went to Africa and the main sectors were economic infrastructure (45% of bilateral funds) and social and public infrastructure (28% of bilateral funds).

**India's** development co-operation nearly doubled between 2010 and 2013, from around 700 million to USD 1.3 billion and, according to its planned budget, will keep growing to reach USD 1.5 billion in 2014. India expanded its programme in most of its neighbouring countries (Bangladesh, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, and Sri Lanka) between 2010 and 2013. Bhutan receives almost 60% of India's bilateral development co-operation. The share of India's bilateral co-operation in its overall programme (90%) is the highest among the nine countries. The main sectors are health, education, energy (hydropower) and information technology. India's multilateral flows are channelled mostly through the UN system.

**Indonesia** provided USD 12 million of development co-operation in 2013. The largest share of Indonesian co-operation is channelled through multilateral organisations. Most of its multilateral disbursements go to UN agencies, although the single biggest multilateral recipient of Indonesian funds between 2011 and 2013 was the Islamic Development Bank. Indonesia co-operates bilaterally with around 40 countries, most of them in Asia, in a variety of sectors. Bilateral co-operation consists mainly of scholarships and technical co-operation projects.

**South Africa's** development co-operation peaked in 2011, reaching USD 227 million, and decreased slightly afterwards. A large part of the decrease after 2011 in US dollar terms relates to exchange rate fluctuations. Most bilateral co-operation is carried out through the African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund which was established in 2001 to enhance co-operation on the African continent. Its multilateral co-operation is channelled primarily through the African Development Bank and the African Union.

Alongside Brazil, the OECD also estimates the volume of development co-operation activities of three other Latin American countries: Chile, Mexico (both OECD members) and Colombia (an OECD accession country). Mexico is the biggest bilateral provider among these three countries, providing USD 203 million in 2012. It published statistics on its development co-operation programme for the first time in 2014 and these showed that Mexico has been scaling up both its bilateral and multilateral co-operation in recent years. In the case of Chile and Colombia, most development co-operation is channelled through multilateral organisations. For these two countries, both bilateral and multilateral co-operation have been on the rise in recent years. Chile's bilateral co-operation largely consists of technical assistance and scholarships.<sup>17</sup>

The OECD has also prepared estimates for **Qatar's** development co-operation flows, based on the Qatari foreign aid reports of 2010-2011, 2012 and 2013. Nearly all of Qatar's development co-operation is provided bilaterally. The Qatari private sector also provides significant amounts of development co-operation, but these are not included in the estimates of flows from the official sector presented in this issues brief.

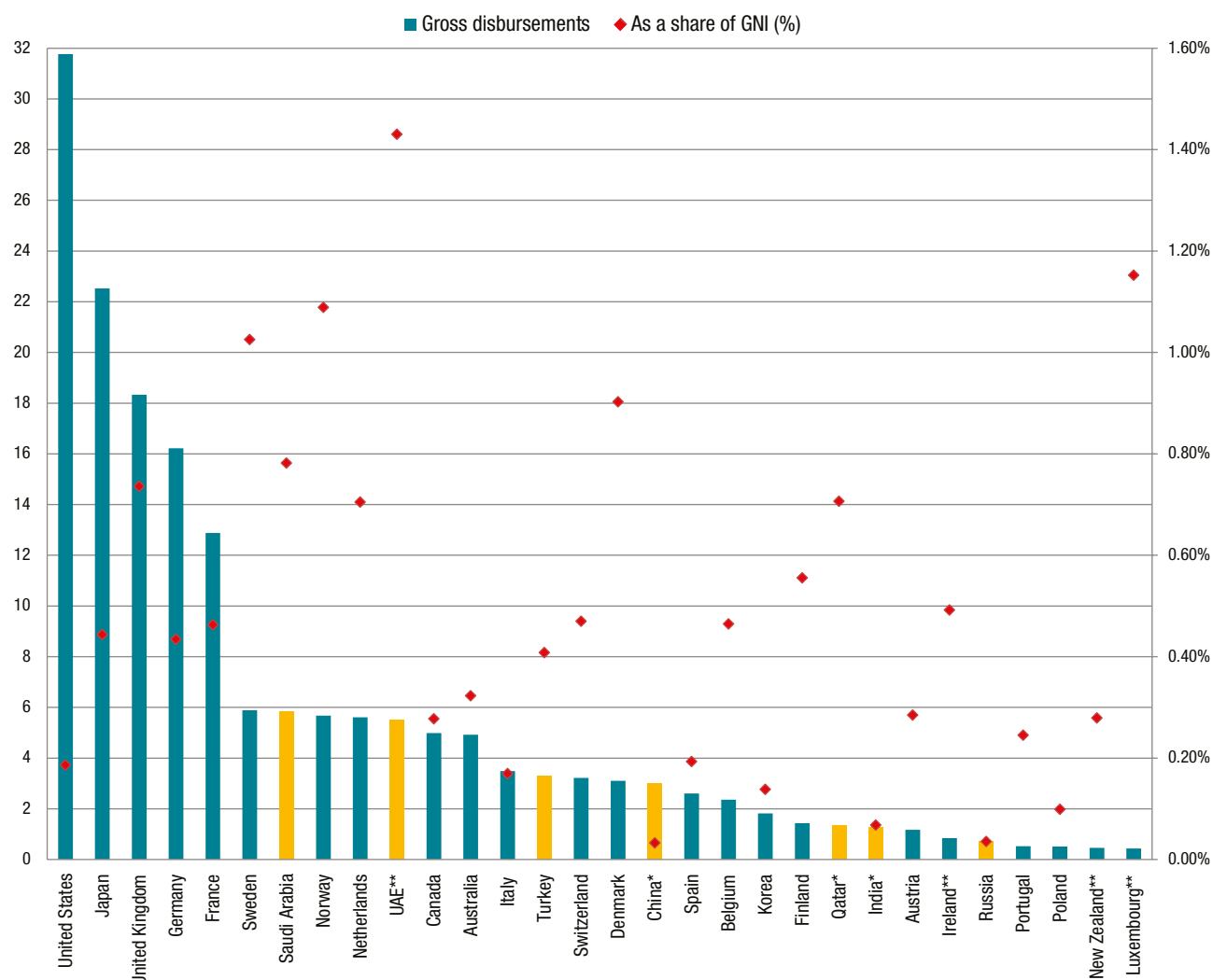
14. See footnote 1 in Table 4.

15. These figures exclude concessional loans provided by the EXIM-bank.

16. Some of the activities included in the White Paper are not ODA-eligible and therefore those figures are not comparable with OECD estimates in this paper.

17. For further information on Chile's development co-operation policies and programmes, see the special review conducted by the DAC available at: [www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/special-review-of-chiles-development-co-operation.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/special-review-of-chiles-development-co-operation.htm)

GRAPH 1. Estimated development co-operation flows from major providers in 2013 (in gross USD billions and in percentage of Gross National Income)



\* Estimates; \*\* Based on 2012 GNI figures because 2013 data were not yet available.

Note: Countries with gross development co-operation flows of more than USD 400 million. GNI figures are based on the World Bank. Non-DAC countries are presented in orange/light bars.

## Completing the Picture of International Development Co-operation Flows

The OECD collects comprehensive and detailed data on development co-operation flows from the 29 DAC members, 18 countries that are not members of the DAC, over 30 multilateral organisations and one private foundation (the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation). The data received are processed and validated jointly with the reporting countries and institutions, which ensures high quality and comparability.

Through dialogue and collaboration in the field of statistics, the OECD aims to improve the coverage of international development co-operation statistics. By reporting to the OECD, providers of development co-operation help to complete the picture of international development co-operation flows. This is above all useful for the countries that receive development co-operation. It also responds to a demand for transparency and accountability and gives provider countries increased recognition for their support to development and reducing poverty.

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