

Unclassified**English - Or. English****5 September 2022****DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE****Cancels & replaces the same document of 5 August 2022****2022 Report on the Implementation of the DAC Recommendation on Untying
Official Development Assistance**

This report reviews the implementation of the DAC Recommendation on Untying ODA. It was presented under Item 7 of the June DAC meeting [DCD/DAC/A(2022)9] for discussion.

The present document incorporates minor comments received by some members after it has been sent to the DAC for approval via the written procedure (29 July 2022's deadline).

It is now considered approved, issued as final, and declassified.

This cancel-replace version provides a correction to Figure 4.

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2022 Report on the Implementation of the DAC Recommendation on Untying ODA

1. Executive summary

Untying aid – removing the legal and regulatory barriers to open competition for ODA funded procurement – generally increases aid effectiveness by reducing transaction costs and improving recipient countries' ownership. In the Recommendation on Untying Official Development Assistance (ODA), Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members committed to untie their aid to certain countries and territories in certain sectors and to study the possibilities of further untying aid beyond such activities and countries and territories. This report reviews the implementation of the DAC Recommendation on Untying ODA, which is carried out on a biennial basis.

The key findings are as follows:

- **Looking at untying of ODA covered by the Recommendation:**
 - Overall, the data for the last two years show continued commitment by the DAC to deliver on its *de jure* untying commitments, i.e. to remove the legal and regulatory barriers to international competition in ODA procurement. The share of ODA covered by the Recommendation reported as untied increased substantially since 2018 and stood at 91.5% in 2020, the second highest level historically. While most members report as untied all or almost all of their ODA, some donors persistently fall well short of their untying commitments.
 - To provide confidence that informal barriers to international competition in ODA procurement are also removed, the transparency provisions call for *ex ante* notification of untied aid offers as well as *ex post* statements on contract awards. While the majority of the DAC showed high or good adherence to the transparency provisions, a few members displayed a poor performance.
 - The overall geographical sourcing of ODA contracts under the Recommendation was relatively balanced in 2019-20, with about half of the total value and two-thirds of the total number of contracts not flowing back to suppliers from the donor country. At the individual level, the high share of contracts awarded by some donors to their domestic suppliers raises questions on the extent to which formally untied aid is also *de facto* untied. Some factors related to the nature of their development co-operation can partly explain this result.
 - Overall, suppliers from developing countries and territories covered by the Recommendation were awarded 44% of the total number of contracts but these contracts represented only 13% of the total value. Suppliers from recipient countries and territories won 9% of the total value of contracts implemented in their country, but this share goes up to 19% when countries and territories in fragile contexts are excluded.
- **Looking at overall trends in aid untying, covering all ODA recipients and all sectors:**
 - The share of bilateral ODA reported by DAC members as untied increased to a record high of 82.3% in 2020, which is primarily due to higher untying shares

for Japan and the United States. The extent to which individual members untie their aid varies significantly, from 0% to 99%.

- DAC members awarded a lower share of contracts to their domestic suppliers in 2019-20 than in 2017-2018. The share decreased from 57% to 52% in terms of value of contracts, and from 40% to 37% in terms of number of contracts. Again there are significant differences across DAC members, with in-donor shares ranging from 0% to 94% of the total number of contracts.
- As noted in the last report¹, the higher the ODA recipient income group the more ODA market shares are redistributed from the suppliers of the donor country to those of developing countries. The share of contracts sourced from the donor country decreases from 55% in LDCs and OLICs to 45% in LMICs and 18% in UMICs. By contrast, while LDCs and OLICs won 12% of the total value of contracts implemented in their countries and territories, this share goes up to 34% in LMICs and 51% in UMICs.
- In terms of total volume of contracts won, bidders from India, the People's Republic of China and Türkiye are the best performers among developing countries, with the two latter performing particularly well outside their country. The main donors that have funded these contracts are Japan, France and Germany, whose support is primarily based on loans for infrastructure projects generally procured under the responsibility of the borrowing country.

Year 2021 marked the 20th anniversary of the DAC Recommendation on Untying ODA. Some members have requested to make space for a discussion at the DAC on reviewing whether the Recommendation is fully adapted to today's development context. The Secretariat has prepared a separate document to feed members' discussion.

2. Introduction

1. This report reviews the implementation of the DAC Recommendation on Untying ODA. It reviews DAC members' untying performance in implementing their commitments to untie aid as covered by the Recommendation (section 3). It further presents trends and patterns in untying ODA more generally, covering all categories of ODA and all countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients (section 4).

2. Untying reports are now issued on a biennial basis. Compared to the last report issued in 2020,² the present report examines additional data on the tying status of 2019 and 2020 ODA, as well as *ex ante* notifications of untied aid tenders for 2020 and 2021, and data on *ex post* contract awards for 2019 and 2020. Furthermore, in 2018 the DAC agreed to broaden the country coverage of the Recommendation on Untying ODA³ to other low-income countries (OLICs)⁴ and IDA-only countries and territories,⁵ in addition to the

¹ See DCD/DAC(2020)54/FINAL

² See DCD/DAC(2020)54/FINAL

³ See DCD/DAC(2018)33/FINAL

⁴ For the purposes of the Recommendation, "other low-income countries (OLICs)" means low-income countries or territories that are included neither in the LDC group nor in the HIPC category.

⁵ According to the World Bank operational lending categories, "IDA-only countries and territories" are countries and territories that are only eligible to financing from the International Development Association.

previously covered least developed countries (LDCs) and highly indebted poor countries (HIPCs). This decision took effect in 2019 and this is the first report that is based on the broadened coverage.

3. Finally, 2021 marked the 20th anniversary of the DAC Recommendation on Untying ODA. Some members requested to make space for a discussion at the DAC on examining whether the Recommendation is fully adapted to today's development context. Building on informal consultations with some members, a separate discussion paper prepared by the Secretariat provides a preliminary analysis on issues the DAC could discuss.

3. Untying agreed forms of ODA

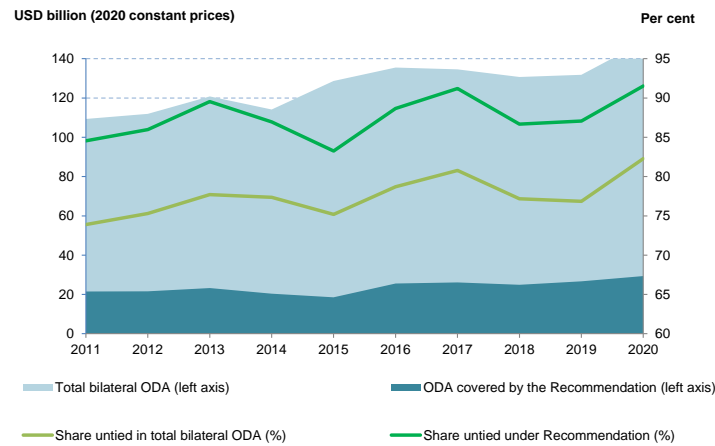
4. The DAC agreed the Recommendation on Untying ODA to the least developed countries (LDCs) in 2001, amended its scope in 2008 to cover heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs) and in 2018 to include other low-income countries (OLICs) and IDA-only countries and territories. The present monitoring report is the first one based on the new country coverage agreed in 2018, which entered into effect in 2019. The Recommendation covers most forms of ODA, but excludes free-standing technical co-operation. Moreover, it was left up to members as to whether they could untie food aid.

5. In 2020 total bilateral ODA on which the tying status is reported reached USD 149 billion, 82.3% of which was untied (see Figure 1). Section 4 looks at untying trends overall, covering all categories of ODA and all countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients. This section analyses in particular untying within the coverage of the Recommendation.

6. In 2020, ODA covered by the Recommendation (hereafter referred to as 'Recommendation ODA') amounted to USD 29 billion, representing 65% of bilateral ODA to the LDCs/HIPCs/OLICs/IDA-only countries and territories (hereafter referred to as 'Recommendation recipients') and 20% of all bilateral ODA (see Figure 1). Bilateral ODA to LDCs/HIPCs/OLICs/IDA-only countries and territories beyond the coverage of the Recommendation was mainly composed of humanitarian assistance⁶ (16.3% of total bilateral ODA to Recommendation recipients), free-standing technical co-operation (9.5%) and food aid (7%).

⁶ Humanitarian assistance is not included in the tying status analysis under the Recommendation coverage as it was recognised that delivery of aid in emergency situations was often time sensitive, and requiring humanitarian aid to follow international competitive bidding processes (required to meet untying purposes) would be detrimental to the delivery of aid in these situations.

Figure 1. Bilateral ODA and share untied, within and beyond the coverage of the Recommendation



Note: Total bilateral ODA excludes in-donor and administrative costs, which are excluded from the tying status reporting. Data on the tying status are reportable on a commitment basis.

Source: Creditor Reporting System.

3.1. De jure untying: key messages from the data on the tying status of ODA

The share of ODA covered by the Recommendation reported as untied increased substantially since 2018. Overall, the data for the last two years show continued commitment by the DAC to deliver on its *de jure* untying commitments, i.e. to remove the legal and regulatory barriers to international competition in ODA procurement.

7. **The share of Recommendation ODA that is reported as untied stood at 91.5% in 2020, an increase by 4.5 percentage points compared to 2019** (see Figure 1 and Table 1 in Annex A). This is the second highest level historically after 92.5% in 2009. This improvement is explained both by higher untying shares for individual donors that represent a large part of total ODA (in particular Korea and the United States) and larger volumes of Recommendation ODA by some members with traditionally high untying ratios (in particular Japan). The untying share increased for the second year in a row after 2018, when it had dropped to 86.7%.

8. **The broadening of the country coverage of the Recommendation in 2018 did not have a negative impact on DAC members' untying performance.** Eleven ODA recipients were added in the coverage of the Recommendation: the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Zimbabwe (OLICs), and Kosovo,⁷ Kyrgyzstan, Micronesia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tonga (IDA-only countries and territories). Although the 2020 untying share for these countries (82.2%) was lower than the overall share (91.5%), members' overall untying performance improved significantly.

9. **While most members report as untied all or almost all of their Recommendation ODA, some donors persistently fall well short of their untying commitments.** The average 2019-20 untying share of DAC members was 80%. As in past years, the majority of DAC members report high shares of Recommendation ODA as untied

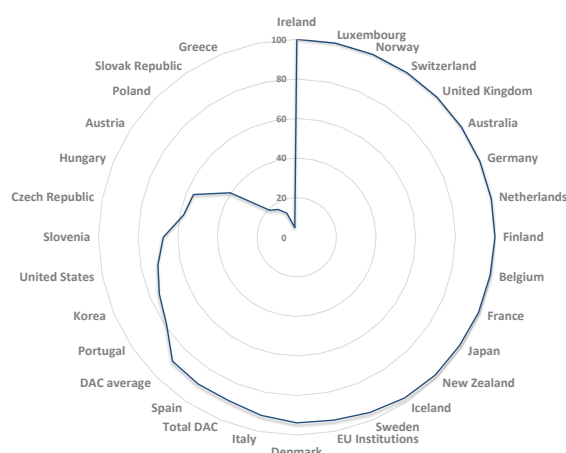
⁷ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244/99 and the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on Kosovo's declaration of independence.

(see Figure 2 and Table 1 in Annex A). Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom report all or almost all of their Recommendation ODA as untied (more than 97%). Denmark, the EU, Iceland and Sweden report high untying shares, above 90%. The untying shares of Italy and Spain (89%) are well above the DAC average.

10. DAC members with untying shares below the DAC average but still above 50% include Portugal (75%), Korea (71%), the United States (67%),⁸ Slovenia (58%) and the Czech Republic (56%). Hungary (40%), Austria (19%), Poland (17%), the Slovak Republic (13%) and Greece (5%) show very low untying shares. It should be noted, however, that the volumes of Recommendation ODA were marginal for Greece (<0.1 USD million on average in 2019-20), Slovenia (USD 0.3 million) and the Slovak Republic (USD 1.1 million).

11. **The DAC may wish to invite those members failing in delivering on their implementation of the Recommendation to undertake action to improve their untying performance.**

Figure 2. Share of Recommendation ODA reported as untied by DAC members, 2019-20 average



Note: Excluding administrative costs, in-donor refugee costs and other sectors excluded from the coverage of the Untying Recommendation. Data on the tying status are reportable on a commitment basis.

Source: Creditor Reporting System.

Recommendation ODA by individual DAC members tied in 2019 and 2020 continues to show the same characteristics as in past years.

12. In 2019-20, the largest providers of tied, or not fully untied,⁹ Recommendation ODA in volume terms were the United States (USD 4.3 billion), Korea (USD 660 million) and the European Union (USD 469 million) (see Table A2 in Annex A). US tied aid was mainly provided in the sectors of health (39%, more than half of which was for malaria control), government and civil society (27%), education (11%) and agriculture (10%). This

⁸ The US is currently adjusting its internal financial system to better track untied ODA, which may currently be underestimated in the US data.

⁹ For the purposes of the Recommendation tied aid and partially untied aid. Partially untied aid is defined as loans and grants which are tied, contractually or in effect, to procurement of goods and services from a restricted number of countries which must include substantially all developing countries and can include the donor country.

sectoral breakdown partly reflects the US Government's sourcing policies which generally request agricultural products or US patented pharmaceuticals to be procured or manufactured in the US. Regarding Korea, 91% of its tied aid was provided by its Export-Import Bank to finance infrastructure projects mostly in the transport and energy sectors. 88% of aid not untied by the EU was actually partially untied, i.e. open to contractors from the EU and from developing countries.

13. All tied aid of the Netherlands and Iceland, and 46% of tied aid provided by New Zealand, was partially untied. While most donors provide their tied aid in the form of grants, all tied aid provided by Japan, Poland and Portugal, and respectively 89% and 69% of tied aid provided by Korea and France was in the form of loans. 99% of tied aid provided by Austria and Denmark and 62% of tied aid provided by Belgium was through interest subsidies. Portugal provided tied aid credits for import support.

3.2. Effort sharing

14. The Recommendation promotes a balanced sharing within the DAC of untying efforts, which vary substantially across individual DAC members. This is due to differences in volume and composition of DAC members' programmes and the extent to which these fall under the coverage of the Recommendation. To assess the effort sharing, members' performance is monitored over time against two benchmarks:

- The untying ratio, measuring total untied bilateral ODA to LDCs/HIPCs/OLICs/IDA only countries and territories as a share of total bilateral ODA to those countries, with a reference benchmark of 0.60; and
- The effort-sharing composite indicator, measuring total untied ODA to LDCs/HIPCs/OLICs/IDA-only countries and territories as a share of GNI, for which the reference benchmark is 0.04.

15. The objective of improved effort sharing continued to be met and to well exceed the benchmark, with the untying ratio standing at 0.86 in 2020 and 0.80 in 2019, although the latter constituted a decrease compared to the value of 0.84 in 2018 (see Table A3 in Annex A). The effort sharing composite indicator was at 0.11 for DAC members overall in 2019 and 0.12 in 2020.

13. In terms of individual performance, the Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia score below the benchmark on both measures in both 2019 and 2020. The untying ratios of the United States and Korea were below the benchmark in 2019 but increased substantially in 2020, both to 0.73, well beyond the reference point.

16. The effort-sharing composite indicator takes into account members' untying effort more comprehensively, including through their core contributions to multilateral organisations, which are considered untied by convention. Members with a very high (>0.20) average composite indicator in 2019-20 are Luxembourg (0.51), Norway (0.37), Sweden (0.26) and Denmark (0.22) and those with a high composite indicator (>0.10) are France (0.20), Germany (0.18), United Kingdom (0.18), Switzerland (0.16), Netherlands (0.16), Finland (0.15), Japan (0.15) and Ireland (0.13).

3.3. De facto untying: transparency provisions

17. For untying to be effective, it is important that ODA is not only *de jure*, but also *de facto* untied, i.e. that informal barriers to international competition in ODA procurement are also removed. In order to provide confidence that ODA is *de facto* untied, the Recommendation includes transparency provisions that call for *ex ante* notification of untied aid offers (tenders) to be posted on the Untied Aid Public Bulletin Board¹⁰ as well as *ex post* statements about contracts awarded. This section examines only *ex ante* notifications and *ex post* contract awards concerning ODA recipients covered by the Recommendation. Transparency reporting covering all ODA recipients is examined in section 4).

18. A total of 410 untied aid offers covered by the Recommendation were posted on the Bulletin Board in 2019-20 for a total value of USD 18.5 billion (see Table A4 in Annex A). *Ex post*, 10 900 contracts covered by the Recommendation were reported as awarded in 2019-20, for a total value of USD 23.9 billion (see Table A5 in Annex A). Most of the contracts reported at the individual level¹¹ were related to aid to LDCs (85% of the total number and 88% of the total value), the remaining contracts being implemented in HIPC, OLICs and IDA-only countries and territories that are not part of the LDC group.

3.3.1. DAC members' implementation of the transparency provisions

While a few members (4) showed a poor implementation of the provisions, the majority of DAC members displayed a high (13) or good (11) implementation.

19. It is important to recall that only a limited part of Recommendation ODA is supposed to be reflected in the transparency reporting, which is about direct procurement funded with untied aid. The extent to which aid provided by individual donors falls under the transparency provisions depends on the nature of their support. For example, a substantial part of Recommendation ODA provided by some members was in the form of budget support,¹² which is not directly procurement-related and is considered untied by definition. Moreover, members channel a significant part of their bilateral aid through multilateral agencies¹³ for projects and programmes they have developed themselves and where the procurement will often be made under their responsibility. By contrast, a high part of Recommendation ODA provided by some members (e.g. Japan) is in the form of loans channelled through the recipient government for infrastructure projects, hence the high share of it represented in the contract awards.

¹⁰ See <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/untyingaidofficialdevelopmentassistancecontractopportunities.htm>.

¹¹ Contracts below 700 000 SDR are reported at the aggregate level by most donors with no information on the individual recipient country.

¹² Budget support represented a substantial part of Recommendation ODA provided by Iceland (33%), New Zealand (32%), the EU (25%), Luxembourg (22%), Finland (18%), Germany (13%), Korea (11%), France (11%) and Australia (9%).

¹³ A substantial part of bilateral Recommendation ODA provided by Sweden (50%), Finland (56%), Canada (48%), Denmark (40%), New Zealand (39%), Norway (38%), and the UK (35%) in 2020 was channelled through multilateral institutions.

20. Overall, DAC members can be grouped in three categories according to their implementation to the transparency provision:

- DAC members with high implementation of the transparency provisions as they report on both *ex post* contract awards and *ex ante* notifications, provided their aid offers exceed the notification threshold: in addition to Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, Switzerland and the United States, the Netherlands started to report both at the *ex ante* and *ex post* level and should be commended for its increased transparency efforts; Iceland, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal and Slovenia reported their contracts *ex post* and their data show that they had no contract above the SDR 700 000 *ex ante* notification threshold.¹⁴
- DAC members with good implementation of the transparency provisions as they fully implement the *ex post* reporting but are currently not able to implement the *ex ante* reporting: Australia, Austria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the EU,¹⁵ Finland, Germany, Hungary, Korea, Spain, and the United Kingdom. It should be noted however that Austria and the Czech Republic rarely have contracts above the *ex ante* notification threshold. Finland, Korea and Spain informed the Secretariat that they will improve their implementation of *ex ante* notifications in 2022. The Czech Republic started to report *ex post* contracts at the individual level and should be commended for its increased transparency efforts.
- DAC members with poor implementation of the transparency provisions as they neither reported on *ex ante* notifications nor have they responded to the *ex post* contract awards data request: Greece, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden. For Greece, however, this is exceptional as it usually reports on *ex post* contract awards and generally has no *ex ante* notification to report.

21. To explain the under-reporting of *ex ante* notifications, some members emphasise the administrative burden of reporting on a transactional basis, the limited resources at their disposal and the potential duplication with their national publication systems. A key objective of the Recommendation's *ex ante* notification system is to widen the audience for aid offers and ensure value for money in aid procurement through international competitive bidding, hence the need to post the calls for tender in an international platform. In addition, the lack of access to information on bidding opportunities is one of the informal barriers to entry that suppliers from recipient countries emphasise (UK FCDO, 2022_[1]). **Members might want to recall the importance of implementing the *ex ante* notification reporting in order to build confidence about *de facto* implementation of the Recommendation by the DAC overall.**

¹⁴ In addition, Ireland and the Slovak Republic informed the Secretariat that they do not award bids and have therefore no data to report, neither at the *ex ante* nor the *ex post*.

¹⁵ The EU informed the Secretariat that all its aid offers are published in its own procurement notification system and that it does currently not have the capacity to report them in the DAC Untied Aid Public Bulletin Board. See <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/europeaid/online-services/index.cfm?do=publi.welcome&userlanguage=en>.

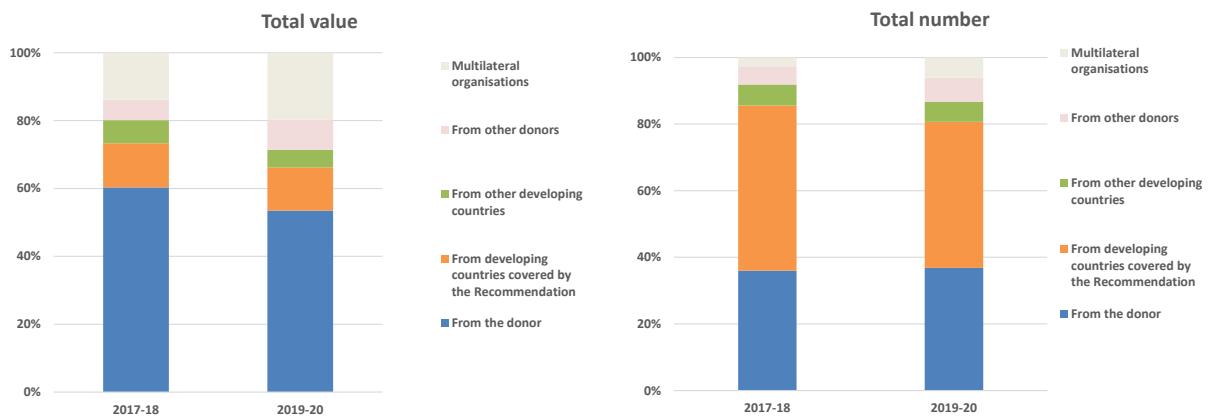
3.3.2. Geographical sourcing of contract awards

In 2019-20, the overall geographical sourcing of ODA contracts under the Recommendation was relatively balanced and showed a better performance than in 2017-18.

22. The geographical sourcing of contracts under the Recommendation (i.e. contracts implemented in ODA recipients covered by the Recommendation) in 2019 and 2020 can be considered reasonably balanced, with about half (54%) of the value of contracts awarded to suppliers from the donor country, the other half being awarded to suppliers from other countries (see Figure 3 and Table 6 in Annex A). The distribution in terms of number of contracts shows, as usual, an even more balanced picture, with around two-thirds of the contracts not flowing back to the donor country.

23. In terms of trends, the 2019-20 picture has also evened out compared to 2017-18 when 60% of the total value of contracts awarded by the DAC was awarded to contractors from the donor country. This is mainly explained by the decline in the total value awarded to donor suppliers (-24%), which was higher than the overall decrease in contract awards (-14%), and by the increase in the total value awarded to suppliers from other donors (+27%) and from multilateral institutions (+23%).¹⁶ The share awarded to suppliers from Recommendation recipients remained stable around 13%. A calculation based on number of contracts shows that the share awarded to donors' domestic suppliers remained stable around 36%, while the share awarded to suppliers from Recommendation recipients decreased by 5.7 percentage points (from 49.6% to 43.9%).

Figure 3. Geographical sourcing of ODA contracts covered by the Recommendation (%), 2019-20



Source: OECD-DAC Contract Awards database.

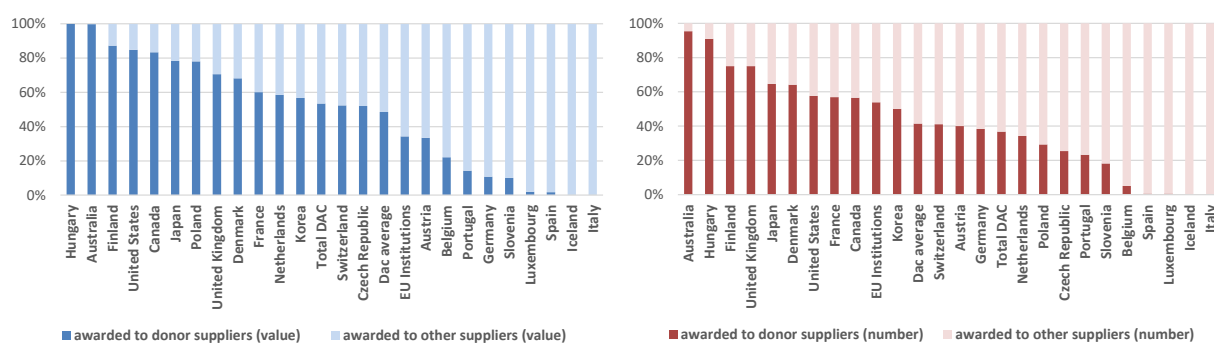
24. The overall picture in 2019-20 masks significant differences across DAC members (see Figure 4):

- Australia and Hungary award a very high share of contracts to their domestic suppliers (>99% in terms of value and >90% in terms of number).

¹⁶ Contracts awarded to multilateral institutions are better tracked since 2017.

- Finland, the United States, Canada, Japan and Poland awarded more than three-quarters of the total contract value to their domestic suppliers. However, for Poland this represented only 29% of its total number of contracts.
- The United Kingdom, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Korea, Switzerland and the Czech Republic awarded more than half their contract value to their domestic suppliers, which is higher than the DAC average (48.5%). However, looking at the number of contracts, the Czech Republic, Switzerland and the Netherlands awarded well above half of the total to suppliers from other countries.
- The EU, Austria, Belgium, Portugal, Germany, Slovenia, Luxembourg, Spain and Italy perform very well in terms of untying with less than a third of the total contract value going to their own suppliers.

Figure 4. Share of ODA contracts awarded by DAC members to their national suppliers, as covered by the Recommendation, 2019-20



Source: OECD-DAC Contract Awards Database.

25. As regards the trends, compared with 2017-18 the share of the contract value awarded to donor suppliers decreased substantially for Austria (-61 percentage points), Spain (-48 pp), Slovenia (-36 pp), Italy (-12.5 pp), France (-14 pp) and Germany (-10 pp). By contrast, it increased significantly for Australia (+31 pp), Luxembourg (+31 pp), Canada (+28.5 pp) and Denmark (+11.8 pp).

26. While the high share of contracts awarded by some donors to their domestic suppliers raises questions on the extent to which formally untied aid is also *de facto* untied, some factors related to the nature of their development co-operation can partly explain this result. For example, 70% of contracts awarded by Australia were implemented in neighbouring Small Island Developing States (SIDS) characterised by the small size of their economies and remoteness of their markets. Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States often procure the project management and operational expertise needed to deliver their projects through intermediary implementing partners based in their countries. It is important to note that these partners may be local subsidiaries of international companies.¹⁷ For instance, the majority of Australian development contracts are awarded to suppliers that are registered in Australia but are actually foreign-owned. While responding to development demands, donors may have a specific focus on areas where they

¹⁷ The contract awards data are based on the country of registration of the bidder, which can differ from the country where its headquarters are located.

have a competitive advantage. For example, 37% of French contracts were in the water sector¹⁸ and 64% of those awarded by the US were in the health sector.

27. In addition, the geographical distribution of head contracts provides only a partial picture of the extent to which development contracting work benefits local actors and organisations in partner countries. According to figures provided by Australia for 2020-21, contracting contributed significantly to local economies via a large number of subcontracts and through significant employment of local staff in partner countries. The issue of encouraging local participation through subcontracts and/or local labour is discussed in greater detail in the separate discussion document on reviewing the Untying Recommendation.

Recommendation recipients are better positioned to win contracts in their own countries and territories when they are in less fragile contexts or part of the HIPC group.

28. Overall, suppliers from developing countries and territories covered by the Recommendation were awarded 44% of the total number of contracts but these contracts represented only 13% of the total value. The 2020 Untying report (OECD, 2020^[2]) discussed some of the barriers these suppliers may face to compete for ODA procurement, including contract size and complexity or lack of access to bidding opportunities. The discussion paper prepared by the Secretariat explores some approaches the DAC could adopt to alleviate these barriers. However, another factor that may be difficult to address in the short term is whether the local market in Recommendation recipients can provide the necessary goods, services and works. For example, many of the countries and territories covered by the Recommendation are in fragile contexts, where market supply and competition can often be insufficient or non-existent. Table 1 shows that while the share of total contract value awarded to suppliers from the recipient country is 9%, it increases to 19% if countries and territories in fragile contexts are excluded.

Table 1. Geographical sourcing of ODA contracts in different fragility contexts

Recipient by fragility category	Total contract volume (USD million)	(%) awarded to recipient country contractors	(%) awarded to donor country contractors	(%) awarded to other donor countries' contractors	(%) awarded to other developing countries' contractors	(%) awarded to multilateral institutions
Extremely fragile recipients	5 813	4	32	7	11	45
Other fragile recipients	15 016	11	62	10	6	12
Non-fragile recipients	2 091	19	52	7	12	11
Total	22 920	9	54	9	8	20

Note: Calculations include only contracts equal or beyond SDR 700 000, which are reported individually with information on the recipient country and the country of incorporation of the supplier. They exclude contracts below SDR 700 000 which are reported on an aggregate basis. The list of countries and territories in fragile contexts was taken from the OECD fragility framework 2020 (OECD, 2020^[3]).

Source: OECD-DAC Contract Awards database.

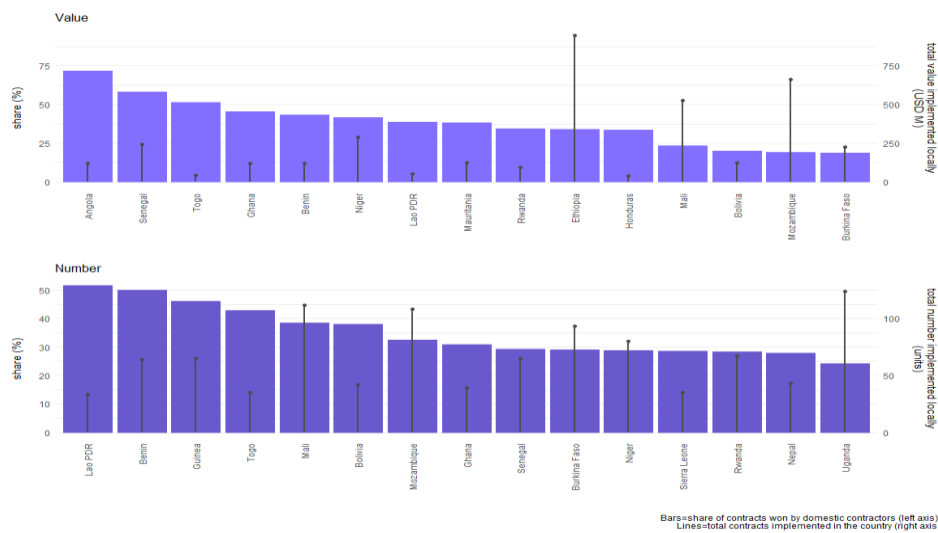
29. Across the different country groups covered by the Recommendation, HIPC countries display the best performance in terms of winning contracts implemented in their countries, with 15% of the total value and 20.4% of the total number, compared to LDCs, respectively 9.6% and 18.8%, IDA-only countries and territories, 9.3% and 18.5% of the

¹⁸ Based on sector allocated contracts only.

total number, and OLICs, 2.5% and 5.9%. This is explained by the composition of these groups, in particular many countries and territories that underperform in the LDC and IDA-only categories are not part of the HIPC group.¹⁹

30. **Looking at the performance of individual Recommendation recipients shows that some come to the fore** (see Figure 5). In terms of total value, Angola, Senegal and Togo won more than half and Ghana, Benin, Niger, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Mauritania, Rwanda, Ethiopia and Honduras more than a third. In terms of number of contracts, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Benin, Guinea, Togo, Mali, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Bhutan, Mozambique won more than a third of those implemented in their countries.

Figure 5. Recommendation recipients that win the highest share of contracts implemented in their country, 2019-20



Notes: Calculations include only contracts equal or beyond SDR 700 000, which are reported individually with information on the recipient country and the country of incorporation of the supplier. They exclude contracts below SDR 700 000 which are reported on an aggregate basis. Calculations include only recipient countries that received a minimum of 10 contracts and a minimum total contract value of USD 20 million. Source: OECD-DAC Contract Awards database

31. As discussed in the separate document on Reviewing the DAC Recommendation on Untying ODA, preliminary analysis for the DAC, in order to more comprehensively understand why some contracts are awarded to local suppliers and others not, better quality and more granular data would be useful (e.g. information on what is procured).

¹⁹ Examples include Kiribati, Salomon Islands, South Sudan, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu, Cambodia, Myanmar, Bangladesh and Yemen, that won less than 6% of the value of contracts implemented in their countries.

4. Overall trends in aid untying

32. The overall impact of the Recommendation on untying aid extends well beyond the activities and countries and territories it covers. In this regard, the Recommendation invites DAC members to continue providing untied aid to activities and countries and territories not covered by the Recommendation when they already do so and to study the possibilities of further untying aid in such activities and countries and territories. A number of DAC members (e.g. Canada, France or the UK) have made untying commitments at the national level that encompass all ODA recipients. In addition, in the Busan Partnership Agreement, DAC members collectively committed to “accelerated efforts to untie aid” (OECD, 2011^[4]).

33. This section looks at overall trends and patterns in aid untying, i.e. including but going beyond that covered by the Recommendation and thus looking at bilateral ODA to all activities and all developing countries.

4.1. De jure untying: key messages from the data on the tying status of ODA

In 2020, the share of bilateral ODA reported as untied peaked at its highest level historically.

34. After two consecutive decreases, the share of bilateral ODA that was reported by DAC members as untied peaked at 82.3% in 2020 (see Table A7 in Annex A), which is the highest level recorded historically. This is almost 10 percentage points higher than the 73% untying share from 2010, used as a reference when donors agreed to accelerate their efforts to untie aid (OECD, 2011^[4]). The 2020 increase is primarily due to higher untying shares for Japan and the United States, which represent a large part of DAC bilateral ODA (around a third).

35. The 2019 decrease, from 77.2% to 76.9%, was partly due to a reporting adjustment, as several members have stopped reporting as untied some of their co-operation modalities considered tied by definition (in-donor student costs, donor country personnel and development awareness).

36. Looking at the trend on a biennial basis, the average untying share for the DAC as a group slightly increased from 79% in 2017-18 to 79.6% 2019-20. However, when looking at the average performance across individual members, the untying share decreased from 82.6% in 2017-18 to 75% in 2019-20. This is explained by the fact that individual untying shares have noticed a large decrease for some members that represent a small part of total ODA.

37. As shown in Figure 6, individual DAC member performance varies significantly. Data on average 2019-20 untying shares shows that:

- Eight members (the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom, Luxembourg, Finland, Canada, Switzerland and Ireland) reported fully or almost fully untied aid programmes (above 95%) and seven members (Denmark, Belgium, Italy, France, Australia, Sweden and Germany) reported highly untied aid programmes (>85%).
- The untying share of Spain, New Zealand, Portugal, Japan and the EU is comparable to DAC members’ average (75%).
- Iceland, the Czech Republic, the United States, Korea and Austria are below the average across DAC members but still provide more than half of their bilateral ODA as untied.

- Hungary, Poland, Slovenia and Greece provides less than a third of their bilateral ODA as untied.

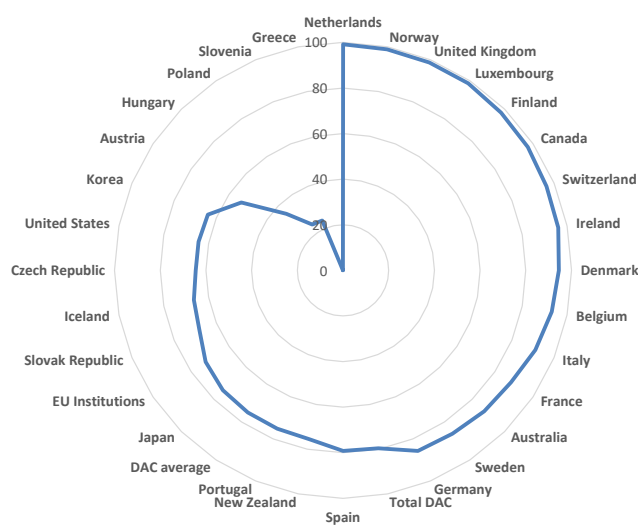
38. The higher share of tied aid provided by some donors such as the Czech Republic can partly be explained by the characteristics of their development co-operation, which is to a large extent provided as technical assistance in response to knowledge and technology transfers requested by the partner country.

39. The reporting adjustment explained above in paragraph 35 had, to varying degrees, a negative impact on the untying ratios of Australia, Austria, Denmark, the EU, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Korea, the UK and the US (all or part of their co-operation modalities tied by definition are no longer reported as untied, in accordance with the DAC statistical reporting directives). For Australia, France, Hungary and Slovenia in particular, this has resulted in untying shares that are significantly lower than usual, as the co-operation modalities tied by definition represent a significant part of their aid. On the contrary, the untying shares of Canada, Belgium, Finland, Italy and Luxembourg are relatively overstated compared to other donors since they report some of these modalities as untied.

40. It should be noted that some members question the inclusion of co-operation modalities tied by definition in the tying status figures as they consider them not possible to untie, while other members stress the need to keep providing transparency on the tying status reporting to fulfil the commitment made by DAC members in 2011 in the Busan Partnership Agreement to “improve the quality, consistency and transparency of reporting on the tying status of aid” (OECD, 2011^[4]). Discussions are ongoing at the WP-STAT to ensure that all members report the tying status of co-operation modalities tied by definition in the same way. It should be noted, however, that all together these modalities have a marginal impact on the overall DAC untying performance, since they represent a small share of DAC bilateral commitments (4% in 2020), and an even smaller share of that is currently being reported as untied.

Figure 6. Share of bilateral ODA reported as untied by DAC members, 2019-20 average

Beyond the Recommendation, all recipients and all sectors



Note: Excludes in-donor refugee costs and administrative costs on which the tying status is not reportable.
Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

4.2. De facto untying: transparency provisions

4.2.1. Coverage of the reporting related to the transparency provisions

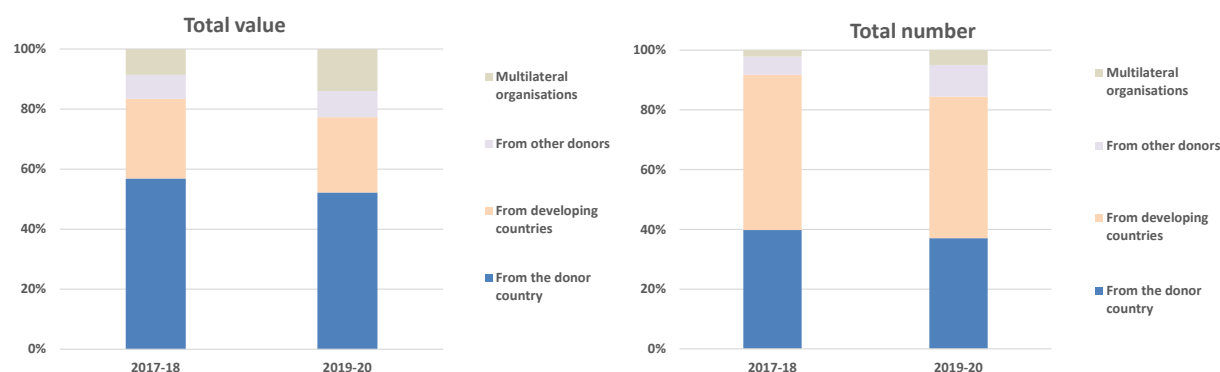
41. Eight members provided 507 *ex ante* notifications in 2019-20, representing a total value of USD 25.2 billion. Out of these, 97 notifications amounting to USD 6.6 billion were for ODA recipients beyond the coverage of the Recommendation. At the *ex post* level, 26 members reported data on 2019-20 contract awards, representing a total of 14 573 contracts for a total value of USD 33.8 billion (see Table A8 in Annex A). Out of these, 3 643 contracts were implemented in ODA recipients beyond the coverage of the Recommendation, for a total value of USD 9.9 billion. Data on contracts above SDR 700 000 reported at the individual level, which represent 30% of the total number and 97% of the total value of contracts, shows that 62.3% of the total value of these contracts was implemented in LDCs and OLICs, 29.1% in Lower Middle-Income Countries (LMICs), 4.4% in Upper Middle-Income Countries (UMICs) and 4.2% was unallocated by income.

4.2.2. Geographical sourcing of bilateral ODA procurement contracts

42. **In 2019-20, DAC members awarded a lower share of contracts to their domestic suppliers, confirming the decrease already noted in the previous report.** In terms of total value, the share awarded to domestic suppliers decreased from 57% in 2017-18 to 52% in 2019-20 (see Figure 7), at a level that is comparable to the performance under the Recommendation coverage (see section 3.3.2). In terms of number of contracts, 40% had been awarded to domestic suppliers in 2017-18 compared to 37% in 2019-20. The share of the total value awarded to suppliers from developing countries and other donors remained stable, respectively around 25% and 8%, while the share awarded to multilateral institutions increased from 8.6% to 14%.

Figure 7. Geographical sourcing of contracts beyond the coverage of the Recommendation (%), 2019-20

Contracts beyond the Recommendation coverage, all ODA recipients



Source: OECD-DAC Contract Awards database

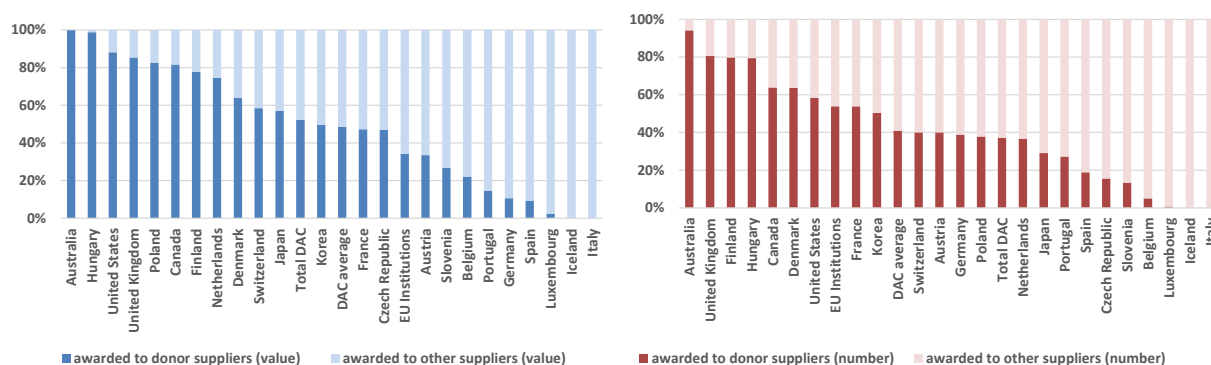
43. In terms of individual performance (see Figure 8), DAC members can be grouped in several categories, partly reflecting the performance under the Recommendation coverage:

- Australia and Hungary award almost all of their contracts to domestic suppliers, both in terms of value and number.

- The US, the UK, Poland and Canada awarded more than 80% of the value of their contracts to their domestic suppliers. However, for the US and Poland, this represented only 58% and 38% of the total number of contracts.
- Finland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland and Japan awarded more than half of the value of their contracts to suppliers based in their countries. This is higher than the average across DAC members (48.6%). However, in terms of number of contracts, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland awarded less than 20% to their suppliers.
- The performance of the Czech Republic, France and Korea is around the DAC average, with close to half of the contract value awarded to their national suppliers.
- Austria, Belgium, the EU, Germany, Luxembourg, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain awarded less than a third of their contract value to domestic suppliers. For Iceland, Italy and Luxembourg almost all contracts are awarded to suppliers from other countries.

Figure 8. Share of ODA contracts awarded by DAC members to their national suppliers, 2019-20

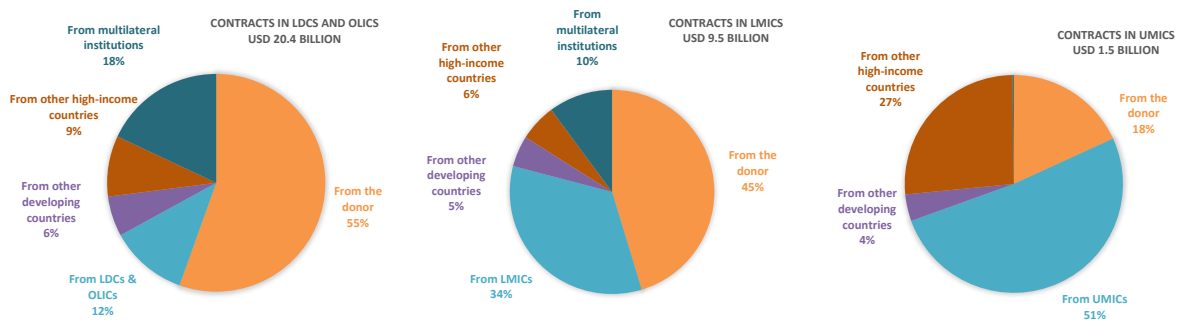
Contracts beyond covering all ODA recipients



Source: OECD-DAC Contract awards database.

44. Given that recipients covered by the Recommendation represent around 60% of total contract awards reported, the factors put forward in paragraph 26 related to the nature of members’ aid remain valid in explaining the varying position across DAC members in terms of awarding contracts to their national suppliers. In addition, as noted in the last report, the share of contracts awarded to suppliers from the donor country, in value terms, decreases substantially as the recipient income group increases, from 55% in LDCs and OLICs to 45% in LMICs and 18% in UMICs (see Figure 9).

Figure 9. Geographical sourcing of ODA contracts by recipient country income group, 2019-20



Note: Calculations include only contracts equal or beyond SDR 700 000, which are reported individually with information on the recipient country and the country of incorporation of the supplier. They exclude contracts below SDR 700 000 which are reported on an aggregate basis.

LDCs=least developed countries, OLICs=other low-income countries, LMICs=lower middle-income countries, UMICs=upper middle-income countries.

Source: OECD-DAC Contract Awards database.

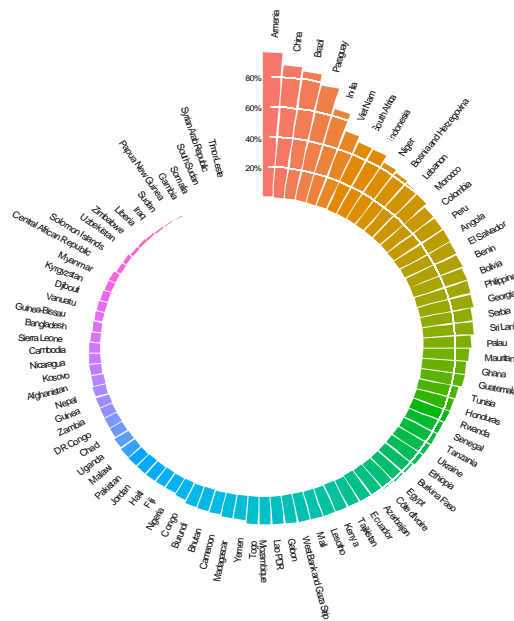
The performance of bidders from ODA recipients in winning contracts varied across and within income groups.

45. As noted in the last report, the higher the ODA recipient income group the more the geographical sourcing of ODA contracts is redistributed from the suppliers of donor countries to those of developing countries. Figure 9 shows that while 12% of the total value of contracts implemented in LDCs and OLICs was awarded to suppliers from these countries and territories, this share goes up to 34% in LMICs and 51% in UMICs. This suggests again that the barriers faced by LDCs and low-income countries and territories tend to be significantly lower for middle-income countries and territories.

46. This result is also visible when looking at the ranking of individual developing countries in terms of winning contracts implemented in their own country during the period 2016-20. Figure 10 shows that 8 out of the top 10 performers are either UMICs (the People's Republic of China, Brazil, Paraguay, South Africa and Bosnia and Herzegovina) or LMICs with large economies (India, Indonesia, Viet Nam), while 7 out the 9 countries with 0% or close to 0% share are LDCs (Liberia, Sudan, Papua New Guinea, Gambia, Somalia, South Sudan, and Timor-Leste).

47. Some countries, however, stand out within income groups. The Syrian Arab Republic (hereafter "Syria"), Iraq, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan perform substantially less than their UMIC group with less than 5% of the contract share. This may be explained by their fragility status (Syria, Iraq) or the remoteness of their economy (Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, which are landlocked developing countries). Compared to other LDCs and OLICs, Niger (44%), Angola (36%) and Benin (35%) won a relatively high share of contracts implemented in their countries. In the LMICs group, Armenia (95%), India (64%), Viet Nam (52%), Indonesia (49%), Lebanon (40%) and Morocco (41%) are the best performing countries. In 2009, an independent evaluation of the outcomes and impact of untied aid found that in addition to recipient country development status, untying practices are shaped by country specific factors such as negotiation power and in-country capacities (Clay, Geddes and Natali, 2009^[51]).

Figure 10. Share of contracts awarded to recipient countries and territories' national suppliers, 2016-20



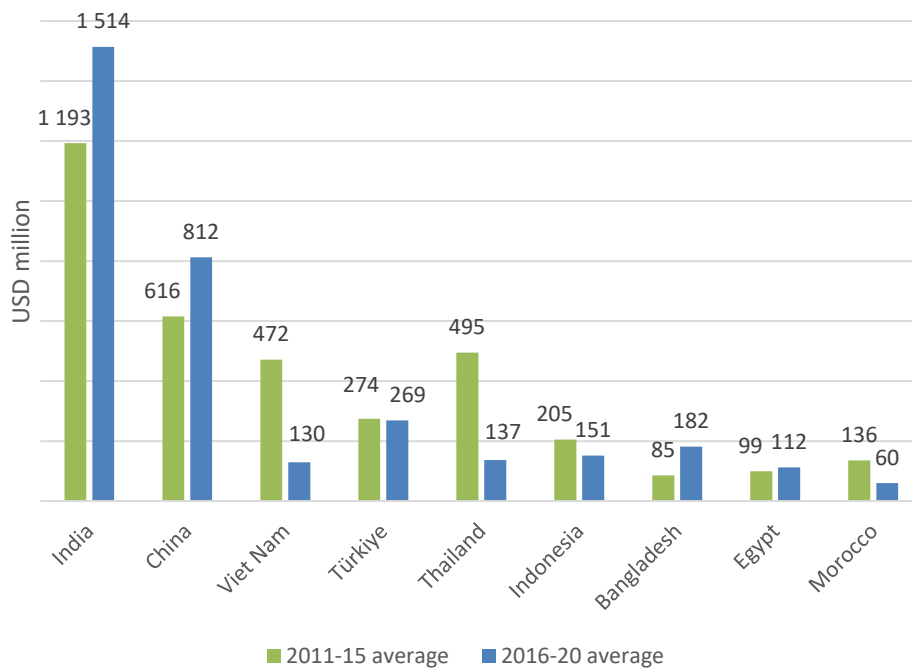
Notes: Calculations include only contracts equal or beyond SDR 700 000, which are reported individually with information on the recipient country and the country of incorporation of the supplier. They exclude contracts below SDR 700 000 which are reported on an aggregate basis. Calculations include only recipient countries that received a minimum of 10 contracts and a minimum total contract value of USD 20 million. Source: OECD-DAC Contract awards database.

In terms of total volume of contracts won, bidders from India, China and Türkiye are the best performers among developing countries, with the two latter performing particularly well outside their country.

48. The geographical distribution of contract awards during the period 2016-20 shows that bidders from India, China and Türkiye won the highest volume, with an annual average of respectively USD 1 514 million, USD 812 million and USD 269 million (see Figure 11). When comparing with the 2011-15 period, the average volume of contracts won significantly increased in the case of bidders from India (+321 million) and China (+197 million). As a share of the total contract volume awarded by DAC members, the annual average awarded to bidders from India and China remained stable between the 2011-15 and 2016-20 periods, from 7.9% to 7.7% for India and from 4.4% to 4.1% for China.

49. Other developing countries that won on average a high volume of contracts between 2016 and 2020 include Bangladesh (USD 182 million), Indonesia (USD 152 million), Thailand (137 million), Viet Nam (USD 130 million) and Egypt (USD 112 million). While this was higher than during the 2011-15 period in the case of Bangladesh (+USD 97 million) and Egypt (+13 million), on average less contracts were won by bidders from Viet Nam (-342 million), Thailand (-358 million) and Indonesia (-54 million).

Figure 11. Most represented developing countries in the geographical sourcing of ODA contracts between 2011 and 2020

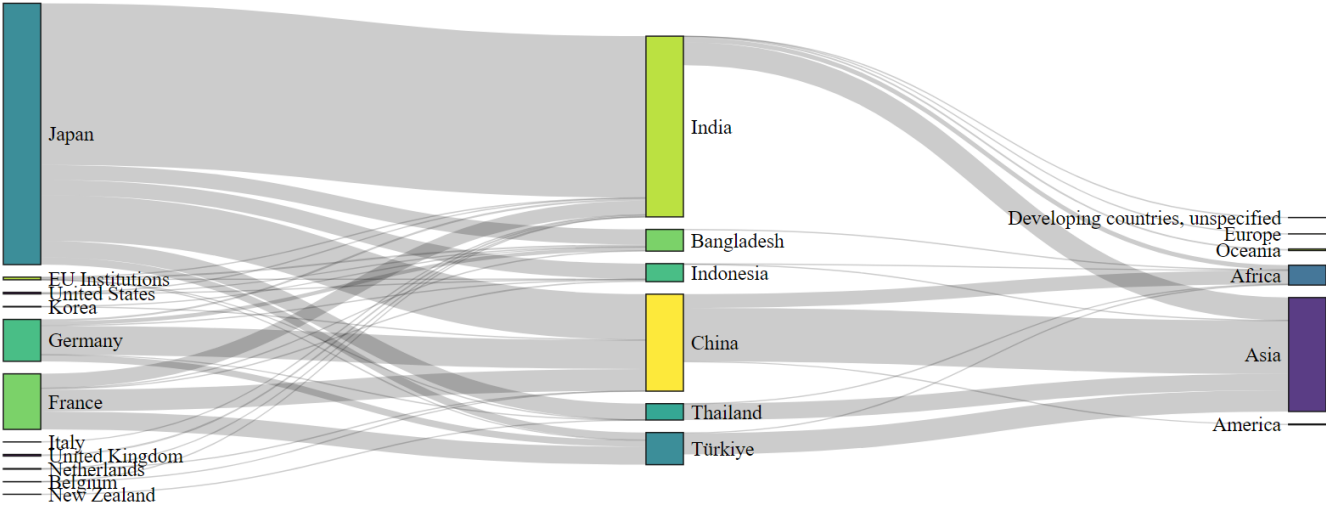


Notes: Calculations include only contracts equal or beyond SDR 700 000, which are reported individually with information on the recipient country and the country of incorporation of the supplier. They exclude contracts below SDR 700 000 which are reported on an aggregate basis. The chart shows developing countries that won the highest volume of ODA procurement between 2011 and 2020.

Source: OECD-DAC Contract Awards database.

50. Figure 12 shows who finances the contracts won by bidders from the five top developing economies and where these contracts are implemented. While bidders from Bangladesh (99%), India (84%) and Indonesia (96%) won all or almost all their contracts at home, those from China (70%), Thailand (100%) and Türkiye (68%) won the majority of their contracts abroad. The main donors that have funded these contracts are Japan, France and Germany, whose support is primarily based on loans for infrastructure projects procured under the responsibility of the borrowing country.

Figure 12. Origin and location of ODA procurement contracts won by suppliers from emerging countries, 2016-20



Notes: From left to right: funding country, country of origin of the contractor, region where the contract is implemented (if the contract is implemented in the country of the contractor, there is no subsequent flow). Calculations include only contracts equal or beyond SDR 700 000, which are reported individually with information on the recipient country and the country of incorporation of the supplier. They exclude contracts below SDR 700 000 which are reported on an aggregate basis.
 Source: OECD-DAC Contract Awards database.

Annex A. Statistical Tables

Table A.1. DAC members' bilateral ODA and share untied, as covered by the Recommendation

ODA commitments to recipients and sectors covered by the Recommendation

	Total (USD million, constant 2020 prices)					Share untied (%)				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Australia	292	317	305	352	322	100	100	100	100	100
Austria	45	33	46	28	31	27.2	74.1	57.6	17.4	21.1
Belgium	212	227	113	464	213	100	99	99	99	99
Canada	743	565	505	506	290	100	100	100	100	100
Czech Republic	5	9	7	9	10	34	51	49	58.1	54.5
Denmark	318	443	366	352	202	98.9	100	91.5	84	100
EU Institutions	5 614	4 274	3 693	3 769	3 922	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.5	96
Finland	69	83	113	103	103	94.9	99.7	97.8	100	98.8
France	1 432	1 933	1 843	3 134	3 090	98.9	99.8	99.8	98.9	98.5
Germany	1 139	1 376	1 630	1 872	2 297	99.9	100	100	100	100
Greece	..	..	0.0	0.0	0	..	..	3	10.1	0.0
Hungary	4.2	2.4	26.6	27	..	0.0	6.1	5.8	40.4	..
Iceland	13	11	19	17	16	100	100	94	93	99
Ireland	123	128	104	124	140	100	100	100	100	100
Italy	125	447	262	254	201	99.6	92.7	96.1	93.2	85.7
Japan	3 732	5 846	4 482	3 993	7 409	97.1	98.1	100	97.3	100
Korea	1 023	718	1 204	1 284	911	67.3	58.6	45.6	62.7	80.0
Luxembourg	45	40	73	93	104	100	100	100	100	100
Netherlands	571	349	417	589	563	99.7	97.0	99.9	99.9	100
New Zealand	55	47	27	128	102	98.9	92.7	98.6	97.5	98.0
Norway	348	388	558	387	500	100	100	100	100	100
Poland	80	14	87	14	11	2.0	10.6	2.0	9.6	24.2
Portugal	36	26	34	29	31	55.4	62.5	69.1	85.5	64.5
Slovak Republic	0.5	2.3	0.9	0.5	1.8	98.1	41.8	0.0	23.9	2.5
Slovenia	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	100.0	48.9	50.0	66.2
Spain	81	132	199	94	119	98.0	88.3	98.2	82.5	94.7
Sweden	493	765	772	568	323	99.6	99.4	98.6	96.2	92.4
Switzerland	330	463	545	595	635	100	100	100	100	100
United Kingdom	1 140	709	615	1 626	700	100	100	100	100	100
United States	7 505	6 784	6 866	6 253	7 071	69.4	73.8	64.2	62.8	71.8
Total	25 573	26 133	24 913	26 664	29 319	88.7	91.2	86.7	87.1	91.5

Notes: Excluding administrative costs, in-donor refugee costs and other sectors excluded from the coverage of the Untying Recommendation.

Data in the table have been revised to take account of movements in the list of countries covered by the Recommendation. Coverage of the Recommendation was extended to include non-LDC HIPC countries as from 2009 and OLICs and IDA-only countries and territories as of 2019.

Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS).

Table A.2. Characteristics of DAC members' tied aid, 2019-2020

As covered by the Recommendation

Donor	Total amount USD million	Donor agency	Tying status	Type of aid	Financial instrument	Channel of delivery	Sector
Austria	47	Ministry of Finance (99%)	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Interest subsidy (99%)	Donor government (99.9%)	Water supply (39%); health (17%); education (13%)
Belgium	5	Official Federal Service of Foreign Affairs (100%)	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Interest subsidy (62%); grants (38%)	Recipient government (100%)	Water supply (58%); energy (32%); transport (11%)
Czech Republic	8	Czech Development Agency (84%); Ministry of Foreign Affairs (14%)	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Grants (100%)	Donor country-based NGOs (68%); Non-governmental NGOs (11%); private sector in provider country (10%)	Agriculture (24%); education (15%); health (16%); water supply (14%)
Denmark	58	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (100%)	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Interest subsidy (99.6%)	Donor government (93%); recipient government (7%)	Wind energy (93%); road transport (7%)
EU Institutions	469	European Commission (92%); European Development Fund (8%)	Partially untied (88%); tied (12%)	Project-type interventions (59%); Basket funds/pooled funding (41%)	Grants (100%)	Donor government (48.5%); recipient government (16%); Developing country-based NGO (12.5%); private sector in provider country (10%); Third country government (Delegated co-operation) (5%)	Multisector aid (49%); education (14%); environment protection (9%); energy (5.5%); health (5%);
Finland	1	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (100%)	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Grants (100%)	University, college or other teaching institution, research institute or think-tank (96%); donor government (5%)	Water supply (95%); human rights (5%)
France	81	Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry (99.7%)	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (99.8%)	Loans (69%); grants (31%)	Recipient government (69%); public sector institutions (31%)	Culture (38%); water supply (37%); transport (7%)
Germany	0.1	Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (100%)	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Grants (100%)	Donor government (100%)	Disaster prevention and preparedness (100%)
Greece	0.1	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (56%)	Tied (100%)	Basket funds/pooled funding (56%); Project-type interventions (44%)	Grants (100%)	Donor government (56%); recipient government (44%)	Health (55.5%), social protection (44%)
Hungary	16	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (100%).	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Grants (100%)	Recipient government (100%)	Water supply (55%); agricultural development (32%)
Iceland	1	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (100%)	Partially untied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Grants (100%)	Donor-based NGOs (89%); private sector in provider country (11%)	Basic social services (27%); education (13%); banking and financial services (11%); reproductive health (10%)

Table A2 (continued)

Donor	Total amount USD million	Donor agency	Tying status	Type of aid	Financial instrument	Channel of delivery	Sector
Italy	46	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (57.5%); Central administration (37%); Local administration (5%)	Tied (90%); partially untied (10%)	Project-type interventions (96.5%), Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by implementing partners (3.5%)	Grants (100%)	Donor government (54%); donor country-based NGOs (42%)	Education (45%); health (12.7); government and civil society (10%); agriculture (8%); tourism (8%); environment protection (6%)
Japan	109	Japan International Co-operation Agency (100%)	Tied (100%). all in a non-LDC HIPC (Côte d'Ivoire). Japan's untying commitment extends only to LDCs.	Project-type interventions (100%)	Loans (100%)	Recipient government (100%)	Transport (100%)
Korea	660	Export-Import Bank of Korea (91%)	Tied (99.7%); partially untied (0.3%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Loans (89%); grants (11%)	Recipient government (89%); donor government (9%)	Health (20.8%); transport (16.5%); energy (16.5%); education (12.8%); government and civil society (12.2%); water supply (10.6%)
Netherlands	0.4	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (100%)	Partially untied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Grants (100%)	Public-Private Partnership (100%)	Water supply (100%)
New Zealand	5	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (100%)	Tied (54%); partially untied (46%)	Basket funds/pooled funding (46%); Project-type interventions (54%)	Grants (100%)	Donor government (59%); private sector in provider country (41%)	Legal and judicial development (46%); COVID 19 and infectious disease control (41.2%); elections (12.7%)
Poland	21	Ministry of Finance (100%)	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Loans (100%)	Donor government (100%)	Agriculture (100%)
Portugal	15	Portuguese government (100%)	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Loans (100%)	Recipient government (100%)	Import support-capital goods (100%)
Slovak Republic	2	Slovak Agency for International Development (100%)	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Grants (100%)	Donor country-based NGO (82.5%); university, college or other teaching institution, research institute or think-tank (11%)	Agriculture (49.9%); education (22.5%); health (28%)
Slovenia	0.2	Ministry of Defence (59%); Ministry of Foreign Affairs (41%)	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Grants (100%)	Donor government (59%); donor country-based NGOs (41%)	COVID-19 control (59%); Basic health care (41%)
Spain	23	Comunidad Valenciana (60%); Ministry of Defence (19%); AECID (12%)	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Grants (100%)	Donor country-based NGOs (66%); donor government (23%); university, college or other teaching institution, research institute or think-tank (9%)	Government and civil society (41.3%); Agriculture (11.8%); health (11.2%); education (9.8%)

Table A2 (continued)

Sweden	46	SIDA (93%); Swedish Institute (6%).	Tied (82%); partially untied (18%)	Project-type interventions (84%); Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by implementing partners (16%)	Grants (100%)	Donor country-based NGOs (54%); international NGO (37%); donor government (5%)	Government and civil society (38%); education (22%); agriculture (19%); water supply (16%)
United States	4 321	USAID (83%); State Department (12.5%); Department of Agriculture (4%); Department of Health and Human Services (1%).	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (99%); Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by implementing partners (1%)	Grants (100%)	Private sector in provider country (63%); donor country-based NGOs (18%); donor government (15%)	Health (39%); government & civil society (27%); education (10.7%); agriculture (10%)

Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS).

Table A.3. DAC members' positions: Reference Indicator Matrix

	Untying ratio (1)			Effort-sharing composite Indicator (2)		
	(Reference point : 0.60)			(Reference point : 0.04)		
	Base (99-01 avg.)	2019	2020	Base (99-01 avg.)	2019	2020
Australia	0.42	0.94	0.84	0.05	0.05	0.05
Austria	0.66	0.62	0.61	0.09	0.09	0.09
Belgium	0.53	1.00	0.98	0.11	0.21	0.17
Canada	0.42	1.02	0.93	0.05	0.12	0.08
Czech Republic	..	0.54	0.52	..	0.03	0.03
Denmark	0.78	0.88	1.00	0.35	0.24	0.20
EU Institutions	..	0.91	0.88	..	..	..
Finland	0.72	0.99	0.98	0.10	0.15	0.14
France	0.59	0.89	0.89	0.10	0.18	0.22
Germany	0.45	0.90	0.90	0.06	0.17	0.19
Greece	..	0.01	0.00	..	0.03	0.03
Hungary	..	0.34	0.25	..	0.03	0.03
Iceland	..	0.82	0.92	..	0.09	0.10
Ireland	0.85	0.98	0.99	0.15	0.13	0.13
Italy	0.40	0.92	0.87	0.05	0.07	0.07
Japan	0.77	0.86	0.95	0.06	0.12	0.18
Korea	..	0.58	0.73	..	0.07	0.06
Luxembourg	..	1.00	1.00	..	0.52	0.49
Netherlands	0.85	1.00	1.00	0.28	0.18	0.15
New Zealand	..	0.76	0.71	..	0.10	0.09
Norway	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.34	0.31	0.42
Poland	..	0.21	0.24	..	0.03	0.03
Portugal	0.41	0.78	0.69	0.11	0.07	0.05
Slovak Republic	..	0.21	0.28	..	0.03	0.02
Slovenia	..	0.42	0.21	..	0.03	0.03
Spain	0.46	0.82	0.92	0.06	0.05	0.06
Sweden	0.57	0.85	0.88	0.25	0.27	0.26
Switzerland	0.84	0.97	0.97	0.11	0.16	0.17
United Kingdom	0.63	0.99	0.99	0.10	0.25	0.18
United States	..	0.54	0.73	..	0.04	0.06
Total DAC	0.55	0.80	0.86	0.05	0.11	0.12

Note: (1) The Bilateral ODA untying ratio for LDCs-HIPCs-OLICs-IDA only countries represents: Untied bilateral ODA to LDC-HIPC-OLICs-IDA only countries and territories divided by total bilateral ODA to LDC-HIPC-OLICs-IDA only countries and territories (commitments basis)

(2) The Effort-sharing composite indicator represents: (bilateral LDC-HIPC-OLICs-IDA only ODA/GNI times the bilateral LDC-HIPC-OLICs-IDA only ODA untying ratio) + multilateral LDC-HIPC-OLICs-IDA only ODA/GNI.

Following the DAC convention, multilateral ODA is treated as untied.

For base period (99-01 avg.), the notation “..” indicates the inability to calculate RIM indicators. Some countries had either not yet commenced reporting to the CRS, or had not been able to fully report on tying status for that period. In the case of the EU Institutions, the effort-sharing composite indicator cannot be calculated as no ODA/GNI ratio is applicable.

Source: OECD-DAC Contract Awards database.

Table A.4. Ex ante notifications posted to the DAC Untied Aid Bulletin Board

	Amount in USD million								Number							
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Australia *	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	766	1 016	612	443	773	854	1 029	1 895	37	56	35	40	47	44	57	71
Canada	51	11	..	15	4	0	23	16	8	8	..	1	1	1	4	3
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	6 782	10 721	11 391	12 694	8 709	7 916	9 521	3 323	64	61	85	73	53	78	87	80
Germany	111	45	..	38	60	..	..	..	11	4	..	4	3	..	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	198	..	251	..	232	..	..	..	5	..	13	..	13
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	6 151	2 105	2 889	4 412	4 537	..	864	..	11	10	12	6	12	..	3	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table A4 (continued)

	Amount in USD million															
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland *	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	29	15	13	16	11	22	31
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	13 606	2 911	3 522	9 254	3 179	1 470	6 478	1 732	126	114	70	83	51	52	62	62
Total	27 499	16 809	18 414	27 056	17 261	10 491	17 914	7 322	287	284	217	225	183	199	235	272
<i>For memo:</i>																
<i>Recipients covered by the Recommendation</i>	21 879	7 798	8 971	12 922	9 461	4 277	12 115	6 467	193	195	141	139	123	117	181	229
<i>Other recipients</i>	5 620	9 011	9 443	14 134	7 800	6 213	5 800	855	94	89	76	86	60	82	54	43

Notes: (*) In an effort to ensure competitiveness, some members have submitted notifications for which the project amount has not been made available.

The notation "..." indicates no data provided.

Source: OECD-DAC Untied *ex ante* database.

Table A.5. Summary of ex post contract awards, as covered by the Recommendation

Volume and number of contracts to ODA recipients covered by the Recommendation

		USD million					Number of contracts				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Australia	individual	215.7	146.7	16.2	43.5	113.1	15	14	3	9	14
	aggregate*	23.1	9.6	5.3	..	8.2	202	64	44	..	63
Austria	Individual	..	..	..	..	2.9	..	..	..	..	2
	aggregate**	8.4	3.6	0.1	2.0	0.9	33	10	2	4	4
Belgium	Individual	16.4	21.2	56.0	20.8	51.7	45	87	60	100	97
	aggregate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	individual	35.7	78.7	15.8	6.4	2.9	6	9	3	1	1
	aggregate**	6.8	0.7	0.5	6.7	0.9	155	23	9	166	21
Czech Republic	individual	..	..	..	..	2.2	..	..	..	..	1
	aggregate***	6.2	8.5	18.7	0.0	8.5	62	211	233	0	58
Denmark	individual	22.6	16.7	4.4	9.0	..	8	6	2	4	..
	aggregate*	17.1	13.8	13.5	14.2	9.8	231	259	203	232	188
EU Institutions	individual	2 687.0	3 061.4	3 350.1	3 708.5	3 678.4	452	405	652	732	672
	aggregate	391.0	233.7	329.6	369.2	335.7	1 703	1 232	1 302	1 444	1 094
Finland	individual	10.0	15.0	14.3	2.0	..	4	4	3	1	..
	aggregate*	6.5	4.4	1.2	2.0	..	54	48	17	15	..
France	individual	1 163.0	788.3	1 305.3	648.8	577.4	106	114	104	175	172
	aggregate*	88.9	51.0	36.5	13.1	12.3	305	174	103	56	50
Germany	individual	715.2	1 314.0	1 319.2	1 132.0	1 809.0	203	451	169	557	535
	aggregate**	35.6	63.6	1 415.4	..	..	195	299	175	..	..
Greece	individual	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	aggregate****	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Hungary	individual	..	..	..	8.1	1.0	..	..	..	3	1
	aggregate	..	..	0.3	0.1	0.1	..	..	4	6	1
Iceland	individual	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	aggregate**	1.0	..	16.0	..	..	3	..	54	..	28
Ireland	individual	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	aggregate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	individual	..	..	0.9	40.5	40.4	..	..	1	13	17
	aggregate*	3.9	2.7	10.5	19.9	24.4	15	21	54	86	323
Japan	individual	1 256.8	7 699.1	2 900.4	1 841.8	5 989.5	55	65	90	74	39
	aggregate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	individual	22.9	65.9	44.1	48.4	3.2	27	21	6	8	2
	aggregate*	3.3	22.3	13.3	6.6	3.2	63	427	63	76	20
Luxembourg	individual	8.1	8.7	6.0	..	..	8	7	6	..	..
	aggregate*	17.0	29.6	23.1	24.6	11.0	645	1 009	940	772	491
Netherlands	individual	..	..	4.7	95.5	46.3	..	..	1	5	14
	aggregate	..	..	..	..	7.7	..	..	..	..	19
New Zealand	individual	35.0	15.4	..	..	..	15	5	..	..	..
	aggregate**	37.8	..	..	..	..	304	..	..	..	..
Norway	individual	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	aggregate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table A5 (continued)

		USD million					Number of contracts				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Poland	individual	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	aggregate	2.1	1.8	2.8	2.7	2.4	35	30	52	55	44
Portugal	individual	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	aggregate*	10.3	8.2	7.3	8.3	5.8	1 042	1 241	1 737	1 472	206
Slovak Republic	individual	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	aggregate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	individual	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	aggregate	..	0.5	..	0.5	0.3	..	8	..	6	5
Spain	individual	11.2	29.9	9.5	2.5	4.8	6	6	4	1	2
	aggregate**	140.0	8.6	8.4	12.9	6.4	1 079	120	100	233	227
Sweden	individual	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
	aggregate**	0.2	11.1	..	..	..	12	152	..	..	..
Switzerland	individual	63.9	38.4	84.4	30.1	40.6	14	15	16	5	12
	aggregate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	individual	518.1	251.6	549.2	608.4	104.0	40	26	33	40	11
	aggregate**	22.3	10.3	10.8	4.9	13.0	44	19	28	10	31
United States	individual	1 983.7	819.4	1 228.3	617.3	1 588.7	104	26	24	39	65
	aggregate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DAC Total	DAC Total	9 586.9	14 855.5	12 822.2	9 351.5	14 506.5	7 290	6 615	6 297	6 400	4 530

Notes: (*) in 2016 and 2017 includes both contracts to ODA recipients covered by the Recommendation and contracts to other ODA recipients.

(**) in 2016 includes both contracts to ODA recipients covered by the Recommendation and contracts to other ODA recipients.

(***) in 2016, 2017 and 2018 includes both contracts to ODA recipients covered by the Recommendation and contracts to other ODA recipients.

(****) in 2017 includes both contracts to ODA recipients covered by the Recommendation and contracts to other ODA recipients.

Source: OECD-DAC Contract Awards database.

Table A.6. Distribution of contract awards, as covered by the Recommendation, 2019-20 and 2017-18

(a) Volume and number of contracts to ODA recipients covered by the Recommendation, 2019-20

	Total Contracts Awarded		In donor		Other donor		Developing countries not covered by the Recommendation		Developing countries covered by the Recommendation		Multilateral Institutions	
	No. of contracts	USD million	No. of contracts	USD million	No. of contracts	USD million	No. of contracts	USD million	No. of contracts	USD million	No. of contracts	USD million
Australia	86	165	82	164	..	..	1	0	3	0	..	..
Austria	10	6	4	2	2	2	1	1	3	0	..	..
Belgium	197	72	10	16	23	6	2	2	162	49	..	..
Canada	189	17	107	14	..	..	60	2	22	1	..	..
Czech Republic	59	11	15	6	..	..	..	..	39	3	5	2
Denmark	424	33	272	22	37	6	48	2	67	3	..	..
EU Institutions	3 942	8 092	2 125	2 772	184	420	64	252	1 001	791	568	3 857
Finland	16	4	12	4	3	0	..	..	1	0	..	..
France	453	1 251	258	752	45	151	41	121	107	227	2	1
Germany	1 092	2 941	419	317	161	215	74	226	362	1 330	76	853
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	11	9	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
Iceland	28	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	0	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	439	125	..	..	198	8	23	4	218	114	..	..
Japan	113	7 831	73	6 134	12	1 024	12	498	16	176	..	..
Korea	106	61	53	35	..	..	..	..	52	26	1	0
Luxembourg	1 263	36	8	1	81	5	11	1	1 163	29	..	..
Netherlands	38	150	13	88	12	31	8	28	5	2	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	99	5	29	4	..	..	..	..	70	1	..	..
Portugal	1 678	14	391	2	12	0	2	0	1 272	12	1	0
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	11	1	2	0	..	..	..	..	1	0	8	1
Spain	463	27	3	0	1	3	293	12	166	12	..	..
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	17	71	7	37	4	24	..	..	6	10	..	..
United Kingdom	92	730	69	516	15	211	8	4	..	..	..	..
United States	104	2 206	60	1 871	..	..	14	84	30	251	..	..
Total DAC	10 930	23 858	4 022	12 765	790	2 106	662	1 236	4 794	3 037	662	4 715
<i>% Distribution of contracts awarded 2019-20</i>												
2019-2020 % of total DAC	100	100	37	54	7	9	6	5	44	13	6	20

Notes: (...) means no contract awarded.

The above data for Luxembourg do not include individual expert contracts (long-term working contract).

Source: OECD-DAC Contract Awards database

(b) Volume and number of contracts to ODA recipients covered by the Recommendation, 2017-18

	Total Contracts Awarded		In donor		Other donor		Developing countries not covered by the Recommendation		Developing countries covered by the Recommendation		Multilateral Institutions	
	No. of contracts	USD million	No. of contracts	USD million	No. of contracts	USD million	No. of contracts	USD million	No. of contracts	USD million	No. of contracts	USD million
Australia	125	178	90	122	14	51	5	0	16	4	..	..
Austria	12	4	8	3	1	0	1	0	2	0	..	..
Belgium	147	77	11	13	16	3	9	9	111	53	..	..
Canada	44	96	7	52	5	42	..	..	32	1	..	..
Czech Republic	444	27	141	14	5	1	225	8	73	5	..	..
Denmark	470	48	281	27	50	15	64	2	75	4	..	..
EU Institutions	3 591	6 975	2 056	2 708	235	608	61	175	966	845	273	2 640
Finland	72	35	63	34	5	0	..	..	4	1	..	..
France	495	2 181	297	1 615	30	106	42	185	126	276	..	..
Germany	1 094	4 112	427	862	139	481	52	206	407	1 360	69	1 204
Greece	3	0	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	4	0	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	54	16	28	2	..	..	..	..	26	14	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	76	14	2	2	..	..	6	1	68	11	..	..
Japan	155	10 600	97	8 709	7	162	15	1 155	36	574	..	..
Korea	517	146	427	38	2	17	13	13	75	77	..	..
Luxembourg	1 962	67	10	0	158	10	140	6	1 654	51	..	..
Netherlands	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..
New Zealand	5	15	4	14	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	82	5	29	4	..	..	..	..	53	1	..	..
Portugal	2 978	16	432	3	3	0	93	1	2 450	11	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	8	1	2	0	6	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	230	56	11	28	1	4	71	6	147	18	..	..
Sweden	156	12	71	7	15	1	1	0	69	4	..	..
Switzerland	31	123	15	53	8	27	..	..	8	42	..	..
United Kingdom	106	822	88	588	9	129	9	105	..	..	..	..
United States	50	2 048	45	1 797	1	0	2	20	2	230	..	..
Total DAC	12 912	27 678	4 649	16 695	711	1 661	809	1 892	6 401	3 587	342	3 844
<i>% Distribution of contracts awarded 2017-18</i>												
<i>2017-2018 % of total DAC</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>14</i>

Notes: For a number of members, it is only starting from 2018 that the aggregate reporting on contracts below SDR 700 000 allows to differentiate between contracts implemented in ODA recipients covered by the Recommendation and contracts implemented in other ODA recipients (see table A5).

(...) means no contract awarded.

The above data for Luxembourg do not include individual expert contracts (long-term working contract).

Source: OECD-DAC Contract Awards database

Table A.7. DAC members' total bilateral ODA and share untied

ODA commitments beyond the coverage of the Recommendation (all sectors and all ODA recipients)

	Total (USD million, constant 2020 prices)					Share untied (%)				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Australia	2 145	2 117	2 260	2 047	2 347	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.7	84.2
Austria	495	484	414	440	617	51.8	50.1	48.5	44.7	62.5
Belgium	1 052	975	832	1 111	955	95.8	95.6	99.1	98.3	88.1
Canada	3 519	2 070	2 540	3 421	2 466	95.6	93.3	97.2	99.2	95.4
Czech Republic	59	64	73	92	67	45.9	55.9	57.5	68.9	60.1
Denmark	1 071	1 372	1 582	1 531	1 456	99.0	100.0	97.3	92.9	96.0
EU Institutions	24 702	23 321	22 099	19 901	25 822	71.8	74.0	71.6	72.4	72.3
Finland	331	552	590	345	594	95.3	98.3	95.4	96.8	98.8
France	8 024	10 076	8 056	12 610	14 596	96.3	96.1	98.1	88.8	88.0
Germany	19 404	20 580	20 554	22 068	25 388	86.2	85.5	85.1	84.2	87.3
Greece	12	17	32	18	0	90.3	90.6	87.9	0.1	0.0
Hungary	49	37	122	158	222	0.0	86.6	76.7	22.0	48.2
Iceland	29	25	40	36	36	100.0	100.0	52.4	56.9	76.2
Ireland	425	440	437	447	446	100.0	100.0	100.0	96	96.6
Italy	851	1 651	1 142	1 142	1 136	95.0	90.9	92.2	92.4	89.9
Japan	21 003	20 895	19 483	14 377	21 485	77.4	82.6	67.2	63.5	85.2
Korea	2 409	2 285	2 588	3 498	2 234	56.0	50.2	51.8	55.0	73.0
Luxembourg	290	309	334	367	293	98.9	98.8	99.0	98.9	98.4
Netherlands	2 900	2 477	2 808	3 748	4 255	98.8	94.9	96.8	99.0	99.4
New Zealand	385	380	349	499	556	78.5	74.6	80.6	74.5	76.5
Norway	2 281	2 811	3 024	2 745	3 379	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.7
Poland	189	254	257	233	226	34.5	60.3	27.0	24.7	23.6
Portugal	161	140	148	136	124	59.1	68.6	76.1	79.6	70.8
Slovak Republic	27	36	30	23	32	64.2	62.2	70.3	63.8	72.4
Slovenia	22	20	30	23	24	53.4	99.6	51.2	25.8	21.5
Spain	2 953	772	800	673	710	81.7	83.5	87.0	76.0	82.5
Sweden	2 253	2 535	3 386	2 219	1 539	96.3	89.7	91.4	88.3	84.0
Switzerland	1 651	2 516	2 089	2 082	2 508	94.3	96.5	95.8	96.0	96.9
United Kingdom	7 131	7 307	6 254	9 464	5 770	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	98.7
United States	28 111	28 049	28 369	26 364	29 282	64.7	63.7	60.2	56.9	72.0
Total	133 932	134 567	130 725	131 819	148 565	79.6	80.8	77.2	76.9	82.3

Note: Excluding donors' administrative costs and in-donor refugees.
OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System.

Table A.8. Summary of ex-post contract awards

Beyond the coverage of the Recommendation, all ODA recipients.

	USD million															
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Australia	419	662	431	353	156	1 036	145	444	844	497	150	218	78	384	23	302
Austria	5	6	3	8	8	0	2	4	143	139	15	33	20	2	4	6
Belgium	21	12	27	17	23	56	21	52	27	36	73	46	89	60	100	101
Canada	44	65	71	87	110	60	30	18	125	183	179	168	166	83	172	80
Czech Republic	..	..	..	6	8	21	..	28	..	..	..	62	211	235	..	186
Denmark	46	45	40	50	31	24	28	15	450	418	373	244	265	247	240	192
EU Institutions	..	..	..	3 078	3 295	3 680	4 078	4 014	..	..	..	2 155	1 637	1 954	2 176	1 766
Finland	40	..	21	32	25	23	8	4	51	..	83	61	54	37	73	46
France	1 574	2 415	2 943	3 953	2 187	2 914	1 399	1 134	806	420	387	522	402	434	464	410
Germany	410	755	714	1 359	2 101	3 006	1 158	2 093	249	305	206	467	859	347	575	616
Greece	..	..	..	..	0	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	36	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	108	42	31
Iceland	..	1	1	1	..	20	..	0	..	2	3	3	..	102	..	41
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	5	1	0	4	8	23	87	69	1	18	6	15	22	62	103	341
Japan	8 458	6 891	9 762	8 136	11 869	5 994	4 431	7 723	634	408	553	235	174	238	228	143
Korea	98	55	88	57	103	111	77	8	45	56	93	110	458	216	126	27
Luxembourg	30	38	28	27	39	38	33	16	123	681	575	657	1 018	1 210	1 049	668

Table A8 (continued)

	USD million								Number							
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	5	191	55	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	34
New Zealand	..	..	..	158	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	352	21	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	..	..	2	2	2	3	14	8	..	..	59	35	30	52	187	122
Portugal	17	13	5	10	8	11	10	7	476	531	938	1 042	1 241	1 908	1 658	262
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	0	..	1	..	2	5	..	..	5	..	8	..	26	49
Spain	96	117	64	214	60	77	53	45	9	107	28	1 101	230	618	659	867
Sweden	..	..	2	1	55	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	426	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	107	83	81	46	95	30	98	..	20	18	17	16	17	6	24
United Kingdom	697	1 591	1 456	1 146	1 081	1 523	1 699	563	118	117	142	123	101	105	102	83
United States	1 975	2 866	12 774	2 729	2 126	2 830	2 245	1 671	164	140	150	177	58	87	79	77
Total	13 936	15 641	28 513	21 510	23 396	21 558	15 752	18 076	4 265	4 078	4 049	7 856	7 587	8 543	8 099	6 474

Notes: Revisions to previous years' data have been included.

(..) means no contract awarded.

Source: OECD-DAC Contract Awards database.

Table A.9. Distribution of contract awards, 2019-20
Beyond the coverage of the Recommendation, all ODA recipients.

	Total Contracts Awarded		In donor		Other donor		Developing countries not covered by the Recommendation		Developing countries covered by the Recommendation		Multilateral institutions	
	No. of contracts	USD million	No. of contracts	USD million	No. of contracts	USD million	No. of contracts	USD million	No. of contracts	USD million	No. of contracts	USD million
Australia	325	589	306	588	2	0	12	0	5	1	..	..
Austria	10	6	4	2	2	2	1	1	3	0	..	..
Belgium	201	72	10	16	23	6	6	2	162	49	..	..
Canada	252	48	161	39	7	1	62	7	22	1	..	..
Czech Republic	186	28	29	13	..	..	104	7	39	3	14	5
Denmark	432	42	275	27	39	6	50	6	68	3	..	..
EU Institutions	3 942	8 092	2 125	2 772	184	420	64	252	1 001	791	568	3 857
Finland	119	12	95	10	12	2	9	1	3	0	..	..
France	874	2 534	471	1 196	94	279	189	827	118	230	2	1
Germany	1 191	3 250	463	346	174	245	116	476	362	1 330	76	853
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	73	13	58	13	..	..	7	0	..	..	8	0
Iceland	41	0	..	..	..	..	13	0	28	0	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	444	156	..	..	198	8	28	34	218	114	..	..
Japan	371	12 154	108	6 927	34	1 571	213	3 480	16	176	..	..
Korea	153	85	77	42	..	..	22	15	52	26	2	1
Luxembourg	1 717	49	11	1	184	11	350	7	1 172	30	..	..
Netherlands	41	246	15	183	12	31	9	29	5	2	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	309	23	117	19	..	..	122	3	70	1	..	..
Portugal	1 920	17	523	2	13	0	103	1	1 280	13	1	0
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	75	7	10	2	1	0	9	1	1	0	54	4
Spain	1 526	97	287	9	525	15	532	61	182	12	..	..
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	30	128	12	75	9	41	2	2	7	10	..	..
United Kingdom	185	2 262	149	1 932	24	316	12	14	..	..	..	..
United States	156	3 916	91	3 451	2	3	32	210	31	253	..	..
Total DAC	14 573	33 828	5 397	17 666	1 539	2 959	2 067	5 439	4 845	3 043	725	4 722
<i>% Distribution of contracts awarded</i>												
<i>2019-20 % of total</i>	100	100	37	52	11	9	14	16	33	9	5	14
<i>2017-18 % of total</i>	100	100	40	57	6	8	12	18	40	8	2	9
<i>2020 % of total</i>	100	100	35	53	17	10	14	13	28	10	6	15
<i>2019 % of total</i>	100	100	39	51	6	8	14	19	37	8	4	13

Note: (..) means no contract awarded.

Source: OECD-DAC Contract Awards database