

Unclassified

DCD/DAC(2012)39/FINAL

Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Économiques  
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

07-Jan-2013

English - Or. English

DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE  
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

DCD/DAC(2012)39/FINAL  
Unclassified

**AID UNTYING: 2012 REPORT**

*This is the final version of the 2012 Aid Untying Report submitted to the 4-5 December 2012 High Level Meeting.*

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**JT03333068**

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**AID UNTYING: 2012 REPORT  
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2001 RECOMMENDATION  
AND THE ACCRA AND BUSAN UNTYING COMMITMENTS**

**I. Introduction and main findings**

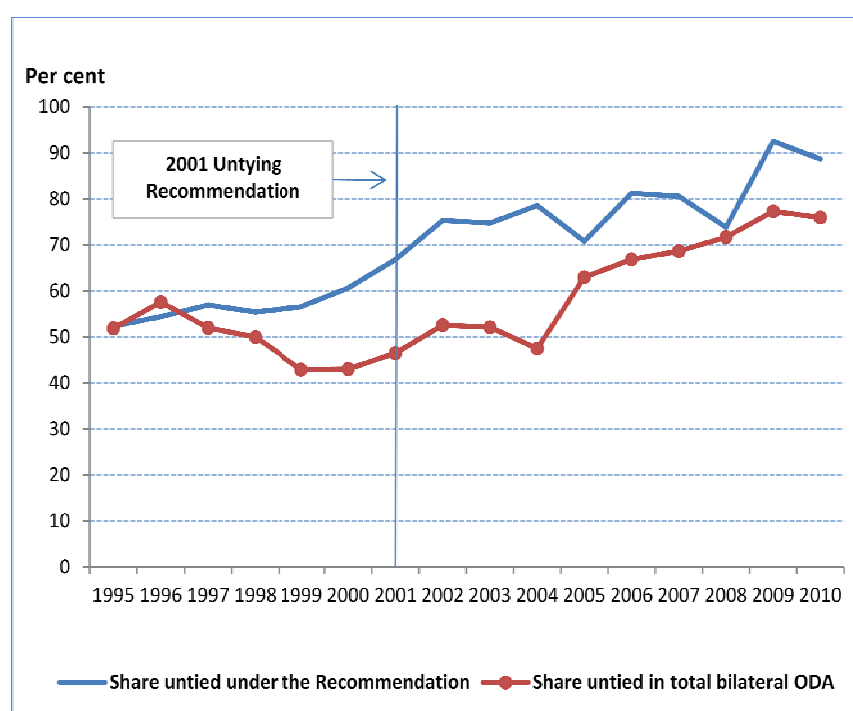
1. This note reviews performance in implementing the 2001 DAC Recommendation on Untying ODA to the LDCs and HIPC's (section II), assesses how Members are giving effect to the untying commitments subsequently made at Accra and Busan (section III), raises a number of issues related to the quality, consistency and transparency of reporting on the tying status of aid (section IV), and charts out, a decade after the introduction of the Recommendation, suggested policy directions on how DAC Members can meet their Busan commitment to “accelerate efforts to untie aid” (section V).

The main findings are as follows:

- ***In relation to the Untying Recommendation***, most donors continue to report as untied all or almost all aid. By 2010, 89% of that aid was untied, down from 93% in 2009. A few donors persistently fall far short of this untying commitment. Substantial under-reporting continues in relation to transparency provisions (ex ante notifications, contract awards) and, on the basis of the data that are provided, the very high shares of procurement that continue to go to enterprises in the donor country raises concerns about how untied some of that aid really is.
- ***In respect of total bilateral aid*** (all activities, all developing countries), the share untied stood at 76% in 2010. A number of DAC Members continue to have untying ratios significantly and persistently below the DAC average.
- Since the *Accra* (2008) commitment to “untie aid to the maximum extent”, a number of donors have significantly increased the share of their aid that is untied. For others, however, including some donors that set out clear plans to untie more of their aid, the share untied has fallen.
- Donor self assessments on efforts and actions to implement the *Busan* (2011) commitment to “accelerate efforts to untie aid” vary in relation to what they believe they can achieve. Some donors with relatively small remaining amounts of tied aid set out where they expect some modest progress will be made. But in others with more sizeable amounts of tied aid, significant progress is not foreseen.
- In Busan, donors also agreed to ***improve the quality, consistency and transparency of reporting on the tying status of aid***. This note provides suggestions on how to tackle the problems with poor reporting in terms of the Recommendation’s transparency provisions and on how to address various issues related to the quality, consistency and transparency of reporting on tying status.
- Just over a decade since the introduction of the Recommendation, and in a vastly changed development landscape, it is appropriate to examine where to go next. The Recommendation has

clearly and significantly increased the amount and share of aid that is untied, both for the LDCs/HIPCs as well as more generally (chart 1). But, based on donor responses to untying engagements agreed at Busan, ‘diminishing returns’ may now be setting in, and further efforts may be less productive, particularly for those donors already highly, but not fully, untied. Accordingly, a three pronged agenda is suggested – (i) accelerate efforts to untie aid by considering the opportunity and political feasibility of further untying, looking at partner countries’ demands and priorities, (ii) improve the quality, consistency and transparency, of reporting on the tying status of aid and (iii) support other actions to promote greater partner country benefits from untying.

**Chart 1. DAC members' bilateral ODA: Trends in aid untying**



Source: OECD DAC-CRS aid activity database.

## II. Implementing the DAC untying Recommendation

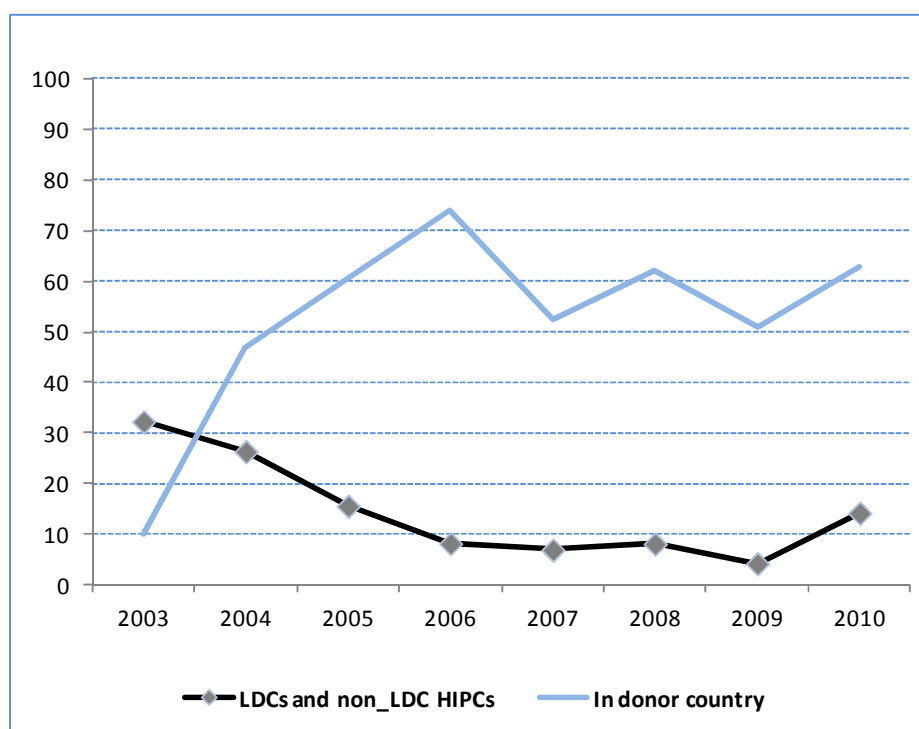
2. This section addresses only that aid which should be untied according to the Recommendation. It thus covers only ODA to the LDC and HIPC groups of developing countries and excludes food aid and technical assistance. By comparison, section III covers all aid (all categories, all developing countries, with only administrative costs excluded).

3. In 2010 (the latest year for which untying data is presently available), 88.7% of the aid that should be untied under the Recommendation was reported as untied, down from the 2009 position of 92.6%. Yearly fluctuations aside, the patterns of the recent past are still very much evident:

- Most donors continue to untie all or almost all of their ODA covered by the Recommendation. A few still fall well short of that benchmark (table 1).

- Almost all (98%) of the aid that should be untied but remains tied concerns ‘project type interventions’ (table 2), mostly in the areas of social infrastructure (68%) and economic activity and infrastructure (21%) (table 3).
- Promoting more balanced effort sharing among donors was a central element of the 2001 Recommendation. The effort required by individual donors to meet the terms of the Recommendation varied due to the coverage of the Recommendation and the differences in the volume and composition of donor programmes. Accordingly, the Recommendation set out two effort sharing measures and targets (table 4). The Recommendation’s objective to promote better effort sharing among donors continues to be met. The DAC average for both indicators remains well above benchmark levels, at 82% compared to the 60% benchmark for the untying ratio and 0.13 compared to the 0.04 benchmark for the ‘composite indicator’.
- Transparency provisions, to promote competition for untied aid offers and to build confidence that aid really is untied, are not well met. Reporting on ex ante notifications remains incomplete and inconsistent (table 5), as does reporting on contract awards (table 6), although there are some recent improvements in reporting contract awards. The distribution of contract awards is also raises questions about how untied some aid actually is in practice. Bearing in mind important reporting lacunae, the data reported show that the share of untied aid going back to the donor has doubled over 2003-10, now standing at around 90% in a number of donors (table 7 and chart 2), with the share going to the LDCs and HIPCs declining in tandem. This raises concerns about the extent to which aid reported as untied is actually untied in practice and thus about the extent to which untying contributes to local economic development. Discussions with partner countries, and the difficulties their suppliers experience in trying to win contracts, reinforce this concern.

**Chart 2. Distribution of contract awards: Share of volume**



Source: OECD DAC contract awards questionnaires

### III. Responding to Accra and Busan untying commitments

4. Subsequent to the adoption of the Untying Recommendation in 2001, the Accra (2008) and Busan (2011) High Level Forums on Aid Effectiveness further encouraged donors to untie their aid. The untying commitments thereby entered into were not of a normative or prescriptive nature. While some Members argue for clearer benchmarks and statistical consistency in defining Accra and Busan untying commitments it is, in the end, up to each Member to interpret the expressions, ‘further untie their aid to the maximum extent’ and ‘accelerating efforts to untie aid’ and to identify where, how and to what extent untying more aid was to be pursued. A few Members have done so, limiting their commitments to the activities and areas covered by the Recommendation. In any event, Accra and Busan commitments in no way alter or expand the coverage of the 2001 Recommendation. This section reviews the effect given by donors to those commitments.

#### a) *Accra*

5. In Accra in 2008, donors agreed to “elaborate individual plans to further untie their aid to the maximum extent.”<sup>1</sup> Members’ plans to meet this commitment were classified in the 2010/11 review<sup>2</sup>, and are reflected in chart 3 as either ‘strong’ or ‘modest/none’ as well as broken down by countries’ positions vis à vis the DAC average untying ratio.

6. Aggregate untying (all categories, all developing countries) stood at 76% in 2010, slightly down on the 2009 level of 77% and the first drop since 2004 (table 8 and chart 3). Further details on tying status are provided in tables 9 and 10. The apparent jump in untying shares from 71% to 77% 2008-2009 may be more a reflection of improved reporting on tying status (especially related to the EU) rather than a reflection of major policy shifts in favour of untying.

7. Good progress has been made since Accra by a number of donors. For example, Australia is now fully untied and Canada, France, Korea and Sweden have significantly increased the shares of their aid that are untied, in some cases quite significantly, even if some are still far short of the targets they set themselves. However, 13 DAC Members have increased the share of their aid that is tied since 2008, despite the fact that many of these set out solid plans (often with targets and timelines) after Accra to untie more aid (chart 3). It is unlikely that this deterioration is closely related to the present pressures on aid budgets as these only started to decline after 2010.

#### b) *Busan*

8. In Busan, participants agreed to “accelerate efforts to untie aid” and to review plans to achieve this in 2012.<sup>3</sup> This section looks at those plans, based on donor self assessments of efforts to implement Busan commitments<sup>4</sup>, which the secretariat has classified in chart 4 as either ‘strong’ or ‘modest/none’ and in relation to countries’ positions vis à vis the DAC average untying ratio.

9. In comparison to Accra, two-thirds of the responses received from Members suggest only modest or no plans to further untie. Those with more substantial plans, however, include a number that have so far fallen short on delivering Accra commitments. All in all, these self assessments go in the direction of

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<sup>1</sup> AAA, paragraph 18b.

<sup>2</sup> [DCD/DAC\(2011\)4/FINAL](#)

<sup>3</sup> Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, paragraph 18e.

<sup>4</sup> See the Compendium of responses prepared for the DAC meeting on 30 October 2012. At the time of writing, responses have been received from 15 Members.

some modest advances in a few members but, overall, of less rather than more aid untying in the medium term (chart 4).

10. Those donors that are fully or almost fully untied intend to maintain that performance and some others are committed to making further progress by e.g. untying food aid, phasing out mixed credit schemes, promoting more local procurement or widening procurement eligibility.

11. Other donors, some with high untying ratios, others with much lower ones, are less able to commit to making much progress. Some Members argue that tying helps maintain public support for aid budgets, especially in periods of budget pressure, as opposed to others who feel that tight budgets can go further when aid is untied, i.e. that further untying can be used to compensate for tighter budgets in terms of increased value for money. In other cases, some donors cite unfair competition from non-DAC donors whose aid is essentially tied, while some other donors are awaiting the outcome of discussions on reporting and coverage (section IV), hoping thereby to remove some presently tied programmes from the calculation of tying ratios.

Chart 3: ACCRA Untying Commitments <sup>1,2</sup>			
UNTYING RATIO	STRONG		MODEST/NONE
	ABOVE AVERAGE	Australia + Belgium - Canada + Finland - France + New Zealand -	
DAC AVERAGE 2008=79% <sup>3</sup>		Germany - Japan - Korea + Portugal - Spain -	Austria - Greece + Italy - United States -
BELOW AVERAGE			

1. Based on plans submitted by Members to DAC: see DCD/DAC (2011)4/FINAL2.
2. This chart excludes Ireland, Norway and the UK which were 100% untied in 2008) and remain so.
3. This DAC average untying ratio excludes the EU due to lacunae on its 2008 reporting on tying status
4. +,0,- signifies higher / unchanged / lower untying ratio 2008-10.

Chart 4: BUSAN Untying Commitments <sup>1,2</sup>			
UNTYING RATIO	STRONG		MODEST/NONE
	ABOVE AVERAGE		Finland Netherlands
DAC AVERAGE 2010=76%		EU Greece Italy Korea Portugal	Austria Germany Spain Switzerland United States
BELOW AVERAGE			

1. Based on donor self assessments (See DCD/DAC/RD(2012)11/RD3).
2. The chart excludes Australia, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway and UK which were fully untied in 2010.

#### IV. Improving the quality, consistency and transparency of reporting on the tying status of aid: Issues requiring guidance

12. The Busan commitment on aid untying also states, “We will improve the quality, consistency and transparency of reporting on the tying status of aid<sup>5</sup>.” This section examines a number of issues raised which the DAC and WP-STAT should prioritise and, as needed, provide new or clearer guidance on reporting in order that Members report comprehensively and consistently. It should be noted that this sections concerns if and how to report the tying status of certain activities in calculating tying status statistics and is not an agenda to untie such activities. Neither does it imply any intention to change the coverage of the Recommendation, which remains unchanged.

<sup>5</sup> Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, paragraph 18e

13. The issues raised concern areas where some countries do and others don't report tying status and areas where different countries report the same activity in different ways. A number of other issues have also been raised as to whether or not certain activities should be included or excluded from the calculation of tying and untying ratios and whether or not to keep or change reporting on the transparency provisions of the Recommendation.

- Include/exclude from the calculation of untying ratios: the WP-STAT is already looking at some of these issues, e.g. in country refugee costs, imputed student costs and development awareness programmes. The issue of removing in-donor refugee costs from the calculation of tying statistics on the grounds that it cannot be technically untied is presently under consideration and, if approved, would increase the untying ratios of countries currently reporting these expenses as tied aid. Other issues raised include whether or not to include the procurement activities of state operations and whether the present convention of treating local purchases as untied should be extended to include regional purchases in certain situations.
- Consistency of reporting: there are a number of areas where Members presently report the tying status of similar activities in different ways, e.g. scholarships and the use of prime contractors in procurement. Beyond activities in the LDCs/HIPCs, reporting on the tying status of technical co-operation is not mandatory; most countries do report it, a few don't, resulting in differences in the comprehensiveness and accuracy of tying status statistics (table 11).
- Transparency provisions of the Recommendation (ex ante notifications of untied aid offers and subsequent contract awards): Bearing in mind important lacunae in reporting, the DAC should discuss whether to keep and improve or abandon such provisions, or whether alternative approaches could be developed, e.g. by using data already available on Members' own open tender procurement sites or by using the 'channels of delivery' data in the CRS.

## V. Implementing Busan Commitments

14. This section addresses how Members can implement the Busan commitments set out earlier in this document. In looking at how to 'accelerate efforts to untie aid', it is important to set out the context in which such efforts now take place. Since the introduction of the untying Recommendation in 2001, the global economic landscape has changed enormously and, with it, the context of development co-operation strategies and efforts, including those related to untying. Since 2001, there has been a significant increase in the volume and share of aid that is untied, even if in some cases there are questions about how untied some of it is in reality. But more recently, further significant progress is proving harder. Many Members have untied all or virtually all of their aid, there are domestic political constraints to further untying and the scope for additional efforts may also be limited by the different interpretations Members have given to Accra and Busan untying commitments, in some cases limiting them only to the activities and areas covered by the Recommendation.

15. With this background, it is appropriate to assess the costs and benefits of efforts to further untie aid in relation to the demand for more untied aid, especially from partner countries, as well as the political opportunity and feasibility in donors for further untying. For those Members that already untie a very high share of their aid, the DAC could take the view that they have essentially delivered on untying commitments and that untying would not be of special interest in peer reviews. Remaining Members could be invited to seriously assess the costs and benefits and explore where further untying is possible.

16. Accordingly, DAC members will give effect to Busan untying commitments in the following ways:

- Looking at partner country demands and priorities for untying, DAC members will accelerate efforts to untie aid by considering the opportunities and political feasibility of further untying, taking account of lessons from the experience of other donors.
- DAC members will undertake efforts, as agreed in Busan, to improve the quality, consistency and transparency of reporting on the tying status of aid.
- In addition to the above, DAC members will also support other actions to promote greater partner country benefits from untying *e.g.* by helping to strengthen local procurement systems, by increasing recourse to local supplies and by contributing to efforts to increase the capacities of local enterprises to compete for and win aid funded contracts.

**Table 1. DAC Members' tying status of bilateral ODA, 2002-2010**  
(aid covered under the Recommendation)(1)

	(USD million (2010 constant))				per cent											
	Total bilateral ODA				Share untied				Share tied				Tying status not reported			
	2002-07 avg	2008	2009	2010	2002-07 avg	2008	2009	2010	2002-07 avg	2008	2009	2010	2002-07 avg	2008	2009	2010
Australia	91	480	177	306	72.9	100.0	99.3	99.9	24.7	..	0.7	0.0	2.4	..	..	0.1
Austria	156	53	70	169	89.7	96.2	87.8	94.7	3.6	3.8	12.2	5.3	6.7	..	..	0.1
Belgium	473	192	390	784	94.9	76.2	98.4	95.9	5.1	23.8	1.6	4.1	..	..	..	..
Canada	650	1 055	976	827	86.9	93.4	99.1	98.6	12.9	6.3	0.9	1.4	0.2	0.3	..	..
Denmark	686	563	734	748	87.7	96.8	96.6	94.6	12.3	3.2	3.4	5.4	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	3 065	5 537	3 273	2 055	..	..	94.0	92.1	89.0	100.0	6.0	7.9	11.0	..	..	..
Finland	114	197	256	126	98.7	99.4	95.0	95.7	1.3	0.6	5.0	4.3	..	..	..	..
France	2 225	1 563	1 091	2 201	96.6	99.5	99.7	99.4	2.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.8	..	..	..
Germany	1 270	1 509	798	935	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.7	0.2	0.1	..	0.3	..	..	..	..
Greece	6	3	6	..	57.9	92.0	100.0	..	40.2	4.4	..	..	2.0	3.6	..	..
Ireland	244	329	303	274	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	616	478	331	496	76.0	83.5	80.3	72.8	14.7	15.6	10.8	26.6	9.3	0.9	8.9	0.6
Japan	2 090	799	1 923	2 372	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	64	432	510	717	11.1	16.1	36.7	27.0	43.4	68.5	63.3	73.0	45.5	15.4	..	..
Luxembourg	67	95	89	78	92.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	8.0	..	..	..
Netherlands	1 038	1 647	1 027	1 119	94.3	97.2	99.7	100.0	5.3	2.8	0.3	..	0.4	..	..	..
New Zealand	31	48	66	43	89.7	98.6	95.5	93.1	5.8	1.4	4.5	6.9	4.5	..	..	..
Norway	662	900	807	996	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.9	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
Portugal	42	34	77	160	68.3	100.0	43.1	34.3	9.6	..	56.9	65.7	22.1	..	..	..
Spain	416	458	619	905	62.6	66.2	85.5	41.4	25.0	33.8	9.6	23.9	12.5	..	4.9	34.7
Sweden	622	403	923	681	98.9	100.0	97.6	100.0	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	..
Switzerland	253	306	383	328	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	..	..
United Kingdom	1 190	1 131	3 409	763	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
United States	2 081	8 334	7 151	8 683	84.2	92.8	84.9	84.7	7.2	7.2	15.1	15.3	8.6	..	..	..
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>18 150</b>	<b>26 549</b>	<b>25 390</b>	<b>25 768</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>

Source: OECD-DAC CRS aid activity database, commitments.

1. The table has been updated to include revisions to data since September 2012.

Note: In addition to excluding technical co-operation and food aid from the calculation of un/tying ratios in relation to aid covered by the Recommendation, activities also excluded relate to humanitarian aid, grants for the core support of NGOs, management services arrangements and donors' administrative costs.

**Table 2. DAC Members' tied bilateral ODA by type of aid, 2010**  
(aid covered by the Recommendation)(1)

*USD million*

Sector	Basket funds/pooled funding	Donor country personnel	Other technical assistance	Project-type interventions	Sector budget support	Total Tied
Australia	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1
Austria	..	..	..	8.9	..	8.9
Belgium	..	..	..	32.0	..	32.0
Canada	4.2	..	..	0.6	6.8	11.6
Denmark	..	..	..	40.1	..	40.1
EU Institutions	10.6	..	..	150.9	..	161.5
Finland	..	..	..	5.4	..	5.4
France	..	12.0	..	1.8	..	13.7
Germany	..	..	..	2.6	..	2.6
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
Italy	..	..	22.3	109.8	..	132.1
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
Korea	..	..	..	523.3	..	523.3
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
New Zealand	..	2.1	..	0.9	..	3.0
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
Portugal	..	..	..	104.9	..	104.9
Spain	..	0.0	0.1	216.3	..	216.4
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
United States	..	3.0	..	1 328.3	..	1 331.4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>2 525.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>2 587.0</b>

Source: OECD-DAC CRS aid activity database, commitments.

1. The table has been updated to include revisions to data since September 2012.

Note: Zero represents amounts of less than USD 0.5 million.

**Table 3. DAC Members' tied bilateral ODA by sector and type of aid, 2010**  
**(aid covered by the Recommendation)(1)**

*USD million*

Sector	Basket funds/pooled funding	Donor country personnel	Other technical assistance	Project-type interventions (1)	Sector budget support	Total Tied
Education	3.7	0.0	1.8	119.8	..	125.3
Health	..	..	8.5	110.4	..	118.9
Population policies & Reproductive Health	..	..	0.0	62.2	..	62.2
Water Supply & Sanitation	..	3.0	3.4	148.1	..	154.5
Government & Civil Society	10.6	..	3.3	1 002.6	6.8	1 023.4
Conflict prevention & peace	..	2.1	..	220.0	..	222.1
Other Social Infrastructure	..	..	1.1	65.4	..	66.5
Transport & Storage	..	..	0.3	73.7	..	74.1
Communications	..	..	0.0	24.9	..	24.9
Energy Generation & Supply	..	..	0.1	199.9	..	200.0
Banking & Financial Services	..	..	0.2	5.6	..	5.8
Business & Other Services	..	..	..	13.8	..	13.8
Agriculture	0.5	0.0	2.4	131.8	..	134.6
Forestry	..	..	..	33.0	..	33.0
Fishing	..	..	..	1.4	..	1.4
Industry	..	..	..	28.8	..	28.8
Mineral Resources & Mining	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
Construction	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
Trade Policy & Reg Trade-related Adjustment	..	..	..	13.2	..	13.2
Tourism	..	..	0.0	0.4	..	0.4
General Environmental Protection	..	..	..	25.1	..	25.1
Other Multisector	..	12.0	1.1	140.7	..	153.7
General Budget Support	..	..	0.2	0.1	..	0.3
Other Commodity Assistance	..	..	..	104.9	..	104.9
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>2 525.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>2 587.0</b>

Source: OECD-DAC CRS aid activity database, commitments.

1. The table has been updated to include revisions to data since September 2012.

Note: Zero represents amounts of less than USD 0.5 million.

**Table 4. Effort sharing: DAC Members' positions (Reference Indicator Matrix)  
(Bilateral ODA to LDCs and HIPCs)**

Untying Ratio (1)		Effort-sharing Composite Indicator (2)		
	<i>Base (99-01 ave.)</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>Base (99-01 ave.)</i>	<i>2010</i>
Australia	0.42	1.00	0.05	0.10
Austria	0.66	0.93	0.09	0.13
Belgium (3)	0.53	0.95	0.11	0.34
Canada	0.42	0.91	0.05	0.14
Denmark	0.78	0.96	0.35	0.38
EU Institutions (4)	..	0.91	..	..
Finland	0.72	0.97	0.10	0.22
France	0.59	0.97	0.10	0.21
Germany (5)	0.45	0.77	0.06	0.12
Greece (6)	..	0.21	..	0.04
Ireland (7)	0.85	1.00	0.15	0.29
Italy	0.40	0.72	0.05	0.07
Japan (8)	0.77	0.84	0.06	0.10
Korea (9)	..	0.25	..	0.03
Luxembourg (10)	..	1.00	..	0.43
Netherlands (11)	0.85	1.00	0.28	0.25
New Zealand (12)	..	0.86	..	0.06
Norway	0.99	1.00	0.34	0.43
Portugal (5)	0.41	0.47	0.11	0.09
Spain	0.46	0.49	0.06	0.11
Sweden	0.57	0.97	0.25	0.36
Switzerland	0.84	0.92	0.11	0.13
United Kingdom	0.63	1.00	0.10	0.17
United States (13)	..	0.71	..	0.07
<b>Total DAC</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.13</b>

Source: OECD-DAC and CRS aid activity database.

- 1 The Bilateral LDCs-HIPCs ODA untying ratio represents :  
Untied bilateral LDC-HIPC ODA divided by total bilateral LDC-HIPC ODA (commitments basis).
- 2 The Effort-sharing composite indicator represents: (bilateral LDC-HIPC ODA/GNI times the bilateral LDC-HIPC ODA untying ratio) + multilateral LDC-HIPC ODA/GNI. Following the DAC convention, multilateral ODA is treated as untied.
- 3 Belgium extended CRS reporting of tying status to include their grant programme as from 2000. The 1999-2001 average figures shown are thus based on a two-year average (2000-2001).
- 4 The EU Institutions did not fully report tying status to the CRS for period 1999-2001. Also the effort-sharing composite indicator cannot be calculated as no ODA/GNI ratio is applicable.
- 5 Germany and Portugal commenced the reporting of technical co-operation tying status as from 2003.
- 6 Greece commenced reporting to the CRS as from 2002.
- 7 Ireland commenced reporting to the CRS in 2000. The 1999-2001 average figures shown are thus based on a two-year average (2000-2001).
- 8 Japan does not report the tying status of free standing technical co-operation (FTC).
- 9 Korea commenced official reporting to the CRS as from 2009.
- 10 Luxembourg commenced the reporting of tying status as from 2003.
- 11 Netherlands extended CRS reporting of tying status to include FTC as from 2000. The 1999-2001 figures shown are thus based on a two-year average (2000-2001).
- 12 New Zealand commenced reporting to the CRS as from 2002.
- 13 The United States did not report tying status to the CRS for period 1999-2001.

**Table 5. Ex ante notifications posted to the DAC Bulletin Board, 2002-2011**  
**Least Developed Countries and Non-LDC Heavily Indebted Poor Countries**

	Volume (USD million)					Number of Notifications				
	2002-07 avg	2008	2009 (1)	2010	2011	2002-07 avg	2008	2009 (1)	2010	2011
Australia (2)	39	20	35	0	0	3	4	4	8	1
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	308	759	138	100	309	12	34	28	31	26
Canada	11	..	..	..	556	1	..	..	..	5
Denmark	22	10	13	10	2	6	7	9	10	5
Finland	1	4	51	34	15	1	2	8	5	1
France	157	188	329	99	450	18	8	8	10	18
Germany	369	78	179	..	173	33	7	13	..	12
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	113	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Japan	491	730	215	..	..	58	76	24	..	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands (2)	57	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
New Zealand (2)	0	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Norway	22	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sweden (2)	0	..	0	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Switzerland	20	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom (2)	226	0	0	..	..	13	15	6	..	..
United States (2)	1 333	1 882	1 992	4 693	2 901	24	60	73	86	76
<b>Total LDCs</b>	<b>3 180</b>	<b>3 671</b>	<b>2 951</b>	<b>4 935</b>	<b>4 405</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>144</b>
<i>For memo:</i>										
<b>Total Notifications (3)</b>	7 584	5 265	4 343	6 678	6 401	272	330	258	234	223
<b>Other recipients</b>	4 404	1 594	1 392	1 743	1 996	78	117	84	84	79

Source : OECD-DAC Untied ex ante database.

1. Coverage of the Recommendation was extended to include non-LDC HIPCs as from 2010 reporting on 2009 flows.
2. In an effort to ensure competitiveness, some members have submitted notifications for which the project amount has not been made available. These amounts are shown as zero.
3. The total for the United States in 2007 includes an untied grant to South Africa of USD 15 billion for a 5 year HIV/AIDS plan.

Note: The notation ".." indicates no data available.

**Table 6. Summary of ex-post contract awards (1)  
Volume and Number 2003-2011**

	USD million (2)						Number of contracts (2)						USD million	Contracts
	2003-06 avg.	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2003-06 avg.	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011 (3)	
Australia	25.1	152.0	171.4	318.3	711.4	729.2	10	500	399	1 144	2 078	1 520	515.4	27
Austria	1.3	..	..	..	4.5	2.4	1	..	..	..	98	119	0.0	0
Belgium	11.0	39.5	54.3	21.8	43.9	13.0	19	121	115	36	42	58	13.0	58
Canada	11.6	16.2	21.1	20.4	35.1	18.9	2	4	307	366	350	307	0.0	0
Denmark	0.5	11.1	32.0	47.4	65.8	49.1	1	18	13	388	452	409	19.9	8
Finland	5.4	13.3	14.8	86.9	73.5	33.9	1	90	58	115	113	3	33.9	3
France	164.5	1 091.3	1 396.9	654.2	1 251.7	1 623.2	82	1 140	1 570	1 700	1 603	1 244	1 439.2	94
Germany	219.7	183.0	240.7	188.2	212.1	266.4	91	94	161	210	246	240	266.4	240
Greece	0.3	3.0	10.9	6.2	0.8	0.0	3	36	54	26	13	0	0.0	0
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	6.8	..	..	..	..	0.0	1	..	..	..	..	0	0.0	0
Japan	56.1	0.0	..	4 022.5	59.4	6 430.2	21	23	..	179	11	628	6 423.6	302
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	21.6	..	..	..	..	..	6	21.6	3
Luxembourg	..	..	..	29.2	40.4	32.1	..	..	..	94	156	152	7.7	13
Netherlands	57.5	4.0	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	31.0	14.9	21.2	25.9	..	..	385	281	208	186	..	..	..
Norway	..	6.0	16.3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	..	16.9	2.8	2.4	2.3	9.1	..	49	50	34	93	1 667	0.0	0
Spain	12.5	0.1	..	..	..	0.0	2	4	..	..	..	0	0.0	0
Sweden	3.6	11.6	3.2	3.2	..	..	1	16	26	19	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	11.5	368.6	749.7	592.3	540.6	656.8	8	841	306	174	42	86	644.2	56
United States	549.6	1 946.3	1 230.5	2 795.2	3 081.1	4 980.1	59	180	101	186	172	254	4 980.1	254
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 137.2</b>	<b>3 893.8</b>	<b>3 959.6</b>	<b>8 809.3</b>	<b>6 148.5</b>	<b>14 866.0</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>3 503</b>	<b>3 442</b>	<b>4 879</b>	<b>5 655</b>	<b>6 693</b>	<b>14 365.0</b>	<b>1 058</b>

Source: OECD DAC Contract Awards database.

1. Updates and revisions to previous years' data are included in the table.
2. As from 2007, data include information on small contracts (i.e. below previous thresholds of SDRs 700 000 and SDRs 130 000 for investment related technical co-operation).
3. Data on contracts awarded in 2011, excluding small contracts.

Note: Please refer to the footnotes in Table 7 with respect to 2011 data.

Table 7. Distribution of contract awards, 2011 (1)

## Volume and number of contracts

	Total Contracts Awarded		Within donor country		Other OECD and non_DAC countries		Developing countries (excl. LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs)		LDCs and non_LDC HIPCs	
	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	1520	729.2	948	619.6	242	62.7	262	36.8	68	10.1
Austria (2)	119	2.4	116	2.1	2	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1
Belgium	58	13.0	2	2.4	4	0.3	0	0.0	52	10.3
Canada (2)	307	18.9	145	11.8	5	0.9	85	3.2	72	3.0
Denmark	409	49.1	327	34.4	74	14.2	6	0.2	2	0.4
Finland (3)	3	33.9	3	33.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
France	1244	1 623.2	280	193.5	66	123.0	448	1 226.3	450	80.3
Germany	240	266.4	104	77.1	32	61.0	19	4.8	85	123.4
Greece (4)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ireland (5)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy (4)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Japan	628	6 430.2	100	1 358.2	104	1 424.3	392	3 601.7	32	46.0
Korea	6	21.6	0	0.0	2	9.2	4	12.4	0	0.0
Luxembourg (6)	152	32.1	5	0.8	19	5.4	31	8.9	97	16.9
Netherlands (5)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand (5)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway (5)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal (2)	1667	9.1	511	3.8	13	0.0	82	1.1	1061	4.2
Spain (4)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sweden (5)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland (5)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom (7)	86	656.8	85	656.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
United States	254	4 980.1	179	4 527.5	6	8.5	60	137.1	9	307.0
<b>Total DAC</b>	<b>6693</b>	<b>14 866.0</b>	<b>2805</b>	<b>7 521.0</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>1 710.7</b>	<b>1389</b>	<b>5 032.5</b>	<b>1929</b>	<b>601.8</b>
<i>% Distribution of contracts awarded since 2003 (8)</i>										
2011 % of total	100	100	42	51	9	12	21	34	29	4
2010 % of total	100	100	54	63	8	8	18	15	20	14
2009 % of total	100	100	46	51	9	7	25	38	19	4
2008 % of total	100	100	41	62	6	12	31	18	22	8
2007 % of total	100	100	56	52	6	6	23	35	14	7
2006 % of total	100	100	38	74	7	7	15	11	40	8
2005 % of total	100	100	60	61	11	18	6	6	23	16
2004 % of total	100	100	39	47	20	11	16	16	25	26
2003 % of total	100	100	27	10	35	36	10	21	28	32

Source: OECD DAC Contract Awards database

1. Includes aggregate reporting on small contracts.
2. For Austria, Canada and Portugal, no contracts above the thresholds were completed in 2011 under the coverage of Recommendation.
3. Due to the internal re-organisation of staff resources, Finland was not able to complete aggregate data on small contracts. Revisions will be forthcoming once staff issues have been resolved.
4. For Greece, Italy and Spain, no contracts were awarded in 2011 meeting Recommendation coverage requirements.
5. Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland did not respond to the 2012 questionnaire on 2011 contract awards information.
6. Data for Luxembourg do not include individual expert contracts (long-term working contracts)
7. As part of DFIDs due of care for security under Transparency, contracts for Afghanistan, Iraq, West Bank & Gaza Strip, South Sudan and Sudan, have been redacted from this data set.
8. Aggregate reporting on small contracts included as from 2007.

Note: Due to incomplete breakdown information, these data may not add up to total contracts or amounts.

**Table 8. DAC Members' total bilateral ODA, 2008-2010**  
(Share untied)

Share untied in total bilateral ODA (1)			Difference 2008-2010	
2008	2009	2010	(% points)	
<b>Above 90 per cent</b>				
Ireland	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Norway	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	99.9	-0.1
Australia	92.8	99.3	99.8	7.0
Luxembourg	99.9	98.7	99.2	-0.7
Denmark	98.6	96.8	97.4	-1.1
Belgium	95.7	97.1	95.2	-0.4
France	84.7	89.3	95.0	10.3
Sweden	80.6	82.8	94.5	13.9
Netherlands	93.7	81.8	91.1	-2.6
<b>70-90 per cent</b>				
Finland	93.3	89.1	85.3	-8.1
Canada	72.2	82.9	80.2	7.9
Japan	83.7	77.8	78.6	-5.1
New Zealand	81.3	82.0	77.1	-4.2
Germany	77.2	72.5	74.7	-2.4
<b>Below 70 per cent</b>				
United States	72.9	69.6	68.4	-4.5
Switzerland	97.5	99.3	67.6	-29.9
Spain	75.4	73.8	64.8	-10.6
Italy	75.6	49.8	58.4	-17.2
Austria	72.3	45.6	54.5	-17.8
EU Institutions	0.0	54.3	47.5	47.5
Portugal	93.8	61.1	42.5	-51.3
Greece	12.8	33.4	39.5	26.6
Korea	25.5	43.7	32.3	6.9
<b>Total DAC</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>

Source: OECD-DAC CRS aid activity database, commitments.

1. The table has been updated to include revisions to data since September 2012.

**Table 9. DAC Members'tied bilateral ODA by types of aid, 2010  
(excluding donor's administrative costs)**

*USD million*

	Total Tied bilateral ODA (1)	Types of Aid										
		Basket/pooled funding	Contributions managed by International organisations (multilateral and INGO)	Other core support	Development awareness	Donor country personnel	Imputed student costs	Other technical assistance	Project-type	Refugees in donor countries	In donor scholarships /training	Sector budget support
Australia	10	..	..	..	0	..	..	0	10	..	0	..
Austria	285	..	..	..	10	40	89	0	99	36	10	..
Belgium	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	..	..
Canada	267	4	0	0	0	49	..	9	105	..	92	7
Denmark	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..
EU Institutions	6 834	15	20	..	71	..	..	1 697	4 932	..	100	..
Finland	145	..	0	0	9	21	..	6	63	46	..	..
France	502	..	..	..	..	167	..	74	261	..	..	..
Germany	2 739	4	17	123	73	385	887	369	661	81	138	..
Greece	119	..	..	..	0	..	68	0	2	35	14	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	374	..	..	0	1	..	0	41	323	..	9	..
Japan	885	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	885	..	..	..
Korea	1 199	..	..	..	5	59	..	39	1 038	..	57	..
Luxembourg	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	397	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	336	60	..
New Zealand	59	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	6	13	33	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	216	..	..	..	3	..	27	0	186	0	..	..
Spain	1 194	0	..	2	68	52	0	61	991	2	6	12
Sweden	38	..	..	..	..	30	..	8	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	585	..	..	..	18	41	..	3	148	366	9	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	9 865	..	1 307	86	..	343	..	156	7 147	825	..	..
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25 855</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1 344</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>1 194</b>	<b>1 070</b>	<b>2 465</b>	<b>16 998</b>	<b>1 739</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>19</b>

Source: OECD-DAC CRS aid activity database, commitments.

1. The table has been updated to include revisions to data since September 2012.

Note: Zero denotes amounts of less than USD 0.5 million.

Table 10. DAC Members' tied bilateral ODA by types of aid, 2010

## Technical co-operation activities

													USD million
	Total tied bilateral ODA	Technical co-operation activities											
		Total tied technical co-operation	Basket/pooled funding	Contributions managed by International organisations (multilateral and INGO)	Other core support	Development awareness	Donor country personnel	Imputed student costs	Other technical assistance	Project-type interventions	Refugees in donor countries	In donor scholarships /training	Sector budget support
Australia	10	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	..
Austria	285	155.0	..	..	..	..	40.3	88.5	0.3	15.5	..	10.4	..
Belgium	95	6.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.9	..	..	..
Canada	267	250.7	..	..	..	..	49.2	..	9.1	100.0	..	92.4	..
Denmark	112	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	6 834	1 845.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 694.4	51.1	..	100.0	..
Finland	145	50.1	..	0.1	0.4	..	19.5	..	6.1	24.0	..	..	..
France	502	217.6	..	..	..	..	143.3	..	74.3	..	..	..	..
Germany	2 739	2 499.5	4.3	17.2	122.6	..	385.4	887.0	368.6	576.2	..	138.3	..
Greece	119	92.7	..	..	..	0.2	..	67.9	0.0	1.4	9.0	14.2	..
Ireland	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	374	11.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.3	..	..	..
Japan	885	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	1 199	176.5	..	..	..	..	55.8	..	38.8	25.6	..	56.3	..
Luxembourg	2	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	397	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	59	37.6	..	..	..	..	3.4	..	0.9	..	..	33.3	..
Norway	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	216	26.7	..	..	..	..	..	26.6	0.0	..	..	..	..
Spain	1 196	266.7	0.3	..	0.1	0.5	38.9	0.1	60.1	149.6	..	5.3	11.9
Sweden	38	36.7	..	..	..	..	28.4	..	8.3	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	585	178.0	..	..	..	0.0	41.4	..	2.9	124.6	..	9.1	..
United Kingdom	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	9 865	537.9	..	..	86.3	..	304.7	..	146.9	..	..	..	..
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25 925</b>	<b>6 389.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>209.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1 110.3</b>	<b>1 070.1</b>	<b>2 410.8</b>	<b>1 086.4</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>459.3</b>	<b>11.9</b>

Source: OECD-DAC CRS aid activity database, commitments.

Note: Zero denotes amounts of less than USD 0.5 million.

**Table 11. DAC Members' bilateral ODA: Technical co-operation and shares untied, 2010**  
(excluding donor's administrative costs)

	Total bilateral ODA (1) (USD million)	Share untied		Technical co-operation activities		
		Including technical co-operation	Excluding technical co-operation	(USD million)	Share untied	Tying status not reported (%)
Australia	4 972	99.8	99.6	2 686	100.0	..
Austria	627	54.5	67.7	225	31.1	..
Belgium	2 006	95.2	93.2	703	99.0	..
Canada	3 608	80.2	81.3	1 119	77.6	..
Denmark	1 736	97.4	97.4	12	100.0	..
EU Institutions	13 018	47.5	54.5	2 062	10.5	..
Finland	990	85.3	84.3	382	86.7	0.1
France	10 084	95.0	96.1	2 677	91.9	..
Germany	10 832	74.7	96.0	4 790	47.8	..
Greece	197	39.5	61.7	128	27.5	0.1
Ireland	546	100.0	100.0	9	100.0	..
Italy	933	58.4	59.1	11	0.0	..
Japan	16 753	78.6	93.7	2 702	..	100.0
Korea	1 771	32.3	35.7	182	2.8	..
Luxembourg	279	99.2	99.2	4	100.0	..
Netherlands	6 210	91.1	93.4	156	..	100.0
New Zealand	257	77.1	88.1	79	52.3	..
Norway	3 612	100.0	100.0	288	100.0	..
Portugal	376	42.5	32.1	97	72.5	..
Spain	4 518	64.3	65.2	653	59.4	..
Sweden	2 778	94.5	98.7	117	0.1	68.4
Switzerland	1 806	67.6	75.0	178	0.0	..
United Kingdom	4 735	99.9	99.9	326	100.0	..
United States	31 219	68.4	69.5	648	16.9	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>123 863</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>20 235</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>14.5</b>

Source: OECD-DAC CRS aid activity database, commitments.

1. The table has been updated to include revisions to data since September 2012.