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AID UNTYING: 2012 REPORT

DAC Meeting, 12 November 2012

This document is submitted for DISCUSSION and APPROVAL under Item 5.A.ii of the Draft Annotated DAC Agenda [DCD/DAC/A(2012)13]. It has been revised in light of the discussion in DAC on 30 October 2012.

The DAC Recommendation on Aid Untying (2001) requires annual reports on the Recommendation to be reviewed by the DAC in time for its annual High Level Meeting.

This note reviews performance in implementing the 2001 DAC Recommendation on Untying ODA to the LDCs and HIPCs and assesses how Members are giving effect to the untying commitments subsequently made at Accra and Busan. A decade after the introduction of the Recommendation, suggested policy directions are outlined.

Contact: William NICOL - Tel: +33 1 45 24 91 37 - E-mail: William.NICOL@oecd.org
Ann GORDON - Tel: +33 1 45 24 90 28 - E-mail: Ann.GORDON@oecd.org

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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

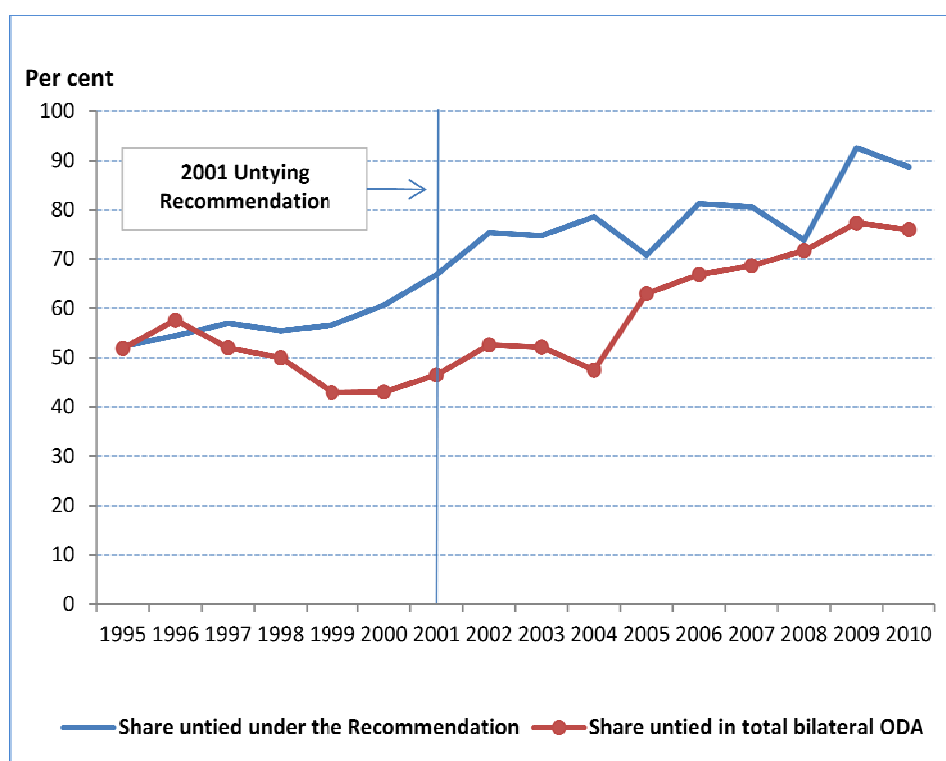
1. This note reviews performance in implementing the 2001 DAC Recommendation on Untying ODA to the LDCs and HIPC countries (section II), assesses how Members are giving effect to the untying commitments subsequently made at Accra and Busan (section III), raises a number of issues related to the accuracy and comprehensiveness of reporting (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. Most of the remaining tied aid is in the project aid and technical co-operation categories. 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, on how to address various issues related to the accuracy and comprehensiveness of reporting on tying status, and sets out issues about whether or not specific activities should be included in the calculation of untying ratios.

- 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) concentrate efforts on areas based on partner countries’ demands and priorities and where much of the aid is still tied, (ii) improve the transparency, accuracy and comprehensiveness of reporting, and (iii) complement untying efforts with other initiatives to increase the benefits of untying to partner countries.

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



Source: OECD DAC-CRS aid activity database.

II. Implementing the DAC untying Recommendation

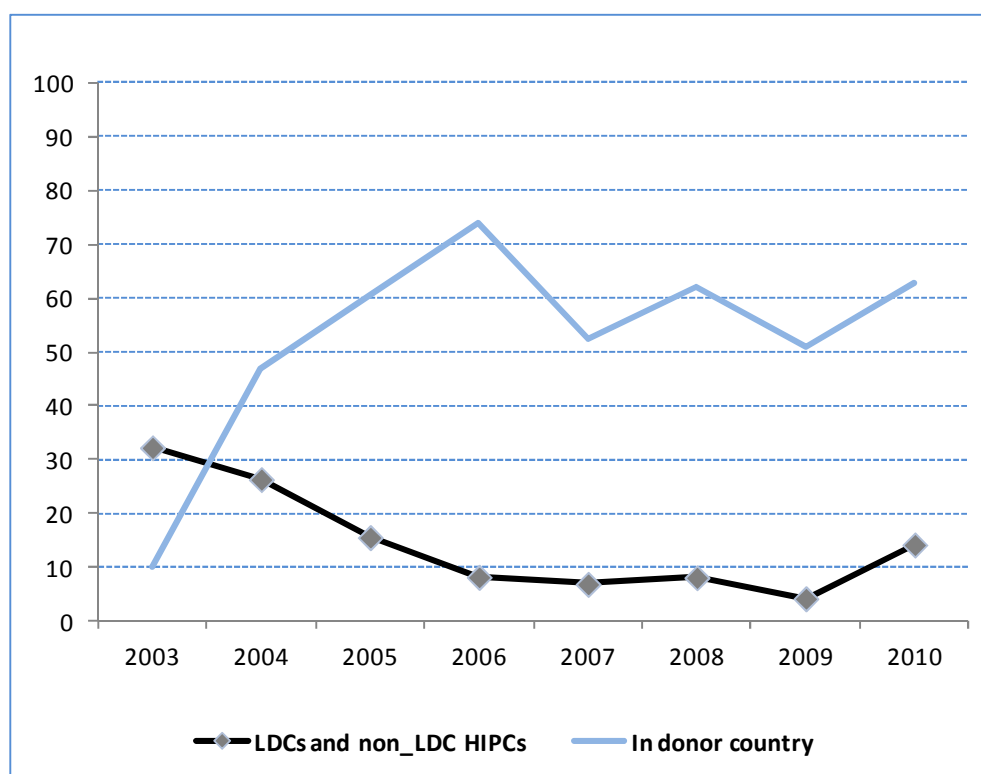
2. This section addresses only that aid which should be untied according to the Recommendation. It thus covers only ODA to the LDC and HIPC groups of developing countries and excludes food aid and technical assistance. By comparison, section III covers all aid (all categories, all developing countries, 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). 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. It was 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. Such 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.”¹ Members’ plans to meet this commitment were classified in the 2010/11 review², 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). 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.

8. By far the largest category of remaining tied aid is ‘project type interventions’, accounting for 66% of the total, with ‘other technical assistance’ accounting for 25% (table 9). Within the technical co-operation category, where there are still important reporting lacunae, the main areas where aid is still tied are donor country personnel, imputed student costs and investment related technical co-operation (each at around 17% of total tied technical co-operation), with the residual ‘other technical assistance’ (37%) making up much of the remainder (table 10).

b) *Busan*

9. In Busan, participants agreed to “accelerate efforts to untie aid” and to review plans to achieve this in 2012.³ This section looks at those plans, based on donor self assessments of efforts to implement Busan commitments⁴, 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.

¹ AAA, paragraph 18b.

² [DCD/DAC\(2011\)4/FINAL](#)

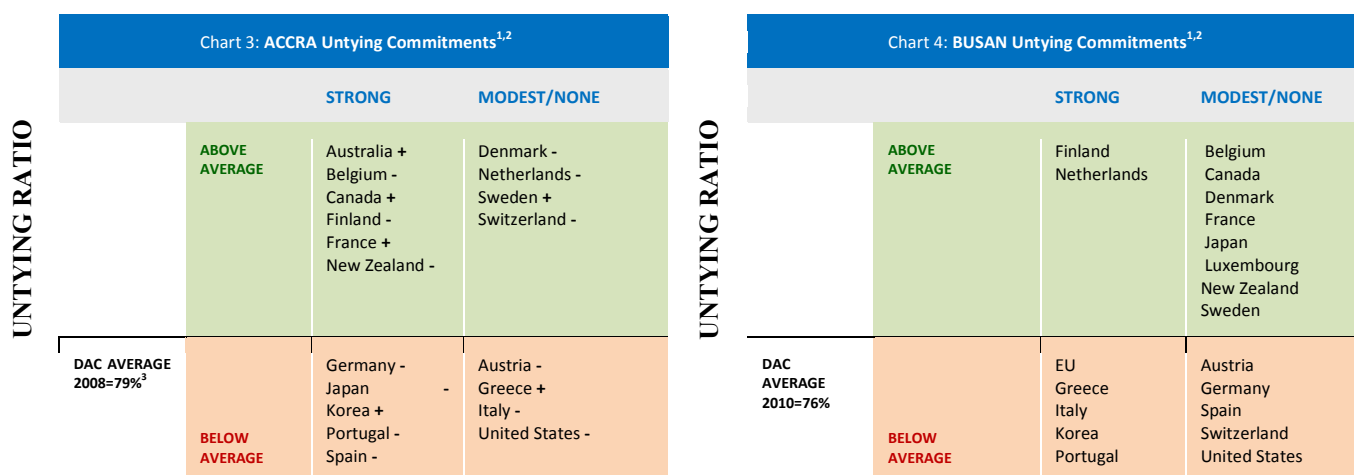
³ Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, paragraph 18e.

⁴ 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.

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

11. 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.

12. 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.



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.

1. Based on donor self assessments (See DCD/DAC/RD(2012)11/RD3).
2. The chart excludes Australia, Ireland, 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

13. The Busan commitment on aid untying also states, “We will improve the quality, consistency and transparency of reporting on the tying status of aid⁵.” This section examines issues requiring fuller reporting and greater accuracy and consistency in reporting in order to deliver on this commitment. Five groups of issues arise:

⁵ Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, paragraph 18e

- i) **Reporting the tying status of activities.** The main lacuna here is the tying status of technical co-operation. Donors are required to report the tying status of technical co-operation activities in the LDCs/HIPCs⁶. Reporting the tying status of technical co-operation is not mandatory beyond these groups although most, but not all, donors do so. If countries have sizeable tied technical co-operation programmes in their overall aid programmes and the tying status is not reported, those donors will appear more untied than they really are (table 11), with CRS statistics thus not presenting an accurate, comprehensive and comparable picture of tying status.
- ii) **Reporting tying status accurately and consistently.** There are a number of areas where donors report the tying status of the same activity in different ways. One example concerns the use of prime contractors who must be nationals of the donor country. In the secretariat's view, such activities should be reported as tied because of nationality-based restrictions on the eligibility of prime contractors. There is no technical need for the prime contractor to be a national, the prime contractor itself may supply some of the contract and it may impart a bias into the placement of subsequent sub-contracts. Another example relates scholarships in donor countries, which should be reported as tied aid yet different donors with similar schemes report the tying status differently. Another question concerns how to report the tying status of the procurement activities of state sector organisations.
- iii) **What should be included/excluded from the calculation of un/tying ratios?** The discussions underway in WP/STAT concern whether or not some aid activities can be *technically* (as opposed to politically) untied. At present, 'administrative costs' are excluded from the calculation and WP/STAT is considering a proposal to exclude 'in country refugee costs'⁷. Some countries argue to also exclude 'imputed student costs' and 'development awareness programmes'. However, others would argue these activities can be technically untied. The national budget funds associated with 'imputed student costs' could be transferred to programmes offering student scholarships in the universities of their choice – as Australia has recently done. 'Development awareness' programmes are service sector activities, akin to advertising, where markets are just as international and contestable and would benefit from international competition just as we accept they are for e.g. turbines or agricultural machinery. The 'only nationals can do it' argument holds less and less water today. For such issues, the question addressed here is not so much to untie those activities in the first instance, but to report their tying status accurately.
- iv) **Revisiting statistical conventions:** Presently, aid to NGOs (i.e. core funding) is regarded as untied for statistical purposes, yet NGOs now operate in a very globalised and contested market suggesting value for money gains could be achieved from international competition for the services they provide. The DAC might also want to review other matters such as 'local purchases'. Presently, such local purchases are treated as untied for statistical purposes. Some Members would argue to extend the approach to cover regional procurement when a particular partner country is unable to provide the goods and services required and thereby treat regional procurement as equivalent to local purchases in such situations.
- v) **What to do about the Recommendation's transparency provisions?** Previous efforts and admonitions to improve reporting performance have had little impact; would renewed ones fare better? Should we therefore abandon these provisions? Other ways to increase transparency through improved reporting have been outlined above. However, dropping the ex ante notification requirement and related data on contract awards will remove our ability (partial though it may be due to reporting lacunae) to gauge the extent to which aid is untied in practice.

⁶ Where possible, this should be done at the level of individual commitments, but otherwise at an aggregate level.

⁷ Until this proposal is made to and accepted by DAC, such actions continue to be classified as tied aid and included in the calculation of un/tying ratios. On DAC approval of the proposal, in country refugee costs would be excluded from the calculation.

A possible alternative might be to replace the existing provisions by bringing together information that already exists on donors' own open tender public procurement sites. Some trade-offs may be involved (more comprehensive coverage but less detail), but with the possibility of providing the essential information needed at less administrative cost to donors. Members may have other approaches to propose, e.g. to replace present transparency requirements by a statistical analysis of CRS data on 'channels of delivery' to identify the categories and nationalities of the entities delivering the assistance.

14. Not all of the above issues are statistical questions. The DAC itself might wish to address item i) above (reporting the tying status of technical co-operation), but could invite the WP/STAT to review items ii), iii) and iv) above (accurate and consistent reporting; calculation of the untying ratio, existing conventions) and report back to it. In relation to point v) above (transparency provisions), it might be appropriate to bring interested donors together in an informal technical group, essentially meeting electronically.

V. Quo vadis?

15. A decade after the introduction of the Recommendation, and in light of donor efforts to implement Accra and Busan untying commitments, it is appropriate to ask now where the DAC should be taking the untying agenda in the medium term, particularly in a world where the development agenda is changing in very dynamic ways. The global economic landscape has changed enormously and, with it, the context of development co-operation strategies and efforts. In relation to untying, development co-operation now operates in a more globalised context and ODA should be playing an increasingly catalytic role in mobilising other sources of development finance. Partner countries now have much more voice and DAC donors now work more in conjunction with other providers of development assistance. In this setting, we should review more traditional approaches and the forms of peer pressure that will help to accelerate efforts to untie aid and maximise its development benefits.

16. It is important to recall why the DAC has been promoting untying since its very inception. Tying aid reduces value for money, is a form of hidden protectionism, can spoil markets in developing countries and allows the capture of aid markets by suppliers in the donor. Implementing Paris Declaration principles on aid effectiveness (e.g. ownership, co-ordination, alignment) is more difficult when aid is tied and tying sets a poor example to new donors.

17. Two main trends are evident from analysing donor untying performance. The first is that, overall, untying has increased significantly, spearheaded in LDCs/HIPCs by the Recommendation, which has also prompted more untying beyond the activities and areas covered by the Recommendation (chart 1). Untying promotes value for money and partner country ownership, whatever the activity or the recipient. By 2010, nearly 90% of the aid covered by the Recommendation was untied and around 80% of all bilateral aid was untied. This is a major achievement, even if a few DAC members still fall far short of the performance of the vast majority of donors.

18. The second trend, however, could be seen as the onset of 'diminishing returns' as untying ratios (for 'Recommendation aid' as well as overall) begin to stabilise, if not fall. Most donors have untied most of what they feel can be untied. For those that are already highly untied, remaining areas of tied aid are small and politically difficult to change (e.g. some mixed credit programmes, business to business schemes). Post Accra, many donors developed sound plans to untie more aid and many but not all of them have been living up to that commitment. But post Busan, indications of efforts to accelerate untying are much thinner as donors feel they have untied what they can, while others feel that now is not the most propitious time for additional efforts.

19. With this background, it is appropriate to assess the costs and benefits of efforts to further untie aid as well as both 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 high share of their aid (e.g. 90% overall), the DAC could take the view that they have delivered on untying commitments and that untying would not be of special interest in peer reviews. The DAC would therefore concentrate efforts to untie aid on those areas where much aid is still tied. Table 9 shows where donors still tie their aid and thus where DAC Members could look to opportunities to untie more aid, knowing that most other DAC Members have been able to untie much of their aid in such categories.

20. On the basis of the above, the following approach is suggested:

i) Implementing Busan – accelerate efforts to untie aid: Members should take full account of partner countries' demands to untie their aid and where their priorities lie, look to where aid in their country is still tied (how much, which activities), assess opportunities as well as political constraints to untie further, and assess the challenges and lessons of experience of other donors that have been able to untie their aid in areas where their aid is still tied.

ii) Implementing Busan – improve the quality, consistency and transparency of reporting: Members should address in the DAC and the WP-STAT the political and technical issues raised in section IV above, setting out priority issues and a timetable to develop and issue the guidance necessary to improve reporting.

iii) Beyond untying: The prime rationale for untying aid is to contribute to aid effectiveness by increasing value for money in aid procurement through international competition. By so doing, untying complements other approaches to strengthening the development benefits of aid such as e.g. promoting more local purchases, strengthening partner countries' own procurement systems, introducing or strengthening criteria in bid assessment related to e.g. environmental and social standards and contribution to the local economy, and by helping local suppliers to better compete for aid funded projects. As progress is made in such areas, the DAC should identify ways and means to recognise and record such activities to give due credit to them and to provide a more comprehensive commentary on efforts to improve the local benefits of development co-operation that includes but goes beyond untying. These approaches were also suggested in the independent evaluation of the development benefits of untying, undertaken on behalf of the WP/EFF⁸.

21. A three pronged agenda is thus suggested – (i) concentrate efforts on activities where there is a demand from partner countries and where a considerable proportion of aid is still tied, (ii) improve transparency and reporting to make donor untying positions accurate and comparable, and (iii) complement untying efforts with other initiatives to increase the local benefits of untying.

⁸ Clay, Geddes and Natali: Untying aid – is it working. ODI 2009.

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	..	..	..
Grand Total	18 150	26 549	25 390	25 768	77.1	73.9	92.6	88.7	19.0	25.8	7.1	10.0	3.9	0.3	0.3	1.2

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
Grand Total	14.8	17.1	22.4	2 525.9	6.8	2 587.0

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
Grand Total	14.8	17.1	22.4	2 525.9	6.8	2 587.0

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 HIPC)**

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
Total DAC	0.55	0.82	0.05	0.13

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
Total LDCs	3 180	3 671	2 951	4 935	4 405	184	213	174	150	144
<i>For memo:</i>										
Total Notifications (3)	7 584	5 265	4 343	6 678	6 401	272	330	258	234	223
Other recipients	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 2003-2010**

	USD million (2)					Number of contracts (2)					USD million	Number
	2003-06 avg.	2007	2008	2009	2010	2003-06 avg.	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010 (4)	
Australia	25.1	152.0	171.4	318.3	711.4	10	500	399	1 144	2 078	390.3	54
Austria	1.3	..	..	..	4.5	1	..	..	..	98	0.0	1
Belgium	11.0	39.5	54.3	21.8	43.9	19	121	115	36	42	43.9	42
Canada	11.6	16.2	21.1	20.4	35.1	2	4	307	366	350	16.6	1
Denmark	0.5	11.1	32.0	47.4	65.8	1	18	13	388	452	37.9	18
Finland	5.4	13.3	14.8	86.9	73.5	1	90	58	115	113	18.3	7
France	164.5	1 091.3	1 396.9	654.2	1 250.6	82	1 140	1 570	1 700	1 602	1 037.7	132
Germany	219.7	183.0	240.7	188.2	212.1	91	94	161	210	246	212.1	246
Greece	0.3	3.0	10.9	6.2	0.8	3	36	54	26	13	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	6.8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	56.1	0.0	..	3 897.9	..	21	23	..	166	..	..	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	29.2	40.4	..	..	..	94	156	20.5	25
Netherlands	57.5	4.0	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	31.0	14.9	21.2	25.9	..	385	281	208	186	6.5	3
Norway	..	6.0	16.3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Portugal	..	16.9	2.8	2.4	2.3	..	49	50	34	93	..	..
Spain	12.5	0.1	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
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	8	841	306	174	42	540.6	42
United States	549.6	1 946.3	1 230.5	2 787.2	3 061.3	59	180	101	185	166	3 061.3	166
Total	1 137.2	3 893.8	3 959.6	8 676.7	6 068.2	303	3 503	3 442	4 865	5 637	5 385.7	737

Source: Contract Awards Questionnaires.

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. See table 7 for footnotes relating to 2010 data.
4. Contracts awarded in 2010, excluding data on small contracts.

Table 7. Distribution of contract awards, 2010 (1)
related to ODA covered by the Recommendation

	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	2078	711.4	1671	643.3	168	30.9	187	28.7	52	8.5
Austria	98	4.5	92	4.1	2	0.3	..	..	4	0.2
Belgium	42	43.9	..	..	3	0.3	6	19.8	33	23.7
Canada	350	35.1	153	10.0	3	16.7	70	2.1	124	6.2
Denmark	452	65.8	376	55.0	69	10.2	7	0.5	..	..
Finland	113	73.5	97	67.6	11	5.9	3	0.0	2	0.0
France	1602	1250.6	229	294.6	77	58.8	633	769.8	663	127.3
Germany	246	212.1	111	101.7	44	31.2	14	5.6	77	73.6
Greece	13	0.8	10	0.4	..	..	..	..	3	0.3
Ireland (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	156	40.4	6	5.4	37	5.8	53	14.1	60	15.1
Netherlands (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	186	25.9	97	9.9	36	13.4	22	0.5	31	2.1
Norway (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	93	2.3	33	0.9	..	..	6	0.6	54	0.8
Spain (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	42	540.6	38	479.8	3	53.8	1	7.0	..	..
United States	166	3061.3	127	2140.9	5	252.2	20	61.3	14	606.9
Total DAC	5637	6068.2	3040	3813.7	458	479.6	1022	910.2	1117	864.7
% Distribution of contracts awarded since 2003 (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: 2009 Contract Awards Questionnaire

1. Includes aggregate reporting on small contracts.
2. No contract award information provided.
3. No contracts completed under the coverage of the Recommendation.
4. Aggregate reporting on small contracts included as from 2007.

Note: Due to a lack of available information the breakdown data may not add up to totals.

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)	
Above 90 per cent				
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
70-90 per cent				
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
Below 70 per cent				
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
Total DAC	71.2	77.0	76.0	4.8

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	..	..	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	..	..
Grand Total	25 855	23	1 344	211	262	1 194	1 070	2 465	16 998	1 739	530	19

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	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	25 925	6 389.9	4.6	17.4	209.5	0.7	1 110.3	1 070.1	2 410.8	1 086.4	9.0	459.3	11.9

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	..
Total	123 863	76.0	80.3	20 235	53.9	14.5

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

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