Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

DCD/DAC(2020)54/FINAL

Unclassified **English - Or. English**

12 March 2021

DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

2020 Report on the DAC Recommendation on Untying ODA

The document [DCD/DAC(2020)54/REV1] was circulated to the DAC for APPROVAL via the written procedure.

No objection has been received by 20 November 2020, the document is now considered APPROVED and issued as FINAL and UNCLASSIFIED.

Contacts:
Aussama Bejraoui (Aussama.Bejraoui@oecd.org).
Julia Benn (Julia.Benn@oecd.org).

JT03472670

Table of Contents

1. Executive summary **3**

ODA covered by the Recommendation 3
Overall trends in aid untying (all countries and all sectors) 4

2. Introduction **5**

3. Untying agreed forms of ODA **6**

De jure untying: tying status of ODA 7
Effort sharing 9
De facto untying: transparency provisions 10
Ex ante notifications 10
Ex post contract awards 11
Geographical sourcing of contract awards 13

4. Overall trends in aid untying **20**

Share of ODA reported as untied 20
Transparency provisions 21
Geographical sourcing of contract awards 21

Annex A. Tables **24**

Tables

Table 1. ODA projects reported by Germany and their corresponding contract awards 12
Table 2. Comparison of the ODA volumes reported in the CRS and the contract awards volumes reported in the transparency reporting 13
Table 3. Share of contracts awarded to suppliers from LDCs and HIPCs by contract size, 2017-18 ... 18

Table A.1. Table 1. DAC members' bilateral ODA to LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs 24
Table A.2. Characteristics of DAC members' tied aid, 2017-2018 25
Table A.3.DAC members' positions: Reference Indicator Matrix 27
Table A.4. *Ex ante* notifications posted to the DAC Bulletin Board, 2010-2019 28
Table A.5. Summary of *ex post* contract awards, 2014-2018 29
Table A.6. Distribution of contract awards, 2017-2018 and 2015-2016 31
Table A.7. DAC members' total bilateral ODA and share untied 33
Table A.8. Summary of ex-post contract awards, 2009-2018 34
Table A.9. Distribution of contract awards, 2017-2018 35

Figures

Figure 1. Total bilateral ODA commitments and shares untied 6
Figure 2. Sourcing of contract awards by recipient country income groups (2017-18) 22
Figure 3. Top 10 source countries of contract awards, by total amount and number (2017-18) 23

1. Executive summary

ODA covered by the Recommendation

The share of ODA covered by the Recommendation that is reported as untied remains high at 91.2% in 2017, which is the second highest level recorded historically, and 87.1% in 2018. However, a few members persistently fall well short of their untying commitments associated with the Recommendation. The DAC may wish to invite those members failing in delivering on their commitments under the Recommendation to undertake action to improve their performance.

Adherence to the provisions of the Recommendation, which are aimed at providing confidence that *de jure* untied aid is not *de facto* tied, remains mixed. While the *ex-post* reporting on contract awards has significantly improved over the last few years, with today the vast majority of DAC members adhering to this provision, the *ex-ante* reporting of untied aid offers to the LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs remains incomplete and inconsistent. Belgium, France, Switzerland and the United States should be particularly congratulated for their high transparency scores. Members might want to recall the importance of complying with the *ex-ante* notification reporting in order to build confidence about *de facto* adherence to the Recommendation by the DAC overall.

In terms of number of contracts, the 2017-2018 geographic sourcing of ODA contracts in LDCs and HIPCs was relatively balanced, with only 36.4% that went to suppliers from the donor country; however, in terms of contract value, a relatively high share (61%) was awarded to suppliers from the donor country. There are important variations among DAC members' performance, with "in-donor shares" ranging from 0.6% to 100%. The DAC might wish to encourage members with high shares of contracts going back to their domestic suppliers to ensure their ODA is both *de jure* and *de facto* untied. Suppliers from LDCs and HIPCs won a large number of contracts but a low share of the total value.

A few donor-based suppliers seem to be particularly successful in winning contracts awarded by some DAC members. Risk aversion by some donors, development co-operation delivery models based on partnerships with private sector implementers as well as the complexity and specificity of the international development field, may explain why established suppliers can have an advantage over new entrants.

Suppliers in LDCs and HIPCs still face a number of barriers to entry in ODA procurement. One of the most important barriers is related to contract size and complexity. Data show that the share of contracts awarded to suppliers from LDCs and HIPCs falls considerably with the increase in contract size. Other barriers include the lack of access to information on contract opportunities, and the inability to meet donor requirements (e.g. due diligence procedures). DAC members should explore ways to go beyond formal untying and tackle, to the extent possible, informal constraints facing local suppliers, for example by reducing the size of their contracts, whenever this is possible given the limited administrative resources available to them, or designing more proactive strategies for developing supplier markets in recipient countries, including for head contracts. Some members have recently taken measures in this regard.

Overall trends in aid untying (all countries and all sectors)

The share of overall ODA (all countries and sectors) reported as untied has relatively continuous increase since the commitments made at Busan in 2010. In 2017, the share of DAC bilateral ODA that was reported as untied peaked at 80.9%, which is the highest level recorded historically. It then decreased to 77.9% in 2018, but this remains high compared to historical standards.

In 2017-2018, DAC members awarded a lower share of contracts (in all ODA recipients) to their domestic suppliers compared with 2015-2016. While in terms of number of contracts the share remained stable around 40%, in terms of total value it has significantly decreased from 69% to 57%. The sourcing of contract awards in all ODA-eligible countries presents also a relatively more balanced geographical distribution than the sourcing of contracts in LDCs and HIPCs.

The share of contracts awarded to suppliers from developing countries increases substantially with the income group of the recipient country. While Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Other Low-Income Countries (OLICs) win 11% of the total value of contracts implemented in their countries, this share rises to 42% for Lower Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) and 52% for Upper Middle-Income Countries (UMICs). This suggests that the barriers faced by LDCs tend to be significantly lower for middle-income countries.

2. Introduction

1. This note reviews the implementation of the DAC Recommendation on Untying ODA, including through DAC members' performance in implementing agreed commitments to untie aid as covered by the Recommendation (section 3) and trends and patterns in untying ODA more generally, i.e. covering all categories of ODA and all countries on the DAC List of ODA Recipients (section 4.).

2. Compared to the last report issued in 2018,[1] this note adds data on the tying status of 2017 and 2018 ODA, as well as *ex ante* notifications of untied aid tenders for 2018 and 2019, and data on *ex post* contract awards for 2017 and 2018.

3. In December 2018, the DAC agreed to broaden the country coverage of the Recommendation on Untying ODA[2] to Other Low-Income Countries (OLICs)[3] and IDA-only countries,[4] in addition to the already covered Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Highly-Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs). This decision took effect in January 2019. Since the ODA data included in this report goes only up to 2018, it is still based on the previous coverage limited to LDCs and HIPCs. However, data on 2019 ODA and contract awards will be available in a few months (beginning of 2021). The Secretariat would like to propose to update this report with 2019 data in the first quarter of 2021 and publish it after validation by the DAC through the written procedure.

4. At the DAC meeting of 23 January 2020, members also agreed to move from annual to biennial reports on the implementation of the DAC Recommendation on Untying ODA. This means that the next report would be issued during the first quarter of 2023. At the same time, the Secretariat would publish every year the statistical tables that are currently only disseminated through the Untying report, in particular those related to the *ex-ante* notifications of untied aid offers and *ex post* contract awards.

[1] See https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/DCD-DAC(2018)12-REV2.en.pdf .

[2] See the revised DAC Recommendation on Untying ODA [DCD/DAC(2018)33/FINAL].

[3] 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.

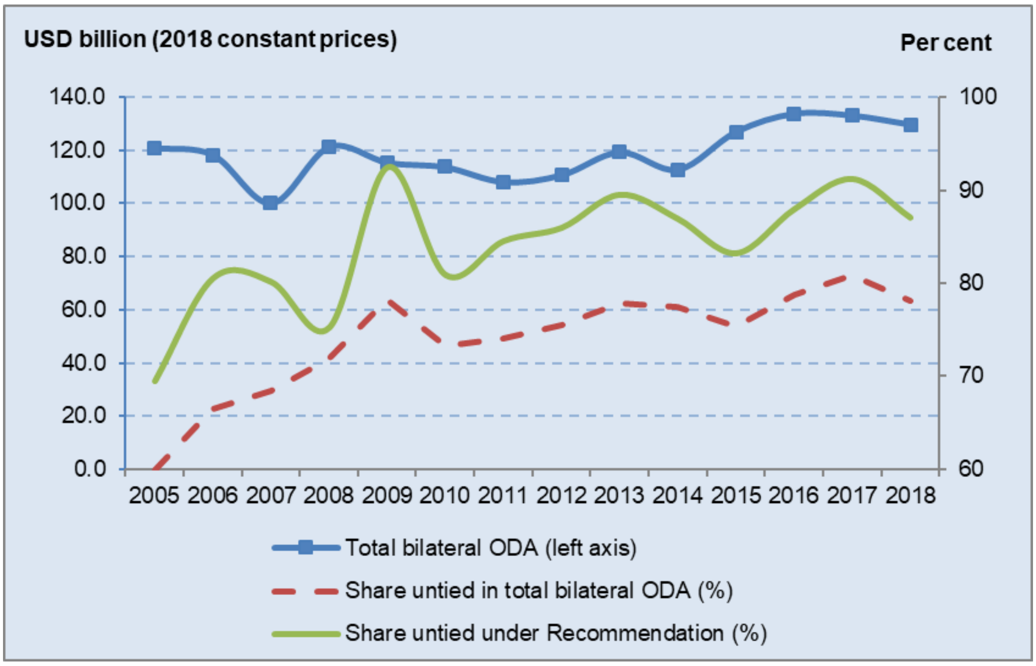
[4] According to the World Bank operational lending categories, "IDA-only countries and territories" are countries and territories that are only eligible to financing from the International Development Association.

3. Untying agreed forms of ODA

5. In 2001, the DAC agreed on a Recommendation to untie ODA to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). This was amended in 2008, to include the remaining Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs) that were not already covered by way of their LDC status, and in 2018 (with effect in 2019), to include Other Low-Income Countries (OLICs) and IDA-only countries.[5] Given that this report includes ODA and contract awards data only up to 2018, it is still based on the pre-2019 country coverage, i.e. limited to the LDCs and HIPCs. The Recommendation covers most forms of ODA, but excludes free-standing technical co-operation, while it was left up to members to decide whether they would untie food aid.

6. In 2018, ODA covered by the Recommendation (i.e. "Recommendation ODA") amounted to 20% of total bilateral ODA of DAC members (compared to 19% in 2017) and 68% of ODA to the LDC/HIPC groups (compared to 66% in 2017).[6] Bilateral ODA to LDCs and HIPCs included USD 4.2 billion of free-standing technical co-operation, USD 3.4 billion of food aid, and 0.8 billion of core contributions to NGOs; all these types of aid are excluded from the coverage of the Recommendation. In terms of volume, "Recommendation ODA" has remained relatively stable in 2018 at USD 25.6 billion (-0.6%).

Figure 1. Total bilateral ODA commitments and shares untied



Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System.

5 See DCD/DAC(2018)33/FINAL

6 All calculations of the share of aid untied exclude administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs.

7. In 2018, 87.1% of ODA covered by the Recommendation was reported by DAC members as untied. As shown in Figure 1, this share has overall significantly increased throughout the 2005-2018 period, by an annual average of 2.1%, although with a strong fluctuation during 2008 – 2010 when EU Institutions started reporting the tying status of their ODA. The share of total bilateral ODA (i.e. covering all categories of ODA and all countries on the DAC List of ODA Recipients) reported as untied has also significantly increased since 2005, reaching 77.9% in 2018. This section examines in more detail DAC members' performance in implementing agreed commitments to untie aid as covered by the Recommendation in 2017 and 2018; section 4. examines overall trends and patterns in untying ODA.

De jure untying: tying status of ODA

The share of ODA covered by the Recommendation that is reported as untied remains high.

8. The share of ODA covered by the Recommendation that is reported as untied increased from 88% in 2016 to 91.2% in 2017 (Annex A, Table A.1), which is the second highest level recorded after 2009 (92.5%). Despite the subsequent decrease to 87.1% in 2018, it remains high compared to historical standards. Looking at the last five years for which data are available (2014-18) shows that, setting yearly fluctuations aside, the share of "Recommendation ODA" that is reported as untied increased overall, by an annual average of 0.5%. Although this is at a slower pace compared with the 2.1% average annual growth rate for the period 2005-2018, due to the fact that much more was to untie in 2005 than in 2014, it signals the overall continued commitment by DAC members to deliver on their *de jure* Untying commitments through the removal of legal and regulatory barriers to international competition in ODA procurement.

However, the overall good performance masks a more nuanced picture among individual DAC members.

9. For both 2017 and 2018, several groups can be distinguished based on their performance:

- DAC members that continue to show high levels of *de jure* untied aid: as in past years, Australia, Canada, the European Union, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom reported their ODA covered by the Recommendation as fully untied. Finland, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain and Sweden reported almost all their ODA covered by the Recommendation as untied. The untying ratio of Denmark and Iceland remains high, but it has decreased significantly in 2018, respectively from 100% to 91.5% and from 100% to 93.6%[7].

[7] The decrease in the untying ratio of Iceland in 2018 does not reflect a change in Iceland´s development policies or portfolio, but rather a stronger adherence to reporting requirements on the tying status of ODA.

- DAC members that have improved their untying ratios but are still below the performance of the DAC as a group: the share of "Recommendation ODA" untied by Portugal increased significantly, from 55.4% in 2016 to 69.1% in 2018. Despite a decrease in 2018, the untying ratios of Austria and the Czech Republic have also substantially improved since 2016, respectively from 27.2% to 57.6% and from 34% to 49.2%. However, all these members remain well below the overall DAC performance, and should therefore pursue their efforts in the coming years.
- DAC members showing a negative trend, with more than half of their "Recommendation ODA" provided as tied: after the improvement noted in 2016 (67.3%), the untying ratio of Korea dropped sharply in 2018 to 45.6%. The Slovak Republic showed also a net decrease in its untying ratio, from 98.1 in 2016 to 0% in 2018, but its overall volume of ODA covered by the Recommendation was relatively small (USD 0.8 million). After having provided all its ODA covered by the recommendation as untied in 2016 and 2017, Slovenia performed less well in 2018 (48.9%), although the total volume of ODA covered by the Recommendation was also small (USD 0.5 million).
- DAC members that continue to show very low untying ratios: Hungary and Poland continue to have very low untying ratios, respectively at 5.8% and 2% in 2018.[8]
- The performance of the United States is in line with that of previous years, following ups and downs (respectively 73.8% and 64.2% in 2017 and 2018) but still below the DAC overall performance.

10. With the exception of the United States and Korea, all members that have untying ratios below the DAC overall ratio have relatively low volumes of ODA covered by the Recommendation (<USD 50 million).

"Recommendation ODA" tied by DAC members in 2017 and 2018 exhibit different characteristics.

11. Table A.2 in Annex A shows that "Recommendation ODA" tied, or not untied, by DAC members can have different characteristics. Austria (100%), Denmark (97%) and Hungary (92%) provide all or almost all their tied aid in the form of interest subsidies. Japan, Korea and Poland provide loans from their tied aid credit schemes,[9] in general to support infrastructure projects. Noting that Japan's untying commitment extends only to LDCs, [10] it is important to stress that all tied aid loans provided by Japan are to non-LDC HIPCs. The Czech Republic and Slovenia provide almost all their tied ODA through their local NGOs. 22% of Spain's tied aid (USD 8.5 million) supported cultural programmes and 22% supported agricultural projects. All tied aid provided by France (USD 6.4 million) concerns Investment-Related Technical Co-operation (IRTC) financed through the FASEP fund.[11] All, or almost all ODA not untied by Iceland (70%), the Netherlands (100%) and

[8] Greece has also a low untying ratio, in line with its last performance in 2015, but its volume of ODA covered by the Recommendation is too low (<USD 0.1 million) to be informative.

[9] For example the Special Terms for Economic Partnership (STEP) of Japanese ODA Loans. STEP does not apply to LDCs.

[10] Japan made the commitment to untie ODA to the LDCs but reserves the right to use tied aid as part of its ODA to other recipient countries covered by the Recommendation.

[11] The FASEP fund aims at financing feasibility studies prior to infrastructure projects.

Sweden (73%) was actually partially untied.[12] In Portugal, tied aid credits are provided for import support.

12. Tied aid provided by the United States, the largest in volume (USD 4.1 billion), is provided by four different agencies and reflects the US government's sourcing policies which generally request pharmaceuticals, agricultural commodities and products, and motor vehicles to be procured or manufactured in the US.[13] US tied aid was mainly provided in the following sectors: government and civil society (30%), e.g. through the Department of State's International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement Program; health (25%), e.g. through the USAID global health supply chain programme or grants provided by the US Centres for Disease Control; education (15%), e.g. through the Department of Agriculture's McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program; agriculture (10%), e.g. through agricultural development projects financed from Feed the Future, the US Government's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative.

13. The DAC may wish to invite those members failing in delivering on their commitments under the Recommendation to undertake action to improve their performance.

Effort sharing

14. Promoting a more balanced effort sharing among DAC members is a central element of the 2001 Recommendation. The effort required by individual Members to meet the terms of the Recommendation varied considerably due to the differences in the volume and composition of their programmes and the coverage of the Recommendation. Accordingly, to promote more equitable effort sharing with respect to LDC/HIPC bilateral ODA, the Recommendation calls for an assessment of members' performance over time against two reference points or benchmarks that were set in 2001. These are:

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

[12] 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.

[13] See the Rules for Procurement of Commodities and Services Financed by USAID, §228.19 on the special source rules requiring United States manufacture or procurement https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?rgn=div5&node=22:1.0.2.22.25#se22.1.228_111

15. In 2017 and 2018, the objective of improved effort sharing continues to be met overall with the average for both indicators remaining well above the reference points: 0.84 for the share of total bilateral ODA that is untied both in 2017 and 2018, and respectively 0.10 and 0.11 for the composite indicator in 2017 and 2018 (Annex A, Table A.3). However, members such as the Czech Republic, Korea, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia are below the benchmark for the untying share. In respect of the composite indicator, Greece, Hungary, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia fall short of the benchmark value, and the United States is at the benchmark level.

De facto untying: transparency provisions

16. A key element of the Recommendation is the specific provisions aimed at building confidence that ODA is not only *de jure* but also *de facto* untied. These transparency provisions call for ex-ante notification of untied aid offers (tenders) to be posted on the Untied Aid public bulletin board[14] as well as *ex post* statements about contracts awarded. This section examines only *ex ante* notifications and *ex post* contract awards concerning LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs. Transparency reporting covering all ODA recipients is examined in section 4. .

Ex ante notifications

Ex-ante reporting of untied aid offers to the LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs remains incomplete and inconsistent.

17. Members who continue to perform very well are Belgium, France, Switzerland and the United States (Annex A, Table A.4). Italy notified 9 contracts in 2019, which confirms the progress noted in 2017 (3 contracts reported). Germany reports but seems to have few notifications (2 in 2017 and 2 in 2018) compared to other donors with similar ODA volumes.[15] Canada notified 2 contracts in 2017-18 but none to the LDC/HIPC groups. The majority of members do not report *ex ante* notifications. Some members have little or nothing to report, e.g. little ODA covered by the Recommendation, ODA to LDCs/HIPCs with no direct procurement content, such as in budget support or debt relief, or no aid offer above the SDR 700 000 (SDR 130 000 in case of investment related technical co-operation) notification threshold. For example, according to the 2018 reporting on 2017 contract awards, Austria, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Poland, Portugal and Slovenia have not awarded any contract above SDR 700 000. However, other members do not notify at all while their ODA volumes and/or their contract awards reporting indicate that they

[14] See https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/untyingaidofficialdevelopmentassistancecontractopportunities.htm

[15] Germany informed the Secretariat that due to resource constraints it was not able to report all its *ex ante* notifications in the DAC Untied Aid Public Bulletin Board but that it will start reporting more contracts in 2020.

should have *ex ante* notifications to report (Australia, Denmark, the European Union,[16] Finland, Korea, the Netherlands,[17] Norway, Spain,[18] and the United Kingdom).

18. The issue of poor adherence to the *ex-ante* reporting was discussed at the 2020 June meeting of the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics. While some members emphasised the administrative burden of reporting on a transactional basis, the limited resources at their disposal and the potential duplication with their national publication systems, others reminded that the transparency provisions are a principal requirement of the Untying Recommendation and that reporting untied aid offers in the DAC system is the only way for the DAC to collectively monitor this requirement. In addition, it should be recalled that a key objective of the DAC *ex ante* notification system is to widen the audience for aid offers, in particular to the international business community, 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. Members might want to recall the importance of complying with the *ex-ante* notification reporting in order to build confidence about *de facto* adherence to the Recommendation by the DAC overall.

Ex post contract awards

The reporting on *ex post* contract awards has significantly improved over the last few years and today the majority of DAC members adhere to this provision.

19. The number of members reporting ex-post contract awards of untied aid offers to the LDCs and HIPCs has increased from 17 in 2014 to and 22 in 2018 (Annex A, Table A.5).[19] In addition Greece reported data on contract awards but all were implemented in ODA-eligible countries beyond the LDC/HIPC groups (see section 4.). Ireland (in 2017 and 2018) and Slovenia (in 2018) informed the Secretariat that they had no contract covered by the Untying Recommendation. A few members continue to not respond to the contract awards data request (the Netherlands,[20] Norway and the Slovak Republic). New Zealand and Sweden have very inconsistent and yearly fluctuating reporting.

20. In addition to the increase in the number of members who report, the number and volume of contracts reported have also increased significantly between 2014 and 2018, respectively from 3 638 to 6 347 (+74%) and from UD 4.4 billion to USD 13.3 billion (+202%).

[16] 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.

[17] The Netherlands have contacted the Secretariat to request guidance on the *ex-ante* reporting and should start notifying aid offers in 2020.

[18] Spain informed the Secretariat that it will start reporting *ex ante* notifications in 2020.

[19] In 2018, the following members reported *ex post* contract awards pertaining to ODA commitments to the LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs: Australia, Austria, Belgium , Canada, Denmark, EU Institutions, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

[20] The Netherlands have contacted the Secretariat to request guidance on the *ex post* reporting and should start notifying contract awards in 2020.

Considering the actual scope of DAC members' reporting, the volumes of ODA commitments and contract awards reported are in similar orders of magnitude.

21. Questions have been raised from observers over the past years on the gaps that exist between the volume of ODA commitments reported by individual members in the CRS (Annex A, Table A.1) and the volume of contract awards reported in the transparency reporting (Annex A, Table A.5). A more detailed investigation by the Secretariat shows that several factors can explain this gap:

- First, the contract awards reported in a given year do not exactly match ODA commitments reported in the same year. This is because contracts can be awarded years after the original commitment. In addition, one ODA commitment can result in several procurement contracts.[21] It is generally not possible to link the contracts reported in the contract awards database to their corresponding ODA commitment reported in the CRS, given that most donors use a different project number. However, the Secretariat was able to link 354 German projects (commitments) reported in the CRS during 2004-2018 to their corresponding contract awards, as Germany uses the same project number in both databases. The data show that while 40% of the contracts were notified the same year as their corresponding ODA commitment, the time gap between the two notifications can go up to 8 years, with an average at 1.7 years (see Table 1). Contracts related to civil works and supplies have higher averages at 2.5 years. In addition, one ODA commitment reported in the CRS can correspond to up to 23 different contracts reported in the contract awards database, with an average at 2.6.

Table 1. ODA projects reported by Germany and their corresponding contract awards

	Number of contracts per project	Number of years between the commitment and the contract
354 ODA projects from 2004 to 2018	from 1 to 23; average: 2.6	from 0 to 8 years; average: 1.7 years

Note: 914 contract awards reported in the contract awards database could be linked to their corresponding ODA commitments (projects) reported in the CRS database, which resulted in a total of 354 ODA projects.
Source: OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and Contract Awards databases.

- Second, contract awards reporting covers only a subset of ODA covered by the Recommendation:
    - In general contract awards data cover only ODA provided by the national development agencies/entities while ODA covered by the Recommendation is not limited to these agencies. This is for example the case for France (AFD), Germany (BMZ-KfW), the United Kingdom (DfID)[22] and the United States (USAID). Table 2 shows that development agencies/entities represent only 76% of ODA commitments covered by the Recommendation.

[21] In terms of sequence, ODA commitments are reported in the CRS the year the loan or grant agreement is signed, in principle before the implementation of the project, while the reporting of procurement-related contract awards corresponds more to downstream implementation of the project.

[22] In 2020, the Department of International Development was replaced by the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO).

- In addition contract awards data generally exclude certain types of ODA, such as budget support or debt relief, which are not procurement-related. For example, between 2014 and 2018 France provided an annual average of USD 130 million of general budget support to the countries covered by the Recommendation; while this budget support is covered by the Recommendation and included in the ODA commitments shown in Table A.1, it is not covered in the contract awards data shown in Table A.5 as it is not procurement-related.
- If only ODA by development agencies/entities is taken into account, and budget support and debt relief are excluded, the volumes of ODA commitments and contracts awards are in much more similar orders of magnitude (see Table 2). The substantial difference that still exists for the United States is explained by the fact that a significant share of "Recommendation ODA" provided by USAID is tied (35% in 2018) and therefore is not included in the contract awards reporting, which concerns only untied aid offers.

Table 2. Comparison of the ODA volumes reported in the CRS and the contract awards volumes reported in the transparency reporting

As covered by the Recommendation, USD million (2014-18 average)

	ODA commitments covered by the recommendation	… of which, ODA provided by development agencies/entities (AFD, BMZ-KFW, DfID, USAID)…	… of which, excluding budget support and debt relief	Volumes of contract awards reported	Difference (development agencies excluding budget support and debt relief - contract awards)
France	1 577	1 429	1 298	1 010	288
Germany	1 263	1 173	1 144	1 172	-29
United Kingdom	1 099	931	888	573	314
United States	6 765	4 639	4 635	1 280	3 355
Total	10 704	8 173	7 964	4 035	3 929

Source: OECD Contract Awards database and Creditor Reporting System (CRS).

Geographical sourcing of contract awards

DAC members awarded 61% of the total value of contract awards to their national companies; LDCs and HIPCs won a large number of contracts but a low share of the total volume.

22. The geographical sourcing of contract awards in LDCs and HIPCs in 2017-18 shows that, in terms of number of contracts, 36.4% went to suppliers in the donor country ("in-donor share"), 5.5% to suppliers from other donors (including non-DAC donors), 49% to suppliers from LDCs and HIPCs and 6.3% to suppliers from other developing countries (Annex A, Table A.6). This shows a well-balanced distribution, with more than 60% of contracts not flowing back to the donor country and nearly half awarded to suppliers from LDCs and HIPCs.

23. However, looking at the value of contracts shows that 61% of the total volume went to suppliers in the donor country and only 12% to suppliers from LDCs and HIPCs; while 5.9% and 6.9% went respectively to firms from other donor countries and from other developing countries. It should be noted that one single contract accounts for a third of the total value awarded to donor companies in 2017-18. If this contract is excluded, the total value awarded to donor companies decreases to 51%.

24. This confirms again that while LDCs and HIPCs win a high share of the number contracts, these contracts tend to be smaller in terms of value. The average size of contracts won by suppliers from LDCs and HIPCs was USD 0.5 million compared to USD 2.2 million for the average contract size overall (see below for the barriers to entry facing suppliers from LDCs and HIPCs).

25. **This aggregate picture conceals important variations across members:**

- Very high shares (over 80%) of the total value of contracts were awarded to their national suppliers by Austria (94.1%), Finland (94.7%), Greece (100%), Hungary (100%),[23] Japan (82.1%), New Zealand[24] (88.6%), Poland (82.8%) and the United States (87.8%) (Annex A, Table A.6).
- Australia (68%), France (74%) and the United Kingdom (72%) awarded more than 60% of the total value of contracts to their national suppliers. While for Australia and the United Kingdom, this is an improvement compared to the 2015-16 performance (respectively 91% and 81.7%), for France the "in-donor share" has on the contrary increased (57.7% in 2015-16).
- Canada (54.8%), the Czech Republic (49.8%), Denmark (56.4%), the EU[25] (43.5%), Slovenia (45.7%), Spain (49.5%), Sweden (55.7%)[26] and Switzerland (43.6%) show a relatively balanced geographical distribution of contract awards.
- Finally, Belgium (17.8%), Germany (21%), Iceland (10.5%)[27], Italy (12.5%), Korea (26.1), Luxembourg (0.6%) and Portugal (17.1%) performed very well, with less than a third of the total contracts value awarded to their domestic suppliers.

[23] Hungary notes that contract awards are not the primary means of Hungarian international development policy. For instance, since Hungary places a great emphasis on educational co-operation, a significant part of Hungarian bilateral ODA is utilized throughout scholarships and alternative (non-contractual) grants, which fall outside of the scope of this contract awards reporting. In addition, projects with a budget over a SDR 700 000 are rarely implemented directly through such contract awards. Therefore, only a small proportion of Hungarian development efforts can be observed in the contract awards data.

[24] Based only on partial 2017 data reported in 2016.

[25] In addition to ODA-funded procurement contracts directly managed by the European Union (EU), the EU has also reported in 2017-2018 EUR 3.12 billion of contribution and delegation agreements that fall under the coverage of the Untying Recommendation. 61% of these agreements were signed with multilateral organisations, 39% with national development co-operation institutions. The procurement contracts resulting from the contribution and delegation agreements are directly managed by the beneficiary institutions following their own procedures equivalent to EU procedures.

[26] Based only on 2017 reporting.

[27] Based only on 2018 reporting.

26. In light of such differences, the DAC might wish to encourage Members with high shares of contracts going back to their domestic suppliers to ensure their ODA is both *de jure* and *de facto* untied.

A few donor-based suppliers seem to be particularly successful in winning contracts by some DAC members.

27. Contract awards data show that a few donor-based suppliers tend to regularly rank among the top winners of contracts awarded by some members, with cases of a single contractor winning more than 40 contracts awarded by the same donor over the 2010-2018 period. These contractors do not always have their headquarters in the donor country, but it is through their donor-based office that they apply and win the contract. Several factors may explain this result:

- Previous research had found a preference of some donors for contracting management from within known networks on grounds of risk aversion.[28] Part of the explanation might also reside in the development co-operation delivery model of some members[29] where –partly due to capacity constraints[30]- a significant part of project design, management and oversight can often be outsourced to private sector contractors, in particular international development consultancies.[31] In exchange, a key function of these contractors is to report back to the donor government, which may partly explain why a significant share of head contracts, associated with reporting tasks, tend to be won by a few donor-based suppliers who become specialised in reporting to the donor government and have a good knowledge of contract requirements and due diligence procedures.

[28] See the report "Aid Untying: Is it Working?" https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/dcdndep/44375975.pdf

[29] For example, in the 2017 report by the UK International Development Committee on "DFID's use of private sector contractors", the following is noted "*As the Department stated in written evidence "as a government department DFID is structured as a commissioning organisation." DFID thus has to work through partners to achieve its objectives*" https://icai.independent.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/Procurement-DFIDs-approach-to-its-supplier-market.pdf . In the report of the Australian Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade on "Australia's aid program in the Indo-Pacific", an interviewee specialised in international development notes *"a shift in emphasis in Australia's aid program from 'a donor-recipient model to more of a partnerships model…"* https://parlinfo.aph.gov.au/parlInfo/download/committees/reportjnt/024253/toc_pdf/Firstreport.pdf;fileType=application%2Fpdf.

[30] In its 2017 report on *"DFID's use of private sector contractors"*, the UK International Development Committee notes that *"Poverty is driven by a complex set of challenges. Limited specialist skills to tackle these challenges coupled with the risk of corruption in many developing country governments means that DFID's delivery model involves operating in partnerships with a variety of external actors."* See https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201617/cmselect/cmintdev/920/920.pdf

[31] The USAID Fiscal Year 2019 Progress Report shows for example that out of the top 15 acquisition partners, 13 are represented by these entities. See page 4 of the USAID's "Bureau for Management Office of Acquisition and Assistance Fiscal Year 2019 Progress Report" https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1868/2019-ProgressReport-02-20-2020_0.pdf

- In addition, in the relatively complex and specific area of international development,[32] already established suppliers may have an advantage over new entrants:
    - First, established suppliers' experience and understanding of how to bid and win ODA contracts could provide them with an advantage over new entrants. In its 2017 review on "Achieving value for money through procurement", the UK Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI) "warned that some suppliers with a track record of delivering DFID programmes could have advantages over new entrants that may have the unintended consequence of limiting competition".[33]
    - Another element that can advantage established firms is their experience and capacity to deliver in complex and dangerous environments in conflict-affected states, which might be more complicated for new entrants.[34]

28. These advantages for established firms can constitute significant barriers to entry for smaller firms, in particular from recipient countries.

Suppliers in LDCs and HIPCs still face a number of barriers to entry in ODA procurement.

29. As noted above, one of the barriers to entry for suppliers in LDCs and HIPCs can be related to a lack of reputation internationally, in particular in the donor country. Several other barriers can make it difficult for these suppliers to bid and win ODA contracts.

---

[32] In its 2017 report on "DFID's use of private sector contractors", the UK International Development Committee notes that "*Procuring goods is a key element of DFID's work, but a significant share of programming focuses on goals related to institutional change—such as delivering better healthcare and education systems or stronger governance and rule of law. Through procuring services to support these objectives DFID has created a very different type of market*." See https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201617/cmselect/cmintdev/920/920.pdf. In the 2017 review on "*Achieving value for money through procurement Part 1: DFID's approach to its supplier market*", the UK Independent Commission for Aid Impact notes that "*Most of DFID's procurement is for the delivery of complex, multicomponent programmes over a period of years, rather than for the purchase of goods or services with an established market price. This can lead to an imbalance of information between DFID and its suppliers – particularly larger suppliers with a track record of delivering DFID programmes, who gain experience in winning DFID contracts. Such firms have advantages over new entrants and the potential to use their market power to increase their profits*." See https://icai.independent.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/Procurement-DFIDs-approach-to-its-supplier-market.pdf

[33] See the Independent Commission for Aid Impact, "Achieving value for money through procurement Part 1: DFID's approach to its supplier market" https://icai.independent.gov.uk/report/achieving-value-money-procurement-part-1-dfids-approach-supplier-market/

[34] In its response to the Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI) recommendations on "Achieving value for money through procurement" DfID notes that "*Competition is often lower in some of the fragile and conflict affected states where DFID works*." https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/669860/Achieving-VfM-through-procurement.pdf

- One of the most regularly cited one is contract size and complexity. Table 3 shows that the share of contracts awarded to suppliers from LDCs and HIPCs falls considerably with the increase in contract size. While 54.6% of contracts below USD 1 million are awarded to suppliers from LDCs and HIPCs, this share falls to 22.4% for contracts between USD 1 million and USD 5 million, 15.7% for contracts between USD 20 million and USD 40 million, and 6.1% for contracts beyond USD 60 million. Although large contracts may be driven by efficiency considerations,[35] they can make it difficult for small firms in recipient countries, which do not have the capacity to manage such large programmes, to bid and win the ODA contracts. As recently noted by the UK ICAI, the complexity of contracts and slowness of procurement can also "disadvantage smaller firms unable to manage the cost implications".[36]
- Recent research by Eurodad confirmed that local suppliers can still face barriers in access to information due to inconsistent use of local media outlets or the advertisement of tenders only in the donor language.[37]
- Other barriers can be more difficult to address, for example the inability of local suppliers to meet donor requirements and due diligence procedures.[38]

[35] In the report of the Australian Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade on "Australia's aid program in the Indo-Pacific", DFAT notes that *"in order to maximise efficiency and value for money, it tended to enter into fewer (but larger) funding arrangements, with procurement at the local level taking place at the secondary and tertiary level through sub-grants and sub-contracts."* See https://parlinfo.aph.gov.au/parlInfo/download/committees/reportjnt/024253/toc_pdf/Firstreport.pdf;fileType=application%2Fpdf

[36] See the Independent Commission for Aid Impact, "Achieving value for money through procurement Part 1: DFID's approach to its supplier market" https://icai.independent.gov.uk/report/achieving-value-money-procurement-part-1-dfids-approach-supplier-market/

[37] See Eurodad, "Unleashing the catalytic power of Official Development Assistance through renewed action on", (2018) untying https://d3n8a8pro7vhmx.cloudfront.net/eurodad/pages/505/attachments/original/1590678519/Unleashing_the_catalytic_power_of_Official_Development_Assistance_through_renewed_action_on_untying.pdf?1590678519

[38] In it response to the Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI) recommendations on "Achieving value for money through procurement" DfID notes that "Some local partners are unable to meet pre-requisite skills (such as financial due diligence) to be awarded a DfID contract as a lead supplier."
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/669860/Achieving-VfM-through-procurement.pdf

30. DAC members should explore ways to go beyond formal untying and tackle, to the extent possible, informal constraints facing local suppliers. This could be done for example by reducing the size of their contracts whenever this is possible, bearing in mind the limited administrative capacity at their disposal for managing procurement, or by designing more proactive strategies for developing a supplier market in recipient countries, including for head contracts. Some members have recently taken measures in this regard. DfID is for example carrying out "early market engagement events" in recipient countries and trying to structure its "programme size and design to encourage access by new entrants".[39] The Australian DFAT is planning to launch a "sub procurement portal to increase local firms' awareness of opportunities" in ODA contracts.[40]

Table 3. Share of contracts awarded to suppliers from LDCs and HIPCs by contract size, 2017-18

Contract value (USD billion)	X < 1	1 ≤ X < 5	5 ≤ X < 10	10 ≤ X < 20	20 ≤ X < 40	40 ≤ X < 60	60 < X
Total number of contracts	10 985	1 247	318	228	134	40	49
Share awarded to LDCs and HIPCs (%)	54.6	22.4	17.9	18	15.7	7.5	6.1

Source: OECD-DAC Contract Awards database.

In order to have a full image of the extent to which untying is applied through the aid supply chain, the next report should include analysis on the geographical distribution of sub-contracts.

31. There can be several levels of contracting in ODA procurement, from the head contract for the management and implementation of the project or programme on behalf of the donor to the actual procurement or purchase of goods and services.[41] The tying status is determined by whether the first contract awarded by the donor, whatever the level of contracting, is formally open to unrestricted international competition; therefore the contract awards data and analysis are based on these first contracts. However, while the determination of the tying status needs to remain attached to the first contract awarded by the donor, in the case of large head contracts associated with substantial sub-contracting, it would be important to investigate the geographical sourcing through the overall supply chain, from lead contractors down to smaller suppliers. This would allow, in particular, to explore the extent to which local suppliers are integrated into the aid supply chain. The

[39] See DfID's response to the Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI) recommendations on "Achieving value for money through procurement". https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/669860/Achieving-VfM-through-procurement.pdf

[40] See the report of the Australian Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade on "Australia's aid program in the Indo-Pacific". https://parlinfo.aph.gov.au/parlInfo/download/committees/reportjnt/024253/toc_pdf/Firstreport.pdf;fileType=application%2Fpdf

[41] The 2010 study on the effectiveness of Untying, "Untying aid: Is it working?", showed that three levels of contracting can exist: head contract for the management and implementation of the project; second sub-contracting by the head contractor or local implementing organisations; third, actual procurement or purchase of goods and services by head or sub-contractor. See Chapter 7, https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/dcdndep/44375975.pdf .

analysis will depend on the availability of these data, which are currently not reported to the Secretariat and not necessarily available at the donor level. However, some members are currently establishing systems to capture this information. For example, DfID is establishing a new commercial platform that enable "to report on the numbers of local suppliers that win local business"[42] and the Australian DFAT is establishing a new "contract reporting framework" that would facilitate this work.[43] The Secretariat would like to survey members on whether they would be able to report these data in 2021.

[42] See DfID's response to the Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI) recommendations on "Achieving value for money through procurement" https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/669860/Achieving-VfM-through-procurement.pdf

[43] See the report of the Australian Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade on "Australia's aid program in the Indo-Pacific". https://parlinfo.aph.gov.au/parlInfo/download/committees/reportjnt/024253/toc_pdf/Firstreport.pdf;fileType=application%2Fpdf

4. Overall trends in aid untying

32. The overall impact of the Recommendation extends beyond the activities and countries it covers. It explicitly invites DAC members to continue providing untied aid in activities and countries not covered by the Recommendation, and to study the possibilities of extending untied aid to activities and countries, where aid is still provided tied. This commitment was further confirmed by DAC members in the context of the Accra[44] and Busan[45] High Level Forums.[46]

Share of ODA reported as untied

The overall share of ODA reported as untied has continuously increased since the commitments made at Busan in 2010.

33. In 2017, the share of DAC bilateral ODA that was reported as untied peaked at 80.9% (Annex A, Table A.7), which is the highest level recorded historically. It has then decreased to 77.9% in 2018, but this remains high compared to historical standards. This performance follows a relatively continuous increase in the share of ODA that is reported as untied since the Busan 2010 baseline period where it stood at 74.2%.

34. Again there are differences among individual country performance:

- A number of donors, including Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom report fully or almost fully untied aid programmes (>90%).
- Germany, Greece, Italy, New Zealand, Spain and Sweden perform well with untying ratios higher than the DAC overall ratio (>80%).
- The third group, comprised of the European Union, Hungary, Japan, Portugal, the Slovak Republic and the United States shows untying ratios below the overall DAC ratio, with still more than 60% of ODA reported as untied. It should be noted that 70% of ODA not untied by the European Union was actually partially untied,[47] which means that the procurement is open to developing countries but not other donors.
- A fourth group provides around half of its ODA as untied (Austria, the Czech Republic, Iceland, Korea and Slovenia). All ODA not untied by Iceland was actually partially untied.
- Poland has the lowest untying ratio at 27%.

---

[44] The Accra Agenda for Action encouraged donors to "elaborate plans to further untie aid to the maximum extent".

[45] The Busan Partnership Agreement urges providers to "accelerate efforts to untie aid"

[46] Please note that Japan and the United States interpret the Accra and Busan commitments on untying to be restricted only to ODA covered by the DAC Recommendation on Untying Aid

[47] 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.

- In terms of trends, yearly fluctuations set aside, the performance of the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovenia should be particularly highlighted as they have significantly increased their untying ratios compared to previous years.

Transparency provisions

35. The transparency reporting by DAC members goes beyond tenders and contracts in LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs. In terms of *ex ante* notification of untied aid offers (Annex A, Table A.4), a total of 517 offers (amounting to USD 43.8 billion) were notified by seven members,[48] with 196 contracts (amounting to USD 27.6 billion) covering recipients beyond the LDC/HIPC groups. As regards *ex post* reporting on contact awards, with the exception of the European Union, Poland and Slovenia, all DAC members who report contract awards cover all ODA recipients in their reporting.[49] 26 members, representing 87% of the DAC membership, reported data on 2017-2018 contract awards, with a total of 16 219 contracts amounting to USD 45.3 billion (Annex A, Table A.8).

Geographical sourcing of contract awards

In 2017-2018, DAC members awarded a lower share of contracts (in all ODA recipients) to their domestic suppliers compared with 2015-2016.

36. While the share remained stable around 40% if calculated in the basis of the number of contracts awarded, it has significantly decreased from 64% to 57% in value terms (Annex A, Table A.9). In terms of individual member performance:

- Australia, Finland and Greece awarded almost all of the total value of their contracts to their domestic suppliers (>90%).
- The "in-donor share" of Austria, Hungary, Poland, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States was high (more than three-quarters).
- The performance of Canada, Denmark, France, Japan and New Zealand is comparable to the performance of the DAC as a group, but still with well beyond half of the total value awarded to their national companies.
- The Czech Republic, the EU, Slovenia and Switzerland perform well with "in-donor" shares between 40% and half of the total value.
- Finally, Belgium, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Korea, Luxembourg, Portugal and Spain award more than 70% of the total contract value to suppliers from other countries.
- In terms of trends, the decrease in the "in-donor" share of Austria (from 88% to 43%), the Czech Republic (from 94% to 54%), Japan (from 81% to 58%), Korea (from 49% to 30%), Slovenia (from 100% to 46%) and Switzerland (from 51% to 24%) should be stressed.

[48] Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and the United States.

[49] Australia, Austria, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States report contracts to all ODA-eligible countries. Germany covers all ODA-eligible countries only in the individual questionnaire (contracts above SDR 700,000) and Austria only in the aggregate questionnaire (contracts below SDR 700,000).

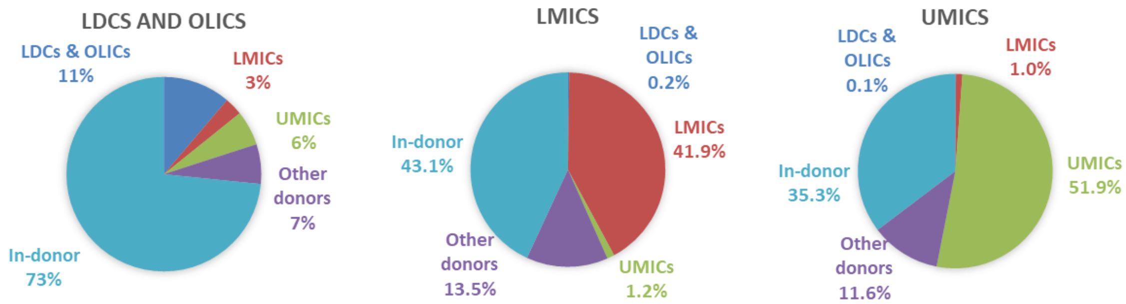
The sourcing of contract awards in all ODA-eligible countries presents a relatively more balanced geographical distribution than the sourcing of contracts in LDCs and HIPCs.

37. While the distribution in terms of numbers of contracts is more or less similar to the one for countries covered by the Recommendation, the distribution in terms of total value is 57% to suppliers from the donor country, compared to 61% in the case of contracts to LDCs and HIPCs, and 26% to suppliers from developing countries, compared to 19%. This is explained by the fact that suppliers from LDCs and HIPCs tend to win smaller contracts (average contract size of USD 0.5 million) than suppliers from other developing countries (average contract size of USD 4.2 million).

The share of contracts awarded to suppliers from developing countries increases with the income group of the recipient country.

38. As shown in Figure 2, while suppliers in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Other Low-Income Countries (OLICs)[50] win 11% of the total value of contracts above SDR 700 000 (approximately USD 1 million) implemented in their countries, the share rises to 42% for Lower Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) and 52% for Upper Middle-Income Countries (UMICs). As a result, the share that goes to suppliers from the donor country decreases from 73% in LDCs and OLICs to 43% in LMICs an 35.3% in UMICs. This suggests that the barriers faced by LDCs (see Section 4) tend to be significantly lower for middle-income countries.

Figure 2. Sourcing of contract awards by recipient country income groups (2017-18)



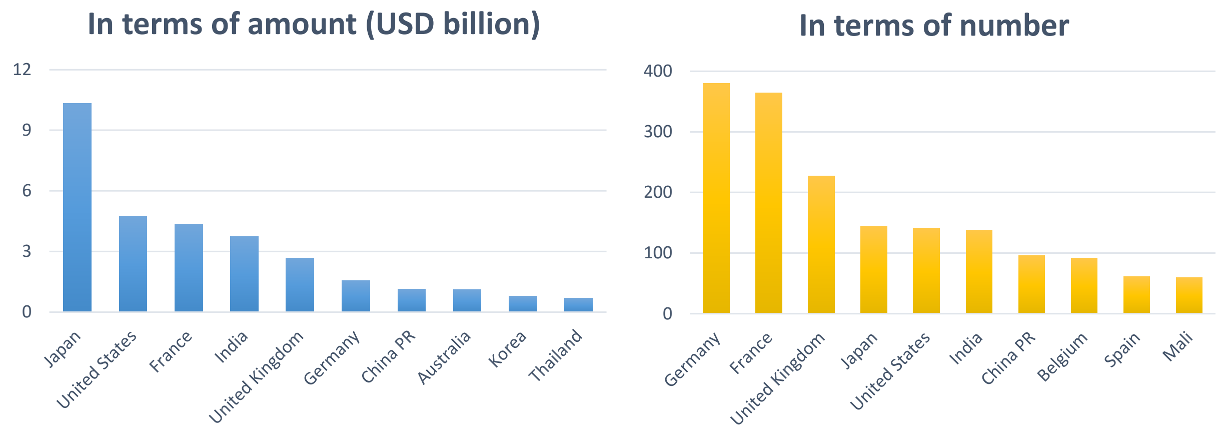
Note: Calculations include only contracts equal or beyond SDR 700 000, which are reported individually with information on the recipient country and the country of incorporation of the supplier. They exclude contracts bellow SDR 700 000 which are reported on an aggregate basis.
Source: OECD Contract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

[50] Other Low-Income Countries (OLICs) are countries that are classified as low-income by the World Bank but not included in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) group by the United Nations. There were only 2 OLICs in 2017 and 2018 (the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Zimbabwe), therefore LDC-OLIC group can be considered as mainly reflecting LDCs.

India and China continue to be among the top 10 contract winners.

39. The top 10 source countries, both in terms of number of contracts and total amount, include 7 DAC countries and 3 non-DAC countries (see Figure 3). Japan, the United States and France are the three countries that won the highest volume of contracts, in terms of amount, while India, the People's Democratic Republic of China and Thailand ranked respectively 4th , 7th and 10th. India and China rank regularly among the top contract winners, as already discussed in the 2018 Untying Report.[51] While 85% of the contract value awarded to Indian suppliers related to contracts in India, 53% of the contract value won by Chinese suppliers related to contracts outside of China. DAC members may face political pressure when suppliers from non-DAC donors can bid for untied aid offers from DAC donors, but suppliers from DAC countries cannot bid for the programmes funded by these other donors.[52]

Figure 3. Top 10 source countries of contract awards, by total amount and number (2017-18)



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. It excludes contracts bellow SDR 700 000 which are reported on an aggregate basis.
Source: OECD-DAC Contract Awards database, individual questionnaire.

[51] See the 2018 Report on the DAC Untying recommendation https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/DCD-DAC(2018)12-REV2.en.pdf

[52] See for example the questions raised by a development partner in Australia in the report on the "Inquiry into Australia's aid program in the Indo-Pacific", paragraph 5.104 https://parlinfo.aph.gov.au/parlInfo/download/committees/reportjnt/024253/toc_pdf/Firstreport.pdf;fileType=application%2Fpdf . See also https://foreignpolicy.com/2019/04/20/catching-china-by-the-belt-and-road-international-development-finance-corp-beijing-united-states/

Annex A. Tables

Table A.1. Table 1. DAC members' bilateral ODA to LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs

As covered by the Recommendation (LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs)

	Total (USD million, constant 2018 prices)					Share untied (%)				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Australia	433	385	303	330	317	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Austria	137	23	45	33	46	88.8	85.1	27.2	74.1	57.6
Belgium	180	148	213	228	113	100	100	100	99	99
Canada	556	591	749	571	510	100	100	100	100	100
Czech Republic	8	7	5	9	7	23	44	34	51.5	49.2
Denmark	840	374	321	446	368	91.1	100.0	98.9	100	91.5
EU Institutions	1 462	3 784	5 607	4 273	3 702	93.0	84.0	100.0	100.0	100
Finland	130	142	70	84	114	91.9	89.1	94.9	99.7	97.8
France	1 297	1 612	1 425	1 924	1 838	97.0	97.2	98.9	99.8	99.8
Germany	1 074	1 353	1 127	1 369	1 628	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Greece	0.1	0.2	..	..	0	100	0	..	..	3.2
Hungary	..	0.6	4.3	2	27	..	0.0	0.0	6.1	5.8
Iceland	14	15	15	12	21.6	100	100	100	100	93.6
Ireland	168	144	124	128	105	100	100	100	100	100
Italy	153	228	127	453	265	97.2	99.2	99.6	92.7	96.1
Japan	3 296	4 935	3 546	5 563	4 269	100.0	100.0	97.1	98.1	100.0
Korea	1 166	1 093	1 092	766	1 286	58.4	49.1	67.3	58.6	45.6
Luxembourg	93	36	44	39	72	100	100	100	100	100.0
Netherlands	435	351	560	342	410	97.9	96.8	99.7	97.0	99.9
New Zealand	82	58	56	48	28	97.8	98.6	98.9	92.7	98.6
Norway	535	357	452	458	641	100	100	100	100	100
Poland	36	46	81	14	87	3.1	3.6	2.0	10.6	2.0
Portugal	50	49	36	26	33	31.7	39.0	55.4	62.5	69.1
Slovak Republic	0.5	0.2	0.5	2.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	98.1	41.8	0.0
Slovenia	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	48.9
Spain	177	84	82	133	201	95.5	82.0	98.0	96.3	98.2
Sweden	485	474	502	777	786	98.7	93.9	99.6	99.4	98.6
Switzerland	582	533	316	446	527	100	100	100	100	100
United Kingdom	929	1 103	1 097	682	1 514	100	100	100	100	100
United States	7 132	7 722	7 547	6 589	6 665	68.5	58.5	67.1	73.8	64.2
DAC Total	**21 450**	**25 648**	**25 546**	**25 751**	**25 584**	**85.6**	**82.2**	**87.8**	**91.3**	**87.1**

Note: Excluding administrative costs, in-donor refugee costs and other sectors excluded from the coverage of the Untying Recommendation.
Source: OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS).

Table A.2. Characteristics of DAC members' tied aid, 2017-2018

As covered by the Recommendation (LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs)

Country	Total amount (tied + partially tied)	Donor agency	Tying status	Type of aid	Financial instrument	Channel of delivery	Sector
Austria	28.1	Ministry of Finance (100%)	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Interest subsidy for projects (100%)	Donor government (99%)	Water supply (31%); 28% in road transport (28%)
Belgium	3.9	Official Federal Service of Foreign Affairs (100%)	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Interest subsidy (100%)	Private sector in provider country (100%)	Water supply (64%); renewable energy project (27%)
Czech Republic	7.7	Czech Development Agency (93%)	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Grants (100%)	Donor country-based NGOs (85%)	Agriculture (43%).
Denmark	31.1	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (100%)	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Interest subsidy (97%)	Recipient government (100%)	Transport (98%)
Finland	2.7	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (100%)	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Grants (100%)	University, college or other teaching institution, research institute or think-tank (58%); donor country-based NGOs (30%)	Mineral prospection (51%); government and civil society (49%)
France	6.4	Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry (100%)	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Grants (100%) from the FASEP fund for feasibility studies.	Public sector institutions (100%)	Transport (24%), agriculture (15%); health (15%).
Hungary	28.0	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (100%).	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Interest subsidy (92%)	Recipient government (100%)	Water management (43%); agricultural development (44%)
Iceland	1.4	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (100%)	Partially tied (70%)	Project-type (100%)	Grants (100%)	Donor country-based NGO (100%)	Health (36%); basic social services (34%)
Italy	43.6	Artigiancassa (46%); Directorate General for Development Co-operation (37%); local administration (9%)	Tied (97%); partially tied (3%)	Project-type interventions (87%), Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by implementing partners (9%)	Grants (56%); loans (44%)	Donor government (57%); donor country-based NGOs (30%)	Transport and storage (31%); education (29%); industry (12%)
Japan	106.1	Japan International Co-operation Agency (100%)	Tied (100%). all in non-LDC HIPCs (Côte d'Ivoire and Nicaragua). Japan's untying commitment extends only to LDCs.	Project-type interventions (100%)	Loans (100%)	Recipient government (100%)	Transport (100%)
Korea	1 016.1	97% Export-Import Bank of Korea (97%)	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Loans (96%)	Recipient government (96%); donor government (4%)	Transport (24%); energy (23%).
Netherlands	10.8	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (100%)	Partially tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Grants (100%)	University, college or other teaching institution, research institute or think-tank (96%)	Water supply (100%)
New Zealand	3.9	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (100%)	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Grants (100%)	Private sector in provider country (96%)	Health-medical treatment scheme (90%)
Poland	98.3	Ministry of Finance (100%)	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Loans-tied aid credits (100%)	Donor government (100%)	Legal and judicial development (60%); agriculture (40%)

Country	Total amount (tied + partially tied)	Donor agency	Tying status	Type of aid	Financial instrument	Channel of delivery	Sector
Portugal	20.2	Portuguese government (100%)	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Loans-credit lines (100%)	Recipient government (100%)	Import support-capital goods (100%)
Slovak Republic	2.2	Slovak Agency for International Development (100%)	Tied (100%)	Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by implementing partners (41%); project-type interventions (35%), Basket funds/pooled funding (24%).	Grants (100%)	International NGOs (36%); United Nations agencies (22%)	Health (43%); water supply (38%); education (15%)
Slovenia	0.2	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (100%)	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Grants (100%)	Donor country-based NGOs (100%)	Environmental education/training (100%)
Spain	8.5	AECID (63%); Comunidad Autónoma de las Illes Balears (15%); Ministry of Defence (12.3%).	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Grants (100%)	Donor government (60%): donor country-based NGOs (18.5%); recipient government (11.6%)	Culture and recreation (22%); Agriculture (22%); health (15.4%)
Sweden	15.6	SIDA (85%); Swedish institute (11%).	Partially tied (73%)	Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by implementing partners (60%); project-type interventions (40%)	Grants (100%)	United Nations agencies (76%);	Agricultural development (60%); government and civil society (34%)
United States	4 107.1	USAID (76%); State Department (15%), Department of Agriculture (5%); Department of Health and Human Services (4%).	Tied (100%)	Project-type interventions (100%)	Grants (100%)	Private sector in provider country (54%); donor government (22%); donor country-based NGOs (17%)	Government & civil society (30%); health (25%); education (15%); agriculture (10%). Examples of programmes/projects include the Department of State's International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement Program (496 million), the USAID global health supply chain procurement and supply management project (USD 411 million), grants provided by the US Centres for Disease Control (USD 35 million), the Department of Agriculture's McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program (190 million) and USAID programmes to support children's' education/reading (USD 250 million), agricultural development projects financed from Feed the Future, the US Government's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative (USD 88 million).

Source: OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS).

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

As covered by the Recommendation (LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs)

	Untying ratio (Reference point : 0.60)			Effort-sharing composite Indicator (Reference point : 0.04)		
	Base (99-01 avg.)	2017	2018	Base (99-01 avg.)	2017	2018
Australia	0.42	1.00	1.00	0.05	0.07	0.06
Austria	0.66	0.74	0.66	0.09	0.08	0.08
Belgium	0.53	0.99	1.00	0.11	0.14	0.12
Canada	0.42	0.99	1.00	0.05	0.10	0.11
Czech Republic	..	0.47	0.51	..	0.03	0.03
Denmark	0.78	1.00	0.94	0.35	0.27	0.21
EU Institutions	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..
Finland	0.72	0.95	0.97	0.10	0.12	0.16
France	0.59	0.98	0.99	0.10	0.18	0.18
Germany	0.45	0.92	0.92	0.06	0.14	0.14
Greece	..	0.55	0.00	..	0.03	0.03
Hungary	..	0.53	0.14	..	0.02	0.03
Iceland	..	1.00	0.83	..	0.09	0.11
Ireland	0.85	1.00	1.00	0.15	0.15	0.13
Italy	0.40	0.92	0.95	0.05	0.08	0.07
Japan	0.77	0.89	0.90	0.06	0.15	0.13
Korea	..	0.56	0.46	..	0.05	0.06
Luxembourg	..	1.00	1.00	..	0.47	0.48
Netherlands	0.85	0.98	1.00	0.28	0.15	0.16
New Zealand	..	0.71	0.66	..	0.05	0.04
Norway	0.99	1.00	1.01	0.34	0.32	0.34
Poland	..	0.22	0.04	..	0.02	0.03
Portugal	0.41	0.76	0.74	0.11	0.07	0.06
Slovak Republic	..	0.45	0.08	..	0.03	0.03
Slovenia	..	1.00	0.48	..	0.03	0.03
Spain	0.46	0.85	0.98	0.06	0.06	0.06
Sweden	0.57	0.95	0.95	0.25	0.33	0.36
Switzerland	0.84	0.96	0.98	0.11	0.15	0.15
United Kingdom	0.63	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.21	0.19
United States	..	0.60	0.60	..	0.05	0.04
DAC Total	0.55	0.84	0.84	0.05	0.11	0.10

Notes: The Bilateral LDCs-HIPCs ODA untying ratio represents: Untied bilateral LDC-HIPC ODA divided by total bilateral LDC-HIPC ODA (commitments basis).
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.
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 and Creditor Reporting System (CRS).

Table A.4. *Ex ante* notifications posted to the DAC Bulletin Board, 2010-2019

	Amount in USD million										Number of notifications									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Australia (2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	8	2	5	6	1	1	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	99.6	284.9	315.0	916.4	704.2	885.9	583.9	413.4	769.1	459.5	30	25	24	35	34	47	33	39	47	24
Canada	..	0.8	0.3	9.8	43.3	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	5	5	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
France	98.7	444.9	3 154.2	2 920.2	2 218.9	2 590.7	3 622.7	2 492.3	2 895.9	2 334.4	10	17	40	38	36	30	38	34	24	36
Germany	..	151.9	32.5	144.8	114.0	44.7	..	15.4	40.0	..	..	11	2	7	11	4	..	2	2	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160.7	..	180.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	9
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan			955.6	3 786.8	6 196.7	2 150.3	1 619.2	..	..	..	..	..	8	12	11	10	8	..	..	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland (2)	..	..	..	..	25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	18	23	13	12	15	8
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	4 592.5	2 822.1	1 250.8	2 073.0	12 585.8	2 205.6	1 792.9	5 348.6	1 185.0	..	84	72	72	62	76	75	45	43	23	..
Total LDCs/HIPCs	4 834.7	3 721.4	5 708.3	9 859.8	21 890.5	7 882.1	7 618.7	8 430.3	4 890.0	2974	147	136	152	167	193	195	137	133	111	77
For memo:																				
Total Notifications	6 577.2	5 717.5	10 081.4	19 934.6	27 438.1	17 051.3	16 944.8	22 509.4	12 673.3	8 655.0	229	218	235	245	287	284	213	219	172	126
Other recipients	1 742.5	1 996.1	4 373.1	10 074.7	5 547.6	9 169.1	9 326.1	14 079.1	7 783.3	5681	82	82	83	78	92	89	76	86	61	49

Notes: Data in the table have been revised to take account of revisions or movements in the list of eligible countries. 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 Untied Aid Bulletin Board.

Table A.5. Summary of *ex post* contract awards, 2014-2018

Volume and number of contracts, as covered by the Recommendation (LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs)

	USD million					Number of contracts				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Australia										
individual	91.3	189.3	215.7	146.7	16.2	9	23	15	14	3
Aggregate*	51.1	14.4	23.1	9.6	5.3	472	121	202	64	44
Austria										
Individual	2.1					1				
Aggregate*	4.0	2.5	8.4	3.6	0.1	138	14	33	10	2
Belgium										
Individual	11.2	22.8	16.4	21.2	50.6	35	64	45	87	59
aggregate										
Canada										
individual	2.4	34.6	35.7	78.7	15.8	2	7	6	9	3
Aggregate*	10.3	7.0	6.8	0.7	0.5	178	169	155	23	9
Czech Republic										
individual	..	..				..	..			
Aggregate*	..	..	6.2	8.5	18.7	..	..	62	211	233
Denmark										
individual	15.1	16.5	22.6	16.7	4.4	6	4	8	6	2
Aggregate*	25.3	18.9	17.1	13.8	13.5	409	368	231	259	203
EU Institutions										
individual	..	..	2 687.0	3 061.4	3 937.1	..	..	452	405	689
Aggregate*	..	..	391.0	233.7	329.6	..	..	1 703	1 232	1 302
Finland										
individual	..	2.4	10.0	15.0	14.3	..	1	4	4	3
aggregate	..	20.8	12.9	8.9	2.4	..	156	108	96	34
France										
individual	974.3	498.0	1 151.8	788.3	1 305.3	114	74	105	114	104
Aggregate*	85.0	69.5	88.9	51.0	36.5	199	205	305	174	103
Germany										
individual	569.8	182.8	922.7	1 315.0	1 319.2	128	79	217	452	169
aggregate	24.7	13.4	35.6	63.6	1 415.4	168	110	195	299	175
Greece										
individual	..	..	..		..	..	..	..		..
Aggregate*	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	3	..
Hungary										
individual	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	
aggregate	..	..	..	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	4
Iceland										
individual										
Aggregate*	1.2	0.8	1.0		16.0	2	3	3		54
Ireland										
individual	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
aggregate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy										
individual					0.9					1
Aggregate*	0.5	0.5	3.9	2.7	10.5	18	6	15	21	54
Japan										
individual	643.5	4 164.8	1 256.8	7 699.1	2 852.8	47	59	55	65	88
aggregate	3.5	4.1				226	260			

Table A.5. Summary of *ex post* contract awards, 2014-2018

Volume and number of contracts, as covered by the Recommendation (LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs)

	USD million					Number of contracts				
Row Labels	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
Korea										
individual	28.7	59.0	22.9	65.9	44.1	12	20	27	21	6
Aggregate*	7.0	8.9	3.3	22.3	13.3	37	63	63	427	63
Luxembourg										
individual	6.2	5.7	8.1	8.7	6.0	8	5	8	7	6
Aggregate*	28.3	21.5	17.0	29.6	23.1	668	567	645	1009	940
New Zealand										
individual	..	..	35.0	15.4		..	..	15	5	..
Aggregate*	..	..	37.8			..	..	304	..	..
Netherlands										
individual	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
aggregate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway										
individual	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
aggregate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland										
individual	..					..				
aggregate	..	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.8	..	59	35	30	52
Portugal										
individual										
Aggregate*	12.9	5.4	10.3	8.2	7.3	531	938	1 042	1 241	1 737
Slovak Republic										
individual	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
aggregate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia										
individual	..		..		..	..		..		..
aggregate	..	0.5	..	0.5	..	..	5	..	8	..
Spain										
individual	3.6	45.8	11.8	29.9	9.5	3	11	7	6	4
Aggregate*	2.4		139.9	8.6	8.4	96		1 079	120	100
Sweden										
individual	..			0.9	..	..			4	..
Aggregate*	..	1.7	0.2	11.1	..	..	8	12	152	..
Switzerland										
individual	100.3	73.3	63.9	38.4	84.4	18	13	14	15	16
Aggregate*	0.2					1				
United Kingdom										
individual	1 024.3	449.9	518.1	251.6	549.2	73	44	40	26	33
Aggregate*		29.2	22.3	10.3	10.8		51	44	19	28
United States										
individual	658.9	1 708.8	1 983.7	819.4	1 228.3	42	57	104	26	24
aggregate										
DAC Total	**4 388**	**7 675**	**9 790**	**14 861**	**13 353**	**3 641**	**3 564**	**7358**	**6 664**	**6 347**

Note: Updates and revisions of previous years' data are included in the table. (..) means no reporting.
"Individual" refers to the individual questionnaire on contract awards equal or beyond SDR 700 000. "Aggregate" refers to the aggregate questionnaire on contracts below SDR 700 000.
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 LDCs/HIPCs and contracts implemented in other developing countries.
(*) means that the aggregate reporting on contracts below SDR 700 000 includes both contracts in LDCs/HIPCs and contracts in other developing countries.
Source: OECD Contract Awards database

Table A.6. Distribution of contract awards, 2017-2018 and 2015-2016

(a) Volume and number of contracts, 2017-2018, as covered by the Recommendation (LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs)

	Total Contracts Awarded		In donor		Other donor		Developing countries (excl. LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs)		LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs		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	0	0
Austria	12	4	8	3	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Belgium	146	72	11	13	16	3	9	9	110	47	0	0
Canada	44	96	7	52	5	42	0	0	32	1	0	0
Czech Republic	444	27	141	14	5	1	225	8	73	5	0	0
Denmark	470	48	281	27	50	15	64	2	75	4	0	0
EU Institutions	3 628	7 562	2 092	3 286	236	616	62	177	965	842	273	2 640
Finland	137	41	119	38	10	1	0	0	8	1	0	0
France	495	2 181	297	1 615	30	106	44	192	124	268	0	0
Germany	1 095	4 113	428	863	139	481	54	217	405	1 348	69	1 204
Greece	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iceland	54	16	28	2	0	0	0	0	26	14	0	0
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	76	14	2	2	0	0	6	1	68	11	0	0
Japan	153	10 552	95	8 661	7	162	15	1 155	36	574	0	0
Korea	517	146	427	38	2	17	13	13	75	77	0	0
Luxembourg	1 962	67	10	0	158	10	140	6	1 654	51	0	0
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	5	15	4	14	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	82	5	29	4	0	0	0	0	53	1	0	0
Portugal	2 978	16	432	3	3	0	93	1	2 450	11	0	0
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	8	1	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	230	56	11	28	1	4	71	6	147	18	0	0
Sweden	156	12	71	7	15	1	1	0	69	4	0	0
Switzerland	31	123	15	53	8	27	0	0	8	42	0	0
United Kingdom	106	822	88	588	9	129	9	105	0	0	0	0
United States	50	2 048	45	1 797	1	0	3	50	1	200	0	0
DAC Total	**13 011**	**28 214**	**4 740**	**17 232**	**717**	**1 669**	**815**	**1 943**	**6 397**	**3 526**	**342**	**3 844**
% Distribution of contracts awarded 2017-18												
DAC % of total	100	100	36	61	6	6	6	7	49	12	3	14

Note: 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 LDCs/HIPCs and contracts implemented in other developing countries Therefore, a total of 3 748 contracts, representing USD 174 million, cover both contracts implemented in LDCs/HIPCs and contracts implemented in other developing countries. 99% of these contracts were extended in 2017.
The figures for New Zealand are based on incomplete data only for 2017.
No contracts were awarded by Greece (in 2018), Ireland (in 2017 and 2018) and Slovenia (in 2018).
The above data for Luxembourg do not include individual expert contracts (long-term working contract).
Source: OECD Contract Awards database.

(b) Volume and number of contracts, 2015-2016, as covered by the Recommendation (LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs).

	Total Contracts Awarded		In donor		Other donor		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	361	442.6	284	402.9	4	30.1	45	3.8	28	5.9
Austria	47	10.9	19	4.7	5	0.4	18	4.5	5	1.2
Belgium	109	39.2	15	13.1	13	3.1	0	0.0	81	23.0
Canada	337	84.1	209	56.9	3	0.6	41	1.6	84	25.1
Czech Republic	62	6.2	53	5.8	0	0.0	9	0.3	0	0.0
Denmark	611	75.0	360	47.4	62	15.5	64	7.8	125	4.3
EU Institutions	2 155	3 078.0	1 185	1 569.4	98	630.3	32	117.2	840	761.2
Finland	269	46.1	211	40.0	26	3.3	24	2.6	8	0.2
France	689	1 808.2	365	1 043.6	34	79.7	138	435.7	152	249.3
Germany	601	1 154.6	248	197.0	69	51.4	62	453.1	222	453.0
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	6	1.8	1	0.3	5	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	21	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.5	19	3.8
Japan	374	5 425.7	110	4 393.8	59	267.2	178	608.4	27	156.3
Korea	173	94.0	47	45.9	2	0.5	54	21.4	70	26.2
Luxembourg	1 225	52.3	22	0.8	216	8.3	279	13.3	708	29.9
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	319	72.8	214	51.1	49	10.8	36	7.3	20	3.7
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	94	4.0	48	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	46	0.8
Portugal	1 980	15.7	580	3.4	13	0.1	191	1.9	1 196	10.4
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	5	0.5	5	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spain	1 097	197.6	157	30.9	4	5.9	461	95.3	475	65.6
Sweden	20	1.9	19	1.9	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Switzerland	27	137.2	10	33.4	5	20.4	0	0.0	12	83.4
United Kingdom	179	1 019.5	148	833.2	12	122.8	13	13.9	6	49.6
United States	161	3 692.4	121	3 325.2	5	47.2	9	13.1	26	306.9
DAC Total	**10 922**	**17 465**	**4 431**	**12 104**	**685**	**1 299**	**1 656**	**1 802**	**4 150**	**2 260**
% Distribution of contracts awarded 2015-16										
DAC % of total	100	100	41	69	6	7	15	10	38	13

Note: Includes aggregate reporting on small contracts (below SDR 700 000.).
The EU data include contracts only for 2016. The data for New Zealand include contracts only for 2016.
No contracts were awarded by Greece and Slovenia in 2015 and 2016.
Source: OECD Contract Awards database.

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

All sectors and countries (beyond the scope of the Untying Recommendation).

	Total (USD million, constant 2018 prices)					Share untied (%)				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Australia	2 838	2 730	2 230	2 203	2 349	89.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Austria	501	391	494	482	405	48.2	36.4	51.8	50.1	49.5
Belgium	1 116	1 135	1 056	980	803	96.7	96.7	95.8	95.6	97.9
Canada	2 733	3 293	3 551	2 090	2 562	93.0	98.5	95.6	93.3	97.2
Czech Republic	48	65	58	63	71	32.4	44.3	45.9	55.9	58.2
Denmark	1 539	1 476	1 079	1 383	1 467	95.1	100.0	99.0	100.0	97.3
EU Institutions	16 455	21 135	24 669	23 321	22 117	65.6	62.3	71.8	74.0	71.7
Finland	667	525	334	557	577	90.4	92.6	95.3	98.3	98.1
France	7 357	8 487	7 982	10 029	8 060	92.3	95.6	96.3	96.1	98.1
Germany	16 128	15 581	19 209	20 465	20 320	83.6	84.0	86.2	85.5	86.0
Greece	16	13	12	17	34	22.0	14.5	90.3	90.6	87.9
Hungary		41	50	38	125	..	0.0	0.0	86.6	76.7
Iceland	31	31	33	29	47	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	52.4
Ireland	479	429	431	444	433	98.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Italy	596	984	861	1 671	1 154	93.5	95.2	95.0	90.9	92.2
Japan	15 385	20 735	19 955	19 884	18 556	78.2	74.6	77.4	82.6	67.2
Korea	2 402	2 418	2 572	2 440	2 736	53.2	48.7	56.0	50.2	52.2
Luxembourg	259	269	287	307	327	97.5	98.8	98.9	98.8	100.0
Netherlands	2 611	3 829	2 844	2 429	2 703	98.4	92.7	98.8	94.9	96.7
New Zealand	448	341	393	388	355	81.8	84.7	78.5	74.6	80.5
Norway	3 004	3 323	2 728	3 362	3 572	100.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Poland	94	124	189	255	257	31.0	33.6	34.5	60.3	27.0
Portugal	257	189	161	139	147	34.5	49.0	59.1	68.6	76.6
Slovak Republic	13	17	26	36	30	1.2	47.5	64.2	62.2	70.9
Slovenia	14	15	22	20	29	0.0	12.4	53.4	99.6	51.8
Spain	686	620	2 983	779	755	83.6	80.8	81.7	86.2	92.7
Sweden	2 598	1 770	2 291	2 576	3 400	85.8	86.8	96.3	89.7	92.7
Switzerland	2 427	1 943	1 584	2 420	2 000	93.9	94.6	94.3	96.5	97.1
United Kingdom	5 403	6 945	6 866	7 030	6 783	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United States	26 696	28 134	28 810	27 240	27 539	62.5	55.6	61.3	63.7	60.2
DAC Total	112 800	126 988	133 759	133 076	129 713	77.5	75.3	78.8	80.9	77.9

Note: Excluding donors' administrative costs and in-donor refugees.
Source: OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS).

Table A.8. Summary of ex-post contract awards, 2009-2018

Volume and number of contracts, beyond the coverage of the Recommendation (all ODA recipient countries)

	USD million										Number of contracts									
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Australia	318	711	729	906	419	662	356	239	156	1 034	1 144	2 078	1 520	1 188	844	497	149	217	78	383
Austria	..	5	2	4	5	6	3	8	8	0.1	..	98	119	137	143	139	15	33	20	2
Belgium	22	44	13	11	21	12	27	17	23	51	36	42	58	30	27	36	73	46	89	59
Canada	20	35	104	125	44	65	71	87	110	60	366	350	315	247	125	183	179	168	166	83
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	211	235
Denmark	47	66	49	36	46	45	40	50	31	24	388	452	409	378	450	418	373	244	265	247
EU Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 078	3 295	4 267	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 155	1 637	1 991
Finland	87	74	34	58	45	..	31	39	29	25	115	113	3	65	98	..	161	115	102	70
France	658	1 284	1 797	737	1 574	2 415	2 954	3 942	2 187	2 881	1 701	1 610	1 256	1 173	806	420	388	521	402	426
Germany	209	560	266	555	410	727	644	1 536	2 058	3 006	210	304	240	279	248	297	196	477	849	346
Greece	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	2	26	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	36
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	..	102
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	5	1	0.5	4	8	23	..	..	..	..	1	18	6	15	22	62
Japan	3 998	59	6 430	2 435	8 554	6 939	9 848	8 122	11 875	5 800	278	11	628	422	632	463	549	229	176	229
Korea	..	..	17	112	98	55	88	57	103	111	..	..	6	157	45	56	93	110	458	216
Luxembourg	29	40	32	32	30	38	28	27	39	38	94	154	152	118	123	681	575	657	1 018	1 210
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	21	26	..	..	..	..	..	158	55	..	208	186	..	..	..	..	..	352	21	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	35	30	52
Portugal	2	2	9	5	17	13	5	10	8	11	34	93	1 667	1 102	476	531	938	1 042	1 241	1 908
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	8	..
Spain	..	..	21	11	96	117	64	214	60	77	..	..	9	5	9	107	28	1 102	230	618
Sweden	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	55	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	426	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	107	83	81	46	95	..	..	..	..	..	20	18	17	16	17
United Kingdom	592	541	657	931	697	1 591	1 456	1 146	1 081	1 523	174	42	86	46	118	117	142	123	101	105
United States	2 795	3 081	5 022	2 719	1 975	2 866	12 774	2 729	2 126	2 830	185	172	266	226	164	140	150	177	58	87
DAC Total	8 809	6 528	15 183	8 678	14 037	15 660	28 476	21 555	23 364	21 908	4 978	5 718	6 734	5 573	4 309	4 125	4 113	7 913	7 627	8 592

Note: (1) Revisions to previous years' data have been included.
Source: OECD Contract Awards database.

Table A.9. Distribution of contract awards, 2017-2018

Volume and number of contracts, beyond the coverage of the Recommendation (all ODA recipient countries)

	Total Contracts Awarded		In donor		Other donor		Developing countries (excl. LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs)		LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs		Multilateral institutions (2)	
	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	461	1 190	375	1 130	45	54	25	2	16	4	0	0
Austria	22	8	15	7	3	1	1	0	3	0	0	0
Belgium	148	73	11	13	16	3	11	10	110	47	0	0
Canada	249	170	179	106	10	55	28	7	32	1	0	0
Czech Republic	446	29	143	16	5	1	225	8	73	5	0	0
Denmark	512	55	308	33	52	15	69	2	83	4	0	0
EU Institutions	3 628	7 562	2 092	3 286	236	616	62	177	965	842	273	2 640
Finland	172	54	151	50	13	3	0	0	8	1	0	0
France	828	5 069	412	3 095	84	408	200	1 281	132	284	0	0
Germany	1 195	5 064	445	980	153	562	123	970	405	1 348	69	1 204
Greece	39	2	39	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	108	6	52	5	0	0	56	1	0	0	0	0
Iceland	102	20	52	3	0	0	24	3	26	14	0	0
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	84	31	3	2	0	0	14	19	68	11	0	0
Japan	405	17 675	143	10 324	41	1 480	185	5 296	36	574	0	0
Korea	674	213	500	64	3	18	96	55	75	77	0	0
Luxembourg	2 228	77	12	1	231	13	330	12	1 655	51	0	0
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	21	55	13	34	3	7	3	8	2	7	0	0
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	82	5	29	4	0	0	0	0	53	1	0	0
Portugal	3 149	19	520	3	3	0	171	5	2 455	12	0	0
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	8	1	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	848	137	427	42	5	8	289	70	147	18	0	0
Sweden	426	55	288	47	43	3	21	1	74	4	0	0
Switzerland	33	140	17	71	8	27	0	0	8	42	0	0
United Kingdom	206	2 604	183	2 312	12	182	11	110	0	0	0	0
United States	145	4 957	106	4 398	11	75	19	225	7	234	2	25
DAC Total	16 219	45 272	6 516	26 027	983	3 530	1 943	8 262	6 433	3 584	344	3 869
						% Distribution of contracts awarded since 2009						
2017-18 % of total	100	100	40	57	6	8	12	18	40	8	2	9
2015-16 % of total	100	100	42	64	7	9	17	23	34	5	..	..
2018 % of total	100	100	39	52	6	10	12	16	40	11	3	11
2017 % of total	100	100	42	62	6	6	12	21	39	5	1	6
2016 % of total	100	100	40	51	8	9	18	33	33	7	..	..
2015 % of total	100	100	39	72	8	9	22	17	31	2	..	..
2014 % of total	100	100	41	45	10	17	18	34	31	4	..	..
2013 % of total	100	100	48	39	10	16	20	40	22	5	..	..
2012 % of total	100	100	45	59	8	9	23	27	25	5	..	..
2011 % of total	100	100	42	50	9	20	20	26	29	4	..	..
2010 % of total	100	100	54	63	8	8	18	15	20	14	..	..
2009 % of total	100	100	47	51	9	7	25	38	20	4	..	..

Note: Includes aggregate reporting on small contracts.
Starting from 2017, the data allow to separately identify contracts awarded to multilateral institutions.
The figures for New Zealand are based on incomplete data only for 2017.
No contracts were awarded by Greece (in 2018), Ireland (in 2017 and 2018) and Slovenia (in 2018).
The above data for Luxembourg do not include individual expert contracts (long-term working contracts)
Source: OECD Contract Awards database.