

**DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE  
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE**

**Cancels & replaces the same document of 29 November 2023**

**DAC Enlargement and Accession**

The DAC approved and declassified this document on the “DAC Enlargement and Accession” by written procedure on 3 July 2023, subject to the Council’s approval of the conditions set out therein for Associate status in the DAC [DCD/DAC(2023)24/FINAL]. The Council thereafter approved the conditions for Associates status on 8 November 2023 [[C\(2023\)136](#) and C/M(2023)14].

This document is now issued as FINAL.

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## *DAC Enlargement and Accession*

### 1. Summary

1. In March and September 2022, the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) started a reflection and review of its approach towards enlarging its membership and process for admitting new countries, both OECD and non-OECD.<sup>1</sup> Accordingly, the DAC agreed to set up an informal task force to pursue these reflections before reporting back to the DAC.<sup>2</sup>

This document presents the work of the task force. In particular, it sets out:

- the value and relevance of enlarging the DAC, to both OECD and non-OECD Members, in line with the OECD's Vision Statement [C/MIN(2021)16/FINAL] and the DAC's Global Relations Strategic Directions [DCD/DAC(2020)57/FINAL]
- separate and updated assessment criteria for OECD Members wishing to join the DAC, and Associate conditions for non-OECD Members wishing to join the DAC
- updated obligations – applied equally to OECD and non-OECD Members – to reflect current practice and standards, and to introduce a mid-term review to facilitate continued follow up and support for new DAC members
- transparent procedures for the accession of both OECD and non-OECD Members.

The DAC is invited to discuss and approve:

- i) the proposed changes to the assessment criteria (table 1), conditions (table 1), and procedure for accession to the DAC (Section 5), as well as to the obligations (table 2) of DAC membership
- ii) incorporation of Associate conditions in the DAC's draft updated Global Relations Strategic Directions (GRSD)<sup>3</sup>
- iii) the declassification of this document in order for the Secretariat to update the DAC website (see: [Joining the Development Assistance Committee \(DAC\) - OECD](#)) with simple and user-friendly information - and use it for dissemination and outreach activities - to ensure that the DAC's procedures are transparent and clear. A presentation of such procedures should also proactively be given to newly acceding Members of the OECD.

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<sup>1</sup> See DCD/DAC(2022)16 and DCD/DAC(2022)45

<sup>2</sup> DCD/DAC/M(2022)10/FINAL, Item 4.

<sup>3</sup> The updated DAC Global Relations Strategic Directions is currently under discussion in the DAC. See latest draft (DCD/DAC(2022)58) and Executive Summary (DCD/DAC(2023)14).

## 2. Introduction

2. The Development Assistance Committee (DAC or the Committee) Statement of 6 April 2011 – [Welcoming new Partnerships in International Development Co-operation](#) – highlighted the contribution of all providers of development co-operation resources and expertise, and expressed the hope to forge new relationships with these new partners through open dialogue without preconditions.

3. Following the adoption of the OECD Strategy on Development in May 2012, former Secretary-General, Ángel Gurría, and former DAC Chair, Brian Atwood, issued a letter inviting all OECD Member countries to join the Committee, highlighting that “the expansion of DAC membership to all OECD members is an important factor in the future effectiveness of the DAC”. Following this, the Slovak Republic, the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovenia and Iceland joined in 2013, Hungary joined in 2016, and Lithuania in 2022.<sup>4</sup>

4. The DAC mandate [C(2022)208] also provides that the DAC shall engage with Partners and other non-Members, including non-DAC OECD Members, so as to ensure transparency and the relevance and inclusiveness of the DAC’s work. The enlargement of the DAC contributes to these objectives.

5. Today, there are seven countries that are OECD Members but not members of the DAC. These are Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Israel, Latvia, Mexico and the Republic of Türkiye.<sup>5</sup> On 25 January 2022, the Council decided to take the first step in accession discussions with six candidate countries to OECD membership – Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Peru and Romania. Accession Roadmaps for Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Peru and Romania were adopted at the Council meeting at Ministerial level on 10 June 2022.<sup>6</sup> With the above perspectives of accession to the OECD, the gap between the DAC’s membership and that of the OECD may widen further.

6. Against this background, a DAC task force on Enlargement and Accession was established in September 2022 to develop proposals for DAC enlargement and accession of new DAC members and Associates for DAC approval. These should encompass three elements: (i) the purpose and relevance for enlarging (or not enlarging) the DAC, (ii) a reflection/ revision on current assessment criteria/ conditions and DAC member obligations [DCD/DAC(2018)21/FINAL, Annex1], and (iii) the establishment of a clearer and more transparent procedure for accession.

7. Building on an initial scoping discussion (10 November 2022), two brainstorming sessions (28 November 2022 and 1 February 2023), a Major Policy and Issues (MPI) meeting (29 March), as well as informal consultations with non-DAC countries, the paper below summarises the findings and reflections of the task force and is presented to the DAC for discussion and approval.

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<sup>4</sup> Historical elements from September DAC paper [DCD/DAC(2022)45].

<sup>5</sup> The last two members to join the DAC were both OECD Members. On 16 November 2022, Lithuania, and on 4 July 2023, Estonia.

<sup>6</sup> Romania and Bulgaria are currently Participants to the DAC.

### 3. Purpose and relevance of enlargement of the DAC

8. **In the 60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary OECD Vision Statement adopted at the 2021 Meeting of the Council at Ministerial Level,<sup>7</sup> OECD Members committed to remain an “effective and inclusive policy community, successful in advancing its standards around the world.** Success will be determined by our ability to influence and engage with all stakeholders to promote adherence to OECD standards and practices to improve transparency and accountability. Engagement with the global community will be guided by the principles of openness, impact and commitment.” The Vision Statement further highlights enlargement as a tool to promote and disseminate OECD standards, and contribute to preserve the Organisation’s global influence. OECD Members and the European Union also took this opportunity to renew their commitment to contribute to the development of the world economy and to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Members also reaffirmed that to safeguard the essential character of the Organisation, prospective members shall be like-minded.

9. **The DAC has developed important, ground-breaking standards, including OECD legal instruments since 1978** and has renewed the stock of instruments in recent years to tailor OECD development co-operation standards to new realities (see Annex A).

10. Following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, for example, the DAC developed the OECD DAC Blended Finance Principles and modernised its definition of official development assistance (ODA), also supporting the development of a new and expanded measurement framework, Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD). More recently it adopted the OECD DAC Declaration on a new approach to align development co-operation with the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change Agenda [[OECD/LEGAL/0466](#)].

11. **In tandem, the DAC has developed more inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships, expanding its collaboration** with developing countries, non-DAC providers of development co-operation, the private sector, and civil society organisations (CSOs).

12. Today, at the mid-point to the 2030 deadline, the global community is faced with a number of interlinked and complex challenges. Global turbulence – the COVID-19 pandemic, conflicts, including Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine, growing awareness that the window for action on climate change is closing, and a shifting geopolitical landscape marked by increasing polarisation and competition – **underscores the need to renew multilateralism and bolster the rules-based order.**

13. **As per its mandate, the overarching objective of the Committee is to promote development co-operation and other relevant policies** to contribute to implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including inclusive and sustainable economic development, the advancement of equalities within and among countries, poverty eradication, improvement of living standards in developing countries, and to a future in which no country will depend on aid.

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<sup>7</sup> Trust in Global Cooperation – the Vision for the OECD for the next decade [C/MIN(2021)16/FINAL].

14. The Committee is also committed to the fight against climate change and contributing to a climate-resilient future, whilst standing for preserving democratic governance and open civic space, preventing conflicts, and combating fragility, promoting gender equality and reducing growing inequality between and within countries, tackling the digital divide, and helping shrink the widening financial gap threatening developing countries' growth path.

15. **These objectives require collective action and partnerships.** Expanding the DAC membership – including among both OECD Members that are not DAC members as well as non-OECD Members – is therefore important. Enlargement will also be fundamental to its efforts to incorporate the perspectives of new donors, to benefit from mutual learning, to influence and be influenced, and to reflect a more complete picture of international co-operation.

16. The international community needs to work together to deliver impact and outcomes for those left furthest behind. Significant resources need to be mobilised to support this common agenda.

17. New DAC members, including non-Member Associates, stand to benefit from the data, tools, standards, and peer learning that makes the DAC a significant contributor of relevant and effective development co-operation. In turn, the DAC will benefit from more varied and inclusive perspectives, knowledge, and innovation, making development co-operation ever more relevant in today's complex geo-political landscape.

18. The updated DAC Global Relations Strategic Directions [DCD/DAC(2022)58/FINAL] offer avenues for engagement with non-DAC members and working together with non-OECD Members. Working towards bringing in non-OECD Members as DAC Associates is one avenue through which these strategic directions could be realised.

19. Beyond expanding its membership, the DAC also recognises the strength and relevance it gains from joining forces with a range of development actors, including other development providers, recipients and non-governmental entities. The DAC remains committed to mutual learning. Making its networks and communities inclusive of a range of voices – including non-Members participating as Invitees or Participants - continues to be a priority.

20. In conclusion, **the DAC reaches out to and welcomes new DAC members (OECD Members and non-OECD Associates) that are willing to partner and help shape consensus-based outcomes and common approaches for more effective and impactful development co-operation.**

## 4. Assessment Criteria for the Secretariat's Accession Review

### 4.1. General reflections

21. The criteria, obligations, and process for OECD Members joining the DAC were most recently set out in the Aide Mémoire contained in Annex I of document [DCD/DAC(2018)21/FINAL], approved by the DAC on 6 June 2018. The same assessment criteria and obligations, with only minor non-substantive differences, apply to non-OECD Members wishing to become DAC members (referred to as Associates, under OECD rules [see C(2012)100/REV2/FINAL]). Annex B of the present document reproduces the rights and obligations inherent to the different forms of participation in the DAC (i.e., for non-DAC OECD Members and for non-OECD Members in line with the Resolution of the Council on Partnerships in OECD Bodies [C(2012)100/REV2/FINAL]).

#### *4.1.1. The current assessment criteria have encouraged better development co-operation but are not strict requirements*

22. The DAC's current assessment criteria (see table 1 below) have been useful to promote progress towards better development co-operation. They have informed and provided the underlying rationale for accession reviews and led to discussions around applicants' performance in the areas they focus on (as evidenced by the latest accessions).

23. Not being able to demonstrate full performance against assessment criteria has not prevented accession, as long as there was evidence of commitment to improvement moving forwards. For instance, one candidate did not have a monitoring and evaluation system in place but committed to develop one after accession. Some accession reviews have mentioned that the financial criterion "is considered by the Committee in each country context, and reference figures that have been used for this are indicative, not absolute" (e.g. [DCD/DAC(2013)26]). Past accession processes have also considered transition periods during which new DAC members work towards further aligning with the criteria, with progress usually assessed in their first DAC Peer Review or a Mid Term Review scheduled specifically for this purpose.

24. The assessment criteria do not have a particular status in DAC accountability processes. Peer reviews, monitoring of DAC Recommendations and profiles cover the full range of development co-operation standards and do not make specific reference to assessment criteria as such.

#### *4.1.2. The assessment criteria's thrust is convincing, but they lack precision*

25. The current assessment criteria of membership imply a high level of ambition. In their current form, they are all-encompassing in that they cover a well-functioning development co-operation system and level of effort. All DAC members constantly work to improve their development co-operation and face challenges in meeting standards, sometimes for many years and without any notable progress. In this sense, the current assessment criteria might better be considered as a statement of ambition than a minimum bar. Poor performance in the areas they address could of course be used as a rationale for rejecting an accession request, but as set out above, the DAC is currently afforded flexibility to make this determination case by case as it deems appropriate.

### ***4.1.3. The obligations of DAC membership and their link to the assessment criteria***

26. When a new DAC member formalises its accession, it must commit to fulfil the obligations of DAC membership (see table 2 below). While these obligations are separate from the assessment criteria, they serve to complement them and the relationship between the criteria and obligations should be kept in mind when considering modifying the assessment criteria. For example, increased flexibility in the assessment criteria could be offset with the strengthened obligations of DAC membership.

### ***4.1.4. Way forward***

27. Depending on the agreed strategic direction for enlargement, the task force and its Secretariat proposes to slightly adapt the set of assessment criteria for **OECD Members** to reduce ambiguity and better reflect current practices, whilst retaining flexibility, as well as to develop a separate set of conditions for **non-OECD Members** wishing to become Associates, enabling an informed strategic decision by the Committee. The Secretariat also proposes slight adaptations to the obligations of DAC membership to reflect current practices and to complement the adaptation of the assessment criteria and create a better-tailored overall package of criteria, conditions and obligations.

## **4.2. Assessment criteria for OECD Members and accession conditions<sup>8</sup> for non-OECD Members**

### ***4.2.1. Balancing clarity and flexibility to streamline the accession of OECD Members and being comprehensive for non-OECD Members to inform decision-making***

28. A slight revision of the assessment criteria for **OECD Members** to join the DAC would both reduce the ambiguity of some criteria while maintaining a degree of flexibility in order to streamline the accession of OECD Members to the DAC. The proposed assessment criteria and obligations require less discretion on the part of the DAC while being more up-to-date with the set of OECD legal instruments under the DAC's responsibility. This new set of criteria would assess a country's 1) development co-operation system and effort; 2) engagement with the DAC; and 3) commitment to progress towards meeting DAC standards (see table 1 below).

29. Recognising the importance of bringing OECD Members to the DAC and that OECD Members already share many key values, the development of separate and more exacting conditions for non-OECD Members wishing to join the DAC would be appropriate.

30. The accession conditions, and process for **non-OECD Members** seeking to join the DAC, would include an in-depth assessment of a candidate's development co-operation system, as well as assess the extent to which they are aligned with – and would benefit from – the DAC's objectives and standards.

31. The obligations of DAC membership would apply equally to any non-OECD Member that joins the DAC.

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<sup>8</sup> Under the Resolution of the Council on Partnerships in OECD Bodies [C(2012)100/REV2/FINAL], committees are invited to establish “conditions” for Associates.

**Table 1. Suggested changes to assessment criteria and conditions**

Current assessment criteria	Proposed assessment criteria for OECD Members	Proposed conditions for Associates	Remarks and comments on changes
The existence of appropriate strategies, policies and institutional frameworks that ensure capacity to deliver a development co-operation programme.	The existence of a policy, institutional and accountability (including monitoring and evaluation system) framework that commits the country to contribute to sustainable development, in partnership with developing countries, through the use of public resources.	Same as for OECD Members + evidence of political commitments in line with the DAC's mandate and international agreements.	<p>The use of the word "appropriate" in the original criteria gives flexibility in the conclusions but could also lead to subjective assessments.</p> <p>The revised criteria for OECD Members is a clearer minimum criterion, requiring a dedicated effort, but not requiring appropriateness, which is difficult to assess. The existence of a performance monitoring and evaluation system is incorporated.</p> <p>For non-OECD Members, this criterion would provide a basis for assessing like-mindedness with the DAC.</p>
An accepted measure of effort in providing official development assistance, for example ODA/GNI ratio over 0.20% or ODA volume above USD 100 million, and commitment to international agreements related to development cooperation and willingness to implement DAC legal instruments.	An accepted measure of effort in providing official development assistance, for example ODA/GNI ratio over 0.20% or ODA volume above USD 100 million, or a time-bound commitment to work towards such levels.	Same as for OECD Members.	<p>The notion of "accepted" in the original criteria gives flexibility. However, its quantitative definition, be it either a share of GNI or a minimum volume, could be disputed. Some accession reviews have mentioned that the financial criterion "is considered by the Committee in each country context, and reference figures that have been used for this are indicative, not absolute".</p> <p>The revised criteria adds 'or a commitment to work towards such levels' as a reflection of current practice, but adds a time-bound commitment to ensure some accountability (to be followed up in the mid-term review after two years). The criterion does not specify whether volume relates to budget, commitment or disbursement.</p>
The existence of a system of performance monitoring and evaluation.			<p>Having a performance monitoring and evaluation system is critical for bilateral co-operation (as part of a broad performance and accountability framework). Expecting potential members with a limited bilateral portfolio to have such a system might not be the most efficient way to ensure evidence informs decision-making. In this case, the ability to use the information provided by monitoring and evaluation systems of the multilateral partners to inform policy decisions might be more relevant and efficient.</p> <p>This criteria is now addressed under the first criteria set out above.</p>
	Provision of information on its alignment with the OECD legal instruments under the responsibility of the DAC, including information on all relevant laws, policies, practices, and future plans to implement.	Same as for OECD Members.	New criterion proposed to provide for the provision of information on the alignment with all the legal instruments under the responsibility of the the DAC.

	Provision of information on its development co-operation efforts, including annual statistics on ODA flows at activity level for at least 2 years ahead of accession.	Same as for OECD Members.	New criterion to reflect current practice.
	Regular participation in DAC meetings as well as in meetings of subsidiary bodies of mutual interest for up to one year.	Regular participation in DAC meetings as well as meetings of subsidiary bodies of mutual interest as a Participant for at least two years.	New criterion to assess the interest and capacity of the country in joining the DAC.  Being a Participant for two years would be required for non-OECD Members to become an Associate.

### 4.3. Updated obligations to be applied equally to both OECD and non-OECD Members joining the DAC

32. Members and Associates of the DAC will be subject to the following obligations, with slight amendments proposed to the current set of obligations.

**Table 2. Suggested changes to obligations**

Current obligation	Updated obligation	Remarks and explanation of changes
To adhere to and implement forthwith the Recommendations adopted by the DAC since its inception (notably on aid untying and on the terms and conditions of aid) and to commit to use DAC guidelines and reference documents in formulating national development co-operation policies.	To adhere, at the time of their accession, to all the legal instruments under the responsibility of the DAC. <sup>9</sup>	While the obligation seems well suited, the references to the DAC's legal instruments need to be refreshed and it is not clear what the reference to DAC guidelines covers.  The updated obligation removes the reference to two specific Recommendations to encompass the whole set of relevant legal instruments and removes the reference to DAC guidelines and reference documents, as there are no exhaustive list of such standards and their legal status is less clear (but still main key DAC outputs are listed in the methodology for DAC Peer Reviews).
To maintain the capacity to participate in all meetings of the DAC and at least one of its subsidiary bodies.	To maintain the capacity to participate in all meetings of the DAC and at least one of its subsidiary bodies.	No change. The obligation is well suited.
To submit to a regular Peer Review of its development co-operation, undertaken by the DAC and the OECD/DCD, and to serve as an examiner in reviewing other member programmes.	To participate in a mid-term review within two years of accession and a peer review covering the full analytical framework within five years [DCD/DAC(2020)69/FINAL] if it has not conducted such a review as part of its accession to the DAC. <sup>10</sup>  To conduct a regular Peer Review of its development co-operation, in line with the methodology approved by the DAC, and to serve as an examiner in reviewing other DAC member programmes.	The current obligation seems well suited as it allows a strong engagement with the DAC member's entire development co-operation system on a broad range of DAC standards. It could, however, be given further precision, to better reflect current DAC practice.  Added the obligation to participate in a mid-term review (to enable follow up to recommendations made during the accession review, particularly in relation to assessment criteria) and a peer review covering the full analytical framework and updated the text to reflect the DAC's current practice regarding the conduct of Peer Reviews.
To provide the annual submission of required ODA statistics which meet DAC requirements. On request, to provide summary information to be included in the Development Co-operation Report.	To provide the annual submission of required official and private statistics which meet DAC requirements, reporting standards, and methods. <sup>11</sup>  To provide summary information to be included in the Development Co-operation Report on request.	The obligation is well suited but was drafted before increased efforts to report on development finance beyond ODA.  The new obligation includes development finance statistics, in line with current practice.

<sup>9</sup> An updated list of the OECD legal instruments under the responsibility of the DAC are available on the [online Compendium of OECD Legal Instruments](#). For more information on OECD legal instruments, please refer to the following [page](#).

<sup>10</sup> The peer review methodology sets out a comprehensive analytical framework (see [DCD/DAC(2020)69/FINAL]). According to the current peer review process, DAC members are not assessed against the full analytical framework but on a limited number of focus areas agreed at the inception of the peer review.

33. The DAC Chair may call a DAC member for action or improvement vis-à-vis the fulfilment of their DAC obligations, over a set time period and in writing.<sup>12</sup> Furthermore, as stipulated in the Resolution of the Council on Partnerships in OECD Bodies [C(2012)100/REV2/FINAL], if an Associate repeatedly, or over a period of twelve months or more, fails to meet its obligations, including the payment of its fees, the substantive committee may suspend the Associate's right to participate in the body's work and inform the Council via the External Relations Committee. In such a case, Council may also decide to terminate this right after consultation with the relevant body and the External Relations Committee.

## 5. Procedure

### 5.1. Maintaining a process that has proven useful for OECD Members

34. The current accession process for OECD Members has proven both efficient and useful to promote progress towards better development co-operation by leading to discussion around the fulfilment of DAC standards. This section proposes minimal changes to the process, whilst clearly marking out each step.

- i. The interested country addresses a brief letter to the OECD Secretariat announcing its interest in becoming a member of the DAC.<sup>13</sup> The OECD Secretariat circulates this letter to the DAC.
- ii. The interested country provides information against the assessment criteria for accession.
- iii. The DAC examines the application and decides whether to launch a review of the applicant's readiness to join the DAC.
- iv. The OECD Secretariat conducts an accession review and prepares a report assessing the country's readiness to join the DAC.
- v. The applicant is invited to the DAC to present its development assistance system and answer questions from the DAC.
- vi. In light of the Secretariat report, the applicant's presentation and exchange with the DAC, as well as any other relevant information, the DAC will decide in a subsequent and separate meeting. If the DAC's decision is positive, the candidate country is invited to join the Committee.
- vii. To formalise its accession, the OECD Secretary-General conveys the invitation to the candidate country, the candidate responds to the OECD Secretary-General in writing accepting the invitation and pledging to fulfil the obligations of DAC membership, and a signing ceremony can be held.

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<sup>11</sup> DAC members have the obligation to report on their official and private flows to the Secretariat, as set out in the DAC mandate [C(2022)208] and the Statistical Reporting Directives [DCD/DAC/STAT(2020)44/FINAL].

<sup>12</sup> In line with OECD Rules of Procedure, the Terms of Reference of the DAC Chair, or any relevant decision of the DAC.

<sup>13</sup> This can be within the one year stipulated for its regular prior participation at the DAC.

## 5.2. A process enabling in-depth assessment for non-OECD Members

35. The process of accession for non-Member Associates would require a more comprehensive and in-depth analysis of the country's like-mindedness and development co-operation system.

- i. As a Participant for a minimum of two years, the interested country addresses a brief letter to the OECD Secretariat announcing its interest in becoming an Associate to the DAC.<sup>14</sup>
- ii. The Secretariat notifies the External Relations Committee of the application, for a 15-day no objection procedure.
- iii. The Secretariat prepares a brief analysis of the potential impact of accession of the interested country on the governance and budget of the DAC together with a brief assessment of the interested country's regional or global role in the world as evidenced by constructive membership in other international and regional organisations/institutions, consistent with the aims and undertakings of the OECD and recognised ability to contribute to and support the Organisation's involvement in Global or Regional Governance. The assessment would also include a brief presentation of its current development co-operation system building on the previous Participation process. This will be discussed by the DAC.
- iv. The interested country provides information on its fulfilment of the criteria and conditions for non-OECD Members wishing to become Associates in the DAC.
- v. If the DAC agrees, the Secretariat conducts a review based on the full analytical framework of peer reviews and prepares a report making a recommendation on the country's readiness to join the DAC that assesses the extent to which the country meets the accession conditions.
- vi. The applicant is invited to the DAC to present its development assistance system and answer questions from the DAC.
- vii. Based on the Secretariat's report, the applicant's presentation, and its exchange with the committee, the DAC decides on whether to propose to the Council, via the External Relations Committee, that the applicant be invited to become an Associate in the DAC. If positive, the DAC's proposal is transmitted to Council, via the External Relations Committee, for approval. If approved, the accession is formalised through an exchange of letters between the applicant country and the OECD Secretary-General through which the applicant accepts the invitation and agrees to the rights and obligations of becoming an Associate in the DAC, including the obligations of DAC membership. A signing ceremony can be held.

36. Both sets of procedures would be summarised as flow-charts and posted on the OECD website once approved by the DAC.

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<sup>14</sup> This can be within the two years in which the country is a Participant to the DAC.

## Annex A. OECD Legal instruments under the responsibility of the DAC (as of 4 June 2023)<sup>15</sup>

### *OECD Recommendations under DAC responsibility adopted by the Council and DAC Recommendations adopted by the DAC*

1. OECD Recommendation on Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas [[OECD/LEGAL/0386](#)].
2. OECD Recommendation for Development Co-operation Actors on Managing the Risk of Corruption [[OECD/LEGAL/0431](#)].
3. OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development [[OECD/LEGAL/0381](#)].
4. OECD Recommendation on Environmental Assessment of Development Assistance Projects and Programmes [[OECD/LEGAL/0458](#)].
5. DAC Recommendation on Terms and Conditions of Aid [[OECD/LEGAL/5006](#)].
6. DAC Recommendation on Untying Official Development Assistance (ODA) [[OECD/LEGAL/5015](#)].
7. DAC Recommendation on Ending Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment in Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Assistance: Key Pillars of Prevention and Response [[OECD/LEGAL/5020](#)].
8. DAC Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus [[OECD/LEGAL/5019](#)].
9. DAC Recommendation on Enabling Civil Society in Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Assistance [[OECD/LEGAL/5021](#)].
10. DAC Recommendation on Good Pledging Practice [[OECD/LEGAL/5018](#)].

### *DAC Declarations and Declarations under DAC responsibility*

1. OECD DAC Declaration on a new approach to align development cooperation with the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change [[OECD/LEGAL/0466](#)].
2. Declaration on Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Co-operation [[OECD/LEGAL/0343](#)].
3. Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness [[OECD/LEGAL/5017](#)].

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<sup>15</sup> For an updated list of the OECD legal instruments under the responsibility of the DAC, please refer to the [online Compendium of OECD Legal Instruments](#).

## Annex B. Forms of participation in the DAC (extracts from the DAC's Global Relations Strategy 2018)

	OECD Members that are not members of the DAC	Non-OECD Members		
		Associate	Participant	Invitee
<b>Rights</b>				
Participation in the DAC and DAC subsidiary bodies	Entitled to participate in meetings of the DAC and its subsidiary bodies in areas of mutual interest.	Entitled to participate in meetings of the DAC and its subsidiary bodies.	Entitled to participate in meetings of the DAC and its subsidiary bodies (except on confidential items).	Upon invitation, can participate in individual meetings of the DAC or DAC subsidiary bodies (except on confidential items).
Participation in decision-making processes	No.	Yes, except on the accession of OECD Members to the DAC.	No.	No.
Can serve as Chair or Vice-Chair	No.	Yes.	No.	No.
<b>Obligations</b>				
Adhere to and implement DAC recommendations and guidelines	Not mandatory.	Yes.	Not mandatory.	Not mandatory.
Accept conclusions, proposals and decisions	Not mandatory.	Yes.	Not mandatory.	Not mandatory.
Financial contribution	Yes, through their assessed contribution to the OECD.	Yes, annual fee set by the OECD (EUR 25,000 in 2023)	Yes, annual fee set by the OECD. (EUR 13,300 in 2023)	No.