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

Draft updated Converged Statistical Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and the Annual DAC Questionnaire

Annexes – modules A, B, and C

These Reporting Directives were approved by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) on 28 May 2026. They are now issued as FINAL and UNCLASSIFIED.

Annexes are presented in three separate documents: DCD/DAC(2026)14/ADD1/FINAL, DCD/DAC(2026)14/ADD2/FINAL and DCD/DAC(2026)14/ADD3/FINAL.

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Converged Statistical Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and the Annual DAC Questionnaire – Annexes – modules A, B, and C

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Module A. ODA-Eligibility

Annex 1: DAC List of ODA Recipients

The DAC List of ODA Recipients is revised by the DAC in accordance with an established triennial review process.¹ The up-to-date List is accessible on the DAC website at <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/oda-eligibility-and-conditions/dac-list-of-oda-recipients.html>.

¹ See DCD/DAC(2005)58; DCD/DAC/M(2005)13/FINAL, paragraph 6. See also the methodology for reinstating countries and territories on the DAC List of Aid recipients in DCD/DAC(2022)43.

Annex 2: List of ODA-eligible international organisations

The List of ODA-eligible international organisations is the list of agencies core contributions to which may be reported as official development assistance, either in whole or in part. “Core contributions” means funds that are disbursed at the discretion of the agency, in accordance with paragraphs 12 and 13 of Chapter 1 of these Directives.

Agencies may also administer funds that are specifically directed to developing countries or development concerns. Contributions to such funds may be reported in full as ODA, regardless of whether core contributions to the agencies administering the funds are reportable as ODA i.e. regardless of whether the agency is on the List. In case of doubt, members may consult the Secretariat.

The List of ODA-eligible international organisations is updated once a year on the basis of proposals made by DAC members or, in exceptional cases, by the DAC Secretariat. The up-to-date List is accessible at

<https://webfs.oecd.org/oda/DataCollection/Resources/OECD-ODA-Single-Table-2026-for-2025-flows.xlsx> .

The DAC Secretariat reviews the proposals following an agreed methodology (see <https://webfs.oecd.org/oda/DataCollection/Resources/DAC-list-ODA-eligible-international-organisations-General-methodology-May2016.pdf>) and makes recommendations for decision by the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT) through the written procedure at the end of each year.

*Module B. Reporting Forms, Rules for Compiling
Aggregates, Instructions for Reporting on Amounts Mobilised*

Annex 3: Reporting Forms

Reporting forms (Advance questionnaire, Table DAC1a, Table DAC1b, Validation Table) and other DAC main aggregates: see <https://www.oecd.org/en/data/insights/data-explainers/2024/10/resources-for-reporting-development-finance-statistics.html>

I. Summary of reporting in CRS++

	Column number and name	Instruction
IDENTIFICATION DATA	1. Reporting year	Enter the year for which data are reported.
	2. Commitment date / Issuance date	Enter in text format DD-MM-YYYY. For guarantees, enter the issuance date.
	3. Reporting country/organisation	See Annex 14 for list of donor codes.
	4. Extending agency	See Annex 14 for list of agency codes.
	5. CRS Identification number	In 10 digits: YYYYxxxxxx <i>plus</i> a suffix of up to 5 characters
	6. Donor project number	Enter the number, or combination of letters and numbers, used by the extending agency to identify the activity.
	7. Nature of submission	1: new activity reported 2: revision 3: previously reported activity (increase/decrease of earlier commitment, disbursement on earlier commitment) 5: provisional data 8: commitment is estimated as equal to disbursement 9: amount extended = net disbursement
BASIC DATA	8. Recipient code	See Annex 8 for recipient codes.
	9. Channel of delivery name/country	Enter the name of the bilateral or multilateral implementing agency (e.g. UN agency, NGO). For operations which fall under Channel category 63000 “private sector in third country”, enter also the name of third country.
	10. Channel code	Enter the appropriate channel code (see Annex 9).
	11. Bi/Multi	1=bilateral 2=multilateral 3=bilateral, core contributions to NGOs and other private bodies / PPPs 7=bilateral, ex-post reporting on NGOs’ activities funded through core contributions. 8=bilateral, triangular co-operation ----- 4=multilateral outflows [for use by multilateral agencies only] 6=private sector outflows [for use by private providers only]
	12. Type of flow (Main DAC 1 category)	See Annex 10a for list of types of flows.
	13. Type of finance	See Annex 10b for list of codes for type of finance.
	14. Co-operation modality	See Annex 11 for list of codes for co-operation modality.
	15. Short description / Project title	Maximum 150 characters in English and/or French.
SUPPLEMENTARY	16. Sector / Purpose codes and corresponding shares	See Annex 12 for list of purpose codes.
	17. Geographical target area	Specify the area (town, region) in the recipient country that is intended to benefit from the activity. Specify the recipient countries if the activity benefits several recipients. Maximum 100 characters.

18. Regional aid to LDCs	1=exact expenditure 2=estimate, based on geographic breakdown of fund's expenditures 3=estimate, based on population 4=estimate, based on number of countries 5=estimate, based on some other methodology
19. Expected starting date	} Enter in text format DD-MM-YYYY . }
20. Expected completion date	
21. Description	E.g. project summary. No limitation of length. Preferably in English or French.
22. SDG focus	Indicate to which sustainable development goal(s) or target(s) the activity aims to directly contribute. See Chapter 4 for the definition of the concept. Report maximum ten values separated by semicolons “;”. Indicate goals by their number followed by “.0” (e.g. “4.0” for SDG 4) and targets with their official denomination (e.g. 7.2; 13.a; 17.3). 0=not targeted Blank=not screened
23. Keywords	Indicate keywords or hashtags that can be applied to the activity. See Chapter 4 for definition of the concept and Annex 13 for the list of agreed hashtags.
24. Gender equality	} 2=principal objective 1=significant objective 0=not targeted Blank=not screened }
25. Aid to environment	
26. Democratic and inclusive governance (DIG)	
27. RMNCH	
28. Disaster risk reduction (DRR)	
29. Nutrition	
30. Inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities	
31. FTC	1=Yes.
32. PBA	1=Yes.
33. Investment	1=Yes.
34. Type of blended finance	1= Concessional blended finance as a part of an associated financing package; 2=concessional blended finance, other; 3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level; 4=blended finance through funds and facilities. Also enter the identification numbers of other components of the blended finance operation reported, according to the following format: [blended finance code] [donorcode]: [CRS ID or project number]; [donorcode]: [CRSID or project number]; [donorcode]: [CRS ID or project number]
35. Biodiversity	} 2=principal objective 1=significant objective 0=not targeted Blank=not screened }
36. Climate change – mitigation	
37. Climate change – adaptation	
38. Desertification	

VOLUME DATA	39. Currency code	See Annex 14 for list of donor country codes to use for currency.
	40. Commitments	New amounts committed during the reporting year. Enter the face value of the activity in thousands of units (except for Japanese yen which should be reported in millions).
	41. Capital expenditure %	Optional reporting. Percentage of an activity that is capital expenditure, reportable at commitment stage only. In %
	42. Amounts extended	Amount disbursed during the reporting year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
	43. ODA grant equivalent	For ODA loans, amounts extended (field 42) multiplied by the loan's grant element as calculated at the time of the commitment. See Addendum 3 for details on grant equivalents of private sector instruments (PSI). In thousands of units (millions if yen)
	44. Amounts received (for loans: principal only)	Payments received from the aid recipient during the reporting year (for loans, only principal payments, including any payments of arrears of principal). In thousands of units (millions if yen). NB: DO NOT enter a negative amount except for capital losses.
	45. Amount untied	On a commitment basis, for new commitments only. In thousands of units (millions if yen). Procurement authorised in all OECD countries and substantially all developing countries.
	46. Amount partially untied	On a commitment basis, for new commitments only. In thousands of units (millions if yen). Procurement limited to donor and substantially all developing countries.
	47. Amount tied	On a commitment basis, for new commitments only. In thousands of units (millions if yen). Procurement that does not fall under the definitions of untied or partially untied aid.
	48. Amount of IRTC	For new commitments only, if investment (field 33=1). In thousands of units (millions if yen).
	49. If project-type, amount of experts commitments	} In thousands of units (millions if yen). Use the currency indicated } in field 39. } <i>Optional reporting.</i>
	50. If project-type, amount of experts extended	
	51. Amount of export credit in AF package	For commitments only, if blended finance (item 27) =1. In thousands of units (millions if yen). Use the currency indicated in item 39.
	52. Leveraging mechanism and role/position	1=Syndicated loan, arranger 2=Syndicated loan, participant 3=Common shares in flat collective investment vehicle 4=Shares in the riskiest tranche of structured collective investment vehicle, first-loss shares and others (e.g. lock-up shares) 5=Shares in the mezzanine/senior tranche of structured CIV 6=Guarantee/insurance 7=Direct investment in companies/SPVs, equity 8=Direct investment in companies/SPVs, mezzanine/senior debt 9=Credit lines 10= Simple co-financing arrangements
53. Amounts mobilised from the private sector	As defined in Annex 6 of Module B. In thousands of units (millions if yen). Use the currency indicated in item 39.	
54. Origin of the funds mobilised	1=provider country 2=recipient country 3=third high income/OECD country 4=Other third country 5=Multiple origins	

FOR NON-GRANT INSTRUMENTS	55. Type of repayment Type of fee payment	1=equal principal payments (EPP) 2=annuity 3=lump sum (principal and interest) 5=other
	56. Number of repayments per annum Number of fee payments per annum	1=annual 2=semi-annual 4=quarterly 12=monthly
	57. Interest rate Fee rate Expected return per annum	Enter } • in 5 digits, e.g. "05200" for 5.2 % ; or } • "0" if interest free. If a loan with variable interest rate, report the variable rate in item 57 (e.g. SOFR6M-1.5%) and the reference fixed rate in item 58. See Annex 25 for more details on guarantee fee rate and expected return on equities per annum.
	58. Second interest rate	
	59. First repayment date Exposure reduction starting date	} Enter in text format DD-MM-YYYY . }
	60. Final repayment date Guarantee maturity date Date of expected maturity	
	61. Interest received Guarantee fee received Dividends received per annum	
	62. Principal disbursed and still outstanding Equity disbursed and still held	The amount of principal owed on the loan at the end of the reporting year. In thousands of units (millions if yen). For equities, report the value of held equity assets.
	63. Arrears of principal (included in item 62)	At the end of the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
	64. Arrears of interest	At the end of the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
	65. Guaranteed amount	The amount up to which the guarantor agrees to become liable in case the guarantee gets activated.
	66. Average use of portfolio guarantees (%)	Report the average use of portfolio guarantees, calculated based on evidence on portfolio guarantees issued during ten years prior to the year of reporting on new portfolio guarantees (see Chapter 5 or Annex 25 of these Directives for more details).
For PSI only	67. PSI flag	10=PSI intra-governmental transfers (capital increases, decapitalisations or dividends paid to the government) counted in ODA grant equivalent measure 20=Grant equivalents of PSI activities counted in ODA grant equivalent measure 30=PSI for which donor effort is not measured. 40=Grant equivalents of PSI activities for memorandum. 50=PSI intra-governmental transfers (capital increases, decapitalisations or dividends paid to the government) for memorandum For the reporting on grant equivalents of individual equities, preferred equities and reflow-based reimbursable grants, assign flag values 21 or 41 if using the ex-ante method, and 22 or 42 if using the ex-post method.
	68. Additionality type	See Annex 23 for a classification of additionality types used in DAC statistics.
	69. Additionality description	Clarifications or complementary explanations on the additionality type.
	70. Additionality – development objective	Explanatory text to demonstrate the development additionality of individual PSI activities, particularly their intended development impact.

II. Examples of reporting in CRS++

		Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Example 4
		Bilateral ODA grant New activity reported	Bilateral ODA loan New activity reported	Bilateral ODA Not new (Disbursement on earlier commitment)	Multilateral ODA New activity reported
IDENTIFICATION DATA	Reporting year	1 2020	2020	2020	2020
	Commitment date / Issuance date	2 10-12-2020	01-03-2020		31-01-2020
	Reporting country / organisation	3 x	x	x	x
	Extending agency	4 1	2	3	4
	CRS Identification number	5 2020000001	2020000002	2018000001	2020000004
	Donor project number	6 A100000	B200000	C300000	D400000
	Nature of submission	7 1	1	3	1
BASIC DATA	Recipient code	8 71	665	266	3000
	Channel of delivery name/country	9 UNICEF	Public Sector	Ministry of Finance	Food and Agriculture Organisation
	Channel code	10 41122	10000	10000	41301
	Bi/Multi	11 1			2
	Type of flow (Main DAC1 category)	12 10	10	10	10
	Type of finance	13 110	421	110	310
	Co-operation modality	14 C01	C01	C01	B02
Short description / Project title	15 Evaluation of the Child Protection Unit...	Construction of the hydropower plant	Rural water and sanitation support	Contribution to FAO [Assessed]	
Sector / Purpose codes and corresponding shares	16 15160:60 16010:40	23065	14030		
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA	Geographical target area	17 Tirana	Keyal Khwar	Kigali	
	Regional aid to LDCs	18			
	Expected starting date	19 15-01-2021	01-03-2020	01-03-2018	
	Expected completion date	20 31-03-2021	28-02-2023	31-12-2021	
	Description	21 The objective is ...	The objective is ...	The objective is ...	
	SDG focus	22 16.2	7.2; 13.2	6.1; 6.2	1.0; 2.0; 12.0
	Keywords	23			
	Gender equality	24 1	1	1	
	Aid to environment	25 0	1	1	
	Democratic and inclusive governance (PIG)	26 0	0	0	
	RMNCH	27			
	Disaster risk reduction (DRR)	28			
	Nutrition	29		1	
	Inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities	30 1		1	
	FTC	31 1			
	PBA	32		1	
	Investment	33	1		
Type of blended finance	34				
Biodiversity	35 0	0	0		
Climate change - mitigation	36 0	1	0		
Climate change - adaptation	37 0	0	0		
Desertification	38 0	0	0		
VOLUME DATA	Currency code	39 918	918	918	918
	Commitments	40 3,000	20,000	0	50,000
	Capital expenditure %	41	96		
	Amounts extended	42 1,000	0	800	50,000
	ODA grant equivalent	43	679 (=1000*67.9%)		
	Amounts received (for loans: principal only)	44 0	0	0	
	Amount untied	45 3,000	20,000		
	Amount partially untied	46 0	0		
	Amount tied	47 0	0		
	Amount of IRTC	48	0		
	If project-type, amount of experts commitment	49 100			
	If project-type, amount of experts extended	50 50			
	Amount of export credit in AF package	51	0		
	Leveraging mechanism and role/position	52			
	Amounts mobilised from the private sector	53			
	Origin of the funds mobilised	54			
FOR NON-GRANT INSTRUMENTS	Type of repayment / Type of fee payment	55	1		
	Number of repayments per annum / Number of fee payments per annum	56	2		
	Interest rate / Fee rate / Expected return per annum	57	00550		
	Second interest rate	58	0		
	First repayment date / Exposure reduction starting date	59	30-12-2020		
	Final repayment date / Guarantee maturity date / Expected maturity of equities	60	30-06-2049		
	Interest received / guarantee fee received / dividends received	61	0		
	Principal outstanding / Equity disbursed and still held	62	0		
	Arrears of principal	63	0		
	Arrears of interest	64	0		
	Guaranteed amount	65			
	Average use of portfolio guarantees %	66			
FOR PSI	PSI flag	67			
	Additionality type	68			
	Additionality description	69			
	Additionality – development objective	70			

			Example 5	Example 6	Example 7	Example 8
			Bilateral OOF loan New activity reported	Private FDI (aggregate by recipient and type of finance)	Direct official export credit (disbursement, semi- aggregate)	Officially guaranteed export credit (disbursement, semi- aggregate)
IDENTIFICATION DATA	Reporting year	1	2020	2020	2020	2020
	Commitment date / Issuance date	2	31-01-2020			
	Reporting country / organisation	3	X	X	X	X
	Extending agency	4	5	6	7	7
	CRS Identification number	5	2020000005	2020000006	2020000007	2020000008
	Donor project number	6	E500000	F600000		
	Nature of submission	7	1	1	1	1
BASIC DATA	Recipient code	8	55	540	769	139
	Channel of delivery name/country	9	Public sector			
	Channel code	10	12000			
	Bi/Multi	11	1	1	1	1
	Type of flow (Main DAC1 category)	12	21	36	22	22
	Type of finance	13	421	421	421	1100
	Co-operation modality	14	A01			
Short description / Project title	15	General budget support	FDI from private sector, loan	Direct export credits (maturity 5 years)	Export credit guarantee	
Sector / Purpose codes and corresponding shares	16	51010				
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA	Geographical target area	17				
	Regional aid to LDCs	18				
	Expected starting date	19				
	Expected completion date	20				
	Description	21	The objective is...			
	SDG focus	22	17.3			
	Keywords	23				
	Gender equality	24	0			
	Aid to environment	25	0			
	Democratic and inclusive governance (PIG)	26	0			
	RMNCH	27				
	Disaster risk reduction (DRR)	28				
	Nutrition	29				
VOLUME DATA	Inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities	30				
	FTC	31				
	PBA	32				
	Investment	33				
	Type of blended finance	34				
	Biodiversity	35				
	Climate change - mitigation	36	0			
	Climate change - adaptation	37	0			
	Desertification	38	0			
	Currency code	39	918	918	918	918
	Commitments	40	10,000			
	Capital expenditure %	41	100			
	Amounts extended	42	4,000	200,000	7,000	10,000
ODA grant equivalent	43					
Amounts received (for loans: principal only)	44	0	50,000	0	0	
Amount untied	45					
Amount partially untied	46					
Amount tied	47					
Amount of IRTC	48					
If project-type, amount of experts commitment	49					
If project-type, amount of experts extended	50					
Amount of export credit in AF package	51					
Leveraging mechanism and role/position	52					
Amounts mobilised from the private sector	53					
Origin of the funds mobilised	54					
FOR NON-GRANT INSTRUMENTS	Type of repayment / Type of fee payment	55				
	Number of repayments per annum / Number of fee payments per annum	56				
	Interest rate / Fee rate / Expected return per annum	57				
	Second interest rate	58				
	First repayment date / Exposure reduction starting date	59				
	Final repayment date / Guarantee maturity date / Expected maturity of equities	60				
	Interest received / guarantee fee received / dividends received	61				
	Principal outstanding / Equity disbursed and still held	62				
	Arrears of principal	63				
	Arrears of interest	64				
	Guaranteed amount	65				
	Average use of portfolio guarantees %	66				
FOR PSI	PSI flag	67				
	Additionality type	68				
	Additionality description	69				
	Additionality – development objective	70				

Note: See Annex 25 for examples of reporting in CRS++ on private sector instruments (PSI) and private finance mobilisation.

Annex 4: CRS++ items required for different resource flows

CRS++: standard format

			required			optional			not collected		
	Field name	Order	BI ODA	MULTI ODA	PSI	OOF, EXCL. EXPORT CREDITS	OFFICIALLY SUP. EXPORT CREDITS	PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT FINANCE	PRIVATE FDI	OTHER PRIV. MARKET	OTHER FLOWS
IDENTIFICATION DATA	Reporting year	1									
	Commitment date / Issuance date	2									
	Reporting country / organisation	3									
	Extending agency	4									
	CRS Identification number	5									
	Donor project number	6									
	Nature of submission	7									
BASIC DATA	Recipient code	8		3000							
	Channel of delivery name/country	9									
	Channel code	10									
	Bi/Multi	11		2			1				
	Type of flow (Main DAC1 category)	12	10	10	60	21	22	30	36	37	50
	Type of finance	13									
	Co-operation modality	14		B02							
	Short description / Project title	15									
Sector / Purpose codes and corresponding shares	16		99810								
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA	Geographical target area	17									
	Regional aid to LDCs	18									
	Expected starting date	19									
	Expected completion date	20									
	Description	21									
	SDG focus	22									
	Keywords	23									
	Gender equality	24									
	Aid to environment	25									
	Democratic and inclusive governance (PIG)	26									
	RMNCH	27									
	Disaster risk reduction (DRR)	28									
	Nutrition	29									
	Inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities	30									
FTC	31										
PBA	32										
Investment	33										
Type of blended finance	34										
Biodiversity	35										
Climate change - mitigation	36										
Climate change - adaptation	37										
Desertification	38										
VOLUME DATA	Currency code	39									
	Commitments	40									
	Capital expenditure %	41									
	Amounts extended	42									
	ODA grant equivalent	43									
	Amounts received (for loans: principal only)	44									
	Amount untied	45									
	Amount partially untied	46									
	Amount tied	47									
	Amount of IRTC	48									
	If project-type, amount of experts commitment	49									
	If project-type, amount of experts extended	50									
	Amount of export credit in AF package	51									
	Leveraging mechanism and role/position	52									
Amounts mobilised from the private sector	53										
Origin of the funds mobilised	54										
FOR NON-GRANT INSTRUMENTS	Type of repayment / Type of fee payment	55									
	Number of repayments per annum / Number of fees	56									
	Interest rate / Fee rate / Expected return per annum	57									
	Second interest rate	58									
	First repayment date / Exposure reduction starting date	59									
	Final repayment date / Guarantee maturity date / Expected return	60									
	Interest received / guarantee fee received / dividend	61									
	Principal outstanding / Equity disbursed and still held	62									
	Arrears of principal	63									
	Arrears of interest	64									
Guaranteed amount	65										
Average use of portfolio guarantees %	66										
FOR PSI	PSI flag	67									
	Additionality type	68									
	Additionality description	69									
	Additionality – development objective	70									

Annex 5: Rules for compiling aggregates from CRS++ reporting

See the website for the rules related to the entire suit of DAC Tables (1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3a, 4 and 5): <https://webfs.oecd.org/oda/DataCollection/Resources/Mapping-DAC-tables.xlsx>.

Annex 6: Instructions for reporting on amounts mobilised from the private sector

This Annex provides detailed guidance on reporting amounts mobilised from the private sector in DAC statistics. It also describes, with the help of concrete examples, the methodologies for calculating amounts mobilised from the private sector through guarantees, syndicated loans, shares in collective investment vehicles (CIVs), direct investment in companies (DICs) / special purpose vehicles (SPVs), credit lines, simple co-financing arrangements and project finance schemes extended for development purposes.

Code list for the leveraging mechanisms

<https://development-finance-codelists.oecd.org/CodesList.aspx>

Syndicated loans	
1	Syndicated loan, arranger
2	Syndicated loan, participant
Shares in collective investment vehicles (CIVs)	
3	Common share in flat collective investment vehicle
4	Shares in the riskiest tranche of structured collective investment vehicle, first loss share and other (e.g. lock up share)
5	Shares in the mezzanine/senior tranche of structured CIV
Guarantees/insurance	
6	Guarantee/insurance
Direct investment in companies/special purpose vehicles (SPVs)	
7	Direct investment in companies/SPVs, equity
8	Direct investment in companies/SPVs, mezzanine/senior debt
Credit lines	
9	Credit lines
Simple co-financing arrangements	
10	Simple co-financing

List of supplementary *data* items to be provided alongside the main CRS++ form (in the worksheet “mobilisation”), for checking purposes only

For all leveraging mechanisms

- **Amounts invested by your institution**

To capture the amount invested by the reporting institution. For guarantees, use this field to report on the guarantor’s exposure (needed in the case of co-guarantors).

- **Total official investment**

To capture the total amount invested by all official providers (including the reporting institution). For guarantees, use the field to report the sum of all official guarantors’ exposure.

- **Private investment before attribution**

To capture the total private investment mobilised, before calculation of the share attributed to the reporting institution. For credit lines, use the field to report private finance mobilised at the level of the local financial institution (top-up funds).

- **Project finance flag**

To identify investments in broader project finance SPVs. It is mainly applicable to guarantees, syndicated loans and direct investment in project finance SPVs.

For syndicated loans

- **Type of arranger**

To capture the official vs. private nature of the arranger.

For shares in CIVs and DICs/SPVs

- **Number of official investors in the riskiest tranche**

To capture the number of official actors (incl. the reporting institution, if relevant) investing in the riskiest tranche.

- **Number of official investors in the mezzanine/senior tranche**

To capture the number of official investors (incl. the reporting institution, if relevant) in the mezzanine/senior tranches.

For credit lines

- **Revolving factor**

To capture the value of a revolving factor, if relevant.

- **End-borrowers' equity**

To capture the value of the end-borrowers' equity investment, as required by the credit line contract (if any).

For technical assistance

- **TA flag**

To identify the different types of TA through three possible values: “1 – direct support in accessing external financing” (category A); “2 – Public-Private Partnership transaction advisory services” (category B) and “3 – feasibility studies or other support to help develop and implement projects” (category C).

- **Names of other official financiers**

To assess the risk of double counting and to enable data quality assurance across all reporters.

- **Causality justification and useful links**

To better understand the rationale for including such activities in the mobilisation measure and to collect details on the financing structure of the reported cases.

1. GUARANTEES

Please note that this methodology is also relevant in the context of project finance SPVs (see section 7).

DESCRIPTION

Guarantees refer to legally binding agreements under which the guarantor agrees to pay part or the entire amount due on a loan, equity or other instrument in the event of non-payment by the obligor or loss of value in case of investment. The term guarantee refers to both guarantee and insurance scheme.

KEY ASSUMPTION AND ATTRIBUTION

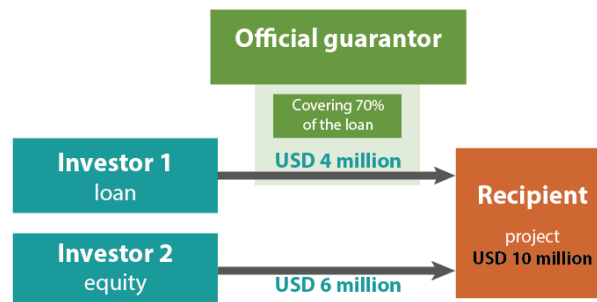
The implicit assumption is that the private investor would not have provided the loan, equity or other finance without the official guarantee. Attribution of the amount mobilised is to the official guarantor(s). In the case of co-guarantees, the amounts mobilised are attributed pro-rata, according to the amounts guaranteed by each guarantor. The amount mobilised by a guarantee is the face value of the instrument covered by the guarantee, irrespective of the exposure value of the guarantee.

In the case of co-guarantees, the private finance mobilised is attributed to all official guarantors, pro-rata according to the amount guaranteed by each. The role played by sub-guarantors is out of scope of the measure.

EXAMPLE

A USD 10 million project receiving a loan of USD 4 million from Lender 1 – a private investor from the recipient country – and equity from Investor 1 for USD 6 million. Lender 1 benefits from an official guarantee covering up to 70% (USD 2.8 million) of the loan (Figure 1). The amount mobilised from the private investor by the official guarantee is USD 4 million (face value of the loan).

Figure 1. Example of a guarantee, mobilisation of private investment



REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS**Table 1. Reporting instructions, guarantees**

CRS FIELDS	OFFICIAL GUARANTOR
12 – Type of flow (main DAC 1 category)	60=Private Sector Instruments
13 – Type of finance	1100=Guarantee/insurance
34 – Type of blended finance	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level
40 – Commitment	0 (reportable for flows only)
52 - Leveraging mechanism	6=Guarantee/insurance
53 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector	4 000
54 - Origin of funds mobilised	2=Beneficiary country
Supplementary data	
Amount invested by your institution	2800
Total official investment	2800
Private investment before attribution	4000
Project finance flag	-

2. SYNDICATED LOANS

Please note that this methodology is also relevant in the context of project finance SPVs (see section 7).

DESCRIPTION

Syndicated loans are defined as loans provided by a group of lenders (called a syndicate) who work together to provide funds for a single borrower. The main objective is to spread the risk of a borrower default across multiple lenders, and thereby encourage private participation. A syndicated loan arranged by an official institution may include financing from the market through the so-called “A/B loan” structure. The official institution often retains a portion of the loan for its own account (A Loan), and sells participations in the remaining portion to other participants (B Loan). The borrower signs a single loan agreement with the lender. Official arrangers may also seek to syndicate “parallel loans” from other official institutions and participants that are not eligible participants for B-loans². In these cases, the official arranger identifies potential participants, structures the deals, and negotiates with the borrower in coordination with all parallel lenders.

KEY ASSUMPTION AND ATTRIBUTION

The implicit assumption is that the private investor would not have provided the loan without the official sector involvement as an arranger or as a participant. The amount mobilised is attributed to the arranger and the participant(s) as follows:

- **50%** to the official arranger;
- **The remainder 50%** to all Participant(s), to all official participant(s), pro-rata to their respective financing share in the syndication.

² Typically, in order to be eligible to participate in a syndication through a B-loan, the financial institution needs to be private in nature. Governmental, quasi-governmental or other official agencies including multilateral agencies are not B-loan eligible.

P = volume of private investment mobilised

O = volume of official investment

$$\text{Amount mobilised by Arranger} = (P * 50\%) + \frac{O_{\text{Arranger}}}{O_{\text{Total}}} * (P * 50\%)$$

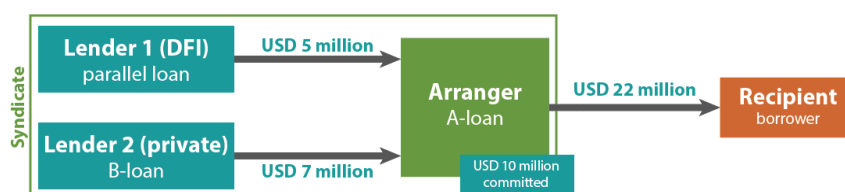
$$\text{Amount mobilised by Lender 1} = \frac{O_{\text{Participant}}}{O_{\text{Total}}} * (P * 50\%)$$

In the case of a **private arranger**, 100% of the amount mobilised is attributed to the official participants. The assumption is that private investors (including the arranger) would not have invested without the presence of official participants in the syndication.

EXAMPLE

Figure 2 below illustrates a typical syndicated loan where an official institution provides a parallel loan of USD 5 million (Lender 1), and a private investor from an OECD country provides the B loan of USD 7 million (Lender 2). In this example, the arranger commits USD 10 million. The characteristics of the arranger determine the extent to which private finance mobilised is attributed to the different actors of the syndication (see scenarios 1 and 2 below).³

Figure 2. Example of a typical syndicated loan



REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS

Scenario 1: arranger is an official institution

Table 2. Reporting instructions, syndicated loans, arranger is an official institution

YOUR INSTITUTION IS... CRS FIELDS	Arranger	Participant (Lender 1 in figure 2)
34 – Type of blended finance	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level
52 – Leveraging mechanism	1=Syndicated loan, arranger	2=Syndicated loan, participant
53 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector	5 833	1 167
54 – Origin of funds mobilised	3=Third OECD/ high income country	3=Third OECD/high income country
Supplementary data		
Amount invested by your institution	10 000	5 000
Total official investment	15 000	15 000

³ In case of syndicated loans with participants bearing different levels of risk due to contractual arrangements, for the sake of simplicity, the different levels of seniority are not taken into account in the calculations.

Private investment before attribution	7 000	7 000
Project finance flag	-	-
Type of arranger	1=Official institution	1=Official institution

Calculation of the amounts mobilised from the private sector for example 1 (lender 2 is private and thus does not report):

$$\text{Amount mobilised by Arranger} = \text{USD } 5\,833 = (\text{USD } 7\,000 * 50\%) + \frac{\text{USD } 10\,000}{\text{USD } 15\,000} * (\text{USD } 7\,000 * 50\%)$$

$$\text{Amount mobilised by Lender 1} = \text{USD } 1\,167 = \frac{\text{USD } 5\,000}{\text{USD } 15\,000} * (\text{USD } 7\,000 * 50\%)$$

In case there is more than one official lender involved in the syndication – for example instead of lender 1, there are two official lenders, 1.a and 1.b, investing USD 3 million and USD 2 million respectively – the amounts mobilised would be calculated pro-rata as follows:

$$\text{Amount mobilised by Lender 1.a} = \frac{\text{USD } 3\,000}{\text{USD } 15\,000} * (\text{USD } 7\,000 * 50\%)$$

$$\text{Amount mobilised by Lender 1.b} = \frac{\text{USD } 2\,000}{\text{USD } 15\,000} * (\text{USD } 7\,000 * 50\%)$$

Scenario 2: arranger is a private company

Table 3. Reporting instructions, syndicated loans, arranger is private

YOUR INSTITUTION IS... CRS FIELDS	Arranger	Participant (Lender 1 in figure 2)
34 – Type of blended finance	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level
52 – Leveraging mechanism	n.a.	2=Syndicated loan, participant
53 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector	n.a.	17 000
54 – Origin of funds mobilised	n.a.	3=Third OECD/high income country
Supplementary data		
Amount invested by your institution	n.a.	5 000
Total official investment	n.a.	5 000
Private investment before attribution	n.a.	17 000
Project finance flag	n.a.	-
Type of arranger	n.a.	2=Private institution

Calculation of the amounts mobilised from the private sector for example 3 (lender 2 is private and thus does not report):

$$\text{Amount mobilised by Lender 1} = \text{USD } 17\,000 = \frac{\text{USD } 5\,000}{\text{USD } 5\,000} * (\text{USD } 17\,000 * 100\%)$$

3. SHARES IN COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT VEHICLES

DESCRIPTION

Shares in collective investment vehicles (CIVs) are those invested in entities that allow investors to pool their money and jointly invest in a portfolio of companies. A CIV can either have a flat structure – in which investment by each participant has the same profile with respect to risks, profits and losses – or have its capital divided in tranches with different risk and return profiles, e.g. by different order of repayment entitlements (seniority), different maturities (locked-up capital versus redeemable shares) or other structuring criteria. Moreover, CIVs can be close- or open-ended. Close ended CIVs have a limited period of time during which new investments in the CIV may be made (fund-raising period), while open-ended CIVs can issue and redeem shares at any time.

KEY ASSUMPTION AND ATTRIBUTION

The amount mobilised through CIVs is defined as the total private investment during the fund raising period. Such amounts are attributed to all official bodies investing in the CIV, taking into account the risk taken, as follows:

- **50%** of the amounts mobilised are attributed, equally, to each official participant in the riskiest tranche⁴ of the CIV.
- **The remaining 50%** are attributed to all official participants pro-rata to the official financiers' investment share in the CIV at the moment of the private investment, regardless of the risk taken (i.e. including investors in both the riskiest and mezzanine/senior tranche).⁵

For practical reasons, the maximum fund-raising period during which official investments in both close- and open-ended CIVs can claim to have mobilised private investments is five years after the inception date of the CIV.⁶ In the case of technical assistance provided by an official actor alongside other official investments to facilitate the mobilisation of private finance, it should be taken into account in the attribution calculation.

EXAMPLE

In October 2023, two official investors – DFI 1 and DFI 2 – invest USD 10 million and USD 4 million respectively in the riskiest tranche of an open-ended CIV whose inception date was 15 September 2023. A private investor from the beneficiary country invests USD 6 million in June 2024, one official institution (DFI 3) invests USD 12 million in January

⁴ The rationale here is that first-loss investors, or investors that otherwise carry higher risks than other equity or more senior investors, have the highest impact on the mobilisation of private investors.

⁵ A pro-rata attribution based on the volume of the investment would be easy to calculate but would fail to take into account the fact that mobilisation also heavily depends on the official agency's non-monetary contributions (e.g. due diligence). Such an approach would result in a general underestimation of the amounts mobilised by small DFIs that often take an active role in a deal but invest relatively small amounts compared to other official agencies.

⁶ This time limit has been set to recognise the fact that investment in some sectors (e.g. micro finance) is deemed riskier and may thus require a longer fund-raising period than other sectors; the private sector may wait until the CIV has built up a positive track record before investing. However, the time limit may not be applicable in cases where a strong causal link exists between official and private investments in a CIV, even more than five years after the inception date (e.g. re-capitalisation).

2025 in the mezzanine/senior tranche and a private investor from a third high income country invests USD 8 million in April 2025 (see Table 4 below). The amount mobilised from the private sector during the fund-raising period is USD 14 million, of which USD 6 million in 2024 and USD 8 million in 2025.

Table 4. Example of investments in a CIV (USD thousand)

Investors \ Investment year	October 2023	June 2024	January 2025	April 2025
DFI 1 – Riskiest tranche	10 000			
DFI 2 – Riskiest tranche	4 000			
DFI 3 – Mezzanine/senior tranche			12 000	
Private investor 1		6 000		
Private investor 2				8 000
Total investments	14 000	6 000	12 000	8 000

The expected reporting from the official investors is illustrated in table below. The amounts mobilised are calculated as follows:

Reporting in 2024: the amount invested by Private investor 1 is attributable to DFIs 1 and 2.

$$\text{Amount mobilised by DFI 1} = \text{USD 3 643} = \frac{1}{2} * (\text{USD 6 000} * 50\%) + \frac{\text{USD 10 000}}{\text{USD 14 000}} * (\text{USD 6 000} * 50\%)$$

$$\text{Amount mobilised by DFI 2} = \text{USD 2 357} = \frac{1}{2} * (\text{USD 6 000} * 50\%) + \frac{\text{USD 4 000}}{\text{USD 14 000}} * (\text{USD 6 000} * 50\%)$$

Reporting in 2025: the amount invested by Private investor 2 is attributable to DFIs 1, 2 and 3 (50% of the amounts mobilised are attributed equally to the official investors in the riskiest tranche, DFI 1 and DFI 2, to reflect the higher risk exposed to and the resulting larger mobilisation effect. The remaining 50 % are attributed to all three official investors in the CIV pro-rata to their financial share in the official investment).

$$\text{Amount mobilised by DFI 1} = \text{USD 3 538} = \frac{1}{2} * (\text{USD 8 000} * 50\%) + \frac{\text{USD 10 000}}{\text{USD 26 000}} * (\text{USD 8 000} * 50\%)$$

$$\text{Amount mobilised by DFI 2} = \text{USD 2 615} = \frac{1}{2} * (\text{USD 8 000} * 50\%) + \frac{\text{USD 4 000}}{\text{USD 26 000}} * (\text{USD 8 000} * 50\%)$$

$$\text{Amount mobilised by DFI 3} = \text{USD 1 846} = \frac{\text{USD 12 000}}{\text{USD 26 000}} * (\text{USD 8 000} * 50\%)$$

REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS**Table 5. Reporting instructions, shares in CIVs**

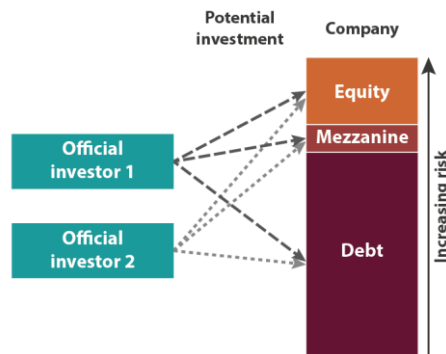
REPORTING AGENCY	DFI 1	DFI 2	DFI3
CRS FIELDS			
Reporting in year 2012			
13 – Type of finance	520=shares in CIVs	520=shares in CIVs	n.a.
34 – Type of blended finance	3=blended finance (...)	3=blended finance (...)	n.a.
52 - Leveraging mechanism	4=Shares in the riskiest tranche of structured CIV	4=Shares in the riskiest tranche of structured CIV	n.a.
53 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector	3 643	2 357	n.a.
54 - Origin of funds mobilised	2=Beneficiary country	2=Beneficiary country	n.a.
<i>Supplementary data</i>			
Amount invested by your institution	10 000	4 000	n.a.
Total official investment	14 000	14 000	n.a.
Private investment before attribution	6 000	6 000	n.a.
Number of official investors in the riskiest tranche	2	2	n.a.
Number of official investors in the mezzanine/senior tranche	0	0	n.a.
Reporting in year 2013			
13 – Type of finance	520=shares in CIVs	520=shares in CIVs	520=shares in CIVs
34 – Type of blended finance	3=blended finance (...)	3=blended finance (...)	3=blended finance (...)
52 - Leveraging mechanism	4=Shares in the riskiest tranche of structured CIV	4=Shares in the riskiest tranche of structured CIV	5=Shares in the mezzanine/senior tranche of structured CIV
53 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector	3 538	2 615	1 846
54 - Origin of funds mobilised	3=Third OECD/high income country	3=Third OECD/high income country	3=Third OECD/high income country
<i>Supplementary data</i>			
Amount invested by your institution	10 000	4 000	12 000
Total official investment	26 000	26 000	26 000
Private investment before attribution	8 000	8 000	8 000
Number of official investors in the riskiest tranche	2	2	2
Number of official investors in the mezzanine/senior tranche	1	1	1

4. DIRECT INVESTMENT IN COMPANIES

Please note that this methodology is also relevant in the context of project finance SPVs (see section 7).

DESCRIPTION

For the purpose of this methodology, direct investment in companies refers to on-balance sheet investments in corporate entities which are conducted without any intermediary (e.g. a collective investment vehicle) and which typically consist of or can combine the following instruments/mechanisms: equity, mezzanine finance and senior loans. Official investments in companies constitute a key leveraging instrument for private sector development (business growth, economic and social impact, etc.), in particular in countries where private investors are generally reluctant to invest given the perceived risks.



KEY ASSUMPTION AND ATTRIBUTION

The general assumption is that the private sector would not have invested in a given company in a developing country without the official sector involvement. It is further assumed that equity investors, regardless whether they represent official or private entities, are exposed to higher risk than mezzanine and debt investors. In case of liquidation, quasi and senior debt investors are reimbursed with priority, shareholders only thereafter to an extent made possible by remaining liquidities.

Building on the above general assumption, it is further assumed that:

- When multiple official actors invest in the same company but take different levels of risk, **official investment in equity has a higher mobilisation impact on private finance** than official investment in mezzanine or senior debt.
- **Mezzanine and senior debt investors are exposed to the same level of risk**, regardless of the presence of equity providers, i.e. they are assumed to have the same probability of default.

Consequently:

- **50%** of the amounts mobilised from the private sector are attributed equally, to official investors according to **the risk taken**, i.e. to the official investors exposed to higher risk. Therefore, in cases where several official actors take different level of risk – i.e. by investing in both equity and mezzanine/senior debt – these 50% are attributed to equity investors only (see scenario B below).

- **The remaining 50%** are attributed among all official investors pro-rata to the official financiers' investment share in the company, at the time when the private sector is investing, and regardless of the risk profile of the investment.⁷

In the case technical assistance provided by an official actor alongside other official investments to facilitate the mobilisation of private finance, it should be taken into account in the attribution calculation.

Investment scenario A: all official investors take the same level of risk

50% of the private investment mobilised is attributed equally to all official investors given that they are all exposed to the same level of risk (i.e. all investments are either equity or mezzanine/debt). The remaining 50% are attributed pro-rata to the official financiers' investment share in the company. The calculation method for estimating the amounts mobilised from the private sector for all official investors would be as follows:

$$DFI1 = \underbrace{\frac{1}{n} * (P * 50\%)}_{\text{Mobilisation effect based on the level of risk taken.}} + \underbrace{\frac{O_1}{O_{total}} * (P * 50\%)}_{\text{Mobilisation effect based on the investor's financial share in the total official investment in the company.}}$$

DFI = the official institution – e.g. national or international development finance institution – investing in a company;
n = the number of official investors;
P = volume of private investment mobilised;

O = volume of official investment;
e = equity;
m = mezzanine finance;
d = senior debt.

Investment scenario B: official investors take different levels of risk

In investment scenario B, official investors invest in the equity as well as mezzanine/debt of the company, i.e. investments have different risk levels. Reporting will be according to the following formula:

$$DFI 1_e: \frac{1}{n_e} * (P * 50\%) + \frac{O_{1e}}{O_{total}} * (P * 50\%)$$

$$DFI 2_{m/d}: \frac{O_{2m/d}}{O_{total}} * (P * 50\%)$$

DFI $2_{m/d}$ reflects the amount mobilised by the official investor through mezzanine and/or debt finance. Under this scenario, 50% of the amount mobilised from the private sector is attributed to equity investors to reflect the higher risk taken. The remaining 50% is attributed pro-rata to official financiers with shares in the company, including mezzanine and debt providers. Given the presence of other official equity investors, the probability of default of the public mezzanine and debt investors is assumed to be limited.

POINT OF MEASUREMENT

Ideally, the amounts mobilised are measured at the time of the commitment of the official investment. The measurement of the mobilisation effect is limited to a financing round, i.e. a formal (contractual) or informal (yet explicit) relationship between the official and private investment.

⁷ This allows acknowledging the role of small DFIs that often take an active role in a deal but invest relatively small amounts compared to other official agencies

EXAMPLE

A crop producer decided to expand its company and sought external financing. The first financing round included two official equity investors – DFI 1 and DFI 2 – and a private equity investor from the beneficiary country, investing USD 10 million, USD 4 million and USD 6 million respectively. In a second financing round, DFI 2 provided additional equity financing of USD 12 million, complemented with debt financing of USD 8 million from DFI 3 and mezzanine financing of USD 5 million from a private investor 2, based in a third high income country. Finally, in a third financing round, DFI 4 provided a subordinated loan of USD 2 million and DFI 3 a senior loan of USD 7 million to the company in order to support an additional equity investment by the private sponsor 1 amounting USD 1 million.

Table 6. Direct investment in companies

		Financing round 1	Financing round 2	Financing round 3
Equity	DFI 1	10000		
	DFI 2	4000	12000	
	Private 1	6000		1000
Debt	DFI 3		8000	7000
Mezzanine	DFI 4			2000
	Private 2		5000	

Reporting for financing round 1: The amount invested by Private investor 1 is attributable to DFI 1 and DFI 2. The first half of the private investment 1 is attributed to DFI1 and DFI2 equally (given that the both invested in equity), while the second half is attributed pro-rata to their financial share.

Amounts mobilised by DFI 1 = USD 3 643 = $\frac{1}{2} * (USD 6 000 * 50\%) + \frac{10000}{14000} * (USD 6 000 * 50\%)$

Amounts mobilised by DFI 2 = USD 2 357 = $\frac{1}{2} * (USD 6 000 * 50\%) + \frac{4000}{14000} * (USD 6 000 * 50\%)$

Reporting for financing round 2: The amount invested by the private investor 2 is attributable to DFIs 2 and 3. 50% of the amounts mobilised through the financing round 2 are attributed to DFI 2 only, given that it invested in the equity, and 50% are attributed to both the DFI 2 and DFI 3 pro-rata to their financial shares.

Amounts mobilised by DFI 2 = USD 4 000 = $\frac{1}{1} * (USD 5 000 * 50\%) + \frac{12000}{20000} * (USD 5 000 * 50\%)$

Amounts mobilised by DFI 3 = USD 1 000 = $\frac{8000}{20000} * (USD 5 000 * 50\%)$

Reporting for financing round 3: The amount invested by the private investor 1 in this financing round is attributable to DFIs 3 and 4. The attribution calculation is therefore the following: 50% of the USD 1 million is attributed to DFIs 3 and 4 equally – in the absence of other official investors in equity and given the same level of risk exposed to – and 50% pro-rata to their financial shares in the total official investment in the company at the moment of the private investment.

Amounts mobilised by DFI 3 = USD 639 = $\frac{1}{2} * (USD 1 000 * 50\%) + \frac{7000}{9000} * (USD 1 000 * 50\%)$

Amounts mobilised by DFI 4 = USD 361 = $\frac{1}{2} * (USD 1 000 * 50\%) + \frac{2000}{9000} * (USD 1 000 * 50\%)$

REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS

Table 7. Reporting instructions, direct investment in companies

Reporting for financing round 1.

REPORTING INSTITUTION CRS FIELDS	DFI 1	DFI 2	DFI 3	DFI 4
34 – Type of blended finance	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	n.a.	n.a.
52 - Leveraging mechanism and role/position	7=Direct investment in companies and project finance SPVs, equity	7=Direct investment in companies and project finance SPVs, equity	n.a.	n.a.
53 - Amount mobilised from the private sector	3 643	2 357	n.a.	n.a.
54 - Origin of funds mobilised	2=Recipient country	2=Recipient country	n.a.	n.a.
Supplementary data				
Amount invested by your institution	10 000	4 000	n.a.	n.a.
Total official investment	14 000	14 000	n.a.	n.a.
Private investment before attribution	6 000	6 000	n.a.	n.a.
Project finance flag	-	-	n.a.	n.a.
Number of official investors in the riskiest tranche	2	2	n.a.	n.a.
Number of official investors in the mezzanine/senior tranche	0	0	n.a.	n.a.

Reporting for financing round 2.

REPORTING INSTITUTION CRS FIELDS	DFI 1	DFI 2	DFI 3	DFI 4
34 – Type of blended finance	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	n.a.
52 - Leveraging mechanism and role/position	n.a.	7=Direct investment in companies and project finance SPVs, equity	8=Direct investment in companies and project finance SPVs, debt	n.a.
53 - Amount mobilised from the private sector	n.a.	4 000	1 000	n.a.
54 - Origin of funds mobilised	n.a.	3=Third OECD/high income country	3=Third OECD/high income country	n.a.
Supplementary data				
Amount invested by your institution	n.a.	12 000	8 000	n.a.
Total official investment	n.a.	20 000	20 000	n.a.
Private investment before attribution	n.a.	5 000	5 000	n.a.
Project finance flag	n.a.	-	-	n.a.
Number of official investors in the riskiest tranche	n.a.	1	1	n.a.
Number of official investors in the mezzanine/senior tranche	n.a.	1	1	n.a.

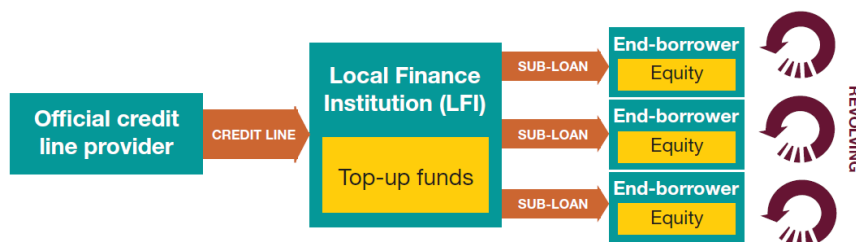
Reporting for financing round 3.

REPORTING INSTITUTION CRS FIELDS	DFI 1	DFI 2	DFI 3	DFI 4
34 – Type of blended finance	n.a.	n.a.	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level
52 - Leveraging mechanism and role/position	n.a.	n.a.	8=Direct investment in companies and project finance SPVs, debt	8=Direct investment in companies and project finance SPVs, debt
53 - Amount mobilised from the private sector	n.a.	n.a.	639	361
54 - Origin of funds mobilised	n.a.	n.a.	2=Beneficiary country	2=Beneficiary country
Supplementary data				
Amount invested by your institution	n.a.	n.a.	7 000	2 000
Total official investment	n.a.	n.a.	9 000	9 000
Private investment before attribution	n.a.	n.a.	1 000	1 000
Project finance flag	n.a.	n.a.	-	-
Number of official investors in the riskiest tranche	n.a.	n.a.	0	0
Number of official investors in the mezzanine/senior tranche	n.a.	n.a.	2	2

5. CREDIT LINES

DESCRIPTION

A credit line refers to a standing credit amount which can be drawn upon at any time, up to a specific amount and within a given period of time. Borrowers (LFIs) decide how much of the agreed funding they wish to draw down and interest is paid only on the amount which is actually borrowed and not on the amount made available.



The maturity of the official credit line is usually longer than that of the individual sub-loans extended by the LFI to its clients, allowing the LFIs to on-lend to local end-borrowers (companies, project developers, etc.) on a revolving basis during the lifetime of a credit line.

KEY ASSUMPTIONS AND ATTRIBUTION

The analysis of the causality for credit lines may be complex due to the number of actors potentially involved and the difficulty to access all the information, especially at the level of LFIs and end-borrowers. However, in the context of development finance, the main objective of credit lines is to support the private sector through the intermediation of the LFI. Therefore, it is assumed that the private sector (i.e. top-up financing by private LFIs, whether originating from their own resources or raised from the market, as well as private end-borrowers' equity) would not have invested without the credit line provided by the official sector. Based on these assumptions, the total private finance mobilised is composed of:

- **Top-up funds from the LFI** (in the case of a private LFI), including additional/external private funds raised by the LFI, and → *first level of mobilisation*
- **Equity investments by the private end-borrowers**, calculated using the average end-borrowers' equity. If applicable, they can be multiplied by a revolving factor (see box below). → *second level of mobilisation*

In most cases, the credit line agreement specifies the type of projects eligible for funding by the LFI (sub loans) and may also require other actors to take on some risks along with the official credit line provider (to align interests of the different investing institutions). In the case of technical assistance provided by an official actor alongside a credit line to facilitate the mobilisation of private finance, it should be taken into account in the attribution calculation.

Use and calculation of the revolving factor (RF)

If the maturity of a credit line is longer than that of individual sub-loans extended by the LFI, on-lending occurs on a revolving basis during the lifetime of a credit line. In such cases, a revolving factor could be applied taking into account:

- the difference between the maturity of the credit line (plus grace period) and the average maturity (plus average grace period) of the sub-loans, and
- the (estimated) average use of credit lines.

$$\text{Revolving factor (RF)} = \frac{\text{Credit line maturity} + \text{grace period}}{\text{Average maturity of subloans} + \text{average grace period}} \times \text{Average use of credit lines}$$

If no information is available to calculate the RF or if the maturity of the credit line is not longer than that of the sub-loans, the revolving factor can be set at 1.

The total private finance mobilised through the credit line is attributed pro-rata to the financial share of the official credit line provider (taking into consideration the official co-investors documented in the credit line contract and the case where the LFI is public).

DFI₁, DFI₂ = amounts mobilised by official institutions providing the credit line;

CL₁, CL₂ = credit extended by official institutions providing the credit line;

LFI_P = top-up/additional/external funds by private LFI;

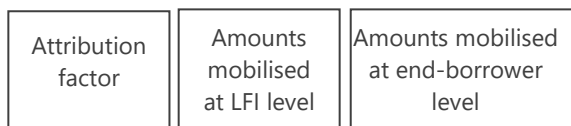
LFI_O = top-up/additional/external funds by public LFI;

B = Average end-borrowers' equity;

RF = revolving factor.

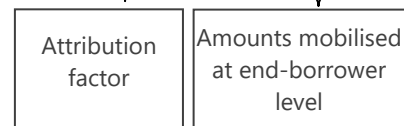
Scenario A: Private LFI

$$DFI_1 = \frac{CL_1}{CL_1 + CL_2} \times (LFI_P + B \times RF)$$



Scenario B: Public LFI

$$DFI_1 = \frac{CL_1}{CL_1 + CL_2 + LFI_O} \times (B \times RF)$$



1. In cases where several official institutions provide credit lines to the same private LFI (scenario A), the attribution factor can only be used when the top-up amount and the end-borrower equity are known. If these amounts are estimated based on the credit lines' requirements, the attribution factor should not be used. However, an attribution factor should always be used in cases where the LFI is public (scenario B), and this even if only one DFI provides the credit line so as to reflect the role of the developing countries and to not overestimate mobilisation by development co-operation actors.

POINT OF MEASUREMENT

The reporting of the amounts mobilised is carried out ex-ante, i.e. when the credit line is committed by the official sector.

EXAMPLES AND REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS

a) Example 1 - LFI is private

In 2024, an official institution (DFI1) extends a 90 000 USD credit line (CL1) to a private financial institution based in a developing country. An international financial institution (DFI2) decides to also invest in the credit line and contributes to an additional 10 000 USD (CL2).

The credit line has a maturity of **20 years** (no grace period) and requires the LFI to top up the loan by at least 10% ($10\% * 100\ 000 = 10\ 000$ USD).

Finally, the LFI invests 18 000 USD and raises 2 000 USD locally, for a total of USD 20 000 (LFI_p)⁸: the funds available for sub-loans therefore amount to 120 000 USD ($100\ 000 + 20\ 000$).

The LFI extends loans to end-borrowers (SMEs/project developers) in the developing country with an average maturity of **5 years** (no grace period). However, based on credit lines extended in the past, they are not fully utilised during all their life and it is estimated that the average utilisation of credit lines reaches **55%**. The credit line contract also requires additional investment by the end-borrowers in the form of equity. The development bank does not have information on the average end-borrowers' equity investment but it is known that the minimum own-equity ratio of end-borrowers corresponds to 20% of the credit line.

Reporting in 2024 (USD thousand)

$$\text{Revolving factor} = \mathbf{2.2} = \frac{20}{5} \times 55\%$$

$$\text{Average end-borrower equity} = \mathbf{USD\ 24} = (120 \times 20\%)$$

$$\text{DFI1} = \mathbf{USD\ 65.5} = \frac{90}{90+10} \times (\text{USD\ 20} + \text{USD\ 24} \times \mathbf{2.2})$$

$$\text{DFI2} = \mathbf{USD\ 7.3} = \frac{10}{90+10} \times (\text{USD\ 20} + \text{USD\ 24} \times \mathbf{2.2})$$

⁸ In this example, the “top-up” is known while in many cases, it is only estimated (e.g. based on credit lines' requirements). In this case, there is no need to use an attribution factor.

Table 8. Reporting instructions, credit lines, LFI is a private entity

REPORTING INSTUTION CRS FIELDS	DFI1	DFI2
34 – Type of blended finance	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level
52 - Leveraging mechanism and role/position	9=Credit line	9=Credit line
53 – Amounts mobilised from the private sector	65 520	7 280
54 – Origins of funds mobilised	2=Recipient country	2=Recipient country
Supplementary data		
Amount invested by your institution	90 000	10 000
Total official investment	100 000	100 000
Private investment before attribution	20 000	20 000
Revolving factor	2.2	2.2
End-borrowers' equity	24 000	24 000

b) Example 2 - LFI is public

Scenario A still applies with only one difference: the LFI in the recipient country is a public institution. This attribution method takes into account the role of the public LFI, regardless of whether this latter reports to the DAC.

Reporting in 2014 (USD thousand)

$$\text{DFI1} = \text{USD } 39.6 = \frac{90}{90+10+20} \times (\text{USD } 24 \times 2.2)$$

$$\text{DFI2} = \text{USD } 4.4 = \frac{10}{90+10+20} \times (\text{USD } 24 \times 2.2)$$

$$\text{LFIp} = \text{USD } 8.8 = \frac{20}{90+10+20} \times (\text{USD } 24 \times 2.2)$$

Table 9. Reporting instructions, credit lines, LFI is public entity

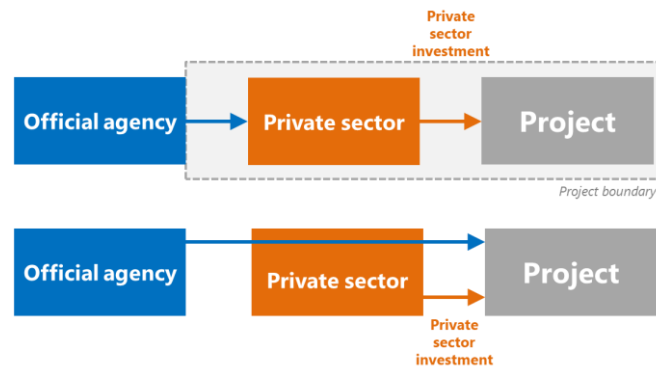
REPORTING INSTITUTION CRS FIELDS	DFI1	DFI2
34 – Type of blended finance	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level
52 - Leveraging mechanism and role/position	9=Credit line	9=Credit line
53 – Amounts mobilised from the private sector	39 600	4 400
54 – Origins of funds mobilised	2=Recipient country	2=Recipient country
Supplementary data		
Amount invested by your institution	90 000	10 000
Total official investment	120 000	120 000
Private investment before attribution	0	0
Revolving factor	2.2	2.2
End-borrowers' equity	24 000	24 000

6. SIMPLE CO-FINANCING

DESCRIPTION

Simple co-financing arrangements refer to various business partnerships, B2B programmes, business surveys, matching programmes and similar, but also result-based approaches.

Figure 3. Possible schemes of simple co-financing arrangements



KEY ASSUMPTIONS

The measurement of private finance mobilised is based on the general assumption that the private sector would not have invested without the official finance interventions (additionality assumption). A causal link between a standard grant or loan and a private co-investment is established only if it can be demonstrated (e.g. through contractual/financial agreement, project documentation) **that the provision of official funds is conditioned⁹** to:

- Private sector co-financing, or
- Specific outcomes of private sector investment (in the case of result-based financing mechanisms).

In either case, the total project costs have to exceed the amount provided by the official agency.

ATTRIBUTION METHOD

Private finance mobilised through a simple co-financing arrangement is attributed to official actors pro-rata to their respective financial share in the deal.

$$\text{Amounts mobilised by A} = \frac{O_A}{O_{\text{total}}} \times P$$

O_A = Investment by the official actor; O_{total} = Total official investment; P = Private investment

⁹ The provision of technical assistance (capacity building, feasibility study etc.) can be claimed to mobilise private finance only for projects where causality - i.e. direct link with private investments - is demonstrated in the project documentation or financial agreement.

Project boundaries are defined as financial arrangements and specifications agreed among the official provider and recipient private entity, for a specific activity and as recorded in the provider's documentation. In the case of technical assistance provided by an official actor alongside other official investments to facilitate the mobilisation of private finance in such simple co-financing arrangements, it should be taken into account in the attribution calculation.

Other financing committed outside defined financial arrangement (whether upstream of downstream) is considered out of scope.

POINT OF MEASUREMENT

The point of measurement may vary, depending on the modality and data availability. Mobilisation by standard grants and loans in simple co-financing arrangements is ideally measured at the commitment stage or, alternatively, when the private investment takes place.

EXAMPLES AND REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS

Example 1: single official actor

Based on the results of an open competition, an aid agency awards a grant of USD 2 million to a private company in the provider country to implement a development project with a total project cost 3 million.

Table 10. Reporting instructions, grants and loans in co-financing arrangements

CRS FIELD	Reporting agency	Aid agency
13 – Type of finance		110=standard grant
34 – Type of blended finance		3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level
52 - Leveraging mechanism		10=Simple co-financing
53 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector		1000
54 - Origin of funds mobilised		1=provider country
<i>Supplementary data</i>		
Amount invested by your institution		2000
Total official investment		2000
Private finance before attribution		1000

Example 2: multiple official actors

An IFI and a bilateral aid agency partnered with a private company in the beneficiary country to co-finance a project of USD 5 million. The project documentation indicates that an IFI finances a USD 2.5 million loan, the bilateral aid agency provides a technical assistance grant amounting to USD 0.5 million and the remaining USD 2 million originates from private sources.

Table 11. Reporting instructions

Reporting agency CRS FIELD	IFI	Aid agency
13 – Type of finance	421=standard loan	110=standard grant
14 – Co-operation modality	C01=project-type intervention	D02=other technical assistance
34 – Type of blended finance	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level
52 - Leveraging mechanism	10=simple co-financing	10=simple co-financing
53 - Amounts mobilised from the private sector	1666.67	333-33
54 - Origin of funds mobilised	3=beneficiary country	3=beneficiary country
Supplementary data		
Amount invested by your institution	2500	500
Total official investment	3000	3000
Private finance before attribution	2000	2000

7. REPORTING GUIDANCE FOR PROJECT FINANCE SCHEMES

This section provides guidance on when to apply or combine existing methodologies for guarantees, syndicated loans and direct investment in companies to attribute private finance mobilised by official development finance interventions in a project finance structure (SPV).

DESCRIPTION

For the purpose of this Survey, project finance refers to non-recourse or limited recourse financing¹⁰ of projects via special purpose vehicles (SPVs). Typical project finance instruments include equity instruments, senior debt, as well as credit enhancements such as guarantees. It follows that project finance usually involves multiple actors including at least private and/or official project sponsors/developers investing the equity, and debt providers such as development banks, development finance institutions, or commercial banks. Senior debt enjoys priority in terms of repayment over all other forms of finance. That is, repayment risks for senior lenders are lower than for equity investors.

KEY ASSUMPTIONS

The basic assumption is that the private sector would not have invested in the project finance SPV without the involvement of the official sector (additionality assumption). It is further assumed that, in project finance, the causal link between official and private investment is stronger in a syndication or a guarantee scheme.

Project boundaries are defined by the balance sheet of the SPV, as well as potential guarantee arrangements, as recorded in the providers' documentation, particularly the financial closure arrangements. Financing committed outside the SPV is not considered.

¹⁰ Non-recourse or limited recourse financing refers to a financial structure, where the investors and lenders rely either exclusively (non-recourse) or mainly (limited recourse) on the cash flow generated by the project to repay their loans and earn a return on their investments.

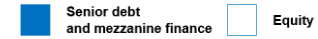
ATTRIBUTION METHOD

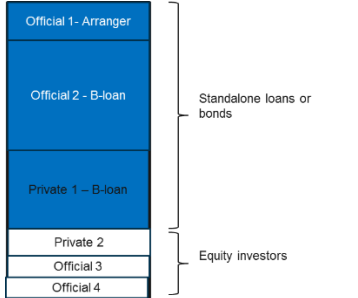

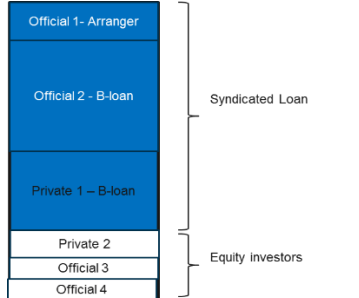
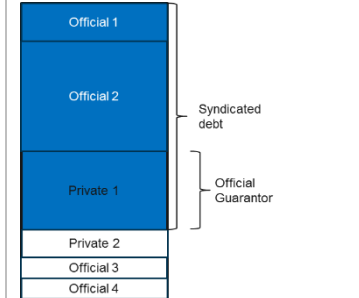
Private finance can be mobilised in a project finance SPV by official interventions, and therefore attributed according to four main scenarios (see Table 12 below). In the case of technical assistance or advisory services provided by an official actor to also support private finance mobilisation in this context, it should be taken into account in the attribution calculation (see section 8 of this Annex).

POINT OF MEASUREMENT

The amounts mobilised from the private sector are measured at the financial closure stage, i.e. the point in time where all agreements related to the project finance SPV have been signed and all required conditions (including financial commitments) have been concluded. If the project is divided in several phases with subsequent financial closure(s), the amounts mobilised are measured at the financial closure for each phase.

Table 12. Attribution guidance per project finance scenario



Project finance structure	<p>Scenario 1 – Debt is not syndicated; no guarantee in project finance.</p> 	<p>Scenario 2 – Debt is not syndicated; private equity (and/or debt) is officially guaranteed.</p> 	<p>Scenario 3 – Debt is syndicated. Private B-loan is not guaranteed.</p> 	<p>Scenario 4 – Debt is syndicated; private B-loan in the syndication is also officially guaranteed (methodologies overlap).</p> 
Attribution methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private investment in the SPV (Private 1 and 2) is attributed to all official actors in the SPV (officials 1, 2, 3 and 4) according to the <i>direct investment in companies methodology</i> (see section 4 of this note). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private equities (private 2) is attributed to the official guarantor according to the <i>guarantee methodology</i> (see section 1 of this note). Private debt (Private 1) is attributed to all official actors in the SPV (officials 1, 2, 3 and 4) according to the <i>direct investment in companies methodology</i> (see section 4 of this note). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private B-loan (Private 1) is attributed to official actors involved in the loan syndication (official 1 and official 2) according to the <i>syndicated loan methodology</i> (see section 2 of this note). Private equities (private 2) is attributed to all official actors in the SPV (officials 1, 2, 3 and 4) according to the <i>direct investment in companies methodology</i> (see section 4 of this note). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private equities (private 2) is attributed to all official actors in the SPV (officials 1, 2, 3 and 4) according to the <i>direct investment in companies methodology</i> (see section 4 of this note). Private B-loan (private 1) is attributed by sharing equally. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% to the official participants in the syndicated loan (officials 1 and 2) according to the <i>syndicated loans methodology</i> (see section 2 of this note). 50% to the official guarantor(s) according to the <i>guarantee methodology</i> (see section 1 of this note).

EXAMPLES AND REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS

An SPV was set up for a large-scale infrastructure project, amounting to USD 0.9 billion. An MDB1 arranged a syndicated loan with the following structure:

- MDB1 arranger (A-loan): USD 150 million;
- MDB2 (parallel loan): USD 350 million;
- Private banks (B-loans): USD 200 million.

The private banks in the syndication also benefitted from a guarantee extended by an aid agency (i.e. potential overlap of methodologies). Local private project developers invested USD 110 million in the equity, alongside a DFI which sponsored the project with an equity investment of USD 50 million.

Reporting of the amounts mobilised through the syndication

Private B-loans in the syndication, which also benefited from a guarantee, are attributed equally (50/50) to both the official actors in the syndication and the official guarantor, using the existing methodologies for syndicated loans and guarantees.

Table 13. Reporting instructions

Reporting institution CRS FIELD	MDB1	MDB2	Aid agency
13 – Type of finance	421=standard loan	421=standard loan	1100=guarantee/insurance
34 – Type of blended finance	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level
52 – Leveraging mechanism	1=syndicated loan, arranger	2=syndicated loan, participant	6=guarantee/insurance
53 – Amounts mobilised	65 000	35 000	100 000
54 – Origin of funds mobilised	5=Other/multiple origins	5=Other/multiple origins	5=Other/multiple origins
Supplementary data			
Amount invested by your institution	150 000	350 000	75 000
Total official investment	500 000	500 000	75 000
Private investment before attribution	100 000	100 000	100 000
Project finance flag	1	1	1
Type of arranger	1=Official	1=Official	n/a

Reporting of the non-guaranteed and not syndicated private investment (private equity sponsors)

The non-guaranteed and not syndicated private investment is attributed to all official actors in the SPV using the methodology for direct investment in companies (reported as a separate record in the template, possibly using the same ID number).

Table 14. Reporting instructions

Reporting institution CRS FIELD	MDB1	MDB2	DFI
13 – Type of finance	421=standard loan	421=standard loan	510=common equity
34 – Type of blended finance	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level	3=blended finance through leveraging instruments at project level
52 – Leveraging mechanism	8=direct investment in companies and project finance SPVs, debt	8=direct investment in companies and project finance SPVs, debt	7=direct investment in companies and project finance SPVs, equity
53 – Amounts mobilised	15 000	35 000	60 000
54 – Origin of funds mobilised	2=Recipient country	2=Recipient country	2=Recipient country
Supplementary data			
Amount invested by your institution	150 000	350 000	50 000
Total official investment	550 000	550 000	550 000
Private investment before attribution	110 000	110 000	110 000
Project finance flag	1	1	1
Number of official investors in the riskiest tranche	1	1	1
Number of official investors in the mezzanine/senior tranche	2	2	2

8. REPORTING GUIDANCE ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

This section provides guidance for reporting on the amounts mobilised through some technical assistance activities using existing methodologies.

DESCRIPTION

In the context of mobilised private finance, technical assistance or capacity building activities (hereafter referred to as “TA”) refer to assistance provided by local or international specialists in the form of sharing information and expertise, instruction, skills training, transmission of working knowledge and advisory services.

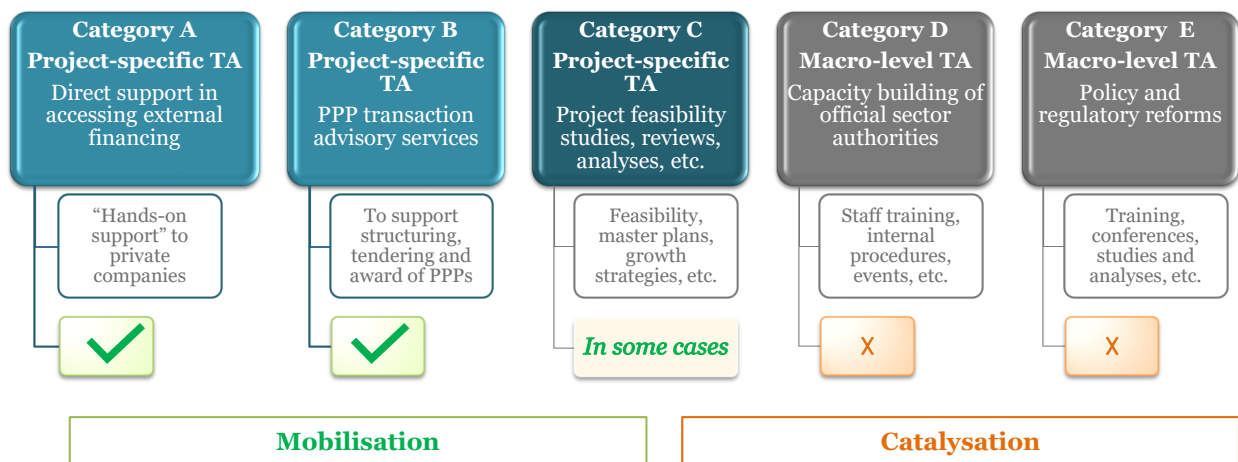
Only TA activities with direct and tangible private finance mobilisation effect can be included in the measure on the amounts mobilised from the private sector. Evidence of active and direct involvement may include mandate letters, fees linked to financial commitment or other evidence (e.g. project documentation) of a provider’s active and direct role leading to commitment of private financiers.

Such activities typically consist of **direct technical support to projects / transactions on accessing private finance**. They usually take the form of i) “hands-on support” to

companies/entities with the aim of helping them prepare bankable business plans and linking these up with investors (category A in Figure 1 below), or ii) broader Public-Private Partnership (PPP) transaction advisory services (category B). In the latter, providers make use of comprehensive transaction advisory services to support all aspects of structuring, tendering and award of PPP projects, the main objective of which is the selection of private developers for the award of the project concession. TA in the form of feasibility studies or other support to help develop and implement projects can also be included in the measure if a direct causal link with the subsequent private investments can be established (category C).

Other TA activities such as field visits, networking support as well as capacity building toward official sector authorities or support to policy and regulatory reforms are considered as having a catalytic effect and, in principle, **excluded** from the measure.

Figure 1. Overview of eligible projects



SCREENING QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ASSESSING CAUSALITY

As for other leveraging mechanisms, the basic assumption is that the private sector would not have invested without the TA intervention (additionality assumption). To help assess the eligibility of the intervention in the mobilisation measure and the extent to which a certain share of the private financial flows can be attributed to the TA provider, reporters can make use of the screening questionnaire below. Responses to questions 1 and 2 are expected to be “yes”, while questions 3 and 4¹¹ aim to assess the risk of double counting if other official actors are involved.

¹¹ In case the answer to questions 3 and 4 is “no”, the risk of double counting increases at the total level. If, despite this issue, the causal link is still considered strong enough to report the mobilisation effect of the TA intervention in the CRS, it is recommended to signal this and provide the names of other potential official co-financiers to the Secretariat.

Screening questionnaire for self-assessing causality and risk of double counting¹²

Causality	
1.	Was the TA service aimed to mobilise a financial flow as opposed to broader private sector development? <i>Is the technical assistance linked to procurement of private funds for a specific activity OR to the provision of transaction advisory services to national/local governments or a government procurement entity/parastatal for a specific PPP transaction? OR to the provision of feasibility studies or other support designed to prepare the project for financing?</i>
2.	Is there evidence of a clear causal link between the TA and the private sector investment? <i>In other words, did your intervention have a pivotal role for the private investor to invest in the specific project, and if so what role?</i>
Risk of double counting	
3.	Was the TA provided close to or part of the financing stage of the project (as opposed to upstream TA for project preparation)? <i>This consideration is relevant to the ability to avoid double-counting: if the TA was provided with a long time lag before financial close, the risk of double counting increases.</i>
4.	Are other official actors involved in the financing of the project well aware of the TA service, its role and financial value (e.g. through project documentation, financial close documents etc.)? <i>Such information is also important to avoiding double counting of mobilisation at the project level as other official actors involved will report mobilisation for that same project.</i>

POINT OF MEASUREMENT

The point of measurement may vary, depending on the TA modality and data availability. Still, mobilisation by TA activities is ideally measured at the commitment stage or, alternatively, when sufficient details on the concrete private investment becomes available (e.g. when the private investor actually disburses its funds).

ATTRIBUTION METHOD

- In the case of stand-alone TA activities (with assurance that there are no other official co-financing or interventions), 100% of the private finance mobilised can be attributed to the TA provider.
- Where other official actors are involved in financing the project or programme benefitting from the TA, the private finance needs to be attributed according to relevant existing OECD methodology.¹³ In case the other official actors – apart from the TA provider – provided funding in a structured way (i.e. taking different levels of risk, e.g. through direct investment

¹² Note that this questionnaire is for internal use by providers to self-assess the extent to which the mobilisation effect of a TA activity can be reported in the CRS. However, as part of its data quality assurance work, the Secretariat may come back to reporters with these questions in case further information is needed to validate the inclusion in the mobilisation measure of the reported activities.

¹³ This implies that the other providers also need to consider the amount of TA in their attribution calculation. In case TA is provided in conjunction with a provider's investment to facilitate the mobilisation of private finance, the reporter can report its attributed share of mobilised private finance either against its investment or splitting the amount between its investment and the associated TA. In the latter option, the total mobilised amounts between the investment and the associated TA should not exceed the share attributable to the provider's investment (e.g. syndication, guarantee).

in companies/SPVs, project finance schemes or shares in CIVs), the TA is to be assimilated to the riskiest tranche as there is no expectation of returns.

EXAMPLES AND REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS

Example 1: UNIDO PFAN - Vitalite, Zambia

Project description

Vitalite provides low-income households with high-quality distributed energy services in Zambia. The company applied to the Private Financing Advisory Network (PFAN) – a UNIDO-hosted public private partnership – for support in order to secure external financing for an investment of USD 3 million.

PFAN developed recommendations to Vitalite in this respect, provided capacity development training the Vitalite staff and supported the enterprise in the implementation of the recommendations. Moreover, PFAN brought this project to a financing forum and facilitated Vitalite’s negotiations with potential private investors. So far, Vitalite secured debt financing of USD 500 000 from SunFunder, a private investor.

Causality (self-)assessment

<i>Vitalite</i>	RESPONSES
1. Was the TA service aimed to mobilise a financial flow as opposed to broader private sector development?	<i>YES</i>
2. Could the private investor confirm that he/she would not have invested without your intervention?	<i>YES</i>
3. Was the TA part of the financing stage of the project (as opposed to upstream capacity building, project preparation)?	<i>YES</i>
4. Are other official actors involved in the deal well aware of the TA service (e.g. through project documentation, financial close documents etc.)?	<i>YES</i>

Reporting of the amounts mobilised through the TA

The TA services provided by PFAN supports a direct investment in company. However, since PFAN was the only official investor in this financing arrangement, all private finance is attributed to PFAN.

Table 3. Reporting instructions, USD thousands: UNIDO/PFAN example

Data fields	UNIDO/PFAN
Excerpt of CRS fields	
5 – CRSID	2020123456
6 – Donor project number	PFAN-ZM_01
8 – Recipient code	288=Zambia
15 – Project title	Vitalite
16 – Purpose code	23230=Solar energy
24 – Gender equality	0=Not targeted
36 – Climate change mitigation	2=Principal objective
37 – Climate change adaptation	0=Not targeted
39 – Currency	302=USD
52 – Leveraging mechanism	8=direct investment in companies and project finance SPVs, debt
53 – Amounts mobilised	500
54 – Origin of funds mobilised	3=Other OECD/high-income country
Supplementary data	
Amount invested by your institution	50*
Total official investment	50
Private investment before attribution	500
Number of official investors in the riskiest tranche (equity)	0
Number of official investors in the senior tranche (debt)	1
TA Flag	2
Names of other official financiers	None
Causality justification (and useful links)	PFAN developed recommendations to its client to attract external financing, provided capacity building training to the client’s staff and supported the client in the implementation of the recommendations. Moreover, PFAN brought this project to a financing forum and facilitated Vitalite’s negotiations with potential private investors. https://pfan.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/PFAN-Annual-Report-2020.pdf

*: corresponding to the cost of PFAN intervention.

Example 2: IFC sustainable cities multi-donor programme

Project description

The IFC Sustainable Cities Programme provided TA services amounting to USD 700 thousand. This TA enabled the local government agency “ProInversion find investors” in Peru to mobilise the private finance needed to close the financing gap for the implementation of the Obras de Cabercera water project. The project will receive financing from an MDB, which will provide a loan, in parallel with a private investment. For the purpose of the illustration of the calculation below, both the MDB and private investment are assumed to be USD 300 million each. During the bidding stage of the project, the TA provider will promote and implement an open and competitive tendering process leading to the selection of a private investor/s to implement the Project. The objective of this phase is to award the project and the

signing of the PPP contract with the private investor. For this reason, without the advisory services provided, it is considered that the project would not be structured.

Causality self-assessment

<i>IFC Sustainable Cities Programme: Obras de Cabecera</i>	RESPONSES
1. Was the TA service aimed to mobilise a financial flow as opposed to broader private sector development?	YES
2. Could the private investor confirm that he/she would not have invested without your intervention?	YES
3. Was the TA part of the financing stage of the project (as opposed to upstream capacity building, project preparation)?	YES
4. Are other official actors involved in the deal well aware of the TA service (e.g. through project documentation, financial close documents etc.)?	YES

Reporting of the amounts mobilised through the TA

The TA service by the IFC Sustainable Cities Programme enabled direct investment in a project finance special purpose vehicle. Therefore, the methodologies on direct investment in companies and project finance are suggested. As multiple official actors were involved in this project finance, each official actor reports its attributed share of private finance to avoid double counting.

Detailed attribution calculation

*IFC through the Sustainable Cities Programme*¹⁴ (methodology for direct investment in companies¹⁵):

- **USD 75349** = $(1/2) \times (50\% \times 300000) + (700/300700) \times (50\% \times 300000)$

Lending MDB (methodology for direct investment in companies):

- **USD 224651** = $(1/2) \times (50\% \times 300000) + (300000/300700) \times (50\% \times 300000)$

¹⁴ For internal communication purposes, countries having funded such programme could impute the amounts mobilised reported by the IFC back to them according to their respective contribution shares.

¹⁵ 50% of the amounts mobilised is attributed equally to official actors and the remaining 50% is attributed to all official actors pro rata to their respective shares in the company. In cases where official co-investors in the PPP – apart from the TA provider – take different levels of risk, the TA could be assimilated to the riskiest tranche for the attribution calculation as there is no expectation of returns.

Table 5. Reporting instructions, USD thousands, IFC Sustainable Cities Programme example¹⁶

Data fields	IFC Sustainable Cities Programme	Lending MDB
Excerpt of CRS fields		
5 – CRSID	2020123987	2020000007
6 – Donor project number	SCP PE-1	MDB PE-1a
8 – Recipient code	454=Peru	454=Peru
15 – Project title	Obras de Cabercera	Obras de Cabercera
16 – Purpose code	14021=Water supply – large systems	14021=Water supply – large systems
24 – Gender equality	0=Not targeted	0=Not targeted
36 – Climate change mitigation	0=Not targeted	0%
37 – Climate change adaptation	2=Principal objective	85%
39 – Currency	302=USD	302=USD
52 – Leveraging mechanism	8=direct investment in companies and project finance SPVs, debt	8=direct investment in companies and project finance SPVs, debt
53 – Amounts mobilised	75 349	224 651
54 – Origin of funds mobilised	5=Multiple origins	5=Multiple origins
Supplementary data		
Amount invested by your institution	700	300 000
Total official investment	300 700	300 700
Private investment before attribution	300 000	300 000
Number of official investors in the riskiest tranche (equity)	0	0
Number of official investors in the senior tranche (debt)	2	2
TA Flag	2	
Names of other official financiers	Name of the lending MDB: XYZ	n.a.
Causality justification (and useful links)	<p>The IFC Sustainable Cities Programme provided TA services amounting to USD 700 thousand. This TA enabled the local government agency “ProInversion find investors” in Peru to mobilise the additional private finance needed to close the financing gap for the implementation of the Obras de Cabercera water project. It is expected that an MDB will provide a loan, in parallel with a private investment. During the bidding stage of the project, the TA provider will promote and implement an open and competitive tendering process leading to the selection of a private investor/s to implement the Project. The objective of this phase is to award the project and the signing of the PPP contract with the private investor. For this reason, without the advisory services provided, it is considered that the project would not be structured.</p> <p>https://www.inframationgroup.com/info/latin-america-peru-reopen-usd-600m-water-project-tender;</p> <p>https://peru21.pe/economia/especialistas-piden-celeridad-en-adjudicacion-de-obras-de-cabecera-proyecto-de-infraestructura-que-dara-agua-a-lima-ncze-noticia/</p>	n.a.

¹⁶ The amounts used for this demonstration case are illustrative only.

Annex 7a: Reporting on debt relief, grant equivalent basis

This annex contains examples that illustrate the methodology for calculating the ODA grant equivalent of debt relief for non-ODA and ODA claims. The examples illustrate the ODA calculation both for loans committed and disbursed before 2018 and loans committed and disbursed as from 2018.

In addition, the annex describes the Excel template - available on the website at <https://webfs.oecd.org/oda/DataCollection/Questionnaires/OECD-template-debt-relief.xlsx> - for collecting the details of debt relief operations and facilitating reporting.

1. Examples for non-ODA claims

This section illustrates the application of the methodology for ODA accounting of debt relief (debt forgiveness and debt rescheduling) of non-ODA claims (OOF, export credits, private flows at market terms).

Consider an OOF loan to a low-income country of USD 300 million, committed and fully disbursed in 2020. The section illustrates the application of the methodology in 3 different cases. The summary table below presents the final results for all cases, depending on the income group of the loan beneficiary.

Summary table

Loan to:	Case A	Case B	Case C
	Debt cancellation	Debt rescheduling	
<i>LDC and other LIC</i>	277	149	0
<i>LMIC</i>	277	121	0
<i>UMIC</i>	277	104	0

Case A: A debt relief operation occurs at the beginning of 2027 (before the annual payment) in the form of debt forgiveness.

The borrower made one payment of USD 23 million after the end of the grace period and before the debt relief. There are no interests in arrears. The outstanding principal amount to be forgiven is USD 277 million.

Amount to be recorded as ODA in 2027

It is the amount of debt forgiveness, the ODA amount recorded is the face value of the amount forgiven at the date of the treatment (it is equal to the amount in current prices).

ODA = 277.0

Case B: The debt relief operation occurs at the beginning of 2027 (before the annual payment) in the form of a concessional rescheduling.

Similarly to case A, the outstanding principal amount is USD 277 million. It is assumed that there are no interests in arrears. The rescheduling terms provide a maturity of 24 years to 2051, with a grace period of 6 years. The interest rate for the rescheduling is set at 2 %. The operation will lead to repayments in principal of USD 15 million each from 2033.

Amount to be recorded as ODA in 2027

The grant element and grant equivalent of the rescheduled loan can be calculated as shown below. The operation conveys a grant element of 54% which is above the agreed threshold of 45% for ODA eligibility of a loan to a low income country; the grant equivalent of the operation can therefore be recorded as ODA.

Date payment due	Period (p)	Principal outstanding	Future payments			Annual factor at 9% (1.09) ^p	Present value of future payments
			Principal	Interest	Total		
01/06/2027							
01/06/2028	1	277.0		5.5	5.5	1.1	5.1
01/06/2029	2	277.0		5.5	5.5	1.2	4.7
01/06/2030	3	277.0		5.5	5.5	1.3	4.3
01/06/2031	4	277.0		5.5	5.5	1.4	3.9
01/06/2032	5	277.0		5.5	5.5	1.5	3.6
01/06/2033	6	277.0	14.6	5.5	20.1	1.7	12.0
01/06/2034	7	262.4	14.6	5.2	19.8	1.8	10.8
01/06/2035	8	247.8	14.6	5.0	19.5	2.0	9.8
01/06/2036	9	233.3	14.6	4.7	19.2	2.2	8.9
01/06/2037	10	218.7	14.6	4.4	19.0	2.4	8.0
01/06/2038	11	204.1	14.6	4.1	18.7	2.6	7.2
01/06/2039	12	189.5	14.6	3.8	18.4	2.8	6.5
01/06/2040	13	174.9	14.6	3.5	18.1	3.1	5.9
01/06/2041	14	160.4	14.6	3.2	17.8	3.3	5.3
01/06/2042	15	145.8	14.6	2.9	17.5	3.6	4.8
01/06/2043	16	131.2	14.6	2.6	17.2	4.0	4.3
01/06/2044	17	116.6	14.6	2.3	16.9	4.3	3.9
01/06/2045	18	102.1	14.6	2.0	16.6	4.7	3.5
01/06/2046	19	87.5	14.6	1.7	16.3	5.1	3.2
01/06/2047	20	72.9	14.6	1.5	16.0	5.6	2.9
01/06/2048	21	58.3	14.6	1.2	15.7	6.1	2.6
01/06/2049	22	43.7	14.6	0.9	15.5	6.7	2.3
01/06/2050	23	29.2	14.6	0.6	15.2	7.3	2.1
01/06/2051	24	14.6	14.6	0.3	14.9	7.9	1.9
sum =							127.5

Grant element = $(277.0 - 127.5)/277.0 = 54.0\% > 45\%$; Grant equivalent = $277.0 - 127.52 = 149.5$

ODA = 149.5

Case C: The debt relief operation occurs at the beginning of 2027 (before the annual payment) in the form of a non-concessional rescheduling.

Similarly to case A, the outstanding principal amount is USD 277 million. It is assumed that there are no arrears on interests. The rescheduling terms provide a maturity of 17 years to 2044, with a grace period of 6 years. The interest rate for the rescheduling is set at 5.1%. The operation will lead to repayments in principal of USD 23 million each from 2033.

Amount to be recorded as ODA in 2027

The grant element of the rescheduled loan can be calculated as shown below. The operation conveys a grant element of 27% which is below the agreed threshold of 45% for ODA eligibility of a loan to a low income country; the operation is recorded as OOF and there is no grant equivalent recorded as ODA.

Date payment due	Period (p)	Principal outstanding	Future payments			Annual factor at 9% (1.09) ^p	Present value of future payments
			Principal	Interest	Total		
01/06/2027							
01/06/2028	1	277.0		14.1	14.1	1.1	13.0
01/06/2029	2	277.0		14.1	14.1	1.2	11.9
01/06/2030	3	277.0		14.1	14.1	1.3	10.9
01/06/2031	4	277.0		14.1	14.1	1.4	10.0
01/06/2032	5	277.0		14.1	14.1	1.5	9.2
01/06/2033	6	277.0	23.1	14.1	37.2	1.7	22.2
01/06/2034	7	253.9	23.1	12.9	36.0	1.8	19.7
01/06/2035	8	230.8	23.1	11.8	34.9	2.0	17.5
01/06/2036	9	207.8	23.1	10.6	33.7	2.2	15.5
01/06/2037	10	184.7	23.1	9.4	32.5	2.4	13.7
01/06/2038	11	161.6	23.1	8.2	31.3	2.6	12.1
01/06/2039	12	138.5	23.1	7.1	30.1	2.8	10.7
01/06/2040	13	115.4	23.1	5.9	29.0	3.1	9.4
01/06/2041	14	92.3	23.1	4.7	27.8	3.3	8.3
01/06/2042	15	69.3	23.1	3.5	26.6	3.6	7.3
01/06/2043	16	46.2	23.1	2.4	25.4	4.0	6.4
01/06/2044	17	23.1	23.1	1.2	24.3	4.3	5.6
						sum=	203.5

$$\text{Grant element} = (277.0 - 203.5)/277.0 = 26.5\% < 45\%$$

ODA = 0

2. Examples for ODA claims

This section illustrates the application of the methodology for ODA accounting of debt relief (debt forgiveness and debt rescheduling) of ODA claims. A ceiling (face value of the original loan, in nominal terms) applies to the entire perimeter of the debt treated, including interests in arrears and late interests. Three examples of loans and nine cases of debt relief operations are used. The summary table below presents the final results for the seven first cases, depending on the income group of the loan beneficiary.

Summary table

Loan committed and disbursed:	ODA calculated before application of the ceiling							ODA recorded for debt relief, after application of the ceiling							For reference			
	As from 2018							As from 2018							Original ODA recorded		Ceiling	
	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3	Case 4	Case 5	Case 6	Case 7	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3	Case 4	Case 5	Case 6	Case 7	Cases 1 to 6	Case 7	Cases 1 to 6	Case 7
LDC and other LIC	207	52	221	72	91	17	401	154	52	154	72	91	17	77	146	23	300	100
LMIC	225	43	238	61	79	13	249	184	43	184	61	79	13	77	116	23	300	100
UMIC	235	37	248	54	70	10	199	202	37	202	54	70	10	77	98	23	300	100

Example 1: Consider an ODA loan to a low-income country of USD 300 million, committed and fully disbursed in 2020 i.e. post 2018, with an interest rate of 2%, a grace period of 6 years and a maturity of 18 years.

The application of the methodology for calculating ODA debt relief for this loan is illustrated below for 6 different cases (Cases 1-6), step by step. For each of these cases, there is also an illustration of ODA recording if the loan had been committed and disbursed prior to 2018.

Finally, Case 7 illustrates a loan committed and disbursed prior to 2018, substantially repaid prior to 2018 and which accumulated large amounts of late interests.

Step 0 (Applicable to cases 1-6). Calculation of the grant equivalent recorded as ODA in 2020

The grant equivalent of the loan, recorded as ODA in 2020 is **USD 146 million**.

Date payment due	Period (p)	Principal outstanding	Principal	Interest	Total	Annual factor at 9% (1.09) ^p	Present value of future payments
01/06/2020							
01/06/2021	1	300.0		6.0	6.0	1.1	5.5
01/06/2022	2	300.0		6.0	6.0	1.2	5.1
01/06/2023	3	300.0		6.0	6.0	1.3	4.6
01/06/2024	4	300.0		6.0	6.0	1.4	4.3
01/06/2025	5	300.0		6.0	6.0	1.5	3.9
01/06/2026	6	300.0	23.1	6.0	29.1	1.7	17.3
01/06/2027	7	276.9	23.1	5.5	28.6	1.8	15.7
01/06/2028	8	253.8	23.1	5.1	28.2	2.0	14.1
01/06/2029	9	230.8	23.1	4.6	27.7	2.2	12.8
01/06/2030	10	207.7	23.1	4.2	27.2	2.4	11.5
01/06/2031	11	184.6	23.1	3.7	26.8	2.6	10.4
01/06/2032	12	161.5	23.1	3.2	26.3	2.8	9.4
01/06/2033	13	138.5	23.1	2.8	25.8	3.1	8.4
01/06/2034	14	115.4	23.1	2.3	25.4	3.3	7.6
01/06/2035	15	92.3	23.1	1.8	24.9	3.6	6.8
01/06/2036	16	69.2	23.1	1.4	24.5	4.0	6.2
01/06/2037	17	46.2	23.1	0.9	24.0	4.3	5.5
01/06/2038	18	23.1	23.1	0.5	23.5	4.7	5.0
Sum=							154.0

Grant element = $(300 - 154.0)/300 = 48.7\%$; Grant equivalent = $300 - 154.0 = 146.0$

Original grant equivalent = 146.0

Case 1: A debt relief operation occurs at the beginning of 2027 (before the annual payment) in the form of debt forgiveness.

The borrower made one payment of USD 23 million after the end of the grace period and before the debt relief. There are no interests in arrears.

Step 1: Calculation of the new grant equivalent

The grant equivalent of the total operation, post-treatment, can be calculated at the date of treatment as shown below. The original schedule is modified as no repayment will take place after treatment (debt forgiveness).

Date payment due	Period (p)	Principal outstanding	Future payments			Annual factor at 9% (1.09) ^{p-7}	Present value of future payments, at date of treatment		For reference: present value of future payments initially due, at date of treatment
			Principal	Interest	Total				
01/06/2020									
01/06/2021	1	300.0		6.0	6.0	0.6	10.1		
01/06/2022	2	300.0		6.0	6.0	0.6	9.2		
01/06/2023	3	300.0		6.0	6.0	0.7	8.5		
01/06/2024	4	300.0		6.0	6.0	0.8	7.8		
01/06/2025	5	300.0		6.0	6.0	0.8	7.1		
01/06/2026	6	300.0	23.1	6.0	29.1	0.9	31.7		
01/06/2027	7			0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	Debt treatment 28.6	
01/06/2028	8			0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	25.8	
01/06/2029	9			0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	23.3	
01/06/2030	10			0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	21.0	
01/06/2031	11			0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	19.0	
01/06/2032	12			0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	17.1	
01/06/2033	13			0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	15.4	
01/06/2034	14			0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	13.9	
01/06/2035	15			0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	12.5	
01/06/2036	16			0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	11.3	
01/06/2037	17			0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	10.1	
01/06/2038	18			0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	9.1	
sum=							74.4		207.2

$$\text{Grant equivalent} = [300 * (1+0.09)^7] - 74.4 = 474.1$$

New grant equivalent = 474.1

Step 2: Derive the amount of additional ODA in 2027, before the application of the ceiling

It is the difference between the new grant equivalent and the original grant equivalent, i.e. the difference between amounts obtained under step 1 and step 0, after discount.

$$\text{Original grant equivalent, discounted} = 146.0 * (1+0.09)^7 = 266.9$$

Amount obtained, before the application of the ceiling = 474.1 - 266.9 = 207.2

Note that the same result is obtained by summing up the present value of payments initially due, calculated at the date of treatment, which reflects that the ODA amount records the additional concessionality conveyed by the debt relief operation (column "for reference" in the above schedule).

Step 3: Derive the amount to be recorded as additional ODA in 2027, after application of the ceiling

The ceiling is the face value of the original loan, in nominal terms, i.e. 300. It applies to the entire perimeter of the debt treated, including interests in arrears and late interests.

Ceiling = 300

Additional ODA for debt relief is recorded over and above the amounts previously recorded as ODA for the loan concerned, up to the ceiling: ‘ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics’ + ‘new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)’ \leq ‘ceiling’.

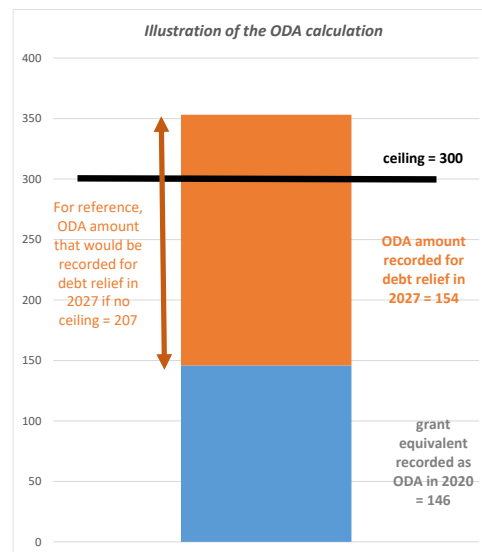
‘ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics’ = 146 (step 0, nominal)

+ ‘new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)’ = 207 (step 2)

= \leq ceiling.

As $146 + 207 = 353 > 300$, the ceiling applies and $207 - (353 - 300) = 154$ is recorded as ODA for debt relief in 2027.

ODA amount to be recorded for debt relief in 2027, after the application of the ceiling = 154



If the original loan had been committed and disbursed in 2013, no additional ODA would be recorded for the debt forgiveness in 2020:

- Steps 0-2 lead to the same results (same treatment for loans pre/post 2018).
- Step 3: additional ODA for debt relief is recorded over and above the amounts previously recorded as ODA for the loan concerned, up to the ceiling: ‘ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics’ + ‘new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)’ \leq ‘ceiling’.

‘ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics’ = 300 (face value of the loan recorded as positive ODA in 2013, no negative ODA recorded for the repayment in 2019)

+ ‘new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)’ = 207 (step 2)
 \leq ‘ceiling’ = 300

As $300 + 207 > 300$, the ceiling applies and no additional ODA is recorded for debt relief in 2020.

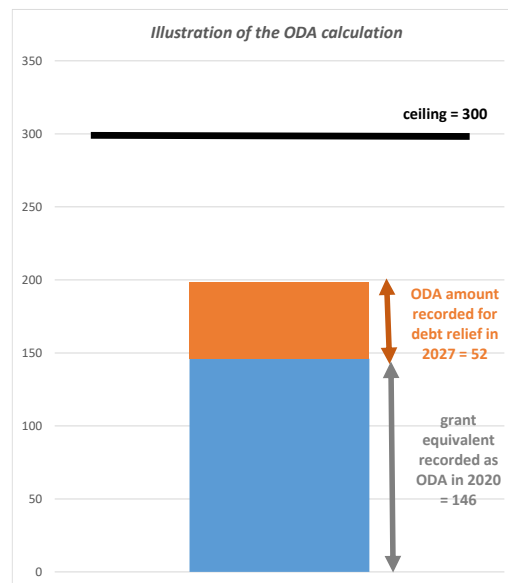
Additional ODA for debt relief is recorded over and above the amounts previously recorded as ODA for the loan concerned, up to the ceiling: ‘ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics’ + ‘new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)’ ≤ ‘ceiling’.

‘ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics’ = 146.0 (step 0, nominal)

+ ‘new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)’ = 52.2 (step 2)
= ≤ ceiling.

As $146.0 + 52.2 = 198.2 \leq 300$, the ceiling does not restrict ODA recording and 52.2 is recorded as ODA for debt relief in 2027.

ODA amount to be recorded for debt relief in 2027, after the application of the ceiling = 52.2



If the original loan had been committed and disbursed in 2013, no additional ODA would be recorded for the debt rescheduling in 2020:

- Steps 0-2 lead to the same results (same treatment for loans pre/post 2018).
- Step 3: additional ODA for debt relief is recorded over and above the amounts previously recorded as ODA for the loan concerned, up to the ceiling: ‘ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics’ + ‘new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)’ ≤ ‘ceiling’.

‘ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics’ = 300 (face value of the loan recorded as positive ODA in 2013, no negative ODA recorded for the repayment in 2019)

+ ‘new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)’ = 52.2 (step 2)
≤ ‘ceiling’ = 300

As $300 + 52 = 352 > 300$, the ceiling applies and no additional ODA is recorded for debt relief in 2020.

Case 3: The debt relief operation occurs at the beginning of 2027 in the form of debt forgiveness. There are interests in arrears.

As with case 1, the outstanding principal amount is USD 277 million. Interests due in 2025 and 2026 were not paid, and interests in arrears thus amount to USD 12 million.

Step 1: Calculation of the new grant equivalent

The grant equivalent of the total operation, post-treatment, can be calculated at the date of treatment as shown below. The original schedule is modified to reflect the payment of principal made in 2026, the non-payment of interests in 2025 and 2026, and the absence of repayments post-treatment (debt forgiveness).

Date payment due	Period (p)	Principal outstanding	Future payments			Annual factor at 9% $(1.09)^{p-7}$	Present value of future payments at date of treatment	For reference: present value of interests initially due and in arrears, at date of treatment
			Principal	Interest	Total			
01/06/2020								
01/06/2021	1	300.0		6.0	6.0	0.6	10.1	
01/06/2022	2	300.0		6.0	6.0	0.6	9.2	
01/06/2023	3	300.0		6.0	6.0	0.7	8.5	
01/06/2024	4	300.0		6.0	6.0	0.8	7.8	
01/06/2025	5	300.0		6.0	6.0	0.8	0.0	7.1
01/06/2026	6	300.0	23.1		23.1	0.9	25.2	6.5
01/06/2027	7			0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	
01/06/2028	8			0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	
01/06/2029	9			0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	
01/06/2030	10			0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	
01/06/2031	11			0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	
01/06/2032	12			0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	
01/06/2033	13			0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	
01/06/2034	14			0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	
01/06/2035	15			0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	
01/06/2036	16			0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	
01/06/2037	17			0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	
01/06/2038	18			0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	
					Sum=	60.7		13.7

$$\text{Grant equivalent} = [300 * (1+0.09)^7] - 60.7 = 487.7$$

New grant equivalent = 487.7

Step 2: Derive the amount of additional ODA in 2027, before the application of the ceiling

It is the difference between the new grant equivalent and the original grant equivalent, i.e. the difference between amounts obtained under step 1 and step 0, after discount.

$$\text{Original grant equivalent, discounted} = 146.0 * (1+0.09)^7 = 266.9$$

Amount obtained, before the application of the ceiling = 487.7 - 266.9 = 220.8

Note that this amount equals the amount obtained in Case 1 (207), plus the interests in arrears, in present value terms at the date of treatment (14, see column "for reference" in the above schedule), which reflects that the ODA amount records the additional concessionality conveyed by the debt relief operation.

Step 3: Derive the amount of additional ODA in 2027, after application of the ceiling

The ceiling is the face value of the original loan, in nominal terms, i.e. 300. It applies to the entire perimeter of the debt treated, including interests.

Ceiling = 300

Additional ODA for debt relief is recorded over and above the amounts previously recorded as ODA for the loan concerned, up to the ceiling: ‘ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics’ + ‘new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)’ \leq ‘ceiling’.

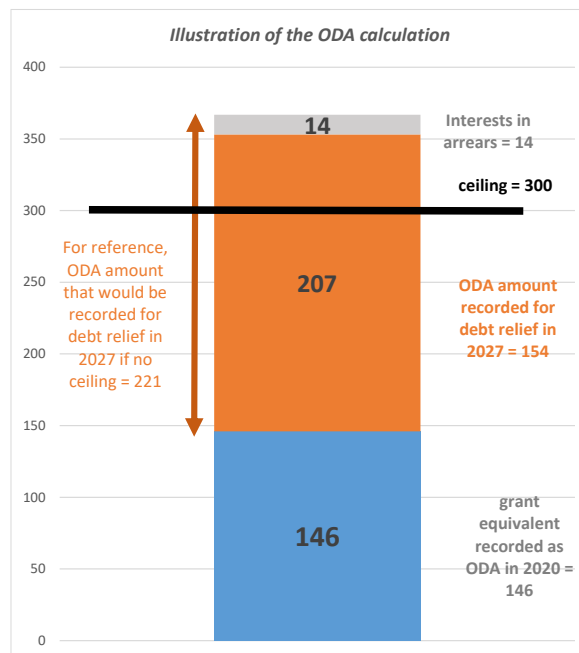
‘ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics’ = 146.0 (step 0, nominal)

+ ‘new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)’ = 220.8 (step 2)

= \leq ceiling.

As $146.0 + 220.8 = 366.8 > 300$, the ceiling applies and $220.8 - (366.8 - 300) = 154.0$ is recorded as ODA for debt relief in 2027.

ODA amount to be recorded for debt relief in 2027, after the application of the ceiling = 154.0



If the original loan had been committed and disbursed in 2011, 23 additional ODA would be recorded for the debt forgiveness in 2018:

- Steps 0-2 lead to the same results (same treatment for loans pre/post 2018).
- Step 3: additional ODA for debt relief is recorded over and above the amounts previously recorded as ODA for the loan concerned, up to the ceiling: ‘ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics’ + ‘new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)’ \leq ‘ceiling’.

‘ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics’ = 300 (face value of the loan recorded as positive ODA in 2011) – 23 (negative ODA recorded for the repayment in 2017)
 + ‘new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)’ = 220.8 (step 2)
 \leq ‘ceiling’ = 300

As $277 + 220.8 = 498 > 300$, the ceiling applies and $220.8 - (498 - 300) = 23$ is recorded as ODA for debt relief in 2018.

Case 4: The debt relief operation occurs at the beginning of 2027 in the form of rescheduling. There are interests in arrears.

Similarly to case 2, the outstanding principal amount is USD 277 million. Interests in 2025 and 2026 were not paid, and interests in arrears thus amount to USD 12 million. The rescheduling terms provide an extension of maturity of 6 years to 2044, with a grace period of 6 years. The interest rate remains unchanged at 2 %. The debt rescheduling will lead to repayments in principal of USD 21 million each from 2032. Interests in arrears are capitalised in a new loan.

Step 1: Calculation of the new grant equivalent

The grant equivalent of the rescheduled principal, post treatment, can be calculated at the date of treatment as shown below. The original schedule is modified to reflect the payment of principal made in 2026, the non-payment of interests in 2025 and 2026 and the extension of grace and maturity.

Future payments							Consolidated interests						
Date payment due	Period (p)	Principal outstanding	Principal	Interest	Total	Annual factor at 9% (1.09) ^{p-7}	Present value of future payments at date of treatment	Outstanding	Principal	Interest	Total	Present value of future payments, at date of treatment	
01/06/2020													
01/06/2021	1	300.0		6.0	6.0	0.6	10.1						
01/06/2022	2	300.0		6.0	6.0	0.6	9.2						
01/06/2023	3	300.0		6.0	6.0	0.7	8.5						
01/06/2024	4	300.0		6.0	6.0	0.8	7.8						
01/06/2025	5	300.0		0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0						
01/06/2026	6	300.0	23.1	0.0	23.1	0.9	25.2						
01/06/2027	7	276.9		5.5	5.5	1.0	5.5	12.0					
01/06/2028	8	276.9		5.5	5.5	1.1	5.1	12.0		0.2	0.2	0.2	
01/06/2029	9	276.9		5.5	5.5	1.2	4.7	12.0		0.2	0.2	0.2	
01/06/2030	10	276.9		5.5	5.5	1.3	4.3	12.0		0.2	0.2	0.2	
01/06/2031	11	276.9		5.5	5.5	1.4	3.9	12.0		0.2	0.2	0.2	
01/06/2032	12	276.9	21.3	5.5	26.8	1.5	17.4	12.0		0.2	0.2	0.2	
01/06/2033	13	255.6	21.3	5.1	26.4	1.7	15.7	12.0	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.7	
01/06/2034	14	234.3	21.3	4.7	26.0	1.8	14.2	11.0	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.7	
01/06/2035	15	213.0	21.3	4.3	25.6	2.0	12.8	10.0	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.6	
01/06/2036	16	191.7	21.3	3.8	25.1	2.2	11.6	9.0	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.5	
01/06/2037	17	170.4	21.3	3.4	24.7	2.4	10.4	8.0	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.5	
01/06/2038	18	149.1	21.3	3.0	24.3	2.6	9.4	7.0	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.4	
01/06/2039	19	127.8	21.3	2.6	23.9	2.8	8.5	6.0	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.4	
01/06/2040	20	106.5	21.3	2.1	23.4	3.1	7.6	5.0	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.4	
01/06/2041	21	85.2	21.3	1.7	23.0	3.3	6.9	4.0	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.3	
01/06/2042	22	63.9	21.3	1.3	22.6	3.6	6.2	3.0	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.3	
01/06/2043	23	42.6	21.3	0.9	22.2	4.0	5.6	2.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	
01/06/2044	24	21.3	21.3	0.4	21.7	4.3	5.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	
Sum=							215.6	Sum=					6.3

Grant equivalent of rescheduled principal = $[300 * (1+0.09)^7] - 215.6 = 332.8$

New grant equivalent = 332.8

Step 2: Derive the amount of additional ODA in 2027, before the application of the ceiling

It is the difference between the new grant equivalent and the original grant equivalent, i.e. the difference between amounts obtained under step 1 and step 0, after discount, to which the grant equivalent of consolidated interests is added.

The grant equivalent of the rescheduled consolidated interests, calculated with an interest rate of 2%, a grace period of 6 years and a maturity of 17 years – from 2027 to 2044 is $5.7 = 12 - 6.3$ (see in the schedule above).

Original grant equivalent, discounted = $146 * (1+0.09)^7 = 266.9$

Amount obtained, before the application of the ceiling = $(332.8 - 266.9) + 5.7 = 71.6$

Note that the difference between the new and original grant equivalents ($333 - 267 = 66$) equals the amount obtained in Case 2 (52), plus the interests in arrears, in present value terms at the date of treatment (14, see column "for reference" in Case 3); this reflects the additional concessionality conveyed by the debt relief operation.

Step 3: Derive the amount to be recorded as additional ODA in 2027, after application of the ceiling

The ceiling is the face value of the original loan, in nominal terms, i.e. 300. It applies to the entire perimeter of the debt treated, including interests in arrears and late interests.

Ceiling = 300

Additional ODA for debt relief is recorded over and above the amounts previously recorded as ODA for the loan concerned, up to the ceiling: ‘ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics’ + ‘new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)’ \leq ‘ceiling’.

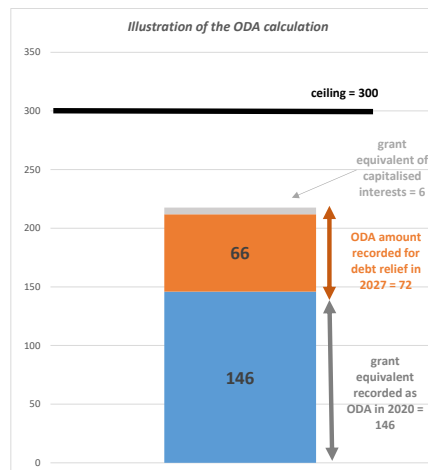
‘ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics’ = 146 (step 0, nominal)

+ ‘new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)’ = 71.6 (step 2)

= \leq ceiling.

As $146 + 71.6 = 217.6 \leq 300$, the ceiling does not restrict ODA recording and 71.6 is recorded as ODA for debt relief in 2027.

ODA amount to be recorded for debt relief in 2027, after the application of the ceiling = 71.6



If the original loan had been committed and disbursed in 2011, 23 additional ODA would be recorded for the debt relief operation in 2018:

- Steps 0-2 lead to the same results (same treatment for loans pre/post 2018).
- Step 3: additional ODA for debt relief is recorded over and above the amounts previously recorded as ODA for the loan concerned, up to the ceiling: ‘ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics’ + ‘new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)’ \leq ‘ceiling’.

‘ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics’ = 300 (face value of the loan recorded as positive ODA in 2011) – 23 (negative ODA recorded for the repayment in 2017) = 277
 + ‘new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)’ = 71.6 (step 2)
 \leq ‘ceiling’ = 300

As $277 + 71.6 = 348.6 > 300$, the ceiling applies and $71.6 - (348.6 - 300) = 23$ is recorded as ODA for debt relief in 2018.

Case 5: The debt relief operation occurs at the beginning of 2027 in the form of a rescheduling. There are interests in arrears and longer maturity than in Cases 2 and 4.

Similarly to cases 3 and 4, the outstanding principal amount is USD 277 million. Interests in 2025 and 2026 were not paid, and interests in arrears thus amount to USD 12 million. The rescheduling terms provide an extension of maturity of 13 years to 2051, with a grace period of 12 years (the first grace period of 6 years plus 6 years). The interest rate remains unchanged at 2%. The debt rescheduling will lead to repayments in principal of USD 14 million each from 2032.

Step 1: Calculation of the new grant equivalent

The grant equivalent of the rescheduled principal, post treatment, can be calculated at the date of treatment as shown above. The original schedule is modified to reflect the payment of principal made in 2026, the non-payment of interests in 2025 and 2026 and the extension of grace and maturity.

Date payment due	Period (p)	Principal outstanding	Future payments			Annual factor at 9% (1.09) ^{p-2}	Present value of future payments, at date of treatment	Consolidated interests							
			Principal	Interest	Total			Outstanding	Principal	Interest	Total	Present value of future payments, at date of treatment			
01/06/2020															
01/06/2021	1	300.0		6.0	6.0	0.6	10.1								
01/06/2022	2	300.0		6.0	6.0	0.6	9.2								
01/06/2023	3	300.0		6.0	6.0	0.7	8.5								
01/06/2024	4	300.0		6.0	6.0	0.8	7.8								
01/06/2025	5	300.0		0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0								
01/06/2026	6	300.0	23.1		23.1	0.9	25.2								
01/06/2027	7	276.9		5.5	5.5	1.0	5.5								
01/06/2028	8	276.9		5.5	5.5	1.1	5.1	12.0		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		
01/06/2029	9	276.9		5.5	5.5	1.2	4.7	12.0		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
01/06/2030	10	276.9		5.5	5.5	1.3	4.3	12.0		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
01/06/2031	11	276.9		5.5	5.5	1.4	3.9	12.0		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
01/06/2032	12	276.9	13.8	5.5	19.4	1.5	12.6	12.0		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
01/06/2033	13	263.1	13.8	5.3	19.1	1.7	11.4	12.0	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.5		
01/06/2034	14	249.2	13.8	5.0	18.8	1.8	10.3	11.4	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.5		
01/06/2035	15	235.4	13.8	4.7	18.6	2.0	9.3	10.7	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.4		
01/06/2036	16	221.5	13.8	4.4	18.3	2.2	8.4	10.1	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.4		
01/06/2037	17	207.7	13.8	4.2	18.0	2.4	7.6	9.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3		
01/06/2038	18	193.8	13.8	3.9	17.7	2.6	6.9	8.8	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3		
01/06/2039	19	180.0	13.8	3.6	17.4	2.8	6.2	8.2	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3		
01/06/2040	20	166.2	13.8	3.3	17.2	3.1	5.6	7.6	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3		
01/06/2041	21	152.3	13.8	3.0	16.9	3.3	5.1	6.9	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.2		
01/06/2042	22	138.5	13.8	2.8	16.6	3.6	4.6	6.3	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.2		
01/06/2043	23	124.6	13.8	2.5	16.3	4.0	4.1	5.7	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2		
01/06/2044	24	110.8	13.8	2.2	16.1	4.3	3.7	5.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2		
01/06/2045	25	96.9	13.8	1.9	15.8	4.7	3.3	4.4	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2		
01/06/2046	26	83.1	13.8	1.7	15.5	5.1	3.0	3.8	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1		
01/06/2047	27	69.2	13.8	1.4	15.2	5.6	2.7	3.2	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1		
01/06/2048	28	55.4	13.8	1.1	15.0	6.1	2.4	2.5	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1		
01/06/2049	29	41.5	13.8	0.8	14.7	6.7	2.2	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1		
01/06/2050	30	27.7	13.8	0.6	14.4	7.3	2.0	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1		
01/06/2051	31	13.8	13.8	0.3	14.1	7.9	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1		
Sum=							197.4	Sum=							5.5

Grant equivalent of rescheduled principal = $[300 * (1+0.09)^7] - 197.4 = 351.0$

New grant equivalent = 351.0

Step 2: Derive the amount of additional ODA in 2027, before the application of the ceiling

It is the difference between the new grant equivalent and the original grant equivalent, i.e. the difference between amounts obtained under step 1 and step 0, after discount, to which the grant equivalent of consolidated interests is added.

The grant equivalent of the rescheduled consolidated interests, calculated with an interest rate of 2%, a grace period of 6 years and a maturity of 24 years – from 2027 to 2051 is **6.5** = 12 – 5.5 (see in the schedule above).

Original grant equivalent, discounted = $146 * (1+0.09)^7 = 266.9$

Amount obtained, before the application of the ceiling = $(351.0 - 266.9) + 6.5 = 90.6$

Note that the difference between the new and original grant equivalents (351 – 267 = 84) equals the summing up of the differences between the initial and the new loan repayments (70), plus the interests in arrears (14), in present value terms at the date of treatment, which reflects the additional concessionality conveyed by the debt relief operation.

Step 3: Derive the amount to be recorded as additional ODA in 2027, after application of the ceiling

The ceiling is the face value of the original loan, in nominal terms, i.e. 300. It applies to the entire perimeter of the debt treated, including interests in arrears and late interests.

Ceiling = 300

Additional ODA for debt relief is recorded over and above the amounts previously recorded as ODA for the loan concerned, up to the ceiling: ‘ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics’ + ‘new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)’ \leq ‘ceiling’.

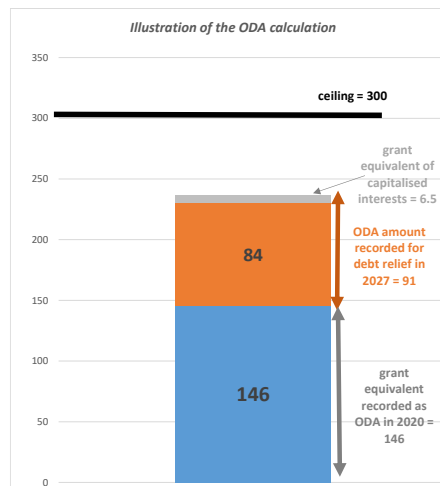
‘ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics’ = 146 (step 0, nominal)

+ ‘new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)’ = 90.6 (step 2)

= \leq ceiling.

As $146 + 90.6 = 236.6 \leq 300$, the ceiling does not restrict ODA recording and 90.6 is recorded as ODA for debt relief in 2027.

ODA amount to be recorded for debt relief in 2027, after the application of the ceiling = 90.6



If the original loan had been committed and disbursed in 2013, no additional ODA would be recorded for the debt rescheduling in 2020:

- Steps 0-2 lead to the same results (same treatment for loans pre/post 2018).
- Step 3: additional ODA for debt relief is recorded over and above the amounts previously recorded as ODA for the loan concerned, up to the ceiling: ‘ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics’ + ‘new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)’ \leq ‘ceiling’.

‘ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics’ = 300 (face value of the loan recorded as positive ODA in 2013, no negative ODA recorded for the repayment in 2019)

+ ‘new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)’ = 90.6 (step 2)
 \leq ‘ceiling’ = 300

As $300 + 90.6 > 300$, the ceiling applies and no additional ODA is recorded for debt relief in 2020.

Case 6: The debt relief operation occurs at the beginning of 2035 in the form of a rescheduling

The outstanding principal amount is USD 92 million. There are no interests in arrears. The rescheduling terms provide an extension of maturity of 3 years, with a grace period of 4 years. The interest rate remains unchanged at 2 %. The debt rescheduling will lead to repayments in principal of USD 31 million each from 2039.

Step 1: Calculation of the new grant equivalent

The grant equivalent of the total operation, post-treatment, can be calculated at the date of treatment as shown below. The original schedule is modified to reflect the extension of grace and maturity.

Date payment due	Period (p)	Future payments				Annual factor at 9% (1.09) ⁻¹⁵	Present value of future payments, at date of treatment	For reference		
		Principal outstanding	Principal	Interest	Total			Present value of future payments initially due, at date of treatment=2035	Difference between initial and new loan repayments, present value at date of treatment=2035	
01/06/2020										
01/06/2021	1	300.0		6.0	6.0	0.3	20.1			
01/06/2022	2	300.0		6.0	6.0	0.3	18.4			
01/06/2023	3	300.0		6.0	6.0	0.4	16.9			
01/06/2024	4	300.0		6.0	6.0	0.4	15.5			
01/06/2025	5	300.0		6.0	6.0	0.4	14.2			
01/06/2026	6	300.0	23.1	6.0	29.1	0.5	63.2			
01/06/2027	7	276.9	23.1	5.5	28.6	0.5	57.0			
01/06/2028	8	253.8	23.1	5.1	28.2	0.5	51.5			
01/06/2029	9	230.8	23.1	4.6	27.7	0.6	46.4			
01/06/2030	10	207.7	23.1	4.2	27.2	0.6	41.9			
01/06/2031	11	184.6	23.1	3.7	26.8	0.7	37.8			
01/06/2032	12	161.5	23.1	3.2	26.3	0.8	34.1			
01/06/2033	13	138.5	23.1	2.8	25.8	0.8	30.7			
01/06/2034	14	115.4	23.1	2.3	25.4	0.9	27.7			
<i>Debt treatment</i>										
01/06/2035	15	92.3		1.8	1.8	1.0	1.8	24.9	23.1	
01/06/2036	16	92.3		1.8	1.8	1.1	1.7	22.4	20.7	
01/06/2037	17	92.3		1.8	1.8	1.2	1.6	20.2	18.6	
01/06/2038	18	92.3		1.8	1.8	1.3	1.4	18.2	16.8	
<i>extension of grace period</i>										
01/06/2039	19	92.3	30.8	1.8	32.6	1.4	23.1		-23.1	
01/06/2040	20	61.5	30.8	1.2	32.0	1.5	20.8		-20.8	
01/06/2041	21	30.8	30.8	0.6	31.4	1.7	18.7		-18.7	
<i>extension of maturity</i>										
Sum=							544.4		16.6	

$$\text{Grant equivalent} = [300 * (1+0.09)^{15}] - 544.4 = 548.4$$

$$\text{New grant equivalent} = 548.4$$

Step 2: Derive the amount of additional ODA in 2027, before the application of the ceiling

It is the difference between the new grant equivalent and the original grant equivalent, i.e. the difference between amounts obtained under step 1 and step 0, after discount.

$$\text{Original grant equivalent, discounted} = 146 * (1+0.09)^{15} = 531.8$$

$$\text{Amount obtained, before the application of the ceiling} = 548.4 - 531.8 = 16.6$$

Note that the same result is obtained by summing up the differences between the initial and the new loan repayments, in present value terms at the date of treatment, which reflects that the ODA amount records the additional concessionality conveyed by the debt relief operation (columns "for reference" in the above schedule).

Step 3: Derive the amount to be recorded as additional ODA in 2027, after application of the ceiling

The ceiling is the face value of the original loan, in nominal terms, i.e. 300. It applies to the entire perimeter of the debt treated, including interests in arrears and late interests.

$$\text{Ceiling} = 300$$

Additional ODA for debt relief is recorded over and above the amounts previously recorded as ODA for the loan concerned, up to the ceiling: 'ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics' + 'new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)' ≤ 'ceiling'.

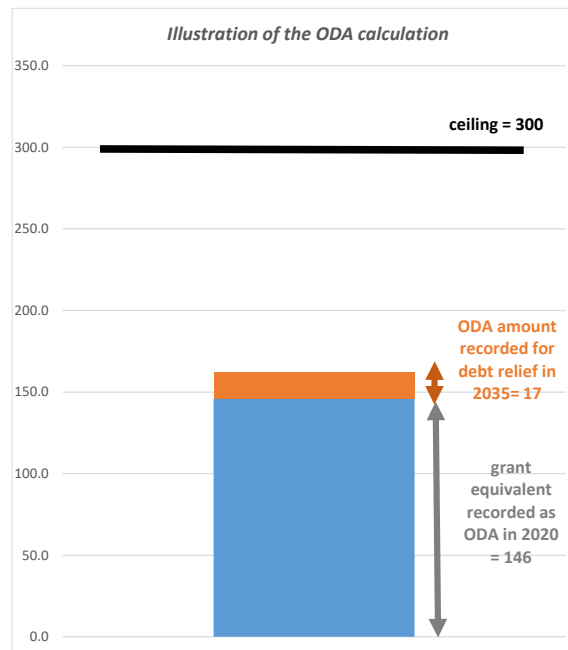
'ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics' = 146 (step 0, nominal)

+ 'new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)' = 16.6 (step 2)

= ≤ ceiling.

As $146 + 16.6 = 162.6 \leq 300$, the ceiling does not restrict ODA recording and 17 is recorded as ODA for debt relief in 2035.

ODA amount to be recorded for debt relief in 2035, after the application of the ceiling = 16.6



If the original loan had been committed and disbursed in 2005, 16.6 additional ODA would be recorded for the debt rescheduling in 2020:

- Steps 0-2 lead to the same results (same treatment for loans pre/post 2018).
- Step 3: additional ODA for debt relief is recorded over and above the amounts previously recorded as ODA for the loan concerned, up to the ceiling: 'ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics' + 'new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)' ≤ 'ceiling'.

'ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics' = 300 (face value of the loan recorded as positive ODA in 2005) – 162 (negative ODA recorded for the repayments in 2011-17, no negative ODA recorded for the repayments in 2018-19) = 138

+ 'new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)' = 16.6 (step 2)
 ≤ 'ceiling' = 300

As $138 + 16.6 \leq 300$, the ceiling does not restrict ODA recording and 16.6 is recorded as ODA for debt relief in 2020.

Example 2: Consider an ODA loan of 100 to an LMIC, committed and fully disbursed in 2002. The interest rate is 2 %, there are 6 years of grace period and 18 years of maturity. There are interests and principal in arrears (no interest nor principal paid starting in 2018); the rate for late interest is 7%.

Case 7: The loan is committed and disbursed in 2002, substantially repaid prior to 2018, and the debt relief operation occurs at the beginning of 2050 in the form of a debt forgiveness

Step 0. Calculation of the grant equivalent of the original loan

The grant equivalent was not recorded as ODA as the loan was committed and disbursed prior to 2018.

Date payment due	Period (p)	Principal outstanding	Principal	Interest	Total	Annual factor at 7% (1.07) ^p	Present value of future payments
01/06/2002							
01/06/2003	1	100.0		2.0	2.0	1.1	1.9
01/06/2004	2	100.0		2.0	2.0	1.1	1.7
01/06/2005	3	100.0		2.0	2.0	1.2	1.6
01/06/2006	4	100.0		2.0	2.0	1.3	1.5
01/06/2007	5	100.0		2.0	2.0	1.4	1.4
01/06/2008	6	100.0	7.7	2.0	9.7	1.5	6.5
01/06/2009	7	92.3	7.7	1.8	9.5	1.6	5.9
01/06/2010	8	84.6	7.7	1.7	9.4	1.7	5.5
01/06/2011	9	76.9	7.7	1.5	9.2	1.8	5.0
01/06/2012	10	69.2	7.7	1.4	9.1	2.0	4.6
01/06/2013	11	61.5	7.7	1.2	8.9	2.1	4.2
01/06/2014	12	53.8	7.7	1.1	8.8	2.3	3.9
01/06/2015	13	46.2	7.7	0.9	8.6	2.4	3.6
01/06/2016	14	38.5	7.7	0.8	8.5	2.6	3.3
01/06/2017	15	30.8	7.7	0.6	8.3	2.8	3.0
01/06/2018	16	23.1	7.7	0.5	8.2	3.0	2.8
01/06/2019	17	15.4	7.7	0.3	8.0	3.2	2.5
01/06/2020	18	7.7	7.7	0.2	7.8	3.4	2.3
sum =						61.3	

Grant element = $(100 - 61.3)/100 = 39\%$; Grant equivalent = $100 - 61.3 = 38.7$

Grant equivalent of the original loan = 38.7

Step 1: Calculation of the new grant equivalent

The grant equivalent of the total operation, post-treatment, can be calculated at the date of treatment as shown below. The original schedule is modified to reflect the non-payment of interests or principal from 2018 onwards; no repayment will take place after treatment (debt forgiveness).

Date payment due	Period (p)	Future payments				Annual factor at 7% (1.07) ^{p-48}	Present value of future payments	Arrears and late interests			
		Principal outstanding	Principal	Interest	Total			Principal in arrears	Interests in arrears	Late interests, cumulative	
01/06/2002											
01/06/2003	1	100.0		2.0	2.0	0.0	48.1				
01/06/2004	2	100.0		2.0	2.0	0.0	44.9				
01/06/2005	3	100.0		2.0	2.0	0.0	42.0				
01/06/2006	4	100.0		2.0	2.0	0.1	39.3				
01/06/2007	5	100.0		2.0	2.0	0.1	36.7				
01/06/2008	6	100.0	7.7	2.0	9.7	0.1	166.2				
01/06/2009	7	92.3	7.7	1.8	9.5	0.1	152.8				
01/06/2010	8	84.6	7.7	1.7	9.4	0.1	140.5				
01/06/2011	9	76.9	7.7	1.5	9.2	0.1	129.2				
01/06/2012	10	69.2	7.7	1.4	9.1	0.1	118.7				
01/06/2013	11	61.5	7.7	1.2	8.9	0.1	109.1				
01/06/2014	12	53.8	7.7	1.1	8.8	0.1	100.2				
01/06/2015	13	46.2	7.7	0.9	8.6	0.1	92.0				
01/06/2016	14	38.5	7.7	0.8	8.5	0.1	84.4				
01/06/2017	15	30.8	7.7	0.6	8.3	0.1	77.5				
01/06/2018	16	23.1			0.0	0.1	0.0	7.7	0.5	0.6	
01/06/2019	17	23.1			0.0	0.1	0.0	15.4	0.9	1.7	
01/06/2020	18	23.1			0.0	0.1	0.0	23.1	1.4	3.4	
01/06/2021	19	23.1			0.0	0.1	0.0	23.1	1.4	5.1	
01/06/2022	20	23.1			0.0	0.2	0.0	23.1	1.4	6.8	
01/06/2023	21	23.1			0.0	0.2	0.0	23.1	1.4	8.6	
01/06/2024	22	23.1			0.0	0.2	0.0	23.1	1.4	10.3	
01/06/2025	23	23.1			0.0	0.2	0.0	23.1	1.4	12.0	
01/06/2026	24	23.1			0.0	0.2	0.0	23.1	1.4	13.7	
01/06/2027	25	23.1			0.0	0.2	0.0	23.1	1.4	15.4	
01/06/2028	26	23.1			0.0	0.2	0.0	23.1	1.4	17.1	
01/06/2029	27	23.1			0.0	0.2	0.0	23.1	1.4	18.8	
01/06/2030	28	23.1			0.0	0.3	0.0	23.1	1.4	20.5	
01/06/2031	29	23.1			0.0	0.3	0.0	23.1	1.4	22.3	
01/06/2032	30	23.1			0.0	0.3	0.0	23.1	1.4	24.0	
01/06/2033	31	23.1			0.0	0.3	0.0	23.1	1.4	25.7	
01/06/2034	32	23.1			0.0	0.3	0.0	23.1	1.4	27.4	
01/06/2035	33	23.1			0.0	0.4	0.0	23.1	1.4	29.1	
01/06/2036	34	23.1			0.0	0.4	0.0	23.1	1.4	30.8	
01/06/2037	35	23.1			0.0	0.4	0.0	23.1	1.4	32.5	
01/06/2038	36	23.1			0.0	0.4	0.0	23.1	1.4	34.2	
01/06/2039	37	23.1			0.0	0.5	0.0	23.1	1.4	36.0	
01/06/2040	38	23.1			0.0	0.5	0.0	23.1	1.4	37.7	
01/06/2041	39	23.1			0.0	0.5	0.0	23.1	1.4	39.4	
01/06/2042	40	23.1			0.0	0.6	0.0	23.1	1.4	41.1	
01/06/2043	41	23.1			0.0	0.6	0.0	23.1	1.4	42.8	
01/06/2044	42	23.1			0.0	0.7	0.0	23.1	1.4	44.5	
01/06/2045	43	23.1			0.0	0.7	0.0	23.1	1.4	46.2	
01/06/2046	44	23.1			0.0	0.8	0.0	23.1	1.4	47.9	
01/06/2047	45	23.1			0.0	0.8	0.0	23.1	1.4	49.7	
01/06/2048	46	23.1			0.0	0.9	0.0	23.1	1.4	51.4	
01/06/2049	47	23.1			0.0	0.9	0.0	23.1	1.4	53.1	
01/06/2050	48					1.0	0.0				
sum=							1381.6				

Grant equivalent = $[100 * (1+0.07)^{48}] - 1381.6 = 1191.3$

New grant equivalent = 1191.3

Step 2: Derive the amount to be recorded as additional ODA in 2050, before the application of the ceiling

It is the difference between the new and the original grant equivalent, i.e. the difference between amounts obtained under step 1 and step 0, after discount, to which the late interests are added.

Original grant equivalent, discounted = $38.7 * (1+0.07)^{48} = 995.4$

Amount obtained, before the application of the ceiling = $(1191.3 - 995.4) + 53.1 = 249.0$

Step 3: Derive the amount of additional ODA in 2050, after application of the ceiling

The ceiling is the face value of the original loan, in nominal terms, i.e. 100. It applies to the entire perimeter of the debt treated, including interests in arrears and late interests.

Ceiling = 100

Additional ODA for debt relief is recorded over and above the amounts previously recorded as ODA for the loan concerned, up to the ceiling: ‘ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics’ + ‘new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)’ ≤ ‘ceiling’.

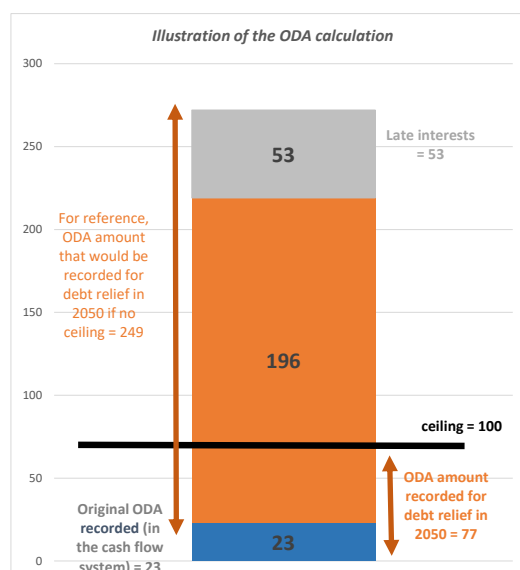
‘ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics’ = 100 (face value of the loan recorded as positive ODA in 2002) – 76.9 (negative ODA recorded for the repayments in 2008-17) = 23.1

+ ‘new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)’ = 249.0 (step 2)

≤ ‘ceiling’ = 100

As $23.1 + 249.0 = 272.1 > 100$, the ceiling applies and $249.0 - (272.1 - 100) = 76.9$ is recorded as ODA for debt relief in 2050.¹⁷

ODA amount to be recorded for debt relief in 2050, after the application of the ceiling = 76.9



¹⁷ If part of repayments had taken place as from 2018 (thus not recorded as negative ODA), e.g. an amount of 23 out of 77, the figure recorded as ODA for debt relief after application of the ceiling would be reduced by the same amount:

‘ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics’ = 100 (face value of the loan recorded as positive ODA in 2002) – 53 (negative ODA recorded for the repayments in 2008-17) = 46

+ ‘new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)’ = 249 (step 2)

≤ ‘ceiling’ = 100

As $46 + 249 = 295 > 100$, the ceiling applies and $249 - (295 - 100) = 54$ ($77 - 23$) is recorded as ODA for debt relief in 2050.

Example 3: Consider an ODA loan of 100 to an LMIC, committed and fully disbursed in 2020. The interest rate is 2 %, there are 6 years of grace period and 18 years of maturity. The grant equivalent recorded in ODA is 39.

Step 0. Calculation of the original grant equivalent

The grant equivalent of the loan calculated using 7% discount rate is recorded as ODA in 2020. The grant equivalent of the loan calculated using 9% discount rate is used in the calculation of debt relief (see step 3).

Date payment due	Period (p)	Principal outstanding	Principal	Interest	Total	Annual factor at 7% (1.07) ^p	Present value of future payments	Annual factor at 9% (1.09) ^p	Present value of future payments
01/06/2020									
01/06/2021	1	100.0		2.0	2.0	1.1	1.9	1.09	1.8
01/06/2022	2	100.0		2.0	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.19	1.7
01/06/2023	3	100.0		2.0	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.30	1.5
01/06/2024	4	100.0		2.0	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.41	1.4
01/06/2025	5	100.0		2.0	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.54	1.3
01/06/2026	6	100.0	7.7	2.0	9.7	1.5	6.5	1.68	5.8
01/06/2027	7	92.3	7.7	1.8	9.5	1.6	5.9	1.83	5.2
01/06/2028	8	84.6	7.7	1.7	9.4	1.7	5.5	1.99	4.7
01/06/2029	9	76.9	7.7	1.5	9.2	1.8	5.0	2.17	4.3
01/06/2030	10	69.2	7.7	1.4	9.1	2.0	4.6	2.37	3.8
01/06/2031	11	61.5	7.7	1.2	8.9	2.1	4.2	2.58	3.5
01/06/2032	12	53.8	7.7	1.1	8.8	2.3	3.9	2.81	3.1
01/06/2033	13	46.2	7.7	0.9	8.6	2.4	3.6	3.07	2.8
01/06/2034	14	38.5	7.7	0.8	8.5	2.6	3.3	3.34	2.5
01/06/2035	15	30.8	7.7	0.6	8.3	2.8	3.0	3.64	2.3
01/06/2036	16	23.1	7.7	0.5	8.2	3.0	2.8	3.97	2.1
01/06/2037	17	15.4	7.7	0.3	8.0	3.2	2.5	4.33	1.8
01/06/2038	18	7.7	7.7	0.2	7.8	3.4	2.3	4.72	1.7
sum =							61.3	sum =	51.3

At 7%: Grant element = $(100 - 61.3)/100 = 38.7\%$; Grant equivalent = $100 - 61.3 = 38.7$

At 9%: Grant element = $(100 - 51.3)/100 = 48.7\%$; Grant equivalent = $100 - 51.3 = 48.7$

Original grant equivalent = 38.7 (7%), 48.7 (9%)

Case 8: A debt forgiveness occurs in 2030, the country has now changed income group and is classified as a LIC. There are interests and principal in arrears (no interest paid starting in 2024, no principal paid); the rate for late interest is 7%.

Step 1: Calculation of the new grant equivalent

The grant equivalent of the total operation, post-treatment, can be calculated at the date of treatment as shown below. The original schedule is modified to reflect the non-payment of interests in 2024-2029 and the non-payment of principal in 2026-2029; no repayment will take place after treatment (debt forgiveness).

Date payment due	Period (p)	Future payments				Annual factor at 9% (1.09) ⁻¹⁰	Present value of future payments, at date of treatment	Arrears and late interests			
		Principal outstanding	Principal	Interest	Total			Principal in arrears	Interests in arrears	Late interests, cumulative	
01/06/2020											
01/06/2021	1	100.0		2.0	2.0	0.5	4.3				
01/06/2022	2	100.0		2.0	2.0	0.5	4.0				
01/06/2023	3	100.0		2.0	2.0	0.5	3.7				
01/06/2024	4	100.0			0.0	0.6	0.0		2.0	0.1	
01/06/2025	5	100.0			0.0	0.6	0.0		4.0	0.4	
01/06/2026	6	100.0			0.0	0.7	0.0	7.7	6.0	1.4	
01/06/2027	7	100.0			0.0	0.8	0.0	15.4	8.0	3.0	
01/06/2028	8	100.0			0.0	0.8	0.0	23.1	10.0	5.3	
01/06/2029	9	100.0			0.0	0.9	0.0	30.8	12.0	8.3	
<i>Debt treatment</i>											
01/06/2030	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0				
01/06/2031	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0				
01/06/2032	12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0				
01/06/2033	13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0				
01/06/2034	14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0				
01/06/2035	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0				
01/06/2036	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0				
01/06/2037	17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0				
01/06/2038	18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0				
Sum=							12.0				

$$\text{Grant equivalent} = [100 * (1+0.09)^{10}] - 12 = 224.8$$

New grant equivalent = 224.8

Step 2: Derive the additional ODA in 2030, before the application of the ceiling

It is the difference between the new and the original grant equivalent, i.e. the difference between amounts obtained under step 1 and step 0 (using the discount rate at the date of treatment i.e. 9%), after discount, to which the late interests are added.

$$\text{Original grant equivalent (calculated using 9\% discount rate), discounted} = 48.7 * (1+0.09)^{10} = 115.2$$

$$\text{Amount obtained, before the application of the ceiling} = (224.8 - 115.2) + 8.3 = 117.9$$

Step 3: Derive the amount to be recorded as additional ODA in 2030, after application of the ceiling

The ceiling is the face value of the original loan, in nominal terms, i.e. 100. It applies to the entire perimeter of the debt treated, including interests in arrears and late interests.

Ceiling = 100

Additional ODA for debt relief is recorded over and above the amounts previously recorded as ODA for the loan concerned, up to the ceiling: 'ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics' + 'new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)' ≤ 'ceiling'.

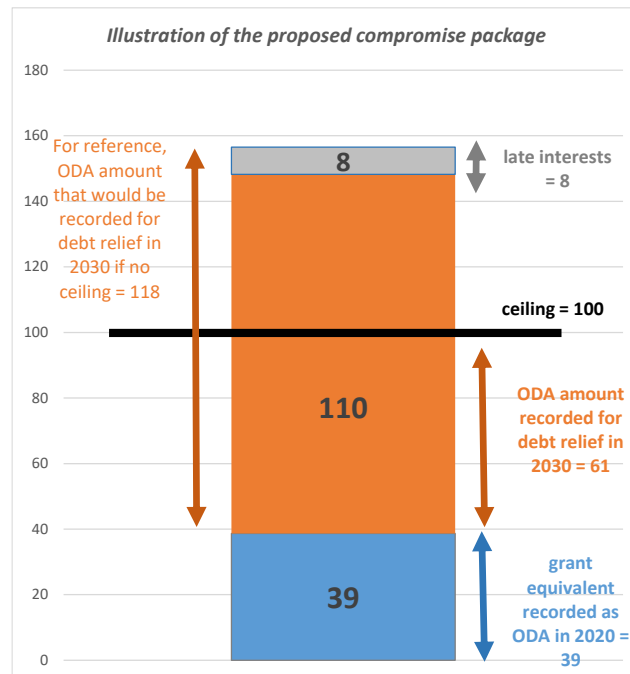
$$\text{'ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics'} = 38.7 \text{ (step 0, nominal)}$$

$$+ \text{'new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)'} = 117.9 \text{ (step 2)}$$

$$= \leq \text{ceiling} = 100.$$

As $38.7 + 117.9 = 156.6 > 100$, the ceiling applies and $117.9 - (156.6 - 100) = 61.3$ is recorded as ODA for debt relief in 2030.

ODA amount to be recorded for debt relief in 2030, after the application of the ceiling = 61.3



Case 9: A debt rescheduling occurs in 2030, the country has now changed income group and is classified as a LIC. There are interests and principal in arrears (no interest paid starting in 2024, no principal paid); the rate for late interest is 5%. Capitalised interests and late interests amount to 17.9.

Step 1: Calculation of the new grant equivalent

The grant equivalent of the total operation, post-treatment, can be calculated at the date of treatment as shown below. The original schedule is modified to reflect the non-payment of interests in 2024-2029 and the non-payment of principal in 2026-2029 and the extension of grace and maturity.

Date payment due	Period (p)	Future payments				Annual factor at 9% (1.09) ^{-p}	Present value of future payments, at date of treatment	Arrears and late interests				Consolidated interests						
		Principal outstanding	Principal	Interest	Total			Principal in arrears	Interests in arrears	Late interests, cumulative	Total interests in arrears and late interests	Outstanding	Principal	Interest	Total	Present value of future payments, at date of treatment		
01/06/2020																		
01/06/2021	1	100.0		2.0	2.0	0.46	4.3											
01/06/2022	2	100.0		2.0	2.0	0.50	4.0											
01/06/2023	3	100.0		2.0	2.0	0.5	3.7											
01/06/2024	4	100.0		0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0											
01/06/2025	5	100.0		0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0		2.0	0.1	2.1							
01/06/2026	6	100.0		0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0		4.0	0.3	4.3							
01/06/2027	7	100.0		0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0		7.7	6.0	13.7							
01/06/2028	8	100.0		0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0		15.4	8.0	23.4							
01/06/2029	9	100.0		0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0		23.1	10.0	33.1							
01/06/2030	10	100.0		2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	Debt treatment	30.8	12.0	42.8							
01/06/2031	11	100.0		2.0	2.0	1.1	1.8	extension of grace period										
01/06/2032	12	100.0		2.0	2.0	1.2	1.7											
01/06/2033	13	100.0		2.0	2.0	1.3	1.5											
01/06/2034	14	100.0		2.0	2.0	1.4	1.4											
01/06/2035	15	100.0		2.0	2.0	1.5	1.3											
01/06/2036	16	100.0		7.7	2.0	9.7	1.7		5.8									
01/06/2037	17	92.3		7.7	1.8	9.5	1.8	5.2										
01/06/2038	18	84.6		7.7	1.7	9.4	2.0	4.7										
01/06/2039	19	76.9		7.7	1.5	9.2	2.2	4.3										
01/06/2040	20	69.2		7.7	1.4	9.1	2.4	3.8										
01/06/2041	21	61.5		7.7	1.2	8.9	2.6	3.5										
01/06/2042	22	53.8		7.7	1.1	8.8	2.8	3.1										
01/06/2043	23	46.2		7.7	0.9	8.6	3.1	2.8										
01/06/2044	24	38.5		7.7	0.8	8.5	3.3	2.5										
01/06/2045	25	30.8		7.7	0.6	8.3	3.6	2.3										
01/06/2046	26	23.1		7.7	0.5	8.2	4.0	2.1										
01/06/2047	27	15.4		7.7	0.3	8.0	4.3	1.8										
01/06/2048	28	7.7		7.7	0.2	7.8	4.7	1.7										
Sum=							65.3										9.6	

$$\text{Grant equivalent} = [100 * (1+0.09)^{10}] - 65.3 = 171.4$$

New grant equivalent = 171.4

Step 2: Derive the amount of additional ODA in 2030, before the application of the ceiling

It is the difference between the new and the original grant equivalent, i.e. the difference between amounts obtained under step 1 and step 0 (using the discount rate at the date of treatment i.e. 9%), after discount, to which the grant equivalent of consolidated interests and is added.

The grant equivalent of the rescheduled consolidated interests, calculated with an interest rate of 2%, a grace period of 6 years and a maturity of 19 years – from 2030 to 2048 is **8.4** = 17.9 – 9.6 (see in the schedule above).

$$\text{Original grant equivalent (calculated using 9\% discount rate), discounted} = 49 * (1+0.09)^{10} = 115.2$$

$$\text{Amount obtained, before the application of the ceiling} = (171.4 - 115.2) + 8.4 = 64.6$$

Step 3: Derive the amount to be recorded as additional ODA in 2030, after application of the ceiling

The ceiling is the face value of the original loan, in nominal terms, i.e. 100. It applies to the entire perimeter of the debt treated, including interests in arrears and late interests.

Ceiling = 100

Additional ODA for debt relief is recorded over and above the amounts previously recorded as ODA for the loan concerned, up to the ceiling: ‘ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics’ + ‘new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)’ ≤ ‘ceiling’.

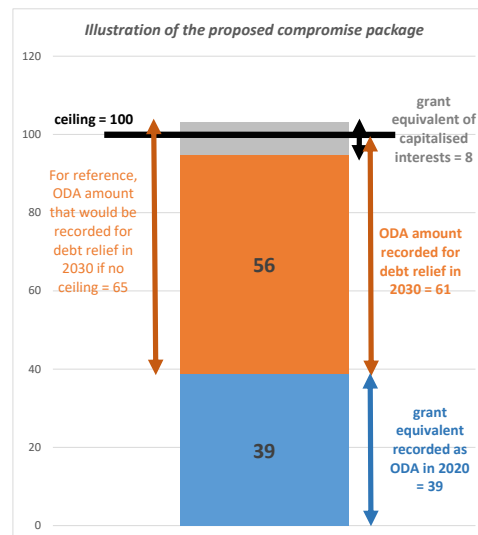
‘ODA originally recorded in DAC statistics’ = 38.7 (step 0, nominal)

+ ‘new ODA for debt relief (including for possible interests)’ = 64.6 (step 2)

≤ ceiling = 100.

As $38.7 + 64.6 = 103.3 > 100$, the ceiling applies and $64.6 - (103.3 - 100) = 61.3$ is recorded as ODA for debt relief in 2030.

ODA amount to be recorded for debt relief in 2030, after the application of the ceiling = 61.3



3. *Template for calculating the grant equivalent of debt relief operations*

The template is available on the website at <https://webfs.oecd.org/oda/DataCollection/Questionnaires/OECD-template-debt-relief.xlsx>. It provides the format of schedules as well as formulas to guide reporters through the grant equivalent calculation, step by step.

The calculation of the grant equivalent includes the elements listed below:

- Original loan commitment = [ceiling]
- Original grant equivalent of the loan (to be calculated for loans prior 2018) = [GE original]
- Cumulative ODA recorded so far on the loan (disbursement/repayments/grant equivalents) = [ODA recorded so far]
- New schedule post treatment of the debt operation, for the purpose of calculating:
 - The new grant equivalent [GE new]
 - The grant equivalent of late interests forgiven/consolidated interests [late interests]

The calculation of the grant equivalent **to be recorded as ODA at the date of treatment** can be summarised as follows:

If $[ODA\ recorded\ so\ far] + ([GE\ new]^{discounted} - [GE\ original]^{discounted} + [late\ interests]) < [ceiling]$

Then: $New\ ODA\ recorded\ for\ debt\ relief = [GE\ new]^{discounted} - [GE\ original]^{discounted} + [late\ interests]$

Else: $New\ ODA\ recorded\ for\ debt\ relief = [ceiling] - [ODA\ recorded\ so\ far]$

Annex 7b: Reporting on debt relief, flow basis

Debt relief operations are all recorded in CRS++ under *types of finance* 6xx, whether in the form of grants or loans. The *type of finance* classification reflects the need to distinguish between natures of operation (forgiveness, rescheduling, debt service reduction – DSR), origins of the claim (ODA, OOF, officially supported export credits or private) and components of the claim (principal and interest).

Types of finance dedicated to debt relief

610	Debt forgiveness/conversion: ODA claims (P)
611	Debt forgiveness/conversion: ODA claims (I)
612	Debt forgiveness/conversion: OOF claims (P)
613	Debt forgiveness/conversion: OOF claims (I)
614	Debt forgiveness/conversion: Private claims (P)
615	Debt forgiveness/conversion: Private claims (I)
616	Debt forgiveness: OOF claims (DSR)
617	Debt forgiveness: Private claims (DSR)
618	Debt forgiveness: Other
620	Debt rescheduling: ODA claims (P)
621	Debt rescheduling: ODA claims (I)
622	Debt rescheduling: OOF claims (P)
623	Debt rescheduling: OOF claims (I)
624	Debt rescheduling: Private claims (P)
625	Debt rescheduling: Private claims (I)
626	Debt rescheduling: OOF claims (DSR)
627	Debt rescheduling: Private claims (DSR)
630	Debt rescheduling: OOF claim (DSR – original loan principal)
631	Debt rescheduling: OOF claim (DSR – original loan interest)
632	Debt rescheduling: private claim (DSR – original loan principal)
633	Debt forgiveness/conversion: export credit claims (P)
634	Debt forgiveness/conversion: export credit claims (I)
635	Debt forgiveness: export credit claims (DSR)
636	Debt rescheduling: export credit claims (P)
637	Debt rescheduling: export credit claims (I)
638	Debt rescheduling: export credit claims (DSR)
639	Debt rescheduling: export credit claim (DSR – original loan principal)

Examples that follow describe how to report debt relief operations in CRS++ format (flow basis), case by case, and illustrate the relation between CRS++ transactions and Table DAC1 aggregates. A few points to note:

Reporting on debt conversion follows the same rules as for debt forgiveness (see examples 1-3).

In the case of debt forgiveness/conversion (examples 1 to 3) and debt rescheduling occurring in a different category (examples 5 and 9), the reporting gives rise to two separate entries, one for principal and one for interest. This enables the automatic generation of offsetting entries in the compilation of net flows.

In the case of debt rescheduling occurring wholly within the same category (examples 4 and 8), the reporting gives rise to a single entry, as only the amounts of capitalised interest should be reported.

To avoid double-counting, members should not report offsetting entries as “amounts received” or “interest received” (except for DSR transactions, see examples which follow). Offsetting entries are automatically generated by CRS++ procedures based on values reported as “amounts extended” for principal and interest forgiven and for principal rescheduled (see examples 1, 2, 3, 5, 9).

EXAMPLE 1. DEBT CANCELLATION OF AN ODA CLAIM

ODA claim	Principal	Interest
350	300	50

CRS++ reporting

Country	CRS Id. N°	Recipient	Type of flow	Type of finance	Type of aid	Commitments	Amounts extended	Amounts received	Interest received
2	4	7	11	12	13	33	34	35	50
a	xxxxxxxx1	b	10	610	F01	0*	300		
a	xxxxxxxx2	b	10	611	F01	50	50		

DAC1

Million US dollars	DISBURSEMENTS					COMMITMENTS		
	1121	1122	1120	1130	1140	1151	1152	1150
	Grants	Non grants	Total amounts extended	Amounts received (-) Non grants	NET AMOUNTS	Grants	Non grants	Total commitments
		----- Amounts extended -----						
TOTAL OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE FLOWS (I+II+III+IV)	005	350	350	-300	50			
I. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	1010	350	350	-300	50	50		50
I.A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance by types of aid	1015	350	350	-300	50	50		50
6. Debt relief	1600	350	350	-300	50	50		50
6.1 Debt forgiveness and debt rescheduling	1610	350	350		350	50		50
a) ODA claims (for rescheduling, only capitalised interest)	1611	350	350		350	50		50
b) OOF claims	1615							
c) Officially supported export credit claims	1616							
d) Private claims	1617							
Memo: Grants for debt service reduction	1614							
6.2 Other action on debt	1620							
a) Service payments to third parties	1621							
b) Debt conversion	1622							
c) Debt buybacks	1623							
d) Other	1624							
6.3 Offsetting entry for debt forgiveness (ODA claims, principal)	1630			-300	-300			
Memo: Offsetting entry for forgiven interest (ODA claims, interest)	1640			-50	-50			
II. OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS	200							
II.A. Other Official Bilateral Flows	210							
3. Debt rescheduling	300							
3.1 Non-concessional rescheduling	301							
a) OOF claims (capitalised interest)	304							
b) Officially supported export credit claims	305							
c) Private sector claims	306							
3.2 OOF component of debt service reduction	303							
5. Offsetting entry for debt relief (claims of OOF, principal)	1020							
- Offsetting entry for forgiven interest (claims of OOF excl. export credits, interest)	786							
III. OFFICIALLY SUPPORTED EXPORT CREDITS	3000							
III.C. Offsetting entry for debt relief (export credit claims, principal)	3102							
IV. PRIVATE FLOWS AT MARKET TERMS	3300							
3. Offsetting entry for debt relief (other private claims, principal)	1030							
VI. NET PRIVATE GRANTS	415							

* For commitments of cancellation of an ODA claim, report only forgiven interest. The amount of principal has already been counted as an ODA commitment at the time of reporting the original loans.

EXAMPLE 2. DEBT CANCELLATION OF AN OOF (NON-EXPORT CREDIT) CLAIM

OOF claim	Principal	Interest
350	300	50

CRS++ reporting

Country	CRS Id. N°	Recipient	Type of flow	Type of finance	Type of aid	Commitments	Amounts extended	Amounts received	Interest received
2	4	7	11	12	13	33	34	35	50
a	xxxxxxxxx1	b	10	612	F01	300	300		
a	xxxxxxxxx2	b	10	613	F01	50	50		

DAC1

Million US dollars		DISBURSEMENTS					COMMITMENTS		
		1121	1122	1120	1130	1140	1151	1152	1150
		----- Amounts extended -----		Total amounts extended	Amounts received (-) Non grants	NET AMOUNTS	Grants		Total commitments
		Grants	Non grants						
	TOTAL OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE FLOWS (I+II+III+IV)	005	350	350	-300	50			
	I. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	1010	350	350		350	350		350
	I.A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance by types of aid	1015	350	350		350	350		350
	6. Debt relief	1600	350	350		350	350		350
	6.1 Debt forgiveness and debt rescheduling	1610	350	350		350	350		350
	a) ODA claims (for rescheduling, only capitalised interest)	1611							
	b) OOF claims	1615	350	350		350	350		350
	c) Officially supported export credit claims	1616							
	d) Private claims	1617							
	Memo: Grants for debt service reduction	1614							
	6.2 Other action on debt	1620							
	a) Service payments to third parties	1621							
	b) Debt conversion	1622							
	c) Debt buybacks	1623							
	d) Other	1624							
	6.3 Offsetting entry for debt forgiveness (ODA claims, principal)	1630							
	Memo: Offsetting entry for forgiven interest (ODA claims, interest)	1640							
	II. OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS	200			-300	-300			
	II.A. Other Official Bilateral Flows	210			-300	-300			
	3. Debt rescheduling	300							
	3.1 Non-concessional rescheduling	301							
	a) OOF claims (capitalised interest)	304							
	b) Officially supported export credit claims	305							
	c) Private sector claims	306							
	3.2 OOF component of debt service reduction	303							
	5. Offsetting entry for debt relief (claims of OOF, principal)	1020			-300	-300			
	- Offsetting entry for forgiven interest (claims of OOF excl. export credits, interest)	786			-50	-50			
	III. OFFICIALLY SUPPORTED EXPORT CREDITS	3000							
	III.C. Offsetting entry for debt relief (export credit claims, principal)	3102							
	IV. PRIVATE FLOWS AT MARKET TERMS	3300							
	3. Offsetting entry for debt relief (other private claims, principal)	1030							
	VI. NET PRIVATE GRANTS	415							

EXAMPLE 4. DEBT CANCELLATION OF A PRIVATE CLAIM

Private claim	Principal	Interest
350	300	50

CRS++ reporting

Country	CRS Id. N°	Recipient	Type of flow	Type of finance	Type of aid	Commitments	Amounts extended	Amounts received	Interest received
2	4	7	11	12	13	33	34	35	50
a	xxxxxxxxx1	b	10	614	F01	300	300		
a	xxxxxxxxx2	b	10	615	F01	50	50		

DAC1

Million US dollars		DISBURSEMENTS					COMMITMENTS		
		1121	1122	1120	1130	1140	1151	1152	1150
		----- Amounts extended -----		Total amounts extended	Amounts received (-) Non grants	NET AMOUNTS	-----		Total commitments
Grants	Non grants	Grants	Non grants						
	TOTAL OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE FLOWS (I+II+III+IV)	005	350	350	-300	50	////	////	////
	I. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	1010	350	350		350	350		350
	I.A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance by types of aid	1015	350	350		350	350		350
	6. Debt relief	1600	350	350		350	350		350
	6.1 Debt forgiveness and debt rescheduling	1610	350	350		350	350		350
	a) ODA claims (for rescheduling, only capitalised interest)	1611							
	b) OOF claims	1615							
	c) Officially supported export credit claims	1616							
	d) Private claims	1617	350	350		350	350		350
	Memo: Grants for debt service reduction	1614	////	////		////	////		////
	6.2 Other action on debt	1620	////	////		////	////		////
	a) Service payments to third parties	1621	////	////		////	////		////
	b) Debt conversion	1622	////	////		////	////		////
	c) Debt buybacks	1623	////	////		////	////		////
	d) Other	1624	////	////		////	////		////
	6.3 Offsetting entry for debt forgiveness (ODA claims, principal)	1630	////	////		////	////		////
	Memo: Offsetting entry for forgiven interest (ODA claims, interest)	1640	////	////		////	////		////
	II. OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS	200							
	II.A. Other Official Bilateral Flows	210							
	3. Debt rescheduling	300	////	////			////		////
	3.1 Non-concessional rescheduling	301	////	////			////		////
	a) OOF claims (capitalised interest)	304	////	////			////		////
	b) Officially supported export credit claims	305	////	////			////		////
	c) Private sector claims	306	////	////			////		////
	3.2 OOF component of debt service reduction	303	////	////			////		////
	5. Offsetting entry for debt relief (claims of OOF, principal)	1020	////	////			////		////
	- Offsetting entry for forgiven interest (claims of OOF excl. export credits, interest)	786	////	////			////		////
	III. OFFICIALLY SUPPORTED EXPORT CREDITS	3000							
	III.C. Offsetting entry for debt relief (export credit claims, principal)	3102	////	////			////		////
	IV. PRIVATE FLOWS AT MARKET TERMS	3300				-300	-300	////	////
	3. Offsetting entry for debt relief (other private claims, principal)	1030	////	////		-300	-300	////	////
	VI. NET PRIVATE GRANTS	415	////	////				////	////

EXAMPLE 5. RESCHEDULING OF AN ODA CLAIM

ODA claim	Principal	Interest
670	530	140

CRS++ reporting

Country	CRS Id. N°	Recipient	Type of flow	Type of finance	Type of aid	Commitments	Amounts extended	Amounts received	Interest received
2	4	7	11	12	13	33	34	35	50
a	xxxxxxxxx2	b	10	621	F01	140	140		

DAC1

Million US dollars	DISBURSEMENTS					COMMITMENTS		
	1121	1122	1120	1130	1140	1151	1152	1150
	Grants	Non grants	Total amounts extended	Amounts received (-) Non grants	NET AMOUNTS	Grants	Non grants	Total commitments
	----- Amounts extended -----							
TOTAL OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE FLOWS (I+II+III+IV)	005		140	140	140	////	////	////
I. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	1010		140	140	140	////	140	140
I.A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance by types of aid	1015		140	140	140	////	140	140
6. Debt relief	1600		140	140	140	////	140	140
6.1 Debt forgiveness and debt rescheduling	1610		140	140	140	////	140	140
a) ODA claims (for rescheduling, only capitalised interest)	1611		140	140	140	////	140	140
b) OOF claims	1615					////		
c) Officially supported export credit claims	1616					////		
d) Private claims	1617					////		
<i>Memo: Grants for debt service reduction</i>	1614					////		
6.2 Other action on debt	1620					////		
a) Service payments to third parties	1621					////		
b) Debt conversion	1622					////		
c) Debt buybacks	1623					////		
d) Other	1624					////		
6.3 Offsetting entry for debt forgiveness (ODA claims, principal)	1630					////		
<i>Memo: Offsetting entry for forgiven interest (ODA claims, interest)</i>	1640					////		
II. OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS	200					////		
II.A. Other Official Bilateral Flows	210					////		
3. Debt rescheduling	300					////		
3.1 Non-concessional rescheduling	301					////		
a) OOF claims (capitalised interest)	304					////		
b) Officially supported export credit claims	305					////		
c) Private sector claims	306					////		
3.2 OOF component of debt service reduction	303					////		
5. Offsetting entry for debt relief (claims of OOF, principal)	1020					////		
- Offsetting entry for forgiven interest (claims of OOF excl. export credits, interest)	786					////		
III. OFFICIALLY SUPPORTED EXPORT CREDITS	3000					////		
III.C. Offsetting entry for debt relief (export credit claims, principal)	3102					////		
IV. PRIVATE FLOWS AT MARKET TERMS	3300					////		
3. Offsetting entry for debt relief (other private claims, principal)	1030					////		
VI. NET PRIVATE GRANTS	415					////		

EXAMPLE 6. RESCHEDULING OF AN OOF (NON-EXPORT CREDIT) CLAIM AS ODA

OOF claim	Principal	Interest
1500	1000	500

CRS++ reporting

Country	CRS Id. N°	Recipient	Type of flow	Type of finance	Type of aid	Commitments	Amounts extended	Amounts received	Interest received
2	4	7	11	12	13	33	34	35	50
a	xxxxxxxxx1	b	10	622	F01	1000	1000		
a	xxxxxxxxx2	b	10	623	F01	500	500		

DAC1

Million US dollars		DISBURSEMENTS					COMMITMENTS		
		1121	1122	1120	1130	1140	1151	1152	1150
		----- Amounts extended -----		Total amounts extended	Amounts received (-) Non grants	NET AMOUNTS	Grants		Total commitments
		Grants	Non grants						
	TOTAL OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE FLOWS (I+II+III+IV)	005		1500	1500	-1000	500		
	I. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	1010		1500	1500		1500		1500
	I.A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance by types of aid	1015		1500	1500		1500		1500
	6. Debt relief	1600		1500	1500		1500		1500
	6.1 Debt forgiveness and debt rescheduling	1610		1500	1500		1500		1500
	a) ODA claims (for rescheduling, only capitalised interest)	1611							
	b) OOF claims	1615		1500	1500		1500		1500
	c) Officially supported export credit claims	1616							
	d) Private claims	1617							
	Memo: Grants for debt service reduction	1614							
	6.2 Other action on debt	1620							
	a) Service payments to third parties	1621							
	b) Debt conversion	1622							
	c) Debt buybacks	1623							
	d) Other	1624							
	6.3 Offsetting entry for debt forgiveness (ODA claims, principal)	1630							
	Memo: Offsetting entry for forgiven interest (ODA claims, interest)	1640							
	II. OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS	200				-1000	-1000		
	II.A. Other Official Bilateral Flows	210				-1000	-1000		
	3. Debt rescheduling	300							
	3.1 Non-concessional rescheduling	301							
	a) OOF claims (capitalised interest)	304							
	b) Officially supported export credit claims	305							
	c) Private sector claims	306							
	3.2 OOF component of debt service reduction	303							
	5. Offsetting entry for debt relief (claims of OOF, principal)	1020				-1000	-1000		
	- Offsetting entry for forgiven interest (claims of OOF excl. export credits, interest)	786				-500	-500		
	III. OFFICIALLY SUPPORTED EXPORT CREDITS	3000							
	III.C. Offsetting entry for debt relief (export credit claims, principal)	3102							
	IV. PRIVATE FLOWS AT MARKET TERMS	3300							
	3. Offsetting entry for debt relief (other private claims, principal)	1030							
	VI. NET PRIVATE GRANTS	415							

EXAMPLE 7. RESCHEDULING OF AN EXPORT CREDIT CLAIM AS ODA

Export credit claim	Principal	Interest
1500	1000	500

CRS++ reporting

Country	CRS Id. N°	Recipient	Type of flow	Type of finance	Type of aid	Commitments	Amounts extended	Amounts received	Interest received
2	4	7	11	12	13	33	34	35	50
a	xxxxxxxxx1	b	10	636 (NEW)	F01	1000	1000		
a	xxxxxxxxx2	b	10	637 (NEW)	F01	500	500		

DAC1

Million US dollars	DISBURSEMENTS						COMMITMENTS		
	1121	1122	1120	1130	1140	1151	1152	1150	
	Grants	Non grants	Total amounts extended	Amounts received (-) Non grants	NET AMOUNTS	Grants	Non grants	Total commitments	
			1500	1500	-1000	500			
TOTAL OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE FLOWS (I+II+III+IV)	005		1500	1500	-1000	500			
I. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	1010		1500	1500		1500	1500	1500	
I.A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance by types of aid									
6. Debt relief	1015		1500	1500		1500	1500	1500	
6.1 Debt forgiveness and debt rescheduling	1600		1500	1500		1500	1500	1500	
a) ODA claims (for rescheduling, only capitalised interest)	1610		1500	1500		1500	1500	1500	
b) OOF claims	1611								
c) Officially supported export credit claims	1615								
d) Private claims	1616		1500	1500		1500	1500	1500	
Memo: Grants for debt service reduction	1617								
1614									
6.2 Other action on debt	1615								
a) Service payments to third parties	1616								
b) Debt conversion	1617								
c) Debt buybacks	1620								
d) Other	1621								
6.3 Offsetting entry for debt forgiveness (ODA claims, principal)	1622								
Memo: Offsetting entry for forgiven interest (ODA claims, interest)	1623								
1624									
1625									
II. OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS	200								
II.A. Other Official Bilateral Flows	210								
3. Debt rescheduling	300								
3.1 Non-concessional rescheduling	301								
a) OOF claims (capitalised interest)	304								
b) Officially supported export credit claims	305								
c) Private sector claims	306								
3.2 OOF component of debt service reduction	303								
5. Offsetting entry for debt relief (claims of OOF, principal)	1020								
- Offsetting entry for forgiven interest (claims of OOF excl. export credits, interest)	786								
III. OFFICIALLY SUPPORTED EXPORT CREDITS	3000				-1000	-1000			
III.C. Offsetting entry for debt relief (export credit claims, principal)	3102				-1000	-1000			
IV. PRIVATE FLOWS AT MARKET TERMS	3300								
3. Offsetting entry for debt relief (other private claims, principal)	1030								
VI. NET PRIVATE GRANTS	415								

**EXAMPLE 8. PARIS CLUB CONCESSIONAL DEBT RESCHEDULING
DSR OF AN OOF (NON-EXPORT CREDIT) CLAIM**

OOF claim	Principal	Interest	NPV reduction	Remainder OOF component
1700	1050	650	900	800

CRS++ reporting

Country	CRS Id. N°	Recipient	Type of flow	Type of finance	Type of aid	Commitments	Amounts extended	Amounts received	Interest received
2	4	7	11	12	13	33	34	35	50
a	xxxxxxxxx1	b	10	616	F01	900	900		
a	xxxxxxxxx2	b	21	626	F01	800	800		
a	xxxxxxxxx3	b	21	630	F01			1050	
a	xxxxxxxxx4	b	21	631	F01				650

DAC1

Million US dollars		DISBURSEMENTS					COMMITMENTS				
		1121	1122	1120	1130	1140	1151	1152	1150		
		----- Amounts extended -----		Total amounts extended	Amounts received (-) Non grants	NET AMOUNTS	Grants		Total commitments		
Grants	Non grants	Grants	Non grants								
	TOTAL OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE FLOWS (I+II+III+IV)	005	900	800	1700	-1050	650				
	I. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	1010	900		900		900	900			900
	I.A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance by types of aid										
	6. Debt relief	1015	900		900		900	900			900
	6.1 Debt forgiveness and debt rescheduling	1610	900		900		900	900			900
	a) ODA claims (for rescheduling, only capitalised interest)	1611									
	b) OOF claims	1615	900		900		900	900			900
	c) Officially supported export credit claims	1616									
	d) Private claims	1617									
	Memo: Grants for debt service reduction	1614	900		900		900	900			900
	6.2 Other action on debt	1620									
	a) Service payments to third parties	1621									
	b) Debt conversion	1622									
	c) Debt buybacks	1623									
	d) Other	1624									
	6.3 Offsetting entry for debt forgiveness (ODA claims, principal)	1630									
	Memo: Offsetting entry for forgiven interest (ODA claims, interest)	1640									
	II. OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS	200		800	800	-1050	-250		800		800
	II.A. Other Official Bilateral Flows	210		800	800	-1050	-250		800		800
	3. Debt rescheduling	300		800	800		800		800		800
	3.1 Non-concessional rescheduling	301									
	a) OOF claims (capitalised interest)	304									
	b) Officially supported export credit claims	305									
	c) Private sector claims	306									
	3.2 OOF component of debt service reduction	303		800	800		800		800		800
	5. Offsetting entry for debt relief (claims of OOF, principal)	1020				-1050	-1050				
	- Offsetting entry for forgiven interest (claims of OOF excl. export credits, interest)	786				-650	-650				
	III. OFFICIALLY SUPPORTED EXPORT CREDITS	3000									
	III.C. Offsetting entry for debt relief (export credit claims, principal)	3102									
	IV. PRIVATE FLOWS AT MARKET TERMS	3300									
	3. Offsetting entry for debt relief (other private claims, principal)	1030									
	VI. NET PRIVATE GRANTS	415									

**EXAMPLE 9. PARIS CLUB CONCESSIONAL DEBT RESCHEDULING
DSR OF AN EXPORT CREDIT CLAIM**

Export credit claim	Principal	Interest	NPV reduction	Remainder OOF component
1700	1050	650	900	800

CRS++ reporting

Country	CRS Id. N°	Recipient	Type of flow	Type of finance	Type of aid	Commitments	Amounts extended	Amounts received	Interest received
2	4	7	11	12	13	33	34	35	50
a	xxxxxxxxx1	b	10	635 (NEW)	F01	900	900		
a	xxxxxxxxx2	b	21	638 (NEW)	F01	800	800		
a	xxxxxxxxx3	b	22	639 (NEW)	F01			1050	

DAC1

Million US dollars	DISBURSEMENTS					COMMITMENTS		
	1121	1122	1120	1130	1140	1151	1152	1150
	----- Amounts extended -----		Total amounts extended	Amounts received (-)	NET AMOUNTS	Grants	Non grants	Total commitments
	Grants	Non grants	Non grants					
TOTAL OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE FLOWS (I+II+III+IV)	005	900	800	1700	-1050	650		
I. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	1010	900		900		900		900
I.A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance by types of aid								
6. Debt relief	1015	900		900		900		900
6.1 Debt forgiveness and debt rescheduling	1610	900		900		900		900
a) ODA claims (for rescheduling, only capitalised interest)	1611							
b) OOF claims	1615							
c) Officially supported export credit claims	1616	900		900		900		900
d) Private claims	1617							
Memo: Grants for debt service reduction	1614	900		900		900		900
6.2 Other action on debt	1620							
a) Service payments to third parties	1621							
b) Debt conversion	1622							
c) Debt buybacks	1623							
d) Other	1624							
6.3 Offsetting entry for debt forgiveness (ODA claims, principal)	1630							
Memo: Offsetting entry for forgiven interest (ODA claims, interest)	1640							
II. OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS	200	800	800	800	800		800	800
II.A. Other Official Bilateral Flows	210	800	800	800	800		800	800
3. Debt rescheduling	300		800	800	800		800	800
3.1 Non-concessional rescheduling	301							
a) OOF claims (capitalised interest)	304							
b) Officially supported export credit claims	305							
c) Private sector claims	306							
3.2 OOF component of debt service reduction	303		800	800		800		800
5. Offsetting entry for debt relief (claims of OOF, principal)	1020							
- Offsetting entry for forgiven interest (claims of OOF excl. export credits, interest)	786							
III. OFFICIALLY SUPPORTED EXPORT CREDITS	3000				-1050	-1050		
III.C. Offsetting entry for debt relief (export credit claims, principal)	3102				-1050	-1050		
IV. PRIVATE FLOWS AT MARKET TERMS	3300							
3. Offsetting entry for debt relief (other private claims, principal)	1030							
VI. NET PRIVATE GRANTS	415							

**EXAMPLE 11. PARIS CLUB NON-CONCESSIONAL DEBT RESCHEDULING
OF AN OOF (NON-EXPORT CREDIT) CLAIM**

OOF claim	Principal	Interest
1000	750	250

CRS++ reporting

Country	CRS Id. N°	Recipient	Type of flow	Type of finance	Type of aid	Commitments	Amounts extended	Amounts received	Interest received
2	4	7	11	12	13	33	34	35	50
a	xxxxxxxx1	b	21	623	F01	250	250		

DAC1

Million US dollars	DISBURSEMENTS					COMMITMENTS		
	1121	1122	1120	1130	1140	1151	1152	1150
	Grants ⁽¹⁾	Non grants	Total amounts extended	Amounts received (-) Non grants ⁽²⁾	NET AMOUNTS	Grants ⁽¹⁾	Non grants	Total commitments
			250	250	250			
TOTAL OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE FLOWS (I+II+III+IV)	005		250	250	250			
I. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	1010							
I.A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance by types of aid	1015							
6. Debt relief	1600							
6.1 Debt forgiveness and debt rescheduling	1610							
a) ODA claims (for rescheduling, only capitalised interest)	1611							
b) OOF claims	1615							
c) Officially supported export credit claims	1616							
d) Private claims	1617							
Memo: Grants for debt service reduction	1614							
6.2 Other action on debt	1620							
a) Service payments to third parties	1621							
b) Debt conversion	1622							
c) Debt buybacks	1623							
d) Other	1624							
6.3 Offsetting entry for debt forgiveness (ODA claims, principal)	1630							
Memo: Offsetting entry for forgiven interest (ODA claims, interest)	1640							
II. OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS	200		250	250	250		250	250
II.A. Other Official Bilateral Flows	210		250	250	250		250	250
3. Debt rescheduling	300		250	250	250		250	250
3.1 Non-concessional rescheduling	301		250	250	250		250	250
a) OOF claims (capitalised interest)	304		250	250	250		250	250
b) Officially supported export credit claims	305							
c) Private sector claims	306							
3.2 OOF component of debt service reduction	303							
5. Offsetting entry for debt relief (claims of OOF, principal)	1020							
- Offsetting entry for forgiven interest (claims of OOF excl. export credits, interest)	786							
III. OFFICIALLY SUPPORTED EXPORT CREDITS	3000							
III.C. Offsetting entry for debt relief (export credit claims, principal)	3102							
IV. PRIVATE FLOWS AT MARKET TERMS	3300							
3. Offsetting entry for debt relief (other private claims, principal)	1030							
VI. NET PRIVATE GRANTS	415							

**EXAMPLE 12. PARIS CLUB NON-CONCESSIONAL DEBT RESCHEDULING
OF AN EXPORT CREDIT CLAIM**

Export credit claim	Principal	Interest
1000	750	250

CRS++ reporting

Country	CRS Id. N°	Recipient	Type of flow	Type of finance	Type of aid	Commitments	Amounts extended	Amounts received	Interest received
2	4	7	11	12	13	33	34	35	50
a	xxxxxxxxx1	b	21	636 (NEW)	F01	750	750		
a	xxxxxxxxx2	b	21	637 (NEW)	F01	250	250		

DAC1

Million US dollars		DISBURSEMENTS					COMMITMENTS			
		1121	1122	1120	1130	1140	1151	1152	1150	
		Grants	Non grants	Total amounts extended	Amounts received (-) Non grants	NET AMOUNTS	Grants	Non grants	Total commitments	
	TOTAL OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE FLOWS (I+II+III+IV)	005		1000	1000	-750	250			
	I. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	1010								
	I.A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance by types of aid	1015								
	6. Debt relief	1600								
	6.1 Debt forgiveness and debt rescheduling	1610								
	a) ODA claims (for rescheduling, only capitalised interest)	1611								
	b) OOF claims	1615								
	c) Officially supported export credit claims	1616								
	d) Private claims	1617								
	Memo: Grants for debt service reduction	1614								
	6.2 Other action on debt	1620								
	a) Service payments to third parties	1621								
	b) Debt conversion	1622								
	c) Debt buybacks	1623								
	d) Other	1624								
	6.3 Offsetting entry for debt forgiveness (ODA claims, principal)	1630								
	Memo: Offsetting entry for forgiven interest (ODA claims, interest)	1640								
	II. OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS	200		1000	1000		1000		1000	1000
	II.A. Other Official Bilateral Flows	210		1000	1000		1000		1000	1000
	3. Debt rescheduling	300		1000	1000		1000		1000	1000
	3.1 Non-concessional rescheduling	301		1000	1000		1000		1000	1000
	a) OOF claims (capitalised interest)	304								
	b) Officially supported export credit claims	305		1000	1000		1000		1000	1000
	c) Private sector claims	306								
	3.2 OOF component of debt service reduction	303								
	5. Offsetting entry for debt relief (claims of OOF, principal)	1020								
	- Offsetting entry for forgiven interest (claims of OOF excl. export credits, interest)	786								
	III. OFFICIALLY SUPPORTED EXPORT CREDITS	3000				-750	-750			
	III.C. Offsetting entry for debt relief (export credit claims, principal)	3102				-750	-750			
	IV. PRIVATE FLOWS AT MARKET TERMS	3300								
	3. Offsetting entry for debt relief (other private claims, principal)	1030								
	VI. NET PRIVATE GRANTS	415								

**EXAMPLE 13. PARIS CLUB NON-CONCESSIONAL DEBT RESCHEDULING
OF A PRIVATE CLAIM**

Export credit claim	Principal	Interest
1000	750	250

CRS++ reporting

Country	CRS Id. N°	Recipient	Type of flow	Type of finance	Type of aid	Commitments	Amounts extended	Amounts received	Interest received
2	4	7	11	12	13	33	34	35	50
a	xxxxxxxxx1	b	21	624	F01	750	750		
a	xxxxxxxxx2	b	21	625	F01	250	250		

DAC1

Million US dollars		DISBURSEMENTS					COMMITMENTS			
		1121	1122	1120	1130	1140	1151	1152	1150	
		Grants	Non grants	Total amounts extended	Amounts received (-) Non grants	NET AMOUNTS	Grants	Non grants	Total commitments	
	TOTAL OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE FLOWS (I+II+III+IV)	005		1000	1000	-750	250			
	I. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	1010								
	I.A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance by types of aid	1015								
	6. Debt relief	1600								
	6.1 Debt forgiveness and debt rescheduling	1610								
	a) ODA claims (for rescheduling, only capitalised interest)	1611								
	b) OOF claims	1615								
	c) Officially supported export credit claims	1616								
	d) Private claims	1617								
	Memo: Grants for debt service reduction	1614								
	6.2 Other action on debt	1620								
	a) Service payments to third parties	1621								
	b) Debt conversion	1622								
	c) Debt buybacks	1623								
	d) Other	1624								
	6.3 Offsetting entry for debt forgiveness (ODA claims, principal)	1630								
	Memo: Offsetting entry for forgiven interest (ODA claims, interest)	1640								
	II. OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS	200		1000	1000		1000		1000	1000
	II.A. Other Official Bilateral Flows	210		1000	1000		1000		1000	1000
	3. Debt rescheduling	300		1000	1000		1000		1000	1000
	3.1 Non-concessional rescheduling	301		1000	1000		1000		1000	1000
	a) OOF claims (capitalised interest)	304								
	b) Officially supported export credit claims	305								
	c) Private sector claims	306		1000	1000		1000		1000	1000
	3.2 OOF component of debt service reduction	303								
	5. Offsetting entry for debt relief (claims of OOF, principal)	1020								
	- Offsetting entry for forgiven interest (claims of OOF excl. export credits, interest)	786								
	III. OFFICIALLY SUPPORTED EXPORT CREDITS	3000								
	III.C. Offsetting entry for debt relief (export credit claims, principal)	3102								
	IV. PRIVATE FLOWS AT MARKET TERMS	3300				-750	-750			
	3. Offsetting entry for debt relief (other private claims, principal)	1030				-750	-750			
	VI. NET PRIVATE GRANTS	415								

Module C. Classifications: Definitions and Code Lists

Annex 8: Recipient Codes

The up-to-date list of recipient codes is accessible at <https://development-finance-codelists.oecd.org/CodesList.aspx>

Multilateral contributions

Recipient codes are not reportable for multilateral contributions. By default, use **recipient code=3000** (not applicable).

Annex 9: Major channels of delivery

This list contains major channels of delivery under each category of channel (see definitions in Chapter 4) for which data are published on the DAC website. Most recent updates to the list are available at <https://development-finance-codelists.oecd.org/CodesList.aspx>

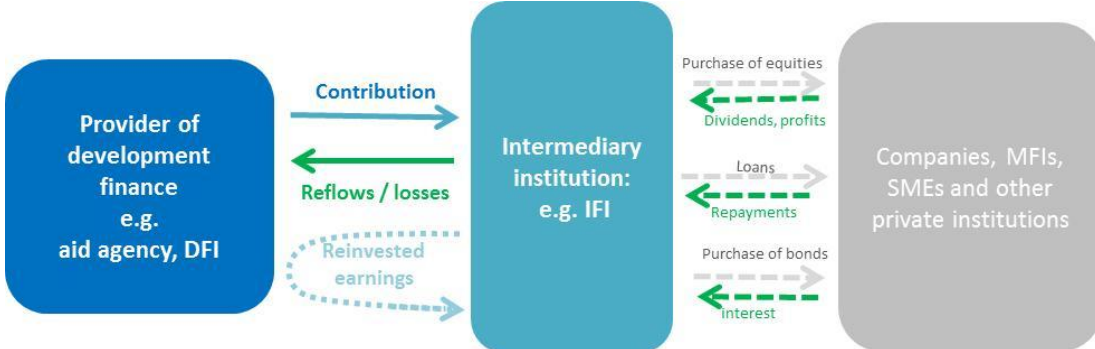
Annex 10a: Types of flows

Code	Heading	Name
10	ODA	Official Development Assistance flows
21	Non-export credit OOF	Other Official Flows, excl. export credits.
22	Officially supported export credits	Officially supported export credits. Covers both official direct export credits and private export credits under official guarantee or insurance.
30	Private development finance	Grants made by private philanthropic foundations, NGOs and other civil society organisations.
36	Private Foreign Direct Investment	Private Foreign Direct Investment.
37	Other Private flows at market terms	Private long-term (i.e. over one-year maturity) capital transactions made by residents of DAC countries.
40	Non flow	E.g. GNI, population.
50	Other flows	Non-ODA component of peacebuilding operations.
60	PSI	Private Sector Instruments (PSI)

Annex 10b: List of financial instruments and technical fiches

The up-to-date list of financial instruments is accessible at <https://development-finance-codelists.oecd.org/CodesList.aspx>

DEBT INSTRUMENTS - Reimbursable grant

<p>Definition</p>	<p>In development finance, a reimbursable grant can be described as a contribution provided to a recipient institution for investment purposes, with the expectation of long-term reflows at conditions specified in the financing agreement. The provider assumes the risk of total or partial failure of the investment; it can also decide if and when to reclaim its investment. DAC statistics distinguish two types of reimbursable grants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loan-type reimbursable grants, for which the conditions - including a concrete repayment schedule – are specified in the financing agreement; • Reflow-based reimbursable grants, for which the details on reflows are unknown at the time of investment as they depend on the performance of the underlying investments.
<p>Additional description</p>	<p>Donor funds are provided to intermediary institutions for investment purposes and, to the extent that money flows back from the investments, principal, interest, dividends, and any other investment reflows may be reinvested or returned to the donors. The institution administering the donor investment funds does not bear any financial risks (it is not financially liable in case of a failure in either equity or loan; donors cover first losses) and is not entitled to any financial benefits (donors provide funds for a period of time; at maturity they may take back the amount in the trust fund or let the intermediary institution use the money for other investments or advisory services).</p>  <pre> graph LR Provider[Provider of development finance e.g. aid agency, DFI] -- Contribution --> Intermediary[Intermediary institution: e.g. IFI] Intermediary -- Reflows / losses --> Provider Intermediary -- Reinvested earnings --> Provider Intermediary -- Purchase of equities --> Recipient[Companies, MFIs, SMEs and other private institutions] Recipient -- Dividends, profits --> Intermediary Intermediary -- Loans --> Recipient Recipient -- Repayments --> Intermediary Intermediary -- Purchase of bonds --> Recipient Recipient -- Interest --> Intermediary </pre>
<p>Provider perspective</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provider funds serve to increase the intermediary institution’s capacity to invest in recipients’ private sector or cover the first losses. At maturity, they have the possibility to reinvest all the money for new investment programmes or repatriate the funds. • DAC statistics capture the provider perspective at two points in time: 1) when the reimbursable grant to the intermediary institution (i.e. IFI) is committed and disbursed, and 2) when the institution returns the funds, plus potential profits (or minus potential losses). Donor effort in reimbursable grants is measured on a grant equivalent basis.
<p>Recipient perspective</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The intermediary institution uses the funds to soften or expand its financial offer (through blending mechanisms) to support investments in particular sectors of the recipient economy. • Data on the use of the reimbursable grant for investments (including leveraging) could be collected from multilateral intermediary institutions, although details may be subject to confidentiality constraints.
<p>Potential mobilisation of private investment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor funds for investment “crowd in” private investment in specific sectors that would be too risky or not viable at market conditions.

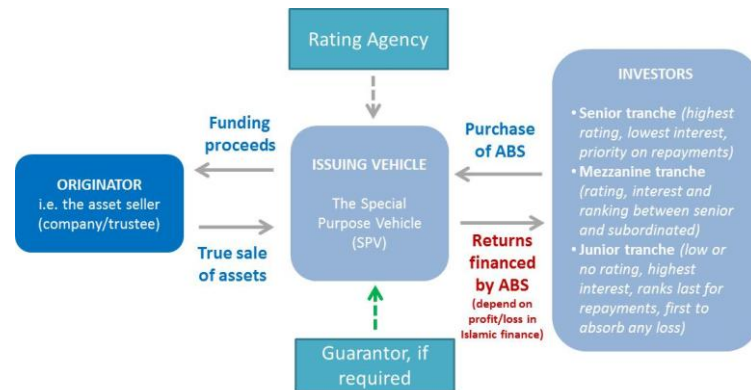
DEBT INSTRUMENTS - Asset-backed securities

Definition

Asset-backed securities (ABS) are securities whose value and income payments are derived from and backed by a specific pool of underlying assets.

Additional description

The pool of assets is typically a group of small and illiquid assets which are unable or difficult to be sold individually. Pooling the assets into financial instruments allows them to be sold to investors through a process called “asset securitisation” (see diagram below).



- 1 The original owner of the assets – the “**originator**”, i.e. a company or trustee – sells them to a “special purpose vehicle” (SPV) whose sole function is to buy such assets in order to securitise them.
- 2 **The SPV** creates and sells the securities in the form of asset-backed securities and uses the proceeds of the sale to pay back the bank that created, or originated, the underlying assets.
- 3 The assets are evaluated apart from the credit quality of the originator/seller by **rating agencies**. In some cases, investors may also have recourse to guarantors.
- 4 The SPV is responsible for “bundling” the underlying assets into a specified pool that will fit the risk preferences and other needs of investors (e.g. different class of securities – junior to senior) and for distributing payments which will be based on the underlying assets’ performance.

In Islamic finance, most sukuk (i.e. Islamic certificate of investment) are asset-backed to comply with sharia requirements of risk-taking and sharing of profit and losses. For private companies in developing countries, this mechanism has constituted since the financial crisis a more sustainable alternative source of financing to conventional finance. For investors, although asset-backed securities are more risky (if the assets do not generate profit or occur losses, or if they are destroyed or damaged), they are at the same time protected from defaults (they offer investors neither income nor capital guarantees, except if a guarantee mechanism is set up. Issuers pay profits to investors when the underlying assets earn profits).

Provider perspective

- The investor in the SPV, or the guarantor if any, assumes the risk of default of the underlying assets.
- In DAC statistics, the purchase of bonds is recorded as positive flow to developing countries while return flows of investment income to the purchaser are not recorded.
- In Islamic finance investors take the risk that the asset-backed securities do not generate any profit or even face losses (and subordinated investors in particular if the pool of securities is structured).

Recipient perspective

Asset-backed securities have the following advantages for the originator (i.e. the recipient):

- **they offer lower-cost funding than traditional bank loan or bond financing.** Indeed, the pool of receivables is typically of a better credit quality than that of the originator itself (against whom investors have no recourse if the receivables fail to perform). Without securitisation, the originator would finance itself through borrowing based on its own creditworthiness.
- **they allow the originator to remove potentially risky assets from its balance sheet**, thus transferring the default risk associated with those assets to investors and allowing the company to borrow more; and
- the true sale of assets to the SPV provides **bankruptcy remoteness** by insulating the assets from



the originator;

- **they increase borrowers' funding options.**

The use of this instrument can be valorised in recipient receipts data only if the investor entity reports the purchase of asset-backed securities at a sufficient level of detail (i.e. by recipient and sector).



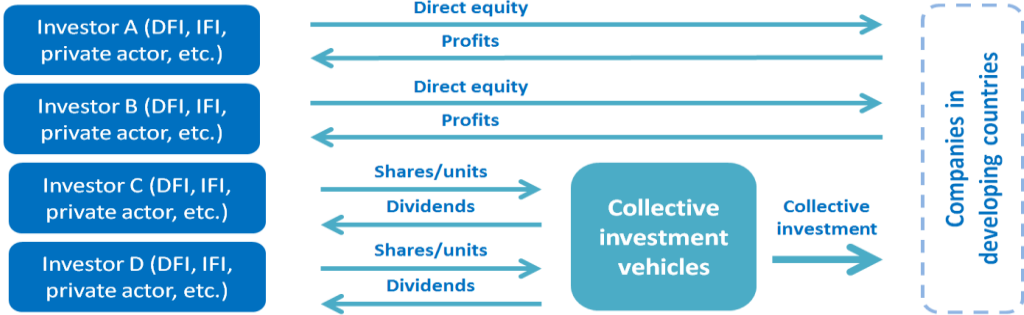
**Potential
mobilisation of
private
investment**

Asset-backed securities, through the securitisation process, contribute to catalysing investment capacity of private companies with limited access to financial markets by freeing up their balance sheet thus increasing their borrowing capacities. Options to track the amount of private investment mobilised by these instruments could be explored.

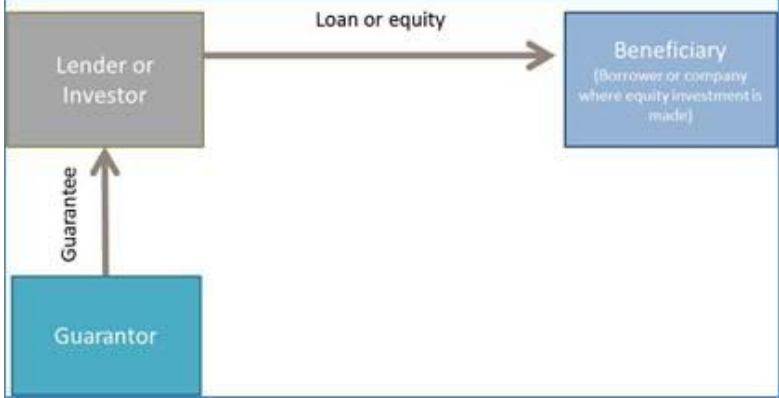
MEZZANINE FINANCE INSTRUMENTS

Definition	<p>Mezzanine finance, also called hybrid finance, refers to instruments relating to the layer of financing between a company's senior debt and equity, with features of both debt and equity. Providers of mezzanine finance have claims that are subordinated to senior lenders and possess priority over equity investors. Consequently, mezzanine investments generate returns that are higher than traditional bank lending rates and lower than the returns required by most equity investors.</p> <p>A subordinated (or junior) loan, in the event of default, will only be repaid after all senior obligations have been satisfied. In compensation for the increased risk, mezzanine debt holders require a higher return for their investment than secured or more senior lenders.</p> <p>Preferred equity, in the event of default, will be repaid after all senior obligations and subordinated loans have been satisfied; and will be paid before other equity holders.</p>
Additional description	
Provider perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compared to a senior loan, investment in mezzanine finance implies an additional risk in the event of default, as the mezzanine capital will only be repaid after all senior obligations have been satisfied. The additional risk involved in mezzanine finance operations is compensated by higher returns. In DAC statistics, donor effort in mezzanine finance is measured on a grant equivalent basis.
Recipient perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When senior debt is not available, mezzanine finance allows access to capital with lower costs than equity. Mezzanine finance is particularly relevant to SMEs which often have limited access to senior debt.
Potential mobilisation of private investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mezzanine finance is typically used to fund a growth opportunity, such as an acquisition, new product line, and new distribution channel or plant expansion. While additional liquidity can be obtained from equity investors, equity is the most expensive source of capital and an increase of capital may dilute the level of control of existing shareholders. As banks typically place ceilings on the amount of total debt a company can obtain, mezzanine debt can be an attractive alternative way to obtain much needed capital.

EQUITY AND SHARES IN COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT VEHICLES (CIV)

<p>Definition</p>	<p>Common equity is a share in the ownership of a corporation that gives the owner claims on the residual value of the corporation after creditors' claims have been met. Public investors can take equity stakes directly in a company by purchasing a share of ownership, or can invest in the equity or extend a loan to a company indirectly, by investing in an equity or debt fund.</p>
<p>Additional description</p>	<p>Investors pool funds through collective investment vehicles for investment in financial or nonfinancial assets or both (these funds issue shares, if a corporate structure is used, or units, if a trust structure are used).</p>  <p>In the event of default, in the case of flat capital structures (i.e. only one type of shares/units exists), share-/unit holders are repaid simultaneously after all other creditors/investors have been repaid. Collective investment funds' capital may also be composed of instruments classes with different levels of varying seniority/subordination are issued. Shares/units that are only entitled to payments after all other claims by the holders of more senior share/units and creditors have been paid are often referred to as first-loss shares/units..</p>
<p>Provider perspective</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compared to senior and mezzanine finance, equity investments carry the highest risk, as share/unit holders will only be repaid and receive positive returns after all other obligations have been satisfied. At the flipside, this also implies that share/unit holders see the highest upside potential as they are entitled to all residual proceeds. • In DAC statistics, a purchase of equity is recorded as a positive flow, whereas its sale as a negative flow. The effort of the investor is measured on a grant equivalent basis.
<p>Recipient perspective</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An equity investment represents own capital and provides the business (or the collective investment vehicle) with the capacity of increasing its assets. Direct equity by highly-rated investors (e.g. DFIs, aid agencies) increases the creditworthiness of the investee company in the capital market and its negotiation power with local authorities and other market actors. • Collective investment vehicles pool resources from different sources: for a recipient company, it is therefore easier and cheaper in terms of transaction costs to access a pool of investors rather than looking for individual investors separately.
<p>Tracking private investment mobilised</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The increased creditworthiness and risk capital, especially in the case of first-loss shares/units, can be strong incentives for other potential investors to finance the business with other risk capital or debt instruments. However, the link between public and private equity investment in companies' capital stock is difficult to establish and, a fortiori, to track.

GUARANTEES/INSURANCE

Definition	A guarantee refers to a risk-sharing agreement under which the guarantor agrees to pay part or the entire amount due on a loan, equity or another instrument to the lender/investor in the event of non-payment by the borrower or loss of value in case of investment.
Additional description	 <pre> graph TD Lender[Lender or Investor] -- "Loan or equity" --> Beneficiary[Beneficiary (Borrower or company where equity investment is made)] Guarantor[Guarantor] -- "Guarantee" --> Lender </pre>
Provider perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In DAC statistics, guarantees are tracked but do not generate concrete cash flows. The provider effort to extend guarantees is measured on a grant equivalent basis.. • Equity guarantees are exposed to a higher risk than loan guarantees as, in the event of a bankruptcy, equity holders are paid after debt holders.
Recipient perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guarantees reduce the risk of lending, enabling borrowers to access the financial market and/or to borrow at more favourable terms. • Guarantees bring the beneficiary in direct contact with capital markets. • The amount made available through guarantees to developing countries (amount mobilised) could be recorded as recipient receipts.
Potential mobilisation of private investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount mobilised is defined as the full amount of the loan or equity investment being guaranteed.

Annex 11: Co-operation modality and tying status

Modality/ Sub-modality	Description	Clarification	Guidance on tying status reporting given in the Directives and additional notes for clarification
A	Budget support	For contributions under this category, the donor relinquishes the exclusive control of its funds by sharing the responsibility with the recipient.	
A01	General budget support	Unearmarked contributions to the government budget including funding to support the implementation of macroeconomic reforms (structural adjustment programmes, poverty reduction strategies). Budget support is a method of financing a recipient country's budget through a transfer of resources from an external financing agency to the recipient government's national treasury. The funds thus transferred are managed in accordance with the recipient's budgetary procedures. Funds transferred to the national treasury for financing programmes or projects managed according to different budgetary procedures from those of the recipient country, with the intention of earmarking the resources for specific uses, are therefore excluded.	Budget support has been considered as untied by definition, because it consists of the provision of "freely usable foreign exchange" to the recipient. (see section VII of Chapter 4) This co-operation modality involves transferring funds to the recipient government's national treasury with no earmarking for specific uses, which suggests the funds are fully and freely available to finance procurement anywhere in the world.
A02	Sector budget support	Sector budget support, like general budget support, is a financial contribution to a recipient government's budget. However, in sector budget support, the dialogue between donors and partner governments focuses on sector-specific concerns, rather than on overall policy and budget priorities.	See above.
B	Core contributions and pooled programmes and funds	For contributions under this category, the donor relinquishes the exclusive control of its funds by sharing the responsibility with other stakeholders (other donors, NGOs, multilateral institutions, Public Private Partnerships or PSI vehicles). The category covers both core contributions (B01 and B02), and pooled contributions with a specific earmarking (B03 and B04) and PSI intra-governmental transfers (B05).	
B01	Core support to NGOs and civil society, PPPs and research institutes	Funds paid over to PPPs, networks, research institutes and non-profit private bodies – developing country-based, donor-country based and international NGOs and other civil society organisations, e.g. philanthropic foundations – for use at these organisations' discretion and contributing to programmes and activities which these organisations have developed themselves, and which they implement on their own authority and responsibility. The List of ODA-eligible international organisations (see Annex 2) provides a list of INGOs, PPPs and	"Contributions to NGOs and official funds in support of, or intended for, direct equity investment and that are recorded as ODA" have been reported as untied by convention "providing that there are no formal or informal restrictions which would cause them to be considered as in effect

		networks core contributions to which may be reported under B01. This list is not exclusive.	ties.” (see section VII of Chapter 4)
B02	Core contributions to multilateral institutions	<p>These funds are classified as multilateral (all other categories are bilateral ODA). The recipient multilateral institution pools contributions so that they lose their identity and become an integral part of its financial assets or liabilities. Also includes Financial Intermediary Funds (GEF, CIFs) for which the World Bank is the Trustee, as well as some UN inter-agency pooled funds, such as CERF and the UN Peacebuilding Fund.</p> <p>See Annex 2 of the Reporting Directives for a comprehensive list of agencies, core contributions to which may be reported under B02 and its subcategories. (Section I. Multilateral institutions).</p> <p>Nota bene: contributions to multilateral development organisations beyond Annex 2 are not reportable in the DAC statistics. The non-ODA components of core support to multilateral organisations included in Annex 2 are not reportable either.</p>	<p>Directives request tying status reporting on bilateral ODA only.</p> <p>Multilateral aid is generally excluded from reports on the tying status but for some purposes may be regarded untied by definition, since the donor does not determine the ultimate use of funds.</p>
B021	Core contributions to multilateral institutions	Contributions in this category are pooled by the recipient multilateral institution and become an integral part of its financial assets or liabilities.	
B022	Core contributions to global funds	Contributions to global funds classified as multilateral including Financial Intermediary Funds for which the World Bank is the Trustee and which have gone through the Annex 2 process (GEF, CIFs) as well as some UN inter-agency pooled funds, e.g. CERF and the UN Peacebuilding Fund.	
B03	Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by implementing partners	In addition to their core-funded operations, international organisations –multilateral agencies, NGOs, PPPs or networks- both in provider and in third countries set up and raise funds for specific programmes and funds with clearly identified sectoral, thematic or geographical focus. Donors’ bilateral contributions to such programmes and funds are recorded here. Contributions to multilateral organisations’ programmes and funds should be classified in the sub-categories below whenever possible. Use categories B031 and B032 for trust funds managed by the UN (all designed as multi-donor) unless contributions are earmarked for a specific geographical location or funding window.	No specific guidance at present. Could be tied, partially untied or untied. Further guidance is provided for individual sub-modalities B031, B032 and B033.
B031	Contributions to multi-donor/multi-entity funding mechanisms	Contributions to funding mechanisms (specific-purpose programmes and funds) that pool resources from several providers and from which several international organisations -multilateral agencies, NGOs, PPPs or networks- may be allocated funds for implementation e.g. contributions to UN country-based pooled funds and country-level development funds. Excludes contributions to global funds classified as multilateral (see B022). Includes financial Intermediary Funds for which the World Bank is the Trustee and which have not gone through the Annex 2 process.	Unless provided in-kind, such contributions are pooled so that they lose their identity and become an integral part of the recipient institution’s financial assets. As such, they should be reported as untied.

B032	Contributions to multi-donor/single-entity funding mechanisms	Contributions to multi-donor funding mechanisms (specific-purpose programmes and funds) managed by a single international organisation- multilateral agency, NGO, PPP or network e.g. UN single-agency thematic funds; World Bank or other MDB trust funds. Classify the contribution as B032 even if in the initial stages only one donor contributes to the fund.	Unless provided in-kind, such contributions are pooled so that they lose their identity and become an integral part of the recipient institution's financial assets. As such, they should be reported as untied
B033	Contributions to single-donor funding mechanisms and contributions earmarked for a specific funding window or geographical location	Contributions to funding mechanisms (specific-purpose programmes and funds) where the donor has a significant influence on the allocation of funds. This includes contributions to single-donor trust funds and earmarked contributions to specific countries/geographical locations or funding windows within multi-donor trust funds. Also includes contributions to specific countries/geographical locations of funding windows of multi-donor funding mechanisms established by NGOs, PPPs and networks. When the donor designs the activity but channels it through an international organisation, the activity should be classified as C01.	No specific guidance at present. Could be tied, partially untied or untied.
B04	Basket funds/pooled funding (excluding funds managed by international organisations)	The donor contributes funds to an autonomous account, managed jointly with other donors and/or the recipient. The account will have specific purposes, modes of disbursement and accountability mechanisms, and a limited time frame. Basket funds are characterised by common project documents, common funding contracts and common reporting/audit procedures with all donors. Donors' contributions to funds managed autonomously by international organisations are recorded under B03, B031, B032 and B033 categories.	Unless provided in-kind, such contributions are pooled so that they lose their identity and become an integral part of the recipient institution's financial assets. As such, they should be reported as untied, providing that there are no formal or informal restrictions which would cause them to be considered as in effect tied.
B05	PSI intra-governmental transfers	Capital increases of donor's PSI vehicles. This modality is also used for other PSI intra-governmental transfers, notably decapitalisations and dividends paid to the government by PSI vehicles.	
C	Project-type interventions	N.B. Within this category, members able to do so are requested to report the aggregate amount used for financing donor experts/consultants on Table DAC1. Where the activity consists solely of experts' costs, report under category D.	
C01	Project-type interventions	A project is a set of inputs, activities and outputs, agreed with the partner country*, to reach specific objectives/outcomes within a defined time frame, with a defined budget and a defined geographical area. Projects can vary significantly in terms of objectives, complexity, amounts involved and duration. There are smaller projects that might involve modest financial resources and last only a few months, whereas large projects might involve more significant amounts, entail successive phases and last for many years. A large project with a number of different components is sometimes referred to as a	"Official funds in support of, or intended for, direct equity investment and that are recorded as ODA" have been reported as untied by convention "providing that there are no formal or informal restrictions which would cause them to be considered as in effect tied." (see section VII of

		<p>programme, but should nevertheless be recorded here.</p> <p>Feasibility studies, appraisals and evaluations of projects and programmes are included (whether designed as part of projects/programmes or dedicated funding arrangements).</p> <p>Aid channelled through NGOs or multilaterals is also recorded here. This includes payments for NGOs and multilaterals to implement donors' projects and programmes, and funding of specified NGOs projects. By contrast, core funding of NGOs and multilaterals as well as contributions to specific-purpose funds managed by international organisations are recorded under B.</p> <p>* In the cases of equity investments, humanitarian aid or aid channelled through NGOs, projects are recorded here even if there was no direct agreement between the donor and the partner country. Contributions to single-donor trust funds and contributions to trust funds earmarked for a specific funding window and/or country are recorded under B033.</p>	<p>Chapter 4)</p> <p>Could be tied, partially untied or untied.</p> <p>Reporting on the tying status of project-type free-standing technical co-operation is not mandatory.</p>
D	Experts and other technical assistance	This category covers the provision, outside projects as described in category C, of know-how in the form of personnel, training and research.	
D01	Donor country personnel	<p>Experts, consultants, teachers, academics, researchers, interns, volunteers and contributions to public and private bodies for sending experts to developing countries. Supplementation payments by the donor country to its experts employed by developing countries or international aid agencies should also be included, as well as the cost to the reporting government of civil servants seconded to developing countries. However, the costs of "counterparts" receiving on-the-job training while working with donor experts are excluded.</p> <p>Volunteers are persons who work in a developing country under wholly or partly publicly financed or publicly controlled volunteer programmes, receiving a stipend in compensation for their services, i.e. subsistence allowances, daily support costs, and/or financial remuneration, either during the period of service, or on return home.</p>	<p>Falls under the definition of TC. Reporting on the tying status of this co-operation modality is not mandatory.</p> <p>Given that makes use of the donor's own goods and services, tied by nature.</p>
D02	Other technical assistance	<p>Provision, outside projects as described in category C01, of technical assistance in recipient countries (excluding technical assistance performed by donor experts reported under D01, and scholarships/training in donor country reported under E01).</p> <p>This includes training and research; language training; south-south studies; research studies; collaborative research between donor and recipient universities and organisations; local scholarships; development-oriented social and cultural programmes. This category also covers ad hoc contributions such as conferences, seminars and workshops, exchange visits, publications, etc.</p> <p>Scholarships for students and contributions for trainees to follow studies or training courses in developing countries are recorded here while scholarships/training in donor country is reported under</p>	<p>Falls under the definition of TC. Reporting on the tying status of this co-operation modality is not mandatory.</p> <p>Could be tied, partially untied or untied.</p>

		E01 (except that training performed in donor country through visiting tours and short-term resident training courses, or attendance at ad hoc non-academic courses and seminars is recorded under D02). General subsidies to the developing country education sector are not recorded here, but as sector budget support (A02) or project-type interventions (C01).	
E	Scholarships and student costs in donor countries		Falls under the definition of TC. Reporting on the tying status of this co-operation modality is not mandatory. Given that makes use of the donor's own goods and services, tied by nature.
E01	Scholarships/training in donor country	Financial aid awards for individual students and contributions to trainees. The beneficiary students and trainees are nationals of developing countries. Financial aid awards include bilateral grants to students registered for systematic instruction in private or public institutions of higher education to follow full-time studies or training courses in the donor country. Estimated tuition costs of students attending schools financed by the donor but not receiving individual grants are not included here, but under item imputed student costs (E02). Training costs relate to contributions for trainees from developing countries receiving mainly non-academic, practical or vocational training in the donor country. Training performed in donor country through visiting tours and short-term resident training courses, or attendance at ad hoc non-academic courses and seminars is recorded under D02.	The tying status is not reportable for student costs in the donor country. Tied by nature (makes use of the donor's own goods and services) and cannot be untied.
E02	Imputed student costs	Indirect ("imputed") costs of tuition in donor countries.	The tying status is not reportable for student costs in the donor country. Tied by nature (makes use of the donor's own goods and services) and cannot be untied.
F	Debt relief	Groups all actions relating to debt (forgiveness, conversions, swaps, buy-backs, rescheduling, refinancing).	"Debt reorganisation that, by enabling the recipient to forgo making service payments, makes the corresponding amount of foreign exchange freely available" has been reportable as untied. (see section VII of Chapter 4). Debt swaps (see purpose code 60061 in Annex 12) do not make foreign exchange "freely available", and could be tied, partially untied or untied.
F01			
G	Administrative costs not included	Administrative costs of development assistance programmes not already included under other ODA items as an integral part of the costs of delivering or implementing the aid provided. Situation analyses	Members have agreed that the tying status is not reportable for administrative costs. (see section VII

G01	elsewhere	as well as evaluation, monitoring and auditing activities of projects and programmes are reported as part of the projects and programmes, and not as administrative costs. Other types of evaluations (e.g. process-evaluations, meta evaluations, strategic evaluations) are included as part of donor administrative costs when they are financed outside the operating budget of the extending agency. As regards the salaries component of administrative costs, it relates to in-house agency staff and contractors only; costs associated with donor experts/consultants are to be reported under category C or D01.	of Chapter 4) Tied by nature (makes use of goods and services in the donor country) and cannot be untied.
H	Other in-donor expenditures	Groups a number of contributions that do not give rise to a cross-border flow.	
H01	Development awareness	Funding of activities designed to increase public support in the donor country for development co-operation efforts, and understanding of development needs and issues.	Tied by nature (makes use of goods and services in the donor country) and cannot be untied.
H02	Refugees/asylum seekers in donor countries	Costs incurred in donor countries for basic assistance to asylum seekers and refugees from developing countries, up to 12 months, when costs cannot be disaggregated. See chapter 2, section II.6 and Annex 18.	Members have agreed that the tying status is not reportable for costs of refugees in donor countries. (see section VII of Chapter 4) Tied by nature (makes use of goods and services in the donor country) and cannot be untied.
H03	Asylum-seekers ultimately accepted	Costs incurred in donor countries for basic assistance to asylum seekers, when these are ultimately accepted. This category includes only costs incurred prior to recognition.	
H04	Asylum-seekers ultimately rejected	Costs incurred in donor countries for basic assistance to asylum seekers, when these are ultimately rejected. This category includes only costs incurred prior to rejection. Members may base their reporting on the first instance rejection, where a final decision on status is anticipated to occur after a 12-month period, and this facilitates the establishment of a conservative estimate. For further guidance on how to proceed with calculating costs related to rejected asylum seekers, see Clarification 5, third bullet in section II.6 (chapter 2).	
H05	Recognised refugees	Costs incurred in donor countries for basic assistance to refugees with a recognised status. This category only includes costs after recognition (or after date of entry into a country through a resettlement programme).	
H06	Refugees and asylum seekers in other provider countries	Costs incurred in other non-ODA eligible provider countries for basic assistance to asylum seekers and refugees from developing countries, up to 12 months. The host and origin country of refugees/asylum seekers shall be specified in one of the descriptive fields of the CRS (fields 14 or 19).	

J	In-kind donations of goods	Donation of goods and materials. Includes food, equipment (including medical equipment), materials, and motor vehicles.	
J01			

Annex 12: Classification by sector of destination and purpose codes

General

1. The sectors of destination of a contribution should be selected by answering the question “which specific area of the recipient’s economic or social structure is the transfer intended to foster”. Each purpose code attributed should comply with this definition. The sector classification does not refer to the type of goods or services provided by the donor. Sector specific education or research activities (e.g. agricultural education) or construction of infrastructure (e.g. agricultural storage) should be reported under the sector to which they are directed, not under education, construction, etc.
2. Some contributions are not susceptible to allocation by sector and are reported as non-sector allocable aid. Examples are aid for general development purposes, general budget support, actions relating to debt, humanitarian aid and internal transactions in the donor country.

Purpose Codes

3. In the CRS++, data on the sectors of destination are recorded using 5-digit purpose codes. The first three digits of the code refer to the corresponding DAC5 sector or category. Each CRS++ code belongs to one and only one DAC5 category. Generally, the last two digits of the CRS++ purpose code are sequential and not hierarchical i.e., each code stands for itself and can be selected individually or grouped to create sub-sectors¹⁸. The sequential numbers have, however, been standardised for codes with similar functions as follows:
 - The **most general** CRS codes end in the sequential number **10**. It refers to policy, planning and programmes; administration, institution capacity building and advice; combinations of activities and unspecified activities falling outside other code headings.
 - The **main codes** have sequential numbers **20, 30, 40 and 50**.
 - The **detailed codes** have sequential numbers in the range **61 - 79**.
 - Sector-specific **education, training and research** codes have sequential numbers in the range **81 - 89**. Sector-specific services have codes with sequential numbers in the range **91 -99**.

4. Reporting agencies using internal purpose classifications are invited to work with the Secretariat to establish correspondence tables between their own systems and the DAC, so as to allow automated reporting.

5. When an activity is assigned several purpose codes, the corresponding percentages should be reported in field 15 Sector/Purpose codes and corresponding shares in one of the following formats:
 - a string that can be easily parsed such as: “23110:40|32262:30|15114:20|15160:10”; or
 - an XML string such as: “<sectors><sector code="23110" percentage="40"/><sector code="32262" percentage="30"/><sector code="15114" percentage="20" /><sector code="15160" percentage="10" /></sectors>”.

¹⁸ The « Governance and civil society, general » sector is an exception where purpose codes are hierarchically structured: all 1511x codes belong to “Public sector policy and administrative management”, all 1515x purpose codes belong to “Democratic participation and civil society”.

When an activity is assigned only one purpose code, report that purpose code and 100%:¹⁹

- a string that can be easily parsed such as: “23110:100”; or
- an XML string such as: “<sectors><sector code="23110" percentage="100" /></sectors>”.

Identifying the most suitable purpose codes - Examples

6. As stated above, sector coding identifies the specific areas of the recipient’s economic or social development the transfer intends to foster. Some examples illustrating the choices follow:

- i. Construction of housing for experts working on an agricultural development project:
 - The appropriate code is “agricultural development” (31120) and not “housing policy and administrative management” (16030).
- ii. Construction of apartments in three cities:
 - The appropriate code is “housing policy and administrative management” (16030).
- iii. Privatisation of the National Energy Agency:
 - The appropriate code is “energy policy and administrative management” (23010) and not “privatisation” (25020).
- iv. State enterprise restructuring programme:
 - The appropriate code is “privatisation” (25020).
- v. Assistance to Ministry of Education to prepare an education sector programme:
 - The appropriate code is “education policy and administrative management” (11110) and **not** “public sector policy and administrative management” (15110).
- vi. Training of government officers in project preparation:
 - The appropriate code is “public sector policy and administrative management” (15110).
- vii. Rail equipment delivery:
 - The appropriate code is “rail transport” (21030).
- viii. Rail equipment production:
 - The appropriate code is “transport equipment industry” (32172).
- ix. Fertilizer delivery:
 - The appropriate code is “agricultural inputs” (31150) and **not** “import support (commodities)” (53040).
- x. Import of general goods and services:
 - The appropriate code is “import support (commodities)” (53040).

¹⁹ For members not using multiple purpose codes, reporting 100% after the purpose code in the string is not mandatory.

7. Within each sector, care should be taken to allocate supplies, equipment and infrastructure to the most specific code available. For example:
- i. Construction of a tuberculosis clinic:
 - The appropriate code is “tuberculosis control” (12263) and **neither** “basic health infrastructure” (12230) **nor** “infectious disease control” (12250).
 - ii. District hospitals rehabilitation programme:
 - The appropriate code is “basic health infrastructure” (12230).
 - iii. Primary school books delivery:
 - The appropriate code is “primary education” (11220) and not “education facilities and training” (11120).
 - iv. Paper supply for printing school books:
 - The appropriate code is “education facilities and training” (11120).
8. Sector specific education activities are to be included in the respective sectors, either in a specific education code or in a general code. For example:
- i. Upgrading of an agricultural training centre:
 - The appropriate code is “agricultural education” (31181).
 - ii. Environmental training course for mineral resource department:
 - The appropriate code is “Mineral/mining policy and administrative management” (32210) and **neither** “environmental education/training” (41081) **nor** “advanced technical and managerial training” (11430).

Examples of activities with more than one purpose code

- i. A project which aims to ensure access to improved and sustained water and sanitation services in rural communities could be assigned codes “basic drinking water supply” (14031) and “basic sanitation” (14032).
- ii. A project which aims to improve the quality of primary and secondary education by providing training to teachers and management training to principals and regional government education officials could be assigned codes “education policy and administrative management” (11110), “teacher training” (11130), “primary education” (11220) and “secondary education” (11320).

When the purpose code does not match precisely the activity being reported

9. Within each sector or category, the first purpose code listed (sequential number “10”) is defined to include activities falling outside the other code headings. When using this code, give as much detail as possible in the written description.

10. To improve the alignment of aid information with partner country budget classifications, budget identifier voluntary purpose codes have been introduced in the CRS list of purpose codes (see most recent updates to the list at <https://development-finance-codelists.oecd.org/CodesList.aspx>) as well as voluntary economic classification (see CRS field *Capital expenditure*). In order to retain the comparability of data and the continuity of time series for the purposes of analysis and publication of the data, a hierarchical level has been implemented whereby data reported with the voluntary purpose codes are replaced by the higher level CRS parent code. Nevertheless, the voluntary purpose codes are disseminated in microdata, bulk files and IATI.

List of CRS purpose codes

Most recent updates to the list, including the budget identifier voluntary purpose codes, are available at <https://development-finance-codelists.oecd.org/CodesList.aspx>. Only the categories of sector are presented below.

100 – SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

(This main category relates essentially to efforts to develop the human resource potential of developing countries.)

110 - EDUCATION

Note: Sector specific education activities are to be included in the respective sectors, either in a specific education code such as Agricultural education or in a general code such as Communications policy/administrative management.

120 - HEALTH

130 - POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

140 - WATER AND SANITATION

Notes:

1/ To assist in distinguishing between “basic” and “large systems” for “water supply” and “sanitation”, consider the number of people to be served and the per capita cost of provision of services.

– Large systems provide water and sanitation to a community through a network to which individual households are connected. Basic systems are generally shared between several households.

– Water supply and sanitation in urban areas usually necessitates a network installation. To classify such projects consider the per capita cost of services. The per capita cost of water supply and sanitation through large systems is several times higher than that of basic services.

2/ Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is defined as “a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximise the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital eco-systems”.

Recognising that sectoral approaches to water management tend to impose unsustainably high economic, social and ecological costs, IWRM emphasises decision making across sectors and scales.

150 - GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY

(Includes assistance to strengthen the administrative apparatus and government.)

160 - OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES²⁰

200 - ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

(This major heading groups assistance for networks, utilities and services that facilitate economic activity.)

210 - TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

²⁰ ODA recording of narcotics control expenditures is limited to activities that focus on economic development and welfare including alternative development programmes and crop substitution (see 31165 and 43050). Activities by the donor country to interdict drug supplies, destroy crops or train or finance military personnel in anti-narcotics activities are not reportable.

220 - COMMUNICATIONS**230 - ENERGY**

Note: Extraction of raw materials for energy generation should be included in the mining sector. Energy manufacturing (e.g. gas liquefaction; petroleum refineries) should be included in the industry sector. CCS not related to power generation should be coded as biosphere protection. According to DAC Directives, assistance towards the peaceful use of nuclear energy is reportable as ODA. This includes the construction and decommissioning of nuclear power reactors for civilian power supply, the development or supply of medical isotopes, and food irradiation and other industrial and commercial applications. Nuclear weapons research and other military applications of nuclear technology are excluded. However, it should be noted that in parallel Participants to the OECD Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits have banned as of 2009 any “aid support” to finance the construction of new nuclear power plants as well as the modernisation of existing nuclear power plants. This is stipulated in the Nuclear Sector Understanding (see the Arrangement: Annex II/Chapter II/paragraph 7).

240 - BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES**250 - BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES****300 - PRODUCTION SECTORS**

(This main heading groups contributions to all directly productive sectors.)

310 – AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING**321 – INDUSTRY, MINING, CONSTRUCTION**

Note: Only includes aid to production or manufacturing. Provision of finished products should be included under relevant sector.

331 - TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS AND TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT**332 - TOURISM****400 – MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING**

(This main heading includes support for projects which straddle several sectors.)

410 - GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Note: Sector specific environmental protection activities should be included in the respective sectors, and the environment marker checked. Multi-sector/cross-cutting includes only environment activities not allocable by sector.

430 – OTHER MULTISECTOR**500 – COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE**

(Sector specific programme assistance is to be included in the respective sectors.)

510 - GENERAL BUDGET SUPPORT**520 - DEVELOPMENTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE****530 – OTHER COMMODITY ASSISTANCE****600 – ACTION RELATING TO DEBT****700 – HUMANITARIAN AID**

(Within the overall definition of ODA, humanitarian aid is assistance designed to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain and protect human dignity during and in the aftermath of emergencies. To be classified as humanitarian, aid should be consistent with the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence.)

720 - EMERGENCY RESPONSE

730 - RECONSTRUCTION RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

740 – DISASTER PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS

Note on distinguishing humanitarian from sector-allocable aid: Humanitarian aid will usually be funded from appropriations dedicated to emergencies and their immediate aftermath and/or the prevention thereof or preparedness therefor, and funding from such appropriations is the main criterion for reporting expenditure as humanitarian aid. If the humanitarian nature of expenditure cannot be determined by its funding appropriation, members may for statistical reporting purposes have reference to situation reports by the United Nations and/or the International Movement of the Red Cross/Red Crescent (ICRC/IFRC). These are normally issued throughout an emergency to identify continuing humanitarian needs. If no UN or ICRC/IFRC situation report has been issued for six months, this could indicate that the situation is no longer perceived as an emergency, though international support could nevertheless be needed to address continuing humanitarian needs.

910 –ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS

930 – REFUGEES IN DONOR COUNTRIES

998 – UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED

Annex 13: Hashtags definitions table²¹

The keyword field accepts both keywords and hashtags. Keywords and hashtags are short strings of text that describe a publicly relevant aspect of the activities, such as pursuing a specific policy objective, or having a certain intrinsic characteristic, that could not be otherwise reported with the existing taxonomies.

Hashtags are keywords prefixed by the symbol #. The hashtags are agreed among members and are defined in the ‘Hashtags definitions table’ below. Keywords are spontaneously submitted by members. Keywords cannot be prefixed by the symbol #.

Keyword	Description	Eligibility criteria	Notes
#COVID-19	Activities tagged #COVID-19 have the principal objective of supporting control of the COVID-19 pandemic and response to its socio-economic impacts.	Activities marked with #COVID-19 would not have taken place if not for response to the COVID-19 pandemics. All activities are eligible to be tagged regardless of their co-operation modality, channel or purpose code.	All activities marked with the purpose code 12264 “COVID-19 control” would be by default tagged with the hashtag #COVID-19
#Digitalisation	Activities promoting increased access and use of digital technologies enabling sustainable development outcomes, and in support of the objectives of the UN Global Digital Compact: 1) Close all digital divides and ensure open standards, interoperability and safeguards for the use of digital public goods and digital public infrastructure; 2) Expand inclusion in and benefits from the digital economy for all, including through the promotion of software and content development; 3) Foster an inclusive, open, safe and secure digital space that respects, protects and promote human rights; 4) Advance responsible, equitable and interoperable data governance approaches; 5) Enhance international governance of artificial intelligence for the benefit of	Activities can be marked with #Digitalisation when digitalisation represents a significant or principal objective of the activity. Such as: When one of the objectives of the activity is to strengthen digital foundations such as trusted and secure infrastructure, connectivity, cybersecurity, Or When one of the objectives of the activity is to strengthen digital foundations through governance and regulations, Or When the activity promotes the development, adoption and use of digital technologies in any sector, to achieve and accelerate sustainable development objectives, including through capacity building.	Activities marked with the following purpose codes would likely, but not by default, be tagged with #Digitalisation: 15153 16062 22010 22020 22030 22040 22081

²¹ Members can propose edits to the table, which will be adopted by consensus. Modifications to the ‘keyword definitions table’ will enter into force in the calendar year immediately following the year of approval, unless members decide otherwise.

	humanity; 6) Reduce the environmental footprint of digital technology and/or use digital tools to achieve environmental objectives.		
#Refugees_Host Communities	Activities in ODA recipient countries with the objective of supporting refugee protection, hosting and assistance arrangements, including initial reception as well as longer-term sustainable development support towards integration and social service provision (e.g. integration in national social service systems and financing for these national systems), and durable solutions in the country of asylum (local integration, return support). The financing may benefit refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons, and host communities.	1. Activities with the primary objective of supporting refugees, asylum seekers and/or stateless persons. 2. Larger programmes that promote the inclusion of refugees, asylum seekers and/or stateless persons in socio-economic development or as beneficiaries of social services of the host community, in cases where at least 50% of the targeted beneficiaries of the programme are refugees, asylum seekers and/or stateless persons, or when the principal objective ²² of the programme is to support refugees and host communities ²³ . OR 3. Activities promoting durable solutions in the country of asylum (local integration, voluntary return support).	Financing that should not be reported with this hashtag includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-donor refugee costs. • Expenditures on deportation or other forcible measures to repatriate refugees. • Support to migrants. • Support to internally displaced persons (IDPs). Financing tagged with this keyword will be included in the indicator performance report of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR indicators 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2.1, 1.2.2).
#VoluntaryRefugeeReturn_Reintegration	Activities in ODA recipient countries with the objective of supporting voluntary refugee repatriation and/or reintegration in the country of origin. This includes cross-border voluntary repatriation programmes (components in the country of origin); reintegration programmes in the country of origin; sustainable development activities that promote the inclusion of refugee returnees in socio-economic development or as beneficiaries of social services in the country of origin. The financing may benefit	1. Activities with the primary objective of supporting voluntary refugee repatriation and/or reintegration in the country of origin. 2. Larger programmes that promote the inclusion of refugee returnees in socio-economic development or as beneficiaries of social services of the country of origin, in cases where at least 50% of the targeted beneficiaries of the programme are refugee returnees, or when the principal objective ²² of the programme is to	Financing that should not be reported for this hashtag includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-donor refugee costs. • Financing for refugees and host communities in the country of asylum, as per hashtag #Refugees_HostCommunities. • Expenditures on deportation or other forcible measures to repatriate refugees. • Support to the return and reintegration of migrants. • Support to the return and reintegration of IDPs. Financing tagged with this keyword will be included in the indicator performance report of the Global Compact on

²² “Principal objective” is defined as an explicit objective being fundamental in the design and impact of the activity, so that the activity would not have been undertaken without this objective, and targets territories hosting refugees, or refugee returnees, or IDPs, depending on which keyword is applied.

²³ If significantly less than 50% or when refugee and host community support is the secondary objective, only the component that benefits refugees, asylum seekers and/or stateless persons, and/or host communities should be reported with the hashtag, as a separate activity.

	refugee returnees and receiving communities in their countries of origin.	support returnees and receiving communities ²³ .	Refugees (GCR indicators 4.1.1, 4.1.2).
#IDPs_HostCommunities	<p>Activities in ODA recipient countries with the objective of supporting IDP protection, assistance arrangements, as well as durable solutions for IDPs. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance at the place of displacement (e.g. emergency reception, longer-term integration support); • Support to IDP voluntary return, local integration or settlement elsewhere; and/or • Sustainable development activities that promote the inclusion of IDPs/IDP durable solutions in socio-economic development or as beneficiaries of social services in the host communities. <p>The financing may benefit IDPs, host communities, and communities in areas where IDPs settle for the purpose of durable solutions.</p>	<p>1. Activities with the primary objective of supporting IDPs and host communities, including with durable solutions (return and reintegration, local settlement, settlement elsewhere).</p> <p>2. Larger programmes that promote the inclusion of IDPs in socio-economic development or as beneficiaries of social services of the host communities, in cases where at least 50% of the targeted beneficiaries of the programme are IDPs (including durable solutions for IDPs), or when the principal objective²² of the programme is to support IDPs and host communities²⁴, including durable solutions for IDPs.</p>	<p>Financing that should not be reported for this hashtag include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-donor refugee costs. • Financing for refugees and host communities in the country of asylum, as per hashtag Refugees_HostCommunities. • Financing for refugee returnees, as per hashtag #VoluntaryRefugeeReturn_Reintegration • Delivery of emergency services and sustainable development interventions for migrants. • Expenditures on forcible measures to return or relocate IDPs.

When reporters are unsure about the proportion of refugees/returnees/IDPs in a given activity, or if specific beneficiaries cannot be distinguished (refugees, refugee returnees, IDPs), they can use the keyword corresponding to the principal population group intended to be reached with the activity.

For the purposes of tracking support for refugee and IDP situations in ODA recipient countries in the CRS the definitions below should be considered.

- **Asylum seeker:** A general term for any person who is seeking international protection. In some countries, it is used as a legal term referring to a person who has applied for refugee status or a complementary international protection status and has not yet received a final decision on their claim. It can also refer to a person who has not yet submitted an application but may intend to do so, or may be in need of international protection. Not every asylum-seeker will ultimately be recognised as a refugee, but every refugee is initially an asylum seeker. However, an asylum-

²⁴ If significantly less than 50%, or when IDPs and host community support is the secondary objective, only the component that benefits IDPs, and/or host communities should be reported with the hashtag, as a separate activity.

seeker may not be sent back to their country of origin until their asylum claim has been examined in a fair procedure, and is entitled to certain minimum standards of treatment pending determination of their status.

- **Country of origin:** The country where an asylum-seeker, or refugee comes from and of which they possess nationality. In the case of stateless persons, the country where they have their habitual residence²⁵.
- **Deportation:** Coerced physical removal of a person to their country of origin or a third country by the authorities of the host country. Related term removal is sometimes used. A distinction may be made between forced return and deportation insofar as a person may be deported (but not returned) to a country they have never been to before.
- **Durable solutions for IDPs** are achieved when individuals no longer have specific assistance or protection needs linked to their displacement. Durable solutions are the means by which the situation of IDPs can be satisfactorily and permanently resolved through ensuring national protection for their civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights.
- **Host community:** A community that hosts large populations of refugees or internally displaced persons, whether in camps, integrated into households, or independently. For the purpose of this tracking of development financing, the host community may encompass immediate neighbours, populations in the municipality, and in the wider sub-national region affected by refugee/returnee/IDP presence²⁶.
- **Internally displaced person (IDP):** A person who has been forced or obliged to flee from their home or place of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflicts, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who has not crossed an internationally recognised State border²⁷.
- **Migrant:** For the purpose of definitions and exclusions related to tracking development financing for refugee and IDP situations, the term migrant (or, more accurately, international migrant) refers to people who choose to move across international borders, not because of a direct threat of persecution, serious harm, or death, but exclusively for other reasons, such as to improve their conditions by pursuing work or education opportunities, or to reunite with family. Migrants in this sense of the word - unlike refugees - continue in principle to enjoy the protection of their own government, even when they are abroad. If they return, they will continue to receive that protection²⁶.
- **Refugee:** For the purpose of tracking of development financing for refugee situations, the term refugee includes persons falling under the following definition, and persons in refugee-like situations, including persons benefiting from “temporary protection” measures, Venezuelans displaced abroad, and refugees under UNRWA mandate:
A “refugee”²⁶ is any person who meets the eligibility criteria under an applicable refugee definition, as provided for in international or regional refugee instruments, under UNHCR’s mandate, or in national legislation, including prima facie recognised refugees. Under international law and UNHCR’s mandate, refugees are persons outside their countries of origin who are in need of international protection because of feared persecution, or a serious threat to their life, physical integrity or freedom in their country of origin as a result of persecution, armed conflict, violence

²⁵ For up-to-date global overviews of refugee countries of origin, and for forced displacement statistics, please see the annual [UNHCR Global Trends reports](#).

²⁶ See [UNHCR glossary](#)

²⁷ See [Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement](#), 22 July 1998, ADM 1.1,PRL 12.1, PR00/98/109, para 2. See also: African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally-Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention).

or serious public disorder. Under international law, a person is considered a refugee as soon as they meet the relevant criteria, whether or not they have been formally recognised as a refugee. A person does not become a refugee because of recognition, but rather is recognised because they are a refugee.

- **Refugee host country:** refers to the country or territory of asylum²⁵.
- **Refugee returnee:** A former refugee who has returned from a host country to their country of origin or former habitual residence, spontaneously or in an organised fashion, with the intention of remaining there permanently and who is yet to be fully integrated. Returnees include those returning as part of the operationalisation of the cessation clauses in the 1951 Convention and regional equivalents.
- **Stateless person:** A person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law, either because they never had a nationality, or because they lost it without acquiring a new one.²⁸
- **Voluntary repatriation and refugee return:** The free and informed return of refugees to their country of origin in safety and dignity. Voluntary repatriation may be organised (i.e. when it takes place under the auspices of the concerned States and/or UNHCR) or spontaneous (i.e. when refugees repatriate by their own means with little or no direct involvement from government authorities or UNHCR).

²⁸ See UN General Assembly, Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, 28 September 1954, United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 360, p. 117, <https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b3840.html>; UNHCR, Guidelines on Statelessness No. 1: The definition of "Stateless Person" in Article 1(1) of the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, 20 February 2012, HCR/GS/12/01, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4f4371b82.html>; and UNHCR, Handbook on Protection of Stateless Persons, 30 June 2014, <https://www.refworld.org/docid/53b676aa4.html>.

Annex 14: Codes for DAC members and agencies

The list is available at <https://development-finance-codelists.oecd.org/CodesList.aspx>.