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DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

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SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 48th HIGH LEVEL MEETING (HLM)

held on 4 December (afternoon) and 5 December (morning) 2012
at Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5HX, United Kingdom

Further to the written procedure launched on 17 April 2013, one name change has been received from a Delegation.
This document is now considered as APPROVED and issued as FINAL.

Raundi Halvorson-Quevedo - +33 (0)1 45 24 91 59; Raundi.halvorson-quevedo@oecd.org;
Lisa Williams - +33 (0)1 45 24 18 19; lisa.williams@oecd.org
Françoise Villard - +33 (0)1 45 24 17 82; francoise.villard@oecd.org

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SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 48TH HIGH LEVEL MEETING

Item 1. Adoption of the Agenda [DCD/DAC/A(2012)15/REV2]

1. The agenda was adopted without comment.

Item 2. Launch of the 2012 Development Co-operation Report, "Lessons in linking sustainability and development" [DCD/DAC(2012)38]

2. The High Level Meeting opened with the launch of the *OECD Development Co-operation Report (DCR*), which brought together the thinking of 18 global leaders, thinkers and pioneers in diverse policy areas and disciplines – public and private, international and national, OECD countries and developing countries (such as Brazil, China, Kenya, Ghana and Ethiopia) – to review progress made in advancing sustainable development, reflect on the challenges the world faces in this regard, and examine how the various policy communities support developing countries in achieving *The Future We Want* (title of the Rio+20 outcome document). A special panel moderated by the DAC Chair discussed successful examples of actions – undertaken by OECD countries, multilateral organizations, civil society and the private sector - to mitigate environmental degradation, natural resource scarcity and greenhouse gas emissions and to help the poor to adapt and become more resilient to climate change. Panel members included Ms. Charlotte Oades, Coca Cola's Global Director of Women's Economic Empowerment; Mr. Erik Solheim, DAC Chair-elect and former Norwegian Minister of Environment and Development; Mr. Andris Piebalgs, EU Development Commissioner, and Mr. Angel Gurria, OECD Secretary General. In the discussion that followed, Ms. Camilla Toulmin, Director of International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), challenged governments to step up the integration of efforts to tackle development and environment simultaneously.

Item 3. The post-2015 agenda: How can we contribute to the UN-led process? [DCD/DAC(2012)47/REV1]

3. Ms. Justine Greening, Secretary of State of the United Kingdom, and Members of the UN High Level Panel, Ms. Amina Mohammed, Assistant United Nations Secretary General and Special Advisor of the UN Secretary-General on Post-2015 Development Planning and Mr. Andris Piebalgs, Commissioner for Development for the European Commission, briefed HLM participants on the state-of-play with ongoing work and international discussions focused on shaping the post-2015 agenda. It became clear that the agenda for post-2015 must continue not only to focus on central concerns of development (especially poverty reduction), but as well to look at other global challenges (inequality, broader notions of well-being, sustainability, climate change, fragility, resilience, and others) in an ambitious way. There was overall consensus that at this point in time the world has to agree on truly global goals (instead of seven goals for developing and one goal for developed countries e.g. just "another development framework"). Participants enumerated the challenges at stake – including priorities, no-go areas, hopes and fears for the process – without taking collective positions. Through the Communiqué, the DAC emphasized, in general terms, how the MDGs demonstrated the importance of having development goals, its support for the UN-led process, and the fundamental need for strong engagement and leadership from all partners in this endeavour.

4. In terms of substance, participants encouraged the DAC and the OECD to contribute their assets - relevant knowledge, tools and good practice - to the process as offered by the OECD Secretary General. These include evidence-based policy-making, quantitative as well as qualitative analysis, statistical capacity-building, knowledge-sharing/lesson-learning/peer exchange/peer pressure in such areas as women's empowerment, peacebuilding and statebuilding, inclusive green growth, taxation and domestic resource mobilisation, and tools for measuring progress in education, gender and environment which can be applied to developing countries. It was acknowledged that the DAC was instrumental in laying the basis for the initial development goals and remains a hub for evidence-based analysis and policy development which could help as countries determine their needs and as the UN-led process advances.

5. In terms of process, most speakers agreed that the goals ("the what") and the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (e.g. the GPEDC or "the how") should come together: The GPEDC should serve as a platform for sharing knowledge and development solutions, and as a forum and sounding board for post-2015 debates and implementing goals (particularly by improving development effectiveness and by helping to overcome growing fragmentation and silo approaches). Wherever possible, progress should be made by "coalitions of the willing". At the same time, there are other fora to be aware of - especially regional partnerships, organisations and initiatives – in addition to the GPEDC.

6. Reaching agreement ahead of 2015 will be a challenge. A better understanding of the different points of view of the growing number of stakeholders will enhance the scope for a successful outcome. Concerns were raised about ending up with a Christmas tree (i.e. an excessive number of goal proposals from divergent stakeholder groups). Many stressed an urgent need to integrate the sustainability agenda with the MDGs - working for the people and the planet. Similarly, development needs and priorities vary among countries and this must be a guiding principle underpinning universal commitments and responsibilities by all countries (e.g. global and national goals and targets). Realistic and measurable targets are required for a results-oriented "goal" focus. There was no consensus on whether post-2015 goals should also deal with enabling policies or approaches that would be helpful for achieving them (some participants were in favour of including "enablers", while others were more hesitant or not supportive). Elements that were mentioned include the following: aid as a catalyst; (innovative) financing including taxation; human rights; human security; policy coherence for development efforts; and the provision of Global Public Goods and global policies.

Item 4. The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation: Enhancing the future contribution to development by all stakeholders [DCD/DAC(2012)35/REV2]

7. Participants welcomed two of the co-chairs of the GPEDC, Minister Ms. Armida Alisjahbana of Indonesia and Secretary of State, Ms. Justine Greening of the United Kingdom. The creation of the GPEDC provides the development community with a platform for peer-to-peer dialogue and joint efforts to improve the way international support for development is organised and delivered in order to maximize its impact on the ground. The nature of the Partnership entails shared principles but also differentiated commitments. It provides a framework to promote learning, reform, and transparent and accountable co-operation. The Global Partnership is seen as a unique new space which needs to be nurtured and where developing countries can lead in achieving their own development goals with the support of different constituencies. The Partnership could also be the intellectual centre of the development co-operation community over the coming years: it is a space where the international community can discuss the "how" of the development agenda in a post-2015 framework.

8. The two co-Chairs of the Global Partnership shared their views on what a post-Busan paradigm for development co-operation means in practice. Minister Armida focused on developing country perspectives and priorities, highlighting the importance of the shared principles of ownership, transparency, results-orientation and accountability as the foundation of a true partnership. Ms Sigrid Kaag, representing UNDG and UNDP, emphasised that from the UN perspective, Busan outcomes can build a bridge to post-2015 and accelerate needed reforms. The UN is heavily committed to invest in capacity at global and country level to take the Busan agenda forward.

9. In turn, ministers, heads of agency and other senior officials shared their priorities and aspirations for the Global Partnership in terms of improving relationships and opportunities for more inclusive co-operation in years to come. Given its voluntary nature, the impact and credibility of the Global Partnership depends on sustained commitment by the DAC as one constituency among others (government, the private sector, civil society, parliamentary organisations and South-South co-operation partners).

10. The inclusive nature of the Global Partnership was emphasised throughout the discussions, to ensure that it provides a space for CSOs and emerging donors. All forms of co-operation – north-south, south-south and triangular – were highlighted as complementary development partnerships. Participants committed to promote all such forms of development co-operation. On triangular co-operation specifically, they identified the opportunity to build new partnerships that foster knowledge-haring and effective development, keeping in mind the importance of changing behaviours. Joint risk management was highlighted as an area of further work in order to meet Busan commitments, especially in fragile and conflict-affected contexts. Reference was made to collaboration with multilateral organisations in this regard.

11. Participants shared concrete examples of how the Busan agreement is being advanced with a focus on implementation at the country level, where the underlying principle is to implement context-sensitive solutions to specific challenges. All participants frankly acknowledged the lack of progress on some key areas of unfinished business and acknowledged that more needs to be done to meet some of the time-bound Busan commitments. DAC high-level representatives underlined the need to lead by example, noting that the DAC is uniquely placed to capitalise on its comparative advantage in delivering on Busan commitments.

12. Officials discussed what it would take for results to be achieved and identified where the challenge going forward is to convert theory into practice and to develop proper result frameworks. They agreed to address the barriers to reducing aid fragmentation and the proliferation of multilateral channels and instruments, as well as improving predictability. They also discussed areas of "unfinished business" such as the need to further untie aid and addressing the issue of under-aided countries. DAC Members encouraged further exploration around how the DAC could become a "hub" for work on transparency with a view to avoiding the creation of parallel initiatives in this area.

13. Members noted that inequality was an important determinant of wellbeing in developing countries. They urged all stakeholders to take the needs of populations into account in their decision-making and, in this vein, to continue working with middle-income countries.

14. Going forward, the DAC High-Level Meeting committed to maintain and strengthen political support for the Global Partnership and to convey these messages to the subsequent meeting of its Steering Committee. DAC ministers and heads of agency reaffirmed their willingness to promote accountability - and to be held accountable themselves – in the work of the Partnership. They committed to monitor behaviour on development finance in order to inform future actions in support of their respective commitments.

Item 6. New directions in DAC measurement and monitoring of external development finance [DCD/DAC(2012)48/REV2]

15. HLM lead speakers, Minister Bach of Denmark, Ms. Godrun Kopp, Parliamentary State Secretary of Germany, and Ms. Shamshad Akhtar, Senior Advisor to the UN SG on Economic Development and Finance, kicked off the discussion by identifying a number of considerations that underscored the importance of assessing the scope and dynamics of the international development finance system at this time:

- The international development context had significantly changed over the past 20 years: new actors, goals and instruments had emerged, yet the reporting system was focused on official concessional flows -- and very little political recognition was given to flows other than ODA. There was a need to jointly create a new post-2015 reporting system consistent with breadth and scope of today's development finance system;
- There is no need to replace ODA with a totally different measure -- but the debate on measurement and monitoring of external development finance is timely as there is a need to report on international engagement in a broader manner, including by taking into account both qualitative and quantitative aspects of these resource flows;
- Private flows, whether philanthropic, investment-related or remittances, were increasingly important sources of finance – but they did not necessarily support achievement of the MDGs. New developments, such as innovative development finance (which had mobilised USD 5.5 billion for health and USD 2 billion for climate finance) and "impact investments" (which combined positive social impact with competitive financial returns) were promising innovations – but they often depended on official sector financing, which in any case remained very important for developing countries.
- ODA could be used in different ways and be delivered through different distribution channels and, in terms of reporting, it was necessary to look at the big picture – and acknowledge that reporting on gross ODA enhanced transparency.

16. In the debate that followed, several members supported the view that the system for measuring and monitoring development finance needed to reflect the changing nature of development co-operation and include all instruments and actors. In this regard, DAC should be encouraged to continue expanding its statistics to non-DAC providers of development co-operation and to develop the reporting system jointly with them.

17. Several members commented on innovative financing and the use of aid for catalysing private investment. Several examples of innovative financial initiatives were mentioned where a minimal amount of official resources had mobilised a significant volume of private investment for development, while others had multiplier effects (e.g. the IFC food security facility, various revolving funds, social entrepreneurship funds and pension funds). Because new market-based instruments could provide support complementary to ODA, it was important for the DAC to develop harmonised and more comprehensive data systems on aid and beyond. Post-2015 reporting on development finance should take these new instruments into account. Moreover, it would be important to link DAC work on measuring and monitoring development finance with UN processes (including Monterrey Consensus follow-up) and explore the scope for engaging the Global Partnership as a platform for discussing these issues.

18. Several participants expressed the view that aid needed to be used with caution and targeted on areas where it could be used strategically as a catalyst for other flows. It was emphasised that reporting on development finance post-2015 should have a poverty focus, but needed to provide incentives for instruments – such as guarantees – that had a major catalytic role. ODA was still the most important and stable source of financing for low-income countries and fragile states. One member further commented on domestic resource mobilisation, emphasising the importance of strengthening the capacity of tax authorities in developing countries and raising the question as to whether and how the impact of this new kind of aid, which avoided trillions of dollars leaving developing countries illicitly, could be measured in the post-2015 framework. Another linked this with the policy coherence for development agenda and raised a similar question regarding how to capture the impact of improved transparency of extractive industries.

19. Several members spoke about the need to revise the ODA concept to maintain credibility and ensure uniform application. The concessionality discussion had shown that a thorough revision of ODA was required and that donor effort and recipient benefit could not be combined in one concept. A number of other members stressed keeping ODA commitments until 2015 as donors would lose credibility if these were changed. There was a call for a cautious approach in order to prevent a dilution of the key contents and role of ODA. The DAC ODA accounting method has been an important point of reference, and ODA statistics should be supplemented and improved rather than replaced – and the possible side effects of new data series also need to be considered.

20. The Chair concluded the discussion by noting that HLM participants had clearly given the DAC a mandate to study the issues raised in the background paper [DCD/DAC(2012)48/REV2] and revisit the system for measuring and monitoring broader development finance. He thanked participants for providing directions for this work (see the HLM Communiqué).

Item 7. Finalisation of the Communiqué

21. In the light of discussions that took place on 4 December and a range of comments forwarded to the Secretariat, the draft HLM Communiqué was revised and circulated to meeting participants in the course of the plenary session on 5h December. Further amendments were proposed by a number of delegates regarding both the proposed revised text and also reflecting the sense of the discussion on external development finance. On request by the Chair, these changes were identified and enumerated by the Secretariat, and additional clarifications were sought and provided by selected participants. The draft Communiqué was subsequently endorsed by acclamation. Following the meeting it was circulated to all meeting participants before being made available to the public.

ANNEX

SUMMARY OF THE HLM BREAKFAST DISCUSSION ON THE CONCESSIONALITY OF ODA LOANS

1. The Chair stated that the DAC faced a crisis over the interpretation of concessionality. It had become evident that DAC members report ODA loans on the basis of different interpretations of the requirement that they be "concessional in character", and months of discussions had not resolved this. The issue went to the heart of the DAC's function of providing comparable and credible ODA statistics.

2. The 1972 ODA grant element formula, which used a reference rate of 10%, was clearly insufficient as a test of concessionality. "Concessionality in character" was a complementary requirement to the grant element, and needed to be specified. Some members had proposed borrowers' rates – what the borrowers could otherwise obtain commercially – as a complementary benchmark, but others wanted to continue the traditional focus on donor effort. The Chair stressed the need to find a consensus position.

3. On 1 November 2012, the Chair had proposed five criteria for a sound definition of "concessionality in character", e.g. that it should be able to:

- withstand critical public scrutiny
- avoid large fluctuations in ODA levels
- be generally consistent with multilateral agencies' conceptions
- maintain the definition of ODA, and
- clearly state that ODA loans could not be offered on a for-profit basis.

4. No member had signalled disagreement with these criteria prior to the breakfast.

5. The Chair also recalled his suggestion, as an interim measure, to limit ODA loan reporting to loans with an interest rate below 75% of the Differentiated Discount Rates (the "DDR minus 25" option). He believed this was the best option available until the DAC could reach agreement on a longer-term solution.

6. The EU (Mr. Piebalgs) observed that private loans were largely unavailable in Africa, while grant ODA could not meet all development finance needs. The EIB thus filled a financing gap, and public money was involved, especially since the EU was "on the hook" if its loans were not repaid. If EIB loans were not classed as ODA, EU members' support to the EIB would be affected. The debate over concessionality could continue, but equal treatment of all members was most important. In answer to a question from the Chair, Mr. Piebalgs stated that the EU was reporting in accordance with the Directives, but was ready to provide further information on EIB loans to enable scrutiny.

7. Against the background of the discussion, Finland urged the OECD to examine whether the EIB fulfilled the requirements of a modern development bank, in view of doubts raised by a recent report submitted to the European Parliament on the activities of the bank.

8. The Chair reiterated that the DAC needed a solution quickly and urged that DDR-25 be adopted as a clean benchmark that could serve until a potential broader re-examination could be undertaken for the period after 2015. If members did not reach a decision on how to handle the issue, the DAC could not give clear guidance to the Secretariat. It would then fall to the OECD as keeper and guardian of ODA statistics to handle this issue. The DAC Chair said that the OECD Secretary General had told him that his intention would be to avoid any change of practice. The Secretariat would thus continue to apply its current approach, to ask for evidence of a subsidy if loans made from market-raised funds were reported as concessional.

9. Several members supported the Chair’s proposal for a DDR-25 benchmark. Denmark (Mr. Bach) described it as a good compromise. Ireland (Mr. Costello) supported it, emphasising that ODA loans should not be made for profit. The United States (Mr. Steinberg) supported it, observing that it would prefer an even more demanding test of concessionality. Austria (Mr. Linhart) supported it, but also wished to know how transparency would be implemented. Norway (Mr. Gadgil) supported it, although he considered it as only a very minimal test – it was vital to retain the credibility of the ODA concept, and the Norwegian government and parliament could not accept any widening of the ODA concept. Australia (Mr. Baxter) supported it and, like Norway, preferred it to a qualitative approach that would leave room for ambiguity. Mr. Baxter was most concerned to ensure clear interpretations. He observed that the wide variance in DAC members’ interpretations in another area, which had been revealed by a DAC study, had recently led to an effective cut in Australia’s development budget of some 400 million dollars.

10. Other members could not accept the DDR-25 option. France (Mr. Chataigner) described it as a solution based on the past, rather than looking to the future. The development finance picture had changed, but this was not the right way of adapting to it. France did not see that a subsidy was required in ODA loans. France was aware that it was in breach of the 1978 DAC Terms Recommendation, which required an overall grant element of 86%, but it would be taking steps to remedy this. Meanwhile there should be equal treatment of all members, and a clear statement of what criteria the Secretariat was applying. Germany (Ms. Kopp) emphasised that she could not accept the “DDR minus 25” option as it would introduce a new constraining element to the DAC statistical reporting directives that did not exist before. Germany would, however, be ready to establish transparency on the terms and conditions of its loans. She underlined further that all members should be treated equally while not changing the existing ODA definition. The United Kingdom (Ms. Featherstone) agreed that the Secretariat should accept unsubsidised EIB loans as concessional, given the absence of a clear interpretation of the concessionality criterion, provided there was full transparency on loan terms. She accepted that the OECD had a legitimate role in quality assurance, but the issue was rather one of governance of the statistical system.

11. Several other members accepted that the DDR-25 suggestion would not secure a consensus. Japan (Mr. Umeda) found there was a very reasonable argument for it, but that it needed to be put aside at present. Like New Zealand (Ms. Ellis) and Portugal (Mr. Brites Pereira), Japan believed that a wider consensus needed to be built, that greater transparency was necessary in the meantime, and that a solution needed to be both credible and practical. The Netherlands (Mr. Swartbol) emphasised the need for a more fundamental reconsideration that would make ODA and OOF concepts “future proof” against an expected proliferation of new financing instruments. Italy (Ms. Bregato) could have accepted a “DDR minus something” option, but like Sweden believed that transparency was the minimum compromise that could be achieved now. As an EU member, Italy supported the inclusion of EIB loans as concessional, with full transparency on loan terms.

12. The Chair stated that members should not assume that a failure to reach consensus meant no decisions had been taken. No consensus meant that the Secretariat would continue to employ current practice and would presumably not count loans where there was no evidence of subsidy; this was a decision in itself. In the absence of clear guidance by members of which loans to include in ODA statistics, the Secretariat would have to ensure consistent reporting on the basis of established practice and clearly defined criteria.

13. Upon the Chair's invitation to elaborate on this point, the Secretariat (Mr. Lomøy) emphasised that the question was not whether market borrowing to finance development loans was desirable, as it was clearly making a positive contribution to development. The only question was whether it was concessional. The distinction was not new: development loans could clearly be either concessional or non-concessional, as shown by the distinction in the World Bank between IBRD and IDA loans. Both were developmental, beneficial and desirable, but only IDA loans were concessional. The Secretariat undertook quality control and asked many questions of members about their reporting of ODA and other flows. Mr. Lomøy further explained that since its inclusion in DAC statistics the EU had always been a unique case - however, it was clear from the Directives that EU institutions were multilateral in DAC statistics. The EIB loans had thus been assessed as those of a multilateral development bank. There was a clear, long-standing criterion for assessing multilateral development loans as concessional, and reporting of EIB loans had traditionally followed the same practice as that of other multilateral banks, on the basis of the same information on which loans were subsidised. It had later become apparent that DAC countries had, like the EIB, been raising funds on the capital market and relending them with or without subsidies. The Secretariat had asked for further information on these loans and would assess situations case-by-case. It would reassess EIB loans on the same basis if information could now be provided on which of them had been subsidised. Mr Lomøy hoped the Committee would accept that in performing its quality assurance role, the Secretariat should not be obliged to accept any reporting merely on the basis that it had been made in good faith.

14. While acknowledging the important role of the Secretariat, several members stressed the member –driven character of the DAC and that therefore the Committee needed to assume its own role in defining the terms for ODA loans.

15. The Chair summed up the discussion by noting that the problem was the continuing lack of clarity on how to define "concessionality in character". Although the DDR-25 option was clean and it would clearly alter current OECD practice, there was no consensus to adopt it. There was general agreement on the Chair's five principles contained in his memorandum of 1 November 2012, though one member had suggested that the practice of rolling over loans into new development loans should be allowed. There was agreement that every DAC member should be treated equally, and there was agreement on transparency. On the latter issue, the Chair stated that he would ask the Secretariat to make information on loans available in line with his suggestions in DAC/CHAIR(2012)5. It was suggested and agreed that the Secretariat would prepare a note describing the criteria it was applying in assessing loan concessionality, including the degree of subsidy needed which should be used to identify ODA loans that are being reported in line with the Directives. This document would then be open for debate and approval by members. While bilateral loans may differ from multilateral loans, the Chair underscored the need to make reference to the standards used by multilateral institutions - that Mr. Lomøy had indicated as reflecting current practice - and warned against creating a double standard. Members' decisions about this would determine the policy to be applied up to 2015. More information was required on new, creative lending instruments that were mainly available to "AAA-rated" members. The Chair asked the Committee to commit to defining prior to 2015 the term "concessional in character" in a way that reflected modern financing conditions. He observed that the grant element criterion could not continue to be calculated at a discount rate that was clearly unrealistic if it were meant to be a benchmark for concessionality. Hearing no objections, the Chair thanked the members for their co-operation in getting through a difficult issue and for agreeing to a viable interim solution. The meeting was then adjourned.

FINAL PARTICIPANTS LIST FOR DAC - HIGH LEVEL MEETING
LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

4/12/2012 - 5/12/2012

	Chairperson/Président(e)
Mr. Brian ATWOOD	*DAC Chair*
	Australia/Australie
Mr. Peter BAXTER	*Director General* *Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)*
Ms. Deborah FULTON	*Counsellor (Development Cooperation)* *Permanent Delegation*
Ms. Nardia SIMPSON	*Executive Officer* *Office of the Director General, AusAID* *AusAID*
Ms. Talia MELIC	*Policy Officer* *Development Cooperation* *Permanent Delegation*
	Austria/Autriche
Mr. Michael LINHART	*Director General* *Development Cooperation* *Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs*
Ms. Anita WEISS-GAENGER	*Counsellor and Delegate to the DAC* *Development Cooperation Policy and Evaluation* *Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs*
Mr. Andreas SUMPER	*First Secretary (Political)* *Political Section* *Embassy of the Republic of Austria*
	Belgium/Belgique
Mr. Frank DE WISPELAERE	*Directeur de la Direction Thématique* *Direction Générale de la Coopération au Développement et de l'Aide Humanitaire*
Mr. Lieven DE LA MARCHE	*Conseiller Coopération Internationale, Délégué au CAD* *Permanent Delegation*
Ms. Elisabeth ELLEGAARD	*Conseiller* *Cellule Stratégique du Ministre de la Coopération au Développement*

Canada

Ms. Margaret BIGGS	*President* *Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)*
Ms. Ioanna SAHAS MARTIN	*Director, International Strategy and Donor Relation* *Strategic Policy and Performance Branch* *Canadian International Development Agency*
Ms. Karen GARNER	*First Secretary (Development)* *Permanent Delegation*

Chile/Chili

Mr. Jorge DACCARETT	*Executive Director* *Chilean International Cooperation Agency*
Ms. Carmen DOMINGUEZ	*Deputy Permanent Representative* *Permanent Delegation*
Mr. Francisco WINTER	*Chief of Staff* *Executive Direction* *Chilean International Cooperation Agency(AGCI)*

Czech Republic/République tchèque

Mr. Tomas DUB	*Deputy Minister* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic*
Ms. Zuzana HLAVICKOVA	*Director* *Development Cooperation Department* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*
Mr. Petr JANOUSEK	*First Secretary* *Permanent Delegation*

Denmark/Danemark

Mr. Christian Friis BACH	*Minister for Development Cooperation* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*
Mr. Ib PETERSEN	*Ambassador, State Secretary for Development Policy* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*
Mr. Frode NEERGAARD	*DAC Vice-Chair and Delegate to the DAC* *Permanent Delegation*
Ms. Anna NILSSON	*Head of Section* *Development Policy and Global Cooperation (UGS)* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*
Mr. Sigurd HALLING	*Private Secretary to the Minister* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

Estonia/Estonie

Mr. Väino REINART	*Undersecretary for Political Affairs, Trade and Development Cooperation* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*
Ms. Katrin KANARIK	*Director* *Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Aid Division* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

Ms. Kaili TERRAS	*1st Secretary* *Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Aid Division* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*
	EU/UE
Mr. Andris PIEBALGS	*European Commissioner for Development* *European Commission*
Mr. Peteris USTUBS	*Deputy Head of Cabinet* *Cabinet of Commissioner Piebalgs* *Development Cabinet*
Mr. Patrick SIMONNET	*Deputy Head of Unit* *International Development Dialogue, EuropeAid* *European Commission*
Mr. Giovanni MASTROGIACOMO	*EU DAC Delegate* *Permanent Delegation*
	Finland/Finlande
Ms. Heidi HAUTALA	*Minister for International Development* *Ministry for Foreign Affairs*
Mr. Jorma JULIN	*Director General* *Department for Development Policy* *Ministry for Foreign Affairs*
Ms. Aino PENNANEN	*Special Adviser to the Minister for International Development* *Ministry for Foreign Affairs*
Ms. Hanna RINKINEVA	*Deputy Director* *Unit for General Development Policy and Planning* *Ministry for Foreign Affairs*
Ms. Lotta KARLSSON	*Counsellor* *Permanent Delegation*
	France
Mr. Jean-Marc CHATAIGNER	*Directeur Général adjoint de la mondialisation du développement et des partenariats* *Direction Générale de la Mondialisation, du développement et des partenariats* *Ministère des Affaires Etrangères*
Mr. Jean-Christophe DONNELLIER	*Minister Counsellor* *Service Economique* *Délégation Permanente*
Mr. Frédéric GLANOIS	*Head of ODA and Multilateral Development Institutions* *Direction Général du Trésor* *Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances*
Ms. Clarisse PAOLINI	*Responsable du pôle pilotage* *Direction Générale de la Mondialisation* *Ministère des Affaires Etrangères*

Ms. Linda ZANFINI	*Rédacteur efficacité de l'aide et suivi du CAD de l'OCDE* *Direction de l'Economie Globale et des Stratégies* *Ministère des Affaires Etrangères*

Germany/Allemagne

Ms. Gudrun KOPP	*Parliamentary State Secretary* *Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ)*
Ms. Daniela ZEHENTNER-CAPELL	*Head of Division* *OECD/DAC; Cooperation with other Donors; ODA-Statistics* *Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)*
Ms. Anke SCHLIMM	*Counsellor, Deputy Head of Division Development Policy* *Federal Foreign Office (AA)*
Ms. Renate VON BODDIEN	*Counsellor; Development Advisor* *Permanent Delegation*
Ms. Dorothea GROTH	*Counsellor; Development Advisor* *Permanent Delegation*
Ms. Almut KRETSCHMANN	*Desk Officer* *OECD/DAC; G7/G8/G20; ODA statistics, cooperation with other donors* *Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development*
Mr. Knut STEINHAEUSER	*Private Secretary of the Parliamentary State Secretary* *Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)*

Greece/Grèce

Mr. Antonios ZAIRIS	*Director General* *Hellenic Aid, Ministry of Foreign Affairs*
Mr. Georgios BAKATSIANOS	*Director* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs* *YDAS-3 Directorate*

Hungary/Hongrie

Mr. Szabolcs TAKÁCS	*Deputy State Secretary for Global Affairs* *Ministry of Foregin Affairs*
Ms. Lilla MAKKAY	*Director General, Department for International Development and Humanitarian Aid* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*
Ms. Sára KUN	*Deputy State Secretarty of Global Affairs* *Desk Office* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

Iceland/Islande

Ms. Maria Erla MARELSDÓTTIR — *Director General for International Development Cooperation*
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Ms. Thordis SIGURDARDÓTTIR — *Deputy Director General*
Icelandic International Development Agency

Ms. Nína Björk JÓNSDÓTTIR — *Deputy Permanent Representative*
Permanent Delegation

Ireland/Irlande

Mr. Joe COSTELLO — *Minister of State for Trade and Development*
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Mr. Vincent O'NEILL — *Director of Policy*
Planning and Effectiveness
Irish Aid, Dept of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Ms. Elaine HOLLOWED — *Private Secretary to the Minister of State*
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Mr. Niall MORRIS — *Development Officer*
Permanent Delegation

Israel/Israël

Mr. Alon ROTH-SNIR — *Deputy Ambassador to the UK*
Embassy of Israel in London, UK

Ms. Ronit GABRIEL — *Advisor*
Permanent Mission of Israel to the OECD

Italy/Italie

Ms. Barbara BREGATO — *Deputy Director General*
Directorate General for Development Co-operation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Stefano NICOLETTI — *First Counsellor, DAC Delegate*
Permanent Delegation

Mr. Iacopo VICIANI — *Advisor*
Ministry for International Cooperation and Integration

Japan/Japon

Mr. Akihiko TANAKA — *Special Assistant to the Minister for Foreign Affairs/President*
Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)

Mr. Kunio UMEDA — *Director-General*
International Cooperation Bureau
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Hideaki CHOTOKU — *Director*
Development Assistance Policy Planning Division
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ms. Yukiko OKANO — *DAC Vice-Chair and DAC Delegate, Counsellor*
Permanent Delegation

Mr. Ichiro TAMBO	*Chief Secretary* *Office of the President* *Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)*
Mr. Masayuki KARASAWA	*Head, Office for Global Issues and Development Partnership* *Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)*
Mr. Toshifumi ISHIDA	*Official* *Development Assistance Policy Planning Division* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

Korea/Corée

Mr. Sung-han KIM	*Vice Minister* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade*
Mr. Sungsoo CHOI	*Counsellor* *Development* *Permanent Delegation*
Ms. Soonhee CHOI	*First Secretary* *Development Policy Division, Development Cooperation Bureau* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade*
Ms. So Won KIM	*Research Officer* *Development Cooperation Division* *Ministry of Strategy and Finance*
Mr. Sang Uk YOON	*Aide to the Vice Minister* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade*

Luxembourg

Mr. Léon DELVAUX	*Deputy Director of Development Cooperation* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*
Ms. Beatrice KIRSCH	*Conseiller* *Ambassade du Luxembourg à Londres*

Mexico/Mexique

Mr. Gerardo BRACHO	*Deputy Director General for International Cooperation* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*
Mr. Aldo ALDAMA	*Mexican Delegate to the DAC* *Development, Employment, Health and Social Affairs* *Permanent Delegation*

Netherlands/Pays-Bas

Ms. Elisabeth (Lilianne) PLOUMEN	*Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*
Mr. Rob SWARTBOL	*Director General* *International Cooperation* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

Mr. Alexander (Lex) GERTS	*Private Secretary to the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*
Mr. Peter SCHUURMAN	*Senior Policy Coordinator* *Permanent Delegation*

New Zealand/Nouvelle-Zélande

Ms. Amanda ELLIS	*Deputy Secretary, International Development* *Head of the New Zealand Aid Programme* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT)*
Ms. Vicki POOLE	*Deputy Director, International Development Group* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade*

Norway/Norvège

Mr. Arvinn Eikeland GADGIL	*State Secretary/Deputy Minister* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*
Mr. Tore ERIKSEN	*Ambassador, Permanent Representative* *Permanent Delegation*
Ms. Tone TINNES	*Deputy Director General* *Section for International Development Policy* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*
Mr. Lornts FINANGER	*Senior Adviser* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*
Mr. Narve SOLHEIM	*Senior Adviser* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*
Ms. Anne STRAND	*Counsellor* *Délégation Permanente*

Poland/Pologne

Mr. Pawel WOJCIECHOWSKI	*Ambassador, Permanent Representative* *Permanent Delegation*
Ms. Zuzanna KIERZKOWSKA	*Deputy Director* *Development Co-operation Department* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*
Ms. Iwona KRZESZEWSKA	*First Counsellor, Development, Cooperation* *Permanent Delegation*

Portugal

Mr. Luis BRITES PEREIRA	*Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*
Mr. Paulo NASCIMENTO	*Vice-Presidente* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs* *Camões - Instituto da Cooperação e da Lingua (Camões - Institute for Cooperation and Language)*
Ms. Ana Paula FERNANDES	*DAC Vice-Chair and Portuguese Delegate to the DAC* *Portuguese Delegation to the OECD*

Mr. Gonçalo VASCONCELOS PEREIRA E SILVA MARQUES	*Advisor to the Secretary of State for Foreign and Cooperation Affairs* *Office of the Secretary of State for Foreign and Cooperation Affairs*

Slovak Republic /République slovaque

Mr. Peter BURIAN	*State Secretary* *Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic*
Mr. Miroslav WLACHOVSKY	*Ambassador of Slovakia to UK* *Slovak Republic*
Mr. Peter PETIAN	*Chief of Staff, Office of State Secretary* *Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic*
Mr. Peter HULÉNYI	*Director* *Department of Development Cooperation* *Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic*

Slovenia/Slovénie

Mr. Božo CERAR	*State Secretary* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia*
Ms. Irina GORSIC	*Minister Counsellor* *Department for International Development Cooperation* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

Spain/Espagne

Mr. Jesús GRACIA	*Secrétaire d'Etat à la Coopération Internationale et pour l'Amérique Latine* *Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération*
Mr. Javier HERNANDEZ PEÑA	*Deputy Director General for Development Policies* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation*
Ms. Victoria WULFF	*Conseiller* *Cabinet du Secrétaire d'Etat à la Coopération* *Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation*
Ms. Esther SABORIDO	*Conseiller* *Permanent Delegation*

Sweden/Suède

Ms. Sofia STRAND	*Acting State Secretary to Minister for International Development Cooperation* *Ministry for Foreign Affairs*
Mr. Per-Ola MATTSSON	*Deputy Director* *Department for Management and Methods in Development Cooperation* *Ministry for Foreign Affairs*

Mr. Jöran BJÄLLERSTEDT	*Ambassador, Special representative for New Deal* *Ministry for Foreign Affairs*
Ms. Ulrika GRANDIN	*Desk Officer* *Ministry for Foreign Affairs*
Ms. Marie-Claire SWÄRD CAPRA	*Deputy Permanent Representative, Ambassador* *Permanent Delegation*

Switzerland/Suisse

Ms. Béatrice MASER MALLOR	*Ambassador, Head of Economic Cooperation and Development Division* *State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO)*
Mr. Philippe BESSON	*Conseiller d'Ambassade* *Permanent Delegation*
Ms. Martina SCHWAB	*Responsable Programme OCDE/CAD* *Département fédéral de l'économie* *State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO)*
Mr. Patrick EGLI	*Programme Manager SDC* *Policy & Analysis Division* *Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA / Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation*

Turkey/Turquie

Mr. Serdar ÇAM	*TIKA President* *Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency*
Mr. Mehmet YILMAZ	*Head of External Affairs and Partnerships Department* *Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency*
Mr. Rahman NURDUN	*Adviser to the President* *Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency*
Mr. Safak ÖZDEMIR	*Expert* *Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency*
Mr. Abdulhadi TURUS	*Assistant to the TIKA President* *Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency*

United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni

Ms. Justine GREENING	*Secretary of State for International Development* *Department for International Development and Co-chair of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation*
Ms. Lynne FEATHERSTONE	*Parliamentary Under Secretary of State* *UK Government*
Mr. Michael ANDERSON	*Director General for Policy and Global Programmes and Prime Minister's Special Envoy on the UN Development Goals* *Department for International Development (DFID)*
Mr. Richard CALVERT	*Director General* *Finance and Corporate Performance Division* *Department for International Development (DFID)*
Mr. Anthony SMITH	*DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS* *Department for International Development (DFID)*

Ms. Liz PERI	*Development Counsellor* *Permanent Delegation*
Ms. Judith WHITELEY	*Senior Advisor* *Cabinet Office* *Department for International Development (DFID)*
Ms. Victoria CRAWFORD	*Special Adviser* *Department for International Development (DFID)*
Ms. Sian DIXON	*Assistant Private Secretary to SofS* *Department for International Development (DFID)*
Ms. Laura KELLY	*Acting Head of Global Partnerships Department* *Department for International Development (DFID)*
Mr. Matt MEE	*Strategic Communications Adviser* *Department for International Development (DFID)*
Mr. Christoph MERDES	*Policy Adviser* *Global Partnerships Department* *Department for International Development (DFID)*
Ms. Clare ROBATHAN	*Department for Interntional Develoment* *Department for International Development (DFID)*
Ms. Hannah RYDER	*Team Leader* *Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation* *Department for International Development (DFID)*

United States/États-Unis

Mr. Donald STEINBERG	*Deputy Administrator* *Office of The Administrator* *US Agency for International Development*
Mr. Steven PIERCE	*US Representative to the DAC* *USOECD* *Permanent Delegation*
Mr. Gregory GARRAMONE	*Environment, Science, Technology, and Health Advisor* *Economic Affairs* *Permanent Delegation*

Brazil/Brésil

Mr. Flávio MAREGA	*Minister Counsellor* *Brazilan Embassy in London*
Mr. Felipe KRAUSE	*Secretary* *Brazilian Embassy in London*

India/Inde

Mr. Jaimini BHAGWATI	*High Commissioner of India to UK* *High Commission of India*
Mr. Amitabh JAIN	*Minister (Economic)* *High Commission of India*
Mr. George RAJU	*First Secretary(Economic)* *High Commission of India*

Indonesia/Indonésie

Ms. Masriati PRATAMA	*Indonesian Minister Counsellor to UK* *Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in the UK*
Ms. Silvia MALAU	*Third Secretary for Economic Affairs* *Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in the UK*

People's Republic of China/

Mr. Jiansheng PAN	*First Secretary* *The Economic and Commercial Counselor's Office* *Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the UK*
Mr. Hao PAN	*Third Secretary* *The Economic and Commercial Counselor's Office* *Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the UK*

South Africa/Afrique du Sud

Ms. Bongiwe QWABE	*Deputy High Commissioner in London* *South African High Commission*
Mr. Oarabile MOTLHAGA	*3rd Secretary: Multilateral Affairs* *South African High Commission in London*

African Development Bank (AfDB)/Banque africaine de développement (BAfD)

Mr. Steve KAYIZZI-MUGERWA	*Director* *African Development Bank (AFDB)*

Asian Development Bank (ADB)/Banque asiatique de développement (BASD)

Ms. Naomi CHAKWIN	*Regional Director General* *European Representative Office* *Asian Development Bank*

Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)/Banque interaméricaine de développement (BID)

Mr. Ignacio CORLAZZOLI	*Operations Senior Specialist* *Office of Outreach and Partnerships* *Inter-American Development Bank*

International Monetary Fund (IMF)/Fonds monétaire international (FMI)

Mr. Axel BERTUCH-SAMUELS	*Special Representative of the IMF to the United Nations, NY and Deputy Director, Immediate Office, Strategy, Policy, and Review Department (SPR)* *International Monetary Fund (IMF)*
Ms. Michaela SCHRADER	*Senior Communications Officer* *IMF Offices in Europe* *International Monetary Fund (IMF)*

United Nations/Nations Unies

Ms. Amina J. MOHAMMED	*Assistant Secretary General and Special Advisor on Post-2015 Development Planning* *Executivev Office of Secretary General* *United Nations*
Mr. Pio SMITH	*Special Assistant to the Special Advisor on Post-2015 Development Planning* *United Nations (UN)*

UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)/
Département des affaires économiques et sociales des Nations Unies (DAES)

Ms. Shamshad AKHTAR	*Senior Advisor to the Secretary-General on Economic Development and Finance* *United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)*

UN Development Programme (UNDP)/
Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD)

Ms. Sigrid KAAG	*Assistant Secretary General and Assistant Administrator* *Bureau for External Relations and Advocacy* *UNDP*
Ms. Dasa SILOVIC	*Senior Policy Advisor* *Bureau for External Relations and Advocacy* *United Nations - Development Programme (UNDP)*
Mr. Derek KILNER	*Intergovernmental Affairs Officer, BERA* *Bureau of External Relations and Advocacy* *United Nations - Development Programme (UNDP)*

World Bank/Banque mondiale

Ms. Sophie SIRTAINE	*Director, Corporate Reform and Strategy* *Operations Policy and Country Services* *The World Bank*
Ms. Nicole WYRSCH	*Adviser* *External Affairs* *The World Bank*
Mr. Yoichiro ISHIHARA	*Senior Economist* *Aid Effectiveness Unit* *World Bank*

Co-chair of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation
Co-présidente du Partenariat mondial pour une coopération efficace au service du développement

Ms. Armida ALISJAHBANA	*Co-chair of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, Minister of National Development Planning* *National Development Planning Agency of the Republic of Indonesia*

DCR Launch

Ms. Charlotte OADES	*Global Director* *Women's Economic Empowerment* *The Coca-Cola Company*
Ms. Camilla TOULMIN	*Director* *International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)*

DAC Chair office

Mr. Erik SOLHEIM	*DAC Chair-elect*
Mr. Jens SEDEMUND	*Executive Advisor*

OECD/OCDE

Mr. Angel GURRÍA	*Secretary-General*
Ms. Lamia KAMAL-CHAOUI	*Adviser to the Secretary-General*
Mr. Jon LOMOY	*Director of the Development Co-operation Directorate*
Mr. Mario PEZZINI	*Director of the Development Centre*
Mr. Serge TOMASI	*Deputy Director of the Development Co-operation Directorate*
Ms. Karen JORGENSEN	*Head of Division - DCD/REED*
Ms. Brenda KILLEN	*Head of Division - DCD/AQuA*
Mr. Simon SCOTT	*Head of Division - DCD/STAT*
Ms. Alexandra TRZECIAK-DUVAL	*Head of Division - DCD/POL*
Ms. Raundi HALVORSON-QUEVEDO	*Senior Policy Analyst - DCD/REED*
Mr. Dirk DIJKERMAN	*Special adviser*
Ms. Hildegard LINGNAU	*Senior Counsellor - DCD*
Ms. Helen FISHER	*Manager and Media Co-ordinator for Development, Environment, Money-laundering, Bio-technology – PAC*
Mrs. Julia BENN	*Senior Policy Analyst – DCD/STAT*
Ms. Christine GRAVES	*Communications Manager – DCD/MCC*
Ms. Suzanne STEENSEN	*Senior Policy Analyst, Aid Architecture and Financing - DCD/AQuA*
Ms. Lisa WILLIAMS	*Executive Advisor - DCD*
Mr. Marcus BROADBENT	*Interpreter - EXD/INT*
Ms. Florence BURLOUX-MADER	*Team Leader (DAF, DCD, SGE, TAD) - EXD/CSL/TRA*
Mr. Paul OXBY	*Interpreter - EXD/CSL/INT*
Ms. Cindy ROSS	*Assistant - DCD*
Mr. Robin SETTON	*Interpreter - EXD/CSL/INT*
Ms. Françoise VILLARD	*Event Coordinator -DCD/MCC*