

Development Co-operation Directorate
Development Assistance Committee

DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics

CONVERGED STATISTICAL REPORTING DIRECTIVES FOR THE CREDITOR REPORTING SYSTEM (CRS) AND THE ANNUAL DAC QUESTIONNAIRE

Chapters 1-6

These Reporting Directives were approved by the DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics under the written procedure on 18 May 2018.

The Directives should be read in light of the 2014, 2016 and 2017 HLM communiqués.

Annexes are presented in two separate documents DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)9/ADD1/FINAL and DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)9/ADD2/FINAL.

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DRAFT REVISED STATISTICAL REPORTING DIRECTIVES FOR DAC STATISTICS

INTRODUCTION

1. The collection of the statistics covered by these Directives was initiated by the Development Assistance Group, which was set up in 1960 and transformed into the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD in 1961 when the OECD replaced the earlier OEEC. DAC statistics aim to meet the needs of policy makers in the field of development co-operation, and to provide a means of assessing the comparative performance of aid donors.

2. DAC statistics are used extensively in the Peer Reviews conducted for each DAC member every four to five years, and have a wide range of other applications. They are used to measure donors' compliance with various international recommendations in the field of development co-operation (terms, volume), and are indispensable for analysis of virtually every aspect of development and development co-operation. Most of the statistics are available to the public in regular publications, in particular the Statistical Annex to the annual *Development Co-operation Report* and the *Geographical Distribution of the Financial Flows to Developing Countries*. Since 1998, these statistics have also been available on-line on the internet¹.

3. The resources channelled by individual donors to a recipient country or a group of countries should be seen in the context of the countries' total resource receipts, and also in terms of the overall geographical distribution of aid and resource flows from all sources combined. The data collection therefore covers non-aid as well as aid resource flows from DAC countries, and resource flows from other sources. To the extent possible, the data from these other sources are compiled using the same definitions given in these directives.

4. Comparability is of the essence: the data should be reported on the same basis by all donor countries. Where possible the statistics conform with balance of payments norms and definitions (see Chapter 3). There is regularly a need to capture new policy interests and changing forms of assistance and the directives have evolved over time to take account of new decisions on reporting techniques. Modifications must be approved by the DAC².

5. These Converged Statistical Reporting Directives cover annual reporting on key aggregates in the DAC tables and item-level data through the expanded Creditor Reporting System (CRS++).

Modernisation of the OECD DAC statistical framework

6. With a mandate from the 2012 High Level Meeting (HLM), the DAC has worked to modernise the statistical system, measures and standards to better reflect the nature of today's development co-operation and to ensure the integrity and comparability of data on development finance. Moreover, the modernisation is intended to create the right incentive mechanisms for effective resource mobilisation in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to address current and future development challenges.

1. See www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

2. Between full revisions of these Directives, the List of organisations contributions to which may be reported as ODA (Annex 2) is updated by the DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics.

7. **These Directives implement the 2014 HLM agreement on concessionality.** They reflect both the quantitative definition of concessionality agreed upon, and the switch from a cash-flow measurement to a grant equivalent methodology. *Data collection on a grant equivalent basis started in 2016 on 2015 data.*

8. The present Directives implement two other elements of the work to modernise DAC statistics: i) **a new taxonomy of financial instruments**, superseding the previous classification by type of finance; and ii) **a regular data collection on amounts mobilised from the private sector by official development finance interventions** – an expansion of the DAC statistical framework decided upon at the 2014 HLM (see HLM Communiqué, paragraph 14). *These modifications to reporting requirements took effect in 2017 reporting on 2016 flows.*

9. In addition, **revised reporting instructions for peace and security expenditures** agreed at the 2016 HLM and **clarifications to the reporting directives on in-donor refugee costs** agreed at the 2017 HLM have been included. *The revised reporting instructions for peace and security were applicable from 2017 reporting onwards (2016 data), although the clarifications made to already eligible activities could be used as from 2016 reporting (2015 data). Members are encouraged to start applying the clarifications on in-donor refugee costs to their calculations on 2017 ODA (2019 ODA at the latest).*

Interim status of the Directives

10. These Statistical Reporting Directives are work in progress. They are meant to guide reporting during a transition period (2015-17 data) where ODA will be reported using both the new grant equivalent system and the current (2013) flow-based system. The present version provides reporting instructions for the new system, while data collection under the current system continues unchanged, governed by Directives in DCD/DAC(2013)15/FINAL.

11. Further revisions to the Statistical Reporting Directives will be needed as and when other elements of the modernised DAC statistical framework will be agreed. The general approach has been to introduce as few changes as possible in the present interim version, including in the terminology, pending finalisation of the overall reform.

12. **Topics that are subject to continued discussions on the reform are listed below**, together with indications of the timeline for subsequent revisions of the Directives (see summary in the diagram below). These topics are highlighted in the Directives in the form of footnotes shown in *italics*, and introduced by the expression “-- *Note on the status of DAC discussions:*”³

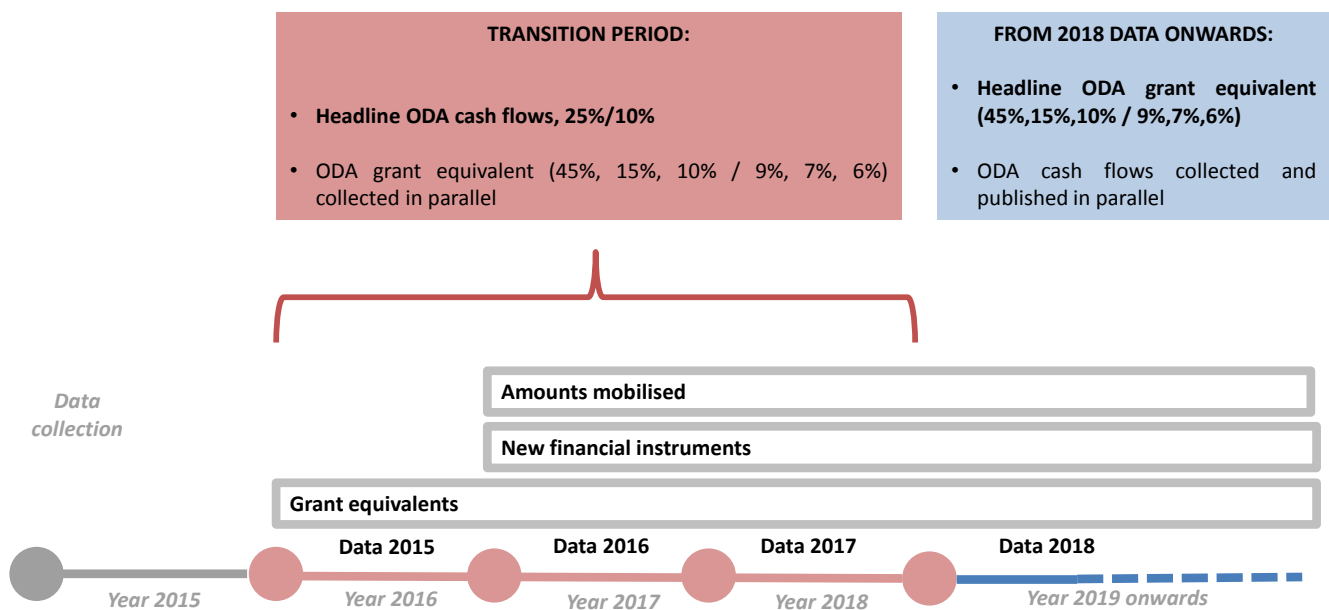
- The principles of ODA modernisation on **private-sector instruments** (PSI) were agreed at the 2016 HLM. The 2017 HLM reaffirmed all the principles of the 2014 and 2016 HLM agreements and agreed that "Pending an agreement on the implementation details of all the PSI principles, the donor effort may be measured either at the point of transfer of funds to a vehicle providing PSI to developing countries or for each PSI transaction between the vehicle and the private enterprise or institution in the partner country." *Work on the implementation details of the PSI principles remains to be completed.*
- The 2014 HLM agreed that the cost of risk should not be double-counted, and that changing the measurement system from net flows to risk-adjusted grant equivalents will also change the basis on which **debt relief of ODA loans** is reported. More generally, it concluded that the existing regulations for reporting debt relief should expire with the

3. The exercises to streamline data collection on **officially supported export credits and private foreign direct investment** which were ultimately expected to simplify reporting on these items in DAC statistics were not conclusive.

reporting of 2017 flows, and be replaced by new regulations, *in time for the reporting of 2018 data* when the new system becomes the standard.

- Starting with 2018 data, the new grant equivalent measure will become the standard for reporting, with the headline ODA figures published on that basis. This will trigger additional changes to the reporting forms. The 2014 HLM Communiqué specifies that “alongside reporting on a grant equivalent basis, ODA figures will continue to be calculated, reported and published on the previous cash-flow system” (Annex 2, paragraph 13). However, it remains to be determined what flow-based aggregates would meaningfully accompany the publication of grant equivalent-based headline ODA data and **what key aggregates should be collected in the new system**. *The objective is to complete the process of revising the reporting forms and instructions in 2018.*
- The new measure of **Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD)** is being developed by the International Task Force with a view to finalising reporting instructions by early 2019. Work will then be carried out to integrate the measure in the DAC statistical system. ODA is the headline measure in DAC statistics, hence a full chapter in the Directives dedicated to it. However, ultimately, it may be necessary to consider a similar and equally prominent chapter for TOSSD.

Summary of timeline for implementation of the Revised Directives



Note: A decision on the implementation details of the 2016 HLM principles on ODA modernisation on private-sector instruments is needed in the second half of 2018 at the latest. Similarly, the existing regulations for reporting debt relief should expire with the reporting of 2017 flows, and be replaced by new regulations, in time for the reporting of 2018 data.

CHAPTER 1. COVERAGE AND KEY FINANCIAL DEFINITIONS

13. This chapter outlines the DAC's collection of data on resource flows from donors to developing countries and provides definitions of main categories of flows.

I. Scope of resource flows covered

14. The flow of resources covered in these Directives comprises the following transactions with countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients (see Annex 1) and the multilateral institutions on the List of ODA-eligible international organisations (see Annex 2):

- i. grants, long-term (i.e., over one-year maturity) capital transactions and specific development-related internal transactions made by governments or the official sector of DAC countries;
- ii. private long-term capital transactions made by residents of DAC countries;
- iii. grants by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other private sources based in DAC countries.

15. Figure 1 below gives an overview of resource flows covered in DAC statistics. Data are collected on both official and private flows, both concessional and non-concessional. For official flows the major distinction is between official development assistance (ODA) and other official flows (OOF), while private flows are broken down into flows at market terms and charitable grants. Flows include contributions to multilateral development agencies, which are themselves official bodies. The outflows from such multilateral agencies are the subject of a separate data collection aimed at providing a complete picture of developing countries' receipts. In parallel with flows from countries (and multilateral agencies), data on amounts mobilised from the private sector by official development finance interventions are also collected. These are presented separately because the funds do not necessarily originate from the provider country(ies) and may even be domestic *i.e.* originate from the recipient country.

Figure 1 Overview of resource flows covered in DAC statistics

FIGURE A. Flows from countries⁴

	Concessional	Non-concessional
Official	Official development assistance flows	Other official flows Officially supported export credits
Private	NGO, foundation and other charitable flows	Private flows at market terms

FIGURE B. Flows from multilateral agencies

Multilateral agencies active in development	Concessional	Non-concessional

FIGURE C. Amounts mobilised by official development finance interventions

	Flows	Amounts mobilised
Donor countries	Official flows from countries (covered in Figure A)	Amounts mobilised from the private sector through official development finance interventions
Multilateral agencies active in development	Flows from multilateral agencies (Figure B)	

1.1 Main concepts used in defining flow categories

Bilateral and multilateral

16. *Bilateral* transactions are those undertaken by a donor country directly with a developing country or channelled through a multilateral organisation either in the form of earmarked contributions to a developing country or contributions to specific purpose programmes and funds managed by the organisation (see paragraph 18). They also encompass transactions with non-governmental organisations active in development and other, internal development-related transactions such as interest subsidies, spending on promotion of development awareness, debt reorganisation and administrative costs.

17. The definition of a *multilateral* contribution is based on two criteria: the multilateral character of the recipient institution and the multilateral character of the contribution. Donors' contributions that satisfy both criteria by meeting the following tests should be recorded under the heading "multilateral":

- a) the recipient institution conducts all or part of its activities in favour of development and developing countries; and
- b) the recipient institution i) is an international agency, institution or organisation whose members are governments, who are represented at the highest decision-taking level by

4. As a full DAC member and a donor of Official Development Aid (ODA) in its own right, the European Union is considered as a DAC country for the purpose of this Directive.

persons acting in an official capacity and not as individuals; or ii) is a fund managed autonomously by a multilateral agency as defined in i); and

- c) funds are pooled so that they lose their identity and become an integral part of the recipient institution's financial assets.

[Conditions a) and b) define the multilateral character of the agency. Condition c) is a test of the multilateral character of the contribution.]

18. If it is not immediately clear whether funds provided to a multilateral organisation can be considered as pooled, determination is made on the basis of the degree of control over the disposal of the funds contributed. If, on scrutiny, it is found that the donor country has maintained control over its contributions to such an extent that the decisions regarding disposal of the funds are on balance taken at the donor's discretion, the flows concerned should be recorded as bilateral (these contributions are often referred to as "multi-bi" or "earmarked" contributions). The relevant criteria are the extent to which the donor country rather than the recipient institution specifies some or all of the following:

- the recipient to which the funds will be granted or lent (particular emphasis is placed on this criterion);
- the project and purpose for which the funds are to be used;
- the amount provided and its terms;
- in the case of loans, the re-utilisation of amortisation and interest received.

Concessional and non-concessional

19. Grants are wholly concessional by definition. In DAC statistics, concessionality implies a grant element of at least:

- 45 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of LDCs and other LICs (calculated at a rate of discount of 9 per cent).
- 15 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of LMICs (calculated at a rate of discount of 7 per cent).
- 10 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of UMICs (calculated at a rate of discount of 6 per cent).
- 10 per cent in the case of loans to multilateral institutions (calculated at a rate of discount of 5 per cent for global institutions and multilateral development banks, and 6 per cent for other organisations, including sub-regional organisations).

Bilateral loans to the official sector and loans to multilateral institutions below these thresholds are referred to as "non-concessional" in DAC statistics. For more details on the concept of concessionality and calculation of the grant element, see paragraphs 68-75.

Official and private

20. *Official* transactions are those undertaken by central, state or local government agencies at their own risk and responsibility, regardless of whether these agencies have raised the funds through taxation or through borrowing from the private sector. This includes transactions by public corporations i.e. corporations over which the government secures control by owning more than half of the voting equity securities or otherwise controlling more than half of the equity holders' voting power; or through special legislation empowering the government to determine corporate policy or to

appoint directors. *Private* transactions are those undertaken by firms and individuals resident⁵ in the reporting country from their own private funds.

21. All grants are reported as flows from the sector providing the funds for development or relief purposes. Thus, official contributions to NGOs and other private bodies are recorded as official; private contributions to official appeals, etc., are recorded as private. In some associated financing transactions the official and private sectors supply funds jointly, each retaining responsibility for its portion. These portions should be reported separately under official and private flows. [**“Responsibility”** covers the choice of the purpose of expenditure, the decision as to the terms of a transaction, and the acceptance of the risk involved in undertaking the transaction (i.e. meeting the loss that occurs if the recipient fails to amortise or delays payment on a loan).]

1.2 Main categories of flows used in reporting (types of flows)

22. See list of codes used for reporting on the main categories of flows in Annex 10.

Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows

23. Grants, loans and other flows entering the calculation of the grant equivalent ODA measure are referred to as **ODA flows**. See paragraph 60.

Other Official Flows (OOF)

24. Other official flows (excluding officially supported export credits – see paragraph 25)⁶ are defined as transactions by the official sector which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as ODA, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they are not sufficiently concessional, e.g.:

- i. Grants to developing countries for representational or essentially commercial purposes.
- ii. Official bilateral transactions intended to promote development which are not concessional.
- iii. Official loans to private exporters in the donor country.
- iv. The net acquisition by governments and central monetary institutions of securities issued by multilateral development banks at market terms.
- v. Subsidies (grants) to the private sector to soften its credits to developing countries (see Chapter 3).
- vi. Funds in support of private investment (loans and grants by the official sector to a private company in the donor country to help finance a specified investment in a developing country). Support to a general investment programme of an enterprise is not reportable, even though it may indirectly encourage investment in developing countries.

5. The concept of **“residence”** is not based on nationality or legal criteria, but on the transactor’s centre of economic interest: an institutional unit has a centre of economic interest and is a resident unit of a country when, from some location (dwelling, place of production, or other premises) within the economic territory of the country, the unit engages and intends to continue engaging (indefinitely or for a finite period) in economic activities and transactions on a significant scale. (One year or more may be used as a guideline but not as an inflexible rule.)

6. The coverage of category Other Official Flows has been narrowed to exclude official direct export credits as from 2016 data.

- vii. Official sector direct or portfolio investment (equities and shares) which does not qualify as ODA.
- viii. Reorganisation of non-ODA debt undertaken by the official sector at non-concessional terms, and forgiveness of military debt.

Officially supported export credits

25. Officially supported export credits are extended by government-owned or controlled specialised export-financing agencies or institutions (ECAs) for commercial purposes to finance a specific purchase of goods or services from within the creditor country. They include both official direct export credits (i.e. loans extended by ECAs to facilitate exports to developing countries) and officially-guaranteed/insured export credits (i.e. loans extended by the private sector but guaranteed/insured by ECAs to finance an export transaction).⁷

26. Premia paid to insure export credits, and indemnities paid under such insurance, do not constitute flows to developing countries and are not recorded in DAC statistics.

Private Foreign Direct Investment

27. Private foreign direct investment financial transactions (flows) comprise mainly three types of financing from the private sector: (i) acquisition or disposal of equity capital; (ii) reinvestment of earnings which are not distributed as dividends; and (iii) inter-company debt (payables and receivables, loans, debt securities). Direct investment comprises financing by an entity resident in a reporting country which has the objective of obtaining or retaining a lasting interest in an entity resident in a developing country. “Lasting interest” implies a long-term relationship where the direct investor has a significant influence on the management of the enterprise, reflected by ownership of at least ten per cent of the shares of the enterprise, or the equivalent in voting power or other means of control.

Other private flows at market terms

28. Other private long-term (i.e. over one-year maturity) capital transactions at market terms (excluding private credits under official guarantee or insurance, see paragraph 25) made by residents of the donor country, including portfolio investment⁸. Covers e.g. bonds, equities and private acquisition of multilateral securities.

Private concessional flows

29. Grants and other concessional flows extended by NGOs and other private bodies resident in the donor country for development assistance and relief. The development and welfare expenditures of religious bodies or of private profit-making entities may also be included, provided such expenditures do not have a primarily religious or commercial motive.

Other concepts

Multilateral outflows

7. Consistent with the OECD Export Credit Group’s approach, both direct official export credits and officially guaranteed (private) export credits – including their non-guaranteed portions – are assimilated to official transactions in DAC statistics.

8. Portfolio investment refers to investment in debt and securities (both usually traded) that is not made to acquire a lasting interest in an enterprise.

30. To provide a complete picture of developing countries' receipts from official sources, the DAC collects data from multilateral agencies on their outflows to developing countries. These are divided into concessional and non-concessional flows. Multilateral reporting is described in DCD/DAC/STAT(2008)21/REV3. It only covers expenditures from the multilateral agencies' regular (core) budgets.

Official development finance (ODF)⁹

31. Official development finance is measured only in relation to the receipts of developing countries, not for individual donor countries. It is a broad measure of developing countries' official receipts for developmental purposes, and is defined as the sum of bilateral ODA flows, bilateral OOF except OOF grants and loans for commercial purposes [items i), iii) and v) in paragraph 24], and all grants and loans by multilateral development institutions, irrespective of the grant element of the loans.

1.3 Amounts mobilised from the private sector by official development finance intervention

32. In DAC statistics, mobilisation means the stimulation by specific financial mechanisms/interventions of additional resource flows for development. Amounts mobilised from the private sector are collected following an instrument-specific approach (see Annex 6). They cover all private finance mobilised by official development finance interventions regardless of the origin of the private funds (provider country, recipient country, third country).

II. Financial instruments (types of finance)

33. Within the flow categories (see above) are numerous financial instruments. Financial instruments are categorised as grants, debt instruments, mezzanine finance instruments, and equity and shares in collective investment vehicles. The financial instrument classification also includes instruments that do not necessarily generate a flow (*i.e.* contingent liabilities) such as guarantees. It also includes specific items to report on debt relief in DAC statistics. The main instruments are presented below. See full list of financial instruments and codes for reporting in Annex 10b.

34. Securities do not constitute a separate category of financial instruments in DAC statistics. Securities issued by developing countries and multilateral agencies and PPPs active in development are negotiable financial instruments, and their acquisitions by the official or private sector of DAC countries are reportable as flows. Negotiability refers to the fact that the legal ownership of the claim is readily capable of being transferred from one owner to another by delivery or endorsement. Securities include debt securities (e.g. bonds), equity securities and investment fund shares or units. While debt securities accrue interest, equity securities pay dividends, and investment fund shares or units pay investment fund income.

II.1 Grants

35. **Grants** are transfers in cash or in kind for which no legal debt is incurred by the recipient. For ODA reporting purposes, they also include forgiveness of non-military debt; support to non-governmental organisations; certain interest subsidies (see Chapter 3 – Official flows to the private sector), and certain costs incurred in the implementation of aid. Grants to multilateral agencies intended to soften the terms of the latter's lending are a direct resource outflow and should also be recorded as ODA grants. For OOF reporting purposes, grants for commercial purposes such as subsidies to national private investors, and grants to forgive military debt, are also included. Grant-like flows are assimilated to grants. They comprise a) loans for which the service payments are to be made into an account in the borrowing country and used in the borrowing country for its own benefit, and b)

9. -- Note on the status of DAC discussions: This concept may be reviewed following the creation of the new measure of Total Official Support for Sustainable Development.--

provision of commodities for sale in the recipient's currency the proceeds of which are used in the recipient country for its own benefit.

36. **Capital subscriptions** are payments to multilateral agencies in the form of notes and similar instruments, unconditionally encashable at sight by the recipient institutions. They are assimilated to grants in DAC statistics.

II.2 Debt instruments

37. **Debt instruments** require the payment of principal and/or interest at some point(s) in the future. Debt instruments can take the form of loans and debt securities.

II.2.1 Loans

38. **Loans** are transfers in cash or in kind for which the recipient incurs legal debt (and the resulting claim is not intended to be traded). This includes loans repayable in the borrower's currency whether the lender intends to repatriate the repayments or to use them in the borrowing country. Loans with a maturity of one year or less are not reportable in DAC statistics.

39. When official loans are extended with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of the recipient country as their main objective, their classification as ODA or OOF is determined by their concessionality.

II.2.2 Reimbursable grants

40. Reimbursable grants are considered as debt instruments in DAC statistics. They consist of contributions 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.¹⁰

II.2.3 Debt securities

41. **Bonds** are fixed-interest debt instruments, issued by governments, public utilities, banks or companies, tradable in financial markets. The issuer of a *coupon bond* pledges to pay the par value of the bond to the bondholder on a fixed date (maturity date) as well as specified interest over the life of the bond. Alternatively, bonds can be issued at a price lower than their par value in lieu of the periodic interest, with the full par value being paid to the bondholder on maturity (*discount bonds*).

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

II.3 Mezzanine finance instruments

43. **Mezzanine finance**, also called hybrid finance, refers to instruments relating to the layer of financing between an entity'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 investors normally expect returns that are higher than traditional bank lending rates and lower than the returns required by most equity investors.

44. **A subordinated (or junior) loan**, in the event of default, will only be repaid after all senior obligations have been satisfied.

10. The formulation of this paragraph will be reviewed in light of the outcomes of the HLM 2016.

45. **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.

II.4 Equity and shares in collective investment vehicles

46. **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.

47. **Shares in collective investment vehicles** refer to collective undertakings through which investors pool funds for investment in financial or nonfinancial assets or both. These vehicles issue shares (if a corporate structure is used) or units (if a trust structure is used).

II.5 Guarantees and other unfunded contingent liabilities

48. **Guarantees** refer to risk-sharing agreements under which the guarantor agrees to pay part or the entire amount due on a loan, equity or other instrument to the lender/investor in the event of non-payment by the borrower or loss of value in case of investment. **Other unfunded contingent liabilities**, including insurances, refer to other instruments that do not constitute a flow and that are, as guarantees, categorised as non-flow operations (see Annex 10a).

II.6 Debt relief^{d1}

49. Debt relief corresponds to any form of debt reorganisation which relieves the overall burden of debt by altering the amount or repayment terms of outstanding debt. It includes rescheduling, refinancing, debt forgiveness, conversion and buybacks – within or outside the framework of the Paris Club. Any debt may be reorganised. The debt may be from a single loan or a set of loans, or represent only part of a loan or set of loans. For example, the arrears on a set of loans may be rescheduled in the form of a new loan, with the old loans to run in parallel. Full reporting of debt reorganisation in the DAC reporting system requires the following detailed information about the transactions undertaken:

- Type of reorganisation;
- The DAC flow category of the debt prior to reorganisation - ODA, OOF, officially supported export credits or private;
- The breakdown of the amount into principal and interest.

Type of reorganisation

50. **Debt cancellation** occurs when there is an agreement between the debtor and the creditor that an outstanding debt no longer needs to be repaid.¹² In DAC statistics **debt forgiveness** covers both debt cancelled by agreement between debtor and creditor and a reduction in the net present value of non-ODA debt achieved by concessional rescheduling or refinancing. Examples of the latter are Paris Club Debt Service Reduction and Capitalisation of Moratorium Interest options. (No debt forgiveness is deemed to occur when the net present value of ODA debt is reduced through rescheduling or

11. -- Note on the status of DAC discussions: The 2014 HLM agreed that changing the ODA measurement system from net flows to risk-adjusted grant equivalents will also change the basis on which debt relief of ODA loans is reported. More generally, it concluded that the existing regulations for reporting debt relief should expire with the reporting of 2017 flows, and be replaced by new regulations, in time for the reporting of 2018 data when the new system becomes the standard.--

12. Development agencies and Development Finance Institutions may have authority to unilaterally “write-off” credit instruments that are non-performing (i.e., in default with no prospect of further repayment of principal and interest). In the absence of a bilateral agreement between the debtor and the creditor, unilateral write-offs do not impart a development motive and should be recorded as OOF grants. (See Box 1, principle i.)

refinancing.) However, cancellation or reduction in net present value of military debt is reportable in DAC statistics only as an OOF grant.

51. **Debt conversion** is an exchange of debt – typically at a substantial discount – for equity, or counterpart domestic currency funds to be used to finance a particular project or policy. Debt for equity and debt for development swaps are all examples of debt conversion.

52. The narrow technical definition of **rescheduling** is the postponement of all or part of one or more maturities of one or more loans, the creditor and the debtor remaining unchanged. In legal terms a rescheduling agreement is the equivalent of a new loan agreement. A wider definition also encompasses the techniques of **refinancing** (the extension of a new loan to enable the repayment of all or part of the amounts outstanding on earlier borrowing, possibly including amounts not yet due) - for any action which results in a new schedule of maturities of either principal or interest, or both, for outstanding debt. There may be a change of creditor, for example in the case of official rescheduling of private debt. In DAC terms rescheduling is the equivalent of the extension of a loan, with a corresponding repayment of the amount of principal rescheduled.

53. A **debt buyback** is the repurchase, usually at a discount, by a debtor country (or on its behalf) of all or part of its external debt. It typically involves private sector debt, which may be purchased on the secondary market, or through negotiations with the creditors.

DAC flow category of debt prior to reorganisation

54. The reporting of debt reorganisation depends on the flow category concerned: ODA, OOF, officially supported export credits, and private. Once export credit or private debt is rescheduled by the official sector it is reclassified as OOF.

III. Associated financing¹³

55. Associated financing associates in law or in fact two or more of the following, at least one of which is in effect tied or partially untied:

- i) official development assistance flows;
- ii) other concessional or non-concessional official flows;
- iii) officially supported export credits.

56. In an associated financing package, the availability of concessional funds is conditional upon acceptance of the linked non-concessional component, due consideration being given to any informal understandings between the recipient and the donor authority, and to a donor's intention to use ODA to facilitate the acceptability of a financing package.

57. The grant element of any officially supported export credit in an associated financing package is taken as zero by convention. It is noted for information that in reporting an offer (as distinct from a commitment) of tied aid financing as defined in the OECD Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits (hereafter referred to as “the Arrangement”) ¹⁴, participants use the Berne Union starting point, rather than the commitment date, to calculate the offer's grant element.

13. See *DAC Guiding Principles for Associated Financing and Tied and Partially Untied Official Development Assistance, Development Co-operation Report*, OECD/DAC, 1987, pp. 177-181.

14. The Arrangement sets “concessionality level” as one of the criteria for tied aid eligibility. “Concessionality level” is very similar in concept to the “grant element”. The method of calculation is the same, except that the discount rate varies annually according to the commercial interest reference rates (CIRR) and that the base date for the calculation of the concessionality level is the starting point of credit as set out in the Arrangement, rather than the commitment date. [Cf. [TAD/PG\(2015\)1](#)]

CHAPTER 2. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)

58. This chapter provides the definition of ODA and rules for assessing the ODA-eligibility of certain expenditures.

I. Definition of Official Development Assistance (ODA)

59. The **ODA grant equivalent** is a measure of donor effort. Grants, loans and other flows entering the calculation of the ODA grant equivalent measure are referred to as **ODA flows**^{15, 16}.

*ODA flows*¹⁷

60. Official development assistance flows are defined as those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral development institutions which are:

- i. provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and
- ii. each transaction of which:
 - a) is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and
 - b) is concessional in character. In DAC statistics, this implies a grant element of at least¹⁸
 - 45 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of LDCs and other LICs (calculated at a rate of discount of 9 per cent).
 - 15 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of LMICs (calculated at a rate of discount of 7 per cent).
 - 10 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of UMICs (calculated at a rate of discount of 6 per cent).
 - 10 per cent in the case of loans to multilateral institutions¹⁹ (calculated at a rate of discount of 5 per cent for global institutions and multilateral development

15. -- Note on the status of DAC discussions: The HLM agreed that the headline ODA measure would no longer record the cash flows of concessional loans but their grant equivalents. For the sake of simplicity, and pending finalisation of the overall reform of the DAC statistical framework, the term "ODA flows" is used throughout the revised Directives to refer to flows the grant equivalent of which is counted in ODA. Similarly, the term "ODA loans" refers to loans the grant equivalent of which is counted in ODA.--

16. The formulation of this paragraph will be reviewed in light of the outcomes of the HLM 2016.

17. -- Note on the status of DAC discussions: footnote 18 will be reviewed as part of the updating of instructions on reporting on debt relief.--

18. Except that capitalised interest included in reschedulings of ODA loans is recorded as ODA, regardless of the grant element of the rescheduling.

19. This includes both loans in the form of core contributions to multilateral institutions (classified as multilateral ODA), loans channelled through multilateral institutions (classified as bilateral ODA), and loans to trust funds administered by these institutions.

banks, and 6 per cent for other organisations, including sub-regional organisations - see Table 2 below).^{20 21}

61. Loans whose terms are not consistent with the IMF Debt Limits Policy and/or the World Bank's Non-Concessional Borrowing Policy are not reportable as ODA.

ODA grant equivalent measure

62. The ODA grant equivalent measure is calculated for ODA flows, as defined in paragraph 60. For loans to the official sector which pass the tests for ODA scoring [conditions i) and ii) above], the grant equivalent recorded as ODA is obtained by multiplying the annual disbursements on the loan by the loan's grant element as calculated at the time of the commitment.^{22 23}

1.1 List of ODA Recipients

63. The DAC List of ODA Recipients (see Annex 1) shows developing countries and territories eligible to receive official development assistance. The List is designed for statistical purposes, not as guidance for conferring aid or other preferential treatment. In particular, geographical aid allocations are national policy decisions and responsibilities. Data on outflows to countries not on the List are not collected.

64. ODA recipients are classified by income group which is a key determinant in the calculation of ODA: the discount rates used in the calculation of the ODA grant equivalent of loans are differentiated by DAC income groups and the ODA eligibility thresholds are also specific to each group (LDCs and other LICs, LMICs and UMICs).

1.2 List of ODA-eligible international organisations

65. The List of ODA-eligible international organisations (see Annex 2) identifies the multilateral development institutions, core contributions to which may be reported, in full or in part, as multilateral ODA.

66. In the case of agencies whose core-funded activities are development-related only in part, an ODA coefficient may be determined to assess the share which corresponds to their development activities; only that share of the grant equivalent of an official multilateral contribution to them is reportable as ODA (the remaining share is not reportable in DAC statistics).

67. No multilateral ODA contributions should be recorded unless the recipient agency is included in the List. However, multilateral organisations not listed can still serve as channels of

20. -- Note on the status of DAC discussions: The definition of concessionality remains to be clarified for other types of loans [e.g. loans to the private sector], and other non-grant instruments (e.g. equity). Pending clarification, the criterion "is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent)" remains in force for these instruments.--

21. Discount rates consist of a base factor of 5%, which is consistent with the discount rate that IMF used in 2014 for calculating IMF grant element, and an adjustment factor of 1% for UMICs, 2% for LMICs and 4% for LDCs and other LICs. There is no adjustment factor for loans to global institutions and multilateral development banks, and an adjustment factor of 1 per cent for loans to other multilateral organisations, including sub-regional organisations. The DAC will regularly assess the need for adjusting discount rates, in particular following any change to the IMF rate.

22. -- Note on the status of DAC discussions: The method for calculating ODA grant equivalent has so far been defined for bilateral loans to the official sector and for loans to multilaterals, not for loans to the private sector. The approach for measuring the donor effort in the use of private-sector instruments has not been agreed yet and is therefore not reflected in this interim version of the Directives.--

23. The formulation of this paragraph will be reviewed in light of the outcomes of the HLM 2016.

delivery for bilateral ODA-eligible contributions. The List is revised annually by the DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics.

1.3 Grant element, concessionality and grant equivalent

68. For their grant equivalents to be counted as ODA, the following loans must be **concessional** *i.e.* bear a grant element of at least²⁴:

- 45 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of LDCs and other LICs.
- 15 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of LMICs.
- 10 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of UMICs and loans to multilateral institutions.

Loans whose terms are not consistent with the IMF Debt Limits Policy and/or the World Bank's Non-Concessional Borrowing Policy are not reportable as ODA.

69. Bilateral loans to the official sector and loans to multilateral institutions below the thresholds are reportable on a cash-flow basis (commitments, gross and net disbursements) and classified as OOF. Their grant equivalents are not reportable (neither counted in ODA nor in OOF).

Calculation of the grant element

70. The grant element in the ODA definition is a mathematical assessment of the financial terms of a transaction or set of transactions (see Annex 14 for the formula, background and examples). It is the difference between the face value of a loan and the present value of the service payments the borrower will make over the lifetime of the loan, expressed as a percentage of the face value. Four factors determine the grant element:

- i. interest rate (per cent per annum);
- ii. grace period, *i.e.* the interval from commitment date to the date of the first payment of amortisation;
- iii. maturity, *i.e.* the interval from commitment date to the date of the last payment of amortisation; and
- iv. discount rate used to determine the present value of future payments. The discount rates used in the ODA calculation are differentiated by DAC income group. The rates consist of a base factor of 5%, which is consistent with the discount rate that IMF used in 2014 for calculating IMF grant element, and an adjustment factor reflecting default risk of 1 per cent for UMICs, 2 per cent for LMICs and 4 per cent for LDCs and other LICs. There is no adjustment factor for loans to global institutions and multilateral development banks, and an adjustment factor of 1 per cent for loans to other multilateral organisations, including sub-regional organisations (see Table 1).²⁵

71. The grant element is used for two purposes in DAC statistics:

24. -- Note on the status of DAC discussions: For loans to the private sector, concessionality has not been defined in quantitative terms yet, and recording as ODA (grant equivalents or otherwise) has not been agreed yet.--

25. The DAC will regularly assess the need for adjusting discount rates, in particular following any change to the IMF rate. The DAC has also agreed that multilateral institutions have their own governance mechanisms and that the DAC discount rate does not affect or set precedents for discussions on fund-raising and burden-sharing calculations in multilateral institutions.

- assess the ODA eligibility of loans, as only loans meeting certain grant element thresholds will have their grant equivalents recorded as ODA; and
- determine the amount of ODA recorded as only the grant element portion of ODA loans will be counted as ODA (see paragraph 72 below on the calculation of the grant equivalent).

Table 1. Parameters entering the assessment of concessionality in DAC statistics

	LDCs and other LICs	LMICs	UMICs and multilateral organisations other than global institutions or multilateral development banks	Global institutions and multilateral development banks
Base rate (IMF flat rate used in 2014)	5%	5%	5%	5%
Risk adjustment factor	4%	2%	1%	0%
Discount rate used in the calculation of the grant element	9%	7%	6%	5%
Threshold (minimum grant element for qualifying as ODA)	45%	15%	10%	10%

Table 2: List of multilateral institutions and applicable discount rate²⁶

Discount rate = 5%	Discount rate = 6%
Global institutions and funds International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Bank Group – IDA – IBRD – IFC Green Climate Fund International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Regional and sub-regional institutions, other than MDBs African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank) Andean Development Corporation (CAF) Black Sea Trade and Development Bank (BSTDB) Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) Central African States Development Bank (BDEAC) Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) Crop Diversity Trust Fund East African Development Bank ¹ Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank (PTA Bank) Fonplata ¹ North American Developing Bank ¹ Shelter Afrique ¹ West African Development Bank (BOAD)
Multilateral development banks (MDBs) African Development Bank (AfDB) Asian Development Bank (AsDB) European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)	Other institutions Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG)

1. Not included on the DAC List of ODA-eligible international organisations.

26. The list of organisations in the table may be expanded as and when the need arises. See the DAC statistics website for the most recent updated list.

Calculation of the grant equivalent

72. The grant equivalent of loans recorded in the ODA grant equivalent measure is obtained by multiplying the annual disbursements on the loan by its grant element. The grant element is calculated at the time of loan commitment as described in Annex 14, and is then applied to the subsequent annual disbursements of the loan. Under the grant equivalent system, ODA loans are measured on a disbursement basis: the grant equivalent recorded in the ODA grant equivalent measure represents the concessional portion of each loan disbursement²⁷. The more concessional a loan is, the higher the grant element and the greater ODA grant equivalent recorded.

73. When a donor extends a loan in local currency, by hedging through a cross-currency swap²⁸, the grant element is calculated using the terms of the loan in donor currency, and not the terms in local currency.

Loans with variable interest rates

74. For loans with variable interest rates²⁹, the concessionality test is only applied at the time of the commitment. The mechanism for loans with variable interest rates takes account of the following definitions:

- variable rate = interbank rate or other market reference rate, e.g. EURIBOR or ICAPEURO, +/- margin.
- reference fixed rate = fixed rate that the borrower would obtain (a) in accordance with the loan commitment and (b) given market conditions applying at time of commitment for the term of the loan.
- fixed rate applied if the borrower chooses to convert the variable rate into a fixed rate.

75. The borrower's decision whether to convert the variable rate into a fixed rate will depend on the trend of the variable rate, and is not known at the time the commitment is reported. The grant equivalent of the loan will be recorded as ODA only if the grant element calculated on the basis of the **reference fixed rate** is above the agreed thresholds for concessionality. The grant equivalent is calculated using the reference fixed rate.

II. Rules on the ODA-eligibility of certain items

76. The DAC has agreed specific instructions regarding the ODA-eligibility of various items.

II.1 Administrative costs

77. Total donor administrative costs are not captured in DAC statistics. The statistical category for administrative costs covers only those administrative expenditures related to development assistance programmes that are *not already included* under other ODA items as an integral part of the costs of delivering or implementing the aid provided. The category may include situation analyses and auditing activities.

27. The grant equivalent of commitments can be calculated, but is not reported, nor recorded under any ODA measurement.

28. Lending in donor currency to a bank on concessional terms, borrowing an equivalent amount from the bank in local currency on terms which are concessional for that currency, and on-lending the funds in local currency to a recipient country.

29. A loan is considered to have a variable interest rate when its interest rate consists of a market reference rate plus/minus a margin. The margin is fixed at the time of the commitment while the market reference rate is subject to change after the commitment of the loan.

78. Administrative costs should be calculated using the “institutional” approach, i.e. the *total current* budget outlays of institutions responsible for the formulation and implementation of members’ aid programmes, or a *pro rata* allocation in the case of ODA activities financed out of other budgets.

79. The coverage of administrative costs eligible to be reported as ODA comprises:

- i) the administrative budget of the central aid agency or agencies, and of executing agencies wholly concerned with ODA delivery;
- ii) that portion of the administrative costs of multi-purpose executing agencies represented by their aid disbursements as a proportion of their total gross disbursements;
- iii) administrative costs related to the aid programme borne by overseas representatives and diplomatic missions.

Allowance should be made, where possible, for offsetting receipts.

80. The costs of diplomatic staff assigned to wholly aid-related duties in developing countries should be included in full. Where individual officers perform aid-related duties part-time, a ceiling applies of 50 per cent of the total costs incurred in respect of them, unless the actual costs can be ascertained in the form of a charge to the aid budget. The representation costs of delegations to international organisations may be included only if they are financed by an aid agency. The cost of receiving developing country dignitaries should be omitted.

81. The salaries component of administrative costs includes *either* i) pension payments made to retired staff whose salaries, had they remained at work, would have counted as administrative costs, *or* ii) the current cost (including estimated unfunded costs) of the future pensions to be paid to serving staff.

82. The costs of premises, computer and word-processing equipment and motor vehicles are measured *either* i) as provided for in the budget of the ministry or agency concerned as a direct cost, *or* ii) as an actual or imputed write-off for amortisation, but not as a combination of the two. In respect of premises in the donor country, only the costs of maintenance and upkeep of buildings currently used for development activities may be reported as ODA. All construction costs are excluded, unless the building concerned is to be donated to a developing country for development purposes.

II.2 Debt relief and ODA³⁰

83. The following principles govern the reporting of debt reorganisation. Detailed instructions for reporting these operations are provided in Chapter 5.

30. -- Note on the status of DAC discussions: The HLM agreed that the cost of risk should not be double-counted. Changing the measurement system from net flows to risk-adjusted grant equivalents will also change the basis on which debt relief of ODA loans is reported. More generally, it concluded that the existing regulations for reporting debt relief should expire with the reporting of 2017 flows, and be replaced by new regulations, in time for the reporting of 2018 data when the new system becomes the standard.--

Box 1. Principles to govern the reporting of debt reorganisation

- i) Cancellation of debt qualifies as ODA debt forgiveness if it has a development motive. Unilateral write off for the purposes of book keeping does not have this motive and is not included in DAC reporting.
- ii) The commitment to reschedule/refinance debt is recorded in full in the year the bilateral agreement to restructure legally comes into force. The “disbursement” of any future maturities rescheduled is recorded at the time of the actual implementation¹ of their rescheduling.
- iii) Concessional rescheduling of non-ODA debt in the framework of the Paris Club Debt Service Reduction agreements should be reported as two operations:
 - 1. a debt forgiveness grant under ODA equal to the reduction in the net present value of the debt²; and
 - 2. a rescheduling of the remaining debt under OOF.
- iv) Rescheduling should be reported in exactly the same way as refinancing.
- v) Any action taken to restructure an ODA loan qualifies as ODA.
- vi) Private debt restructured by the official sector is deemed to become official debt as of the date the agreement legally comes into force.
- vii) When rescheduling/refinancing occurs wholly within a DAC category (ODA, OOF) only the amounts of capitalised interest should be reported.
- viii) When OOF debt is rescheduled/refinanced on ODA terms by the official sector outside the framework of the Paris Club, both the principal and interest restructured should be reported under ODA as an amount rescheduled/refinanced.
- ix) When private debt is rescheduled/refinanced by the official sector, both the principal and interest restructured should be reported, under ODA or OOF, as an amount rescheduled/refinanced.
- x) Where short-term debt is cancelled or rescheduled/refinanced over more than one year by the official sector, this should be reported under ODA or OOF, as an amount rescheduled/refinanced.
- xi) The rescheduling/refinancing of non-ODA debt on market terms of interest does not qualify as ODA, even when because of long maturities the grant element is 25% or more.
- xii) Where official debt is exchanged for equity or counterpart funds to be used for development purposes, this should be reported as an ODA grant for debt conversion, not as debt forgiveness. When official debt is exchanged at a discount, the value of the counterpart fund or equity should be reported as debt conversion and the difference between that and the amount of debt cancelled as debt forgiveness. When the official sector sells debt at a discount to a private sector entity which is then exchanged for equity or counterpart funds to be used for the benefit of the private sector entity for development purposes, the official sector's loss should be reported as debt forgiveness.
 - 1. In year 1 when the old set of future principal and interest maturities are simply replaced with a new set; year-by-year when future maturities are rescheduled only as they are reached.
 - 2. As for debt cancellation the ODA entry should be calculated with reference to the nominal value of the debt. If the value of all outstanding principal plus interest arrears is \$100 and a 67% NPV reduction is applied, the amount to report as debt forgiveness is \$67. No consideration should be taken of the foregone future interest originally due on the debt, with the exception of guaranteed interest, which is always treated as principal.

84. The following additional rules have also been agreed in respect of the ODA reporting of certain debt operations.

Cancellation of military debt

85. Cancellation or reduction in net present value of military debt is never reportable in DAC statistics as debt forgiveness, but should be reported as an OOF grant.

Debt buybacks

86. Exclude from ODA any discount involved in standalone buybacks in the framework of the Paris Club that do not form part of a comprehensive debt treatment for the country concerned. Where a buyback is a complementary element of a package of debt measures covered by a single Paris Club agreement, consider if the main objective of the agreement is the development and welfare of the debtor country. Factors to consider in such cases include: a) whether the agreement explicitly recognises development and welfare, for example poverty reduction, as its main objective; b) whether the buyback is less than half of the face value of the debt treated by the single agreement; c) in cases where the agreement includes specific measures in support of development outcomes, for example monitoring debt sustainability and increased public expenditure by the debtor to reduce poverty, whether those measures also cover the buyback element.

II.3 Development awareness

87. Funding of activities designed to increase public support, i.e. awareness in the donor country of development co-operation efforts, needs and issues. Includes the funding of special lectures or curricula and provision of information about the national aid programme. Excludes country-specific or product-specific announcements and publicity or informational expenditures for which enhanced public support for development is an incidental consequence, rather than a principal objective. Reporting should be net of income from sales of publications or other payments for services rendered.

II.4 Development-oriented social and cultural programmes

88. Development-oriented social and cultural programmes provide basic facilities or training to enhance the social and cultural development of nationals of developing countries. The emphasis is on *to enhance*. Thus musical training would in general be eligible, but not a concert; language courses would be eligible, but a poetry reading not, and so on. More specifically, the expenditures reported should *exclude* finance for artistic, musical and sporting events, including tours, visits and the attendance of professional artists or sportsmen. As well as educational services, they will typically, but not exclusively, *include* finance for the provision of books, periodicals, the creation or operation of libraries, provision of prizes, and the running of seminars, philosophy and humanistic studies, the consolidation of a recipient country's cultural heritage (including archaeological projects), and the provision of recreational facilities and equipment. *Exclude* expenditures essentially intended to improve the image of a donor country in the country in which they are made, or incurred in connection with friendly or cultural exchange schemes.

II.5 Imputed student costs

89. Indirect ("imputed") costs of tuition in donor countries are eligible for inclusion in ODA in non-fee charging educational systems, or where fees do not cover the cost of tuition, and if the presence of students reflects the implementation of a conscious policy of development co-operation by the host country, that is, if as a minimum these costs are specifically recognised in official budgets, and there is an appropriate degree of involvement by the authorities responsible for ODA programmes in the formulation of policy on the intake and tuition of students, bearing special national factors in mind.

90. The demonstration of involvement should relate to such aspects as the role of the ODA authorities (whether central, state or local) in the specification of sectors and levels of education; the needs of the developing countries concerned for particular qualifications; the numbers and selection of

the categories of students or trainees to be brought into the host country; the extent to which tuition can be tailored to the needs of developing country students; the conduct of discussions with developing countries on the co-ordination of the supply of places in the donor's educational system with each country's requirements; special measures against brain drain; and support for the reintegration of students into their home country.

91. The following specific principles apply as regards statistical quality and the technique for measuring imputed students' costs:

The imputed costs to be reported are those borne by the official sector, including expenditures by central and state governments, net of fees paid by the students.

The costs are calculated as the percentage of official expenditure on education that corresponds to the percentage of the student body that is accounted for by students from developing countries. The calculation should in principle cover both secondary and tertiary students.

A separate computation should if possible be made for each faculty, since education in some disciplines is more costly to provide than in others. Faculties not directly related to development concerns and expenditures connected with research facilities should be excluded from the calculation.

Capital costs should be excluded. However, expenditures for maintenance and short-life capital assets may be included.

II.6 Refugees

92. A refugee is a person who is outside his/her home country because of a well-founded fear of persecution on account of his race, religion, nationality, social group or political opinion. Assistance to persons who have fled from their homes because of civil war or severe unrest may also be counted under this item.

93. Official sector expenditures for the sustenance of refugees in donor countries can be counted as ODA during the first twelve months of their stay³¹. This includes payments for refugees' transport to the host country and temporary sustenance (food, shelter and training); these expenditures should not be allocated geographically. However, this item also includes expenditures for voluntary resettlement of refugees in a developing country; these are allocated geographically according to the country of resettlement. Expenditures on deportation or other forcible measures to repatriate refugees should not be counted as ODA. Amounts spent to promote the integration of refugees into the economy of the donor country, or resettle them elsewhere than in a developing country, are also excluded.

94. Five clarifications of the directives in paragraphs 92-93 are provided below. Additional information is provided in the Explanatory Notes (see Annex 17).

31. Contributions by one donor to another donor to cover such expenditures should be recorded as ODA by the contributing country. The receiving country should reduce the expenditure reported under this item by the same amount.

Clarification 1. Rationale for counting in-donor refugee costs as ODA

Refugee protection is a legal obligation for OECD member states, all of whom are States party to the 1951 Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. Assistance to refugees may be considered as humanitarian in nature and is provided with the aim of ensuring the dignity and human rights of beneficiary populations. Assistance to provide reception/protection to refugees originating from ODA-eligible countries, in the donor country (temporary sustenance for up to 12 months) is included in ODA to reflect the financial effort of hosting refugees and the sharing of responsibility with developing countries that host the vast majority of the world's refugees.

Clarification 2. Meaning of the term "refugees"

The term "refugees" covers asylum-seekers (or asylum applicants) and refugees with recognised status (including "quota" refugees or refugees under a resettlement programme).

For the purposes of calculating in-donor refugee costs in ODA, an asylum-seeker can be considered to fit within the definition of a refugee during the period while he/she is awaiting a decision on status until it is determined that he/she does not fulfil the refugee criteria, that is, the asylum claim is rejected.

For asylum-seekers who are ultimately rejected:

- costs incurred after the final rejection are *not* reportable as ODA, as the individual no longer fits within the definition of a refugee;
- any costs incurred up to the final rejection of an asylum claim or up to 12 months if the final decision is still pending (whichever comes first) *may* be reported as ODA¹.

People in-transit, irregular and regular migrants who have not declared their intent to seek asylum, are not refugees and related costs are not eligible as ODA.

1. To allow for comparisons of ODA data across the membership, members who exclude these costs may make explicit reference to their exclusion in their reporting data.

The following categories are considered to be covered under the term "refugees" for the purposes of DAC reporting and are not intended to have any legal implications for States party to this reporting exercise:

95. A "refugee" is a person who is outside his home country because of a well-founded fear of persecution on account of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion. Under the expanded definition, a refugee may also be a person who is seeking asylum having fled a situation of armed conflict, civil war or events seriously disturbing public order.

96. A "recognized refugee" or a "beneficiary of international protection" is a person granted refugee status under the terms of the 1951 Refugee Convention/1967 Protocol or relevant regional or domestic legislation. Some countries support solutions for refugees through organised resettlement programmes (or "quota" refugees). These humanitarian programmes entail the transfer of refugees from developing countries to donor countries with the assistance of UNHCR. Upon arrival, the refugees are entitled to temporary sustenance pending longer-term integration efforts. In the event of a mass influx, which may result in transit or secondary movements, members may also formally recognise new arrivals as refugees on a *prima facie* basis (or as a group) on the basis of readily apparent, objective circumstances in the country of origin, in accordance with relevant national or regional legislation. Individuals recognised on a *prima facie* or **group basis** are also considered eligible for reporting under these Reporting Directives.

97. A person granted “temporary protection” or “subsidiary protection” is someone who has sought asylum from a region experiencing civil war or severe unrest and who has been accorded a temporary residence permit or temporary humanitarian permit.

98. An “asylum-seeker” or “asylum applicant” is a person who has applied for asylum and is awaiting a decision on status. Considering the declarative nature of refugee status³², asylum-seekers or asylum applicants are considered to fit within the definition provided by the Reporting Directives during the period while they are awaiting a decision on status. If individuals have previously been registered in another country by the relevant state authorities or by UNHCR as asylum-seekers/applicants or refugees, or have declared their intent to seek asylum, then they are considered to fall within this definition for the purposes of these Reporting Directives. The specific categories of **unaccompanied minors and separated children (UASC)** seeking asylum and individual applicants for **family reunification** are considered to fit within the definition of a refugee. The latter are considered to fit the definition based on their derivative status i.e. they are assumed to be vulnerable to acts of persecution due to their relation to the refugee.

The following categories are not considered to be covered under the term "refugees" for the purposes of DAC reporting:

99. A “rejected asylum-seeker” is a person determined not to meet the Refugee Convention definition or extended definition of a refugee once the asylum procedure has been concluded.

100. “In-transit refugees” is not an internationally or regionally-recognised legal category.³³ The term is a popular reference that has been used in various contexts to refer to both regular and irregular migrants, whose movements may be voluntary or forced. Often it is applied to secondary movers who are deemed to be “in-transit” because they travel through multiple countries until they have reached their country of destination, where they may or may not apply for legal status (for example as an economic migrant or a refugee). See also paragraph 96.

32. Refugee status is declarative. A person is a refugee within the meaning of the 1951 Convention as soon as he fulfils the criteria contained in the definition. This would necessarily occur prior to the time at which his refugee status is formally determined. Recognition of his refugee status does not therefore make him a refugee but declares him to be one. He does not become a refugee because of recognition, but is recognized because he is a refugee (Source: Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status under the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, Chapter 1, Para. 28, HCR/IP/4/Eng/REV.1 Reedited, Geneva, January 1992, UNHCR 1979).

The recognition of refugee status is a declaratory act (Source: Para. 21, Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on Standards for the Qualification of Third-Country Nationals or Stateless Persons as Beneficiaries of International Protection, for a Uniform Status for Refugees or for Persons Eligible for Subsidiary Protection, and for the Content of the Protection Granted).

33. For example, the *EU Directive on Common Standards and Procedures in Member States for Returning Illegally Staying Third-Country Nationals* (2008/115/EC) make reference to illegal third country nationals.

Clarification 3. Twelve-month rule

Costs incurred in the donor country for basic assistance to asylum seekers and refugees from developing countries are reportable as ODA up to 12 months. Beyond 12 months, financial contributions are made to individuals considered resident in the country and are excluded from the scope of statistics on international flows.

The 12-month rule applies from the date of the application for asylum, or, alternatively, the date of entry into a country through a resettlement programme, or the date of entry into a country upon the acceptance of an application for family reunification.

Clarification 4. Eligibility of specific cost items

Members are reminded that although provisions to refugees are a legal obligation, only some of these provisions can be counted towards ODA based on the Reporting Directives and their Clarifications¹.

Comprehensive list of ODA-eligible expenditures for refugees (as defined in paragraphs 95-98), up to twelve months:

i) All direct expenses for temporary sustenance (food, shelter, and training) prior and post recognition of refugee status. Post-recognition, care should be taken to only include expenses for sustenance that can still be qualified as temporary, and to exclude those of a more permanent nature that promote the integration of refugees into the economy of the donor country.

- **Food** and other essential temporary sustenance provisions such as clothing.
- **Shelter** i.e. temporary accommodation facilities (e.g. reception centres, containers, tent camps). In respect of buildings, only the costs of maintenance and upkeep may be reported as ODA. The cost of renting temporary accommodation facilities is eligible. (All construction costs are excluded, see list of non-eligible items below).
- **Training**
 - Early childhood education, primary and secondary education for children (this includes school costs but excludes vocational training), as part of temporary sustenance.
 - Language training and other *ad-hoc* basic training for refugees e.g. basic life skills for youth and adults (literacy and numeracy training).
- **Other:**
 - Basic health care and psycho-social support for persons with specific needs e.g. unaccompanied minors, persons with disabilities, survivors of violence and torture.
 - Cash “pocket money” to cover subsistence costs.
 - Assistance in the asylum procedure: translation of documents, legal and administrative counselling, interpretation services.

Government subsidies to municipalities for covering the eligible costs listed above may be reported as ODA. Contributions by one donor to another donor to cover the eligible costs listed above should be recorded as ODA by the contributing country. The receiving country should not include this amount in its ODA figure.

ii) Voluntary repatriation of refugees to a developing country during first twelve months.

iii) Transport to the host country in the case of resettlement programmes and transport within the host country.

iv) Rescue of refugees at sea when it is the main purpose of the operation. Only the additional costs² related to the operation may be counted.

v) Administrative costs: Only overhead costs attached to the direct provision of temporary sustenance to refugees are eligible. This includes costs of personnel assigned to provide the above-listed services to refugees, but does not include costs of personnel who are not involved in the direct execution of these services, e.g. management, human resources, information technology.

1. -- Note on the status of DAC discussions: Options for collecting data on in-donor refugee costs beyond ODA will be proposed for discussion at the WP-STAT. --

2. For clarification on the concept of additional costs, see paragraph 104.

Non-ODA eligible costs include:

- Promotion of the integration of refugees into the economy of the donor country: tertiary education, vocational/professional training, skills development, job programmes, wage subsidies, municipalities' costs for integrating and settling refugees (including through government subsidies for covering such costs).
- Construction costs (costs of building accommodation centres for refugees).
- Processing of asylum applications.
- Policing and border patrol at entry points, transit routes or accommodation centres.
- Security screening.
- Costs for border, air and coast guard patrols whose main purpose is the control and protection of borders, when rescue of refugees is not the primary intention of this activity.
- Counter-trafficking operations and costs for detention.
- Costs incurred for asylum-seekers undergoing “short”, “accelerated” or “fast-track” procedures in detention centres, airport holding facilities or any facility in which the right to freedom of movement is denied.
- Voluntary repatriation of refugees to a developing country after first twelve months.
- Costs for return of rejected asylum-seekers.
- Resettlement of refugees to another donor country.
- Forcible measures to repatriate refugees.

Clarification 5. Methodology for assessing costs.

It is recognised that costs included in ODA will generally reflect an estimate, and not real costs attached to individual asylum-seekers or refugees. The approach followed should be conservative, and determined in collaboration with the authorities responsible for ODA programmes (see paragraph 7 in Annex 17).

Principles to follow:

- The model used for assessing costs should be shared with the Secretariat for validation.
- Direct costs attributable to ODA-eligible services to refugees are reportable. Members should refrain from using imputations (see paragraph 38 in Annex 17).
- Ideally, reporting should be based on costs for individual asylum-seekers or refugees. If domestic monitoring systems do not allow for this, the reporting can be based on a methodology that estimates the ODA-eligible share of annual expenditures. If annual expenditures are used:
 - The calculation period for asylum-seeker/refugee stay is considered starting 1st January and ending at 31st of December.
 - Caution should be exercised to avoid over-estimating the costs e.g. not counting the costs for the same person for 12 months as an asylum-seeker and another 12 months as a refugee granted status.
 - Estimates needed for the calculation (e.g. number of asylum-seekers originating from ODA recipient countries, average time on support) may be based on either past observed data or on well-founded expectations based on recent developments. To proceed with calculating costs related to rejected asylum seekers, their share can be

calculated based on:

- real data (when the procedure on asylum decision takes less than a year, the actual share is known at the time for reporting on ODA) or
- an estimate based on statistics from previous years (e.g. past 3 years) on refugees intake (when the procedure takes more than a year, the ultimate decision on status is still not known at the time of reporting ODA) or
- well-founded expectations based on recent development.
- 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.

Estimates need to be updated regularly on an annual basis.

- To encourage consistency and future alignment of members' reporting practices, members will strive to provide disaggregated statistics¹ of expenditures reported as in-donor refugee costs broken down by:
 - Type of expenditures: i) temporary sustenance, ii) voluntary repatriation, iii) transport, iv) rescue at sea and v) overhead costs attached to the direct provision of temporary sustenance . Reported expenditures should conform to the comprehensive list of ODA-eligible expenditures for refugees (as outlined in Clarification 4) up to twelve months.
 - Category of refugees: i) asylum-seekers – ultimately accepted (costs prior to recognition), ii) asylum-seekers – ultimately rejected (costs prior to rejection), and iii) recognised refugees (costs after recognition or after date of entry into a country through a resettlement programme). Reported expenditures should conform to the meaning of the term "refugee" and eligible costs (as outlined in Clarification 2) up to twelve months.

For transparency purposes, the Secretariat will present these data to the DAC in an annual report which will subsequently be published on the DAC statistics website.

1. -- *Note on the status of DAC discussions: The Secretariat will facilitate a peer-learning process under the guidance of the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT). WP-STAT will also support members to further refine their reporting methodologies so as to facilitate more accurate reporting of actual expenditures and the collection of disaggregated data in order to enhance the quality of DAC analysis. The Secretariat will monitor reporting data on in-donor refugee costs and present its recommendations to members at the end of 2019. --*

II.7 Research

101. **Research** includes financing by the official sector, whether in the donor country or elsewhere, of research into the problems of developing countries. This may be either (i) undertaken by an agency or institution whose main purpose is to promote the economic growth or welfare of developing countries, or (ii) commissioned or approved, and financed or part-financed, by an official body from a general purpose institution with the specific aim of promoting the economic growth or welfare of developing countries. Research undertaken purely to elaborate an aid project or programme may be considered either as an integral part of the relevant activity, or as an administrative cost.

II.8 Peace and security-related activities

102. In order to facilitate the assessment of ODA eligibility of activities in the field of peace and security, specific rules and principles are defined below. See also the Casebook on Conflict, Peace and Security Activities [DCD/DAC(2017)22/FINAL] for an illustration of the application of the rules, and

the online ODA-eligibility database at <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/oda-eligibility-database/>.

Box 2. Overarching principles to guide ODA reporting on peace and security-related activities

As for all ODA, the reporting of peace and security-related activities is guided by the general statement that the main objective of ODA is the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries. When assessing the ODA eligibility of activities in the field of peace and security, the primary purpose must therefore be considered.

Financing of military equipment or services is generally excluded from ODA reporting. This blanket exclusion is to avoid channelling ODA funds to the partner country military, thus strengthening partner countries' military capabilities.

Development co-operation should not be used as a vehicle to promote the provider's security interests. Hence, when assessing the ODA eligibility of activities involving engagement with the partner country military, specific rules and exclusions apply, and are detailed below. Specific reporting rules and exclusions also apply to the exceptional cases where the military are used as delivery agents of development services or humanitarian aid.

The supply of equipment intended to convey a threat of, or deliver, lethal force, is not reportable as ODA.

i) Rules governing ODA reporting in relation to the military

103. For the purpose of these Directives, the term military refers to all armed forces (land, navy and air forces) reporting to government departments charged with national defence or the projection of armed force (normally "the Ministry of Defence"). The term "military" also covers the Ministry of Defence itself, and state funded and controlled armed bodies not falling within the category of "police" (see paragraph 106).³⁴

104. ODA excludes the provision of aid to the military in partner countries. However, there are circumstances, outlined below, where engagement with military institutions, in addition to other actors, is necessary to provide effective support to security sector reform and is recognised as ODA. Also, the use of (usually donor) military personnel and equipment to deliver development services and humanitarian aid is included in ODA (additional costs only, see below). To assess the eligibility of an activity involving the military, it is necessary to distinguish between provider and partner country military.

ODA eligibility of activities involving provider country military:

- The additional costs incurred with the use of military personnel or existing equipment provided by the donor, when used exclusively to a) deliver humanitarian aid in accordance with the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence or b) perform development services, are included in ODA if and only if a specific capability or asset requirement that cannot timely and effectively be met with available civilian assets has been identified³⁵.
- The rationale for not counting the regular costs is to acknowledge that the primary objective of the provider armed forces is the provider's own defence, and their role in delivering humanitarian aid or other development services for developing countries can only be a secondary objective. In this context, only additional or "extra" costs associated with the ODA-eligible task are reportable as ODA.

34 . Non-state armed factions are covered in paragraphs 113 and 120.

35 . It is the obligation of members to undertake and make available, on request by the Secretariat, evidence that demonstrates that such an assessment was made on an objective basis.

- Additional costs are not part of the regular (military) budget and are in excess over what the personnel or equipment would have cost to maintain had they not been assigned to the development activity concerned. Therefore, regular salaries and expenses are not eligible, nor the regular equipment costs (e.g. maintenance costs). Additional costs are reportable as ODA, when it is feasible to clearly isolate these costs from the regular costs.

ODA eligibility of activities involving partner country military:

- The provision of aid to the partner country military is not reportable as ODA. This exclusion covers the direct participation in military expenditures, assistance directly benefitting counterpart military structure and other contributions linked to a specific defence effort e.g. assistance that contributes to the strengthening of the military or fighting capacity of the armed forces (including the provision and use of equipment and/or services that contribute to developing the kinetic, offensive and/or lethal capabilities of partner countries).
- Generally, provider engagement with the partner country's military forces is not eligible, except for support for civilian oversight and democratic control of the military system.
- In exceptional circumstances, the operating environment renders necessary the delivery of humanitarian aid or development services through the military of the partner country. In these cases, the activity design needs to clearly describe the expected role of the military as a delivery agent.³⁶ The regular costs of the military forces involved cannot be counted as ODA. Only the additional costs associated with the use of military personnel or existing equipment of the partner country's military forces, when used exclusively to a) deliver humanitarian aid in accordance with the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence or b) perform development services, are reportable as ODA (and not for example the donation of military equipment) provided a specific capability or asset requirement that cannot timely and effectively be met with available civilian assets has been identified³⁷.
- Training of partner country military personnel, including in non-military matters, is generally not eligible, except for training, under civilian oversight and with a clear developmental purpose for the benefit of civilians, in the limited areas below. Training should be preferably by civilian actors, jointly by civilian and military actors or, by way of last resort, by military actors³⁸, in:
 - human rights and rule of law;
 - protection of women in conflict and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence;
 - international humanitarian law;
 - humanitarian response and disaster relief preparedness;
 - prevention and treatment of communicable diseases;
 - anti-corruption, including prevention of predatory behaviour against civilians; and
 - transparency, respect of civilian oversight and democratic control.
- Training in the use of equipment intended to convey a threat of, or deliver, lethal force, is not eligible.
- Training that contributes to the fighting capacity of the armed forces is excluded.

36 . Upon request, members need to demonstrate that the design met the criteria prior to the intervention.

37 . It is the obligation of members to undertake and make available, on request by the Secretariat, evidence that demonstrates that such an assessment was made on an objective basis.

38 . It is the obligation of members to provide an explanation of the programme design process on request by the Secretariat.

Additional safeguards

105. In addition, the following activities involving the military are explicitly excluded from ODA:

- The use of military personnel to control civil disobedience, even in emergency situations.
- Activities to protect the security of persons or property through the use or display of force, including in the context of humanitarian aid.

ii) Rules governing ODA reporting in relation to the police³⁹

106. For the purpose of these Directives, the term police refers to all civilian (non-Defence Ministry) law enforcement agencies that exercise police powers, especially the power of arrest and detention within a broader rule-of-law system (such bodies may include immigration/border, customs and other specialist civilian law enforcement agencies). The term also covers actors such as the gendarmerie, the guardia civil and the coast guard in their civilian police law enforcement functions even if they are administratively under the Ministry of Defence.

107. As with the military, to assess the eligibility of an activity involving the police, it is necessary to distinguish between provider and partner country police.

ODA eligibility of activities involving provider country police:

- The use of police personnel or equipment provided by the donor to perform development services is included in ODA although only the costs in relation to the mission concerned and in addition to the regular budget can be reported (*e.g.* premia for expatriation, travel costs). In practice, when policemen are assigned to a developmental task in a developing country, their regular pay is not reportable as ODA unless the policemen were specifically recruited to carry out these activities or replaced at home. (The costs of substituting the policemen in the provider country are not reportable as ODA.)

ODA eligibility of activities involving partner country police:

- Financing for routine civil policing functions (i.e. pursuant to preventing and addressing criminal activities and the promotion of public safety – see exclusions in paragraph 108) and the provision of related non-lethal equipment, or training, is reportable as ODA. Training in the governance and management of police equipment is eligible including the safety, security and storage of equipment intended to convey a threat of, or deliver, lethal force.

Additional safeguards

108. In addition, the following activities involving the police are explicitly excluded from ODA:

- Training in counter-subversion methods, suppression of political dissidence, or intelligence gathering⁴⁰ on political activities.
- The supply of the donor's police services to control civil disobedience.

39. Support to police is not exclusively provided in relation to security, and ODA eligibility rules in this section apply to the police as a whole. Such support may be primarily aimed at security system reform [report under purpose codes 152xx] or legal and judicial development [purpose code 15130].

40. Intelligence gathering does not refer to data collection for development purposes nor to preventative or investigatory activities by law enforcement agencies in the context of routine policing to uphold the rule of law, including countering transnational organised crime.

iii) List of ODA-eligible items in a context of peace and security

109. Keeping the above principles and rules of eligibility in mind, this section defines the eligibility of items in the peace and security sector.

A. Provider engagement in partner country's security sector

1. Security system management and reform [CRS purpose code 15210]

1.1. Management of security expenditure

110. Technical co-operation provided to government to improve transparency, accountability, civilian oversight and democratic control of budgeting, financial management and auditing of security expenditure, including military budgets, as part of a public expenditure management programme is reportable.

1.2. Enhancing civil society's role in the security system

111. Assistance to civil society to enhance its competence and capacity to scrutinise the security system so that it is managed in accordance with democratic norms and principles of accountability, transparency and democratic governance is reportable. This includes support to NGOs and other civil society organisations, the media, universities, and research institutions.

1.3. Security system reform

112. Technical co-operation provided to parliament, government ministries, law enforcement agencies and the judiciary to assist review and reform of the security system to improve good governance and civilian oversight. Eligible assistance is limited to civilian competence/capacity building and strategic planning/advice activities that promote political, institutional and financial transparency, accountability, civilian oversight, as well as respect for human rights and inclusive, gender-sensitive security institutions. Furthermore, any such support to defence ministries must be part of a national security system reform strategy and be approved by the partner country ministry with overall responsibility for co-ordination of external assistance. Any other assistance to the Ministry of Defence or armed forces is excluded.

2. Reintegration and small arms and light weapons (SALW) control; mine clearance for civilian purposes; child soldiers

2.1. Reintegration and SALW control [CRS purpose code 15240]

113. Reintegration of demobilised military personnel into the economy; conversion of production facilities from military to civilian outputs; repatriation and demobilisation of armed factions, and disposal of their weapons; technical co-operation to control, prevent and/or reduce the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW). SALW activities under this directive are defined as:

- i) development of laws, regulations and administrative procedures for the control and reduction of weapons proliferation;
- ii) development of institutional structures for policy guidance, research and monitoring;
- iii) public awareness campaigns on SALW;
- iv) promotion of regional co-operation and information exchange on SALW programmes;
- v) weapons collection and destruction. (Funding of action to seize arms by force is excluded.) The provision of these activities by military actors is reportable as ODA (additional costs only).

2.2. Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war [CRS purpose code 15250]

114. All activities related to land mines and explosive remnants of war which have benefits to developing countries as their main objective, including removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war, and stockpile destruction for developmental purposes; risk education and awareness raising; rehabilitation, reintegration and assistance to victims, and research and development on demining and clearance. Only activities for civilian purposes are ODA-eligible; the provision of these activities by military actors is reportable as ODA (additional costs only).

2.3. Child soldiers [CRS purpose code 15261]

115. Technical co-operation provided to government – and assistance to civil society organisations – to support and apply legislation designed to prevent the recruitment of child soldiers. This excludes the costs of military operations against groups that may have recruited child soldiers. Assistance to improve educational or employment opportunities for children so as to discourage their recruitment as soldiers and build capacity (including advocacy) within civilian government and civil society to prevent children from becoming soldiers is eligible. Efforts to demobilise, disarm, release, reintegrate, repatriate and resettle (DDRRR) child soldiers are eligible. On the other hand, support to the armed forces themselves is not eligible. Assistance that contributes to the strengthening of the military or fighting capacity of the armed forces is excluded.

B. Provider engagement in peacebuilding and peacekeeping

1. Civilian peacebuilding, conflict prevention and resolution [CRS purpose code 15220]

116. Support for civilian activities related to peacebuilding, conflict prevention and resolution, including capacity building, monitoring, dialogue and information exchange. This excludes engagement in military strategy and defence co-operation.

117. This category includes bilateral participation in international civilian peace missions such as those conducted by the UN Department of Political Affairs (UNDPA) or the European Union (European Common Security and Defence Policy), and contributions to civilian peace funds or commissions (e.g. Peacebuilding Commission, Peacebuilding thematic window of the MDG achievement fund etc.). The contributions can be financial or in kind, taking the form of provision of equipment or civilian or military personnel (e.g. for training civilians).

118. In the event that civilian peacebuilding activities supported include disclosure of military strategy, such assistance is eligible except where military staff or ministry of defence officials benefit from such funding. Direct assistance to the defence ministry or the armed forces is excluded. However, assistance can indirectly be used by civilian organisations/authorities, excluding the ministry of defence, for participation by defence ministry or armed forces staff in the above activities.

2. Participation in international peacekeeping operations

2.1 Bilateral participation

119. This item covers bilateral ODA-eligible peacekeeping expenditures within a UN context. It includes the cost of a donor's bilateral participation in ODA-eligible activities (see examples below), net of any compensation received from the UN, when they are part of an international peace operation mandated or authorised by the United Nations through a Security Council resolution and conducted by international organisations (the cost of bilateral activities is calculated as the excess over what the personnel and equipment would have cost to maintain had they not been assigned to take part in a peace operation).

120. Typical ODA-eligible activities carried out in a peacekeeping context include: human rights and election monitoring; rehabilitation of basic national infrastructure; monitoring or retraining of civil administrators, penal/corrections personnel and police forces; security sector reform and other rule of law-related activities; training in customs and border control procedures; advice or training in

fiscal or macroeconomic stabilisation policy; reintegration of demobilised soldiers; repatriation and demobilisation of armed factions, and disposal of their weapons; explosive mine removal; humanitarian-type activities.

121. Costs for military contingents participating in UNDPKO peacekeeping operations are, for the time being, not reportable as ODA.

2.2 Multilateral contributions

122. The List of ODA-eligible international organisations (see Annex 2 of the Reporting Directives) sets out the ODA eligibility of core contributions to international organisations active in the field of conflict, peace and security. In particular, an ODA coefficient is applied to members' assessed contributions to the UN peacekeeping budget. Note that, as indicated on Annex 2, not all UN peacekeeping operations are ODA-eligible and that multilateral contributions to UN peacekeeping operations should be reported operation by operation in the DAC activity database (CRS++). Financing of international engagement in post-conflict peacekeeping by non-UN international forces, e.g. African Union or others is, for the time being, not reportable.

C. Preventing violent extremism⁴¹

123. Preventing violent extremism through non-coercive, intentional and targeted use of development assistance approaches aims at providing positive alternatives to those most at risk of violent extremism in partner countries and countering the narrative of violent extremism that incites support for violence.

124. Financing activities combating terrorism is generally excluded from ODA. For example, activities to combat terrorism through kinetic activities and the use of force, and support for armed response or combat operations, whether by military or civilian police are excluded. In the spirit of the recommendations of the 2016 UNSG Plan of Action to prevent violent extremism, activities preventing violent extremism in developing countries are reportable as ODA, as long as they are led by partner countries and their primary purpose is developmental. Activities targeting perceived threats to the donor country, as much as to recipient countries, rather than focusing on the economic and social development of the partner country, are excluded (*e.g.* protection of developed countries' nationals not engaged in humanitarian or development activities).

125. ODA-eligible activities for preventing violent extremism must be undertaken in accordance with respect for the peaceful exercise of political, social and economic rights, including the right to non-violent forms of political expression. Intelligence gathering is excluded from ODA⁴². In addition, training in counter-subversion method or suppression of political dissidence is excluded from ODA.

126. Eligible activities include:

- Education.
- Activities that support the rule of law.
- Working with civil society groups specifically to prevent radicalisation, support reintegration and deradicalisation, and promote community engagement.
- Building the capacity of security and justice systems in specific skills required for the prevention of extremist or terrorist threats, such as in the collection and correct use of

41. For the purposes of these Directives, violent extremism is defined as promoting views which foment and incite violence in furtherance of particular beliefs, and foster hatred which might lead to inter-community violence.

42. Intelligence gathering does not refer to data collection for development purposes nor to preventative or investigatory activities by law enforcement agencies in the context of routine policing to uphold the rule of law, including countering transnational organised crime.

evidence or fair trial conduct, to ensure more effective and human rights-compliant behaviours.

- Research into positive alternatives to address causes of violent extremism in developing countries.

III. Other items

127. **Equity investments** qualify as ODA only if their primary purpose is the promotion of economic development and welfare of developing countries. Actual proceeds from the sale of equity investments originally reported as ODA are reportable as amounts received (“negative ODA”), regardless of whether these proceeds are higher or lower than the original amount invested.

128. Contributions to investment funds in form of first-loss shares are ODA-eligible (as long as the funds have a developmental purpose and are targeted to ODA recipient countries. An investment without expectation of a return represents a sunk cost and as such can be assimilated to a capital subscription in an international financial institution. Investments in the mezzanine and senior shares are made on commercial terms and therefore do not qualify as ODA (regardless of their developmental aims).⁴³

43. -- Note on the status of DAC discussions: This ruling emanates from a WP-STAT decision in 2012. It is specific to structured funds (where first-loss shares are deemed ODA-eligible) and gives no indication as to how assess the concessionality of an equity in a flat fund. Rules on the reporting of equity investment will be revised in due course, to reflect decisions by the DAC on including in ODA the effort by the official sector in catalysing private sector investment. These revisions may also affect the ruling in paragraph 128. --

CHAPTER 3. BASIS OF MEASUREMENT⁴⁴

129. This chapter describes the architecture of DAC statistics. Section I first explains the two points of measurement of resource flows which enable the presentation of data from either a provider perspective or a recipient perspective, and section II defines the basis of measurement of volume data on flows. For development finance, DAC statistics provide a framework for measuring and monitoring both actual flows and the provider effort in extending development finance. The effort measure – the ODA grant equivalent – is defined in Section III. The aim of DAC statistics is to present the global picture of development finance from both the provider and recipient perspectives.

I. Point of measurement

130. DAC statistics are compiled on a calendar year basis with a view to providing comparable data (fiscal years vary across donors).

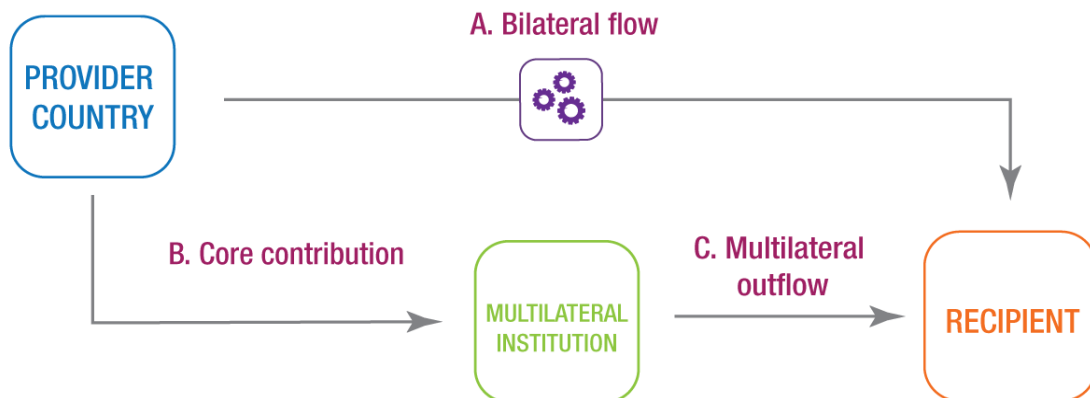
131. Figure 2 illustrates the two points of measurement of DAC statistics that enable the presentation of data from two perspectives as follows:

- The “**provider perspective**” presents resource flows emanating **from provider countries**. The present Directives govern the reporting by provider countries on resources extended to developing countries and multilateral development institutions. The resulting statistics from the provider perspective distinguish between bilateral and multilateral contributions (A and B in Figure 2 respectively).
- The “**recipient perspective**” presents resource inflows **to developing countries** (also referred to as developing countries’ resource receipts). These consist of bilateral flows from provider countries and outflows from multilateral development organisations (A and C in Figure 2 respectively). Data on the latter are collected directly from the multilateral organisations, with details on the recipients (country or region), purpose and the financial instruments used (concessional and non-concessional). The data collection is limited to core (unarmarked) resources to avoid double counting. (See also paragraph 30.)

132. Figure 2 is a simplification as it does not distinguish between official and private flows from provider countries or illustrate the fact that a part of outflows from multilateral organisations originate from resources from the private sector (funds raised in the international capital markets or private charitable contributions to multilateral organisations).

44 . -- Note on the status of DAC discussions: This chapter will need to be refined and finalised when the TOSSD measure will have more firmly been developed.--


Figure 2. How the DAC system works: two perspectives



Recipient perspective = Bilateral flow + Multilateral outflow

Provider perspective = Bilateral flow* + Core contribution

*Bilateral flows under the provider perspective also encompass internal development-related transactions such as spending on promotion of development awareness, debt reorganisation, in-donor refugee costs and administrative costs.

 = implementing entity/partner ('channel of delivery'), including NGOs, multilateral organisations, and possibly recipient country governments, Development Finance institutions (DFIs) and PPPs. Funds going to and through NGOs are classified as bilateral flows in DAC statistics. Funds channelled through multilateral organisations are classified as bilateral flows ("multi-bi") when they are earmarked by the provider country to a developing country or to specific purpose programmes and funds managed by the organisation.

II. Volume of resources

133. DAC statistics collect data on flows from providers to developing countries, both on a commitment and disbursement basis. Flows can be presented on a gross or net basis and from either a provider perspective or a recipient perspective.

II.1 Commitments

134. A commitment is a firm written obligation by a government or official agency, backed by the appropriation or availability of the necessary funds, to provide resources of a specified amount under specified financial terms and conditions and for specified purposes for the benefit of a recipient country or a multilateral agency. Donors unable to comply with this definition should explain the definition that they use.

135. Commitments are considered to be made at the date a loan or grant agreement is signed or the obligation is otherwise made known to the recipient (e.g. in the case of budgetary allocations to overseas territories, the final vote of the budget should be taken as the date of commitment). For certain special expenditures, e.g. humanitarian aid, the date of disbursement may be taken as the date of commitment.

136. Bilateral commitments comprise new commitments and additions to earlier commitments. The recording in the year reported on of cancellations on earlier years' commitments is allowed, but only in the form of an aggregate ("bilateral, unspecified"/"sector, unspecified") to avoid interpretation issues posed by negative commitment figures in analyses⁴⁵.

137. For multilateral contributions, commitments show the total amounts of multi-year agreements with multilateral institutions. For capital subscriptions in the form of notes encashable at sight, enter the total expected amount of deposits of such notes as the amount committed.

II.2 Disbursements

138. A disbursement is the placement of resources at the disposal of a recipient country or agency, or in the case of internal development-related expenditures, the outlay of funds by the official sector. Disbursement may be measured in various ways at different stages of the transfer process.

139. For ***financial loans and grants***, subject to the availability of the necessary records, preference should be given to the stage closest to balance of payments treatment, e.g.:

- i. the payment by the source agency for goods to be shipped (or other payments to a third party on behalf of the recipient);
- ii. in the case of contributions to multilateral agencies in the form of a note or similar instrument encashable unconditionally at sight at the discretion of the recipient, on issue or deposit of the note;
- iii. the placement of funds at the recipient's disposal in an account in the donor country, in the recipient country or in a third country;
- iv. the withdrawal of funds by the recipient or use on his instructions of funds in an account in the donor country, in the recipient country or in a third country.

140. However, where funds are transferred to an account in the recipient country but held by the donor for release to the recipient on production of relevant documents, the balance of payments effective transaction is the conversion of foreign exchange, and this should be recorded as a disbursement.

141. For ***provision of resources in kind***, disbursement can be considered as occurring at the stages of purchase by the source agency of goods for shipment, receipt, or transfer of ownership. Preference should be given to the latter as the stage which is closest to balance of payments treatment. For ***development-related outlays within the donor country***, disbursements are measured at the point of payment by the official sector.

142. ***Capital subscriptions*** made in the form of notes and similar instruments unconditionally encashable at sight by the recipient institutions are reported in DAC statistics on a deposit basis, i.e. they should be reported as disbursements as of their date of issue, whether or not they have actually been encashed. Capital subscriptions on an encashment basis to multilateral organisations are also

45 . When negative commitments are reported at activity level in the CRS++, the transactions are stored for reference and used to produce a single aggregate for inclusion in any statistical outputs. See Chapters 5 and 6.

required as memorandum item, and disbursement reporting under this item records the amounts of capital subscriptions that have actually been encashed, i.e. the total drawn down by multilateral institutions during the year reported on from notes lodged by the reporting country, whatever their date of issue.

II.3 Gross versus net flows and transfers

Flows

143. DAC statistics measure flows resulting from decisions by residents of developed countries which place resources at the disposal of a developing country (whether directly or through a multilateral or INGO). Net flows equal total new flows (gross disbursements) minus amounts received (e.g. repayments of principal, offsetting entries for debt relief, repatriation of capital, and occasionally recoveries on grants or grant-like flows).

144. The sale of an equity investment represents a repatriation of capital by the donor country, and the sale amount is a flow to the donor country. It must be recorded in aid statistics as a negative disbursement. The sale may yield a capital gain (sale price higher than the purchase price) or a capital loss. Actual receipts on equity sales are reportable as negative amounts.⁴⁶

145. Reverse flows originating from transactions undertaken on the initiative of residents of aid recipients are not recorded in DAC statistics (e.g. direct investment by recipient countries in donor countries). Payments of interest by developing countries and multilateral agencies on official loans from DAC countries are recorded as memorandum items. These data, used to help compute debt service payments by developing countries, are not taken into account in net flows, which also exclude return flows of investment income (i.e. dividends).

Transfers

146. Net transfers equal net flows minus returns on capital. Among these returns, only data on interest receipts are collected in DAC statistics. Data on dividends are not collected.

III. ODA grant equivalent measure

147. The main indicator of provider effort in DAC statistics is the ODA grant equivalent measure. The ODA grant equivalent measure is calculated for ODA flows, as defined in Chapter 2. For bilateral loans to the official sector which pass the tests for ODA scoring, the grant equivalent recorded as ODA is obtained by multiplying the face value of a loan by its grant element. The grant element is calculated at the time of loan commitment, and is then applied to the subsequent annual disbursements of the loan. These ODA loan grant equivalents represent the concessional portion of ODA loan disbursements⁴⁷.

148. Figure 3 below illustrates the relationship between the volume of resources captured in DAC statistics and the ODA grant equivalent measure.⁴⁸ The key features of the grant equivalent system are that ODA credit counted and reported is higher for a grant than for a loan and that, among loans which

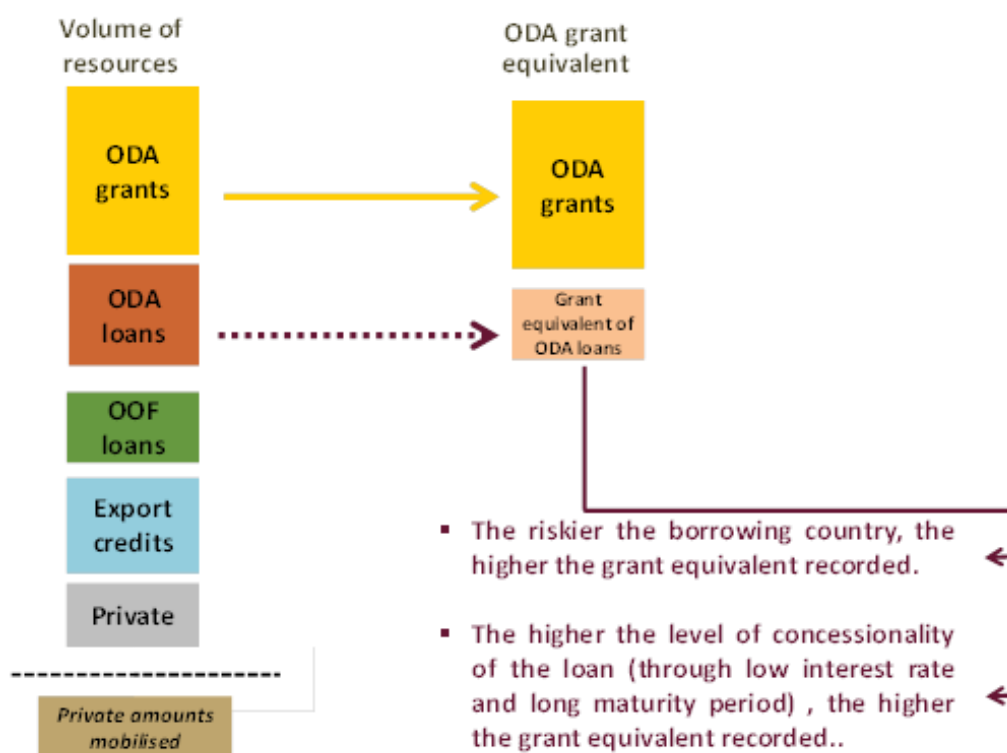
46 . -- Note on the status of DAC discussions: Rules on the reporting of equity investment will be revised in due course, to reflect decisions by the DAC on including in ODA the effort by the official sector in catalysing private-sector investment.--

47 . Grant equivalents of commitments are not reportable.

48 . -- Note on the status of DAC discussions: The method for calculating ODA grant equivalent has so far been defined for bilateral loans to the official sector and for loans to multilaterals, not for loans to the private sector. The approach for measuring the donor effort in the use of private-sector instruments has not been agreed yet and is therefore not reflected in this interim version of the Directives.--

pass the tests for ODA scoring, more concessional loans will earn greater ODA credit than less concessional loans.⁴⁹

Figure 3. Grant equivalent and volume of resources



IV. Amounts mobilised from the private sector by official development finance interventions

149. The term “mobilisation” describes the causal link between private finance made available for a specific project and an official intervention. The objective of data collection on amounts mobilised from the private sector by official development finance interventions is two-fold: i) to improve data on the volume of resources made available to developing countries (recipient perspective); and ii) to valorise the use by the official sector of mechanisms with a mobilisation effect (provider perspective). Data are collected for the following financial instruments: syndicated loans, guarantees, shares in collective investment vehicles, direct investment in companies and credit lines. The amounts mobilised are reported on a commitment basis and relate to the private finance mobilised during the reporting (calendar) year.

150. The methodologies for reporting on amounts mobilised are defined instrument by instrument in Annex 6⁵⁰, but overall they reflect the principles of *causality*⁵¹ and *pro-rated attribution* (in cases where more than one official provider is involved in a project mobilising private finance).

49. The underlying rationale for introducing the grant equivalent system (and the use of differentiated discount rates) is specified in the Communiqué of the December 2014 DAC High Level Meeting. The system should “provide a fairer picture of donor effort, ensuring comparability of resulting statistics across members; encourage lending practices that are aligned with developing countries’ needs, capacities and constraints in terms of volumes, concessionality levels and debt sustainability; and strengthen the credibility and integrity of DAC statistics and the transparency of development co-operation”.

V. Treatment of in-donor flows

151. Flow-of-resources statistics, unless otherwise stated, bear on the cross-border movement of resources between the last transactor in the donor country and the first transactor in the recipient country. In-donor expenditures are not cross-border flows, but are taken into account in DAC statistics in certain circumstances, as detailed below.

Internal official sector flows

Development-related outlays within the donor country

152. ODA-reportable outlays by the official sector of the donor country include imputed student costs, development awareness programmes, in-donor refugee costs and administrative costs (see Chapter 2).

Interest subsidies

153. Interest subsidies relating to official development assistance (ODA) loans are not reportable as flows. When an interest subsidy raises the grant element of an official loan above concessionality thresholds, making it eligible for inclusion in ODA, or further softens the terms of an ODA loan that already meets this criterion, the full amount of the loan is recorded as an ODA flow, and its terms are reported after the application of the subsidy. It would be double-counting to enter the amount of the subsidy as a grant. However, this does not apply to interest subsidies within the framework of the Paris Club rescheduling option known as the *Debt Service Reduction* (see debt reporting in Chapter 5).

154. Interest subsidies to soften the terms of other official loans are internal flows within the “other official” flows category and, for the same reasons as given above for ODA, should **not** be reported.

Other intra-governmental transfers

155. Transfers from one governmental entity to another – e.g. an aid agency’s contributions to a national development finance institution (DFI) – should not be reported; the correct point of measurement is the transactions of the DFI with developing countries (see case ii) in paragraph 172)^{52, 53}.

50 . --Note on the status of DAC discussions: Methodologies to measure amounts mobilised have so far been developed for syndicated loans, developmental guarantees, shares in collective investment vehicles (CIVs), direct investment in companies and credit lines. These methodologies are work in progress and will be duly reviewed by the WP-STAT to identify the need for possible adjustments. Reporting on amounts mobilised will be expanded to cover other leveraging mechanisms as and when the WP-STAT progresses on the methodological work. Members have also suggested work on capturing the more indirect “catalytic effect” of public interventions (e.g. through policy support, feed-in-tariffs development, etc.). It is generally recognised that the catalytic effect remains difficult to measure statistically.--

51 . Causality means that the private financiers would not have invested in a development activity in the absence of the official sector mechanism/intervention. Evidence for causality is often unavailable, but reporting is based on agreed assumptions which vary according to the financial instrument/mechanism being used. See Annex 6.

52 . In the case of PPPs included in the List of ODA-eligible international organisations (see Annex 2), the transaction to report is the transfer to the PPP.

53 . -- Note on the status of DAC discussions: These instructions will be revised in due course, to reflect decisions by the DAC on including in ODA the effort by the official sector in catalysing private sector investment. .---

Official flows to the private sector

156. Data on the participation of the official sector of a donor country in funding or supporting transactions by the private sector are also collected on certain flows within the donor country:

official sector core contributions to national non-governmental organisations and other private bodies active in development co-operation (e.g. foundations)⁵⁴;

official support to development-related transactions of the private sector (investors and exporters).

157. All these transactions involve recording an outflow from the funding sector in the reporting country and an identical inflow to the recipient sector in that country. They are therefore neutral with respect to measurement of the total flow of resources, but they affect the classification of flows as between the official and private sectors.

158. Three types of official support to residents of the donor country directly increase private flows to developing countries. These are (i) loans to investors, (ii) subsidies to investors and (iii) loans to exporters. The totals for each of these categories are reported as OOF; to avoid double-counting they need to be subtracted from the private sector's reported outflows. No subtraction is made, however, in the case of interest subsidies to exporters, which only soften the terms of credits exporters may offer, without adding to the face value of the credits.

159. Official interest subsidies to the private sector e.g., to soften the terms of private export credits or loans or credits by the banking sector, are reportable as grants, and classified as ODA if the loan or credit thus subsidised has been screened by the aid authorities to ascertain its potential development effectiveness. As a minimum, it should be in conformity with the DAC Guiding Principles for Associated Financing and Tied and Partially Untied Official Development Assistance⁵⁵.

160. Where an interest subsidy allows a loan to meet the tied aid financing provisions of the OECD Arrangement, but still leaves its grant element below the agreed concessionality thresholds, the interest subsidy should be classified as an other official flow (OOF).⁵⁶

161. Where a tied "pre-blended" transaction is considered to be subject to the DAC Guiding Principles for Associated Financing and Tied and Partially Untied Official Development Assistance on the grounds that it is an associated financing transaction, the two preceding paragraphs determine whether it has an ODA component. Subsidies to bring the interest rate on loans and credits from private sources down to the market-related minimum interest rates specified from time to time in the OECD Arrangement are classified as OOF.

VI. Conformity of DAC statistics with balance of payments concepts

162. The financial data reported in DAC statistics on items entering a member's balance of payments statistics should as a rule be reconcilable with the balance of payments data it submits annually to the IMF and to the OECD. Accordingly, balance of payments concepts and definitions should be used wherever possible for these items unless there are strong reasons for not doing so. But

54. Tax incentives – i.e. deductions or rebates for private donations for development purposes – are not recorded as official flows and therefore not deducted from private charitable flows. However, hypothecated taxes, e.g. government contributions paid to NGOs at the direction of taxpayers, are not private donations and so should be included in reporting official flows at the point at which government spending takes place.

55. See the regularly updated Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits, OECD, Chapter 3.

56. That situation would occur only in the circumstances where DDR would significantly raise above current levels (2018).

there is a need to go beyond these norms in certain cases to allow for certain special aspects of development co-operation (for example, the recording of development-related outlays incurred in a donor country), and to capture new policy interests and changing forms of assistance (e.g. debt relief).

163. In conformity with balance of payments practice “long-term” are those with an original maturity exceeding one year. Loans with a maturity of one year or less are not reportable in DAC statistics.

Cash/accrual basis

164. In DAC statistics, flows are as a rule measured on a cash basis, represented by disbursements, while the *Balance of Payments Manual* (since the *Fifth Edition*) recommends reporting on an accruals basis. For current transfers recorded against “Current international co-operation” in the balance of payments (i.e. grants), the two methods lead to the same results (cash payments are captured). For other financial instruments (loans, securities), the two methods may lead to differences in the time of recording of flows.

165. The balance of payments also refers to the concept of grant equivalent of concessional loans. See paragraph 12.51 of the Sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual.

Aid in kind

166. Aid in kind, including food aid, should where possible be valued at prevailing international or national market prices for the goods in question at the time of the transfer. Where this information is not available, the amount reported should be calculated on the basis of the price paid by the official sector for the purpose of acquiring the goods for shipment to the recipient country.

Divergences from balance of payments practice

167. Members have agreed to *exclude* from DAC statistics the following items, which are normally included in balance of payments recording: i) military equipment or services (see paragraphs 102-105); ii) transfers by and to private individuals:

- Transfers by private individuals are excluded. Grants by non-governmental organisations and other private sources for development purposes, (often referred to as *private grants*), are included in DAC statistics, but all other private payments defined as “personal transfers” in the balance of payments (“current transfers between resident and non-resident households”, e.g. workers’ remittances) are excluded.
- Official transfer payments to private individuals (e.g. pensions, benefits and indemnities which the donor is obliged by law to provide), unless they are part of technical co-operation or relief programmes, are excluded from DAC statistics. Expenditures for official hospitality (e.g., entertainment of visiting dignitaries, gifts in cash or in kind provided to persons by reason of their official capacity) are considered as official transfer payments to private individuals and should **not** be reported as ODA.

VII. Specificities for debt reporting⁵⁷

168. Principles to govern the reporting of debt reorganisation are described in Chapter 2. Debt reorganisation often involves a transfer between DAC categories of flows (ODA, OOF, officially supported export credits, private). In such cases, it is necessary to make offsetting entries to cancel the disbursements in the original category and so avoid double-counting.

169. According to the principles:

- For cancellation (or conversion) of ODA debt, only forgiven (or converted) interest is counted as a new ODA flow (net amount). Except for the forgiven interest, such an operation has therefore no effect on ODA levels. Forgiven principal is reportable but along with an offsetting repayment of the principal owed to avoid double-counting ODA flows over time.
- For cancellation (or conversion) of OOF, officially supported export credits, or private debt, both forgiven (or converted) principal and interest are counted as new ODA: the ODA net entry refers to the full nominal value of debt. Offsetting repayments of the principal owed are made under OOF, officially supported export credits, or private.
- For rescheduling of an ODA loan, only the amount of capitalised interest is recorded as new ODA, not the principal.
- When OOF loans or officially supported export credits are rescheduled into ODA loans outside the framework of the Paris Club, both principal and interest rescheduled represent new amounts of ODA and are reported as such, along with an offsetting repayment of the principal owed under OOF or officially supported export credits.
- In the case of Paris Club concessional agreements, flows are reportable under two categories: debt forgiveness grants under ODA, and reschedulings under OOF, along with the appropriate counter-entries. Relief of military debt is not reportable as ODA but as an OOF grant.

57. -- Note on the status of DAC discussions: The 2014 HLM agreed that changing the measurement system from net flows to risk-adjusted grant equivalents will also change the basis on which debt relief of ODA loans is reported. More generally, it concluded that the existing regulations for reporting debt relief should expire with the reporting of 2017 flows, and be replaced by new regulations, in time for the reporting of 2018 data when the new system becomes the standard.--

CHAPTER 4. DAC STATISTICAL CONCEPTS DESCRIBING FLOWS

I. Channel of delivery

Concept

170. The channel of delivery permits the identification of core funding to specific multilateral organisations and enables the calculation of aggregates on bilateral aid channelled through multilateral organisations, NGOs, PPPs and other channels. It also distinguishes between public and private implementing partners.

171. The channel of delivery is the first implementing partner. It is the entity that has implementing responsibility over the funds and is normally linked to the extending agency⁵⁸ by a contract or other binding agreement, and is directly accountable to it. Where several levels of implementation are involved (e.g. when the extending agency hires a national implementer which in turn may hire a local implementer), report the first level of implementation as the channel of delivery. Where activities have several implementers, the principal implementer should be reported (e.g. the entity receiving the most funding). In the case of loans, report the borrower (i.e. the first entity outside the donor country that receives the funds).

172. In the case of intra-governmental transfers, it is important to distinguish between i) use by the central aid authorities of other public sector agencies in the donor country for implementation of specific activities and ii) transfers of funds, together with the spending (budgetary) authority, to other public sector agencies. For i), report “donor government” as the channel of delivery. For ii), the agency that receives the spending (budgetary) authority should designate its first implementing partner as the channel of delivery.

Classification by channel of delivery – see Annex 9 for list of channel codes for reporting

173. Channel of delivery categories are defined as follows:

- 10000 – Public sector institutions

Public sector channels include central, state or local government departments (e.g. municipalities) and public corporations in donor or recipient countries. Public corporations refer to corporations over which the government exercises control by owning more than half of the voting equity securities or otherwise controlling more than half of the equity holders’ voting power; or through special legislation empowering the government to determine corporate policy or to appoint directors. Channel category 10000 also includes delegated co-operation (i.e. when the donor delegates the implementation of a given activity to another donor country).

- 20000 – Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and civil society

A non-governmental organisation (NGO) is any non-profit entity in which people organise themselves on a local, national or international level to pursue shared objectives and ideals, without significant government-controlled participation or representation. NGOs include foundations, co-operative societies, trade unions, and ad-hoc entities set up to collect funds for

58. The extending agency is the government entity (central, state or local government agency or department) financing the activity from its own budget. It is the budget holder, controlling the activity on its own account.

a specific purpose. NGO umbrella organisations and NGO networks are also included. NGOs should only be classified as international when:

- either there is an international coordinating body facilitating the work of its members on the international level or the NGO has an extensive network of country/regional offices in the field; and
 - the NGO has internationally diversified sources of revenue.
- 30000 – Public-private partnerships (PPPs) and networks

Public-private partnerships (PPPs) and networks are collaborative arrangements between private actors and bilateral/multilateral agencies or governments to address specified developmental issues. A PPP is an operational partnership whose board or other governance structure includes both public officials and private individuals. A network is a global or regional organisation that supports and brings together public sector, private sector and civil society organisations with similar goals to facilitate knowledge sharing.
 - 40000 – Multilateral organisations

Multilateral organisations are international institutions with governmental membership. They include organisations to which donors’ contributions may be reported either in whole or in part as multilateral ODA as well as organisations that serve only as channels for bilateral ODA.
 - 51000 – University, college or other teaching institution, research institute or think-tank.

Includes universities, colleges and other teaching institutions, research institutes, or think-tanks.
 - 60000 – Private sector institutions

Include all “for-profit” institutions, consultants and consultancy firms that do not meet the definition of a public sector institution (see channel category 10000). Sub-categories further distinguish between private sector in provider country (61000), private sector in recipient country (62000) and private sector in third country (developing country, high income/OECD country) (63000).
 - 90000 - Other

Includes any other implementers that cannot be placed in another channel category.

II. Type of aid

II.1 Aid modalities

Concept

174. The typology identifies the modalities that are used in aid delivery. It classifies transfers from the donor to the first recipient of funds (e.g. the recipient country, a multilateral organisation, or a basket fund). It does not track the end uses of the funds, which is addressed in the sector classification and to some extent through the policy objective markers.

Classification by type of aid – see Annex 11 for complete list of types, sub-types and associated codes for reporting and www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology for guidance in the form of “Frequently asked questions” on the most appropriate type of aid to assign

175. The type of aid classification distinguishes between the following aid modalities:
- *A - budget support* (for contributions under this category, the donor relinquishes the exclusive control of its funds by sharing the responsibility with the recipient);
 - *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);
 - *C - project-type interventions*;
 - *D - experts and other technical assistance* (this category covers the provision, outside projects, of know-how in the form of personnel, training and research);
 - *E - Scholarships and student costs in donor countries*;
 - *F - debt relief* (groups all actions relating to debt – forgiveness, conversions, swaps, buy-backs, rescheduling, refinancing);
 - *G - administrative costs not included elsewhere*; and
 - *H - other in-donor expenditures* (groups a number of contributions that do not give rise to a cross-border flow).

II.2 Additional flags

176. Flags can be applied to reporting at activity level.

II.2.1 Programme-based approaches (PBAs)

177. The PBA concept originates from the Paris Declaration Survey.

178. Programme-based approaches are a way of engaging in development co-operation based on the principles of co-ordinated support for a locally-owned programme of development, such as a national development strategy, a sector programme, a thematic programme or a programme of a specific organisation. See examples in Annex 20.

179. Donors can support and implement programme-based approaches in different ways and across a range of aid modalities including budget support, sector budget support, project support, pooled arrangements and trust funds. For an activity to qualify as PBA, all four of the following tests must be met:

- The host country or organisation is exercising leadership over the programme supported by donors;
- A single comprehensive programme and budget framework is used;
- There is a formal process for donor co-ordination and harmonisation of donor procedures for at least two of the following systems: (i) reporting, (ii) budgeting, (iii) financial management and (iv) procurement; and

- Support to the programme uses at least two of the following local systems: (i) programme design, (ii) programme implementation, (iii) financial management and (iv) monitoring and evaluation.

II.2.2 Free-standing technical co-operation (FTC)

180. Free-standing technical co-operation comprises activities financed by a donor country whose primary purpose is to augment the level of knowledge, skills, technical know-how or productive aptitudes of the population of developing countries, i.e. increasing their stock of human intellectual capital, or their capacity for more effective use of their existing factor endowment. This relates essentially to activities that either enhance or supply human resources. It includes financing of students and trainees who are nationals of developing countries; experts, teachers, and volunteers; equipment and materials for training; research; development-oriented social and cultural programmes, etc. Associated supplies are also classified as technical co-operation.

II.2.3 Investment-related technical co-operation (IRTC)

181. Investment-related technical co-operation is defined as the financing of services by a donor country with the primary purpose of contributing to the design and/or implementation of a project or programme aiming to increase the physical capital stock of the recipient country. These services include consulting services, technical support, the provision of know-how linked to the execution of an investment project, and the contribution of the donor's own personnel to the actual implementation of the project (managers, technicians, skilled labour, etc.). In DAC statistics, these expenditures are included indistinguishably with investment project aid (related cost of donor experts are reported separately on an optional basis). Technical co-operation provided by commercial enterprises at their own expense is not recorded in the flow of resources. Such technical co-operation when included in a commercial project is itself reportable only if the project is reportable and is in that case included indistinguishably as part of the value of the project.

III. Purpose of aid

Concept

182. The purposes/sectors of destination of a bilateral contribution should be selected by answering the question “**which specific areas 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.

183. Within each sector, supplies, equipment and infrastructure should be allocated to the most specific code available. For example, the construction of a tuberculosis clinic should be coded under “tuberculosis control”, and neither under “infectious disease control” nor “basic health infrastructure”.

184. One activity can benefit several sectors. For practical reasons, a maximum of 10 CRS purpose codes can be assigned per activity. The share of the contribution corresponding to each code should be reported with the percentages adding up to 100.⁵⁹

59. Members are also allowed to continue to report in the CRS projects with multiple purpose codes by splitting them into several lines as long as the lines pertaining to a single project can be easily reassembled using either the field *projectnumber*, or the field *crsid* (with suffixes). See [DCD/DAC/STAT\(2017\)5/REV1](#) for more guidance on reporting on multiple purpose codes.

Classification for sectors - see Annex 12 for complete list of sectors and purpose codes, and advice on how to identify the most suitable purpose (given through examples)

185. The DAC sector classification contains the following broad categories:

- *social infrastructure and services* (covering the sectors of education, health, population, water, government and civil society);
- *economic infrastructure and services* (covering transport, communications, energy, banking and finance, business services);
- *production* (covering agriculture, forestry, fishing, industry, mining, construction, trade, tourism);
- *multisector/cross-cutting* (covering general environmental protection, other multisector including urban and rural development); and
- *non-sector allocable* (for contributions not susceptible to allocation by sector such as general budget support, actions relating to debt, humanitarian aid and internal transactions in the donor country).

IV. Policy objectives of aid

Concept: the DAC policy marker system

186. The marker system facilitates monitoring and comparison of members' activities in support of **gender equality, aid to environment, participatory development/good governance (PD/GG) and reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (RMNCH)**.

187. In addition, to satisfy donors' needs for transparency with regard to their "Aid for Trade", the **trade development** marker identifies trade development within the "building productive capacity" category.

188. A large majority of activities targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions – United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification – fall under the DAC definition of "aid to environment". Four Rio markers permit their specific identification: **biodiversity, climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, and desertification**

189. Policy marker data are descriptive rather than quantitative. The system allows for the identification of activities targeted to a policy objective. It gives information on the degree to which members implement these policies in their aid programmes.

Definitions and additional documentation on the 9 markers are provided in Annexes 18 and 19.

Structure and logic of marker reporting

190. Data collection is based on a marking system with three values:

- principal objective (score 2);
- significant objective (score 1);
- not targeted to the policy objective (score 0).

191. **Principal** (primary) policy objectives are those which can be identified as being fundamental in the design and impact of the activity and which are an explicit objective of the activity. They may be selected by answering the question “would the activity have been undertaken without this objective?”.

192. **Significant** (secondary) policy objectives are those which, although important, are not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity.

193. The score **not targeted** means that the activity has been screened against, but was found not to be targeted to, the policy objective.

194. An activity can have more than one principal or significant policy objective. To qualify for a score “principal” or “significant”, the objective has to be explicitly promoted in project documentation. Avoiding negative impact is not a sufficient criterion.

195. It is important to note that the same activity could score differently depending on the level of focus on the policy objective – it is important to examine whether the policy is the main objective or a subsidiary objective.

Field of application

196. Policy objective markers except Rio markers and the trade development marker should be applied to all bilateral aid excluding administrative costs (type of aid G01).

197. The trade development marker is restricted to activities recorded under a number of purpose codes (see definition of the marker in Annex 18).

198. Rio markers should be applied to all bilateral ODA excluding general budget support (type of aid A01), imputed student costs (E02), debt relief (F01) except debt swaps, administrative costs (G01), development awareness (H01) and refugees in donor countries (H02). They should also be applied to non-export credit OOF though this is not mandatory. Multilateral contributions (B02) should not be marked (see section III.3.2 in Chapter 5).

V. Tying status

199. Tying status measures the degree to which aid procurement is restricted, particularly to suppliers in the donor country. See Annex 16 on tied aid disciplines and untying recommendation.

200. Tying status is reportable in respect of bilateral aid commitments, with the exception of administrative costs and costs of refugees in donor countries. The three possible values are:

Untied contributions

201. *Untied aid* is defined as loans and grants whose proceeds are fully and freely available to finance procurement from all OECD countries and substantially all developing countries. Untied aid is taken to include:

- budget and balance of payments support (where freely usable foreign exchange is provided to the recipient);
- local cost financing for the procurement of goods and services on the local market. This comprises goods and services bought from a local enterprise which produces them, or carried in the stocks of a local enterprise for sale to all comers, irrespective of the fact that they may originally have been imported. An example of the procurement of services would be payments of wages and salaries made to locally recruited project personnel. (Such financing is

classified as untied since the corresponding foreign exchange is available to the recipient economy to purchase imports from whatever source it thinks fit.)

- action relating to debt (debt reorganisation that, by enabling the recipient to forgo making service payments, makes the corresponding amount of foreign exchange freely available).
- contributions to non-governmental organisations and official funds in support of, or intended for, direct equity investment and that are recorded as ODA, providing that there are no formal or informal restrictions which would cause them to be considered as in effect tied⁶⁰.

Partially untied contributions

202. *Partially untied aid* is defined as loans and grants which are tied, contractually or in effect, to procurement of goods and services from a restricted number of countries which must include substantially all developing countries and can include the donor country.

Tied contributions

203. Transactions are considered tied unless the donor has, at the time of the aid offer, clearly specified a range of countries eligible for procurement which meets the tests for “untied” or “partially untied” aid. All loans and grants that do not fall under the definition of *untied* or *partially untied aid* are classified as *tied aid*, whether they are tied formally or through informal arrangements

204. Detailed guidance on tying status reporting is given by type of aid in Annex 11.

60 . The term “in effect tied” is used to cover both formal and informal arrangements governing eligible procurement sources: a transaction is defined to be in effect tied if: either i) it is the subject of a formal or informal understanding to that effect between the recipient and the donor country; or ii) it involves practices which the Development Assistance Committee and the Participants in the Arrangement may determine to result in such tying or partial untying. Transactions that are “in effect tied” are not separately identified.

CHAPTER 5. INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPORTING

205. This chapter provides detailed instructions for reporting at item-level in CRS++ and aggregates in Table DAC1 and the Validation table.

I. General principles

206. Members report to the DAC key aggregate data on Table DAC1, the Validation table and the Advance Questionnaire (ADV Q) (see section II) and item-level data through the expanded Creditor Reporting System (CRS++, see section III).

207. Reporting deadlines are set as follows:

March (exact date set according to high-level international meetings on development co-operation): preliminary data on flows and ODA grant equivalent for the previous year reported through the Advance Questionnaire;

15 July: final data on all flows, ODA grant equivalent and private amounts mobilised from official interventions for the previous year reported through the Table DAC1-flow data, Table DAC1bis-ODA grant equivalent, the CRS++ and the Validation table.

Confidentiality

208. CRS++ data on ODA are accessible to the public with no restrictions on disclosure of information on its uses while data on OOF and private flows are confidential at the level of individual activities and made available only in aggregate form to the public:

- no restriction is placed on the disclosure of data on OOF aggregated by sector category within a recipient from each donor, provided they combine at least three activities;
- officially supported export credits and private flows at market terms are presented to the public in the following aggregates: i) by individual donor to whole regions; or ii) by donor groupings to individual recipients; or iii) by sector category.

II. Instructions for reporting on key aggregates

209. During an interim period covering 2015-17 data, ODA will be reported using both the flow-based system with concessionality rules as defined in DCD/DAC(2013)15/FINAL and the new grant equivalent system with new concessionality rules as agreed at the HLM 2014.

210. Table DAC1 requests aggregates on ODA and other resource flows and Table DAC1bis aggregates on ODA grant equivalents.

II.1 Table DAC1: overall resource flow data (concessionality rules as described in DCD/DAC(2013)15/FINAL, ODA loans: 25% thresholds, 10% discount rate)

Table DAC1

Disbursements and Commitments of Official and Private Flows

DISBURSEMENTS					COMMITMENTS		
1121	1122	1120	1130	1140	1151	1152	1150
----- Amounts extended -----			Amounts received	NET AMOUNTS	Grants	Non grants	Total commitments
Grants	Non grants	Total amounts extended	(-) Non grants				

What to report in columns?

211. Table DAC1 provides main aggregates of bilateral and multilateral ODA flows and other resource flows to developing countries (see Annex 3). The lines of the table collect ODA flow data by **type of aid** (sections I.A and I.B) and other main aggregates. For OOF, officially supported export credits and private flows, the lines represent specific types of finance. Supporting detail is supplied in CRS++ reporting.

212. Data are collected on gross disbursements (amounts extended – columns 1121, 1122 and 1120), repayments (amounts received – column 1130), net disbursements (net amounts – column 1140) and commitments (columns 1151, 1152 and 1150). Gross disbursements and commitments are broken down by major type of finance (grants – columns 1121 and 1151 – and non grants – columns 1122 and 1152). Capital subscriptions (deposit basis) to multilateral agencies are included under grants.

213. All amounts received (column 1130) should be recorded as negative amounts. Actual principal repayments of loans should be reported as amounts received (column 1130) against each type of aid (for ODA loans) or relevant rows (for OOF loans)⁶¹. However, for loans rescheduled in previous years, record repayments against the relevant types of aid or rows of the original loans or, in case these are unknown, in a lump sum under row code 1999 or 2999 “Other loan repayments”. Do not record them against “debt relief” as this would distort statistics on net debt relief.

214. Recoveries on grants and capital subscriptions (deposit basis) should also be reported as amounts received, but only in a lump sum under row codes 1900 and 2110.

215. The financial instruments classified as grants in DAC statistics comprise: grants, capital subscriptions, debt forgiveness, interest subsidies and other subsidies. The financial instruments classified as non-grants comprise loans, reimbursable grants, debt rescheduling, debt securities (bonds and asset-backed securities), mezzanine finance instruments, equity and shares in collective investment vehicles. Guarantees and other contingent liabilities, categorised as non-flow operations, are also non-grants. See Chapter 1 for definitions of financial instruments covered in DAC statistics.

*What to report in lines?*⁶²

Line TOTAL OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE FLOWS (code 005)

61 . Interest received is not counted in net flows but reported in CRS++ to derive net transfers.

62 . -- Note on the status of DAC discussions: Revision of Table DAC1 lines on non-ODA flows will be discussed later (to take into account the creation of TOSSD and any other elements of the modernised DAC statistical framework).

216. The sum of the donor's resource flows to countries on the DAC List of ODA Recipients, comprising ODA flows (code 1010), OOF (code 230), officially supported export credits (code 3000), private flows at market terms (code 3300) and net private grants (code 415).

Line I. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (code 1010)

217. The sum of bilateral (code 1015) and multilateral (code 2000) ODA flows.

Line I.A Bilateral Official Development Assistance by types of aid (code 1015)

218. The sum of codes 1100 to 1900 and 1999. Members should report on bilateral types of aid as defined below (codes 1100 to 1800).⁶³ If an activity covers more than one category, report it according to the predominant type of aid. Recoveries on bilateral grants are reportable in a lump sum under code 1900. Repayments of principal of loans rescheduled in previous years are also reportable in a lump sum under code 1999 when the types of aid of the original loans cannot be identified.

Line I.A.1 Budget support, total (code 1100)

219. The sum of general (code 1110) and sector (code 1120) budget support. For contributions under this category, the donor relinquishes the exclusive control of its funds by sharing the responsibility with the recipient.

Line I.A.1.1 General budget support (code 1110)

220. Unearmarked contributions to the government budget including funding to support the implementation of macroeconomic reforms (structural adjustment programmes, poverty reduction strategies).

221. 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.

Line I.A.1.2 Sector budget support (code 1120)

222. 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.

Line I.A.2 Bilateral core support and pooled programmes and funds (code 1200)

223. The sum of codes 1210, 1220 and 1230. For contributions under this category, the donor relinquishes the exclusive control of its funds by sharing the responsibility with other stakeholders (other donors, NGOs, Public-private partnerships).

Line I.A.2.1 Core support to NGOs and civil society, PPPs and research institutes (code 1210)

63. Technical co-operation does not appear as a type of aid, but is collected separately under memorandum item 1902 in Table DAC1. Humanitarian aid is not a type of aid either, and can be reported under various types (e.g. emergency aid can be recorded as project-type interventions).

224. The sum of codes 1211, 1212, 1213 and 1214. 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. These aggregates can be compiled on the basis of channels of delivery (see Annex 9).

225. This item **does not cover** ODA channelled **through** NGOs, i.e. administered by NGOs on behalf of the official sector. Such contributions are reportable under specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by international organisations (code 1220), project-type interventions (code 1300), other technical assistance (code 1420), or development awareness (code 1810) as the case may be, and their total in the memorandum item ODA channelled through NGOs and civil society (code 1903). See Box 3 for comprehensive indications on how the reporting system tracks various activities undertaken with civil society organisations.

Line I.A.2.1.a) Core support to donor country-based NGOs and civil society (code 1211)

226. Official sector core contributions to donor country-based non-governmental organisations and civil society organisations (e.g. foundations). A donor country-based NGO is an NGO organised at the national level, based and operated either in the donor country or another developed (non-ODA eligible) country. National NGOs’ own spending is reported in Section IV of Table DAC1.

Line I.A.2.1.b) Core support to international NGOs (including developing country-based NGOs) (code 1212)

227. Official sector contributions to developing country-based NGOs or international NGOs active in development co-operation. A developing country-based NGO is an NGO organised at the national level, based and operated in a developing (ODA-eligible) country. An international NGO (INGO) is an NGO organised on an international level, i.e.:

- either there is an international coordinating body facilitating the work of its members on the international level or the NGO has an extensive network of country/regional offices in the field; and
- the NGO has internationally diversified sources of revenue.

Line I.A.2.1.c) Core support to Public-private partnerships (including networks) (code 1213)

228. Public-private partnerships (PPPs) and networks are collaborative arrangements between private actors and bilateral/multilateral agencies or governments to address specified developmental issues. A PPP is an operational partnership whose board or other governance structure includes both public officials and private individuals. A network is a global or regional organisation that supports and brings together public sector, private sector and civil society organisations with similar goals to facilitate knowledge sharing.

Line I.A.2.1.d) Other (code 1214)

229. Bilateral core support to institutions that cannot be placed in the above three categories (e.g. research institutes).

Box 3. Reporting aid to and through NGOs

Aid to NGOs covers official funds paid over to non-governmental organisations for use at the latter's discretion. *Aid through NGOs* covers official funds made available to NGOs for use on behalf of the official sector, in connection with purposes designated by the official sector, or known to and approved by the official sector.

Aid to NGOs means official contributions to programmes and activities which NGOs have developed themselves, and which they implement on their own authority and responsibility. *Aid through NGOs* means payments by the official sector for NGOs to implement projects and programmes which the official sector has developed, and for which it is ultimately responsible. The latter includes "joint financing" schemes where government agencies and NGOs consult about activities, jointly approve them and/or share their funding.

When an activity could fit into either category, examine the characteristics of the activity approval process and the degree of control by the official sector in the allocation of funds so as to determine whether the NGO acts, or not, on behalf of the official sector. The examples below provide some further guidance.

Report as aid to NGOs, under Core support to national NGOs and other private bodies (code 1211) or Core support to international NGOs (code 1212):

Funding of NGOs' general programme of assistance: These subsidies, which are provided without endorsement by the official sector of the specific activities to be undertaken, could not be regarded as having been provided for use on the official sector's behalf.

Funding of project activities where the NGO contributes its own funds and where the official sector has essentially no say in the design or implementation of the project: This covers cases in which the official sector makes a block grant to be used at the NGO's discretion on either general administrative overheads, or specific projects of the NGO's choice. These modes of funding cannot plausibly be viewed as supporting activities carried out on the official sector's behalf.

Report as aid through NGOs, under Specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by international organisations (multilateral, INGOs) (code 1220):

Funding of INGOs' specific-purpose programmes: When subsidies are for a programme that has a clearly identified sectoral, thematic or geographical focus, contributions should be classed as *aid through NGOs*.

Report as aid through NGOs, under Project-type interventions (code 1300), Other technical assistance (code 1420), or Development awareness (code 1810):

Funding of project activities where the NGO does not contribute any of its own funds to the same activity: If the NGO is not contributing any of its own funds to an activity financed by the official sector, this is a clear indication that the NGO is acting on the official sector's behalf, and the expenditure should therefore be classed as *aid through NGOs*.

Funding of project activities jointly financed by the official sector and the NGOs, and approved after consultation between the two, should normally be reported as *aid through NGOs*: In most "joint financing" schemes, official and NGO representatives meet to review proposed projects and agree on those that will receive official funding. The original proposals will normally be drawn up by NGOs, but in response to guidelines as to the type of projects likely to receive official support. Officially funded projects will in principle meet these guidelines. During the review process, the official sector may in effect alter project design by making suggestions or imposing conditions on its support. It is also likely that most projects in this category would not take place unless official funding were received. In this context, it seems reasonable to regard such joint financing schemes as *aid through NGOs*, although the final determination depends on the degree of official sector influence in practice.

The total of aid through NGOs is reportable as a memo item ODA channelled through NGOs and civil society (code 1903).

Line I.A.2.2 Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by international organisations (multilateral, INGOs) (code 1220)

230. In addition to their core-funded operations, international organisations 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, e.g. "UNICEF girls' education", "Education For All Fast Track Initiative", various trust funds, including for reconstruction (e.g. Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund)⁶⁴.

Line I.A.2.3 Basket funds/pooled funding (code 1230)

231. 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.

232. Basket funds are characterised by common project documents, common funding contracts and common reporting/audit procedures with all donors.

233. Donors' contributions to funds managed autonomously by international organisations are recorded under code 1220.

Line I.A.3 Project-type interventions (code 1300)

234. The sum of investment (code 1310) and other projects (code 1320).

235. A project is a set of inputs, activities and outputs, agreed with the partner country⁶⁵, 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 programme, but should nevertheless be recorded here.

236. Feasibility studies, appraisals and evaluations are included (whether designed as part of projects/programmes or dedicated funding arrangements).

237. 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 items I.A.2.1, I.B and I.A.2.2 respectively (see also Box 3).

Line I.A.3.1 Investment projects (code 1310)

238. Investment project aid comprises activities primarily designed to augment the physical capital of recipient countries. It includes contributions for local and recurrent costs and investment-related technical co-operation. The costs of new capital works in the donor country that will remain the property of the donor are not reportable as ODA flows, even when they are to be used for development activities.

64 . If a trust fund is added to the List of ODA-eligible multilateral organisations, core contributions are no longer reported here, but as multilateral ODA, under item I.B.

65 . 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.

Of which: equities (code 1311)

239. Direct or equity investment in developing countries by official agencies which meets the test for ODA flows given in paragraph 60.

Line I.A.3.2 Other projects (code 1320)

240. Report non-investment projects, including those for capacity building.

Memo: Projects qualifying as programme-based approaches (code 1330)

241. Within the project-type category (code 1300), separately identify those qualifying as programme-based approaches (see definition under memo item programme-based approaches – code 1901).

Memo: Cost of donor experts included in project-type interventions (code 1301)⁶⁶

242. Within the project-type category (code 1300), members able to do so are requested to report the amount used for financing donor experts and consultants. Where the activity consists solely of experts' costs, report under code 1410.

Line I.A.4 Experts and other technical assistance (code 1400)

243. The sum of donor country personnel (code 1410) and other technical assistance (code 1420). This category covers the provision, outside projects as described under item I.A.3, of know-how in the form of personnel, training and research.

Line I.A.4.1 Donor country personnel (code 1410)

244. 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.

245. 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.

246. Line I.A.4.2 Other technical assistance (code 1420)

247. Provision, outside projects as described under line I.A.3, of technical assistance in recipient countries and excluding technical assistance performed by donor experts reported under item I.A.4.1, and scholarships and training in donor country reported under item I.A.5.1.

248. 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.

66 . Reporting on donor experts remains optional.

249. 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 recorded under I.A.5.1 (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 I.A.4.2). General subsidies to the developing country education sector are not recorded here, but as sector budget support under item I.A.1.2 or project-type interventions under item I.A.3.

Line I.A.5 Scholarships and student costs in donor countries (code 1500)

250. The sum of scholarships and training in donor country (code 1510) and imputed student costs (code 1520).

Line I.A.5.1 Scholarships and training in donor country (code 1510)

251. 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 (code 1520). Training costs relate to contributions for trainees from developing countries receiving mainly non-academic, practical or vocational training in the donor country.

Line I.A.5.2 Imputed student costs (code 1520)

252. Costs borne indirectly by the official sector in respect of tuition in the donor country of students from aid recipients. Rules on ODA eligibility for these indirect (“imputed”) costs of tuition in donor countries are provided in Chapter 2.

Line I.A.6 Debt relief (code 1600)

253. The sum of debt forgiveness and rescheduling (code 1610), other action on debt (code 1620), and offsetting entries for debt forgiveness (code 1630). Groups all actions relating to debt (forgiveness, conversions, swaps, buybacks, rescheduling, refinancing) and their offsetting entries.

254. See section II.2 in Chapter 2 for rules on ODA eligibility for debt relief operations, section VII in Chapter 3, and Annex 7 for instructions and examples for reporting on debt relief.

Line I.A.6.1 Debt forgiveness and debt rescheduling (code 1610)

255. The sum of forgiven (columns 1121 and 1151) or rescheduled (columns 1122 and 1152) ODA claims (code 1611), OOF claims (code 1615), officially supported export credit claims (code 1616) and private claims (code 1617).

Line I.A.6.1.a) ODA claims (code 1611)

256. Grants for forgiveness of ODA claims, including both interest and principal forgiven. For rescheduled ODA claims, include only capitalised interest (and not rescheduled principal).

Line I.A.6.1.b) OOF claims (code 1615)

257. Grants for forgiveness and rescheduling of OOF claims, including both interest and principal forgiven or rescheduled.

Line I.A.6.1.c) Officially supported export credit claims (code 1616)

258. Grants for forgiveness of officially supported export credits, including both interest and principal forgiven.

Line I.A.6.1.d) Private claims (code 1617)

259. Grants for forgiveness of private claims, including both interest and principal forgiven.

Memo: Grants for debt service reduction (code 1614)

Line I.A.6.2 Other action on debt (code 1620)

260. The sum of service payments to third parties (code 1621), debt conversion (code 1622), debt buybacks (code 1623) and other (code 1624).

Line I.A.6.2.a) Service payments to third parties (code 1621)

Line I.A.6.2.b) Debt conversion (code 1622)

Line I.A.6.2.c) Debt buybacks (code 1623)

Line I.A.6.2.d) Other (code 1624)

Line I.A.6.3 Offsetting entry for debt forgiveness (code 1630)

261. The principal forgiven on ODA loans, offsetting the amount of principal included under grants for forgiveness of ODA debt (code 1611 – column 1121).

Memo: Offsetting entry for forgiven interest (code 1640)

262. Interest forgiven on ODA loans, included under debt forgiveness of ODA claims (code 1611 – column 1121).

Line I.A.7 Administrative costs not included elsewhere (code 1700)

263. 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. See Chapter 2 for rules on ODA eligibility.

Line I.A.8 Other in-donor expenditures (code 1800)

264. The sum of development awareness (code 1810) and refugees in donor countries (code 1820). Groups a number of contributions that do not give rise to a cross-border flow.

Line I.A.8.1 Development awareness (code 1810)

265. Funding of activities designed to increase public support in the donor country for development co-operation efforts, and understanding of development needs and issues. See Chapter 2 for rules on ODA eligibility.

Line I.A.8.2 Refugees in donor countries (code 1820)

266. Official sector expenditures for the sustenance of refugees in donor countries during the first twelve months of their stay. See Chapter 2 for rules on ODA eligibility.

Line I.A.9 Recoveries on bilateral ODA grants and negative commitments (code 1900)

267. Record here recoveries on bilateral ODA grants, the use for its own purposes by the donor country of balances held in the recipient country and denominated in the latter's currency⁶⁷, and taxes paid by overseas territories that are ODA recipients to the donor country. The recording of cancellations on earlier years' commitments is allowed under this code (see paragraph 136).

Line I.A.10 Other loan repayments (code 1999)

268. Record here repayments of principal of loans rescheduled as ODA in previous years if the type of aid of the original loans cannot be identified (see paragraph 213).

Memo items for bilateral ODA flows

269. These items provide additional topical information on items already included under the various types of aid in Section I.A.

Memo: Programme-based approaches (code 1901)

270. Programme-based approaches (PBAs) are a way of engaging in development co-operation based on the principles of co-ordinated support for a locally-owned programme of development, such as a national development strategy, a sector programme, a thematic programme or a programme of a specific organisation. Programme-based approaches share the following features: i) leadership by the host country or organisation; ii) a single comprehensive programme and budget framework; iii) a formalised process for donor co-ordination and harmonisation of donor procedures for reporting, budgeting, financial management and procurement; iv) efforts to increase the use of local systems for programme design and implementation, financial management, monitoring and evaluation.

Memo: Free-standing technical co-operation (code 1902)

271. Grants for the provision of "free-standing" technical co-operation in the form of personnel, training, research and associated costs, reported under several types of aid, including non-investment project-type interventions (e.g. capacity building projects), experts and other technical assistance, scholarships and training in donor country. See definition in Chapter 4.

Memo: ODA channelled through NGOs and civil society (code 1903)

272. This item separately identifies ODA flows administered by NGOs and civil society on behalf of the official sector, reported under various types of aid. Core contributions to NGOs and civil society are excluded. See Box 3 for reporting on aid to/through NGOs.

Memo: ODA channelled through multilateral organisations (code 1904)

273. This item separately identifies earmarked ODA contributions to multilateral organisations, as distinct from core contributions recorded as multilateral ODA flows under Section I.B. It covers donors' contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by multilateral organisations (covered within code 1220), and payments for multilaterals to implement donors' projects and programmes (covered within code 1300), to provide technical assistance (covered within code 1420), or to promote development awareness (covered within code 1810).

274. A donor's total use of the multilateral system is the sum of its bilateral ODA flows channelled through multilateral organisations (code 1904) and its multilateral ODA flows (code 2000).

67. Whether those balances are generated as the counterpart of sales of commodities against recipient currencies, or in some other way (e.g. amortisation on previous loans repayable in recipients' currencies).

Memo: Participation in international peacekeeping operations (code 1905)

275. This item covers bilateral ODA-eligible peacekeeping expenditures within a UN context. See paragraphs 119-121.

Memo: Relief food aid (code 1906)

276. Relief food aid comprises supplies of food, and associated costs, provided for humanitarian relief purposes.

Line I.B Multilateral Official Development Assistance flows (code 2000)

277. Core contributions to multilateral institutions in the form of grants and capital subscriptions (deposit basis) (columns 1121 and 1151), and concessional lending (columns 1122 and 1152). See Annex 2 for multilateral organisations, contributions to which are recorded in full or in part as ODA flows.

Line I.B.1 Multilateral contributions to (code 2100)

278. The sum of codes 2101 to 2108, which includes grants, loans and capital subscriptions to the following agencies:

Line I.B.1.1 UN agencies (code 2101)

279. Contributions to the UN bodies included in category 41000 of the List of ODA-eligible international organisations.

Line I.B.1.2 European Union (code 2102)

280. Includes the share of the EC development budget attributed to the reporting country; grants in cash or in kind to the European Development Fund; and interest subsidies provided by a donor to soften the terms of loans administered by the European Investment Bank. Capital subscriptions to the European Investment Bank are not reportable.

Line I.B.1.3 IDA (code 2103)

Line I.B.1.4 Other World Bank (AMCs, IBRD, IFC, MIGA) (code 2104)

Line I.B.1.5 Regional development banks (code 2105)

281. Contributions to the agencies included in categories 44000 and 46000 of the List of ODA-eligible international organisations. Capital subscriptions to the World Bank and regional development banks made in the form of notes and similar instruments unconditionally encashable at sight by the recipient institution should be reported as disbursements as of their date of issue, whether or not they have been encashed.

Line I.B.1.6 Global Environment Facility (code 2106)

282. The full value of contributions to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), including the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund.

Line I.B.1.7 Montreal Protocol (code 2107)

283. The full value of contributions to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Line I.B.1.8 Other agencies (code 2108)

284. Contributions to agencies not included in items I.B.1.1 to I.B.1.7, as listed in categories 43000, 45000 and 47000 of the List of ODA-eligible international organisations.

Line I.B.2 Recoveries on multilateral ODA grants and capital subscriptions and negative commitments (code 2110)

285. Record here recoveries on multilateral ODA grants and capital subscriptions on a deposit basis, including any change in the valuation of capital subscriptions that are returned to the donor. The recording of cancellations on earlier years' commitments is allowed under this code.

Memo items covering both bilateral and multilateral contributions

Memo (bilateral + multilateral): - HIPC Initiative (code 2901)

Memo (bilateral + multilateral): - IDA Debt Reduction Facility (code 2902)

286. The total amount of contributions to the HIPC Initiative (including the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative) or IDA Debt Reduction Facility.

Line II. OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS (code 200)

287. The sum of bilateral OOF (code 210) and multilateral OOF (code 325).

Line II.A Other Official Bilateral Flows (code 210)

288. The sum of support to national private exporters (code 266), investment-related transactions (code 294), rescheduling (code 300), other bilateral securities and claims (code 295) and offsetting entries for debt relief (code 1020). "Amounts received" (column 1130) is used to report actual principal repayments in respect of each category of OOF. Forgiveness of OOF principal should be reported in column 1130 under offsetting entries for debt forgiveness (code 1020).

Line II.A.1 Support to national private exporters (code 266)

289. Official loans (columns 1122 and 1152) to private exporters or private export credit agencies to partially finance export credits extended by them to developing countries, and subsidies (columns 1121 and 1151) to reduce the interest rate charged on private export credits.

Line II.A.2 Investment-related transactions (code 294)

290. The sum of transactions with developing countries (code 291) and with residents (code 287).

Line II.A.2.1 Investment-related transactions with developing countries (code 291)

of which: Joint ventures (code 292)

291. A loan or investment by an official agency which does not qualify as ODA and is part of a joint venture with the recipient.

of which: - Loans (code 293)

of which: - Acquisition of equity (code 280)

Line II.A.2.2 Investment-related transactions with residents – support to national private investors (code 287)

292. Covers loans (columns 1122 and 1152) and subsidies (columns 1121 and 1151) to national private investors, *i.e.* loans and grants by the official sector to a private company in the donor country to help finance a specified investment in a developing country. Support to the general investment programme of an enterprise should not be included, even though it may indirectly encourage investment in developing countries.

Line II.A.3 Rescheduling, total (code 300)

293. The sum of non-concessional rescheduling (code 301) and the OOF component of debt service reduction (code 303).

Line II.A.3.1 Non-concessional rescheduling (code 301)

Line II.A.3.1.a OOF claims (capitalised interest) (code 304)

Line II.A.3.1.b Officially supported export credit claims (code 305)

Line II.A.3.1.c Private sector claims (code 306)

Line II.A.3.2 OOF component of debt service reduction (code 303)

Line II.A.4 Other bilateral securities and claims (code 295)

294. The sum of other acquisition of equity (code 299) and other claims and grants (code 298).

Line II.A.4.1 Other acquisition of equity (code 299)

295. Direct or equity investment by official agencies which does not qualify as ODA flows and is not part of a joint venture with the recipient.

Line II.A.4.2 Other claims and grants (code 298)

296. This includes:

- i) The net acquisition by governments and central monetary institutions of securities issued by developing countries regarded as OOF.
- ii) Grants or loans to developing countries which are regarded by the donor country as essentially for commercial, not developmental, purposes. For example, a grant included in an associated financing package for the primary purpose of matching a credit offer from another country and so not considered by the reporting country as satisfying the criteria for ODA flows.
- iii) Official non-concessional loans other than export credits.
- iv) Grants to forgive military debt.

Line II.A.5 Offsetting entry for debt relief (code 1020)

297. The principal of OOF loans which have been either forgiven or rescheduled as ODA, offsetting the principal included under code 1615.

Line II.A.6. Other loan repayments (code 2999)

298. Record here repayments of principal of loans rescheduled as OOF in previous years (see paragraph 213).

Line II.B Transactions with Multilateral Agencies at Market Terms (code 325)

299. The sum of the purchase of securities from issuing agencies (code 326) and other transactions (code 327). Only transactions with the agencies included in the List of ODA-eligible international organisations (see Annex 2) may be reported.

Line II.B.1. Purchase of securities from issuing agencies (code 326)

300. The purchase (column 1122) and redemption (column 1130) by official agencies of new issues of interest-bearing securities issued by multilateral organisations.

Line II.B.2 Other transactions (code 327)

301. Loans at market terms to multilateral agencies and the purchase by official agencies from third parties of interest-bearing securities originally issued by multilateral organisations. Where a loan is for a specific developing country, include it in line II.A.4.2 (code 298) as a bilateral transaction (see paragraph 18).

302. No transactions with the IMF are reportable under this item.

Memorandum items for other official flows

Memo: - Bilateral (code 8000)

303. The total of actual bilateral interest receipts from developing countries on OOF lending, including interest received on amounts rescheduled as OOF.

Memo: - Multilateral (code 805)

304. Interest received by the reporting country on its non-concessional loans to multilateral institutions.

Memo: - Offsetting entry for forgiven interest (code 7860)

305. Interest forgiven on OOF loans. These amounts are also included under ODA debt forgiveness of OOF claims (code 1615). Do not include under interest received (code 8000).

Line III. OFFICIALLY SUPPORTED EXPORT CREDITS (code 3000)**Line III.A Official direct export credits (code 3100)**

306. Loans extended by government-owned or controlled specialised export-financing agencies or institutions to finance a specific purchase of goods or services from within the creditor country.

Line III.B Officially guaranteed or insured export credits (code 3200)

307. Loans extended by the private sector, guaranteed or insured by government-owned or controlled specialised export-financing agencies or institutions, to finance an export transaction. Also includes the non-guaranteed portion of guaranteed export credits.

Line III.C Offsetting entry for debt relief (export credit claims, principal) (code 3102)

308. The total amount of principal either forgiven (as ODA) or rescheduled (as OOF) on export credits.

Line IV. PRIVATE FLOWS AT MARKET TERMS (RESIDENCE BASIS) (code 3300)

309. The sum of bilateral (code 3320) and multilateral (code 359) private flows. This heading covers changes in holdings of private long-term assets (i.e. over one-year maturity) held by **residents** of the reporting country.

310. “Amounts received” (column 1130) is used to report actual principal repayments or other capital receipts for each category of private flows. Principal forgiven or officially rescheduled should be reported in column 1130 under offsetting entries for debt relief (code 1030). Neither commitments nor interest and dividend receipts are recorded for private flows.

Line IV.A Bilateral Private Flows (code 3320)

311. The sum of direct investment (new capital outflows and reinvested earnings) (code 340) other securities and claims (code 3530) and offsetting entries for debt relief (code 1030).

Line IV.A.1 Private Foreign Direct investment (code 340)

of which: New capital outflows (code 345)

312. Private Foreign Direct investment comprises financing by an entity resident in a reporting country which has the objective of obtaining or retaining a lasting interest in an entity resident in a developing country. “Lasting interest” implies a long-term relationship where the direct investor has a significant influence on the management of the enterprise, reflected by ownership of at least ten per cent of the shares of the enterprise, or the equivalent in voting power or other means of control⁶⁸. Amounts repatriated to entities in the reporting country are reported in column 1130. However, no account is taken of private investment by developing countries in reporting countries.

313. Deduct the amounts reported for official sector loans and subsidies to national private investors (code 287) from each column. (See paragraph 158).

Line IV.A.2 Other securities and claims (code 3530)

314. The sum of total banks (long-term) (code 3840) and non-banks (code 3860), including private export credits not benefitting from official support. Deduct the amounts reported for official sector loans to national private exporters (code 266) from each column in the relevant lines for bank or non-bank transactions. (See paragraph 158).

Line IV.A.2.1 Total banks (long-term) (code 3840)

315. The sum of bond purchases by banks (code 751) and other bank securities and claims (code 7530).

316. In practice, this aggregate is often collected directly by central banks. Any direct investment by banks included in this total should be deducted as it is reportable under code 340.

317. Two other deductions should be made from this total:

- i) lending for military purposes, usually in the form of export credits; and
- ii) claims on banks in financial centres, as most of this lending is channelled to developed countries.

68. Detailed procedures and definitions for measuring direct investment are given in the document *OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment* [[C\(2008\)76](#)]. Reporting should be in accordance with this definition, and should be consistent with members’ reporting on foreign direct investment to the OECD’s Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs.

The financial centres to exclude are: Lebanon; Liberia; Panama; Vanuatu.

318. The data required are banks' new lending and bond purchases, repayments of loans and redemption of bonds. In practice, these flow data are rarely available and estimates have to be made from the stocks of claims at the beginning and end of the reporting year, e.g. as reported to the BIS. See Box 1 in Annex 5 for how to adjust for exchange rate changes.

Line IV.A.2.1.a) Bonds (code 751)

319. Acquisition by banks of bonds issued by developing countries. These figures are often only available net, but where possible enter new acquisitions in column 1122 and redemptions in column 1130.

Line IV.A.2.1.b) Other bank (code 7530)

320. This item is mainly for the purchase and sale of equities by banks. Such portfolio investment is distinct from direct investment as it does not imply a lasting interest in the enterprise (see paragraph 312). It is usually calculated as a residual by deducting bank bonds (code 751) from total banks (code 3840).

Line IV.A.2.2 Non-banks (code 3860)

321. The sum of bonds (code 388) and other securities (including equities) (code 3890).

Line IV.A.2.2.a) Bonds (code 388)

322. Acquisitions other than by banks of bonds issued by developing countries. These figures are often only available net, but where possible enter new acquisitions in column 1122 and redemptions in column 1130.

Line IV.A.2.2.b) Other securities (including equities) (code 3890)

323. This item is mainly for the purchase and sale of equities other than by banks. Such portfolio investment is distinct from direct investment as it does not imply a lasting interest in the enterprise (see paragraph 312).

Line IV.A.3 Offsetting entry for debt relief (code 1030)

324. The total amount of principal either forgiven (as ODA) or rescheduled (as OOF) on private loans.

Line IV.B Multilateral Private Flows (code 359)

325. The acquisition (column 1122) and redemption (column 1130), other than by official agencies, of interest-bearing securities and other instruments issued by multilateral organisations. Only transactions with the agencies included in the List of ODA-eligible international organisations (see Annex 2) may be reported.

Line V. NET PRIVATE GRANTS (code 415)

Derived as:

Line V.1 Gross outflow from NGOs and civil society (code 425)

326. Grants by national NGOs for development assistance and relief, together with any additional contributions in kind, made to or for developing countries, multilateral organisations (e.g. proceeds to

UNICEF from Christmas card sales), special appeals (e.g. for disaster relief), or international non-governmental organisations. Includes expenditures in the donor country undertaken for development or relief purposes (e.g. subsidies by voluntary agencies to students and trainees from developing countries, welcome services, etc.). However, care should be taken not to count twice a contribution by a national non-governmental organisation to another national non-governmental organisation.

327. Funds remitted by a branch organisation to its international headquarters are considered as a flow by the country where the branch is located. The country in which the headquarters of an international non-governmental organisation is located should report only the funds the organisation receives from sources in that country.

Less:

Line V.2 Support received from official sector (code 420)

328. The gross outflow from NGOs and civil society organisations included in code 425 will include official grants or subsidies to the NGOs and civil society organisations concerned. To avoid double counting, these need to be deducted by entering the amount received from the donor country official sector⁶⁹ plus any grants or subsidies received from multilateral agencies or other sources outside the donor country, as a negative figure at item IV.2 (code 420), yielding net outflows from NGOs and civil society organisations at Line IV (code 415).

Line VI. ITEM ONLY PARTLY COVERED IN DAC RESOURCE FLOW STATISTICS

Line VI.1 Total participation in peacebuilding operations (including non-ODA) (code 207)

329. The total cost of contributions (including those reported in code 1905 under ODA) to United Nations peace operations, composed of: i) disbursements to the United Nations less any compensation received from the United Nations, and ii) the net cost of bilateral activities authorised by and in support of action by the United Nations. The net cost of bilateral activities is calculated as the excess over what the personnel and equipment would have cost to maintain had they not been assigned to take part in a peace operation.

II.2 Table DAC1bis: ODA grant equivalent (concessional rules as agreed at the 2014)

330. The ODA grant equivalent measure records the grant equivalents of bilateral loans to the official sector, not their cash flows; for other flows it records cash flows on a net basis⁷⁰. For the interim period covering 2015-17 data, the treatment of loans is defined precisely in DCD/DAC/STAT/RD(2015)5/RD3. See summary in Box 4 below.

69. This amount is included in but does not necessarily correspond to code 1211, which relates to official support to all donor country-based NGOs (including NGOs based in other developed countries).

70. -- *Note on the status of DAC discussions: The HLM agreed that the headline ODA grant equivalent measure would no longer record the cash flows of concessional loans but their grant equivalents. The method for calculating ODA grant equivalent has so far been defined for bilateral loans to the official sector and for loans to multilateral organisations. The approach for measuring the donor effort in the use of private-sector instruments has not been agreed yet and is therefore not reflected in this interim version of the Directives.* --

Box 4. The treatment of loans during the transition period, covering 2015-17 data

A clear and unique rule is applied, for the sake of consistency, whereby the time of commitment determines the treatment of loans i.e. a loan qualifying as ODA and recorded as such at the time of commitment remains ODA throughout its life time and a loan not qualifying as ODA and hence recorded as OOF at the time of commitment remains OOF throughout its life time. In particular:

- A loan committed during the transition period, qualifying under the current rules (25% threshold calculated at a 10% discount rate) but not qualifying under the new rules (new concessionality thresholds calculated using the new discount rates) is reportable as ODA.
- The grant element as originally assessed at the time of commitment (and thus using the discount rate relevant to the income group of the recipient at that time) is used to calculate grant equivalents over the whole disbursement period of the loan, even if the recipient changes income group during the disbursement period.

Loans committed before 2018, not qualifying under the current rules but qualifying under the new rules are reportable as OOF over their life time. Future reporting on repayments of those loans are recorded as OOF too, not as ODA.

Table DAC1bis

ODA grant equivalent measure

TABLE DAC 1 - BIS
ODA GRANT EQUIVALENT MEASURE
 2017 edition

Reporting country: ???

Period: 2016

Date: ???

KEY INDICATORS		
ODA GRANT EQUIVALENT % GNI	11002	
I. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (I.A + I.B)	11010	0.00
I.A ODA, bilateral total	11015	0.00
I.A.1 ODA bilateral grants	11016	
I.A.2 ODA grant equivalents of bilateral loans	11017	0.00
1. Loans to LDCs and other LICs	11019	
2. Loans to LMICs	11020	
3. Loans to UMICs	11021	
4. Loans for multi-country agreements	11022	
I.A.3 ODA, other bilateral	11018	
I.B ODA, multilateral total	12000	0.00
I.B.1 ODA, multilateral grants and capital subscriptions	12100	
I.B.2 ODA grant equivalent of multilateral loans	12110	

Line I. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (code 11010)

331. The sum of ODA bilateral grants (code 11016), ODA grant equivalents of bilateral loans (code 11017), ODA grant equivalents of multilateral loans (code 12110) and other ODA (sum of codes 11018 and 12100).

Line I.A ODA, bilateral total (code 11015)

332. The sum of ODA bilateral grants (code 11016), ODA grant equivalents of bilateral loans (code 11017) and other bilateral ODA (code 11018).

Line I.A.1 ODA bilateral grants (code 11016)

333. The sum of bilateral ODA grant disbursements, including recoveries and offsetting entries for debt forgiveness.

Line I.A.2 ODA grant equivalents of bilateral loans (code 11017)

334. The sum of ODA grant equivalents of bilateral loans by DAC income group (codes 11019, 11020 and 11021), and bilateral loans for multi-country agreements (code 11022). Bilateral loans channelled through multilateral institutions are also included under the relevant code. For their grant equivalents to be counted as ODA, and whatever the final recipient countries of these loans, they must bear a grant element of at least 10 per cent, calculated using a discount rate of 5% in the case of loans to global institutions and multilateral development banks, and of 6% in the case of loans to other multilateral organisations, including sub-regional organisations (see Table 2). The grant equivalent recorded as ODA is obtained by multiplying the annual disbursements of loans (annual disbursements) by their grant elements as calculated at the time of the commitment, using a discount rate of 5% or 6%.

Line I.A.2.1 Loans to LDCs and other LICs (code 11019)

335. Record the grant equivalent of bilateral ODA loans to LDCs and other LICs. For their grant equivalents to be counted as ODA, bilateral loans to the official sector of LDCs and other LICs must bear a grant element of at least 45 per cent, calculated using a discount rate of 9 per cent. The grant equivalent recorded as ODA is obtained by multiplying the annual disbursements of loans (annual disbursements) by their grant elements as calculated at the time of the commitment, using a discount rate of 9%. See paragraph 334 for bilateral loans channelled through multilateral organisations.

Line I.A.2.2 Loans to LMICs (code 11020)

336. Record the grant equivalent of bilateral ODA loans to LMICs. For their grant equivalents to be counted as ODA, bilateral loans to the official sector of LMICs must bear a grant element of at least 15 per cent, calculated using a discount rate of 7 per cent. The grant equivalent recorded as ODA is obtained by multiplying the annual disbursements of loans by their grant element as calculated at the time of the commitment, using a discount rate of 7%. See paragraph 334 for bilateral loans channelled through multilateral organisations.

Line I.A.2.3 Loans to UMICs (code 11021)

337. Record the grant equivalent of bilateral ODA loans to UMICs. For their grant equivalents to be counted as ODA, bilateral loans to the official sector of UMICs must bear a grant element of at least 10 per cent, calculated using a discount rate of 6 per cent. The grant equivalent recorded as ODA is obtained by multiplying the annual disbursements of loans by their grant element as calculated at the time of the commitment, using a discount rate of 6%. See paragraph 334 for bilateral loans channelled through multilateral organisations.

Line I.A.2.4 Loans for multi-country agreements (code 11022)

338. Record the grant equivalent of bilateral ODA loans for multi-country agreements. For loans in the form of multi-country agreements or cases where the exact allocation and beneficiaries are not specified at the time of commitment (e.g. credit lines), apply the discount rate and threshold of the income group to which all, or a majority of countries in the agreement, belong. See paragraph 334 for bilateral loans channelled through multilateral organisations.

Line I.A.3 ODA, other bilateral (code 11018)

339. The sum, measured on a net flow basis, of non-grant bilateral ODA other than loans covered under I.A.2 (including use of private sector instruments) and debt rescheduling classified as ODA.⁷¹

Line I.B ODA, multilateral total (code 12000)

340. The sum of ODA multilateral grants and capital subscriptions (code 12100) and ODA grant equivalents of multilateral loans (code 12110).

Line I.B.1 ODA, multilateral grants and capital subscriptions (code 12100)

341. The sum of multilateral ODA grant disbursements, including recoveries, and capital subscriptions.

Line I.B.2 ODA, grant equivalents of multilateral loans (code 12110)

342. Record the grant equivalent of multilateral ODA loans. For their grant equivalents to be counted as ODA, multilateral loans must bear a grant element of at least 10 per cent, calculated using a discount rate of 5 per cent for global institutions and multilateral development banks, and of 6 per cent for other organisations including sub-regional organisations (see Table 2). The grant equivalent recorded as ODA is obtained by multiplying the annual disbursements of loans by their grant element as calculated at the time of the commitment, using a discount rate of 5% or 6%.

71 . -- Note on the status of DAC discussions: These instructions will be revised in due course, to reflect decisions on including in ODA the effort by the official sector in catalysing private sector investment, and on debt relief.--

II.3 Advance Questionnaire: preliminary reporting on main ODA aggregates

Figure 4. Advance questionnaire on main ODA aggregates

(see latest version at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology)

ADVANCE QUESTIONNAIRE ON MAIN ODA AGGREGATES (2018 Edition)			
Reporting Country:	Exchange rates used:		
	(1)	(2)	
	1140	1140	
	2016	2017	
DISBURSEMENTS AND GRANT EQUIVALENTS			
	Row	Million US dollars	
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (3)			
FLows			
Official Development Assistance, net	1010		
I. Bilateral ODA, net	1015		
<i>Breakdown by types of aid</i>			
a. Budget support.....	1100		
b. Bilateral core support & pooled programmes & funds.....	1200		
c. Project-type interventions.....	1300		
d. Experts and other technical assistance.....	1400		
e. Debt relief (4).....	1600		
f. Administrative costs not included elsewhere.....	1700		
g. Other (5).....	8900		
<i>of which:</i>			
In-donor refugee costs	1820		
<i>Financial instruments</i>			
a. Grants (5).....	1921		
<i>of which: Recoveries on grants</i>			
b. Non grants, gross.....	1922		
c. Non grants, net (4).....	1924		
<i>of which: Offsetting entry for debt forgiveness.....</i>			
	1630		
II. Multilateral ODA, net	2000		
<i>Multilateral contributions to:</i>			
a. United Nations.....	2101		
b. EU.....	2102		
c. World Bank (AMCs, IDA, IBRD, IFC, MIGA).....	547		
d. Regional development banks and funds.....	2105		
e. Other.....	069		
Memo items:			
1. Recipient breakdown of bilateral ODA, net:			
a. to LDCs (3).....	029		
b. to Africa.....	8834		
c. to Sub-Saharan Africa, total.....	039		
<i>of which: Debt relief grants (4).....</i>			
	8839		
2. World Bank Income Groups (6), net:			
a. to Low income (GNI per capita <= USD1 005 in 2016).....	8841		
b. to Low middle income (GNI per capita between USD 1 006 and USD 3 955 in 2016).....	8842		
c. to Upper middle income (GNI per capita USD 3 956 and USD 12 235 in 2016).....	8843		
d. to High income (GNI per capita of >= USD 12 236).....	8844		
3. Sectoral breakdown of bilateral ODA, gross:			
a. Humanitarian aid.....	070		
<i>of which: Short-term reconstruction.....</i>			
	088		
b. Development food aid.....	060		
4. Debt relief grants, gross.....	087		
5. Total gross ODA.....	1920		
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME AT MARKET PRICES	001		
ODA as per cent of GNI	002		
Population.....	004		
GRANT EQUIVALENTS			
Official Development Assistance, grant equivalent measure	11010		
ODA, bilateral total	11015		
ODA, bilateral grants.....	11016		
ODA, grant equivalents of bilateral loans.....	11017		
ODA, other bilateral.....	11018		
ODA, multilateral total.....	12000		
ODA, multilateral grants and capital subscriptions.....	12100		
ODA, multilateral loans.....	12110		
ODA grant equivalent as per cent of GNI	11002		

1. Please provide revised DAC tables if flows in 2016 are modified.

2. Where actual figures not available, indicate status of item as follows: e): estimate; pe): preliminary estimate.

3. See the DAC List of ODA Recipients:

<http://oe.cd/dac-list-2017>

4. Including offsetting entries for debt relief.

5. Including recoveries on grants.

6. See the World Bank income groups: Low-income economies are defined as those with a GNI per capita of USD 1 005 or less in 2016; lower middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita between USD 1 006 and 3 955; upper middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita between USD 3 956 and 12 235; high-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of USD 12 236 or more.

<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519>

343. Donors report preliminary data for the year before (n-1), the Secretariat having pre-filled the column for year (n-2) with amounts previously reported by the donor in the final reporting. The Advance Questionnaire requires reporting on a subset of key ODA aggregates. During an interim period covering 2015-17 data, ODA will be reported using both the flow-based system with concessionality rules as defined in DCD/DAC(2013)15/FINAL (section Flows) and the new grant equivalent system with new concessionality rules as agreed at the HLM 2014 (section Grant equivalents).

344. Reporting rules are the same as those for reporting on Table DAC1, Table DAC1bis and CRS++, but most items are reported on a net basis. Memorandum items cover items of specific policy relevance, both at geographical and sector level, and may change from one year to another. Some further detail is requested for both bilateral and multilateral aid. Note that totals are sought for some but not all bilateral types of aid, so that rows 1100 to 1700 may not sum to row 1015.

II.4 Validation table

345. The Validation table (see Annex 3) requires aggregate data by recipient for different categories of flows and by sector and tying status for ODA. It is used by the Secretariat to control the completeness and accuracy of item-level reporting in CRS++.

III. CRS++ item-level reporting

III.1 Principles of reporting in CRS++

346. Reporters use a single file format to report on all flows of resources to developing countries covered by these Directives as described in paragraph 14 (ODA/OOF/officially supported export credits, private grants/private market) and on grant equivalents of ODA loans. However, the level of detail of reporting required varies for different categories of flows, with the most detailed level (individual activities) required on ODA flows and least details requested on private flows. Therefore, not all data fields in CRS++ should or need to be reported for all types of resource flows, and while reporting is at item level, aggregation of certain transactions is required (see section III.3).

347. The completeness of CRS++ reporting is controlled by cross-checking aggregates derived from CRS++ against aggregates reported by members on Table DAC1, Table DAC1bis and the Validation table. Once validated through this procedure, the Secretariat uses CRS++ item-level data to compile various other aggregate statistics (see Chapter 6).

348. The reporting Form is illustrated in Figure 5 (CRS++ item-level reporting). Reporting takes place electronically, on a spreadsheet where each column corresponds to one data field and each row to one completed form.

349. The form comprises five sections:

- Section A identifies the activity: identification numbers facilitate database management and allow monitoring project implementation by linking disbursement data to their original commitments. That link also allows verification of the grant equivalent calculation.
- Section B requests basic data on the activity including brief description of the activity, sectors of destination, recipient, type of aid, channel (NGOs, multilaterals, etc.).
- Section C requests supplementary data and includes long descriptions which permit checking the accuracy and consistency of purpose coding, and verify the ODA-eligibility of activities (developmental objective); and policy objective markers which permit analyses of cross-sectoral issues.

- Section D groups all volume data related to the activity including commitments and information on the tying status, gross disbursements, repayments of loans and ODA grant equivalents.
- Section E concerns loans only: details on financial terms for ODA loans allow to check their concessionality, and to compile their grant element; fields on outstanding loans allow to produce statistics on debt.

350. Section III.2 presents reporting instructions for the CRS++ item-level reporting, data field by data field, in the order the fields appear on the Form. Specific reporting requirements for different resource flows (data fields required, level of aggregation) are presented in section III.3.

Box 5. The Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and the expanded CRS (CRS++)

The Creditor Reporting System (CRS) was established in 1967, jointly by the OECD and the World Bank, with the aim of “supplying the participants with a regular flow of data on indebtedness and capital flows”.¹ Calculating capital flows and debt stocks were key functions of the System at the origin, but others have evolved in the course of years: the CRS has become the internationally recognised source of data on the geographical and sectoral breakdown of aid and other lending to developing countries, and serves as a tool for monitoring specific policy issues.

The CRS item-level reporting system for bilateral ODA, OOF, and officially supported export credits has been extended to also cover multilateral ODA, multilateral OOF and private flows. This extended CRS, called CRS++, allows members to fulfil their reporting requirements with regard to previous CRS Forms 1 (commitments) and 2 (disbursements)². It allows the compilation of various aggregates on resource flows to developing countries, including by recipient (for ODA, OOF, officially supported export credits and private flows), sector (ODA, OOF and officially supported export credits) and tying status (ODA). See Chapter 6.

1. The CRS *stricto sensu* corresponds to the reporting authorised in 1966 by the OECD Council [C(66)100]. The World Bank co-sponsored the creation of this system, and has full access to the non-export credit data; however, all data collection and treatment is carried out by the DAC Secretariat. A broadening of the system’s scope to cover export credits was requested by the Group of Export Credit and Credit Guarantees of the Trade Committee [TC/ECG(82)9/REV1] and is not shared with the World Bank.
2. Original instructions for reporting on CRS Forms 1 and 2 can be found in DCD/DAC(2007)39/FINAL. Reporting on official export credits and credits under official guarantee or insurance through CRS Form 1C and CRS Form 3 is no longer required (see original instructions in DCD/DAC/TD/ECG(90)1). These latter have been replaced by Form XCR1, which is dealt with by the OECD Trade and Agriculture Directorate.

Figure 5. Bilateral and multilateral aid and other resource flows to developing countries and ODA grant equivalent: CRS++ item-level reporting

<p>A. Identification data</p> <p>1. Reporting year..... - - - -</p> <p>1b. Commitment date..... - - - - -</p> <p>2. Reporting country/organisation - - - -</p> <p>3. Extending agency..... - -</p> <p>4. CRS Identification no. - - - - - - - - - -</p> <p>5. Donor project no. - - - -</p> <p>6. Nature of submission..... -</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CRS++ item-level reporting</p>
<p>B. Basic data</p> <p>7. Recipient..... - - - -</p> <p>8. Channel of delivery name/country - - - - -</p> <p>9. Channel code..... - - - - -</p> <p>10. Bi/multi..... -</p> <p>11. Type of flow (Main DAC1 category) - -</p> <p>12. Type of finance..... - - - -</p> <p>13. Type of aid..... - - - -</p> <p>14. Short description/Project title - - - - -</p> <p>15. Sector/Purpose code and corresponding shares..... - - - - -</p>	<p>D. Volume data</p> <p><u>Amounts in thousands, millions if yen</u></p> <p>32. Currency..... - - - -</p> <p>33. Commitments..... - - - - -</p> <p>33b. Capital expenditure*..... - - - - -</p> <p>34. Amounts extended..... - - - - -</p> <p>34b. ODA grant equivalent..... - - - - -</p> <p>35. Amounts received..... - - - - -</p> <p>(for loans: principal only)</p> <p>36. Amount untied..... - - - - -</p> <p>37. Amount partially untied..... - - - - -</p> <p>38. Amount tied..... - - - - -</p> <p>39. Amount of IRTC..... - - - - -</p> <p>40. If project-type, amount of experts commitments*..... - - - - -</p> <p>41. If project-type, amount of experts extended*..... - - - - -</p> <p>42. Amount of export credit in AF package..... -</p> <p>43a. Leveraging mechanism - - - - -</p> <p>43b. Amount mobilised..... -</p> <p>43c. Origin of the funds mobilised..... -</p>
<p>C. Supplementary data</p> <p>16. Geographical target area - - - - -</p> <p>17. Expected starting date..... - - - - -</p> <p>18. Expected completion date..... - - - - -</p> <p>19. Description - - - - -</p>	<p>E. For loans only</p> <p><i>Terms of repayment</i></p> <p>44. Type of repayment..... -</p> <p>45. Number of repayments per annum.... - -</p> <p>46. Interest rate..... - - - - -</p> <p>47. Second interest rate..... - - - - -</p> <p>48. First repayment date..... - - - - -</p> <p>49. Final repayment date..... - - - - -</p> <p><i>Other fields on debt</i></p> <p>50. Interest received..... - - - - -</p> <p>51. Principal disbursed and still outstanding - - - - -</p> <p>52. Arrears of principal (included in field 51) - - - - -</p> <p>53. Arrears of interest..... - - - - -</p>
<p>Policy objectives</p> <p>20. Gender equality..... -</p> <p>21. Aid to environment..... -</p> <p>22. PD/GG..... -</p> <p>23. Trade development..... -</p> <p>23b. RMNCH..... -</p> <p>Type-of-aid related fields</p> <p>24. Free-standing technical co-operation -</p> <p>25. Programme-based approach..... -</p> <p>26. Investment..... -</p> <p>27. Associated financing..... -</p> <p>Rio markers</p> <p>28. Biodiversity..... -</p> <p>29. Climate change – mitigation..... -</p> <p>30. Climate change – adaptation..... -</p> <p>31. Desertification..... -</p>	

* Optional reporting

III.2 Instructions for reporting in CRS++

351. Specific reporting instructions are set out below, field by field, in the order the fields appear on the Form. Instructions on the reporting format and coding, including references to various classifications, are presented in the form of tables. The reporting concepts are defined in Chapters 1-4.

Section A. IDENTIFICATION DATA

1. Reporting year	Enter the year for which data are reported.
1b. Commitment date	Enter in text format DD-MM-YYYY.
2. Reporting country/organisation	See Annex 13 for the list of donor codes.
3. Extending agency	See Annex 13 for the list of agency codes.

352. The commitment date is requested for each new commitment (grant or non-grant). The definition of commitment is given in paragraph 134.

353. Each reporting country or multilateral organisation has its own code. DAC members are requested to indicate, in addition, the extending agency. The extending agency is the government entity (central, state or local government agency or department) financing the activity from its own budget. It is the budget holder, controlling the activity on its own account. Agencies administering activities on behalf of other government entities should not be reported as extending agencies but as channels of delivery. (See fields 8 and 9.)

4. CRS Identification number	In 10 digits: YYYYxxxxxx
5. Donor project number	Enter the number, or combination of letters and numbers, used by the extending agency to identify the activity.

354. The donor project number field facilitates tracking activities in donors' internal databases which may be necessary, for example, to respond to the Secretariat's request to verify the data on certain reported activities. Originally, the field was added to the reporting form at the request of the UNDP to facilitate communication in the field.

355. In addition to their own donor project number, for each transaction, reporters must include a CRS Id number (field 4). The CRS Id number ensures the unicity of each transaction in the database, and possibly the link between original commitments and subsequent disbursements over several years. The format needs to be common to all donors and is fixed to ten digits: YYYYxxxxxx. It is a sequential number starting with the four digits of the original commitment year of the activity and is unique throughout the activity life (original commitment, subsequent increases and disbursements). The unicity of the CRS Id number is mandatory for ODA loans throughout their life time, as the calculation/verification of the ODA grant equivalent for each disbursement necessitates retrieving the grant element of the original commitment. The ten-digit CRSID can be supplemented by up to five characters; this suffix (which can be composed of numbers and/or letters) can be used to identify e.g. multiple disbursements for a same commitment.

356. Where more than one agency reports from the same country, each agency should preferably use its own block of numbers.

6. 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 = disbursement 9: amount extended = net disbursement
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357. When an activity is reported for the first time, it should be marked as a *new activity reported*.

358. If changes need to be made to transactions reported in previous years to correct past errors (either in the amount or the qualitative information), report a *revision*. Fill out all data fields including the ones that have not been revised.

359. For increases or disbursements on commitments reported in previous years, the identification number of the original commitment should preferably be used. If, for example, a disbursement in 2011 is reported on a transaction initially committed in 2010 with the CRS Id “2010100001”, the disbursement will carry the CRS Id “2010100001” with a nature of submission equal to 3⁷². In case a donor is not able to trace the original commitment, the disbursement would need to be reported with a new CRS Id and a nature of submission equal to 3. (In such a case, the link to the original transaction is lost and monitoring project implementation is not possible.)

360. A number of donors cannot report grant aid commitments (or do not use this concept) and report on a disbursement basis only. Also, the commitment concept is difficult to apply to certain categories of aid (e.g. aid to refugees in donor countries), for which only disbursement data are available. For such activities, all fields in CRS++ should be completed, and the fields related to commitments should be set equal to the disbursement figure (in which case, the nature of submission should be equal to 8 “commitment=disbursement”). These estimated commitments will be used as substitutes for actual commitments in studies that use aid commitments (e.g. sectoral analyses). For certain flows (e.g. FDI), gross disbursement data are not available and donors report net disbursements instead in field 34. *Amount extended*. Nature of submission 9 "amount extended = net disbursement" is used in these cases.

Section B. BASIC DATA

7. Recipient	See Annex 1 for the DAC List of ODA Recipients and Annex 8 for the recipient codes.
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361. The term *recipient country* is limited to the countries and territories in the DAC List of ODA Recipients (see Annex 1).

362. Some activities benefit several recipient countries. Regional projects and programmes are reportable under the most specific available “regional/multi-country” category (e.g. use South of Sahara regional/multi-country for a regional project in West Africa). The category “bilateral, unallocated” is used if an activity benefits several regions. It is also used for a number of activities undertaken in donor countries such as administrative costs not included elsewhere, development

72. For revisions, increases or disbursements on transactions previously reported in the standard 6-digit CRS format, it is recommended to convert the CRS Id into the 10-digit format (for example a transaction initially committed in 2009 with the CRS Id “090001” should be converted to “2009000001”).

awareness and certain refugee costs. For loans in the form of multi-country agreements, the list of countries should be indicated in field *19. Description*, for the sake of transparency and to allow quality controls on the calculation of the grant equivalent.

363. Activities undertaken on the territory of the donor country should be assigned to individual recipient countries/regions which benefit from the services. The examples below illustrate this rule:

- Development-related research, studies or seminars undertaken in the donor country but relating to a particular recipient country/region should be coded under the recipient country/region.
- Training courses in the donor country for developing country participants should be coded under the country/countries of origin of the participants.
- Scholarships in the donor country should be allocated to the countries of origin of the students.

8. Channel of delivery name/country	Enter the name of the bilateral or multilateral implementing agency (e.g. UN agency, NGO). For activities which fall in particular under Channel category 63000 “private sector in third country”, enter also the name of third country.
9. Channel code	See Chapter 4 for definition of the concept of channel of delivery, and Annex 9 for list of channel codes. Report on individual codes where possible and at least for organisations listed in output Table DAC2a (see Chapter 6 and Annex 3). Otherwise enter the code of the broad category of channel.

364. The channel of delivery serves three main purposes:

- First, it permits the identification of core funding to specific multilateral organisations (field *10. Bi/Multi* = 2, field *13. Type of aid* = B02). Agencies must be included in the List of ODA-eligible international organisations (see Annex 2) within the channel category 40000 in order to be reported as recipients of donors’ multilateral aid.
- Second, it enables the calculation of aggregates on bilateral aid channelled through multilateral organisations and NGOs (field *10. Bi/Multi* = 1 or 3, field *13. Type of aid* = B01, B03, C01 or D02). The channel identifies the implementing agency, which helps to recognise a specific activity in the recipient country: for example, a UNICEF project financed by donor X is generally known in the field as a “UNICEF project” rather than a “project by donor X”.
- Third, it identifies activities with the private sector (channel category 60000) and, combined with the financial instrument classification (field 12), also enables the derivation of non-ODA aggregates. Sub-categories further distinguish between private sector in provider country (61000), private sector in recipient country (62000) and private sector in third country (developing country, high income/OECD country) (63000). Within sub-categories, there is a further breakdown of codes to differentiate between:
 - banks: all financial corporations and quasi-corporations – except micro finance institutions – which are principally engaged in financial intermediation and whose business is to receive deposits and to grant loans and/or to make investments in securities.

- micro-finance institutions: all financial corporations specialised in financial services for low-income groups or individuals. They can receive deposits and provide small-size financial services to their clients, who might lack access to traditional financial services.
- investment funds and other collective investment vehicles: all financial corporations and quasi corporations whose business is to issue investment fund shares or units and to make investments primarily in money market fund shares/units, short-term debt securities and/or deposits.
- holding companies, trusts, and special purpose vehicles: all financial corporations and quasi corporations which are neither engaged in financial intermediation nor in financial auxiliary services and where most of their assets and/or liabilities are not transacted on open markets.
- insurance corporations: all financial corporations and quasi corporations engaged in financial intermediation as a consequence of the pooling of risks mainly in the form of direct insurance or reinsurance.
- pension funds: all financial corporations and quasi corporations engaged in financial intermediation as a consequence of the pooling of social risks and needs of the insured persons (social insurance). Pension funds as social insurance schemes provide income in retirement, and often benefits for death and disability.
- other financial corporations: all financial corporations and quasi corporations, i.e. those whose principal activity is the production of financial services, which are not included in any of the above-mentioned categories.
- exporters: non-financial companies whose goods or services are produced in one country and shipped to another country for future sale or trade.
- importers: non-financial companies whose business involves importing goods or services from a foreign country.
- other non-financial corporations: all non-financial companies which are not included in the above-mentioned categories.
- retail investors: individual investors who allocate capital for their personal account, and not for another company or organisation, with the expectation of a future financial return.

365. When funds are channelled through a private institution located in a “third country”, it is necessary to also collect information on the jurisdiction of the institutions (crucial for analytical purposes for example in the context of development co-operation for private sector development⁷³). To address this issue, the name of the country is reportable under field 8. *Channel of delivery name/country* for all operations which fall under “private sector in third country” channel category.

366. No multilateral contributions (ODA, OOF, private) should be recorded unless the recipient agency is included in the List of ODA-eligible international organisations. However, multilateral organisations not listed can still serve as channels of delivery for bilateral ODA-eligible contributions.

10. Bi/Multi	1 =bilateral 2 =multilateral 3 =bilateral, core contributions to NGOs and civil society, PPPs and research institutes 7 =bilateral, <i>ex-post</i> reporting on NGOs’ activities funded through core contributions. 8 =bilateral, triangular co-operation: activities where one or
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73. For example, there is a difference between a European development finance institution channelling funds through a company from a neighbouring European country and a company from a developing country that is a neighbour of the recipient country – the latter could be considered as more conducive to local private sector development.

	<p>more bilateral providers of development co-operation or international organisations support South-South co-operation, joining forces with developing countries to facilitate a sharing of knowledge and experience among all partners involved. (Activities that only involve bilateral providers or multilateral agencies without a South-South co-operation element (e.g. joint programming, pooled funding or delegated co-operation) should not be assigned bi_multi 8.)</p> <p>-----</p> <p>4=multilateral outflows (for use by multilateral agencies only) 6=private sector outflows (for use by private donors only)</p>
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367. DAC members are requested to use Bi/Multi values 1-3 (or 7) and 8⁷⁴, while multilateral agencies report their outflows using value 4, and private sector using value 6. The field Bi/Multi helps derive two main sets of statistical series from the activity-level database:

- DAC statistics on outflows of resources from donor countries: Bi/Multi = 1 or 2 or 3 (or 7) or 8,
- DAC statistics on developing countries' resource receipts: Bi/Multi = 1 or 4 or 6 (or 7) or 8.

368. Aid activities reported with Bi/Multi=2 should be assigned type of aid B02-Core contributions to multilateral institutions by default, and those reported with Bi/Multi=3 should be assigned type of aid B01-Core support to NGOs, other private bodies, PPPs and research institutes by default, while activities reported with Bi/Multi=1 or 8 should not be assigned types B01 or B02.

11. Type of flow	<p>10=ODA 21=OOF 22=Officially supported export credits 30=Private NGO and other private sources 36=Private Foreign Direct Investment 37=Other private market 40=Non flow (e.g. GNI) 50=Other flows (e.g. non-ODA component of peacebuilding operations) See Chapter 1 for definitions, and Annex 10 for the list of codes.</p>
12. Type of finance	See Chapter 1 for definitions, and Annex 10 for the list of codes.
13. Type of aid	<p>See Chapter 4 for definition of the concept and Annex 11 for definitions and codes for individual types, and www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology for frequently asked questions. A01=General budget support A02=Sector budget support</p>

74 . -- Note on the status of DAC discussions: There is no internationally agreed definition of triangular co-operation. The data collected through this code will contribute to discussions taking place in a broader context (than the DAC) on defining triangular co-operation. The reporting on this item will be reviewed, and definition possibly refined, in 2018.--

	<p>B01=Core support to NGOs and civil society, PPPs and research institutes</p> <p>B02=Core contributions to multilateral institutions</p> <p>B03=Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by international organisations (multilateral, INGO)</p> <p>B04=Basket funds/pooled funding</p> <p>C01= Project-type interventions</p> <p>D01=Donor country personnel</p> <p>D02=Other technical assistance</p> <p>E01=Scholarships/training in donor country</p> <p>E02=Imputed student costs</p> <p>F01=Debt relief</p> <p>G01=Administrative costs not included elsewhere</p> <p>H01=Development awareness</p> <p>H02=Refugees in donor countries</p>
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369. The type of aid classification distinguishes between various aid modalities. The classification is applicable to both bilateral ODA flows (grants, non-grants) and multilateral ODA contributions.

370. When activities are assigned the type of aid “C01 – project-type intervention”, members able to do so should report the amount used for financing donor experts/consultants under fields 40 and 41. This reporting is optional.

14. Short description / Project title	Maximum 150 characters in English or French.
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371. Precise descriptions are particularly valuable to users who undertake detailed sectoral studies or whose task is to co-ordinate aid activities in a country. Provide as much detail as possible within the limit of 150 characters.

- Avoid unnecessary wording. (E.g. prefer “Small farmers’ credit scheme” to “The programme aims at improving living standards for small scale farmers through loans to raise agricultural production”. Prefer “Voters’ education programme” to “The programme assists in the education of citizens to participate fully in elections.”)
- Avoid simply repeating the generic name of the sector or purpose of aid which is given in field 15.
- Distinguish the provision of goods from the provision of equipment to produce goods. [E.g., “fertiliser delivery”, “fertiliser production equipment”, “fertiliser plant rehabilitation (equipment)”].

372. The official project title can be used as a description if it is in English or French and does not contain non-standard abbreviations.

15. Sector / Purpose codes and corresponding shares	See Chapter 4 for purpose coding principles, and Annex 12 for the list of purpose codes and illustrative examples.
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Section C. SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

16. 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.
17. Expected starting date	} Enter in text format DD-MM-YYYY. }
18. Expected completion date	

373. These items, originally added on the reporting form at the request of the UNDP, enhance the value of CRS++ data in the field. Geographical target area helps to identify a specific activity in the recipient country. The expected starting and completion dates allow identification of activities being implemented at any point of time.

19. Description	E.g. project summary. No limitation of length. Preferably in English or French.
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374. Many agencies’ databases contain project summaries or descriptions of the main objectives of the activity. These can be included in the CRS++ database in a text field of unrestricted length. The information permits the Secretariat to check the accuracy and consistency of purpose coding. In addition, descriptive information is valuable in detailed sectoral studies, and allows users to make research on topics (sectors or themes) not separately identified in existing classifications (e.g. disability), using keyword searches.

20. Gender equality	} 2=principal objective } 1=significant objective } 0=not targeted } Blank=not screened
21. Aid to environment	
22. PD/GG	
23. Trade development	
23b. RMNCH	

375. These markers seek information on the policy objectives served by the activity (see definition of concept in Chapter 4, section IV). The marking system contains three levels:

- Principal (primary) policy objectives are those which can be identified as being fundamental in the design and impact of the activity and which are an explicit objective of the activity. They may be selected by answering the question “would the activity have been undertaken without this objective?”.
- Significant (secondary) policy objectives are those which, although important, were not the prime motivation for undertaking the activity.
- The score “not targeted” means that the activity was examined but found not to target the policy objective.

376. Leave the field blank if the activity has not been screened against the objective. For data processing purposes, the scores are given numeric values: “2” for principal, “1” for significant and “0”

for not targeted. An **empty** field indicates that the activity has not been marked (not screened against the objective).

377. Gender equality, aid to environment, PD/GG and RMNCH markers should be applied to all bilateral aid excluding administrative costs (type of aid G01). The trade development marker is restricted to activities recorded under a number of purpose codes (see detailed instructions on reporting on the policy objectives of aid, including definitions, criteria for eligibility and examples of typical activities, in Annex 18).

24. FTC	1=Yes. See Chapter 4 for definition of concept.
25. Programme-based approach	1=Yes. See Chapter 4 for definition of concept.
26. Investment	1=Yes.

378. Programme-based approaches (PBA) and free-standing technical co-operation (FTC) are not defined as types of aid, but help to more closely characterise donors' contributions. The PBA concept originates from the Paris Declaration Survey, and advice on its application to different types of aid is given in the "FAQs on types of aid" (see www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology). The FTC flag applies to type of aid C01 "Project-type interventions" and, by default, to categories D01-D02 and E01-E02.

379. Activities flagged as investment comprise a) schemes to increase and/or improve the recipient's stock of physical capital and b) financing the supply of goods and services in support of such schemes. Most activities assigned the "investment" flag are classified as type of aid C01 "Project-type interventions".

27. Associated financing	1=Yes.
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380. ODA extended in association with export credits or other flows at or near market rates is reportable as associated financing. (Also called mixed credits. See definition in paragraph 55 and Annex 16.) Report the grant or loan as any other aid activity, but fill out field 27 and report the associated export credit amount in field 42.

28. Biodiversity	2=principal objective 1=significant objective 0=not targeted Blank=not screened
29. Climate change – mitigation	
30. Climate change – adaptation	
31. Desertification	

381. The Rio markers allow for the identification of activities that target the objectives of the three Rio Conventions:

- United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD);
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) with distinct markers for adaptation and mitigation; and
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

382. Data collection follows the general principles of the DAC policy marker system (see Chapter 4, section IV).

383. Rio markers should be applied to all bilateral ODA excluding general budget support (type of aid A01), imputed student costs (E02), debt relief (F01) except debt swaps, administrative costs (G01), development awareness (H01) and refugees in donor countries (H02). They should also be applied to non-export credit OOF though this is not mandatory. Multilateral contributions (B02) should not be marked (see paragraph 442).

384. The definitions are given in Annex 19. Generic guidance is provided, including background information on the Conventions; an indicative table for guidance on Rio marking by sector/subsector and examples of qualifying activities is also included.

Section D. VOLUME DATA

385. Items in this section describe operations during the year. End of year status data are requested in section E for loans only. For officially supported export credit transactions, volume data on amounts committed and extended are entered in fields 33 and 34 regardless of whether the transaction relates to an official loan or a private loan under official guarantee/insurance.

32. Currency	See Annex 13 for list of donor country codes to use for currency.
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386. Only currency codes listed against each DAC Member in Annex 13 can be used. Commitments extended in the currencies of developing countries should be converted before reporting.

33. 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).
33b. Capital expenditure	Optional reporting: percentage of an activity that is capital expenditure, reportable at commitment stage only. In %.
34. Amounts extended	Amount disbursed during the reporting year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).

387. Report under field 33 the amount for the initial commitment taking account of any revisions of the commitment that occurred during the year. After the original commitment year, report only the annual increases (net amounts added to earlier years' commitments) or decreases⁷⁵ (net reductions in earlier years' commitments). Report only one (positive or negative) amount for each activity. The reporting year should equal the year of decision to increase/decrease the commitment. See paragraph 136 and Chapter 6 for treatment of negative commitments in statistical outputs.

388. Under field 34, report the amount disbursed during the year.

389. **When reporting a new commitment**, all CRS++ fields should be completed, with field 33.*Commitments* indicating the amount committed, and field 34.*Amounts extended* indicating the amount disbursed, if any, during the same reporting year. **When reporting a disbursement on a former commitment**, all CRS++ fields (except fields 36-40 and 42-49) should be completed, with

75. Cancellations and reductions in the year reported on of commitments made in earlier years are stored for reference to allow analysis of rates of implementation of projects.

field 34. *Amounts extended* indicating the amount disbursed, and field 33. *Commitments* being equal to 0 (this field records only new amounts committed during the reporting year).

390. The field 33b. *Capital expenditure* identifies the percentage of an activity that is capital expenditure, in line with the definition from IMF Government Finance Statistics (GFS)⁷⁶: "Capital spending is generally defined as physical assets with a useful life of more than one year. But it also includes capital improvements or the rehabilitation of physical assets that enhance or extend the useful life of the asset (as distinct from repair or maintenance, which assures that the asset is functional for its planned life). Capital includes all aspects of design and construction that are required to make the asset operational." This economic classification is reportable on a voluntary basis at the commitment stage only.

34b. ODA grant equivalent	For ODA loans, amounts extended (field 34) multiplied by the loan's grant element as calculated at the time of the commitment. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
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391. For their grant equivalents to be counted as ODA, loans must be **concessional** as defined in paragraph 19 *i.e.* bear a grant element of at least 45 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of LDCs and other LICs, 15 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of LMICs, 10 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of UMICs and loans to multilateral institutions. Loans whose terms are not consistent with the IMF Debt Limits Policy and/or the World Bank's Non-Concessional Borrowing Policy are not reportable as ODA.

392. Bilateral loans to the official sector and multilateral loans below the thresholds are reportable on a cash-flow basis (commitments, gross and net disbursements) and classified as OOF. Their grant equivalents are not reportable (neither counted in ODA nor in OOF).

393. The grant equivalent of loans recorded in the ODA grant equivalent measure is obtained by multiplying the annual disbursements on the loan (field 34) by its grant element. The grant element is calculated at the time of loan commitment as described in Annex 14. See Chapters 1 and 2.

35. Amount received (for loans: only principal)	Amount received during the reporting year. In thousands of units (millions if yen). Positive amounts.
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394. Amounts received consist in recoveries on bilateral grants (see paragraph 267), amortisation of loans and recoveries on multilateral ODA grants and capital subscriptions (see paragraph 235).

395. In case of sale of an equity investment, the total sale amount should be reported, including gains or losses (see paragraph 127). If the information on the profit realised on each equity investment is not confidential, report the total amount of the sale, including gains or losses under field 35. *Amount received*. If the information on the profit realised on each equity investment is confidential, capital gains or losses may be reported at an aggregate level encompassing all equity investments. Firstly, for each sale of equity investment, report a fictitious sale price equal to the purchase price under field 35. *Amount received*. Secondly, report another record under field 35. *Amount received*, with an overall amount representing the sum of the capital gains realised on all sales of equity investments after deducting the sum of the capital losses. A positive amount means that the donor country has made capital gains; a negative amount means it has made capital losses.

76. See D Jacobs, 2009, Capital Expenditures and the Budget, IMF PFM Technical Guidance Note No 8. (IMF, Washington).

396. Amortisation relates to principal payments received from the borrowing country during the reporting year, including any payments of arrears of principal.

397. For repayments on loans that have been rescheduled in previous years, report the types of aid, purpose codes and types of finance of the original loans. In case these cannot be identified, the field 13. *Type of aid* should be left empty, the field 12. *Type of finance* set to 410 and the field 15. *Purpose code* set to 99810. Do not use type of aid F01-Debt relief as this would distort statistics on net debt relief.

36. 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.
37. 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.
38. 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.

398. Certain types of aid are tied or untied by nature (see Annex 11). The fields on tying status should not be completed for administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs (activities with types of aid G01 and H02 respectively). Transactions are reportable as tied unless the donor has, at the time of the aid offer, clearly specified a range of countries eligible for procurement which meets the definitions of untied or partially untied aid (see paragraph 203). For activities for which the tying status is reported, the sum of the amounts reported as untied, partially untied and tied should equal the total amount of these activities.

399. For the purposes of monitoring the 2001 DAC Untying Recommendation and its 2006 and 2008 amendments, members that can report the tying status of free-standing technical co-operation (FTC; as indicated at field 24) at the level of individual activities in the CRS++ are invited to do so – in particular for FTC to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and non-LDC Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). Members without full coverage at activity level of the tying status of their bilateral ODA to the LDCs and non-LDC HIPC should report an additional record with an annual aggregate of these data (including FTC) that is untied.

39. Amount of IRTC	For new commitments only, if investment (field 26=1). In thousands of units (millions if yen).
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400. Investment-related technical co-operation is defined as the financing of services by a donor country with the primary purpose of contributing to the design and/or implementation of a project or programme aiming to increase the physical capital stock of the recipient country. These services include consulting services, technical support, the provision of know-how linked to the execution of an investment project, and the contribution of the donor's own personnel to the actual implementation of the project (managers, technicians, skilled labour etc.).

40. If project-type,	} <i>Optional reporting, if project-type (field 13=C01).</i>
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amount of experts_commitments	} In thousands of units (millions if yen). }
41. If project-type, amount of experts_extended	

401. Within the project-type category, members able to do so are requested to report the amount used for financing donor experts/consultants.

42. Amount of export credit in AF package	For commitments only, if AF (field 27=1). In thousands of units (millions if yen). Use the currency indicated in field 32.
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402. Check that the export credit amount is expressed in the same currency as the ODA amount. If necessary, convert the export credit amount using the annual average rate used for reporting on Table DAC1.⁷⁷ The sum of the amount committed (field 33) and the amount of export credit (field 42) equals the actual financial flow to the recipient country i.e. the amount of the associated financing package.

403. When an associated financing package includes both an ODA grant and an ODA or OOF loan, report the grant and the loan as separate transactions but assign them the same CRS identification number or explain the link in a remark under field 19. Report the export credit amount under the loan transaction only.

404. The ODA flow component of an associated financing package may be provided in the form of an interest subsidy. Such packages are called “pre-mixed credits”, “monobloc” or “single integrated transactions”. Report the actual interest subsidy provided by the official sector in field 33⁷⁸, and indicate “210-interest subsidy grant in AF package” in field 12. The amount to report in field 42 is the “export credit equivalent” i.e. the value of the export credit less any grant made to subsidise the interest rate.⁷⁹

405. Use the description field (field 19) to give information on any other funds injected in the package (e.g. private bank loans, contributions from private investors) and explain how the components of the package are articulated.

406. The export credit components are reportable in further detail to the OECD Export Credit Group on Form XCR1.

43a. Leveraging mechanism and role/position	1=Syndicated loan, arranger 2=Syndicated loan, participant 3=Common shares in flat collective investment vehicle
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77. If not known at the time, use the most representative average rate available.

78. Under no circumstances may the reported subsidy exceed the amount represented by the difference between the actual cost of raising the funds and the interest terms ultimately offered.

79. If an associated financing commitment consists of an export credit of 60 units and an ODA grant (or loan) of 40 units, the amount of the package is 100 units and the amounts to report under fields 33 and 42 are 40 units and 60 units respectively. However, if the ODA grant of 40 units is provided specifically to reduce the interest charged on the export credit of 60 units, the amount of the package is only 60 units. The amounts to report in fields 33 and 42 are then 40 units and 20 units respectively.

	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, equity 8=Direct investment in companies, mezzanine/senior debt 9=Credit lines
43b. 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 32.
43c. Origin of the funds mobilised	1=provider country 2=recipient country 3=third high income/OECD country 4=Other third country 5=Multiple origins

407. Fields 43a through 43c collect data on amounts mobilised from the private sector as a result of official development finance interventions.⁸⁰

408. In Field 43a, indicate the type of mechanism used for mobilising private finance for development purposes and, where relevant, the role or position of the extending agency (e.g. arranger or participant in syndications, tranche of investment in CIVs).

409. The amounts mobilised from the private sector (Field 43b) should be reported following the instrument-specific methodologies presented in Annex 6.

410. In Field 43c, report the origin of the funds mobilised from the private sector, *i.e.* whether they originate from the provider country (value 1), the recipient country (value 2), a third high income/OECD country (value 3), another third country (value 4) or whether they have multiple origins (value 5). If the funds originate from several countries, provide the details in the notes field, in particular how much of the private finance mobilised originates from the recipient and/or third country.

Section E. FOR LOANS ONLY

411. This section requests information on terms of repayments (fields 44-49) of new ODA loans in order to verify their grant element and concessionality, and data on the outstanding loans of developing countries, including details of debt service (fields 50-53, note that amortisation is reportable under item 35).

44. Type of repayment	1=equal principal payments (EPP) 2=annuity 3=lump sum 5=other
45. Number of repayments per annum	1=annual 2=semi-annual

80. --Note on the status of DAC discussions: Methodologies to measure amounts mobilised have so far been developed for syndicated loans, developmental guarantees, shares in CIVs, direct investment in companies and credit lines. These methodologies are work in progress and will be duly reviewed by the WP-STAT to identify the need for possible adjustments. Reporting will be expanded to cover other leveraging mechanisms as and when the WP-STAT progresses on the methodological work. --

	4=quarterly 12=monthly
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412. The terms of repayment may be the following:

- *Equal principal payments (EPP)* denotes a fixed schedule of equal instalments of principal adding up to the face value of the loan. Interest is charged on outstanding principal and the amount of individual service payments decreases with each payment of principal.
- In the *annuity* method, each service payment is established as an equal amount, within which the interest component declines with time while the principal component increases.
- *Lump sum* means the loan is repaid in a single amount (principal and interest) at maturity. If interest is paid at various earlier dates, then the repayment schedule is a particular case of equal principal payments and should be reported under that category.
- If the type of repayment does not correspond to any of the three above, use the code “*other*” and contact the Secretariat.

46. Interest rate	} Enter 1 in 5 digits, e.g. “05200” for 5.2 % ; or 2 “0” if interest free. } 3 If ODA loan with variable interest rate, report the variable rate in field 46 (e.g. LIBOR6M-1.5%) and the reference fixed rate in field 47.
47. Second interest rate	

413. Most loans have a single interest rate which applies throughout the life of the loan. Enter this rate, including in it any charges in addition to the interest that are payable on the disbursed balance over the life of the loan.

414. Where interest is waived during the grace period (i.e. the interval between the commitment date and the first repayment date), report the loan as having two interest rates with zero interest being charged for the grace period.

415. For loans with variable interest rates, the concessionality test is only applied at the time of the commitment (see paragraphs 74-75). The mechanism for loans with variable interest rates takes account of the following definitions:

- variable rate = interbank rate or other market reference rate, e.g. EURIBOR or ICAPEURO, +/- margin.
- reference fixed rate = fixed rate that the borrower would obtain (a) in accordance with the loan commitment and (b) given market conditions applying at time of commitment for the term of the loan.
- fixed rate applied if the borrower chooses to convert the variable rate into a fixed rate.

416. Report the variable rate in field 46. *Interest rate* and the reference fixed rate in field 47. *Second interest rate*. The Secretariat will then calculate the grant element on the basis of the reference fixed rate. The grant equivalent is also calculated using the reference fixed rate.

48. First repayment	}
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date	} Enter in text format DD-MM-YYYY . }
49. Final repayment date	

417. State the dates at which the first and the final repayments of principal are due.

418. Where the repayment schedule depends on the date(s) at which disbursements are made, please provide approximate repayment dates to allow the Secretariat to estimate the grace period and the maturity. (Estimation might be based on the standard terms of repayment applied to a given recipient country or country group.)

50. Interest received	During the reporting year. In thousands of units (millions if yen). NB: DO NOT enter a negative amount.
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419. *Interest received* corresponds to the amount of interest and/or other charges received from the borrowing country, including payments to expunge or reduce interest due or in arrears.

51. Principal disbursed and still outstanding	The amount of principal owed on the loan at the end of the reporting year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
52. Arrears of principal (included in field 51)	At the end of the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
53. Arrears of interest	At the end of the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).

420. Loans should be reported on the CRS++ until no outstanding principal or interest remains, regardless of whether the agency continues to extend new loans. Report under field 51. *Principal disbursed and still outstanding* the amount of principal owed on the loan at the end of the reporting year. Report separately any *arrears of principal* and *interest* at the end of the reporting year, taking into account debt service payments received during the year (amortisation under field 35 and interest received under field 50), and including arrears that have arisen during the reporting year. Arrears of principal are part of the principal owed on the loan and should be included in the amount reported under field 51 (i.e. field 52 is an “of which” field of 51). Arrears of interest, by contrast, are not part of this amount. Any past due or overdue late interest (interest which accrues on arrears) should be treated as arrears of interest.

421. Total debt outstanding at the end of the year is defined as the sum of *principal disbursed and still outstanding* and *arrears of interest*.

III.3 Specific instructions and optimal level of aggregation for different categories of flows

422. Item-level reporting in CRS++ requires aggregation of certain transactions to keep the database manageable, and the information relevant and easier to consult. The level of detail of reporting required varies for different categories of flows. This section describes the different reporting requirements and optimal level of aggregation for different categories of flows.

423. Much more detail is needed for ODA, in particular bilateral ODA, which is subject to specific eligibility rules, monitoring of various DAC recommendations on terms (see Annex 15) and untying (see Annex 16), and specific analyses of the sector of allocation of funds; by contrast, many

CRS++ data fields are not relevant to the data collection on private flows (e.g. policy objectives, tying status):

- For **bilateral ODA flows**, data generally relate to individual aid activities (projects and programmes), but semi-aggregate reporting (a total per recipient and per sector) is applicable to certain types of aid.
- **Multilateral ODA** flows are reportable contribution by contribution.
- **OOB** are reportable activity by activity.
- **Officially supported export-credits** should be reported aggregated by recipient country, type of finance and, if possible, purpose code.
- **Private flows** should be reported aggregated by recipient country and type of finance.

424. Data transmission of semi-aggregate data should follow the instructions given in section II above, i.e. be reported electronically on a spreadsheet where each column corresponds to one CRS++ data field. Each row represents one aggregate transaction.

III.3.1 Bilateral ODA flows

425. The general principle is that, as a minimum, reporting should comprise identification and basic data (sections A and B of the CRS++) in addition to volume data and information on loans (sections D and E). Supplementary data (section C) are required for certain types of aid only. There are cases, however, where further simplification of reporting justifies exceptions to the general reporting rules, e.g. members may not be able to compile data on all individual technical co-operation activities as this would mean reporting thousands of transactions of relatively small monetary value. Semi-aggregate reporting can be recommended.

Disbursements on former commitments

426. *When reporting a new commitment*, all CRS++ fields should be completed (including amounts disbursed, if any, during the same reporting year). *When reporting a disbursement on a former commitment*, all CRS++ fields should be completed except those related to commitments (fields 36-40). *When reporting a disbursement on a former ODA loan commitment*, terms of repayment (fields 42-49) should be reported, to facilitate verification of the grant equivalent calculation.

Technical co-operation

427. The term technical co-operation covers a large variety of aid activities. Some technical co-operation is extended in the form of projects (type of aid C01). As their administration does not differ from that of other project-type interventions, they should be reported individually following instructions in section II above.

428. Non-project technical co-operation comprises activities such as the supply of volunteers or experts (type of aid D01), other technical assistance (D02), provision of scholarships (E01) and imputed student costs (E02). Many of these activities are funded through specific TC budget lines, which may or may not be administered by the main aid agency. The exact use of funds is seldom known at the commitment stage. Consequently, data on the sectoral and geographical breakdown of such programmes are often collected on a disbursement basis only. As disbursement data can be very detailed (one “activity” corresponding to one individual expert or student), aggregation by recipient and sector (purpose code) is recommended prior to reporting to the CRS++.

Contributions to non-governmental organisations

429. In DAC statistics, contributions to NGOs and civil society organisations are classified under two categories: aid to NGOs and aid through NGOs (see Box 3).

430. Assign *aid to NGOs* to type of aid *B01-Core support to NGOs* and report the sector of intervention of the NGO concerned. (If cross-cutting, a maximum of 10 purpose codes can be assigned. If unknown, the code “99810-Sectors not specified” is used). In principle, the individual activities carried out by NGOs with these funds need not be reported to the CRS++, unless requested in the context of a special study. However, for analytical purposes, it is useful to obtain detailed information on how NGOs have allocated donors’ core funding, and, where possible, the project details rather than the original core contributions should be reported in CRS++ with a type of aid *B01 – Core support to NGOs* (and not *C01 – Project-type interventions*) and *Bi/multi = 7*.

431. Report *aid through NGOs* activity by activity. (Only the official grant should be reported, not the total cost of the project.) While reporting may entail providing detailed qualitative information on many small activities, it is usually easier and more informative to report these individually than to attempt to aggregate the data. Where it is more convenient, reporting commitments on individual activities may be carried out *ex post* on the basis of disbursements (field 6. *Nature of submission = 8*).

Humanitarian aid (except reconstruction) and food aid

432. Humanitarian aid (except reconstruction) may be reported to the CRS++ as an aggregated total by recipient and purpose code (72010, 72040, 72050 and 74010) and, where possible by channel of delivery. Knowing the channel of delivery enables a distinction to be made between aid delivered directly by the donor and aid channelled through a multilateral organisation.

433. Humanitarian aid activities include various types of supplies (blankets, tents, medicines) and food (wheat, milk products). Individual activities may be monitored by specialised agencies (e.g. WFP for food aid) and their reporting may be too detailed for the CRS++ and the sectoral studies for which it is the source. Furthermore, some CRS++ fields relating to policy objectives and other markers are not as relevant for humanitarian aid as for other forms of aid.

434. The commitment concept may be difficult to apply to some components of humanitarian aid. Some humanitarian aid is held in reserve at the beginning of the year, to be allocated as needs arise (natural disasters, conflicts). Humanitarian aid may therefore be reported on a disbursement basis (field 6. *Nature of submission = 8*), so as to show its actual geographical distribution.

435. If developmental food aid and food security assistance (purpose code 52010) are an integral part of the government’s co-operation programme, they may be reported as individual activities according to section II above, where necessary on a disbursement basis (field 6. *Nature of submission = 8*).

In-donor expenditures

Administrative costs

436. The detail of such costs are not sought. In general, administrative costs assigned to type of aid G01 will be recorded as a single transaction under purpose code 91010. However, in some particular cases, donors can record specific interventions under different purpose codes, e.g. an audit of a water project can be recorded under purpose code 140xx and type of aid G01.

Development awareness

437. General expenditures for development awareness are reported as a single aggregate (type of aid = H01 and purpose code = 99820) but specific activities are reportable at activity level (type of aid = H01 and specific purpose codes).

Imputed student costs

438. Report aggregates by country of origin of students, and if possible by sector of education.

Refugees in donor countries

439. See Clarification 5 in paragraph 94. Members will strive to provide disaggregated statistics of expenditures reported as in-donor refugee costs broken down by:

- Type of expenditures: i) temporary sustenance, ii) voluntary repatriation, iii) transport, iv) rescue at sea and v) overhead costs attached to the direct provision of temporary sustenance.
- Category of refugees: i) asylum-seekers – ultimately accepted (costs prior to recognition), ii) asylum-seekers – ultimately rejected (costs prior to rejection), and iii) recognised refugees (costs after recognition or after date of entry into a country through a resettlement programme).

440. The table below gives the optimal level of detail for reporting the different types of aid covered by specific instructions.

Table 2. Summary of specific instructions for reporting on bilateral ODA in the CRS++

Types of aid	Typical examples	Purpose codes	Level of reporting/optimal level of reporting
A01-General budget support	Poverty reduction budget support	51010	Individual contributions
A02-Sector budget support	Sector budget support to various sectors Trade-related adjustment	Various 33150	Individual contributions
B01-Contributions to NGOs, PPPs, research institutes	Aid to NGOs, PPPs, research institutes	Various or 99810	One transaction per institution (or project details by the institution)
B03-Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by international organisations	Contributions to trust funds not included in the List of ODA-eligible international organisations. Contributions to programmes managed by international organisations (e.g. <i>Water and sanitation programme</i> by the World Bank) Contributions in response to “appeals” by international humanitarian organisations (e.g. flash appeals or Consolidated Appeal process)	Various	Individual contributions
B04-Basket funds/pooled funding	Contributions to donors’ joint funds	Various	Individual contributions
C01-Project-type interventions	Aid channelled through NGOs	Various	Individual activities (possibly disbursements only)
	TC projects (including support for debt management)	Various	Individual activities
	Feasibility studies	72010 72040	Disbursements aggregated by purpose code, recipient and where possible by channel of delivery
	Humanitarian aid (except reconstruction)	72050 74010	
	Developmental food aid Reconstruction relief	52010 73010	Individual activities (possibly disbursements only)
	Project loans	Various	Loan by loan reporting for new loan commitments and subsequent disbursements; aggregates by recipient and type of aid for fully disbursed outstanding loans; and aggregates by recipient and type of aid of the original loans for rescheduled loans.

D01-Donor country personnel	Experts and volunteers Internships Junior Professional Officers	Various	Disbursements aggregated by sector (purpose code) and by recipient
D02-Other technical assistance	Research	Research purpose codes (xxx82) or various	Disbursements aggregated by sector (purpose code) and by recipient
	Local scholarships; development-oriented social and cultural programmes; ad hoc contributions (conferences, seminars, workshops)	Various	Depending on the number of activities concerned, individual activities or aggregates by purpose code and by recipient (possibly disbursements only).
E01-Scholarships/training in donor country	Scholarships programmes, trainees	Various or 43081	Disbursements aggregated by sector (purpose code) and by recipient
E02-Imputed Student costs	Indirect tuition costs of foreign students studying in donors' universities	Various or 43081	Notional disbursements aggregated by recipient (and if possible sector)
F01-Debt reorganisation	Debt forgiveness, debt rescheduling, debt swaps, relief of multilateral debt	600xx	See Annex 7.
G01-Administrative costs	Overhead costs of the aid agency	91010	Aggregates by purpose code or an overall total
	Project evaluation	91010 or various	
H01-Development awareness	General expenditures for development awareness in the donor country	99820	Single aggregate
	Activities for promoting specific sectors (e.g. fair trade)	Various	Individual activities
H02-Refugees in donor countries	Official sector expenditures for the sustenance of refugees in donor countries during the first twelve months of their stay	93010	By type of expenditures and category of refugees.

III.3.2 Multilateral ODA

441. Members are asked to report their multilateral contributions individually (one transaction per organisation⁸¹), and to assign individual channel codes at a detailed level (as opposed to broad categories, e.g.: 41140 for WFP and not 41000, see Annex 9), at least for codes for organisations listed in output Table DAC2a (Chapter 6). Field 13. *Type of aid* should be set to *B02-Core contributions to multilateral institutions* by default.

442. Not all fields on CRS++ are required, see details in Annex 4, in particular fields 7. *Recipient country*, 15. *Purpose code* and 20-23 and 28-31. *Policy markers* are not collected. Purpose codes and markers reported by members could differ for the same multilateral organisations and data on the sectoral/thematic and geographical breakdown of multilateral aid are instead compiled on the basis of reporting by the multilateral agencies.

81. Members are requested to report their assessed contributions to UNDPKO operation by operation (see paragraph 122).

III.3.3 OOF

443. Loan by loan reporting is required for new OOF loan commitments and subsequent disbursements. However, not all fields are required, see details in Annex 4, in particular the type of aid and related volume fields (fields 13, 39-41) and the tying status (fields 36-38). The terms of repayment (fields 44-49) and all supplementary fields except policy markers (fields 16-19, 24-27) are optional.

444. Data on fully disbursed outstanding loans and on rescheduled loans may be reported in the form of aggregates by recipient country (see section III.3.8).

III.3.4 Officially supported export credits

445. Officially supported export credits should be reported in aggregate form by recipient country, type of finance and, if possible, purpose code. Only basic data, identification data (except fields 13. *Type of aid* and 14. *Short description*), and main volume data (fields 32-35) are requested.

446. Export credits are also reportable to the OECD Export Credit Group on Form XCR1.

III.3.5 Private - NGO

447. Gross outflows from private sources (extended amounts only) are reportable by donor countries in aggregate form by recipient country and purpose code. Reporting will increasingly be sought directly from main private organisations at activity-level.

III.3.6 Private – market, including FDI

448. Reporting is requested on disbursements only, aggregated by recipient country and type of finance.

III.3.7 Non-flow and other flows

449. Reporting is requested on four key indicators – Gross National Income (GNI), ODA % GNI, Total flows % GNI and Population – also requested on Table DAC1 (lines 001-004). These indicators are reported in CRS++ under type of flow 40 and types of finance 1-4. The non-ODA component of peacebuilding operations is reported as type of flow 50-Other flows.

III.3.8 Reporting on loans and debt reorganisation

450. Loan by loan reporting is required for new ODA and OOF loan commitments and subsequent disbursements, as these data serve in sectoral analyses of resource flows. Data on fully disbursed outstanding loans and on rescheduled loans are used for debt statistics purposes only, and may be reported in the form of aggregates by recipient country. Only the currency (field 32) and the fields related to debt service payments (fields 35. *Amounts received* and 50. *Interest received*), and outstanding debt (fields 51-53) should be reported in addition to identification and basic data.

451. See section II.4 in Chapter 2 for rules on ODA eligibility for debt relief operations, section VII in Chapter 3, and Annex 7 for instructions and examples for reporting on debt relief.

CHAPTER 6. CORRESPONDENCES BETWEEN ACTIVITY-LEVEL REPORTING AND AGGREGATES

452. Chapter 6 describes the various aggregates that can be derived from item-level reporting on flows. (The presentations are not suitable for grant equivalent data.)⁸²

453. CRS++ is a reporting format that contains practically all data items and statistical classifications needed for reporting to the DAC; relevant DAC aggregates, required for reporting Table DAC1 and the Validation Table, can be derived by members from the CRS++ reporting. CRS++ data themselves are especially valuable in areas where access to information at activity level is essential, e.g. activity descriptions of ODA flows and the sectoral focus of non-export credit other official flows. For export credits and private flows, CRS++ data represent semi-aggregates by type of finance and by recipient.

454. This chapter presents the basic procedures for aggregating item-level data by type of aid and type of finance (Table DAC1), by recipient (Tables DAC2a, 2b, 3a, 4) and by sector (Table DAC 5). See also Annex 5.

I. Main aggregates (Table DAC1)

455. Table DAC1 provides main aggregates of bilateral and multilateral ODA flows and other resource flows to developing countries. The lines of the table collect ODA flow data by type of aid (sections I.A and I.B) and other main aggregates. For OOF, officially supported export credits and private flows, the lines represent specific types of finance. Main correspondences with CRS++ are as follows (see also Annex 5):

- Aggregates by types of aid, as reported in the ODA sections of Table DAC1, are derived by summing up the amounts of activities recorded in CRS++ under these *Types of aid* [CRS++ item 13];
- Aggregates by multilateral organisations, as reported in the multilateral ODA flows section of Table DAC1, are obtained by summing up the amounts of multilateral transactions [*Bi_multi* =2 (item 10)] recorded in CRS++ under the corresponding *Channels of delivery* [item 9];
- Aggregates on OOF, officially supported export credits and private flows of Table DAC1, are derived by summing up the amounts of transactions recorded in CRS++ using a combination of *Types of finance* [item 12] and *Channels of delivery* [item 9] as presented in Annex 5;
- Net amounts, as shown in column 1140 of Table DAC1 are obtained by subtracting *Amounts received* recorded in CRS++ [item 35] from *Amounts extended* [item 34];

82. --Notes on the status of DAC discussions: Starting with 2018 data, the standard headline ODA figures, including the ODA/GNI ratio, will be based on the new grant equivalent measure but the HLM Communiqué specifies that "Alongside reporting on a grant equivalent basis, ODA figures will continue to be calculated, reported and published on the previous cash-flow system." It remains to be determined what flow-based aggregates would meaningfully accompany the publication of a grant equivalent-based headline ODA figure and that could be explained in Chapter 6.--

- Offsetting entries for debt relief (principal and interest) are not reportable as separate transactions or amounts received in CRS++ but are derived automatically in aggregate tables from debt forgiveness/conversion/rescheduling transactions, where appropriate, using *Types of finance (relating to debt relief)* [item 12] (see Annex 7).

II. Aggregates by recipient (Tables DAC2a, DAC2b, DAC3a and DAC4)

456. The geographical distribution of flows – ODA disbursements (Table DAC2a), ODA commitments (Table DAC3a), OOF and officially supported export credit disbursements (Table DAC2b), private direct investment and other private capital (Table DAC4) – is obtained on the basis of CRS++ reporting through five main dimensions:

- Bilateral/multilateral: bilateral transactions are distinguished from multilateral transactions through the item *Bi_multi* [item 10];
- Beneficiaries are identified through the *Recipient* [item 7] for bilateral funds, or the *Channel of delivery* [item 9] for multilateral funds;
- The category of flows (ODA, OOF, officially supported export credits, private) is recorded under the *Type of flow* [item 11];
- The financial instrument (grant, loan, bond, equity, etc.) is identified through the *Type of finance* [item 12]; and
- Volume data in CRS++ include *Commitments* [item 33], gross disbursements [*Amounts extended*, item 34], and *Amounts received* [item 35].

457. Other CRS++ dimensions are used, e.g. *Purpose codes and corresponding shares* [item 15] identifies relevant amounts to include under columns 213 (developmental food aid) and 216 (humanitarian aid) in DAC2a.

458. Full correspondences between CRS++ item-level reporting and DAC tables are shown in Annex 5.

II.1 Additional notes on Table DAC2a: destination of Official Development Assistance flows - disbursements

201	212	221	208	219	210	211	204	214	205	215	218	217
GRANTS	----- of which: ----- DEBT FOR- OTHER ASS. FIN. GIVENESS DEBT INTEREST (Principal + GRANTS SUBSIDIES interest)			RECOV- ERIES	CAPITAL SUBSCRIP- TIONS (deposit basis)	<i>Memo: Capital sub- scriptions on encashment basis</i>	LOANS & OTHER LONG-TERM CAPITAL					
				(-)			EXTENDED	of which: Rescheduled debt	RECEIVED (excl. offsetting debt relief)	Offsetting entries for debt relief	TOTAL NET	of which: Equity investment
									(-)	(-)		

206	207	213	216	209
TOTAL				
NET	----- of which: -----			
DISBURSEMENTS	TECHNICAL COOPERAT. (gross)	DEVELOP- MENTAL FOOD AID (gross)	HUMANI- TARIAN AID (gross)	INTEREST RECEIVED (-)

459. Table DAC2a presents the geographical distribution of bilateral and multilateral disbursements of official development assistance flows to developing countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and multilateral organisations that are ODA-eligible.

WHAT IS INCLUDED IN THE COLUMNS

460. The definitions for the various columns are given below and under Table DAC1 (Chapter 5).

Grants

461. Total disbursements of **grants** are included in column 201. Within that total, **debt forgiveness** is separately shown in column 212, **other debt grants** in column 221, and **interest subsidies in associated financing packages** in column 208 [subsidies paid to domestic lenders which meet the conditions in paragraphs 159-161 for inclusion in ODA flows].

Recoveries

462. Recoveries on grants and capital subscriptions are shown in column 219. Columns on grants (201), capital subscriptions (210 and 211), technical co-operation (207), developmental food aid (213), and humanitarian aid (216) are compiled with no deduction for recoveries.

Capital Subscriptions (deposit basis)

463. **Capital subscriptions** on a **deposit basis** to multilateral organisations are included in column 210.

Memo: Capital subscriptions on encashment basis

464. **Capital subscriptions** on an **encashment basis** to multilateral organisations are included in column 211.

Loans and other long-term capital

465. Total disbursements of **ODA loans and equity investment extended** are shown in column 204. Within that total, **rescheduled debt** in column 214 includes capitalised interest only on rescheduled ODA loans, and both principal and capitalised interest on OOF loans rescheduled as ODA. **Actual** repayments of loan principal and proceeds from sales of equity investments are compiled in column 205. **Offsetting entries for debt relief** in column 295 relate to the principal amounts only of forgiven ODA claims.

466. **Total net loans and other long-term capital** (column 218) equals loans extended (column 204), minus repayments received (column 205) and offsetting entries for debt relief (column 295). Column 217 presents the net amount of **equity investment** included in column 218.

Total Net ODA Disbursements

467. **Total net disbursements** (column 296) is the sum of grants (column 201), capital subscriptions (deposit basis) (column 210), recoveries (column 219) and total net loans and other long-term capital (column 218).

468. Column 297 presents the amount of **technical co-operation** included in grants⁸³ (column 201) and gross loans (column 204). It includes only free-standing technical co-operation. Recoveries on grants are not deducted. It refers to bilateral aid only.

83. Grants of technical co-operation to individual countries include the actual or imputed costs of tuition in the reporting country of nationals of developing countries concerned.

469. Column 213 presents the **developmental food aid** included in grants (column 201) and gross loans (column 204). See the coverage of developmental food aid under purpose code 52010 in Annex 12. Recoveries on grants are not deducted. It refers to bilateral aid only.

470. Column 216 presents the **humanitarian aid** (including emergency food aid) included in grants (column 201) and gross loans (column 204). See the coverage of humanitarian aid under purpose codes 7xxxx in Annex 12. Recoveries on grants are not deducted. It refers to bilateral aid only.

471. Column 209 is compiled as the sum of actual **interest receipts** and **offsetting entries for interest cancelled** through forgiveness.

WHAT IS INCLUDED IN THE ROWS

472. A separate line includes data for each recipient country and territory followed by each major multilateral organisation. Totals for regions and other aggregates (e.g. bilateral, multilateral) are also calculated. Contributions to regional or multinational projects and programmes are shown under “regional” for the appropriate region or sub-region. Geographically unallocable ODA amounts spent either within or outside the donor country are shown against “bilateral unallocated” (code 998).

II.2 Additional notes on Table DAC2b: destination of Other Official Flows and Officially Supported Export Credits - disbursements

201	204	205	298	255	217	292	293	295	250	296	297
OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS						OFFICIALLY SUPPORTED EXPORT CRED.					
GRANTS	OTHER LONG-TERM (excl. offsetting debt relief)		Offsetting entries for debt relief (OOF claims)	TOTAL NET OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS	of which: Equity investment	(excl. offsetting debt relief)	Offsetting entries debt relief (exp. cred. claims)	TOTAL NET OFFIC. SUPP. EXPORT CREDITS	TOTAL OFFICIAL NON- CONCESSIONAL FLOWS	INTEREST RECEIVED	
Amount extended	Amount received (-)	Amount received (-)	Amount received (-)			Amount extended	Amount received (-)	Amount received (-)		Amount received (-)	

473. Table DAC2b compiles the geographical distribution of bilateral and multilateral disbursements of other official flows to developing countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and multilateral agencies that are ODA-eligible, including officially supported export credits.

WHAT IS INCLUDED IN THE COLUMNS

474. The definitions for the various columns are given under Table DAC1 (see Chapter 5).

Grants

475. Disbursements of other official **grants** are included in column 201.

Officially Supported Export Credits

476. **Disbursements of officially supported export credits** – i.e. official direct export credits and export credits extended by the private sector under official guarantee or insurance⁸⁴ – are included in column 292 and their **repayments** in column 293.

Other Long-Term

477. **Disbursements** or acquisitions of **all types of OOF** combined (including direct lending, rescheduling of private sector debt and rescheduled amounts of capitalised interest when OOF debt is reorganised, and purchases of bonds and equities) are included in column 204.

84. The non-guaranteed portion of guaranteed export credits is also included here.

478. Actual **repayments** of OOF loans, including loans previously rescheduled as OOF, and disposals of investments are included in column 205. **Offsetting entries for debt relief** in column 295 relate to the principal component of OOF and officially supported export credit loans forgiven or rescheduled on ODA terms.

Total Net OOF and officially supported export credit disbursements

479. **Total net OOF and officially supported export credit disbursements** (column 296) is the sum of grants (column 201), net officially supported export credits (column 292 minus column 293) and net other long-term OOF (column 204 minus 205), minus offsetting entries for debt relief (column 295). The net amount of **equity investment** included in column 296 is also shown as a memo item in column 217.

480. Column 297 is compiled as the sum of actual **interest receipts** and **offsetting entries for interest** on OOF loans and officially supported export credits forgiven or rescheduled on ODA terms.

WHAT IS INCLUDED IN THE ROWS

481. A separate line presents data for each recipient country and territory followed by each major multilateral organisation. Totals for regions and other aggregates (e.g. bilateral, multilateral) are also calculated. Contributions to regional or multinational projects and programmes are included under “regional” for the appropriate region or sub-region.

482. With the exception of funds to support the private sector (see below), geographically unallocable amounts spent either within or outside the donor country are shown against “bilateral unallocated” (code 998).

483. Official sector funds in support of private sector are shown against lines 212 (support to private export credits) or 220 (support to direct investment).

II.3 Additional notes on Table DAC3a: destination of Official Development Assistance flows - commitments

301	308 <i>of which:</i> ASS. FIN. INTEREST SUBSIDIES	310 CAPITAL SUBSCRIP- TIONS	304 LOANS AND OTHER LONG-TERM CAPITAL	305 TOTAL	306 <i>of which:</i> TECHNICAL COOPERAT.
GRANTS					

484. Table DAC3a compiles the geographical distribution of bilateral and multilateral commitments of official development assistance flows to developing countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and multilateral organisations that are ODA-eligible.

WHAT IS INCLUDED IN THE COLUMNS

485. The definitions for the various columns are given under Table DAC1 (see Chapter 5).

Grants

486. Total **grant** commitments are compiled in column 301. Within that total, **interest subsidies in associated financing packages** are presented separately in column 308.

Capital Subscriptions

487. **Capital subscriptions** on a deposit basis to multilateral organisations are included in column 310. See paragraph 142.

Loans and other long-term capital

488. Commitments of **loans and other long-term capital** are included in column 304.

Total ODA Commitments

489. **Total commitments** (column 305) are the sum of grants (column 301), capital subscriptions (column 310) and total loans and other long-term capital (column 304).

490. Column 306 shows the amount of **technical co-operation** included in grants (column 301) and loans (column 304). It includes only free-standing technical co-operation. Commitments and disbursements of grants for imputed student costs are identical.

WHAT IS INCLUDED IN THE ROWS

491. A separate line presents data for each recipient country and territory followed by each major multilateral organisation. Totals for regions and other aggregates (e.g. bilateral, multilateral) are also calculated. Contributions to regional or multinational projects and programmes are included under “regional” for the appropriate region or sub-region.

492. Geographically unallocable ODA amounts committed to be spent either within or outside the donor country are shown against “bilateral unallocated” (code 998). The recording in the year reported on of cancellations on earlier years’ commitments is allowed only under this row to avoid interpretation issues of negative figures in geographical analyses.

II.4 Additional notes on Table DAC4: destination of Private Direct Investment and Other Private Capital

405	488	487	489	490	425
DIRECT INVEST. includ.RE-INVESTED EARNINGS	OTHER SECURITIES AND CLAIMS		Offsetting entries for debt relief	TOTAL PRIVATE NET	Memo: Gross outflows from private sources
	TOTAL BANKS	TOTAL NON-BANKS			

493. Table DAC4 presents the geographical distribution of bilateral disbursements of private flows to developing countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients. It excludes private export credits under official guarantee or insurance which are covered in Table DAC2b. It shows also data on private sector contributions to multilateral organisations that are ODA-eligible.

WHAT IS INCLUDED IN THE COLUMNS

494. The definitions for the various columns are given under Table DAC1 (see Chapter 5).

Direct Investment

495. **Private Foreign Direct Investment** (new capital outflows plus reinvested earnings) net of disposals are presented in column 405.

Other Securities and Claims

496. **Total bank** purchases of bonds and other securities (including equities) and disbursements of private – not officially supported – export credits, net of redemptions, repayments and disposals, are summed up in column 488.

497. **Total non-bank** purchases of bonds and other securities (including equities) and disbursements of private – not officially supported – export credits, net of redemptions, repayments and disposals, are summed up in column 487.

Offsetting Entries for Debt Relief

498. **Offsetting entries for debt relief** in column 489 relate to the amount of principal forgiven (as ODA) or rescheduled (as OOF) on private loans.

Total private net

499. **Total private net** (column 490) is the sum of direct investment (column 405), total banks (column 488) and total non-banks (column 487), minus offsetting entries for debt relief (column 489).

Memorandum item: Gross outflows from private sources

500. This is compiled as the **gross outflows** from private sources, including any official subsidies.

WHAT IS INCLUDED IN THE ROWS

501. A separate line presents data for each recipient country and territory followed by each major multilateral organisation. Totals for regions and other aggregates (e.g. bilateral, multilateral) are also calculated. Data on regional or multinational investment and capital are included under the “regional” row for the appropriate region or sub-region. These rows also include data where, for confidentiality or other reasons, these are only available as regional aggregates.

502. With the exception of official support to the private sector (see below), geographically unallocable amounts spent either within or outside the donor country are shown against “bilateral unallocated” (code 998).

503. Official sector loans in support of private export credits (line 212) are shown as negative amounts. Official sector loans and subsidies (grants) in support of direct investment (line 220) are shown as negative amounts. These negative entries offset the reporting of official support to the private sector shown in the same lines of Table DAC2b, except that no deduction is made on Table DAC4 for any interest subsidies on private export credits included in line 212 of Table DAC2b.

504. The lines on multilateral organisations record purchases by private firms or individuals of bonds issued by those agencies.

III. Aggregates by sector (Table DAC5)

505. The sectoral breakdown of flows is obtained from CRS++ on the basis of reporting through the *Sector/Purpose codes and corresponding shares* [item 15].

506. Sector statistics are compiled using commitment or gross disbursement data that represent resources transferred to developing countries, and reflect the level of financing allocated to the sector. Net disbursements are not used because there is no evidence that the source of financing to reimburse loans in a sector is actually the sector itself. See also Box 6.

507. In order to better reflect the sectoral focus of donors' programmes, when calculating the share of aid for a specific sector or theme in total bilateral aid, contributions not susceptible to allocation by sector are excluded from the denominator (purpose codes 51010 and above).

Box 6. Commitments versus disbursements

Commitments measure donors' intentions and permit monitoring the targeting of resources to specific purposes and recipient countries. They fluctuate as aid policies change, and reflect how donors' political commitments translate into action. They thus give an indication about future flows.

Disbursements show actual payments in each year. They show the realisation of donors' intentions and the implementation of their policies. They are required to examine the contribution of donors' actions in development achievements. They better describe aid flows from a recipient's point of view.

Analysing the relation between commitments and disbursements can provide useful insights on aid delivery. Commitments are often multi-year and subsequent disbursements spread over several years. In DAC statistical reporting systems, commitments, even if multi-year, are recorded in whole in the year they are signed (the use of moving averages in statistical presentations smoothes the resulting fluctuations). Subsequent disbursements of an earlier commitment are recorded annually, in the years they are transferred from donors to recipients. An increase in aid allocations over time is thus visible in disbursements data only with a few years' time lag. Consequently, disbursements in one year cannot be directly compared to commitments in the same year, as disbursements may relate to commitments originally recorded in different years.

III.1 Additional notes on Table DAC5: official bilateral commitments (or gross disbursements) by sector of destination

528	529	530
TOTAL ODA	<i>of which:</i> GRANTS	OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS

508. Table DAC5 presents the sectoral destination of bilateral ODA flows and OOF (excluding officially supported export credits) – commitments (or gross disbursements). The line items of Table DAC 5 represent a sector classification. The column headings distinguish between ODA flows and OOF flows.

WHAT IS INCLUDED IN THE ROWS

509. The contents of the line items of Table DAC5 are defined in Annex 12. Each DAC5 line corresponds to a main sector/purpose category (3-digit codes e.g. 122 for basic health) which itself matches with several purpose codes (5-digit codes, e.g. 12240 basic nutrition). The correspondence between DAC5 and CRS sector codes can be obtained by taking the first three digits of the purpose codes. If activities have been assigned multiple purpose codes, calculation of DAC5 aggregates should be based on percentages assigned to each purpose code.

WHAT IS REPORTED IN THE COLUMNS

510. **Total bilateral ODA commitments (or gross disbursements)** are included in column 528, the total of **grants** in column 529. The recording in the year reported on of cancellations on earlier

years' commitments is allowed, but only in the form of an aggregate under "sector, unspecified" to avoid interpretation issues of negative figures in sectoral analyses.

511. Commitments (or gross disbursements) of **other official flows** are shown in column 530.

IV. Aggregates by tying status

512. See instructions for reporting on tying status in Chapter 5.

V. Other

513. Multiple other aggregate statistical presentations can be compiled from CRS++ by combining classifications in relevant ways, e.g.:

- the geographical distribution of other official flows on a commitment basis;
- the geographical distribution of flows in support of a specific sector (e.g. health), or policy objective (e.g. gender equality);
- the total use of the multilateral channel (both bilateral and multilateral contributions) can be compiled from the *Channel of delivery*;
- contributions to major INGOs, the private sector and multilateral contributions by major recipient organisations other than those listed on DAC tables can be derived from the *Channel of delivery*, e.g. core contributions to UNAIDS (see list of major channels in Annex 9);
- aggregate figures on support to specific policy objectives can be prepared on the basis of items relative to policy objectives [items 20-23] and Rio markers [items 28-31]. Statistics on donors' support to policy objectives are generally prepared using commitment data. See Box 7.

514. Also, while aggregates derived from CRS++ included in this chapter all present data from a donor perspective i.e. outflows of resources from donor countries (both bilateral and multilateral flows), DAC statistics can also be presented from a recipient perspective. Developing countries' resource receipts can be compiled from CRS++ reporting by bilateral donors, multilateral donors and private foundations.

Box 7. Statistical presentations on policy markers

Markers indicate donors' policy objectives in relation to each aid activity. Activities marked as having a "principal" objective would not have been funded but for that policy objective; activities marked "significant" have other prime objectives but have been formulated or adjusted to help meet the policy objective concerns.

The markers allow an approximate quantification of aid flows that target policy objectives. In marker data presentations the figures for principal and significant objectives should be shown separately and the sum referred to as the "estimate" or "upper bound" of policy objective-related aid.

An activity can have more than one principal or significant objective. Therefore, total amounts targeting the different objectives should not be added-up to avoid double-counting. Statistical presentations should be prepared for a single policy objective/marker at a time.

Policy markers seek information on the donor's policy objectives which can be best assessed at the design stage of projects. This is why policy markers are applied to commitments. Policy marker data on a disbursement basis can also be compiled, but it is important to note that this does not mean the policy objectives of projects under implementation would have been re-assessed. Rather, the disbursements are linked to the qualitative information on the original commitment through project identifiers. Consequently, a project marked for example as climate-related at the commitment stage will be flagged as climate-related throughout its lifetime, unless the qualitative information was changed.¹

1. In some cases, e.g. regional agreements, it may also be the case that the information available at the commitment stage is not sufficient to assign policy markers; these can be better determined when the general agreement translates into disbursements at component level.