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REPORTING DIRECTIVES FOR THE CREDITOR REPORTING SYSTEM

These Directives have been approved by the DAC under the written procedure. They supersede the instructions in DCD/DAC(2002)21.

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PREAMBLE ON STATUS OF DIRECTIVES

This document contains Directives for reporting to the Creditor Reporting System on Official Development Assistance and Other Official Flows (except export credits). It assembles in one document instructions in the previous directives DCD/DAC(2002)21 and four addenda approved by the Working Party on Statistics (WP-STAT) at its meetings on 10-11 June 2004 and 14-15 June 2005:

- DCD/DAC(2002)21/ADD on Rio markers⁽¹⁾;
- DCD/DAC(2002)21/ADD2 on Reporting on the purpose of aid;
- DCD/DAC(2002)21/ADD4 on Extending agency; and
- DCD/DAC(2002)21/ADD5 on Equity investment and loans with variable interest rates.

The addendum on Channel of Delivery [DCD/DAC(2002)21/ADD3], is not reproduced here. The WP-STAT agreed at its meeting on 11-12 June 2007 to use a single list of international organisations rather than two separate lists (Annex 2 in DAC Directives DCD/DAC(2007)34, and Annex 6 in the former CRS Directives DCD/DAC/STAT(2006)19/REV1). The list of channels of delivery is available at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Revisions concerning the gender equality marker, reporting on humanitarian aid and aid to health approved by the WP-STAT at its meetings on 6-7 June 2006 and 11-12 June 2007 are also included.

The Directives have also been updated to implement the 2005 SLM decision to cease data collection on aid to countries not eligible to receive Official Development Assistance (ODA). All references to official aid (OA) and Part II of the DAC List of Aid Recipients have been removed. The “DAC List of Aid Recipients” in Annex 4 has been replaced by the “Codes for ODA Recipients”. The revised Annex 4 also implements the WP-STAT agreement to harmonise the codes for recipient countries in South and Central Asia, and to make the terminology concerning the “unallocated” and “unspecified” categories more precise by using the expression “regional/multi-country”. [Cf. DCD/DAC/STAT/M(2005)1, para. 38.]

Instructions for reporting on official export credits and credits under official guarantee or insurance on CRS Form 1C and Forms 3 remain those provided in DCD/DAC/TD/ECG(90)1. Their revision as Part C of the Directives has not taken place and is at present unlikely as OECD work on debt statistics ceased as of 1 January 2005. References to Part C of the Directives have therefore been removed.

⁽¹⁾ Data collection on the Rio markers is on a trial basis for three years as from 2004 flows. [Cf. DCD/DAC/STAT/M(2004)1/FINAL, paragraph 67.]

REPORTING DIRECTIVES FOR THE CREDITOR REPORTING SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION

1. The Creditor Reporting System (CRS) is a database on official development assistance (ODA) and other lending to developing countries. It consists of two distinct sub-sets: a project database on ODA activities, accessible to the public, and a database on non-ODA lending and officially supported export credits, access to which is restricted.
2. The 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 stock remain key functions of the System, but others have evolved in the course of years. In particular, the CRS aid activity database has become the internationally recognised source of data on the geographical and sectoral breakdown of aid and is widely used by governments, organisations and researchers active in the field of development. For DAC Members, the CRS serves as a tool for monitoring specific policy issues, supplementing the information collected at the aggregate level in the annual DAC Statistics. There are separate Reporting Directives for the DAC aggregates given in DCD/DAC(2007)34.
3. These Reporting Directives for the CRS are presented in two self-contained parts: Part A relating to the aid project database and Part B on other official flows. Instructions for reporting on official export credits and credits under official guarantee or insurance on CRS Form 1C and Forms 3 are given in DCD/DAC/TD/ECG(90)1.

¹ The term CRS is used through this document to refer to all reporting to which these directives relate. 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 its 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. Both collections of data are covered by Members’ agreement under Article 3 of the OECD Convention to provide data necessary for the Organisation to fulfil its functions.

Figure 1. CRS databases and their main uses

RESTRICTED ACCESS	Database	Flow of resources	Main uses of the data
	CRS/Aid	Official development assistance	Sectoral and geographical distribution of aid External indebtedness Tying status of aid Terms and conditions of aid Relating aid inputs to policy priorities
	CRS/OOF	Other official flows (except export credits)	Sectoral and geographical distribution of other official flows External indebtedness
	CRS/Export credits	Official export credits Private loans and credits under official guarantee or insurance	External indebtedness Exposure and new obligations of export credits (Trade Directorate)
PUBLIC ACCESS			

4. The Directives in each Part have a common structure. They first specify the resource flows covered, provide information on the main uses of the requested data and give an overview of reporting by presenting the relevant data collection form.² The reporting concepts are defined in a separate section, which also gives instructions on coding, including references to various classifications, and reporting deadlines. Technical specifications on the reporting format (Unified Standard Input Format - USIF) are given in Annex 10. Directives in Part B also specify the rules concerning disclosure of CRS data. CRS data on aid activities are accessible to the public, whereas data on other official flows and export credits are confidential³ and made available only in aggregate form.

5. The concepts and terminology used in the CRS conform to those used in DAC statistics. Aggregates of commitments and gross and net disbursements available in the CRS should be equal to, included in, or related in a known way to the corresponding annual aggregates reported in the DAC

² The form as such is not completed as reporting takes place electronically. CRS data received on paper forms can no longer be processed.

³ "Confidential" means that non-ODA transaction level data may be made available only to:

- authorised staff of the OECD, BIS and, for developing countries only, the World Bank;
- the OECD Trade Committee Group on Export Credits and Export Credit Guarantees;
- for the exclusive purpose of cross-checking debt statistics by the World Bank, officials of the borrowing developing country, providing the authority of the reporting country to do so is sought and obtained beforehand in each instance (in this case, the source of information may not be revealed);
- As regards Form 1C, the information and reports are also shared with the Berne Union.

Questionnaire. Figure 2 below illustrates the links at the most general level (between CRS Forms and the main DAC aggregates reportable in Table DAC1). The links are further elaborated on in a specific section in each Part of the Directives.

Figure 2. Links between the CRS and DAC reporting systems

TYPE OF RESOURCE FLOW	DISBURSEMENTS	COMMITMENTS
TOTAL OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE FLOWS		
I. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)		
I.A Bilateral Official Development Assistance	CRS/Aid (Form 2)	CRS/Aid (Form 1)
I.B Multilateral Official Development Assistance		
II. OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS (OOF)		
II.A Other Official Bilateral Flows OOF except export credits Official direct export credits	CRS/OOF (Form 2) CRS/Export credits (Form 3A)	CRS/OOF (Form 1) CRS/Export credits (Form 1C)
II.B Transactions with Multilateral Agencies at Market Terms		
III. PRIVATE FLOWS, AT MARKET TERMS		
III.A Bilateral Private Flows Guaranteed export credits Non-guaranteed export credits	CRS/Export credits (Form 3)	CRS/Export credits (Form 1 C)
III.B Multilateral Private Flows		
IV. NET GRANTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs)		

Note: Directives for Forms 1C and 3 are not covered in this document; see DCD/DAC/TD/ECG(90)1

6. The links between the CRS and the DAC allow the two reporting systems to supplement and reinforce one another. The completeness of CRS data is verified through comparisons with the DAC statistics. Conversely, the quality of DAC statistics - e.g. their conformity with definitions and consistency between Members - can be examined through the CRS, which shows what lies behind the aggregate figures. The CRS-DAC correspondence can also help to clarify the reporting concepts. For example, applying a definition to an individual aid activity can point up gaps or weaknesses in definitions or classifications.

7. Links exist also between the CRS and the statistical reporting systems of some other international organisations. CRS data may be aggregated to yield totals or sub-totals which correspond, for example, to data on official loans collected in the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System (DRS). CRS and DRS data can be cross-checked for individual countries, but it should be remembered that not all ODA recipients are World Bank members, and not all World Bank members are on the DAC List of ODA Recipients. CRS data on ODA grants and loans are provided to several international organisations, which incorporate them in their own databases. However, the definitions, classifications and country groupings used by other agencies may not correspond to those of the DAC. Data comparisons should therefore be made with caution. The Secretariat can provide Members with relevant advice on request.

PART A: CREDITOR REPORTING SYSTEM AID ACTIVITY DATABASE

I. Resource flows covered

8. The CRS aid activity database comprises data on official development assistance (ODA) activities in developing countries.

Official development assistance (ODA) is 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 executing 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 and conveys a grant element of at least 25% (calculated at a discount rate of 10 per cent).

9. DAC Members' reporting to the CRS covers their bilateral ODA only. Their multilateral aid i.e. contributions to the regular budgets of the multilateral institutions (also called core funding) is excluded. Financing of specific projects executed by multilateral institutions ("non-core funding", also called "extra-budgetary funding") is classified as bilateral. These projects are reportable in the CRS.

Bilateral transactions are those undertaken by a donor country directly with a developing country. They also include transactions with national or international 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.

Multilateral contributions are those made to a recipient institution which:

- i. conducts all or part of its activities in favour of development;
- ii. is an international agency, institution or organisation whose members are governments, or a fund managed autonomously by such an agency; and
- iii. pools contributions so that they lose their identity and become an integral part of its financial assets.

If, however, the donor effectively controls the disposal of the funds by specifying the recipient or other aspects of the disbursement (e.g. purpose, terms, total amount, reuse of any repayments), then the contribution should be classified as bilateral and allocated to the appropriate recipient country.

10. Data on aid activities financed from multilateral institutions' regular budgets are included in the database to the extent possible to improve the system's capacity for sectoral and geographical analysis. Data are collected directly from the agencies concerned. This reporting takes place on a voluntary basis but is highly valued by DAC Members.

11. The CRS excludes private grants from DAC Member countries⁴ and aid from non-DAC bilateral donors.

II. Overview of the data collected in the CRS Aid Activity Database

12. An aid activity can take many forms. It could be a project or a programme, a cash transfer or delivery of goods, a training course or a research project, a debt relief operation or a contribution to an NGO. All bilateral ODA is reportable to the CRS. But the level of detail to be reported varies, in particular between sector-allocable and non-sector-allocable aid.

13. Figure 3 presents the CRS Form 1 used in reporting data to describe individual activities. This is only an illustration. In practice, the form as such is not completed as reporting takes place electronically, usually on a spreadsheet where each column corresponds to one data item and each row to one completed form.

14. The form comprises three sections: Section A identifies the activity. Section B requests basic data on the activity. Section C requests supplementary data. Identification and basic data constitute the minimum reporting requirements, whereas supplementary data items are relevant to certain types of aid only. Their main functions are the following:

Identification data items

- distinguish one individual aid activity from another;
- facilitate database management; and
- allow commitment and disbursement data, reported on Forms 1 and 2 respectively, to be linked.

Basic data items are used to

- analyse the sectoral and geographical distribution of aid;
- verify the ODA eligibility of individual reported activities;
- assess DAC Members' compliance with the 1978 Terms Recommendation and conduct other terms analyses;
- monitor the tying status of aid, including Members' compliance with the DAC Guiding Principles of Associated Financing and Tied and Partially Untied ODA.

Supplementary data

- facilitate use of the information in the field;
- permit checking the accuracy and consistency of purpose coding;
- permit analysis of cross-sectoral issues and linking aid inputs to specific policy objectives or the broader international development goals;
- permit detailed analysis of tied aid credits.

⁴ Bilateral aid administered by non-governmental organisations on behalf of the official sector is included.

15. The data uses are described in greater detail in section “compiling CRS Form 1” below.

16. Reporting on Form 1 should relate to aid commitments. There are cases, however, where the concept of commitment is difficult to apply or where annual commitments are equal, or very close, to annual disbursements. This may justify reporting disbursement data on Form 1.

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 the recipient country.

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.

17. In general, commitment data are reportable on Form 1 and disbursement data on Form 2. Form 2 reporting increases the analytical value of CRS data by permitting sectoral and geographical analyses of disbursements, or examining rates of implementation of projects. Form 2 data on ODA loans are indispensable for producing statistics on the outstanding debt of developing countries.

18. The Directives for reporting on individual aid activities on Form 1 are given below. They provide:

1. information on the main uses of the requested data (why report);
2. definitions of reporting concepts (what to report);
3. coding instructions including references to various classifications (how to report); and
4. reporting deadlines (when to report).

A separate section (II.1.4) covers links between CRS and DAC reporting. Specific instructions on reporting certain types of aid are likewise set apart in section II.1.5. Directives for Form 2 are presented in section II.2. Any questions concerning the Directives can be addressed to the DAC Secretariat (send an email to dac.contact@oecd.org).

II.1 Compiling CRS Form 1

II.1.1 Why report on Form 1?

19. The objective of the CRS Aid Activity Database is to provide a set of readily available basic data that enables analysis on where aid goes, what purposes it serves and what policies it aims to implement. The aim is to collect sufficient core information to meet a variety of needs and avoid a proliferation of parallel international reporting systems. Complete and accurate reporting allows the Secretariat to respond to numerous data requests that would otherwise require special surveys by the aid agencies themselves.

20. Prior to any statistical analysis, the *coverage ratio* of CRS data is assessed in relation to total ODA reported in the DAC.

- *The coverage ratio* measures the comprehensiveness of CRS data. It indicates the extent to which the data can be exploited in analytical work. High coverage permits an in-depth analysis. Low coverage means that CRS data, though descriptive, may not present a balanced picture of DAC Members' aid. Coverage ratios vary over time.
- The coverage ratio is calculated by comparing the CRS total commitments with the corresponding aggregate commitments reported in Table DAC3a (geographical distribution of aid) and in Table DAC5 (sectoral distribution of aid). Data for individual DAC Members are available in CRS On-line on the Internet (www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline) and are systematically included in responses to data requests.
- The coverage of the CRS data for a specific recipient or sector varies according to the donors and types of assistance involved.

21. The fact that CRS reporting is based on agreed definitions and classifications permits comparisons between donor countries. Furthermore, the direct link to aggregate DAC data enables statistical analysis and verification of the information.

22. The DAC requires data for consideration of specific policy issues and for monitoring donors' compliance with various international recommendations in the field of development co-operation. Data are used, for example, in the preparation of Peer Reviews and meetings of the DAC or its subsidiary bodies. Aid agencies seek information on other donors' activities in their countries/sectors of interest. Outside the DAC, CRS data are mainly used to analyse the sectoral and geographical breakdown of aid for selected years and donors or groups of donors. Requests for data are received from international organisations (e.g. the World Bank, the UNDP and other UN agencies), universities and research institutions, consulting firms, NGOs, and sometimes developing countries themselves.

23. Paragraph 14 above listed the main functions of the CRS. The examples below illustrate the uses of the basic data items.

Sectoral and geographical analyses

24. Most commonly, sectoral analysis starts with DAC statistics which provide an overall picture of the sectoral distribution of aid and of the relative importance of each sector in the total (e.g. "aid to health" as a share of total sector-allocable bilateral ODA). CRS data are required to examine the sub-sectoral breakdown (e.g. "infectious disease control" as a share of aid to health) and to add a geographical

dimension to analysis (e.g. aid to health in “South America”). Similarly, aid by sector to groups of recipients (e.g. aid to health in “Least Developed Countries”) can be examined. There are plenty of possibilities for data analysis, varying from simple identification of major recipient countries and sectors to assessing whether aid is targeted to countries most in need.

25. By showing what lies behind the aggregate figures, the CRS allows an assessment of the quality of the sectoral data, in particular their consistency with definitions and comparability among Members. Furthermore, descriptive information on the purpose of individual activities enriches sectoral studies and facilitates use of the data in the field (donor or recipient representatives).

Terms analysis - Calculation of the grant element

26. The DAC has addressed the question of financial terms of ODA through a series of terms recommendations. The first dates from 1963 and the most recent, still valid, from 1978. In brief, the 1978 Terms Recommendation urged Members to extend their ODA commitments with an average annual grant element of at least 86% for Least Developed Countries, (at least 86 per cent over three years for each country, or 90 per cent annually for the group) and to harmonise terms at the level of individual recipient countries. Members’ compliance with the Recommendation is assessed each year in the Statistical Annex of the Development Co-operation Report.

The grant element reflects the financial terms of a transaction: interest rate, maturity (interval to final repayment) and grace period (interval to first repayment of capital). It is a measure of the concessionality (softness) of a loan. It is calculated as the difference between the face value of a loan and the discounted present value of the service payments the borrower will make over the lifetime of the loan, expressed as a percentage of the face value. (See Annex 1 for the formula and examples.)

Background:

The extent of concessionality can be measured either as the benefit to the borrower, or the opportunity cost to the lender. Both benefit and opportunity cost depend on the interest rate and duration of the loan. In a benefit calculation, concessionality would be calculated from the difference between the interest charged and the market rate of interest which the borrower would otherwise have had to pay. In an opportunity cost calculation, the concessionality would be calculated from the difference between the interest charged and the return that the lender could have expected from the next most profitable means of investing the capital. DAC statistics generally measure costs to donors, and consideration of opportunity costs played an important part in determining a reference rate of interest for calculating grant elements. For practical purposes this was set as 10%.

Verification of the ODA eligibility of an activity

27. Verification of the ODA eligibility of an activity involves testing its developmental objective and its concessionality. The former requires descriptive information on the purpose of the activity and the latter details on the financial terms of the transaction. Only loans with a grant element above 25 per cent are ODA eligible. In addition, an ODA loan has to be “concessional in character”. This means that its interest rate must be below the prevailing market rate. Both the developmental and the concessionality tests are completed as part of CRS Form 1 data entry procedures.

Tying status

28. Since its inception, the DAC has worked with the issue of tying. The 1965 DAC Recommendation on Financial Terms and Conditions suggested “Measures Related to Aid Tying” designed to avoid aid and trade distortion. A strong expansion of the use of ODA in association with export credits (Associated Financing, also called mixed credits) in the early 1980s led the DAC to establish Guiding Principles for the Use of Aid in Association with Export Credits and Other Market Funds in 1983. Their coverage was expanded in 1987 to other tied and partially untied ODA. New Measures including specific requirements with regard to large projects with a value of over SDR 50 million were adopted in 1992 in the so-called Helsinki package. (Cf. Annex 2.)

29. The work on tied aid disciplines has to a large extent been undertaken in parallel with the participants in the Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits and the Group on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees of the Trade Committee. The DAC and the Participants in the Arrangement have adopted the same set of disciplines. Monitoring Members’ compliance with the disciplines is based on a system of notification of tied aid offers under the Arrangement and reporting commitments on individual tied aid loans and grants in the CRS.

Tied aid credits (tied and partially untied loans and grants and associated financing) are subject to disciplines concerning their concessionality levels⁵, recipient countries and developmental relevance. These disciplines are designed to ensure that aid is not used for commercially viable projects and that recipient countries receive good value for money.

- *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.
- *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.
- All other loans and grants are classified as *tied aid*, whether they are tied formally or through informal arrangements.
- *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:
 - official development assistance;
 - other official flows with a grant element of at least 25 per cent;
 - officially supported export credits, other official flows or other funds with a grant element of less than 25 per cent.

30. The DAC has worked over the years to promote aid untying. Discussions about untying more aid have taken place in the context of aid effectiveness. It is generally argued that untied aid is a more efficient way to deliver assistance. By limiting competition, tied aid raises the cost of many goods and services. Moreover, tied aid tends to favour projects that require capital intensive imports or donor-based expertise over smaller and more poverty-focused programmes. Untying is seen as a step towards increased

⁵ “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 is the Berne Union starting point, rather than the commitment date. (Cf. DCD/DAC/TD/ECG(90)1)

involvement of developing countries in the selection, design and implementation of aid projects and programmes, and therefore more effective partnerships. In 2001, the DAC adopted a Recommendation on Untying ODA to Least Developed Countries. (Cf. Annex 2.3.) Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Recommendation draws on statistical reporting to the CRS.

II.1.2 What and how to report on Form 1?

31. Specific reporting instructions are set out below, item by item, in the order the items 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, where necessary, in the text.

Section A. Form 1: Identification of the activity

1. Reporting country/organisation	See Annex 3 for list of Donor codes.
2. Extending agency	See Annex 3 for list of Agency codes.
3. CRS Identification number	In 6 digits: YYxxxx.

32. Each reporting country or multilateral organisation has its own donor 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 Item 25).

33. The identification number is a six digit number. The first two digits refer to the year in which the activity becomes reportable (e.g. for 1999: 99xxxx, for 2001: 01xxxx). The last four digits are sequential. Where more than one agency reports from the same country, each agency should preferably use its own block of numbers.

4. Donor project number	Enter the number, or combination of letters and numbers, used by the extending agency to identify the activity.
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34. This item 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 or to report disbursement data (see Form 2). Originally, the item was added to the reporting form at the request of the UNDP to facilitate communication in the field.

35. It is recommended that CRS identification numbers are assigned so that there is a one-to-one correspondence with donor project numbers. This simplifies reporting of disbursements on Form 2.

5. Nature of submission	1=new commitment 2=revision 3=increase 4=decrease (cancellation)
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36. When an activity is reported for the first time, it should be marked as a *new commitment*. If changes (either in the amount or the qualitative information) occur during the original commitment year, report a *revision*. Fill out all data items including the ones that have not been revised.

37. *Increases* are amounts added to commitments reported in previous years. A *decrease* means that a portion of a commitment reported in a previous year is cancelled in part or in full. Increases and decreases signify a change only in the amount committed. The qualitative information on the activity (e.g. recipient, sector code, markers) remains unchanged.

38. Total commitments per year reported to the CRS should correspond to total bilateral commitments reported in DAC statistics i.e. comprise new commitments and additions to earlier commitments but exclude any commitments cancelled during the same year. Cancellations and reductions in the year reported on of commitments made in earlier years are not taken into account in the analysis of annual commitments, but are recorded in Form 2 database to allow examining rates of implementation of projects. (Commitments measure donors' intentions during a reporting year. Cancellation years after the original commitment means that the intention was not realised, not that it was changed.)

39. Since increases and decreases do not affect the qualitative information on the activity, they should preferably be reported on Form 2 once a year. [Report the amount of increase or (the negative amount of) decrease in the column reserved for this purpose. Cf. paragraph 138.] Links between Form 1 and Form 2 databases ensure the accuracy of annual total commitment statistics.

40. Agencies not compiling Form 2 data are requested to report changes on Form 1 by marking the transactions as an increase or decrease. Use the identification number of the original commitment but provide information on the increase/decrease only. In particular, the commitment date should equal the date of decision to increase/decrease the commitment and the amount should correspond to the amount of increase or (the negative amount of) decrease. Other fields can be left blank as the information is already recorded under the original transaction.

41. A revision after the commitment year that affects the qualitative information of the activity should not be reported as an increase or a decrease. It gives rise to a new commitment (on Form 1) and a cancellation (on Form 2).

Section B. Form 1: Basic data

6. Recipient country	See Annex 4 for recipient codes. ISO codes may also be used.
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42. The term *recipient country* is limited to the countries and territories in the DAC List of ODA Recipients (see Annex 4).

43. 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.

44. Activities undertaken on the territory of the donor country should be assigned to individual recipient countries/regions where the services performed are for the benefit of those countries/regions. 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.

7. Commitment date	Enter in text format DD-MM-YYYY.
8. Currency	See Annex 3 for list of donor/currency codes.
9. Amount committed	Enter the face value of the activity in thousands of units (except for Japanese yen which should be reported in millions).

45. 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 activities reported at semi-aggregate level (e.g. food and humanitarian aid, see also section II.1.5), the commitment date should be set at 31-12-YYYY.

46. Only currency codes listed against each DAC Member in Annex 3 can be used. Commitments extended in the currencies of developing countries should be converted before reporting.

10. Type of flow	11=ODA grant 12=ODA grant-like 13=ODA loan 19=ODA equity investment 14=OOF
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47. Classify the activity by type of flow as follows:

Grants are transfers in cash or in kind for which no legal debt is incurred by the recipient. For DAC/CRS reporting purposes, it also includes debt forgiveness, which does not entail new transfers; support to non-governmental organisations; and certain costs incurred in the implementation of aid programmes.

Grant-like flows 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 benefit⁶, and b) provision of commodities for sale in the recipient's currency the proceeds of which are used in the recipient country for its own benefit.

Loans are transfers for which the recipient incurs a legal debt and repayment is required in convertible currencies or in kind. This includes any loans repayable in the borrower's currency where the lender intends to repatriate the repayments or to use them in the borrowing country for the lender's benefit.

Equity investment comprises direct financing of enterprises in a developing country which does not (as opposed to direct investment⁷) imply a lasting interest in the enterprise.

Other official flows are official sector transactions which do not meet the ODA criteria.

(See paragraphs 164 to 168)

48. In DAC aggregate statistics, the term "grants" covers both grants and grant-like flows. Loans and equity investment are reportable as separate items under "non-grant ODA".

49. For loans (ODA and OOF), report the terms of repayment.

11. Type of repayment	1=equal principal payments (EPP) 2=annuity 3=lump sum 5=other
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50. 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.

⁶ Transactions in which the service payments are to be applied to the benefit of the donor country, even if they are to be held in the recipient country while awaiting use, are recorded as loans, and are classified as ODA or OOF, as appropriate.

⁷ 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 an ODA recipient 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.

- 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 give information on the repayment schedule on a separate form. (See example in Annex 1.)

12. Number of repayments per annum	1=annual 2=semi-annual 4=quarterly 12=monthly
13. Interest rate	} Enter • in 5 digits, e.g. “05200” for 5.2 % ; or • “0” if interest free. } If loan tied to a market interest rate, report the reference rate • e.g. LIBOR6M+1.5%
14. Second interest rate	

51. 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.

52. 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, zero interest being charged for the grace period.

53. Loans with variable interest rates may only be classified as ODA if concessionality is guaranteed by a specific mechanism. The mechanism needs to ensure that the variable rate is concessional and that it will be capped so that the grant element over the life of the loan is at least 25%. If the mechanism offers the borrower an opportunity during the term of the loan of obtaining a fixed interest rate, it must be *concessional in character*, i.e. more favourable than the prevailing market rate, and convey an overall grant element of at least 25%.

54. The mechanism for loans with variable interest rates takes account of the following definitions:

- variable rate = interbank rate, e.g. EURIBOR +/- 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.

55. 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. Therefore, the actual

grant element cannot be calculated. To allow the Secretariat to estimate the grant element, report estimated rates.

56. Report the variable rate in item 13 *interest rate* and the reference fixed rate in item 14 *second interest rate*. The Secretariat will then calculate the estimated grant element on the basis of the reference fixed rate.

57. The loan will be classified as ODA only if:

(i) the resulting grant element is at least 25%;

(ii) the fixed rate and the variable rate are capped so that the actual grant element is at least 25%; and

(iii) the variable rate, the reference fixed rate and the fixed rate are concessional in character.

58. The following types of loans are classified as OOF:

- loans extended at a fixed interest rate which is above, at or near the prevailing market rate; and
- loans extended at a floating interest rate, tied to the prevailing market rate, and above, at or near that rate.

15. First repayment date	} Enter in text format DD-MM-YYYY.
16. Last repayment date	

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

60. 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.)

17. Short description/Project title	Maximum 72 characters in English or French.
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61. 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 allocation of 72 characters that will appear in publications.

- 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 sector or purpose of aid which is given in Item 18.

- Distinguish the provision of goods from the provision of equipment to produce goods. [E.g., “fertiliser delivery”, “fertiliser production equipment”, “fertiliser plant rehabilitation (equipment)”].

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

18. Sector/Purpose code	See Annex 5 for the list of purpose codes.
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63. The CRS 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).

64. Each sector is defined through a number of purpose codes. Purpose coding is based on three general principles. (Complete instructions on purpose coding are given in Annex 5.)

- The sector of destination of a contribution is determined by answering the question “which specific area of the recipient’s economic or social structure is the transfer intended to foster?”. The reported purpose code should relate to the sector ultimately targeted by the contribution, and not to the means used to deliver the aid. For example, agricultural education activities should be reported under agriculture, and not under education.
- 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 “infectious disease control” and not “basic health infrastructure”.
- Only one CRS purpose code can be assigned to each contribution. When the contribution benefits several sectors, the sector that receives the largest proportion of the contribution should be reported.

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

19. Amount untied	In thousands of units (millions if yen). Procurement authorised in all OECD countries and substantially all developing countries.
20. Amount partially untied	In thousands of units (millions if yen). Procurement limited to donor and substantially all developing countries.
21. Amount tied	In thousands of units (millions if yen). Procurement that does not fall under the definitions of untied or partially untied aid (see paragraph 29).

66. The tying status items should not be completed for administrative costs (activities with purpose code 91010). 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 para. 29). 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.

67. For the purposes of monitoring the 2001 DAC Untying Recommendation, Members that can report the tying status of free-standing technical co-operation (FTC; as indicated at item 31) at the level of individual activities in the CRS are invited to do so - in particular for FTC to Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Members without full CRS coverage of the tying status of their bilateral ODA to LDCs should report an annual aggregate of their total bilateral LDC ODA (including FTC) that is untied.

Section C. Form 1: Supplementary data

22. 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.
23. Expected starting date	} Enter in text format DD-MM-YYYY.
24. Expected completion date	

68. 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 and channel of delivery help to identify 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 a “project by donor X”). The expected starting and completion dates allow identification of activities being implemented at any point of time.

25. Channel of delivery	Enter the name of the bilateral or multilateral implementing agency (e.g. UN agency, NGO).
251. Channel code	Reporting on the individual codes is recommended, at least for organisations listed on current DAC tables. See www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives for list of Channel codes. Otherwise enter the code of the broad category of channel. 10000 = Public sector (Donor government/Extending agency, Recipient government) 20000 = NGOs and civil society (NGOs in donor, recipient, third country; international NGOs) 30000 = Public Private Partnerships (PPP) 40000 = Multilateral organisations (UN, WB/IMF/Regional Banks) 50000 = Other

69. The *Channel of delivery* is the implementing agency. When 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 channel of delivery. The *Channel of delivery* is normally linked to the *Extending agency* by a contract, and is directly responsible to it.

26. Description	E.g. project summary.
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70. 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.

27. Gender equality	2=principal objective 1=significant objective 0=not targeted Blank=not screened See Annex 6 for the definitions.
28. Aid to environment	
30. Participatory development/ Good governance (PD/GG)	

71. These markers seek information on the policy objectives served by the activity. 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.

72. Leave the field blank if the activity has not been screened against the objective.

73. Detailed instructions on reporting on the policy objectives of aid, including definitions, criteria for eligibility and examples of typical activities, are given in Annex 6.

31. Free-standing technical co-operation	1=Yes.
32. Sector programme	1=Yes.
33. Investment project	1=Yes.
34. If investment project, amount of IRTC	In thousands of units (millions of yen).

74. These items cover some possible forms of aid, defined as follows:

<i>Free-standing technical co-operation</i> is defined as financing of activities 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. It includes the cost of personnel, training and research, as well as associated equipment and administrative costs. <i>Sector programme aid</i> comprises contributions to carry out wide-ranging development plans in a defined sector such as agriculture, education, transportation, etc. Assistance is made available “in cash” or “in kind”, with or without restriction on the specific use of the funds, but on the condition that the recipient executes a development plan in favour of the sector concerned. <i>Investment projects</i> 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. <i>Investment-related technical co-operation</i> 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.).
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75. Sector programmes are identified using item 32. All information related to sector programmes is collected in textual form, using item 26 *description*. The reporting is as follows:

- **If the sector programme is originally committed in the form of several components:** report each component separately, and indicate in item 26 that they are part of the same programme.

- **If the sector programme is committed in the form of a global amount, and its components are known only at a later stage:** report the global programme first. Once the different components become known, describe them with more detail (targeted sub-sectors and allocated amounts) by revising item 26 of the original Form 1.

35. Associated Financing	1=Yes.
36. Amount of export credit	In thousands of units (millions if yen). Use the currency indicated in item 8.

76. 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 para. 29 and Annex 2.) Report the grant or loan as any other aid activity, but fill out item 35 and report the associated export credit amount in item 36. 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 DAC reporting.⁸ The sum of the amount committed (item 9) and the amount of export credit (item 36) equals the actual financial flow to the recipient country i.e. the amount of the associated financing package.

77. 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 item 26. Report the export credit amount under the loan transaction only.

78. The ODA 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 item 9.⁹ The amount to report in item 36 is the “export credit equivalent” i.e. the value of the export credit less any grant made to subsidise the interest rate.¹⁰

79. Use the description field (item 26) 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.

80. The export credit components are reportable in further detail on Form 1C. (See DCD/DAC/TD/ECG(90)1.)

⁸ If not known at the time, use the most representative average rate available.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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 items 9 and 36 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 items 9 and 36 are then 40 units and 20 units respectively.

37. Biodiversity	} 2=principal objective } 1=significant objective } 0=not targeted } Blank=not screened } 3=principal objective and in support of an action programme (for desertification-related aid only) See Annex 7 for the definitions
38. Climate change	
39. Desertification	

81. 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); and
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

82. Data collection follows the general principles of the DAC policy marker system (see Annex 6 of the Directives).¹¹ For desertification-related aid, however, a score “3” is used to separately identify activities in support of national, sub-regional or regional action programmes.

83. The definitions are given in Annex 7. General information on the Conventions is given in the Appendix.

II.1.3 When to report on Form 1?

84. Data on individual aid activities are reportable continuously throughout the year. Table 1 below gives the recommended data transmission schedule. Observing the schedule will ensure that up-to-date information is available on-line and in regular statistical publications, permit reporters to take advantage of CRS reporting when preparing their annual DAC returns, facilitate data collection and processing by the Secretariat and maximise the utility of the CRS to the wider group of users.

Table 1. Recommended Form 1 data transmission schedule

Aid activities committed during 2006	Should be reported during
New commitments	
1 st quarter 2006	2 nd quarter 2006
2 nd quarter 2006	3 rd quarter 2006
3 rd quarter 2006	4 th quarter 2006
4 th quarter 2006	1 st quarter 2007
Revisions Increases and decreases	1 st quarter 2007

85. New commitments should be reported on a quarterly basis so as to provide fresh data to support the work of the DAC and its Members (e.g. peer reviews, consideration of specific policy issues).

¹¹ Data collection on the Rio markers is on a trial basis for three years as from 2004 flows.

Electronic data transmission techniques (e.g. CRS On-line) permit fast dissemination of the information also to users outside the DAC.¹² Aid activities subject to specific reporting instructions (see section II.1.5) can be reported on an annual basis.

86. Revisions should be reported *en bloc* at the end of the year to facilitate data processing by the Secretariat. Increases and decreases should likewise be reported only once at the end of the year, preferably on Form 2. Agencies not compiling Form 2 data should use Form 1. (See paragraphs 39-40 and 138.)

87. Ideally, reporting on individual aid activities for a commitment year should be completed within three months after the end of the year. This allows for the utilisation of CRS data to compile aggregate commitment tables of the DAC Questionnaire. (Specific instructions are given in section “Links with the DAC reporting system” below.)

88. If reporting on individual aid activities is based on disbursements rather than commitments, annual data transmission during the 1st quarter of the following year is recommended.

II.1.4 Links between Form 1 and the DAC questionnaire

89. Data on individual aid activities collected on CRS Form 1 correspond to bilateral ODA commitment aggregates reportable in the DAC Questionnaire. Members with complete Form 1 reporting can therefore compile a substantial portion of tables DAC1, 3a, 5 and 6 by aggregating their CRS reports. The Secretariat can assist Members by pre-compiling the requested DAC bilateral commitment aggregates, provided a mechanism “validating” the data is agreed upon in order to ensure their accuracy and completeness as well as to maintain donors’ control over, and responsibility for, those aggregates. Before submitting DAC tables compiled in this way, Members must ensure that all eligible amounts not reported to the CRS are included.

90. Total bilateral commitments per year reportable in the DAC can be derived from the CRS through items “*Nature of submission*” (item 5 of Form 1) and “*Commitments*” (item 9 of Form 2). The examples below illustrate the amounts to include in the calculations. (See also paragraphs 36-41 and 138).

Total commitments per year should comprise new commitments and additions to earlier commitments but exclude any commitments cancelled during the same year. Cancellations and reductions in the year reported on of commitments made in earlier years are not taken into account in the analysis of annual commitments.

N.B. Annual commitments comprise new undertakings entered into in the year in question, regardless of when disbursements are expected. This is **not** the same as the amounts expected to be disbursed before the end of the year.

¹²

While the CRS is a statistical system and reporting therefore is always looking backwards in time, quarterly reporting would satisfy most needs for up-to-date information on aid activities for programming purposes and thereby obviate the need for parallel international reporting systems.

Example 1.	Case 1.	Case 2.	Case 3.
One-year commitment	No changes to original commitment	Revised during the original commitment year	Unused funds cancelled the year after
Original commitment in 2006	1000	1000	1000
Change in 2006		-300	
Total commitment to report in 2006	1000	700	1000
Change in 2007			-100
Total commitment to report in 2007			0

Example 2.	Case 1.	Case 2.	Case 3.	Case 4.
Multi-year commitment	No changes to original commitment	Increased after the original commitment year	Decreased after the original commitment year	Both increased and decreased after the original commitment year
Original commitment in 2006	3000	3000	3000	3000
Total commitment to report in 2006	3000	3000	3000	3000
Change in 2007		1000	-1000	1500
				-1000
Total commitment to report in 2007		1000	0	500

91. Both the CRS and the DAC systems divide ODA flows into grants and non-grants. The DAC sector classification is defined through the CRS purpose codes. Both systems request data on the same policy objectives and use the same recipient codes. A one-to-one correspondence between the CRS and the DAC can therefore be defined for most requested bilateral commitment aggregates. Figure 4 below illustrates the aggregation technique. Annex 8 contains complete instructions on how to derive the DAC bilateral commitment aggregates from the CRS for each table.

Figure 4. Derivation of DAC bilateral commitment aggregates from CRS Form 1 data - Example: Table DAC3a

	GRANTS	Of which: Ass.fin. interest subsidies	LOANS AND OTHER LONG-TERM CAPITAL	TOTAL	Of which: Technical co- operation
I. EUROPE TOTAL Albania 071 Belarus 086 Bosnia-Herzegovina 064 Etc. etc.	Select CRS Form 1 transactions that have a type of flow (item 10) equal to:				
	11 or 12	11 or 12	13 or 19	11, 12, 13 or 19	11, 12, 13 or 19
	and that meet the following criteria:				
		Associated Financing (item 35) = 1			FTC (item 31) = 1

II.1.5 Specific instructions for Form 1 reporting on technical co-operation, contributions to non-governmental organisations, humanitarian aid (except reconstruction) and food aid, debt reorganisation and administrative costs

92. Paragraphs 12-16 above (Overview of the data collected in the CRS Aid Activity Database) explain that Members' CRS reporting should cover all of their bilateral ODA activities but that the level of detail of reporting could vary for different forms of aid. The general principle is that, as a minimum, reporting should comprise identification and basic data (sections A and B of CRS Form 1) whereas supplementary data (section C of Form 1) are required for certain forms of aid only. There are cases, however, where attaining the objective of complete CRS coverage necessitates further simplification of reporting and thereby justifies exceptions to the general reporting rules. For example:

- 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 value. Semi-aggregate reporting can be recommended.
- Information available at the commitment stage may be too general for the purposes of the CRS. Ex-post reporting (e.g. on aid in support of NGOs) based on disbursements can be preferred to commitments data.
- Reporting may be feasible only if use is made of the reporting format readily available in agencies' internal systems.

93. The following paragraphs expand these points, giving guidance on reporting on those forms of aid that may require exceptional treatment. Members who have no problem reporting 100 % of their bilateral ODA to the CRS following the general instructions do not need to change their procedures.

Technical co-operation

94. Complete coverage of technical co-operation is necessary to ensure the accuracy of CRS-based sectoral and geographical analyses (cf. para. 24-25). Data gaps restrict analysis, in particular in sectors or policy areas where a large share of aid is extended in the form of technical co-operation, e.g. education, health and PD/GG.¹³

95. The term technical co-operation (see para. 74 for definition) covers a large variety of aid activities. Some technical co-operation is extended in the form of projects. As their administration does not differ from that of other project aid, they should be reported individually following instructions in section II.1.2 above, preferably on a quarterly basis.

96. Non-project technical co-operation comprises activities such as the supply of volunteers or experts, and provision of scholarships. These are usually 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 TC programmes are often collected on 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.

97. Table 2 below presents an example of how the reporting procedure might vary between different TC programmes.

Table 2. Reporting of technical co-operation to the CRS Form 1. Example.

Typical executing agency	Form of technical co-operation	Reporting procedure
Main aid agency	• TC projects • Feasibility studies	Quarterly reports on individual activities (commitments)
Main aid agency or sector ministries	• Experts and volunteers • Scholarships programmes • Trainees	Annual report on disbursements aggregated by sector (purpose code) and by recipient
Development research institute	• Research	Annual report on disbursements aggregated by sector (purpose code) and by recipient

98. While reporting on technical co-operation to the CRS can imply using different procedures for different agencies and Members, data transmission should follow the instructions given in section II.1.2 above. Semi-aggregate data should be reported, as all other CRS data, electronically on a spreadsheet where each column corresponds to one CRS data item. Each row represents one aggregate transaction. All identification and basic data items should be compiled (with the exception of tying status). Supplementary data items may be omitted, since aggregating individual activities will normally preclude assessment of the relevance of items such as the various policy markers. Semi-aggregate data on technical co-operation should be transmitted annually, preferably within three months after the end of the year.

¹³

The reliability of CRS data on DAC Members’ aid to education in a specific recipient country or region depends largely on the system’s coverage on technical co-operation. Analysis of aid to economic infrastructure or production sectors is less affected as other forms of aid are dominant. But even in the case of traditional non-TC sectors, data gaps complicate analysis. The quality of information on the relative importance of each sector in total aid to a country depends largely on the size of Members’ TC programmes in that country and the extent to which they have been reported.

Contributions to non-governmental organisations (NGOs)

99. In DAC statistics, contributions to NGOs are classified under two categories: aid to NGOs and aid through NGOs.

Aid to NGOs covers official funds paid over to national and international 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.

Non-governmental organisations are defined as private non-profit-making agencies, including co-operative societies and trade unions, which are active in development and national in the sense that their funds are fully or mainly obtained from sources in the donor economy. Agencies which are funded internationally are classified as international non-governmental organisations.

100. *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.

101. 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.

- **Funding of NGOs' programme aid** should be classed as *aid to NGOs*: Subsidies to a general programme of assistance, 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** should be classed as *aid to NGOs*: This covers cases in which the official sector makes either a direct contribution to an existing NGO project, or 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.
- **Funding of project activities where the NGO does not contribute any of its own funds to the same activity** should be classed as *aid through NGOs*: 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.¹⁴

102. In the CRS, report *aid to NGOs* under purpose codes 92010, 92020 or 92030. The total of the amounts reported under such purpose codes should be the same as the amount reported under code 920 (Support to NGOs) in Table DAC5. 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.

103. Report *aid through NGOs* individually in accordance with section II.1.2. (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 on individual activities may be carried out *ex post* on the basis of disbursements.

Humanitarian aid (except reconstruction) and food aid

104. 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. (For instructions on reporting semi-aggregate data, see paragraph 98.)

105. 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 items in Form 1 relating to policy objectives and other markers are not as relevant for humanitarian aid as for other forms of aid.

106. 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, so as to show its actual geographical distribution.

¹⁴ This has the side-benefit of allowing sectoral classification of the funds, and counting them towards donors' BSS or other sectoral targets.

107. 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.1.2 above, where necessary on a disbursement basis.

Debt reorganisation

108. Reporting on debt reorganisation in the CRS is consistent with the principles of reporting on debt reorganisation in DAC statistics. Consult the *DAC Handbook* for Reporting Debt Reorganisation in the DAC Questionnaire [DCD/DAC/STAT(2000)16] for the definitions of all debt reorganisation operations. This section gives guidance on how to apply the definitions in CRS Form 1 reporting. An overview of the CRS data requirements (both Form 1 and Form 2) is given in Annex 9.

109. Debt reorganisation that leads to new amounts of ODA in DAC statistics is reportable on CRS Form 1. The data are required for sectoral and geographical analyses which consider aid to a specific sector in relation to total bilateral ODA. Debt reorganisation that does not give rise to new ODA should not be reported on Form 1.¹⁵

110. Debt reorganisation may be reported as an aggregated total by recipient and purpose code (60010, 60020, 60030, 60040, 60061, 60062, 60063).

a. Debt cancellation [cf. *DAC Handbook*, para. 8-24]

111. Debt cancellation (with a developmental motive) is reportable as a debt forgiveness grant. Report commitments on CRS Form 1 using purpose code 60020 and, if possible, indicate in the activity description whether ODA, OOF or private debt has been cancelled.

112. For cancellation of ODA debt, report only forgiven interest.¹⁶ For cancellation of OOF or private debt, report both forgiven principal and interest. Report the commitment in a lump sum during the year in which the agreement to cancel debt legally comes into force. (This applies equally to Options 1 and 2 of the *DAC Handbook*.¹⁷)

113. Relief of multilateral debt under the HIPC Initiative should be reported as other action on debt (see para. 124), not under this item.

b. Rescheduling of ODA debt [cf. *DAC Handbook*, para. 25-28]

¹⁵ Since debt operations are only partly covered, aggregate statistics on debt reorganisation cannot be derived from Form 1. DAC statistics provide these.

¹⁶ The amount of principal has already been counted as a commitment at the time of reporting the original loan. Reporting forgiven principal would mean counting it twice and therefore overstating total ODA commitments over time. In DAC statistics, forgiven principal is reportable, however, along with an offsetting repayment of the principal owed.

¹⁷ Members that have chosen Option 1 of the *DAC Handbook* can derive commitments of ODA debt forgiveness from their CRS Form 2 data provided the latter are complete. Select flowcode 13 and sum up, for any given recipient country, the amounts under item "interest forgiven". Cancellation of OOF (excluding export credits) can be derived from Form 2 in a similar manner by selecting flowcode 14 but summing both item "interest forgiven" and "principal forgiven". In year-by-year reporting (Option 2), Form 2 data cannot be directly used since the debt cancellation commitment includes also the discounted present value of the interest payments forgone.

114. ODA debt rescheduling is reportable on CRS Form 1 only if new amounts of ODA are committed i.e. if interest is capitalised. Report the amount of capitalised interest (and **not** the total amount of the rescheduling) using purpose code 60040 and type of flow 13. The terms of repayment (items 11-16) do not need to be specified since ODA loan reschedulings remain ODA regardless of the new repayment terms.

115. Agencies that no longer extend new ODA loans are exempted from compiling Form 1 on debt rescheduling. The Secretariat will derive the necessary commitment data from Form 2 where debt rescheduling is reported as an adjustment (items 15-16 and 19-20 of Form 2).

116. One rescheduling operation may comprise loans in several currencies. For simplicity, report on Form 1 preferably only one transaction which is the sum of the amounts of capitalised interest reported on Form 2 with several currencies, converted to the reporting currency.

c. Rescheduling of OOF debt as ODA [cf. DAC Handbook, para. 29-33]

117. Rescheduling that consists of transforming OOF loans (other than export credits) into ODA loans outside the framework of the Paris Club is reportable on Form 1 using purpose code 60040 and type of flow 13. Report both principal and interest rescheduled (including any principal and interest to be rescheduled in the future) in the year in which the agreement to reschedule legally comes into force.

d. Paris Club debt reorganisation [cf. DAC Handbook, para. 38-52]

118. In DAC statistics, Paris Club concessional agreements are reportable under two categories: the element of debt relief (i.e. reduction in the net present value of the borrower's obligations) as a debt forgiveness grant under ODA, and a rescheduling under OOF. In CRS Form 1, report the debt forgiveness grant only. Use purpose code 60020 and specify in activity description the type of concessional agreement (e.g. "Paris Club debt reduction" or "Paris Club debt service reduction"). The notional OOF component of the operation does not have to be reported on CRS Form 1.¹⁸

119. Paris Club non-concessional debt reorganisation involves no ODA. Do not report these operations, as only new ODA resulting from debt reorganisation is reportable on CRS Form 1.

e. Debt conversions [Cf. DAC Handbook, para. 53-66]

120. Direct conversions are reportable as ODA if they are the subject of a bilateral agreement between debtor and creditor governments and they have a developmental motive. Indirect conversions are not reportable on Form 1 as they involve no outflow of resources from the public sector.

121. For direct conversion of ODA debt, report only converted interest. (See footnote 16). For conversion of OOF or private debt, report both converted principal and interest. Report them on Form 1 as ODA grants (flow code 11) using purpose code 60061. The additional grant of debt forgiveness to reflect the eventual discount granted by the official sector should be reported separately using purpose code 60020.

¹⁸

Members may wish to include data on the OOF component in their Form 1 reporting for the sake of completeness of commitment data on official flows. If so, report an amount equal to the actual amounts rescheduled less the amounts reported as debt forgiveness (in order not to overstate the total flow to the recipient).

122. Information on the sectoral allocation of the counterpart funds is reportable in the activity description (item 26). State, for example, “debt for environment” or “debt for education”. Use this text field also to indicate the total value of debt converted.

f. Service payments to third parties [cf. *DAC Handbook*, para. 67]

123. Service payments to third parties i.e. debt service paid by a donor to a third party creditor on behalf of the debtor country are reportable on Form 1. Use purpose code 60010 to report service payments to private sector bodies and 60030 for those to multilateral organisations (e.g. payments to cover arrears owed by an aid recipient to the African Development Bank).

g. Contributions to the HIPC Initiative [cf. *DAC Handbook*, para. 71-72]

124. Relief of multilateral debt under the HIPC Initiative, if earmarked to a specific recipient country, is also reportable under purpose code 60030. Do **not** use code 60020 (debt forgiveness, relates only to debt owed to the donor country).

Administrative costs

125. Administrative costs are included in the CRS database (purpose code 91010) in order to have complete coverage of bilateral ODA, but the detail of such costs (embassy staff costs, for example) are not sought by CRS. Reporting should be as follows¹⁹:

- If the donor’s reporting system allows identification of administrative costs by recipient country and such costs are actually distributed among these countries in Table DAC3a, the CRS report should also give total administrative costs for each recipient country;
- If the geographical distribution of administrative costs is not reported in Table DAC3a then the total should be reported to the CRS as a single transaction.

126. The table below gives the optimal level of detail for reporting the forms of aid covered by specific instructions.

¹⁹ If administrative costs are not reported to the CRS, or if they are less than the sum reported in Table DAC1, line 1.A.1.11 (Administrative costs not included elsewhere), the Secretariat will ask the Member’s permission to include the shortfall in the CRS database.

Table 3. Summary of specific instructions for Form 1 reporting

Forms of aid		Purpose-codes	Level of detail of reporting
<i>Technical co-operation</i>	Projects	Various	Individual activities
	Other forms	Various	Aggregates by purpose code and by recipient (disbursements where necessary)
<i>Contributions to NGOs</i>	Aid to NGOs	92010 92020 92030	One transaction per NGO
	Aid channelled through NGOs	Various	Individual activities (disbursements where necessary)
<i>Humanitarian and Food aid (except reconstruction)</i>	Humanitarian aid (except reconstruction)	72010 72040 72050 74010	Aggregates by purpose code, recipient and where possible by channel of delivery (disbursements where necessary)
	Developmental food aid/Food security assistance	52010	Individual activities (disbursements where necessary)
<i>Debt reorganisation</i>			See Annex 9
<i>Administrative costs</i>		91010	Aggregates by recipient or an overall total

II.2 Compiling CRS Form 2

II.2.1 *Why report Form 2?*

127. In addition to providing data on individual aid commitments, the CRS aid activity database is designed to yield an annual record of the actual international transfer of financial resources - commitments, disbursements, repayments, interest payments - to enable:

- compilation of statistics on the outstanding debt of developing countries;
- sectoral and geographical analyses of aid disbursements; and
- monitoring project implementation.

These data are collected on Form 2, an illustration of which is given below in Figure 5.

Debt statistics

128. CRS Form 2 data on ODA and OOF loans are used to compile the OECD's creditor-based statistics on the outstanding debt of developing countries.²⁰ Form 2 is the only international source of ODA debt data. The data serve multiple purposes, including measuring debt sustainability and vulnerability, assessing credit risk, and informing initiatives on debt relief.

Sectoral and geographical analyses of aid disbursements

129. Commitment data are sufficient for most sectoral and geographical analyses of aid undertaken from a donor perspective. Commitments measure donors' intentions and thereby permit monitoring the targeting of resources to specific purposes and recipient countries. Commitments fluctuate as aid policies change, reflecting donors' responses to political upheavals or international recommendations in the field of development co-operation. Disbursement data show the realisation of donors' intentions and the implementation of policies, allowing donors' actual performance to be assessed. In general, disbursement data better describe aid flows from a recipient's point of view.

Project implementation

130. While there is always some lag between commitments and disbursements, unexpected delays in execution of aid activities are also common. Some commitments never result in disbursements and are eventually cancelled. Problems in project implementation can arise from many causes, and may be generalised or specific to one donor, sector, or form of aid. Disbursement data allow comparisons to be made at various levels to help to quantify these problems. Data on project implementation are also requested at the field level (especially by UNDP) for programming and co-ordination purposes.

²⁰ Official export credits and private loans and credits under official guarantee or insurance are covered in DCD/DAC/TD/ECG(90)1.

Figure 5. Aid and other official flows: Annual status of activity implementation and outstanding debt (CRS Form 2)

A. Identification		IBRD/OECD	
1. Reporting country..... --- 2. Extending agency -- 3. CRS Identification no.----- 4. Donor project no.----- 5. Recipient country --- 6. Currency (thousands of) -- 7. Type of flow -- (ODA grant=11; ODA grant-like=12; ODA loan=13; ODA Equity investment=19; OOF loan=14) 8. Reporting year ----		Creditor Reporting System (CRS) <u>Aid and other official flows: Annual status of activity implementation and outstanding debt</u> -- Form 2 --	
B. Status of implementation			
9. Commitments (during the year)----- 10. Disbursements (during the year)-----		11. Undisbursed (end of year)----- 12. Disbursed (end of year)-----	
For loans only:			
C. Debt service and adjustments		D. Outstanding debt	
Debt service payments received during the year 13. Amortisation----- 14. Interest received----- Adjustments (including debt reorganisation) during the year Added to loan 15. Principal rescheduled from another loan.....----- 16. Capitalised interest----- Deducted from loan 17. Principal forgiven----- 18. Interest forgiven----- 19. Principal rescheduled to another loan----- 20. Interest rescheduled to another loan----- 21. Principal converted----- 22. Interest converted----- Other adjustments 23. Other adjustments-----		Status, end of year 24. Principal disbursed and still outstanding.....----- 25. Arrears of principal (included in item 24).....----- 26. Arrears of interest-----	
		E. Future debt service	
		27. First year, principal----- 28. First year, interest----- 29. Second year, principal----- 30. Second year, interest----- 31. Third year, principal----- 32. Third year, interest-----	

II.2.2 What, how and when to report on Form 2?

131. All loans, grants and equity investments by the official sector (other than direct and rescheduled export credits) are reportable on Form 2, regardless of which government agency extends them. Reporting takes place electronically, usually on a spreadsheet where each column corresponds to one data item and each row to one activity.

132. Specific reporting instructions are set out below, item by item, in the order the items appear on the Form. As in the case of Form 1, instructions on the reporting format and coding, including references to various classifications, are presented in the form of tables. The reporting concepts are defined, where necessary, in the text.

133. The reporting items are presented in five sections. Sections A and B (Identification of the activity and Status of implementation) apply equally to all types of flows. Sections C, D and E relate to loans only, and can therefore be ignored by reporters dealing only with grants and equity investments.

134. Form 2 on ODA and OOF loans should be transmitted to the Secretariat three months after the end of the reporting year. The deadline for grants and other flows is end-June. Loans and grants data should be transmitted in separate files to facilitate their processing. In any case, compilation of disbursement data on grants should not delay reporting on loans which is needed to meet strict publication deadlines.

Reporting items relevant to all types of flows

Section A. Form 2: Identification of the activity

135. Section A of Form 2 identifies the activity and the reporting year. Items 1-4 are common to Forms 1 and 2 and permit linkages between the two data sets. Items 5-7 are included for quality control purposes. (See paragraphs 32-35 and 42-47 for detailed instructions.) Item 8 records the reporting year.

1. Reporting country	See Annex 3 for list of donor codes.
2. Extending agency	See Annex 3 for list of agency codes.
3. CRS Identification number	In 6 digits: YYxxxx.
4. Donor project number	Enter the number, or combination of letters and numbers, used by the extending agency to identify the activity.
5. Recipient country	See Annex 4 for list of recipient codes.
6. Currency	See Annex 3 for list of donor/currency codes. Report in currency of transaction.
7. Type of flow	11=ODA grant 12=ODA grant-like 13=ODA loan 19=ODA equity investment 14=OOF (non-export credit)
8. Reporting year	Enter in text format YYYY.

Section B. Form 2: Status of implementation

136. The implementation of an aid activity can go on for several years. Section B requests data on annual disbursements, cumulative disbursements and funds that remain to be disbursed. During implementation it may become necessary to increase the funding for the activity or, conversely, a part of an activity could be cancelled releasing funds for other purposes. Section B therefore also requests data on annual commitments.

Operations during the year

9. Commitments	During the year. In thousands of units (except for Japanese yen which should be reported in millions). Enter decrease with a negative sign.
10. Disbursements	During the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).

137. *Commitments:* For the original commitment year, report 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 decreases (net reductions in earlier years' commitments). Report only one (positive or negative) amount for each activity per year. *Disbursements:* Report the amount disbursed during the year, net of any recoveries on grants.

138. Item 9 *commitments* on Form 2 and item 9 *amount committed* on Form 1 correspond as follows:

- for a new commitment, the same amount (including revisions of the current year) is reported on both forms (see example below) ;

- for an increase or a decrease of a previous commitment, the amount is reported preferably on Form 2 only (see para. 39-40).

Reporting commitments during the year on Form 2. Example.	(1) No changes to original commitment	(2) Revised during original commitment year	(3) Increased after original commitment year	(4) Decreased after original commitment year	(5) Both increased and decreased after original commitment year
Original commitment in 2006	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
Change in 2006		1000			
Amount to report in item 9 in 2006	3000*	4000*	3000*	3000*	3000*
Change in 2007			1000	-1000	1500 -1000
Amount to report in item 9 in 2007			1000	-1000	500

* Equal to amount reported on Form 1.

139. In case of acquisition of an equity investment, report the amount of the acquisition under item 9 *amount committed* in Form 1 and under items 9 *commitments* and 10 *disbursements* in Form 2.

140. 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. Therefore, the total sale amount should be reported, including gains or losses.

141. 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, preceded by a minus sign under item 10 *disbursements* in Form 2. *See example, case 1.*

142. 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 preceded by a minus sign under item 10 *disbursements* in Form 2. Secondly, under item 10 *disbursements* in Form 2 report an overall amount representing the sum of the capital losses realised on all sales of equity investments after deducting the sum of the capital gains. A positive amount means that the donor country has made capital losses; a negative amount means it has made capital gains. *See reporting example, case 2.*

Example: Purchase of an equity of 300 in 2003 (recipient x) sold for 305 in 2008; and purchase of an equity of 100 in 2004 (recipient y) sold for 80 in 2008.

Case 1: Reporting of sales at the level of each equity investment	2003	2004	2008
Commitments (item 9)	300	100	
Disbursements (item 10) [extended or (-) received]	300	100	-305 [recipient x] -80 [recipient y]

Net ODA resulting from these transactions = 300+100-305-80 = 15.

Case 2: Aggregated reporting of capital gains and losses	2003	2004	2008
Commitments (item 9)	300	100	
Disbursements (item 10) [extended or (-) received]	300	100	-300 [recipient x] -100 [recipient y] Σ (capital losses) - Σ (capital gains) = 20 - 5= 15 [recipient 998]

Net ODA resulting from these transactions = 300+100-300-100+15 = 15.

Status, end of year

11. Undisbursed	}	At the end of the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
12. Disbursed		

143. Report as *undisbursed* the portion of the total commitment that remains to be disbursed or to be drawn as of the end of the reporting year (i.e. the amount which has not yet been put at the direct disposal of the recipient). Report as *disbursed* the cumulative amount disbursed of the total commitment (i.e. add up annual disbursements from the original commitment year up to the end of the reporting year). The sum of undisbursed and disbursed amounts should equal the total commitment.

144. Data on the implementation status reported in successive Forms 2 should correspond as follows:

- Amount *undisbursed* at the end of period equals

minus amount undisbursed at the end of previous period
plus disbursements during the period
any changes to the amount committed

Item 11 (year) =

item 11 (year-1)
- item 10 (year)
+ item 9 (year)
- Amount *disbursed* at the end of the period equals

plus amount disbursed at the end of previous period
disbursements during the period

Item 12 (year) =

item 12 (year-1)
+ item 10 (year)

Reporting on activity implementation on Form 2. Example 1.	2006	2007	2008
Disbursed over 3 years			
Original commitment (Form 1)	1000		
Commitments (item 9)	1000		
Disbursements (item 10)	600	300	100
Undisbursed (item 11)	400	100	0
Disbursed (item 12)	600	900	1000

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<u>Reporting on activity implementation on Form 2. Example 2.</u>				
Disbursed over 3 years, commitment increased in second year, unused funds cancelled in fourth year				
Original commitment (Form 1)	1000			
Commitments (item 9)	1000	500		-400
Disbursements (item 10)	600	300	200	
Undisbursed (item 11)	400	600	400	0
Disbursed (item 12)	600	900	1100	1100

145. Omit fully disbursed grants from subsequent Forms 2. Loans should be reported on Form 2 until no outstanding principal or interest remains (see section D below), regardless of whether the agency continues to extend new loans.

Reporting for loans only

146. Sections C, D and E of Form 2 request data on the outstanding loans of developing countries, including details of debt service, debt reorganisation and other adjustments.

Section C. Form 2: Debt service and adjustments

Debt service payments received during the year

13. Amortisation	} During the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
14. Interest received	

147. Report as *amortisation* principal payments received from the borrowing country during the reporting year, including any payments of arrears of principal. *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.

148. Debt service payments received during the year should be taken into account when reporting the status of outstanding debt at the end of the year in Section D. Before turning to Section D, check whether any debt reorganisation operations or other adjustments were implemented or agreed on during the year. If yes, fill out items 15-23 requesting data on adjustments. Otherwise move directly to item 24 (principal disbursed and still outstanding) in paragraph 160.

Adjustments (including debt reorganisation) during the year

149. Most of this section concerns debt reorganisation. Debt reorganisation usually affects the composition or amounts of individual loans. For example, individual loans may be combined or the outstanding principal increased or reduced through debt cancellation, rescheduling or conversion.²¹ These amounts should be reported as adjustments on Form 2, and taken into account when reporting the status of outstanding debt at the end of the year in Section D.

150. Reporting on debt reorganisation on Form 2 is consistent with the principles of reporting on debt reorganisation in DAC Statistics, but the level of detail is different. Consult the *DAC Handbook* for Reporting Debt Reorganisation on the DAC Questionnaire [DCD/DAC(2000)16] for the definitions of all debt reorganisation operations. An overview of the CRS reporting requirements for the main debt reorganisation categories of the *DAC Handbook* is given in Annex 9.

Added to loan as a result from rescheduling

15. Principal rescheduled from another loan	} During the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
16. Capitalised interest	

151. Amounts added to a loan during the year through rescheduling or refinancing are reportable under items *principal rescheduled from another loan* and *capitalised interest*; the latter can originate from the same or another loan. Although these items are combined to make up the new consolidated principal, it is necessary to report each element separately according to its origin (former principal and former interest) so as to permit the identification of new amounts of ODA/OOF used in the operation.²² The capitalised interest should include any additional late interest or penalties that are capitalised under the rescheduling as well as the interest transferred from the old loan. The rescheduling of each maturity should be reported in the year in which the rescheduling is implemented. This may happen all at once when the agreement legally comes into force, or over time, for example, as maturities on the old loan fall due.

152. No entry is required for reschedulings which simply involve deferred payments on existing loans without any transfer of principal from one loan to another or any capitalisation of interest.

²¹ Cancellation and conversion result in a reduction in debt, and are reported as amounts deducted from the loans concerned. Rescheduling, on the other hand, does not provide any reduction in debt and will typically involve the consolidation of principal and/or interest from one loan into another effective loan (unless it is simply a deferral of payments). Consolidations are treated as new loans in CRS reporting. When a rescheduling takes place, the amounts of principal and interest are transferred from the old loan to the consolidation loan. Additional amounts of capitalised late interest and penalty charges may also be included in the consolidation. The amounts transferred from the old loan are recorded as deductions from the loans whilst the amounts consolidated will be recorded as additions to the new consolidated loans.

²² In DAC statistics, only capitalised interest counts as a new commitment or disbursement when ODA is rescheduled, or when an OOF is rescheduled as an OOF loan. When an OOF loan is rescheduled as ODA the full amount rescheduled is considered as a new ODA commitment or disbursement.

Deducted from loan

153. Amounts deducted from a loan during the year through debt forgiveness, rescheduling or conversion are reportable under items 17-22. Any amount of principal forgiven, rescheduled to another loan or converted during the year reduces the amount of principal disbursed and still outstanding at the end of the year. Where there are arrears of interest at the end of the previous year, these will be reduced if any of this interest is forgiven, rescheduled to another loan or converted during the year.

17. Principal forgiven	} During the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
18. Interest forgiven	

154. *Principal* and *interest forgiven* are reportable as adjustments during the year in which the agreement to forgive legally comes into force.²³ Report only forgiveness resulting from cancellation due to a development motive under these items. Report cancellation due to write-off under item 23.²⁴

19. Principal rescheduled to another loan	} During the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
20. Interest rescheduled to another loan	

155. *Principal* and *interest rescheduled* are reportable as adjustments during the year in which rescheduling or refinancing is implemented. Report any amounts of principal and interest removed from the loan and transferred to another loan (or repayment stream). Check that, for any given recipient, the sum of amounts under item 19 equals the sum of amounts under item 15. Similarly, check that, for any given recipient, the sum of amounts under item 16 is greater or equal to the sum of amounts under item 20.

156. No entry is required for reschedulings which simply involve deferred payments on existing loans without any transfer of principal from one loan to another or any capitalisation of interest.

21. Principal converted	} During the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
22. Interest converted	

157. *Principal* and *interest converted* are reportable separately as adjustments during the year in which the debt conversion is implemented.

158. Conversions are associated with forgiveness when they have a developmental motive and involve a discount granted by the official sector. For such operations, report the forgiven and converted amounts

²³ In order to ensure the accuracy of statistics on outstanding debt, forgiveness is reportable on Form 2 in a lump sum regardless of the option chosen for reporting this item in the DAC reporting system.

²⁴ Debt service reduction through a Paris Club concessional debt reorganisation agreement is not reportable under adjustments as "amounts forgiven", since it does not change the outstanding debt stock.

of principal and interest separately under the appropriate headings. The amount to report as debt forgiveness (items 17 and 18) is the discount granted by the official sector. The amount to report as a conversion is the value of the local counterpart funds, real estate or equity provided by the debtor. Any amounts paid to the creditor's official sector by the private sector in order to purchase the loan under an indirect conversion should be reported as *amortisation* (item 13).

Other adjustments

23. Other adjustments	During the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
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159. Other adjustments may arise for a variety of reasons including write-off, movements in exchange rates and previous reporting errors. Only adjustments to principal disbursed and still outstanding should be reported. Report positive or negative amounts, depending on whether the adjustment increases or decreases the principal disbursed and still outstanding at the end of the year.

Section D. Form 2: Outstanding debt

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

24. Principal disbursed and still outstanding	} At the end of the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
25. Arrears of principal (included in item 24)	
26. Arrears of interest	

161. Report under *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, 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 item 24 (i.e. item 25 is an "of which" item of 24). 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.

162. Entries in sections B, C and D of successive Forms 2 should be consistent as follows:

Amount *principal disbursed and still outstanding* at the end of the period equals

Item 24 (year) =

Amount principal disbursed and still
 outstanding at the end of previous period
plus disbursements during the period + Item 24 (year-1)
minus amortisation - item 10 (year)
 - item 13 (year)

If adjustments (including debt reorganisation) during the year:

plus adjustments of principal and interest added to the loan during the year + items 15 and 16 (year)
minus adjustments of principal removed from the loan during the year - items 17 and 19 and 21 (year)
plus other adjustments during the year + item 23 (year)

Reporting on outstanding debt on Form 2. Example 1.		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Loan disbursed over 3 years, repaid according to original schedule									
Original commitment (Form 1)	1000								
Commitments (item 9)	1000								
Disbursements (item 10)	600	300	100						
Undisbursed (item 11)	400	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Disbursed (item 12)	600	900	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
Amortisation (item 13)					250	250	250	250	
Principal disbursed and still outstanding (item 24)	600	900	1000	1000	750	500	250	0	

Reporting on outstanding debt on Form 2. Example 2.		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Loan disbursed over 3 years, repayments delayed by a year, interest paid on time										
Original commitment (Form 1)	1000									
Commitments (item 9)	1000									
Disbursements (item 10)	600	300	100							
Undisbursed (item 11)	400	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Disbursed (item 12)	600	900	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
Amortisation (item 13)						250	250	250	250	
Principal disbursed and still outstanding (item 24)	600	900	1000	1000	1000	750	500	250	0	
Arrears of principal (item 25)						250	250	250	250	0

Reporting on outstanding debt on Form 2. Example 3. Debt service and adjustments for debt reorganisation.

At the end of 2006 a loan with a 2% rate of interest, and annual amortisation of 100 units, has outstanding amounts of principal of 640 units of which 40 units are arrears of principal. (See Box A below.) In 2007 there is an agreement to reschedule arrears and amounts falling due from 2007 to 2009 at an interest rate of 1% at the time amounts fall due under on the original loan. In 2010 the remaining loan is forgiven in its entirety. Box B shows the reporting of the original loan. Box C shows the resulting rescheduled amounts to be reported from 2007 to 2014. N.B. No adjustment item is reported to reflect the reduction in the interest rate as this does not affect the outstanding amounts on the loans.

A. Situation prior to debt reorganisation -	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Debt service due under original schedule									
Amortisation	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Interest	13.2	11.2	9.2	7.2	5.2	3.2	1.2		
<i>Debt service received in 2000</i>									
Amortisation	60								
Interest received	13.2								

B. Reporting on the original loan	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<i>Amounts deducted from loan</i>					
Principal forgiven (item 17)					300
Interest forgiven (item 18)					5.2
Principal rescheduled (item 19)		140	100	100	
Interest rescheduled (item 20)		11.2	9.2	7.2	
<i>Outstanding debt</i>					
Principal disbursed and still outstanding (item 24)	640	500	400	300	0
Of which: Arrears of principal (item 25)	40				
Arrears of interest (item 26)					

C. Loan resulting from rescheduled amounts	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<i>Debt service payments</i>									
Amortisation (item 13)					67.6	75	75	75	75
Interest received (item 14)			1.5	2.6	3.7	3.0	2.2	1.5	0.8
<i>Amounts added to the loan</i>									
Principal rescheduled from another loan (item 15)		140	100	100					
Capitalised interest (item 16)		11.2	9.2	7.2					
<i>Amounts deducted from loan</i>									
Principal forgiven (item 17)									
Interest forgiven (item 18)									
<i>Outstanding debt</i>									
Principal disbursed and still outstanding (item 24)		151.2	260.4	367.6	300	225	150	75	0
Of which: Arrears of principal (item 25)									

Section E. Form 2: Future debt service

27. First year, principal	} In thousands of units (millions if yen).
28. First year, interest	
29. Second year, principal	
30. Second year, interest	
31. Third year, principal	
32. Third year, interest	

163. Report the amounts of principal and interest due on debt outstanding, including arrears, during the first, second and third year following the end of the reporting period. The amounts should reflect any changes from the original schedule arising from rescheduling. Arrears are due immediately and should therefore be reported as due in the first year. Service (principal and interest) due in the future of undisbursed amounts should not be included.

PART B: CREDITOR REPORTING SYSTEM REPORTING ON OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS (OOF)

I. Resource flows covered

164. In DAC statistics, other official flows are classified under four categories: export-related transactions, investment-related transactions, rescheduling, and other bilateral securities and claims. Only the latter three categories are reportable as OOF on Forms 1 and 2. Export credits are reportable on CRS Form 1C and Form 3 (see DCD/DAC/TD/ECG(90)1).²⁵

165. It may sometimes be difficult to distinguish OOF extended for commercial purposes from official export credits. When in doubt, recall that export credits are granted to promote the export of specific goods (as opposed to general finance for productive investment), their funding requests are initiated by the exporter (as opposed to the developing country) and they are not represented by a negotiable instrument.

Other official flows (OOF) are defined as transactions by the official sector with countries on the DAC List of ODA Recipients which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as official development assistance, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they have a grant element of less than 25%. The main classes of transactions included are official export credits, official sector equity and portfolio investment, and debt reorganisation undertaken by the official sector at non-concessional terms (irrespective of the nature or the identity of the original creditor).

166. **Investment-related OOF** covers official equity and portfolio investment, including joint ventures, with developing countries (which does not qualify as ODA). The primary purpose of such transactions is the creation and management of viable (usually private sector) enterprises in developing countries. Loans and subsidies by the official sector to a private company in the donor country to help finance a specified investment in a developing country are also part of investment-related OOF.

167. **Debt rescheduling** is another main category of OOF. Rescheduling of non-export credit OOF is reportable in Form 2.²⁶ When the rescheduling is a Paris Club concessional rescheduling, a grant for debt forgiveness will also be reportable in Form 1.

168. Most of the remainder of non-export-credit OOF consists of **official loans with a grant element below 25%**. Agencies that extend aid in the form of loans typically provide concessional and non-concessional financing. Most non-concessional lending is targeted to infrastructure projects, but loans to

²⁵ Other export-related transactions - loans and interest subsidies in support of private export credits - are not reportable in the CRS.

²⁶ Data on rescheduling of export-credit debt are reportable semi-annually on Form 3 (see DCD/DAC/TD/ECG(90)1).

financial intermediaries to set up credit schemes are also common. The process to identify and prepare projects is similar to that of ODA loans. The funding request comes from the developing country. It relates to a specific project or an investment scheme which is then prepared and appraised for its developmental effects according to donor procedures. Policy objectives such as aid to environment may also be addressed.

II. Compiling data (CRS Form 1 and 2) on non-export-credit OOF

II.1 *Why report non-export-credit OOF?*

169. Analyses that focus on a recipient's total *resource receipts* generally distinguish between official development finance (ODF), export credits and private flows. Non-export-credit OOF constitutes part of ODF.

Official development finance (ODF) is measured only in relation to the total receipts of developing countries, not for individual donor countries. It is defined as the sum of bilateral ODA, concessional and non-concessional resources from multilateral sources, and bilateral other official flows made available for reasons unrelated to trade.

170. Reporting on CRS Form 1 (Activity description) permits sectoral and geographical analyses to cover ODF. In the sectors of economic infrastructure and services (e.g. transport, banking and financial services) or production (e.g. industry), OOF can represent a considerable share of ODF. Its exclusion would result in statistics giving a partial view of official sector involvement in financing these sectors in developing countries.

171. Reporting on CRS Form 2 (Annual status of activity implementation and outstanding debt) is required to compile statistics on the outstanding debt of developing countries and to undertake sectoral and geographical analyses of ODF on the basis of disbursements.

Confidentiality

172. Data reported to the CRS on non-export-credit OOF are confidential at the level of individual activities. No restriction is placed on the disclosure of commitment data on non-export-credit OOF aggregated by DAC5 sector within a recipient from each donor provided they combine at least three activities.

II.2 *What and how to report?*

173. Data on non-export-credit OOF commitments are reportable on CRS Form 1 (Activity description) following instructions in part A, section II.1.2 of the Directives. It is sufficient to report identification and basic data items only. (See sections A and B of Form 1, para. 31-67.) OOF disbursements and the status of outstanding debt are reportable on Form 2 following instructions in Part A, section II.2.2 of the Directives. (See para. 131-163.) The instructions as regards reporting deadlines are the same as for ODA.

II.3 Links with DAC statistics

174. Aggregate data for non-export-credit OOF are requested in Tables DAC1, DAC2b and DAC5. Data reported on CRS Form 1 cannot be directly linked with the headings of Table DAC1 as the classification in DAC1 is more detailed than the one in the CRS.²⁷ By contrast, Members with complete Form 1 reporting on OOF can compile the sectoral aggregates on OOF in Table DAC5 by aggregating their CRS reports. The CRS is the only source of information on the geographical breakdown of OOF commitments.

²⁷ Non-export-credit OOF reported in the CRS corresponds to the “Other long term” category of Table DAC2b.

REPORTING DIRECTIVES FOR THE CREDITOR REPORTING SYSTEM

ANNEXES

Annex No./Title	Includes	Relevant section of the Directives
		II.1 Compiling CRS Form 1
1. Terms analysis - Calculation of the grant element	- Grant element formulas and examples - Recommendation on Terms and Conditions of Aid (1978)	<i>II.1.1 Why report?</i>
2. Tied aid disciplines and Untying Recommendation	- DAC Guiding Principles for Associated Financing and Tied and Partially Untied Official Development Assistance (1987) - New Measures in the Field of Tied Aid (1992) - Recommendation on Untying Official Development Assistance to Least Developed Countries (2001)	
3. List of DAC members and agencies	List of Donor and Agency codes	<i>II.1.2 What and how to report?</i>
4. Codes for ODA Recipients	List of Recipient codes	
5. Reporting on the purpose of aid	Classification by Sector of Destination, the List of CRS Purpose codes	
6. Reporting on the policy objectives of aid	Policy objective marker definitions	
7. Rio markers	Rio marker definitions	
8. Derivation of DAC bilateral commitment aggregates from CRS Form 1 data	- Table DAC1 - Table DAC3a - Table DAC5 - Table DAC6	<i>II.1.4 Links with the DAC questionnaire</i>
9. Overview of reporting on debt reorganisation on Form 1 and Form 2		II.1 Compiling CRS Form 1 II.2 Compiling CRS Form 2
10. Unified Standard Input Format - USIF (Form 1 and Form 2)	Instructions for electronic data transmission	II.1 Compiling CRS Form 1 II.2 Compiling CRS Form 2

ANNEX 1. TERMS ANALYSIS - CALCULATION OF THE GRANT ELEMENT

1.1 Grant element formula and examples

The formulas below apply to three particular types of repayment: equal principal payments, annuity or lump sum repayment. In all other cases, the grant element calculation is based on the repayment schedule (see examples).

1. FORMULAS

Variables entering in the formulas:

M	= Maturity
G	= Grace period
A	= Number of repayments per year
INT	= Interval between the commitment date and the first repayment date minus the interval between two successive repayments = $G - 1/A$
DR	= Repayment duration = $M - INT$
I	= Discount rate (10% = 0.1)
R1	= Interest rate during grace period
R2	= Interest rate during repayment period
D	= Discount rate per period = $(1+I)^{(1/A)} - 1$
NR	= Total number of repayments = $A * DR$
C1	= $(1+I)^{INT}$
C2	= $(1+I)^{DR}$
GE	= Grant element

- **Equal principal payments**

General formula

$$GE = 100 * (1 - ZG - ZM - ZX)$$

where

$$ZG = R1 * (1 - 1/C1) / (A * D)$$

$$ZM = (1/NR) * (1/C1) * ((1 - 1/C2) / D)$$

$$ZX = (R2 / (A * NR)) * (1/C1) * ((1/C2) - 1 + D * NR) / (D * D)$$

Simplified formula when the interest rate is the same for the whole period: $R1 = R2 = R$

$$\left[1 - \frac{R/A}{D} \right] * \left[1 - \frac{\frac{1}{(1+D)^{A*INT}} - \frac{1}{(1+D)^{A*M}}}{(A*M - A*INT)*D} \right]$$

The first bracket corresponds to the difference between the interest rate and the discount rate; the second bracket takes into account the repayment profile.

- **Annuity**

$$GE = 100*(1-ZG-ZX)$$

where

$$ZG = R1 * (1 - 1/C1) / (A * D)$$

$$ZM = 1 / ((1 + R2/A)^{NR} - 1) + 1$$

$$ZX = (R2/A) * ZM * (1/C1) * ((1 - 1/C2) / D)$$

- **Lump sum repayment (principal and interest)**

$$GE = 100 * (1 - (1 + R2*G) / (1+I)^M)$$

2. EXAMPLES

A loan of 1000 units is committed and disbursed on 1 January 2001. Its duration is 10 years, and the interest rate is 2.5% p.a. The examples below cover the following repayment options:

- *Example 1:* 16 six-monthly repayments starting on 1 July 2003, the first eight of 75 units, the next six of 60 units and the last two of 20 units;
- *Example 2:* Equal principal repayments by six-monthly instalments, commencing on 1 July 2003;
- *Example 3:* Annuities: equal six-monthly repayments (principal and interest combined), commencing on 1 July 2003;
- *Example 4:* Single lump sum repayment of principal and interest on 1 July 2011.

In the first three options, it is assumed that interest only is paid six-monthly from 1 January 2001 to 30 June 2003.

Applying the formulas

The variables take the following values:

M	= 10
G	= 2.5
A	= 2
INT	= 2
DR	= 8
I	= 0.1
R1	= 0.025
R2	= 0.025

Applying the formulas leads to the following results:

- *Example 1:* not applicable (see below for calculation on the basis of the repayment schedule)
- *Example 2: equal principal payments* **GE = 32.4 %**
- *Example 3: annuity* **GE = 32.9 %**
- *Example 4: lump sum repayment (principal and interest)* **GE = 51.8 %**

Calculation on the basis of the repayment schedules

- *Example 1*

Date payment due	Period (p)	Principal outstanding	Future payments		Six-month factor at 10% p.a. (1.10) ^p	Present value of future payments
			Principal	Interest		
01/01/2001						
01/07/2001	0.5	1000.0		12.5	1.05	11.9
01/01/2002	1	1000.0		12.5	1.10	11.4
01/07/2002	1.5	1000.0		12.5	1.15	10.8
01/01/2003	2	1000.0		12.5	1.21	10.3
01/07/2003	2.5	1000.0	75.0	12.5	1.27	68.9
01/01/2004	3	925.0	75.0	11.6	1.33	65.0
01/07/2004	3.5	850.0	75.0	10.6	1.40	61.3
01/01/2005	4	775.0	75.0	9.7	1.46	57.8
01/07/2005	4.5	700.0	75.0	8.8	1.54	54.5
01/01/2006	5	625.0	75.0	7.8	1.61	51.4
01/07/2006	5.5	550.0	75.0	6.9	1.69	48.5
01/01/2007	6	475.0	75.0	5.9	1.77	45.7
01/07/2007	6.5	400.0	60.0	5.0	1.86	35.0
01/01/2008	7	340.0	60.0	4.3	1.95	33.0
01/07/2008	7.5	280.0	60.0	3.5	2.04	31.1
01/01/2009	8	220.0	60.0	2.8	2.14	29.3
01/07/2009	8.5	160.0	60.0	2.0	2.25	27.6
01/01/2010	9	100.0	60.0	1.3	2.36	26.0
01/07/2010	9.5	40.0	20.0	0.5	2.47	8.3
01/01/2011	10	20.0	20.0	0.3	2.59	7.8
						sum = 695.7

$$GE = (1000 - 695.68)/1000 = \mathbf{30.4 \%}$$

• *Example 2: Equal principal payments*

	Date payment due	Period (p)	Principal outstanding	Future payments			Six-month factor at 10% p.a. (1.10) ^p	Present value of future payments
				Principal	Interest	Total		
Maturity	01/01/2001							
	01/07/2001	0.5	1000.0		12.5	12.5	1.05	11.9
	01/01/2002	1	1000.0		12.5	12.5	1.10	11.4
	01/07/2002	1.5	1000.0		12.5	12.5	1.15	10.8
	01/01/2003	2	1000.0		12.5	12.5	1.21	10.3
	01/07/2003	2.5	1000.0	62.5	12.5	75.0	1.27	59.1
	01/01/2004	3	937.5	62.5	11.7	74.2	1.33	55.8
	01/07/2004	3.5	875.0	62.5	10.9	73.4	1.40	52.6
	01/01/2005	4	812.5	62.5	10.2	72.7	1.46	49.6
	01/07/2005	4.5	750.0	62.5	9.4	71.9	1.54	46.8
	01/01/2006	5	687.5	62.5	8.6	71.1	1.61	44.1
	01/07/2006	5.5	625.0	62.5	7.8	70.3	1.69	41.6
	01/01/2007	6	562.5	62.5	7.0	69.5	1.77	39.2
	01/07/2007	6.5	500.0	62.5	6.3	68.8	1.86	37.0
	01/01/2008	7	437.5	62.5	5.5	68.0	1.95	34.9
	01/07/2008	7.5	375.0	62.5	4.7	67.2	2.04	32.9
	01/01/2009	8	312.5	62.5	3.9	66.4	2.14	31.0
	01/07/2009	8.5	250.0	62.5	3.1	65.6	2.25	29.2
	01/01/2010	9	187.5	62.5	2.3	64.8	2.36	27.5
	01/07/2010	9.5	125.0	62.5	1.6	64.1	2.47	25.9
	01/01/2011	10	62.5	62.5	0.8	63.3	2.59	24.4
								sum = 676.1

$$GE = (1000 - 676.1)/1000 = 32.4 \%$$

- *Example 3: Annuity*

Date payment due	Period (p)	Principal outstanding	Future payments			Six-month factor at 10% p.a. (1.10) ^p	Present value of future payments
			Principal	Interest	Total		
01/01/2001							
01/07/2001	0.5	1000.0		12.5	12.5	1.05	11.9
01/01/2002	1	1000.0		12.5	12.5	1.10	11.4
01/07/2002	1.5	1000.0		12.5	12.5	1.15	10.8
01/01/2003	2	1000.0		12.5	12.5	1.21	10.3
01/07/2003	2.5	1000.0	56.8	12.5	69.3	1.27	54.6
01/01/2004	3	943.2	57.6	11.8	69.3	1.33	52.1
01/07/2004	3.5	885.6	58.3	11.1	69.3	1.40	49.7
01/01/2005	4	827.3	59.0	10.3	69.3	1.46	47.4
01/07/2005	4.5	768.3	59.7	9.6	69.3	1.54	45.2
01/01/2006	5	708.6	60.5	8.9	69.3	1.61	43.1
01/07/2006	5.5	648.1	61.2	8.1	69.3	1.69	41.1
01/01/2007	6	586.8	62.0	7.3	69.3	1.77	39.1
01/07/2007	6.5	524.8	62.8	6.6	69.3	1.86	37.3
01/01/2008	7	462.0	63.6	5.8	69.3	1.95	35.6
01/07/2008	7.5	398.5	64.4	5.0	69.3	2.04	33.9
01/01/2009	8	334.1	65.2	4.2	69.3	2.14	32.4
01/07/2009	8.5	268.9	66.0	3.4	69.3	2.25	30.8
01/01/2010	9	202.9	66.8	2.5	69.3	2.36	29.4
01/07/2010	9.5	136.1	67.6	1.7	69.3	2.47	28.0
01/01/2011	10	68.5	68.5	0.9	69.3	2.59	26.7
							sum = 670.9

$$GE = (1000 - 670.9)/1000 = 32.9 \%$$

- *Example 4: Lump sum repayment (principal and interest)*

Date payment due	Period (p)	Principal outstanding	Future payments			Six-month factor at 10% p.a. (1.10) ^p	Present value of future payments
			Principal	Interest	Total		
01/01/2001							
01/07/2001	0.5	1000				1.05	
01/01/2002	1	1000				1.10	
01/07/2002	1.5	1000				1.15	
01/01/2003	2	1000				1.21	
01/07/2003	2.5	1000				1.27	
01/01/2004	3	1000				1.33	
01/07/2004	3.5	1000				1.40	
01/01/2005	4	1000				1.46	
01/07/2005	4.5	1000				1.54	
01/01/2006	5	1000				1.61	
01/07/2006	5.5	1000				1.69	
01/01/2007	6	1000				1.77	
01/07/2007	6.5	1000				1.86	
01/01/2008	7	1000				1.95	
01/07/2008	7.5	1000				2.04	
01/01/2009	8	1000				2.14	
01/07/2009	8.5	1000				2.25	
01/01/2010	9	1000				2.36	
01/07/2010	9.5	1000				2.47	
01/01/2011	10	1000	1000	250	1250	2.59	481.9

$$GE = (1000 - 481.9)/1000 = \mathbf{51.8 \%}$$

- Reporting “Other” type of repayment: example form

Reporting country	CRS Identification Number	Compilation date (DD/MM/YYYY)	Currency in which amounts reported	Date payment due		Estimated future payments	
				Month	Year	Principal	Interest
See Annex 3 for list of Donor Codes	991045	31/12/1999	See Annex 3 for list of Donor / Currency Codes	6	2005	2500	525
	991045	31/12/1999		12	2005	2500	499
	991045	31/12/1999		6	2006	2500	472
	991045	31/12/1999		12	2006	2500	446
	...	...		...	...	...	...
	991045	31/12/1999		6	2009	2500	315
	991045	31/12/1999		12	2009	2500	289
	991045	31/12/1999		6	2010	416	263
	991045	31/12/1999		12	2010	416	258
	991045	31/12/1999		6	2011	416	254
	991045	31/12/1999		12	2011	416	249
	...	...		...	...	...	...
	991045	31/12/1999		6	2019	416	184
	991045	31/12/1999		12	2019	416	180
	991045	31/12/1999		6	2020	417	175
	991045	31/12/1999		12	2020	417	171
	991045	31/12/1999		6	2021	417	166
	991045	31/12/1999		12	2021	417	162
	...	...		...	...	...	...
	991045	31/12/1999		6	2039	417	9
	991045	31/12/1999		12	2039	417	4

1.2 Recommendation on Terms and Conditions of Aid (1978)

(See the *1978 DAC Chair Report on Development Co-operation*)

PREAMBLE

The Development Assistance Committee, having reviewed the Recommendation on Terms and Conditions of Aid adopted by the DAC at its High Level Meeting on 16th to 18th October, 1972,

Approving the progress made towards fulfilling or surpassing the objectives set out in this Recommendation, and noting the favourable average terms of aid provided by DAC Members as a group,

Recognising the desirability for further improvement in the financial terms of Members' programmes of Official Development Assistance, considered not only as a whole but also in their application to the specific needs of individual developing countries,

Reaffirming that equal attention must also be given to the provision of an adequate and sustained volume of Official Development Assistance,

Recognising that the continuing differences in the terms provided by Member countries impair the spirit of the common effort and render more difficult the maintenance of the most liberal standards of terms,

Bearing in mind the special needs of the least-developed countries,

Renewing its resolve to seek appropriate ways and means of advancing towards untying national aid programmes and urging its Members in the meantime to mitigate as much as possible the adverse effects of aid tying,

Adopts - one country having reserved its position¹ - the following Recommendation which supersedes that of 1972:

I. Coverage of the Terms Objectives

1. The objectives of this Recommendation apply to Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitments, made on and after the 1st of January, 1978. ODA is defined as those flows to developing countries and multilateral institutions provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies, each transaction of which meets the following tests:

- a) it is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective, and
- b) it is concessional in character and contains a grant element² of at least 25 %.

¹ Italy lifts its reservation in 1993.

II. Objectives for Financial Terms

2. In order to achieve a further softening of overall financial terms of ODA, Members should endeavour fully to maintain or achieve as soon as possible an average grant element in their ODA commitments of at least 86 per cent. In this connection the special value of grant assistance is recognised.

3. Countries whose ODA commitments as a percentage of GNP are significantly below the DAC average will not be considered as having met the terms target.

III. Recognition of Circumstances of Individual Recipient Countries and Harmonisation of Terms

4. Members should relate the terms of aid on a case-by-case basis to the circumstances of each developing country or group of countries. In particular, Members should provide a substantial part of the assistance given to developing countries with the severest economic problems in the form of grants or on very soft terms. Member countries which already extend a large proportion of their assistance on soft terms, but concentrate it on a limited number of recipients, should aim to grant increasingly soft terms also on their assistance to other recipients whose circumstances also call for soft terms.

5. The Development Assistance Committee will continue to review the current position and prospects regarding the income level, the development performance, the balance of payments, the debt servicing burden, etc. This should assist individual donors in formulating their terms policies and may provide the basis for a common view on the terms appropriate to individual developing countries or group of countries.

6. Members should make concerted efforts to harmonise terms at the level of the recipient country. They should make use of consortia, consultative groups or other concerted aid operations, where these exist, in co-operation as appropriate with the international bodies involved, in order to reach a common view as to the appropriate terms at which assistance should be provided. Where no such co-ordinating arrangements exist, terms harmonisation should be sought through an appropriate form of consultation, the nature of which might be the subject of an exchange of views in the DAC.

7. The absence of harmonisation of donors' aid terms is liable to be particularly harmful to poorer developing countries. In extending aid to such countries Members should not only take account of the circumstances of the country itself but also be guided by the terms of the donors extending their aid at soft terms to that country. Members who hitherto have provided funds on harder terms, should do their best to come as close as possible to the average terms of all bilateral DAC donors to the individual country.

IV. Special Terms for Least-Developed Countries

8. A group of least-developed countries has been identified by the UN for which, apart from any other special measures, the softest possible terms of aid are appropriate. Official Development Assistance to these countries should be essentially in the form of grants and, as a minimum, the average grant element of all commitments from a given donor should either be at least 86 per cent to each least-developed

² "Grant element" is the difference between the face value of a financial loan commitment and the discounted present value (using a 10% discount rate) of the service payments to be made by the borrower during the lifetime of the loan, expressed as a percentage of the face value.

country over a period of three years, or at least 90 per cent annually for the least-developed countries as a group.

9. DAC Members should endeavour fully to extend their ODA commitments to other countries whose needs are the greatest on the best grant element possible.

V. Regular Review of Implementation

10. The achievements of individual Member countries in implementing the agreed objectives set out above will be regularly appraised in the DAC as part of the Aid Reviews. In addition, the DAC will review each year the progress under the various provisions of this Recommendation.

VI. Need for Non-Project Assistance and Local Cost Financing

11. While acknowledging the advantages of the project approach, Members recognise that it is necessary to consider the overall needs of the developing country as well as its balance of payments and other factors, and that it may be appropriate to provide aid to finance general import costs or local costs of development, or both. With respect to local cost financing, Members shall take into account the Guidelines on Local Cost Financing adopted by the DAC on 27th October, 1977.

VII. Review of Other Officially Extended or Supported Flows³

12. The objectives of the Recommendation apply to Official Development Assistance. In addition, however, other officially extended or supported flows are of continued importance as a source of finance. DAC Members, therefore, agree to review more fully, in consultation with other interested Committees of the OECD, their basic approaches to extending such flows to developing countries, and their relationship to aid and development considerations. Further, the DAC will keep itself informed of the incidence of other officially extended or supported flows and their geographic distribution, especially with respect to those developing countries with severe external debt situations.

³ Including officially extended and officially guaranteed private export credits as well as officially guaranteed private foreign investment.

ANNEX 2. TIED AID DISCIPLINES AND UNTYING RECOMMENDATION

2.1 DAC Guiding Principles for Associated Financing and Tied and Partially Untied Official Development Assistance (1987)

(See the 1987 DAC Chair Report on Development Co-operation)

I. Preamble

1. Recognising the need to avoid the risk of distortion of aid and trade, DAC Members undertake to ensure that Associated Financing and Tied and Partially Untied Official Development Assistance will promote priority developmental objectives and are consistent with fair trade competition and to this end adopt the Guiding Principles set out below. Most of these principles constitute good practice for Official Development Assistance generally but they are particularly important where there may be a risk of aid and trade distortion.

II. Definitions

2. *Official Development Assistance* (ODA) is defined as those resources to developing countries (and multilateral institutions) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies, each transaction of which meets the following tests:

- It is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective, and
- It is concessional in character and contains a grant element of at least 25 per cent. To calculate the grant element of an ODA transaction, a 10 per cent discount rate is used.

3. *Associated Financing* with developing countries associates in law or in fact two or more of the following:

- Official Development Assistance;
- Other Official Flows with a grant element of at least 25 per cent;
- Officially supported export credits, other official flows or other funds with a grant element of less than 25 per cent.

4. Associated Financing transactions may take various forms -- such as “mixed credit”, “mixed financing”, “joint financing”, “parallel financing” or single integrated transactions. Their main characteristic is that the concessional component is linked in law or in fact to the non-concessional component, that either the non-concessional or the concessional component or the whole financing

package is in effect tied or partially untied and that the availability of concessional funds is conditional upon accepting the linked non-concessional component. In determining association or linkage “in fact” due consideration should be given to the existence of informal understandings between the recipient and the donor authority and the intention by the donor through the use of ODA to facilitate the acceptability of a financing package.

5. *Untied Official Development Assistance* is defined as loans or grants which are freely and fully available to finance procurement from substantially all developing countries and from OECD countries. Funds provided to finance the recipient's local costs are also defined as untied. *Partially Untied Official Development Assistance* is defined as loans or grants which are in effect tied to procurement of goods and services from the donor country and from a restricted number of countries which must include substantially all developing countries. For the purposes of these Guiding Principles *Tied Official Development Assistance* is defined as loans or grants which are either in effect tied to procurement of goods and services from the donor country or which are subject to procurement modalities implying limited geographic procurement eligibility other than those described above under Partially Untied.

6. A transaction is defined to be *in effect* tied or partially untied if:

- It is the subject of a formal or informal understanding to that effect between the recipient and the donor country, or
- It involves practices which the Development Assistance Committee and the Participants in the Arrangement on Guidelines for Officially Supported Export Credits may determine to result in such tying or partial untying. In cases of substantial doubt as to whether a certain financing practice falls within the scope of the above definition, the donor country shall furnish evidence in support of any claim that such a practice is untied or partially untied.

7. For a transaction to qualify as untied or partially untied, respectively, the donor has to inform the recipient, at the time of the aid offer, clearly and explicitly of the countries which are eligible for procurement. In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding on Untying of Bilateral Development Loans in Favour of Procurement in Developing Countries, Members wishing to extend Partially Untied Official Development Assistance will notify the Chairman of the DAC, and through him other DAC Members, of those developing countries which are eligible for procurement.

III. Guiding Principles ¹

8. Members confirm that Associated Financing and Tied and Partially Untied Official Development Assistance should be the subject of greatest possible transparency.

9. Members will continue the mutual ex post examination of individual Associated Financing and Tied and Partially Untied Official Development Assistance transactions.

10. Members will refrain from extending commitments of Associated Financing and Tied and Partially Untied ODA transactions which do not comply with the rules of the Arrangement on Guidelines for Officially-Supported Export Credits set out in the Appendix. ^{2 3}

¹ As regards Associated Financing, paragraphs 9 to 17 apply to transactions containing an element of Official Development Assistance.

11. Members undertake to confine Associated Financing and Tied and Partially Untied Official Development Assistance to priority projects and programmes which are carefully appraised against developmental standards.

12. In implementation of these principles, Members undertake:

- To establish and make available, during 1987 and subsequently as required, to other DAC Members and the OECD Secretariat the criteria for the selection and design of projects and programmes financed by a) Associated Financing, b) Tied or Partially Untied ODA with a grant element of less than 50 per cent, and c) where different from b) above, Tied or Partially Untied ODA with a grant element of 50 per cent or more, including the exceptional conditions under which ODA is being used for “matching”;
- To conduct thorough ex post evaluations of representative selections of projects and programmes financed by Associated Financing and Tied and Partially Untied ODA, including the effects of tying on development effectiveness, and to make the results of the evaluations available for the regular DAC Associated Financing Reviews;
- In response to a request by Members of the Working Party on Financial Aspects of Development Assistance, to prepare thorough reports on individual projects and programmes financed by Associated Financing or Tied or Partially Untied ODA to determine possible aid or trade distortion. These reports shall be prepared in accordance with criteria established by the Working Party which shall include project selection and appraisal procedures. Such reports shall be prepared promptly after the request has been received and be made available for the regular DAC Associated Financing Reviews;
- A summary of the reports shall be submitted to the next DAC High-Level Meeting following the DAC Associated Financing Review at which they were considered.

13. The following considerations are important in examining the developmental priority of all projects and programmes financed with ODA. Members undertake to pay particular attention, when examining the developmental priority of a project or programme to be financed with Associated Financing or Tied and Partially Untied Official Development Assistance with a grant element of less than 50 per cent to these considerations:

- It is part of investment and public expenditure programmes already approved by the central financial and planning authorities of the recipient country;
- It has been the subject of review and general endorsement in such international aid co-ordination arrangements as may exist;

² The Arrangement rules concerning the minimum permissible concessionality level and its calculation affect neither the ODA definition nor the reporting of ODA disbursements and commitments: the threshold for ODA eligibility remains a grant element of 25 per cent, calculated with a discount rate of 10 per cent, and the grant element of ODA commitments continues to be calculated using a 10 per cent discount rate.

³ Associated Financing transactions whose Official Development Assistance component consists solely of technical co-operation are exempted from this rule, provided that the technical co-operation component remains below 3 per cent of the total value of the Associated Financing transaction or below \$1 million, whatever is lower.

- It is being co-financed with an international development finance institution;
- Particular care will be applied in the examination of projects where evidence exists that they had been considered and rejected by an international development finance institution or another DAC Member on grounds of low developmental priority.

14. In conformity with the DAC Recommendation on Terms and Conditions of Aid, which stipulates that Members should relate the terms of aid on a case-by-case basis to the circumstances of each developing country or group of countries, Members undertake to tailor also the terms of Associated Financing to the economic situation, stage of development and debt servicing capacity of the recipient country.

15. In line with this general principle, to the extent that Associated Financing or Tied or Partially Untied ODA is provided to Least Developed Countries (as defined by the United Nations), Members will ensure that the transaction takes place on favourable terms. Members undertake to restrain the use of Tied and Partially Untied ODA and of ODA for Associated Financing in case of stronger developing countries, both as a proportion of the total ODA programme and, subject to paragraph 10, for individual transactions, apart from technical co-operation.

16. Members reconfirm the importance of the “Good Procurement Practices for Official Development Assistance” approved by the DAC and the undertakings contained therein.

17. In order to ensure full transparency in the proposed use of Associated Financing and Tied and Partially Untied Official Development Assistance, especially prior to contract decisions, Members will use the system of contact points in their administrations actively and respond fully and promptly to requests for information by other Members on aid offers for particular projects.

IV. Statistical Reporting Requirements

18. Members reaffirm their commitments to comply fully and promptly with the standard requirements of the Creditor Reporting System which includes Associated Financing and Tied and Partially Untied Official Development Assistance. In particular, Members will notify within two months of the signature date of the grant or loan agreement (specifying amounts, financial terms, tying status and purpose):

- Individual ODA grants and loans, specifying those used for Associated Financing;
- Individual OOF (“Other Official Flows”) grants and loans, specifying those used in Associated Financing; and
- Individual officially supported export credits used in Associated Financing.

Under the Creditor Reporting System, reporting of technical co-operation grants is voluntary unless they are used in Associated Financing. Low value grants (less than \$10 000) may be grouped for individual recipients.

V. Review and Appraisal

19. Members agree to review periodically, through the DAC Working Party on Financial Aspects of Development Assistance, their policies and practices concerning Associated Financing and Tied and Partially Untied ODA against the Guiding Principles set out above. Members will provide information on

policies and procedures as required for the review and will inform the DAC of any significant new policies adopted in this area. The Guiding Principles themselves will be the subject of review in the light of experience.

VI. Co-operation with the OECD Group on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees and with the Participants in the Export Credit Arrangement

20. The DAC Working Party on Financial Aspects of Development Assistance will follow closely relevant work of the Group on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees of the Trade Committee and the Participants in the Arrangement on Guidelines for Officially Supported Export Credits and co-operate with these Groups as required.

Appendix

First Stage

- a) The minimum concessionality level for tied and partially untied aid credits to Least Developed Countries will be increased to 50 per cent.

The minimum concessionality level for tied and partially untied aid credits to all other developing countries will be increased to 30 per cent.

- b) The discount rate for calculating the concessionality level will be related to the commercial interest reference rates (CIRR) for each currency and will be calculated as follows:

$$\text{CIRR} + 1/2 (10 - \text{CIRR})$$

- c) These measures will enter into force on 15th July 1987.

Second stage

- a) The minimum concessionality level for tied and partially untied aid credits will be increased to 35 per cent for developing countries other than Least Developed Countries.

- b) The discount rate for calculating the concessionality level will be calculated as follows:

$$\text{CIRR} + 1/4 (10 - \text{CIRR})$$

- c) The interest rate subsidies for importing countries in Category I of the matrix will be abolished. The matrix interest rates for importing countries in Categories II and III will be increased by 30 basis points.

- d) These measures will enter into force on 15th July 1988.

2.2 New Measures in the Field of Tied Aid (1992)

(See the Development Assistance Manual: DAC Principles for Effective Aid)

OECD Members are agreed on the following general principles

1. Policies for export credit and aid credit should be complementary: those for export credits should be based on open competition and the free play of market forces and those for tied aid credits should provide needed external resources to countries, sectors or projects with little or no access to market financing, ensure best value for money and minimise trade distortion and contribute to developmentally effective use of these resources.

Member countries of the Development Assistance Committee

- reaffirming the DAC Revised Guiding Principles for Associated Financing and Tied and Partially Untied Official Development Assistance of 1987 as well as the DAC Principles for Project Appraisal of 1988;
- acknowledging the valuable role of untied aid for the development of recipient countries' economies and societies as well as for minimising trade distortions and thus encouraging each other to provide aid in this form wherever possible;
- recognising the importance of managing tied aid in a way that ensures obtaining best value for money and minimising trade distortion;
- emphasising the advantages of international competitive bidding for obtaining best value for money and minimising trade distortion;

Undertake to implement the following new measures:

I. Large projects

2. In respect of large projects with a value of more than SDR 50 million, financed by tied aid¹ credits, with the exception of credits which according to the rules and definitions of the Arrangement on Guidelines for Officially Supported Export Credits have a concessionality level² of 80 per cent or above, and consistent with the rules of the Arrangement on mandatory consultations in case of projects larger than SDR 50 million, the DAC agreed to the following:

¹ Tied aid includes associated financing, tied ODA and partially untied ODA. For the purpose of this provision, technical co-operation, humanitarian and disaster relief action are excluded from tied aid. Untied ODA is defined as loans and grants which are freely and fully available to finance procurement from substantially all developing countries and from OECD countries. For transactions to qualify as untied or partially untied, respectively, the donor has to inform the recipient at the time of the aid offer, clearly and explicitly, of the countries which are eligible for procurement.

² The Arrangement rules and definitions concerning the calculation of the concessionality level are used at the stage of notification of tied aid transactions. They do not affect the DAC ODA definition nor the reporting of ODA disbursements and commitments.

Mutual appraisal

3. The principles for mutual appraisal set out below constitute good practice for all large projects but they are particularly important for tied aid credits where there may be a risk of aid and trade distortion.
4. DAC Member countries recognise the value of the participation by the World Bank Group in the preparation and financing of large projects.
5. Where the World Bank Group does not participate, interested donors will seek to agree to co-ordinate with the World Bank, also using where appropriate contacts at local level, to ensure that the project is consistent with the objectives of the dialogue between it and the recipient government concerning policies and resource allocation in the sector concerned.
6. They also agree to co-ordinate with the recipient country and each other on project preparation and appraisal work, including a joint review of the project prior to finally committing aid funds, in keeping with the DAC Principles for Project Appraisal and the Checklist for Developmental Quality of Aid-Financed Projects which is based on these Principles (the Checklist is produced in the publication "Development Assistance Manual: DAC Principles for Effective Aid", paragraphs 444 to 452).
7. DAC Member countries will develop procedures which will facilitate such collaboration, including at the field level, among themselves and between them, the World Bank Group and the recipient country. These procedures should ensure also co-ordination with financing from untied sources.

Appropriate financing terms

8. Interested donors will consult, together with the recipient authorities, with a view to agreeing appropriate financing terms for a large project consistent with the economic situation of the recipient country concerned. However, donors would not be expected to harden the terms at which they normally extend assistance to the country concerned.

International competitive bidding

9. Offers of aid for large projects should be subject to the recipient authorities undertaking arrangements for international competitive bidding (ICB) in accordance with internationally accepted practice.³
10. Contracts financed by tied aid credits should be awarded to the lowest evaluated bidder, concerning both price and technical factors, before taking into account the financing terms. However, it is recognised that seriously resource-constrained poor countries, in awarding a contract, may need to take into account the availability of financial resources at concessional terms, provided the award goes to a supplier which ranked second or third in bid evaluation for price and quality or where the price margin is reasonable.

II. Limitations on use of tied aid credits

11. DAC Member countries recognise the importance for development of the productive sectors and economic infrastructure and of appropriate market oriented pricing policies. However, for projects in these

³ DAC Members agreed Good Procurement Practices for Official Development Assistance in 1986, which include "Minimum Conditions for Effective International Competitive Bidding", and possible exceptions from ICB.

areas market financing is often appropriate and available, especially in stronger developing countries. Official development assistance is therefore preferably used for other areas.

12. For these reasons, and consistent with the rules of the Arrangement, DAC Member countries will limit the extension of tied aid credits as follows, with the exception of credits with a value of less than SDR 2 million or which according to Arrangement rules and definitions have a concessionality level of 80 per cent or above or unless otherwise agreed under the provisions of the Arrangement.

- a) Tied aid credits, except for credits to Least Developed Countries, shall not be extended to public and private projects that normally should be commercially viable if financed on market or Arrangement terms.

The key tests for such aid eligibility are:

- is the project financially non-viable, i.e. does it lack capacity with appropriate pricing determined on market principles, to generate cash flow sufficient to cover the project's operating costs and to service the capital employed; or
- is it reasonable to conclude, based on communications with other participants, that it is unlikely that the project can be financed on market or Arrangement terms?

The above tests are intended to describe how a project should be evaluated to test whether it should be financed with such aid or with export credits. Through the consultation process, a body of experience is expected to develop over time that will more precisely define, for both export credit and aid agencies, ex ante guidance as to the line between the two categories of projects.

- b) There shall be no tied aid credits to countries whose per capita GNP would make them ineligible for 17 or 20 year loans from the World Bank.⁴ If such credits which according to Arrangement rules and definitions have a concessionality level of 80 per cent or above are extended to these countries, they might be used mainly for exceptional balance-of-payments support and for financing of projects in such areas as the social field, environment, good governance and emergency aid.

13. The DAC recognises the importance of all the provisions in the Arrangement; in case of consultations, DAC Member countries will co-operate with Participants.

III. Further work

14. Member countries agree to pursue work in the following areas:

- a) monitor Member countries' compliance with the new measures above, as well as with the DAC Guiding Principles for Associated Financing and Tied and Partially Untied ODA;

⁴ Currently GNP/capita over \$2 465 in 1990. A country will only be moved to, or from, this income category after its World Bank income category has remained unchanged for two consecutive years. The list of countries in this category is subject to automatic, annual revision. Notwithstanding classifications of countries ineligible or eligible to receive tied aid, tied aid policy for Bulgaria, CSFR, Hungary, Poland and Romania is covered by the Participants' agreement, as long as such agreement is in force, to try to avoid such credits other than outright grants, food aid and humanitarian aid. The OECD Ministers endorsed this policy in June 1991.

- b) work on a more precise definition on tied ODA and monitor Member countries' practices in the use of tied ODA;
- c) work on a more precise definition of untied and partially untied ODA and monitor Member countries' practices, including procurement results, and work further towards greater use of untied ODA;
- d) harmonise and improve further definitions and procedures contained in the Good Procurement Practices for Official Development Assistance;
- e) monitor Member countries' ODA terms performance, with particular emphasis on terms for tied aid, including associated financing;
- f) the DAC will take stock of progress made in the above areas by the end of 1993.

2.3. DAC Recommendation on Untying Official Development Assistance to the Least Developed Countries (2001)

(See DCD/DAC(2001)12/FINAL)

I. Objectives and Principles

1. Members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) agree to the objective of untying their bilateral official development assistance (ODA) to the Least Developed Countries as a means to:

- foster co-ordinated, efficient and effective partnerships with developing countries;
- strengthen the ownership and responsibility of partner countries in the development process;
- demonstrate responsiveness to the requests from partner countries and others to increase the use of untied aid in order to promote aid effectiveness; and
- contribute to broader efforts with partner countries to promote their integration into the global economy

2. This Recommendation reflects the results of discussions in the DAC to respond to the Mandate provided at its 1998 High Level Meeting (see Appendix III) and the shared intentions of DAC Members to:

- untie their ODA to the Least Developed Countries to the greatest extent possible;
- promote and sustain adequate flows of ODA in terms of quality, volume and direction, in particular to the Least Developed Countries, and ensure that ODA to the Least Developed Countries will not decline over time as a result of the implementation of this Recommendation;
- achieve balanced efforts among DAC Members.

3. This initiative is targeted on the Least Developed Countries because of their relative dependence on aid and their relatively greater need for accelerated progress towards the International Development Goals, as set out in the report "Shaping the 21st Century: the Contribution of Development Co-operation". This initiative aims to capture, for these countries, the benefits of open procurement markets.

4. In promoting the above objectives, DAC Members consider that reinforcing partner country responsibility for procurement, with appropriate guarantees for effectiveness, accountability, probity and transparency, is intrinsic to this initiative. Similarly, promoting local and regional procurement in partner countries is a shared goal. DAC Members will work with partner countries to identify needs and to support efforts in both areas.

5. This Recommendation does not restrict the prerogative of DAC Members to untie ODA to a greater extent than set out herein. DAC Members are invited to continue to provide untied ODA in areas not covered by the Recommendation when they already do so, and to study the possibilities of extending untied aid in such areas. Neither does this Recommendation pre-empt positions that DAC Members may take in discussions on related issues in other fora.

6. Promoting effort-sharing among Members is an integral part of this Recommendation. Variations in the structures and geographical orientations of Members' aid programmes, together with the coverage

provisions of this Recommendation, can result in sizeable differences in the extent to which their ODA to the Least Developed Countries is presently untied, and in respect of their aid performance in the Least Developed Countries more generally.

II. Implementation

a) Coverage

7. Untying is a complex process. Different approaches are required for different categories of ODA, and actions by Members to implement the Recommendation will vary in coverage and timing. Bearing this in mind, DAC Members will untie their ODA to the Least Developed Countries to the greatest extent possible and in accordance with the criteria and procedures set out in this Recommendation:

- i) DAC Members agree to untie, by 1 January 2002, ODA to the Least Developed Countries in the following areas: balance of payments and structural adjustment support; debt forgiveness; sector and multi-sector programme assistance; investment project aid; import and commodity support; commercial services contracts, and ODA to Non-Governmental Organisations for procurement related activities.
- ii) In respect of investment-related technical co-operation and free standing technical co-operation, it is recognised that DAC Members' policies may be guided by the importance of maintaining a basic sense of national involvement in donor countries alongside the objective of calling upon partner countries' expertise, bearing in mind the objectives and principles of this Recommendation. Free-standing technical co-operation is excluded from the coverage of the Recommendation.
- iii) In respect of food aid, it is recognised that DAC Members' policies may be guided by the discussions and agreements in other international fora governing the provision of food aid, bearing in mind the objectives and principles of this Recommendation

8. This Recommendation does not apply to activities with a value of less than SDR 700,000 (SDR 130,000 in the case of investment-related technical co-operation).

b) Effort-Sharing

9. Promoting a more balanced effort-sharing among Members is a necessary process. Pursuant to paragraphs 2, 5, and 6 of this Recommendation, Members agree to undertake their best endeavours to identify and implement supplementary effort-sharing actions in accordance with the mechanism set out below.

Mechanism

10. To this end, Members should apply the following reference indicators matrix and procedures:

- Reference indicators matrix

11. The situations of Members and their evolution over time with respect to initial positions and reference points will be set out in a reference indicators matrix (see Appendix I). The elements of this matrix will be used in conjunction with Member performance profiles (see below) to monitor and assess the progress made by DAC Members towards more balanced effort-sharing.

- Member performance profiles

12. Members will prepare annual country profiles setting out their positions in respect of the reference indicators matrix and, on that basis, identify initial and medium term supplementary actions to promote effort-sharing. Peer review of these profiles by the DAC will be used to help Members identify and undertake supplementary actions in furtherance of a more balanced effort-sharing in respect of the reference indicators matrix.

13. The implementation of this part of the Recommendation will be assessed as part of the annual reports covering all aspects of this Recommendation. These reports will be considered by the DAC High Level Meeting, which may recommend further actions, as well as in the peer reviews of individual Member's development co-operation policies. An overall review of the effort-sharing mechanism and procedures will be conducted in 2009. On the basis of the DAC's assessment of the progress of Members towards a more balanced effort-sharing, this part of the Recommendation will be open to review with the objective of improving Members' performance towards a more balanced effort-sharing.

c) Procurement regime

14. The procurement of goods and services covered by this Recommendation should follow the DAC's Good Procurement Practices.

15. In conducting procurement of aid-supported goods and services, and in partnership with developing countries, DAC Members should apply relevant commitments and guidance such as:

- The 1996 DAC Recommendation on Anti-Corruption Proposals for Aid-Funded Procurement;
- The 1997 OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions.

d) Transparency

16. For untied aid offers covered by this Recommendation, DAC Members should, and in collaboration with developing country partners as appropriate, provide or ensure *ex ante* notification.

17. DAC Members should respond promptly and fully to requests by other Members for further information on, or clarification concerning untied aid offers covered by this Recommendation.

18. DAC Members should ensure that the DAC will be provided with information on contract awards pertaining to the untied aid offers covered by this Recommendation.

e) Derogation

19. For individual aid offers, DAC Members may, in exceptional circumstances, take measures inconsistent with the terms of this Recommendation, in situations where they believe it to be justified on the basis of overriding, non-trade related, development interests. Derogations are to be justified in a letter to the Secretary-General of the OECD and to the DAC Chair and will be followed up in review procedures.

f) Monitoring and evaluation

20. The DAC will monitor all aspects of this Recommendation through a combination of different mechanisms:

- Annual reports covering all aspects of the Recommendation, as well as the experience in delivering its objectives. These reports, which will be reviewed by the DAC in time for its annual High Level Meeting, will, inter alia:
 - assess the impact of the Recommendation on the volume, quality and directions of ODA flows;
 - set out Members' policies in respect of investment-related technical co-operation and food aid;
 - review the implementation of this Recommendation with respect to promoting effort-sharing among Members in accordance with the mechanism set out in section IIb above;
 - review DAC Members' procurement practices and patterns for untied aid offers;
 - assess progress towards strengthening partner countries' local procurement capacities and improving the access of partner countries' enterprises to aid funded procurement;
 - address, in addition to the provisions for bilateral consultations set out above, specific concerns that may be raised by individual DAC Members in respect of the Recommendation.
- The annual reports will also provide input for the peer reviews of individual DAC Member's development co-operation programmes.
- A comprehensive evaluation of its implementation and impact will be carried out by the High Level Meeting in 2009. This evaluation will also pay particular attention to the implementation of this Recommendation with respect to achieving a balance of efforts among DAC Members and promoting and sustaining ODA flows to the Least Developed Countries.

21. DAC Members will work with stakeholders, particularly developing country partners, to ensure the Recommendation delivers its objectives.

Appendix I

Operational procedures and understandings

22. This Annex forms an integral part of the Recommendation on untying ODA to the Least Developed Countries. It details, where necessary, provisions concerning operational procedures and understandings related to the coverage and implementation of this Recommendation.

I. Definitions and coverage

23. Untied ODA refers to loans or grants which are freely and fully available to finance procurement from substantially all developing countries and from OECD countries. Members which have rules of origin, or minimum national content rules, should take any steps necessary to ensure that ODA untied in accordance with this Recommendation is both *de jure* and *de facto* untied.

24. This Recommendation applies to DAC Members' bilateral ODA to the Least Developed Countries. The list of Least Developed Countries (as may be periodically modified by the United Nations) is set out in Appendix II.

25. Definitions of the ODA categories addressed in this Recommendation are as set out in the DAC's Statistical Reporting Directives [DCD/DAC(2000)10]. Further work will be undertaken as a matter of priority to operationalise the definitions of investment-related technical co-operation (including its component activities) and food aid to ensure an effective implementation of the Recommendation.

Commercial services contracts

26. For the purposes of this Recommendation, commercial services contracts are defined as contracts let on a commercial basis to a company for the running or management of a utility or distribution network.

ODA provided for NGOs

27. ODA provided for NGO activities is covered by this Recommendation only to the extent that NGOs are involved in procurement-related activities included in its coverage. Grants for the core support of development NGOs or their programmes are excluded.

Management services arrangements

28. Management services arrangements (i.e. "technical co-operation" provided by donors primarily for the purpose of carrying out the administration of their own aid projects and programmes) are excluded from the coverage of this Recommendation.

II. Transparency

29. DAC Members recognise that efforts to promote partner country responsibility for procurement are intrinsic to this untying initiative. In situations where partner countries have responsibility for conducting procurement, some of the information requirements set out below may be available in the first instance from partner countries or their procurement agents. Members should report in a timely manner the information required by the following provisions, or should work effectively with partner countries to do so.

i) Ex ante notification

30. Untied aid offers covered by this Recommendation are to be notified *ex ante*. These notifications should include the following information:

- Notifying Member, agency and contact point;
- Recipient country;
- Project description;
- Sector/activity and DAC purpose code;
- Project value (in donor currency and SDR);
- Bidding period (start and closing dates);
- Procurement regime (if not International Competitive Bidding, state regime and justification);
- Details of agency responsible for procurement and from which further information or details (e.g. bidding periods, procurement regime, bidding documentation) can be requested,

and all other information that the Member deems appropriate.

31. Notifications should be made to the Secretariat not less than 30 calendar days prior to the opening of the bidding period.

32. Bidding periods should ensure sufficient time to all suppliers to prepare and submit bids, while taking account of the circumstances of the procurement agent. Bearing this in mind, bidding periods should normally be not less than 45 calendar days, except for large projects (with a value of, or exceeding, SDR 50 million), where bidding periods should normally be not less than 90 calendar days.

33. Notifications should be made available to DAC Members and to potential suppliers through the DAC's Internet bulletin board. DAC Members may also, in addition, wish to use their own facilities to publicise the aid offers contained in notifications.

ii) Exchange of information procedures

34. DAC Members which have received an enquiry from another Member concerning individual untied aid offers covered by this Recommendation should respond promptly (i.e. within 14 calendar days) and fully, providing all information relevant to the request, including information concerning donor financing of services related to the design and implementation of the notified project. Such enquiries and responses should use electronic means of communication. The DAC Members concerned should, together, take all possible steps to clarify or resolve issues arising.

35. Where that latter is not possible, a DAC Member may, if it so wishes, broaden the initial bilateral exchange of information to other DAC Members, in order to solicit views on issues pertaining to the implementation of the Recommendation.

36. The periodic reviews of the implementation of the Recommendation will also address experience with these procedures.

iii) *Information on contract awards*

37. DAC Members should provide the Secretariat with information on contract awards pertaining to individual *ex ante* notifications. This information should include the name, address and country of incorporation of the firm awarded the contract (or the prime contractor, where a syndicate of firms is concerned). The above information should be provided on an annual basis and be reviewed in the context of the overall review procedures.

III. Reference Indicators Matrix

	Members' positions ¹	Reference point	Index ²
I. Bilateral LDC ODA untying ratio		0.60	
II. Effort-sharing composite indicator ³		0.04	

1. 5 year average.

2. Members' positions as ratios of reference points.

3. Calculated according to standing DAC practices, pending future work on the definition of multilateral ODA and its tying status, as follows: (bilateral LDC ODA/GNP times bilateral LDC untying ratio) + multilateral LDC ODA/GNP. The presentation of the composite indicator, and the reference indicators matrix more generally, will set out in full their component elements.

Appendix II

Least Developed Countries (as at June 2007)

Afghanistan	Madagascar
Angola	Malawi
Bangladesh	Maldives
Benin	Mali
Bhutan	Mauritania
Burkina Faso	Mozambique
Burundi	Myanmar
Cambodia	Nepal
Cape Verde	Niger
Central African Republic	Rwanda
Chad	Samoa
Comoros	Sao Tome and Principe
Congo, Dem.Rep.	Senegal
Djibouti	Sierra Leone
Equatorial Guinea	Solomon Islands
Eritrea	Somalia
Ethiopia	Sudan
Gambia	Tanzania
Guinea	Timor-Leste
Guinea-Bissau	Togo
Haiti	Tuvalu
Kiribati	Uganda
Laos	Vanuatu
Lesotho	Yemen
Liberia	Zambia

Appendix III

Aid procurement liberalisation: 1998 DAC HLM mandate

38. HLM participants mandate the Working Party on Financial Aspects to work on a Recommendation on untying ODA to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), including the relevant implementation issues, with a view to presenting a proposed text to the HLM in 1999. A status report should be presented to the Senior Level meeting (SLM) of the DAC in December 1998.

39. Participants recognised that in order to arrive at an agreed text, the following issues, in particular, will have to be satisfactorily addressed:

- The need for effective donor co-ordination and partnerships with developing countries that reflect responsiveness, efficiency and effectiveness of development co-operation.
- Assessment of potential effects on the quality, volume and direction of ODA flows.
- Helping develop the capacities of the private sector and procurement systems in partner countries.
- The importance of maintaining a basic sense of national involvement in donor countries (especially in certain forms of technical co-operation) alongside the objective of calling upon partner countries' expertise.
- The need to take into account differences in the structures and starting points of Members' programmes with respect to volume, ODA/GNP ratio, distribution and existing untying of aid.
- Initiatives to enlist the understanding and involvement of the business community in Member countries and promote wide public information and support.
- The impact of further procurement liberalisation on regional arrangements such as the Lomé Convention.
- Thorough examination of the modalities involved in the untying initiative, including:
 - ⇒ appropriate procurement modalities (including safeguards against corruption);
 - ⇒ manageable thresholds, coverage and exclusions (including with respect to technical co-operation and promotion of procurement from local and regional sources in developing partner countries);
 - ⇒ definitions and reporting arrangements on the tying status of ODA
 - ⇒ mechanisms for confidence building and transparency, including provision of relevant statistical information;
 - ⇒ monitoring and peer review.

ANNEX 3. LIST OF DAC MEMBERS AND AGENCIES**Names and codes**

Legend:	Main aid agencies (in terms of budget) are in bold. <i>Other extending aid agencies are in italics.</i> Local governments are underlined.
	Export credit agencies are flagged with a star *.

DAC MEMBERS

COUNTRY Name	Code	AGENCIES Name	Acronym	Code
AUSTRALIA	801	Australian Agency for International Development	AusAid	5
		* Export Finance and Insurance Corporation	EFIC	72
AUSTRIA	1	Federal Ministry of Finance	BMF	1
		<i>Various ministries</i>	<i>MIN</i>	<i>2</i>
		<i>Federal Government of Austria</i>	<i>Breg</i>	<i>3</i>
		Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs	BMA	5
		<u>Provincial governments, local communities</u>	<u>Reg</u>	<u>6</u>
		Austrian Development Agency	ADA	8
		<i>Education and Science Ministry</i>	<i>BM/BWK</i>	<i>9</i>
		<i>Ministry for Agriculture and Environment</i>	<i>BMLFUW</i>	<i>10</i>
		<i>Ministry of Defense</i>	<i>BMLV</i>	<i>11</i>
		<i>Ministry of Interior</i>	<i>BMI</i>	<i>12</i>
		<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>MISC</i>	<i>99</i>
		* Oesterreichische Kontrollbank AG	OeKB	4
BELGIUM	2	Directorate General for Co-operation and Development	DGCD	10
		<i>Official Federal Service of Foreign Affairs (excl. DGCD)</i>	<i>SPAE</i>	<i>20</i>
		<i>Official Federal Service of Finance</i>	<i>SPFF</i>	<i>30</i>
		<i>Other Official Federal Services</i>	<i>ASPF</i>	<i>39</i>
		<u>Flanders Official Regional Ministries</u>	<u>MPRF</u>	<u>70</u>
		<u>Walloon Official Regional Ministries</u>	<u>MPRW</u>	<u>80</u>
		<u>Brussels Official Regional Ministries</u>	<u>MPRB</u>	<u>91</u>
		<u>German speaking Official Regional Ministries</u>	<u>MPRG</u>	<u>94</u>
		* Ducroire National Office	OND	31
CANADA	301	Canadian International Development Agency	CIDA	1
		<i>International Development Research Centre</i>	<i>IDRC</i>	<i>2</i>
		<i>Department of Finance</i>	<i>DF</i>	<i>4</i>
		* Export Development Corporation	EDC	31
DENMARK	3	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	MFA	1
		* EKR	EKR	72

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES	918	Commission of the European Communities	CEC	1
		European Development Fund	EDF	2
		<i>European Investment Bank</i>	<i>EIB</i>	<i>3</i>
		<i>Humanitarian Aid Office of the European Commission</i>	<i>ECHO</i>	<i>4</i>
FINLAND	18	<i>Finnish Government</i>	<i>FG</i>	<i>1</i>
		FinnFund	FF	2
		Ministry of Foreign Affairs	MFA	3
		<i>FIDE</i>	<i>FIDE</i>	<i>4</i>
		* FinnVera	FinnVera	72
FRANCE	4	French Development Agency	AFD	3
		Ministry of Foreign Affairs	MAE	6
		<i>Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry</i>	<i>MINEFI</i>	<i>10</i>
		<i>Ministry of Education, Higher education and Research</i>	<i>MEN</i>	<i>17</i>
		* Coface	Coface	43
GERMANY	5	<i>Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung</i>	<i>BMZ</i>	<i>1</i>
		Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau	KFW	2
		<i>German Investment and Development Company</i>	<i>DEG</i>	<i>4</i>
		<i>Foreign Office</i>	<i>F.O.</i>	<i>11</i>
		<u>Federal States & Local Governments</u>	<u>L.G.</u>	<u>12</u>
		<i>Federal Institutions</i>	<i>Fed.Inst.</i>	<i>14</i>
		<i>Federal Ministries</i>	<i>Fed.Min.</i>	<i>16</i>
		<i>Foundations/Societies/Misc. (non federal)</i>	<i>Found.</i>	<i>17</i>
		Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit	GTZ	52
		* Hermes Kreditversicherungs-AG	Hermes	34
GREECE	40	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	YPEJ	1
		<i>Ministry of National Economy</i>	<i>YPEUO</i>	<i>2</i>
		<i>Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralisation</i>	<i>YPESDDA</i>	<i>3</i>
		<i>Ministry of National Defence</i>	<i>YPEUA</i>	<i>4</i>
		<i>Ministry of the Environment, Land Planning and Public Works</i>	<i>YPEHODE</i>	<i>5</i>
		<i>Ministry of National Education and Religions</i>	<i>YPEPU</i>	<i>6</i>
		<i>Ministry of Agriculture</i>	<i>YPGE</i>	<i>7</i>
		<i>Ministry of Health - Welfare</i>	<i>YPYG-PR</i>	<i>8</i>
		<i>Ministry of Merchant Marine</i>	<i>YEN</i>	<i>9</i>
		<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Alloi</i>	<i>20</i>
IRELAND	21	Department of Foreign Affairs	DFA	1
		* Department of Industry and Commerce	DIC	71
ITALY	6	<i>Agenzia Erogazioni Per l'Agricoltura</i>	<i>AGEA</i>	<i>2</i>
		Direzione Generale per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo	DGCS	4
		<i>Central administration</i>	<i>CA</i>	<i>7</i>
		<u>Local administration</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>8</u>
		<i>Artigiancassa</i>	<i>Art.</i>	<i>9</i>

		* Sezione Speciale per l'Assicurazione del Credito all'Esportazione	SACE	74
JAPAN	701	<i>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</i>	<i>MAFF</i>	<i>1</i>
		Ministry of Foreign Affairs	MOFA	2
		<i>Overseas Fishery Co-operation Foundation</i>	<i>OFCE</i>	<i>7</i>
		Japanese International Co-operation Agency	JICA	8
		<i>Japan Overseas Development Co-operation</i>	<i>JODC</i>	<i>10</i>
		<i>Other Ministries</i>	<i>Oth MIN</i>	<i>12</i>
		<i>Public Corporations</i>	<i>PC</i>	<i>13</i>
		<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>PRF</u>	<u>14</u>
		<u>Ordinance-designed Cities</u>	<u>ODC</u>	<u>15</u>
		* Japan Bank for International Co-operation	JBIC	11
		<i>* Nippon Export and Investment Insurance</i>	<i>NEXI</i>	<i>71</i>
LUXEMBOURG	22	<i>Lux-Development</i>	<i>LuxDev</i>	<i>1</i>
		Ministry of Foreign Affairs	MFA	2
		<i>* Ducroire Office</i>	<i>ODL</i>	<i>22</i>
NETHERLANDS	7	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS)	MFA	1
		<i>Netherlands Gov. through Netherlands Investment Bank for Developing Countries</i>	<i>NIO/FMO</i>	<i>4</i>
		<i>* NCM Credit Management Worldwide</i>	<i>NCM</i>	<i>33</i>
NEW ZEALAND	820	<i>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade</i>	<i>NZG</i>	<i>1</i>
		New Zealand International Aid and Development Agency	NzAid	2
NORWAY	8	Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation	NORAD	1
		<i>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</i>	<i>MFA</i>	<i>4</i>
		<i>Statens Nærings og Distrikutviklingsfond</i>	<i>SND</i>	<i>7</i>
		<i>NORFUND</i>	<i>NORFUND</i>	<i>8</i>
		<i>* Garantiinstituttet for Eksportkreditt</i>	<i>GIEK</i>	<i>71</i>
		<i>* Eksport Finans</i>	<i>EF</i>	<i>72</i>
PORTUGAL	9	Portuguese Government	GP	1
		Institute for Portuguese Development Aid	IPAD	2
		<i>Other</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>3</i>
		<i>* Conselho de garantias financeiras</i>	<i>COSEC</i>	<i>71</i>
SPAIN	50	Instituto de Credito Oficial	ICO	1
		<i>Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food</i>	<i>AGR</i>	<i>4</i>
		Ministry of Foreign Affairs	MFA	5
		<i>Ministry of Economy and Finance</i>	<i>ECON</i>	<i>6</i>
		<i>Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports</i>	<i>EDUC</i>	<i>7</i>
		<i>Ministry of Public Works</i>	<i>MPW</i>	<i>8</i>
		<i>Ministry of Industry and Energy</i>	<i>MIE</i>	<i>9</i>
		<i>Ministry of Environment</i>	<i>ENV</i>	<i>10</i>
		<i>Ministry of Health</i>	<i>MOH</i>	<i>11</i>
		<i>Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs</i>	<i>EMP</i>	<i>12</i>
		<i>Ministry of Interior</i>	<i>INT</i>	<i>13</i>
		<i>Ministry of Public Administration</i>	<i>MPA</i>	<i>14</i>
		<u>Autonomous Governments</u>	<u>AG</u>	<u>15</u>
		<u>Municipalities</u>	<u>MUNIC</u>	<u>16</u>
		<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>MISC.</i>	<i>17</i>

		<i>Ministry of Science and Technology</i>	<i>MST</i>	18
		<i>Ministry of Defense</i>	<i>DEF</i>	19
		<i>* Compania Espanola de Seguros de Credito a la Exportación</i>	CESCE	2
SWEDEN	10	<i>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</i>	<i>MFA</i>	2
		Swedish International Development Authority	Sida	6
		<i>* Swedish Export Credits Guarantee Board</i>	EKN	71
SWITZERLAND	11	<i>Federal Administration (various departments)</i>	<i>FA</i>	1
		Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation	SDC	4
		<i>State Secretariat for Economic Affairs</i>	<i>seco</i>	5
		<i>Federal Department of Foreign Affairs</i>	<i>DFA</i>	6
		<i>State Secretariat for Education and Research</i>	<i>SER</i>	7
		<i>Federal Office for Migration</i>	<i>FOM</i>	8
		<i>Federal Department for Defence, Civil Protection and Sports</i>	<i>DDPS</i>	9
		<i>Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape</i>	<i>SAEFL</i>	10
		<u>Municipalities</u>	<u>MUNIC</u>	<u>11</u>
UNITED KINGDOM	12	Department for International Development	DFID	1
		<i>CDC Capital Partners PLC</i>	<i>CDC</i>	2
		<i>* Export Credit Guarantee Department</i>	ECGD	5
UNITED STATES	302	Agency for International Development	AID	1
		<i>Department of Agriculture</i>	<i>AGR</i>	2
		<i>Department of Transportation</i>	<i>DOT</i>	5
		<i>Department of Treasury</i>	<i>DTRE</i>	6
		<i>Department of Defense</i>	<i>DOD</i>	7
		<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>MISC.</i>	8
		<i>Department of Interior</i>	<i>INTERIOR</i>	9
		<i>Peace Corps</i>	<i>PEACE</i>	10
		<i>State Department</i>	<i>STATE</i>	11
		<i>Trade and Development Agency</i>	<i>TDA</i>	12
		<i>African Development Foundation</i>	<i>ADF</i>	13
		<i>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</i>	<i>CDC</i>	15
		<i>National Institutes of Health</i>	<i>NIH</i>	16
		<i>Department of Labor</i>	<i>LABOR</i>	17
		<i>* Export Import Bank</i>	EXIM	31

Note: ISO codes may also be used. (Australia AUS; Austria AUT; Belgium BEL; Canada CAN; Denmark DNK; Finland FIN; France FRA; Germany DEU; Greece GRC; Ireland IRL; Italy ITA; Japan JPN; Luxembourg LUX; Netherlands NLD; New Zealand NZL; Norway NOR; Portugal PRT; Spain ESP; Sweden SWE; Switzerland CHE; United Kingdom GBR; United States USA; European Communities CEC).

MULTILATERAL ORGANISATIONS

Name	Acronym	Code
<i>United Nations Programmes and Funds</i>		
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP	959
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF	963
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	UNAIDS	971
United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA	974
<i>World Bank group</i>		
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	IBRD	901
International Development Association	IDA	905
<i>Regional banks</i>		
African Development Bank	AfDB	913
African Development Fund	AfDF	914
Asian Development Bank	AsDB	915
Asian Development Bank, Special Fund	AsDF	916
Inter-American Development Bank	IDB	909
Inter-American Development Bank, Special Operation Fund	IDB Sp.Fund	912
<i>Other agencies</i>		
International Fund for Agricultural Development	IFAD	988
Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria	GFATM	1312
Fast Track Initiative Catalytic Fund	FTI	997

ANNEX 4. CODES FOR ODA RECIPIENTS**List of ODA Recipients for resource flows from 1 January 2006,
and recipient codes used in reporting**

<i>EUROPE</i>	<i>CRS Code</i>	<i>ISO Code</i>
Albania	071	ALB
Belarus	086	BLR
Bosnia-Herzegovina	064	BIH
Croatia	062	HRV
Macedonia (FYROM)	066	MKD
Moldova	093	MDA
Montenegro	065	MNE
Serbia	063	SRB
Turkey	055	TUR
Ukraine	085	UKR
States of ex-Yugoslavia unspecified	088	<i>QYU</i>
Europe, regional/multi-country	089	<i>QSA</i>
<i>AFRICA</i>		
<i>AFRICA, NORTH OF SAHARA</i>		
Algeria	130	DZA
Egypt	142	EGY
Libya	133	LBY
Morocco	136	MAR
Tunisia	139	TUN
North of Sahara, reg./multi-country	189	<i>QMD</i>
<i>AFRICA, SOUTH OF SAHARA</i>		
Angola	225	AGO
Benin	236	BEN
Botswana	227	BWA
Burkina Faso	287	BFA
Burundi	228	BDI
Cameroon	229	CMR
Cape Verde	230	CPV
Central African Republic	231	CAF
Chad	232	TCD
Comoros	233	COM
Congo, Dem. Rep.	235	ZAR
Congo, Rep.	234	COG
Côte d'Ivoire	247	CIV
Djibouti	274	DJI
Equatorial Guinea	245	GNQ
Eritrea	271	ERI
Ethiopia	238	ETH

Gabon	239	GAB
Gambia	240	GMB
Ghana	241	GHA
Guinea	243	GIN
Guinea-Bissau	244	GNB
Kenya	248	KEN
Lesotho	249	LSO
Liberia	251	LBR
Madagascar	252	MDG
Malawi	253	MWI
Mali	255	MLI
Mauritania	256	MRT
Mauritius	257	MUS
Mayotte	258	COM
Mozambique	259	MOZ
Namibia	275	NAM
Niger	260	NER
Nigeria	261	NGA
Rwanda	266	RWA
St.Helena	276	SHN
Sao Tome & Principe	268	STP
Senegal	269	SEN
Seychelles	270	SYC
Sierra Leone	272	SLE
Somalia	273	SOM
South Africa	218	ZAF
Sudan	278	SDN
Swaziland	280	SWZ
Tanzania	282	TZA
Togo	283	TGO
Uganda	285	UGA
Zambia	288	ZMB
Zimbabwe	265	ZWE
South of Sahara, reg./multi-country	289	<i>QME</i>
Africa, regional/multi-country	298	<i>QMA</i>

AMERICA***NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA***

Anguilla	376	AIA
Antigua & Barbuda	377	ATG
Barbados	329	BRB
Belize	352	BLZ
Costa Rica	336	CRI
Cuba	338	CUB
Dominica	378	DMA
Dominican Republic	340	DOM
El Salvador	342	SLV
Grenada	381	GRD
Guatemala	347	GTM
Haiti	349	HTI
Honduras	351	HND
Jamaica	354	JAM
Mexico	358	MEX
Montserrat	385	MSR
Nicaragua	364	NIC

Panama	366	PAN
St.Kitts-Nevis	382	KNA
St.Lucia	383	LCA
St.Vincent & Grenadines	384	VCT
Trinidad & Tobago	375	TTO
Turks & Caicos Isl.	387	TCA
West Indies, regional/multi-country	380	<i>QNB</i>
N.&C. America, reg./multi-country	389	<i>QNC</i>
<i>SOUTH AMERICA</i>		
Argentina	425	ARG
Bolivia	428	BOL
Brazil	431	BRA
Chile	434	CHL
Colombia	437	COL
Ecuador	440	ECU
Guyana	446	GUY
Paraguay	451	PRY
Peru	454	PER
Suriname	457	SUR
Uruguay	460	URY
Venezuela	463	VEN
South America, reg./multi-country	489	<i>QNE</i>
America, regional/multi-country	498	<i>QNA</i>
<i>ASIA</i>		
<i>MIDDLE EAST ASIA</i>		
Iran	540	IRN
Iraq	543	IRQ
Jordan	549	JOR
Lebanon	555	LBN
Oman	558	OMN
Palestinian admin. Areas	550	PSE
Saudi Arabia	566	SAU
Syria	573	SYR
Yemen	580	YEM
Middle East, regional/multi-country	589	<i>QRE</i>
<i>SOUTH & CENTRAL ASIA</i>		
Afghanistan	625	AFG
Armenia	610	ARM
Azerbaijan	611	AZE
Bangladesh	666	BGD
Bhutan	630	BTN
Georgia	612	GEO
India	645	IND
Kazakhstan	613	KAZ
Kyrgyz Rep.	614	KGZ
Maldives	655	MDV
Myanmar (Burma)	635	MMR
Nepal	660	NPL

Pakistan	665	PAK
Sri Lanka	640	LKA
Tajikistan	615	TJK
Turkmenistan	616	TKM
Uzbekistan	617	UZB
Central Asia, reg./multi-country	619	<i>QRS</i>
South Asia, reg./multi-country	679	<i>QRC</i>
S.&C. Asia, regional/multi-country	689	<i>QRD</i>
<i>FAR EAST ASIA</i>		
Cambodia	728	KHM
China	730	CHN
Indonesia	738	IDN
Korea, Dem.	740	PRK
Laos	745	LAO
Malaysia	751	MYS
Mongolia	753	MNG
Philippines	755	PHL
Thailand	764	THA
Timor Leste	765	TLS
Viet Nam	769	VNM
Far East Asia, reg./multi-country	789	<i>QRB</i>
Asia, regional/multi-country	798	<i>QRA</i>
<i>OCEANIA</i>		
Cook Islands	831	COK
Fiji	832	FJI
Kiribati	836	KIR
Marshall Islands	859	MHL
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	860	FSM
Nauru	845	NRU
Niue	856	NIU
Palau	861	PLW
Papua New Guinea	862	PNG
Samoa	880	WSM
Solomon Islands	866	SLB
Tokelau	868	TKL
Tonga	870	TON
Tuvalu	872	TUV
Vanuatu	854	VUT
Wallis & Futuna	876	WLF
Oceania, regional/multi-country	889	<i>QTA</i>
Bilateral, unallocated	998	<i>QZA</i>

For group of countries (unallocated or unspecified), ISO codes do not exist. ISO-type codes have been created by the Secretariat and are indicated in *italics*.

ANNEX 5. REPORTING ON THE PURPOSE OF AID

CLASSIFICATION BY SECTOR OF DESTINATION

General

1. The sector of destination of a contribution should be selected by answering the question “**which specific area of the recipient’s economic or social structure is the transfer intended to foster**”. The sector classification does **not** refer to the type of goods or services provided by the donor. Sector specific education or research activities (e.g. agricultural education) or construction of infrastructure (e.g. agricultural storage) should be reported under the sector to which they are directed, not under education, construction, etc.

2. Some contributions are not susceptible to allocation by sector and are reported as non-sector allocable aid. Examples are aid for general development purposes, general budget support, actions relating to debt, humanitarian aid and internal transactions in the donor country.

CRS Purpose Codes

3. In the CRS, data on the sector of destination are recorded using 5-digit purpose codes. The first three digits of the code refer to the corresponding DAC5 sector or category. Each CRS code belongs to one and only one DAC5 category. The last two digits of the CRS purpose code are sequential and not hierarchical i.e., each CRS code stands for itself and can be selected individually or grouped to create sub-sectors. The sequential numbers have, however, been standardised for codes with similar functions as follows:

- The **most general** CRS codes end in the sequential number **10**. It refers to policy, planning and programmes; administration, institution capacity building and advice; combinations of activities and unspecified activities falling outside other code headings.
- The **main codes** have sequential numbers **20, 30, 40** and **50**.
- The **detailed codes** have sequential numbers in the range **61 - 79**.
- Sector-specific **education, training and research** codes have sequential numbers in the range **81 - 89**. Sector-specific **services** have codes with sequential numbers in the range **91 -99**.

Identifying the most suitable purpose code - Examples

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

- a) Construction of housing for experts working on an agricultural development project:
- The appropriate code is “agricultural development” (31120) and **not** “housing policy and administrative management”.

Construction of apartments in three cities:

- The appropriate code is “housing policy and administrative management” (16030).

- b) Privatisation of the National Energy Agency:

- The appropriate code is “energy policy and administrative management” (23010) and **not** “privatisation”.

State enterprise restructuring programme:

- The appropriate code is “privatisation” (25020).

- c) Assistance to Ministry of Education to prepare an education sector programme:

- The appropriate code is “education policy and administrative management” (11110) and **neither** “government administration” **nor** “economic and development policy/planning”.

Training of government officers in project preparation:

- The appropriate code is “economic and development policy/planning” (15110).

- d) Rail equipment delivery:

- The appropriate code is “rail transport” (21030).

Rail equipment production:

- The appropriate code is “transport equipment industry” (32172).

- e) Fertilizer delivery:

- The appropriate code is “agricultural inputs” (31150) and **not** “import support (commodities)”.

Import of general goods and services:

- The appropriate code is “import support (commodities)” (53040).

5. Within each sector, care should be taken to allocate supplies, equipment and infrastructure to the most specific code available. For example:

- a) Construction of a tuberculosis clinic:

- The appropriate code is “infectious disease control” (12250) and **not** “basic health infrastructure”.

District hospitals rehabilitation programme:

- The appropriate code is “basic health infrastructure” (12230).

- b) Primary school books delivery:

- The appropriate code is “primary education” (11220) and **not** “education facilities and training”.

Paper supply for printing school books:

- The appropriate code is “education facilities and training” (11120).

6. Sector specific education activities are to be included in the respective sectors, either in a specific education code or in a general code. For example:

- a) Upgrading of an agricultural training centre:
 - The appropriate code is “agricultural education” (31181).
- a) Environmental training course for mineral resource department:
 - The appropriate code is “Mineral/mining policy and administrative management” (32210) and neither “environmental education/training” nor “advanced technical and managerial training”.

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

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

THE LIST OF CRS PURPOSE CODES

(Most recent updates to the list are available at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives)

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
110		EDUCATION	
111		<i>Education, level unspecified</i>	<i>The codes in this category are to be used only when level of education is unspecified or unknown (e.g. training of primary school teachers should be coded under 11220).</i>
	11110	Education policy and administrative management	Education sector policy, planning and programmes; aid to education ministries, administration and management systems; institution capacity building and advice; school management and governance; curriculum and materials development; unspecified education activities.
	11120	Education facilities and training	Educational buildings, equipment, materials; subsidiary services to education (boarding facilities, staff housing); language training; colloquia, seminars, lectures, etc.
	11130	Teacher training	Teacher education (where the level of education is unspecified); in-service and pre-service training; materials development.
	11182	Educational research	Research and studies on education effectiveness, relevance and quality; systematic evaluation and monitoring.
112		Basic education	
	11220	Primary education	Formal and non-formal primary education for children; all elementary and first cycle systematic instruction; provision of learning materials.
	11230	Basic life skills for youth and adults	Formal and non-formal education for basic life skills for young people and adults (adults education); literacy and numeracy training.
	11240	Early childhood education	Formal and non-formal pre-school education.
113		Secondary education	
	11320	Secondary education	Second cycle systematic instruction at both junior and senior levels.
	11330	Vocational training	Elementary vocational training and secondary level technical education; on-the job training; apprenticeships; including informal vocational training.
114		Post-secondary education	
	11420	Higher education	Degree and diploma programmes at universities, colleges and polytechnics; scholarships.
	11430	Advanced technical and managerial training	Professional-level vocational training programmes and in-service training.

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

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
120		HEALTH	
121		Health, general	
	12110	Health policy and administrative management	Health sector policy, planning and programmes; aid to health ministries, public health administration; institution capacity building and advice; medical insurance programmes; unspecified health activities.
	12181	Medical education/training	Medical education and training for tertiary level services.
	12182	Medical research	General medical research (excluding basic health research).
	12191	Medical services	Laboratories, specialised clinics and hospitals (including equipment and supplies); ambulances; dental services; mental health care; medical rehabilitation; control of non-infectious diseases; drug and substance abuse control [excluding narcotics traffic control (16063)].
122		Basic health	
	12220	Basic health care	Basic and primary health care programmes; paramedical and nursing care programmes; supply of drugs, medicines and vaccines related to basic health care.
	12230	Basic health infrastructure	District-level hospitals, clinics and dispensaries and related medical equipment; excluding specialised hospitals and clinics (12191).
	12240	Basic nutrition	Direct feeding programmes (maternal feeding, breastfeeding and weaning foods, child feeding, school feeding); determination of micro-nutrient deficiencies; provision of vitamin A, iodine, iron etc.; monitoring of nutritional status; nutrition and food hygiene education; household food security.
	12250	Infectious disease control	Immunisation; prevention and control of infectious and parasite diseases, except malaria (12262), tuberculosis (12263), HIV/AIDS and other STDs (13040). It includes diarrheal diseases, vector-borne diseases (e.g. river blindness and guinea worm), viral diseases, mycosis, helminthiasis, zoonosis, diseases by other bacteria and viruses, pediculosis, etc.
	12261	Health education	Information, education and training of the population for improving health knowledge and practices; public health and awareness campaigns.
	12262	Malaria control	Prevention and control of malaria.
	12263	Tuberculosis control	Immunisation, prevention and control of tuberculosis.
	12281	Health personnel development	Training of health staff for basic health care services.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
130		POPULATION POLICIES/ PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	
	13010	Population policy and administrative management	Population/development policies; census work, vital registration; migration data; demographic research/analysis; reproductive health research; unspecified population activities.
	13020	Reproductive health care	Promotion of reproductive health; prenatal and postnatal care including delivery; prevention and treatment of infertility; prevention and management of consequences of abortion; safe motherhood activities.
	13030	Family planning	Family planning services including counselling; information, education and communication (IEC) activities; delivery of contraceptives; capacity building and training.
	13040	STD control including HIV/AIDS	All activities related to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS control e.g. information, education and communication; testing; prevention; treatment, care.
	13081	Personnel development for population and reproductive health	Education and training of health staff for population and reproductive health care services.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
140		WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	
	14010	Water resources policy and administrative management	Water sector policy, planning and programmes; water legislation and management; institution capacity building and advice; water supply assessments and studies; groundwater, water quality and watershed studies; hydrogeology; excluding agricultural water resources (31140).
	14015	Water resources protection	Inland surface waters (rivers, lakes, etc.); conservation and rehabilitation of ground water; prevention of water contamination from agro-chemicals, industrial effluents.
	14020	Water supply and sanitation - large systems	Water desalination plants; intakes, storage, treatment, pumping stations, conveyance and distribution systems; sewerage; domestic and industrial waste water treatment plants.
	14030	Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	Water supply and sanitation through low-cost technologies such as handpumps, spring catchment, gravity-fed systems, rain water collection, storage tanks, small distribution systems; latrines, small-bore sewers, on-site disposal (septic tanks).
	14040	River development	Integrated river basin projects; river flow control; dams and reservoirs [excluding dams primarily for irrigation (31140) and hydropower (23065) and activities related to river transport (21040)].
	14050	Waste management/disposal	Municipal and industrial solid waste management, including hazardous and toxic waste; collection, disposal and treatment; landfill areas; composting and reuse.
	14081	Education and training in water supply and sanitation	

Note: To assist in distinguishing between “basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation” on the one hand and “water supply and sanitation – large systems” on the other, consider the number of people to be served and the per capita cost of provision of services.

- Large systems provide water and sanitation to a community through a network to which individual households are connected. Basic systems are generally shared between several households.
- Water supply and sanitation in urban areas usually necessitates a network installation. To classify such projects consider the per capita cost of services. The per capita cost of water supply and sanitation through large systems is several times higher than that of basic services.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
150		GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	
151		Government and civil society, general	
	15110	Economic and development policy/ planning	Macro-economic, fiscal and monetary policy and planning; social planning; economic and social analysis and forecasting; development planning and preparation of structural reforms; organisational development; support to ministries involved in aid co-ordination; other ministries and government departments when sector cannot be specified. (Use code 51010 for budget support to macroeconomic reforms.)
	15120	Public sector financial management	Strengthening financial and managerial accountability; public expenditure management; improving financial management systems; tax assessment procedures; budget drafting; field auditing; measures against waste, fraud and corruption.
	15130	Legal and judicial development	Constitutional development, legal drafting; institutional strengthening of legal and judicial systems; legal training and education; legal advice and services; crime prevention.
	15140	Government administration	Systems of government including parliament, local government, decentralisation; civil service and civil service reform. Including general services by government (or commissioned by government) not elsewhere specified e.g. police, fire protection; cartography, meteorology, legal metrology, aerial surveys and remote sensing; administrative buildings.
	15150	Strengthening civil society	Community participation and development; co-operatives; grassroots organisations; development of other participatory planning and decision making procedures and institutions (see code 15220 for civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution).
	15161	Elections	Electoral assistance and monitoring, voters' education [other than in connection with UN peace building (15230)].
	15162	Human rights	Monitoring of human rights performance; support for national and regional human rights bodies; protection of ethnic, religious and cultural minorities [other than in connection with UN peace building (15230)].
	15163	Free flow of information	Uncensored flow of information on public issues, including activities that increase the professionalism, skills and integrity of the print and broadcast media (e.g. training of journalists).
	15164	Women's equality organisations and institutions	Support for institutions and organisations (governmental and non-governmental) working for gender equality and women's empowerment.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
152		Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	<i>N.B. Further notes on ODA eligibility (and exclusions) of conflict, peace and security related activities are given in paragraph 39 of the DAC Statistical Reporting Directives.</i>
	15210	Security system management and reform	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 democratic governance and civilian control; technical co-operation provided to government to improve civilian oversight and democratic control of budgeting, management, accountability and auditing of security expenditure, including military budgets, as part of a public expenditure management programme; 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 good governance.
	15220	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	Support for civilian activities related to peace building, conflict prevention and resolution, including capacity building, monitoring, dialogue and information exchange.
	15230	Post-conflict peace-building (UN)	Participation in the post-conflict peace-building phase of United Nations peace operations (activities such as human rights and elections monitoring, rehabilitation of demobilised soldiers, rehabilitation of basic national infrastructure, monitoring or retraining of civil administrators and police forces, training in customs and border control procedures, advice or training in fiscal or macroeconomic stabilisation policy, repatriation and demobilisation of armed factions, and disposal of their weapons; support for landmine removal). Direct contributions to the UN peacekeeping budget are excluded from bilateral ODA (they are reportable in part as multilateral ODA).
	15240	Reintegration and SALW control	Reintegration of demobilised military personnel into the economy; conversion of production facilities from military to civilian outputs; technical co-operation to control, prevent and/or reduce the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) – see para. 39 of the DAC Statistical Reporting Directives for definition of SALW activities covered. [Other than in connection with UN peace-building (15230) or child soldiers (15261)].
	15250	Land mine clearance	Explosive mine removal for developmental purposes [other than in connection with UN peace-building (15230)].
	15261	Child soldiers (Prevention and demobilisation)	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, and to demobilise, disarm, reintegrate, repatriate and resettle (DDR) child soldiers.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
160		OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	
	16010	Social/ welfare services	Social legislation and administration; institution capacity building and advice; social security and other social schemes; special programmes for the elderly, orphans, the disabled, street children; social dimensions of structural adjustment; unspecified social infrastructure and services, including consumer protection.
	16020	Employment policy and administrative management	Employment policy and planning; labour law; labour unions; institution capacity building and advice; support programmes for unemployed; employment creation and income generation programmes; occupational safety and health; combating child labour.
	16030	Housing policy and administrative management	Housing sector policy, planning and programmes; excluding low-cost housing and slum clearance (16040).
	16040	Low-cost housing	Including slum clearance.
	16050	Multisector aid for basic social services	Basic social services are defined to include basic education, basic health, basic nutrition, population/reproductive health and basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation.
	16061	Culture and recreation	Including libraries and museums.
	16062	Statistical capacity building	Both in national statistical offices and any other government ministries.
	16063	Narcotics control	In-country and customs controls including training of the police; educational programmes and awareness campaigns to restrict narcotics traffic and in-country distribution.
	16064	Social mitigation of HIV/AIDS	Special programmes to address the consequences of HIV/AIDS, e.g. social, legal and economic assistance to people living with HIV/AIDS including food security and employment; support to vulnerable groups and children orphaned by HIV/AIDS; human rights of HIV/AIDS affected people.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
210		TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	<i>Note: Manufacturing of transport equipment should be included under code 32172.</i>
	21010	Transport policy and administrative management	Transport sector policy, planning and programmes; aid to transport ministries; institution capacity building and advice; unspecified transport; activities that combine road, rail, water and/or air transport.
	21020	Road transport	Road infrastructure, road vehicles; passenger road transport, motor passenger cars.
	21030	Rail transport	Rail infrastructure, rail equipment, locomotives, other rolling stock; including light rail (tram) and underground systems.
	21040	Water transport	Harbours and docks, harbour guidance systems, ships and boats; river and other inland water transport, inland barges and vessels.
	21050	Air transport	Airports, airport guidance systems, aeroplanes, aeroplane maintenance equipment.
	21061	Storage	Whether or not related to transportation.
	21081	Education and training in transport and storage	

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
220		COMMUNICATIONS	
	22010	Communications policy and administrative management	Communications sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; including postal services development; unspecified communications activities.
	22020	Telecommunications	Telephone networks, telecommunication satellites, earth stations.
	22030	Radio/television/print media	Radio and TV links, equipment; newspapers; printing and publishing.
	22040	Information and communication technology (ICT)	Computer hardware and software; internet access; IT training. When sector cannot be specified.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
230		ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	
	23010	Energy policy and administrative management	Energy sector policy, planning and programmes; aid to energy ministries; institution capacity building and advice; unspecified energy activities including energy conservation.
	23020	Power generation/non-renewable sources	Thermal power plants including when heat source cannot be determined; combined gas-coal power plants.
	23030	Power generation/renewable sources	Including policy, planning, development programmes, surveys and incentives. Fuelwood/ charcoal production should be included under forestry (31261).
	23040	Electrical transmission/ distribution	Distribution from power source to end user; transmission lines.
	23050	Gas distribution	Delivery for use by ultimate consumer.
	23061	Oil-fired power plants	Including diesel power plants.
	23062	Gas-fired power plants	
	23063	Coal-fired power plants	
	23064	Nuclear power plants	Including nuclear safety.
	23065	Hydro-electric power plants	Including power-generating river barges.
	23066	Geothermal energy	
	23067	Solar energy	Including photo-voltaic cells, solar thermal applications and solar heating.
	23068	Wind power	Wind energy for water lifting and electric power generation.
	23069	Ocean power	Including ocean thermal energy conversion, tidal and wave power.
	23070	Biomass	Densification technologies and use of biomass for direct power generation including biogas, gas obtained from sugar cane and other plant residues, anaerobic digesters.
	23081	Energy education/training	Applies to all energy sub-sectors; all levels of training.
	23082	Energy research	Including general inventories, surveys.

Note: Extraction of raw materials for power generation should be included in the mining sector.
Energy manufacturing should be included in the industry sector.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
240		BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	24010	Financial policy and administrative management	Finance sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; financial markets and systems.
	24020	Monetary institutions	Central banks.
	24030	Formal sector financial intermediaries	All formal sector financial intermediaries; credit lines; insurance, leasing, venture capital, etc. (except when focused on only one sector).
	24040	Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries	Micro credit, savings and credit co-operatives etc.
	24081	Education/training in banking and financial services	

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
250		BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	
	25010	Business support services and institutions	Support to trade and business associations, chambers of commerce; legal and regulatory reform aimed at improving business and investment climate; private sector institution capacity building and advice; trade information; public-private sector networking including trade fairs; e-commerce. Where sector cannot be specified: general support to private sector enterprises (in particular, use code 32130 for enterprises in the industrial sector).
	25020	Privatisation	When sector cannot be specified. Including general state enterprise restructuring or demonopolisation programmes; planning, programming, advice.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
311		AGRICULTURE	
	31110	Agricultural policy and administrative management	Agricultural sector policy, planning and programmes; aid to agricultural ministries; institution capacity building and advice; unspecified agriculture.
	31120	Agricultural development	Integrated projects; farm development.
	31130	Agricultural land resources	Including soil degradation control; soil improvement; drainage of water logged areas; soil desalination; agricultural land surveys; land reclamation; erosion control, desertification control.
	31140	Agricultural water resources	Irrigation, reservoirs, hydraulic structures, ground water exploitation for agricultural use.
	31150	Agricultural inputs	Supply of seeds, fertilizers, agricultural machinery/equipment.
	31161	Food crop production	Including grains (wheat, rice, barley, maize, rye, oats, millet, sorghum); horticulture; vegetables; fruit and berries; other annual and perennial crops. [Use code 32161 for agro-industries.]
	31162	Industrial crops/export crops	Including sugar; coffee, cocoa, tea; oil seeds, nuts, kernels; fibre crops; tobacco; rubber. [Use code 32161 for agro-industries.]
	31163	Livestock	Animal husbandry; animal feed aid.
	31164	Agrarian reform	Including agricultural sector adjustment.
	31165	Agricultural alternative development	Projects to reduce illicit drug cultivation through other agricultural marketing and production opportunities (see code 43050 for non-agricultural alternative development).
	31166	Agricultural extension	Non-formal training in agriculture.
	31181	Agricultural education/training	
	31182	Agricultural research	Plant breeding, physiology, genetic resources, ecology, taxonomy, disease control, agricultural bio-technology; including livestock research (animal health, breeding and genetics, nutrition, physiology).
	31191	Agricultural services	Marketing policies & organisation; storage and transportation, creation of strategic reserves.
	31192	Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control	Including integrated plant protection, biological plant protection activities, supply and management of agrochemicals, supply of pesticides, plant protection policy and legislation.
	31193	Agricultural financial services	Financial intermediaries for the agricultural sector including credit schemes; crop insurance.
	31194	Agricultural co-operatives	Including farmers' organisations.
	31195	Livestock/veterinary services	Animal health and management, genetic resources, feed resources.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
312		FORESTRY	
	31210	Forestry policy and administrative management	Forestry sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; forest surveys; unspecified forestry and agro-forestry activities.
	31220	Forestry development	Afforestation for industrial and rural consumption; exploitation and utilisation; erosion control, desertification control; integrated forestry projects.
	31261	Fuelwood/charcoal	Forestry development whose primary purpose is production of fuelwood and charcoal.
	31281	Forestry education/training	
	31282	Forestry research	Including artificial regeneration, genetic improvement, production methods, fertilizer, harvesting.
	31291	Forestry services	

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
313		FISHING	
	31310	Fishing policy and administrative management	Fishing sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; ocean and coastal fishing; marine and freshwater fish surveys and prospecting; fishing boats/equipment; unspecified fishing activities.
	31320	Fishery development	Exploitation and utilisation of fisheries; fish stock protection; aquaculture; integrated fishery projects.
	31381	Fishery education/training	
	31382	Fishery research	Pilot fish culture; marine/freshwater biological research.
	31391	Fishery services	Fishing harbours; fish markets; fishery transport and cold storage.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
321		INDUSTRY	
	32110	Industrial policy and administrative management	Industrial sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; unspecified industrial activities; manufacturing of goods not specified below.
	32120	Industrial development	
	32130	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	Direct support to the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in the industrial sector, including accounting, auditing and advisory services.
	32140	Cottage industries and handicraft	
	32161	Agro-industries	Staple food processing, dairy products, slaughter houses and equipment, meat and fish processing and preserving, oils/fats, sugar refineries, beverages/tobacco, animal feeds production.
	32162	Forest industries	Wood production, pulp/paper production.
	32163	Textiles, leather and substitutes	Including knitting factories.
	32164	Chemicals	Industrial and non-industrial production facilities; includes pesticides production.
	32165	Fertilizer plants	
	32166	Cement/lime/plaster	
	32167	Energy manufacturing	Including gas liquefaction; petroleum refineries.
	32168	Pharmaceutical production	Medical equipment/supplies; drugs, medicines, vaccines; hygienic products.
	32169	Basic metal industries	Iron and steel, structural metal production.
	32170	Non-ferrous metal industries	
	32171	Engineering	Manufacturing of electrical and non-electrical machinery, engines/turbines.
	32172	Transport equipment industry	Shipbuilding, fishing boats building; railroad equipment; motor vehicles and motor passenger cars; aircraft; navigation/guidance systems.
	32182	Technological research and development	Including industrial standards; quality management; metrology; testing; accreditation; certification.

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

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
322		MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING	
	32210	Mineral/mining policy and administrative management	Mineral and mining sector policy, planning and programmes; mining legislation, mining cadastre, mineral resources inventory, information systems, institution capacity building and advice; unspecified mineral resources exploitation.
	32220	Mineral prospection and exploration	Geology, geophysics, geochemistry; excluding hydrogeology (14010) and environmental geology (41010), mineral extraction and processing, infrastructure, technology, economics, safety and environment management.
	32261	Coal	Including lignite and peat.
	32262	Oil and gas	Petroleum, natural gas, condensates, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), liquefied natural gas (LNG); including drilling and production.
	32263	Ferrous metals	Iron and ferro-alloy metals.
	32264	Nonferrous metals	Aluminium, copper, lead, nickel, tin, zinc.
	32265	Precious metals/materials	Gold, silver, platinum, diamonds, gemstones.
	32266	Industrial minerals	Baryte, limestone, feldspar, kaolin, sand, gypsym, gravel, ornamental stones.
	32267	Fertilizer minerals	Phosphates, potash.
	32268	Offshore minerals	Polymetallic nodules, phosphorites, marine placer deposits.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
323		CONSTRUCTION	
	32310	Construction policy and administrative management	Construction sector policy and planning; excluding construction activities within specific sectors (e.g., hospital or school construction).

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
331		TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS	
	33110	Trade policy and administrative management	Trade policy and planning; support to ministries and departments responsible for trade policy; trade-related legislation and regulatory reforms; analysis and implementation of multilateral trade agreements e.g. technical barriers to trade and sanitary and phytosanitary measures (TBT/SPS); mainstreaming trade in national development strategies (e.g. poverty reduction strategy papers); wholesale/retail trade; unspecified trade and trade promotion activities.
	33120	Trade facilitation	Simplification and harmonisation of international import and export procedures (e.g. customs valuation, licensing procedures, transport formalities, payments, insurance); support to customs departments; tariff reforms.
	33130	Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	Support to regional trade arrangements [e.g. Southern African Development Community (SADC), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), African Caribbean Pacific/European Union (ACP/EU)]; elaboration of rules of origin and introduction of special and differential treatment in RTAs.
	33140	Multilateral trade negotiations	Support developing countries' effective participation in multilateral trade negotiations, including training of negotiators, assessing impacts of negotiations; accession to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and other multilateral trade-related organisations.
	33181	Trade education/training	Human resources development in trade not included under any of the above codes. Includes university programmes in trade.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
332		TOURISM	
	33210	Tourism policy and administrative management	

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
400		MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	
410		General environmental protection	Non-sector specific.
	41010	Environmental policy and administrative management	Environmental policy, laws, regulations and economic instruments; administrative institutions and practices; environmental and land use planning and decision-making procedures; seminars, meetings; miscellaneous conservation and protection measures not specified below.
	41020	Biosphere protection	Air pollution control, ozone layer preservation; marine pollution control.
	41030	Bio-diversity	Including natural reserves and actions in the surrounding areas; other measures to protect endangered or vulnerable species and their habitats (e.g. wetlands preservation).
	41040	Site preservation	Applies to unique cultural landscape; including sites/objects of historical, archeological, aesthetic, scientific or educational value.
	41050	Flood prevention/control	Floods from rivers or the sea; including sea water intrusion control and sea level rise related activities.
	41081	Environmental education/ training	
	41082	Environmental research	Including establishment of databases, inventories/accounts of physical and natural resources; environmental profiles and impact studies if not sector specific.
430		Other multisector	
	43010	Multisector aid	
	43030	Urban development and management	Integrated urban development projects; local development and urban management; urban infrastructure and services; municipal finances; urban environmental management; urban development and planning; urban renewal and urban housing; land information systems.
	43040	Rural development	Integrated rural development projects; e.g. regional development planning; promotion of decentralised and multi-sectoral competence for planning, co-ordination and management; implementation of regional development and measures (including natural reserve management); land management; land use planning; land settlement and resettlement activities [excluding resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons (72010)]; functional integration of rural and urban areas; geographical information systems.
	43050	Non-agricultural alternative development	Projects to reduce illicit drug cultivation through, for example, non-agricultural income opportunities, social and physical infrastructure (see code 31165 for agricultural alternative development).
	43081	Multisector education/training	Including scholarships.
	43082	Research/scientific institutions	When sector cannot be identified.

Note: Sector specific environmental protection activities should be included in the respective sectors, and the environment marker checked.

Multi-sector/cross-cutting includes only environment activities not allocable by sector.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
500		COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	<i>Note: Sector specific programme assistance is to be included in the respective sectors, using the sector programme flag if appropriate.</i>
510		General budget support	<i>Budget support in the form of sector-wide approaches (SWAps) should be included in the respective sectors.</i>
	51010	General budget support	Unearmarked contributions to the government budget; support for the implementation of macroeconomic reforms (structural adjustment programmes, poverty reduction strategies); transfers for the stabilisation of the balance-of-payments (e.g. STABEX, exchange rate guarantee schemes); general programme assistance (when not allocable by sector).
520		Developmental food aid/Food security assistance	
	52010	Food aid/Food security programmes	Supply of edible human food under national or international programmes including transport costs; cash payments made for food supplies; project food aid and food aid for market sales when benefiting sector not specified; excluding emergency food aid.
530		Other commodity assistance	<i>Non-food commodity assistance (when benefiting sector not specified).</i>
	53030	Import support (capital goods)	Capital goods and services; lines of credit.
	53040	Import support (commodities)	Commodities, general goods and services, oil imports.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
600		ACTION RELATING TO DEBT	
	60010	Action relating to debt	Actions falling outside the code headings below; training in debt management.
	60020	Debt forgiveness	
	60030	Relief of multilateral debt	Grants or credits to cover debt owed to multilateral financial institutions; including contributions to Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Trust Fund.
	60040	Rescheduling and refinancing	
	60061	Debt for development swap	Allocation of debt claims to use for development (e.g., debt for education, debt for environment).
	60062	Other debt swap	Where the debt swap benefits an external agent i.e. is not specifically for development purposes.
	60063	Debt buy-back	Purchase of debt for the purpose of cancellation.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
700		HUMANITARIAN AID	<i>Within the overall definition of ODA, humanitarian aid is assistance designed to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain and protect human dignity during and in the aftermath of emergencies. To be classified as humanitarian, aid should be consistent with the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence.</i>
720		Emergency Response	<i>An emergency is a situation which results from man made crises and/or natural disasters.</i>
	72010	Material relief assistance and services	Shelter, water, sanitation and health services, supply of medicines and other non-food relief items; assistance to refugees and internally displaced people in developing countries other than for food (72040) or protection (72050).
	72040	Emergency food aid	Food aid normally for general free distribution or special supplementary feeding programmes; short-term relief to targeted population groups affected by emergency situations. Excludes non-emergency food security assistance programmes/food aid (52010).
	72050	Relief co-ordination; protection and support services	Measures to co-ordinate delivery of humanitarian aid, including logistics and communications systems; measures to promote and protect the safety, well-being, dignity and integrity of civilians and those no longer taking part in hostilities. (Activities designed to protect the security of persons or property through the use or display of force are not reportable as ODA.)
730		Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	<i>This relates to activities during and in the aftermath of an emergency situation. Longer-term activities to improve the level of infrastructure or social services should be reported under the relevant economic and social sector codes. See also guideline on distinguishing humanitarian from sector-allocable aid.</i>
	73010	Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	Short-term reconstruction work after emergency or conflict limited to restoring pre-existing infrastructure (e.g. repair or construction of roads, bridges and ports, restoration of essential facilities, such as water and sanitation, shelter, health care services); social and economic rehabilitation in the aftermath of emergencies to facilitate transition and enable populations to return to their previous livelihood or develop a new livelihood in the wake of an emergency situation (e.g. trauma counselling and treatment, employment programmes).
740		Disaster prevention and preparedness	<i>See codes 41050 and 15220 for prevention of floods and conflicts.</i>
	74010	Disaster prevention and preparedness	Disaster risk reduction activities (e.g. developing knowledge, natural risks cartography, legal norms for construction); early warning systems; emergency contingency stocks and contingency planning including preparations for forced displacement.

Distinguishing humanitarian from sector-allocable aid

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

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
910		ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	
	91010	Administrative costs	

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
920		SUPPORT TO NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs)	<i>Official funds to be paid over to national and international private voluntary agencies for use at the latter's discretion.</i>
	92010	Support to national NGOs	In the donor country.
	92020	Support to international NGOs	
	92030	Support to local and regional NGOs	In the recipient country or region.

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
930		REFUGEES IN DONOR COUNTRIES	
	93010	Refugees in donor countries	

DAC 5 CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
998		UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED	
	99810	Sectors not specified	Contributions to general development of the recipient should be included under programme assistance (51010).
	99820	Promotion of development awareness	Spending in donor country for heightened awareness/interest in development co-operation (brochures, lectures, special research projects, etc.).

ANNEX 6. REPORTING ON THE POLICY OBJECTIVES OF AID

The DAC policy marker system

1. The marker system facilitates monitoring and co-ordination of Members' activities in support of DAC policy objectives for aid, including key elements of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). These cover the areas of economic well-being, social development, environment sustainability and regeneration and democratic accountability, protection of human rights and the rule of law.
2. Some of the MDGs are clearly sector-focused (e.g. universal primary education, reduction of maternal mortality rate), and the CRS sector classification gives the necessary detail to collect data on aid activities in these fields. Certain aspects of environmental sustainability can likewise be captured through purpose codes (e.g. specific activities for environmental policy and planning, biosphere protection, biodiversity conservation and hazardous waste management). However, activities across all economic sectors can be targeted to environmental sustainability. Gender equality measures are applied in various sectors. To identify these activities, the following markers have been defined: gender equality, aid to environment, and participatory development/good governance (PD/GG).
3. 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 the agreed policies in their aid programmes.

Reporting directives

4. Data collection on the policy objectives of aid is based on a marking system with three values:
 - principal objective;
 - significant objective;
 - not targeted to the policy objective.
5. **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?".
6. **Significant** (secondary) policy objectives are those which, although important, are not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity.
7. The score **not targeted** means that the activity has been screened against, but was found not be targeted to, the policy objective.
8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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).

Coverage

11. Policy objective markers should be applied to all bilateral aid excluding administrative costs. In other words, they will cover both sector-allocable and non sector-allocable aid. Similarly, they cover all forms of aid (e.g. investment projects, technical co-operation)

12. If, with a view to reducing the administrative burden, some Members have decided to exclude certain activities from their marker systems, the marker field for these activities should be left empty. The Secretariat should be informed of the coverage.

Definitions

13. The definitions are given below.

GENDER EQUALITY	
DEFINITION An activity should be classified as gender equality focused (score Principal or Significant) if: CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES	It is intended to advance gender equality and women's empowerment or reduce discrimination and inequalities based on sex. Gender equality is explicitly promoted in activity documentation through specific measures which: a) Reduce social, economic or political power inequalities between women and men, girls and boys, ensure that women benefit equally with men from the activity, or compensate for past discrimination; or b) Develop or strengthen gender equality or anti-discrimination policies, legislation or institutions. This approach requires analysing gender inequalities either separately or as an integral part of agencies' standard procedures. See also FAQ on gender analysis in the Appendix. – Examples of activities that could be marked as principal objective: -- legal literacy for women and girls; -- male networks against gender violence; -- a social safety net project which focuses specifically on assisting women and girls as a particularly disadvantaged group in a society; -- capacity building of Ministries of Finance and Planning to incorporate gender equality objectives in national poverty reduction or comparable strategies. Such activities can target women specifically, men specifically or both women and men. – Examples of activities that could be marked as significant objective: -- activity which has as its principal objective to provide drinking water to a district or community while at the same time ensuring that women and girls have safe and easy access to the facilities; -- a social safety net project which focuses on the community as a whole and ensures that women and girls benefit equally with men and boys. See FAQs in the Appendix for further examples.
N.B. Support to women's equality organisations and institutions (CRS sector code 15164) scores, by definition, principal objective.	

AID TO ENVIRONMENT	
DEFINITION An activity should be classified as environment-oriented (score Principal or Significant) if:	a) It is intended to produce an improvement, or something that is diagnosed as an improvement, in the physical and/or biological environment of the recipient country, area or target group concerned; or b) It includes specific action to integrate environmental concerns with a range of development objectives through institution building and/or capacity development.
CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY	a) The objective is explicitly promoted in activity documentation; and b) The activity contains specific measures to protect or enhance the physical and/or biological environment it affects, or to remedy existing environmental damage; or c) The activity contains specific measures to develop or strengthen environmental policies, legislation and administration or other organisations responsible for environmental protection.
EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES The list is not exhaustive. The activities may be scored against the objective only if the above criteria for eligibility are fulfilled.	– Social infrastructure and services: Water resources protection; water resources policies and water management that take into account environmental and socio-economic constraints, sanitation or waste management practices that bring environmental benefits. – Economic infrastructure and services: Infrastructure projects designed with comprehensive and integrated environmental protection and management components; activities promoting sustainable use of energy resources (power generation from renewable sources of energy); energy conservation. – Production sectors: Sustainable management of agricultural land and water resources; sustainable forest management programmes, combating land degradation and deforestation; sustainable management of sea resources; adoption and promotion of cleaner and more efficient technologies in production processes; measures to suppress or reduce pollution in land, water and air (e.g. filters); increasing energy efficiency in industries; sustainable use of sensitive environmental areas for tourism. (Sustainable natural resources management is a combination of management practices that have been planned and selected on the basis of interdisciplinary and participatory assessment of ecological, social and economic impacts of alternative management options, and resolution of possible conflicts or disputes concerning the significance and acceptability of the impacts of the proposed management alternatives.)

N.B. Activities that can be assigned the sector code “**general environmental protection**” i.e. environmental policy and administrative management, biosphere protection, bio-diversity, site preservation, flood prevention/control, environmental education/training, environmental research **score**, by definition, **principal** objective.

PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT/GOOD GOVERNANCE (PD/GG)	
DEFINITION	
An activity should be classified as PD/GG-oriented (score Principal or Significant) if:	It is intended to enhance elements of participatory development, democratisation, good governance and the respect of human rights.
CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY	(a) The objectives are explicitly promoted in activity documentation; and (b) The activity contains specific measures to promote one or several of the PD/GG aspects defined as follows: – Participatory development, i.e. establishing new systems, structures or institutions through which groups, communities or people in a country can play an active and influential role in shaping decisions that affect their lives. – Democratisation, which integrates participation and pluralism, including the right of opposition, into the political life of the country and provides a basis for legitimacy of the government. – Good governance, i.e. the accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness of the official sector, an independent judiciary as well as the rule of law, and effective, responsible and equitable administration at all levels of government. – Human rights, i.e. actions specifically designed to strengthen the respect for, and to facilitate the implementation of, internationally agreed human rights.
EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES	
The list is not exhaustive. The activities may be scored against the objective only if the above criteria for eligibility are fulfilled.	– Civil service reform; support to labour unions, workers' education programmes, combating child labour; support to police forces, customs. – Education and training programmes; decentralisation programmes.

N.B. Activities that can be assigned one of the following sector codes **score**, by definition, **principal** objective: public sector financial management, legal and judicial development, strengthening civil society, elections, human rights, free flow of information, security system management and reform, civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution, post-conflict peace-building (UN), reintegration and SALW control, child soldiers (prevention and demobilisation).

Appendix

GENDER EQUALITY: FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

FAQ 1. What is gender analysis?

Gender analysis examines the differences in men's and women's lives, including those that lead to social and economic inequalities and applies this understanding to programme and policy development and to service delivery.

Gender analysis should lead to the inclusion of explicit measures in the activity design which:

- incorporate gender specific strategies in the activity budget;
- overcome barriers to women's full participation in the activity;
- ensure that women and men have equitable control over the activity;
- ensure that women and men, girls and boys benefit equitably from the activity's results;
- use gender specific and/or sex-disaggregated indicators, including impact indicators, for monitoring and evaluation.

FAQ 2. Is qualifying for a marker for gender equality as a principal objective "better" than qualifying as a significant objective?

No, if mainstreaming is systematically practised, gender equality will often be a significant objective, integrated into projects, across the range of sectors. A principal mark is given where the activity would *not* have been undertaken *without* a gender equality objective.

The following two approaches to an agricultural extension project distinguish between principal and significant marks:

- *The gender analysis shows that the majority of farmers in a particular area are women who have been neglected by extension services. An agricultural extension project aims to hire and train substantial numbers of women to increase women's access to extension services. This project would be marked with gender equality as a **principal objective** (i.e. "2").*
- *An agricultural extension project is planned with the aim of increasing crop production in a particular area. During the pre-design phase a gender analysis pointed to the need to carry out specific actions to involve and empower women-headed households. Alongside other measures and as part of the overall project, a specific lending and credit facility was established for them to purchase agricultural inputs such as pesticides or fertilisers. This project would be marked with gender equality as a **significant objective** (i.e. "1").*

Note that a *gender mainstreaming project* would be marked with gender equality as a **principal objective** (i.e. "2").

FAQ 3. Should activities that target women or girls specifically be assigned the gender equality marker?

Mostly “yes” but not necessarily - the marker focuses on gender equality as an objective rather than on women or girls as a target group. Therefore the scoring follows the same principles of the definition and the list of eligibility criteria.

Examples of activities that target women and that are not gender equality focused:

- *Women targeted to plant tree seedlings for the purpose of reforestation without economic or any other benefit for them;*
- *Women targeted for repairing roads because men are not available (migrant labourers). By contrast, if the project also involves women in community planning, it would be considered as gender equality focused.*

FAQ 4. Are maternal health clinics focussed on gender equality by definition?

Yes, as they improve the status of women by providing health care services responding to their needs.

- *The project would be marked with gender equality as a **significant objective** (i.e. “1”) if services are limited to safe motherhood without an empowerment perspective.*
- *The project would be marked with gender equality as a **principal objective** (i.e. “2”) if the maternal health clinic provides also information and services which strengthen women’s reproductive rights.*

FAQ 5. Can activities that target men and boys specifically be assigned the gender equality marker?

Yes. Each of the examples listed below addresses inequalities between men and women, boys and girls:

- *Training for male judges or police officers on women’s human rights;*
- *Male adolescents who receive training in sexual and reproductive rights;*
- *Men’s groups who meet for activities to combat violence against women.*

FAQ 6. Can the gender equality marker apply to capital projects as well?

Yes.

Example

- *The construction of a school respects the special needs of girls regarding hygiene, privacy, and safety by building toilets for boys and girls in separated areas.*

FAQ 7. When to use the CRS purpose code “15164 – Women’s equality organisations and institutions”?

The use of purpose code 15164 is restricted to the reporting of contributions to these organisations. Any other activity targeted to gender equality should be coded under the relevant CRS purpose code, and marked for gender equality. A women’s equality programme with several dimensions should also be

marked for gender equality, and be either coded under the purpose code best summarising the overall objective of the programme, or split into several main components each of which is reported under relevant purpose codes.

Examples

- *Support for an association of women's lawyers should be coded under "15130 – Legal and judicial development" and marked for gender equality.*
- *Multisectoral approach: a programme addressing gender based violence which includes policing, legislative reforms, care, social welfare and support for non governmental organisations should be either reported as a whole under e.g. "15162 – Human rights" or it should be split into components e.g. "15130 – Legal and judicial development", "16010 – Social/welfare services", etc. and marked for gender equality.*

FAQ 8. What is the distinction between the value "0" and the value "blank"?

The gender equality marker, as other markers, can take three values: "0" for not targeted, "1" for significant and "2" for principal. However, the "0" value can be assigned only to activities that have been screened against the gender equality marker, and that were found as not targeted to the objective.

For activities that have not been screened, the "0" value should not be used, but the marker field should be left empty. This way, there is no confusion between activities that do not target the objective (marker="0"), and activities for which the answer is not known (marker="null").

ANNEX 7. RIO MARKERS

DEFINITIONS

AID TARGETING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	
DEFINITION An activity should be classified as bio-diversity-related (score Principal or Significant) if: CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES 1. Typical activities take place in the sectors of: <i>Water and sanitation</i> <i>Agriculture</i> <i>Forestry</i> <i>Fishing</i> <i>Tourism</i> 2. Typical non-sector specific activities are: <i>Environmental policy and administrative management</i> <i>Biosphere and bio-diversity protection</i> <i>Environmental education/training</i> <i>Environmental research</i>	It promotes at least one of the three objectives of the Convention: the conservation of bio-diversity, sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species or genetic resources), or fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilisation of genetic resources. The activity contributes to a) protection or enhancing ecosystems, species or genetic resources through in-situ or ex-situ conservation, or remedying existing environmental damage; or b) integration of bio-diversity concerns with recipient countries' development objectives through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; or c) developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention. The activity will score "principal objective" if it directly and explicitly aims to achieve one or more of the above three criteria. • Integration of biological diversity concerns into sectoral policy, planning and programmes; e.g. • Water resources protection and rehabilitation; integrated watershed, catchment and river basin protection and management; • Sustainable agricultural and farming practices including substitution of damaging uses and extractions by out-of-area plantations, alternative cultivation or equivalent substances; integrated pest management strategies; soil conservation; in-situ conservation of genetic resources; alternative livelihoods; • Combating deforestation and land degradation while maintaining or enhancing biodiversity in the affected areas; • Promotion of sustainable marine, coastal and inland fishing; • Sustainable use of sensitive environmental areas for tourism. • Preparation of national bio-diversity plans, strategies and programmes; bio-diversity inventories and assessments; development of legislation and regulations to protect threatened species; development of incentives, impact assessments, and policy and legislation on equitable access to the benefits of genetic resources. • Establishment of protected areas, environmentally oriented zoning, land use and regional development planning. • Protecting endangered or vulnerable species and their habitats, e.g. by promoting traditional animal husbandry or formerly cultivated/collected plants or ex-situ conservation (e.g. seed banks, zoological gardens). • Capacity building in taxonomy, bio-diversity assessment and information management of biodiversity data; education, training and awareness-raising on bio-diversity. • Research on ecological, socio-economic and policy issues related to bio-diversity, including research on and application of knowledge of indigenous people.

AID TARGETING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

DEFINITION

An activity should be classified as climate-change-related (score Principal or Significant) if:

CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY

It contributes to the objective of stabilisation of greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration.

The activity contributes to

- a) the mitigation of climate change by limiting anthropogenic emissions of GHGs, including gases regulated by the Montreal Protocol; **or**
- b) the protection and/or enhancement of GHG sinks and reservoirs; **or**
- c) the integration of climate change concerns with the recipient countries' development objectives through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; **or**
- d) developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention.

The activity will score "**principal objective**" if it directly and explicitly aims to achieve one or more of the above four criteria.

EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES**1. Typical activities take place in the sectors of:**

*Water and sanitation
Transport
Energy
Agriculture
Forestry
Industry*

- GHG emission reductions or stabilisation in the energy, transport, industry and agricultural sectors through application of new and renewable forms of energy, measures to improve the energy efficiency of existing generators, machines and equipment, or demand side management.
- Methane emission reductions through waste management or sewage treatment.
- Development, transfer and promotion of technologies and know-how as well as building of capacities that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of GHGs, in particular in waste management, transport, energy, agriculture and industry.
- Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of GHGs through sustainable forest management, afforestation and reforestation, rehabilitation of areas affected by drought and desertification.

2. Typical non-sector specific activities are:

*Environmental policy and administrative management
Biosphere protection
Biodiversity
Env. education/training
Environmental research*

- Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs through sustainable management and conservation of oceans and other marine and coastal ecosystems, wetlands, wilderness areas and other ecosystems.
- Preparation of national inventories of greenhouse gases (emissions by sources and removals by sinks); climate change related policy and economic analysis and instruments, including national plans to mitigate climate change; development of climate-change-related legislation; climate technology needs surveys and assessments; institutional capacity building.
- Education, training and public awareness related to climate change.
- Climate-change-related research and monitoring as well as impact and vulnerability assessments.
- Oceanographic and atmospheric research and monitoring.

AID TARGETING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

DEFINITION

An activity should be classified as desertification-related (score Principal or Significant) if:

CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY

It aims at combating desertification or mitigating the effects of drought in arid, semi arid and dry sub-humid areas through prevention and/or reduction of land degradation, rehabilitation of partly degraded land, or reclamation of desertified land.

The activity contributes to

- a) protecting or enhancing dryland ecosystems or remedying existing environmental damage; **or**
- b) integration of desertification concerns with recipient countries' development objectives through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; **or**
- c) developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention.

The activity will score "**principal objective**" if it directly and explicitly relates to one or more of the above criteria, including in the context of the realisation of national, sub-regional or regional action programmes.

EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES**1. Typical activities take place in the sectors of:**

*Water and sanitation
Agriculture
Forestry*

2. Typical non-sector specific activities are:

*Environmental policy and administrative management
Env. education/training
Environmental research*

- Integration of action to combat desertification and land degradation into sectoral policy, planning and programmes (e.g. agricultural and rural development policy, plans and programmes);

- Rehabilitation of land, vegetation cover, forests and water resources, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources;
- Sustainable irrigation for both crops and livestock to reduce pressure on threatened land; alternative livelihood projects;
- Development and transfer of environmentally sound traditional and local technologies, knowledge, know-how and practices to combat desertification, e.g. methods of conserving water, wood (for fuel or construction) and soil in dry areas.
- Preparation of strategies and action programmes to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought; establishment of drought early warning systems; strengthening of drought preparedness and management; observation and assessment of CCD implementation, including monitoring and evaluation of impact indicators;
- Measures to promote the participation of affected populations in planning and implementing sustainable resource management or improving security of land tenure;
- Support for population/migration policies to reduce population pressure on land;
- Capacity building in desertification monitoring and assessment; education, training and public awareness programmes related to desertification and land degradation;
- Research on desertification and land degradation.

APPENDIX

CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD) [HTTP://WWW.BIODIV.ORG/](http://www.biodiv.org/)

A. Key terms and Concepts

1. **Biological diversity** refers to the number and variety of living organisms on the planet. It is defined in terms of genes, species, and ecosystems which are the outcome of over 3,000 million years of evolution. To date, an estimated 1.7 million species have been identified. The exact number of the Earth's existing species, however, is still unknown. Estimates vary from a low of 5 million to a high of 100 million.

2. **Species extinction** is a natural part of the evolutionary process. However, species and ecosystems are more threatened by human activities than ever before in recorded history. The losses are taking place all over the world, primarily in tropical forests -- where 50 - 90 per cent of identified species live -- as well as in rivers and lakes, deserts and temperate forests, and on mountains and islands. The most recent estimates predict that some two to eight per cent of the Earth's species will disappear over the next 25 years. **Species extinction therefore has important implications for economic and social development.** At least 40 per cent of the world's economy and 80 per cent of the needs of the poor are derived from biological resources. In addition, the richer the diversity of life, the greater the opportunity for medical discoveries, economic development, and adaptive responses to such new challenges as climate change.

3. **Main causes of species extinction** include deforestation -whether accidental or due to the conversion of forests to other uses, such as mono-crop agriculture, and land degradation due to pollution, drought, and over-exploitation. Main causes of marine biodiversity loss include pollution and over-harvesting of marine species (corals, fish etc). The degradation or conversion of wetlands is an important cause of biodiversity loss. The deliberate or accidental introduction of foreign species is another cause of species extinction.

B. Key features of the Convention

4. The **Biodiversity Convention** aims towards the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources. It addresses all aspects of biological diversity: genetic resources, species, and ecosystems. It also recognises the need to reconcile conservation and socio-economic development needs. Parties are thus requested to develop or adapt national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and to integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

5. Means to support developing countries implement the Convention include scientific and technical co-operation, access to financial and genetic resources, and the transfer of ecologically sound technologies.

6. To this end, the Convention provides for a financial “mechanism” (the GEF) and a subsidiary body on scientific, technical and technological advice.

7. A “**Clearing House for Technical and Scientific Co-operation**” is also established to provide a means for identifying and disseminating information relevant to the implementation of the Convention. This includes providing data for decision-making; supporting access to existing knowledge, generating new knowledge and more generally to promote technical and scientific communication and avoid duplication of efforts.

8. The Conferences of the Parties have defined “**Thematic Work Programmes**” on **Coastal Biodiversity, Forests, Freshwater, Agricultural Biodiversity, Traditional Knowledge, and Biosafety**. These “work programmes” outline the priorities for implementation of the Convention, each related to a specific ecosystem or theme. Each work programme also identifies specific areas where research is required in support of implementation objectives. [In the forest area, for example, these include the relationship between forest biodiversity and forest products and services; the impact of climate change on biodiversity, especially related to forests, and research on indigenous knowledge of conservation of forest resources].

C. Examples of activities to conserve biodiversity (see also the marker’s definition sheet)

Direct measures: In -situ Conservation

- Protection of ecosystems and natural habitats; development of legislation for the protection of threatened species and populations.
- Rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems; support to local populations to develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas.
- Controlling risks associated with biotechnology (living modified organisms).
- Sustainable wildlife management.
- Identification of components of biological diversity important for its conservation and sustainable use; monitoring these components through sampling and other techniques (including databases).
- Identification and promotion indigenous knowledge related to biodiversity use and conservation, and Assistance for indigenous group to participate in relevant meetings at national and international levels. Support for developing countries’ participation in the expert-level discussions held to clarify the key technical and scientific issues relevant to the implementation of the Convention.

Direct measures: Ex-situ conservation

- Establishment and maintenance of ex-situ conservation facilities in developing countries (e.g. botanical gardens, gene banks etc).
- Establishment of facilities for ex-situ research on, plants, animals and micro-organisms.

- Assistance related to the Clearing House Mechanism: access to relevant scientific information networks and databases, including notably through Internet and capacity development in relevant disciplines.
- Support for improved access to or transfer of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources.

Capacity development and enabling environment

Integration of biodiversity in national planning and policy making

- Identification of processes and activities which have, or are likely to have, a significant adverse impact on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; systematic environmental impact assessments.
- Development of appropriate legislative frameworks, for example in the area of biosafety.

Education, training, research

- Legislative, administrative and policy measures on access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses;
- Facilitate access to, and transfer of technology.
- Capacity to identify, acquire, develop and apply necessary technologies to ensure sustainable use of biological resources; and to comply with reporting requirements.
- Exchange of information relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
- Establishment of national assessment and monitoring systems and assistance for technical and policy-formulation efforts relevant to each of the “thematic work programmes”.

UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)

<http://www.unfccc.int>

A. Key Terms and Concepts

1. **Climate change** is due to increasing concentrations of certain gases in the atmosphere. There are many uncertainties about the scale and impacts of climate change. Because of the delaying effect of the oceans in absorbing or emitting GreenHouse Gases (GHGs), surface temperatures do not respond immediately. However, the balance of the evidence suggests that the climate may have already started to change.

2. **GHGs** control the flow of natural energy through the atmosphere by absorbing infrared radiation. The overall concentration of GHGs in the atmosphere depends on the balance between the release of GHG into the atmosphere and their re-absorption back from the atmosphere. Principal GHGs include Carbon Dioxide, Methane, Nitrous Oxide, a range of artificial chemicals (CFCs, HCFCs and Sulphur Hexafluoride)¹, Ozone. While many GHGs are released by natural processes, human activities contribute to the build-up of GHG in the atmosphere by releasing GHGs (anthropogenic GHG sources) and by interfering with natural GHG “sinks”.

3. **GHG sources** are processes that lead to the release of GHGs into the atmosphere. Examples include burning fossil fuels and cattle raising. **GHG sinks** remove GHGs from the atmosphere. For example, a growing tree takes carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, uses the carbon to create wooden matter, and releases oxygen. (This is called photosynthesis.) Converting a forest to other uses stops this “sink” function. Because considerable amounts of carbon are captured in the sub-soil, land degradation leads to the emission of carbon back into the atmosphere.

4. **Carbon dioxide** (CO₂) is produced when fossil fuels are used (e.g. coal, petroleum) to generate energy² and when forests are converted to other uses. These are probably the first and second largest sources of GHGs emissions from human activities. **Methane** (CH₄) and **Nitrous Oxide** (N₂O) are emitted from agricultural activities, changes in land use and the decomposition of organic wastes in landfills. Extracting, processing, transporting, and distributing fossil fuels also release greenhouse gases. This happens when natural gas is flared or vented from oil wells, emitting mostly carbon dioxide and methane, respectively but also from accidents, poor maintenance, and small leaks in well heads, pipe fittings, and

1 Although they are important greenhouse gases, CFCs and HCFCs are better known for their role in damaging the earth's ozone layer. Their production is regulated by another treaty, the Montreal Protocol. Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs) are used as replacements for CFCs and HCFCs in some applications, as they do not deplete the ozone layer. However, as they are greenhouse gases, HFCs and PFCs are covered by the Climate Change Convention and are also included in the six greenhouse gases subject to emission targets under the Kyoto Protocol.

2 Because combustion is often incomplete, carbon monoxide and other pollutants are also produced. When fuel is burned completely, the only by-product containing carbon is carbon dioxide.

pipelines. **Ozone** in the lower atmosphere is generated indirectly by automobile exhaust fumes³. **Artificial chemicals** (CFCs, HCFCs, PFCs) and other long-lived gases such as sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) are released by industrial processes.

B. Global climate change: impacts and remedies

5. **Climate change is likely to have a significant impact on the global environment.** In general, the faster the climate changes, the greater will be the risk of damage. The mean sea level is expected to rise, causing **flooding of low-lying areas** and other damage. Climatic zones (and thus ecosystems and agricultural zones) could shift towards the poles, forests, deserts, rangelands, and other unmanaged ecosystems would face new climatic stresses and individual species will become extinct. Risks of more extreme weather events and of changes in the Gulf Stream will increase.

6. **Human society will face new risks and pressures.** Some regions are likely to experience food shortages and hunger. Water resources will be affected as precipitation and evaporation patterns change around the world. Physical infrastructure will be damaged, particularly by sea-level rise and by extreme weather events. Economic activities, human settlements, and human health will experience many direct and indirect effects. **The poor and disadvantaged are the most vulnerable to the negative consequences of climate change.**

C. Key features of the Convention and Protocol

7. **The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change** sets an “ultimate objective” of stabilising atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at a “safe” level, namely a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. This should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner. To achieve this objective, all countries have a general commitment to address climate change, adapt to its effects, and report on the action they are taking to implement the Convention.

8. **The Convention divides countries into two groups: Annex I Parties** are the industrialised countries that have historically contributed the most to climate change and countries with economies in transition⁴. The principles of equity and “**common but differentiated responsibilities**” enshrined in the Convention require Annex I Parties to take the lead in modifying longer-term trends in emissions. Annex I Parties are committed to adopting national policies and measures with the (non-legally binding) aim of returning their greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels. Other countries, basically, the developing countries are referred to as **non-Annex I Parties**.

3 At ground level Ozone is a pollutant harmful to human health. At the level of the stratosphere, however, Ozone plays a role in filtering harmful radiations from the sun. The Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol aim to combat the depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer.

4 They are: Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, European Community, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, UK and USA. The OECD members of Annex I are also listed in the Convention's Annex II. They have a special obligation to provide "new and additional financial resources" to developing countries to help them tackle climate change, as well as to facilitate the transfer of climate-friendly technologies to both developing countries and economies in transition. Much of this assistance is provided through the Convention's financial mechanism, the Global Environment Facility.

9. **The Convention commits all Parties to** *i)* develop and submit “national communications” containing inventories of greenhouse-gas emissions by sources and greenhouse-gas removals by “sinks”; *ii)* adopt national programmes for mitigating climate change and develop strategies for adapting to its impacts; *iii)* promote technology transfer and the sustainable management, conservation, and enhancement of greenhouse gas “sinks” and “reservoirs” (such as forests and oceans); *iv)* take climate change into account in their social, economic, and environmental policies; *v)* co-operate in scientific, technical, and educational matters; and *vi)* promote education, public awareness, and the exchange of information related to climate change.

10. **The 1997 Kyoto Protocol** will require stronger action in the post-2000 period. The Parties to the Convention have agreed by consensus that developed countries will have a legally binding commitment to reduce their collective emissions of six greenhouse gases by at least 5% below 1990 levels in the period 2008-2012. The Protocol also establishes an emission trading regime and a “clean development mechanism (CDM)”.

D. Examples of concrete measures to implement the climate change Convention (see also the marker’s definition sheet):

Collection and exchange of information related to climate change

- Scientific, technological, technical, socio-economic and other research, systematic observation and development of data archives related to the climate system (causes, effects, magnitude and timing of climate change; economic and social consequences of various response strategies).
- Exchange of scientific, technical, socio-economic information related to climate change.

Capacity Development and Enabling Environment

11. Cultural, educational, institutional, legal, and regulatory practices are all very important to effective mitigation of climate change. Examples of relevant activities in this area include:

- Formulation of measures to foster the incorporation of climate change concerns into social, economic and environmental policies and actions.
- Impact assessments of sectoral policies on GHG emissions and removals. Relevant sectors include energy, transport, water management, agriculture, forestry and others. This includes measures to take into account potential climate change impact when designing infrastructure.
- Establishment of policies and regulatory frameworks to encourage GHG reduction by consumers, investors and producers. This includes taxes, regulatory standards, tradable emissions permits, voluntary programmes, and the phase-out of counterproductive subsidies, etc.

Measures to contain GHG emissions and enhance GHG absorption

12. The avenues for limiting GHG emissions are many and varied. They include encouraging energy efficiency and the limitation of GHG emissions in industry, power generation, transport, housing, waste management and agriculture. Specific examples include:

- Development, application and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies, practices and processes that control, reduce or prevent GHG emissions.
- Sustainable management of forests, wetlands, drylands, etc.
- Improved agriculture and livestock management.
- Programmes to improve urban management (reducing congestion, urban sprawl, etc).
- Activities to reduce the release of GHGs in the extraction and processing of fossil fuels (e.g. by reducing leaks or recovering methane).

13. Many of these measures will have direct socio-economic benefits apart from climate change relevant benefits.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION (UNCCD)

<http://www.unccd.int>

A. Key terms and Concepts

1. **“Desertification”** means land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas. While land degradation occurs everywhere, it is only defined as “desertification” when it occurs in those areas. Desertification affects seventy percent of the world's drylands, amounting to one fourth of the world's land surface.
2. **Land degradation** means reduction or loss, of the biological or economic productivity and complexity of rainfed cropland, irrigated cropland, or range, pasture, forest and woodlands. Land degradation is often linked with food insecurity and poverty, in a cause-effect relationship.
3. **Causes of land degradation** include natural hazards – droughts, floods– combined with human activities – notably over-tilling and overgrazing, deforestation and poor irrigation practices (leading to salinization). Fertilisers, pesticides, and contamination by heavy metals, and the introduction of exotic (invasive) plant species also lead to soil degradation.
4. **Actions to combat desertification** includes activities aimed at preventing and/or reducing land degradation; rehabilitating partly degraded land and reclaiming desertified land.
5. **Actions to mitigate the effects of drought** include activities related to the prediction of drought and intended to reduce the vulnerability of society and natural systems to drought as it relates to combating desertification.

B. Key features of the Convention

6. **The Convention to Combat Desertification** aims to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in affected countries, particularly in Africa, with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. It recognises that achieving this objective will involve long term integrated strategies aimed at improving the productivity of land and rehabilitating, conservation and management of land and water resources, with a view to improving living conditions, especially at the community level. Under the Convention, *affected country parties* undertake to give due priority to combating desertification and allocate adequate resources, address the underlying causes of desertification, with special attention to socio-economic factors providing an enabling policy and legislative environment, and promoting increased awareness and facilitating the participation of local populations and NGOs in efforts to combat desertification and mitigating the effects of draught. *Developed country parties* are committed to promote the mobilisation of financial and other resources to combat desertification, encourage the mobilisation of private sector and non-governmental sources.

7. Under the Convention, affected developing country parties¹ are required to prepare **National Action Programmes** to combat Desertification. These plans elaborate long-term policies and strategies to combat desertification; mitigate the effects of drought; prevent the degradation of land not yet affected. These plans should be formulated within the broader context of national policies for sustainable development. Action Plans to combat desertification can be developed at the national, sub-regional or regional levels as appropriate.

C. Examples of activities to combat desertification and mitigate the effect of drought (see also the marker's definition sheet)

Direct measures

- Food security systems.
- Fixation of shifting sand dunes; erosion control; biodiversity conservation.
- Strengthening agricultural extension services, training rural organisations.
- Development and dissemination of efficient use of alternative energy sources and technologies.
- Water resources management for arid-land agriculture.
- Integrated management of international river, lake, and hydrogeological basins.
- Alternative livelihoods, (e.g.: eco-tourism).

8. These activities are often integrated as part of broader socio-economic development projects, including Integrated Local Area Development Programmes (LADPs).

Capacity development and enabling environment

- Research on the processes leading to desertification and drought and on the impact of natural and human causal factors; collection and exchange of information related to desertification.
- Strengthening hydrological and meteorological services.
- Development of environmentally sound technology relevant to combating desertification.
- Adaptation of traditional methods of agriculture to modern socio-economic conditions.
- Identification of policy and institutional factors which may hamper the fight against desertification (e.g. in the area of agriculture, water management etc).
- Strengthening of institutional and legal frameworks; including the regimes for tenure and resource harmonisation of policy and legislation.

1 An up-to date list of Parties to the Conventions and ratification status is found at <http://www.unccd.int/Convention/ratif/doeif.php>

ANNEX 8. DERIVATION OF DAC BILATERAL COMMITMENT AGGREGATES FROM CRS FORM 1 DATA

8.1 Table DAC1 Disbursements and commitments of official and private flows

Links applicable to

- line items under heading I.A Bilateral Official Development Assistance; and
- column 115 Commitments (Amounts agreed).

TO ARRIVE AT THE FOLLOWING DAC COMMITMENT AGGREGATES...	... SUM THE CRS FORM 1 TRANSACTIONS THAT MEET THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:		
	Type of flow (Item 10)	& Purpose code (Item 18)	& Other criteria
I.A Bilateral Official Development Assistance	11, 12, 13 or 19		
1. Bilateral grants, total	11 or 12		
1.1 Project and programme aid		< 50000 or 51010 or 53030-53040 or 99810	Sum of a) + b) below.
a) Capital project aid		< 50000	Inv.proj. (Item 33) = 1 & FTC (Item 31)<>1 & Sector progr. (Item 32)<>1 & AF<>1
b) Programme aid		< 50000 or 51010 or 53030-53040 or 99810	Residual category [any other combination of type of aid markers or no type of aid markers, including however sector programme assistance (line below)]
Of which:			
Sector programme assistance		< 50000	Sector progr. = 1 & FTC<>1 & Inv.proj.<>1 & AF <> 1
1.2 Technical co-operation		< 50000	FTC = 1 & Inv. Proj. <>1 & Sector prog.<>1 & AF <> 1
1.3 ODA grants in AF packages		< 50000 or 51010, 53030-53040	AF = 1
Of which: Interest subsidies		< 50000 or 51010, 53030-53040	No direct link.
1.4 Developmental food aid		52010	
1.5 Humanitarian aid		72010-74010	
Of which:			
- Relief food aid		72040	
1.6 Debt forgiveness, total			No direct link.
a) ODA claims			
b) OOF claims			
c) Private claims			
Memo: Grants for debt service reduction			
1.7 Other action on debt			No direct link.
a) Service payments to third parties			
b) Debt conversion			
c) Debt buybacks			
d) Other			

Table DAC1 cont. Links applicable to

- line items under heading I.A Bilateral Official Development Assistance; and
- column 115 Commitments (Amounts agreed).

TO ARRIVE AT THE FOLLOWING DAC COMMITMENT AGGREGATES...	... SUM THE CRS FORM 1 TRANSACTIONS THAT MEET THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:		
	Type of flow (Item 10)	& Purpose code (Item 18)	& Other criteria
1.8 General (core) support to nat. NGOs		92010	
1.9 General (core) support to int. NGOs		92020, 92030	
1.10 Contributions to Public-Private Partnerships			
1.11 Promotion of development awareness		99820	
1.12 Admin. costs not included elsewhere		91010	
1.13 Refugees in donor countries		93010	
1.14 Other (including recoveries)	////////////////	////////////////////////	////////////////////////
Memo:			
- Post-conflict peacebuilding operations	11 or 12	15230	
2. Non-grant bilateral ODA	13 or 19		
2.1 Loans by government or official agencies			
a) Food aid loans	13	52010	
b) Rescheduling		60040	
b.i. ODA claims (capitalised interest)			b.i-b.ii: No direct link.
b.ii. OOF claims			
c) Other lending		<> 52010, 60040	
2.2 Acquisition of equity	19		
of which: Debt swaps			No direct link.
Participation in joint ventures w. recip. countries			
2.3 Other	13		No direct link.
Memo: - Loans included in AF packages	13		AF = 1

8.2 Table DAC3a Destination of official development assistance - Commitments

Links applicable to

- line items under headings I through VII (Bilateral ODA); and
- all columns except column 310 capital subscriptions.

[illegible]

8.3 Table DAC5 Official bilateral commitments by sector of destination

Links applicable to

- all line items and columns calculated on the basis of commitments.

CODE	SECTOR OF DESTINATION/ MAJOR PURPOSE	SELECT FROM THE CRS FORM 1 TRANSACTIONS THAT HAVE	(521) Investment projects	(522) Programme aid	(527) Other inc. commodities & supplies	(524) Technical co-op.	(528) TOTAL ODA	(529) of which: GRANTS	(530) OOF
		<i>Type of flow (item 10) & Purpose code (item 18)</i>	11,12,13, 19					11 or 12	14
111	Education, level unspecified	11110-11182 &	Inv.proj. = 1 (Item 33)	Sector prog. = 1 (Item 32)	Any combination of type of aid markers or no type of aid markers	FTC = 1 (Item 31)			
112	Basic education	11220-11240 &							
113	Secondary education	11320-11330 &							
114	Post-secondary education	11420-11430 &							
Etc.	TOTAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE	< 50000 &							
500	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	51010-53040 &	////////////////////	If extended in	If extended in	////////////////////	////////////////////		
			////////////////////	cash	commodities	////////////////////	////////////////////		
			////////////////////	(no direct link).	(no direct link).	////////////////////	////////////////////		
510	General budget support	51010 &	////////////////////			////////////////////	////////////////////		
520	Developmental food aid	52010 &	////////////////////			////////////////////	////////////////////		
530	Other general programme and	53030-53040 &	////////////////////			////////////////////	////////////////////		
Etc.	commodity assistance		////////////////////			////////////////////	////////////////////		

Note: Add in column 530 official export credit commitments (reportable on Form 1C).

8.4 Table DAC6

Bilateral and multilateral official loans by maturity periods, grace periods and interest rates - Commitments

Links applicable to

- all items for bilateral loans only.

Programme or Authority (group into ODA and OOF)	Amount	Code type	Number of transactions	Maturity period	Grace period	Interest rate	Grant element
	\$ million			Years		Per cent	
Report CRS Form 1 transactions that have a type of flow (item 10) equal to 13 for ODA and 14 for OOF. Derive the information below from Form 1:							
Recipient country (item 6)	Amount committed (item 9 converted in \$ million)	1 : New concessional ODA loans 2 : New OOF loans 3 : ODA rescheduling or refinancing with grant element above 25% 4 : ODA rescheduling or refinancing with grant element below 25% 5 : OOF debt reorganisation	1	Number of years between the commitment date (item 7) and the final repayment date (item 16)	Number of years between the commitment date (item 7) and the first repayment date (item 15)	Interest rate (item 13)	See Annex 1 for compilation
Sub-total ODA							
Sub-total OOF							
TOTAL		////////////////////////////////////		////////	////////	////////	////////

**ANNEX 9. OVERVIEW OF REPORTING ON DEBT REORGANISATION ON FORM 1
AND FORM 2**

Type of reorganisation	Form 1	Form 2
DEBT CANCELLATION with a developmental motive (reportable in DAC statistics as a debt forgiveness grant)		Forgiven amounts are reportable as adjustments in a lump sum during the year in which the agreement to cancel debt legally comes into force, regardless of the <i>DAC Handbook</i> option chosen.
a. Cancellation of ODA debt b. Cancellation of non-export credit OOF debt c. Cancellation of export credits or private debt	a. For ODA debt, report only forgiven interest. b-c. For other debt, report both forgiven principal and interest.	a-b. Report the amount of forgiven principal under item 17 and forgiven interest under item 18. Adjust item 24 to take account of forgiven principal. c. See Form 3 set (DCD/DAC/TD/ECG(90)1).
DEBT RESCHEDULING/REFINANCING		
a. Rescheduling/refinancing of ODA debt (reportable in DAC statistics if includes capitalised interest)	a. Report only capitalised interest.	a. <i>For loans from which amounts have been deducted:</i> Report the amounts of principal and interest rescheduled to another loan under items 19 and 20 respectively. Adjust item 24 to take account of rescheduled principal. <i>For loans to which rescheduled amounts have been added:</i> Report principal rescheduled from another loan under item 15 and capitalised interest under item 16. <i>For any given recipient,</i> the sum of amounts under item 15 should equal the sum of item 19.
b. Rescheduling of (non-export credit) OOF debt on ODA terms	b. Report both rescheduled principal and capitalised interest.	b. Report as (a) above.
c. Paris Club concessional debt reorganisation (reportable in DAC statistics under two categories: the element of debt relief as a debt forgiveness grant under ODA and a rescheduling under OOF)	c. Report debt forgiveness grants but not the OOF loan.	c-d. Report as (a) above, if the operation covers non-export credit OOF loans. Make <u>no</u> entry for debt forgiveness. N.B. Rescheduled export credits are reportable on Form 3. (See DCD/DAC/TD/ECG(90)1.)
d. Paris Club non concessional reorganisation	d. Do not report (since operation involves no ODA).	
DEBT CONVERSION		Affects Form 2 if the operation covers ODA or non-export credit OOF loans. If so:
a. Direct conversions (reportable in DAC statistics as ODA grants if have a developmental motive)	a. For conversion of ODA debt, report only converted interest. For other debt, report both converted principal and interest.	a-b. <i>For loans from which amounts have been deducted:</i> Report the amount of converted principal under item 21 and converted interest under item 22. Adjust item 24 to take account of converted principal. If discount granted by the official sector, report the forgiven and converted amounts of principal and interest separately under items 17-18 and 21-22.
b. Indirect conversions	b. Do not report on Form 1 as they involve no outflow of resources from the public sector.	

ANNEX 10. UNIFIED STANDARD INPUT FORMAT (USIF)

All data reported to the CRS should be in electronic format.¹ This Annex defines the Unified Standard Input Format (USIF) for reporting on Form 1 and Form 2.

What is USIF?

In brief, USIF can be described as a flat file where each row represents a complete CRS transaction and each cell one CRS data item. USIF permits the Secretariat to process CRS data (i.e. undertake quality controls and upload the data in the database) using automatic procedures. It improves the timeliness of CRS data by reducing the length of processing time.

USIF files can be submitted in various modes: spreadsheet (e.g. Excel, Lotus), table (Access, Dbase, etc.) or ASCII format. The Secretariat **strongly recommends** the use of ASCII files in **CSV² format** as this can be read and produced by any software. If spreadsheets or tables are transmitted, it is important to verify that all fields are recorded in text format (e.g., date formats in Excel have previously created problems in data treatment).

Contacts at the OECD

For all questions related to USIF or modes of transmission,
contact the Secretariat at:

Fax : (33-1) 44 33 61 46

Email : dac.contact@oecd.org

¹ Paper forms can no longer be processed.

² CSV = Comma Separated Values.

*USIF file structure and examples**USIF Form 1*

Column number and name	Value
1. Reporting country/organisation	See Annex 3 for list of Donor codes.
2. Extending agency	See Annex 3 for list of Agency codes.
3. CRS Identification number	In 6 digits: YYxxxx.
4. Donor project number	Enter the number, or combination of letters and numbers, used by the extending agency to identify the activity.
5. Nature of submission	1=new commitment 2=revision 3=increase 4=decrease (cancellation)
6. Recipient country	See Annex 4 for recipient codes. ISO codes may also be used.
7. Commitment date	Enter in text format DD-MM-YYYY .
8. Currency	See Annex 3 for list of donor/currency codes.
9. Amount committed	Enter the face value of the activity in thousands of units (except for Japanese yen which should be reported in millions).
10. Type of flow	11=ODA grant 12=ODA grant-like 13=ODA loan 19=ODA equity investment 14=OOF
11. Type of repayment	1=equal principal payments (EPP) 2=annuity 3=lump sum 5=other
12. Number of repayments per annum	1=annual 2=semi-annual 4=quarterly 12=monthly
13. Interest rate	} Enter • in 5 digits, e.g. "05200" for 5.2 % ; or • "0" if interest free. } If loan tied to a market interest rate, report the reference rate • e.g. LIBOR6M+1.5% }
14. Second interest rate	
15. First repayment date	} } Enter in text format DD-MM-YYYY . }
16. Last repayment date	
17. Short description/Project title	Maximum 72 characters in English or French.
18. Sector/Purpose code	See Annex 5 for the list of purpose codes.
19. Amount untied	In thousands of units (millions if yen). Procurement authorised in all OECD countries and substantially all developing countries.
20. Amount partially untied	In thousands of units (millions if yen). Procurement limited to donor and substantially all developing countries.
21. Amount tied	In thousands of units (millions if yen). Procurement that does not fall under the definitions of untied or partially untied aid (see para.29).

22. 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.
23. Expected starting date	} Enter in text format DD-MM-YYYY .
24. Expected completion date	
25. Channel of delivery	Enter the name of the bilateral or multilateral implementing agency (e.g. UN agency, NGO).
251. Channel code	Enter the code of the broad category of channel. 10000 = Public sector (Donor government/Extending agency, Recipient government) 20000 = NGOs and civil society (NGOs in donor, recipient, third country; international NGOs) 30000 = PPP 40000 = Multilateral organisations (UN, WB/IMF/Regional Banks) 50000 = Other Reporting on the individual codes is recommended, at least for organisations listed on current DAC tables. See www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives for list of Channel codes.
26. Description	E.g. project summary.
27. Gender equality	} 2=principal objective 1=significant objective 0=not targeted See Annex 6 for the definition. J
28. Aid to environment	
30. Participatory development/Good governance (PD/GG)	
31. Free-standing technical co-operation	
32. Sector programme	1=Yes.
33. Investment project	1=Yes.
34. If investment project, amount of IRTC	In thousands of units (millions of yen).
35. Associated Financing	1=Yes.
36. Amount of export credit	In thousands of units (millions if yen). Use the currency indicated in item 8.
37. Biodiversity	} 2=principal objective 1=significant objective 0=not targeted J 3=principal objective and in support of an action programme (for desertification-related aid only) See Annex 7 for the definition
38. Climate change	
39. Desertification	

Example of a USIF transmission in ASCII delimited format

"3","2","001069","104.DAN.8.L.312.", "3","282","19-09-2001","3","2064","11","","","","","","MALARIA AND HEALTH","12182","2064","","","Tanzania","10-01-2001","31-05-2002","National Institute for Medical Research","50000","The purpose of the project is to enhance research capacity in Tanzania regarding malaria.", "0","0","0","1","","","","","0","0","0"

"3","2","011001","104.0.30.Vietnam.mof","1","769","26-03-2001","3","2040","11","","","","","","WATER TREATMENT","14030","2040","","","Di An","01-04-2001","31-12-2002","Binh Doung Water supply Company","50000","To build a water treatment plant to be able to supply clean drinking water to the population in the area.", "0","2","0","","","","","0","0","0"

"3","2","011002","104.Bhu.24","1","630","01.01.2001","3","5200","11","","","","","","SUPPORT TO LOCAL NEWSPAPER","15150","3400","","","1800","Bhutan","01-02-2001","31-12-2003","The Ministry of Finance","10000","Improved information and education levels in Bhutan. Capacity building in Kuensel.", "0","0","2","","","","","0","0","0"

Note:

- Descriptive information (columns 17, 22, 25 and 26) should be provided in quotes (“..”) since any commas in the text would be taken as a separator of CSV format.
- Including a header row in the file facilitates data treatment. Use column numbers or names as follows:

"01","02","03","04","05","06","07","08","09","10","11","12","13","14","15","16","17","18","19","20","21","22",
 ",23","24","25","251","26","27","28","30","31","32","33","34","35","36","37","38","39" **or**

"reporting country/organisation","extending agency","CRS identification number","donor project number","nature of submission","recipient country","commitment date","currency","amount committed","type of flow","type of repayment","number of repayments per annum","interest rate","second interest rate","first repayment date","last repayment date","short description/project title","sector/purpose code","amount untied","amount partially untied","amount tied","geographical target area","expected starting date","expected completion date","channel of delivery","channel code","description","gender equality","aid to environment","participatory development/good governance (PD/GG)","free-standing technical co-operation","sector programme","investment project","if investment project amount of IRTC","associated financing","amount of export credit","biodiversity","climate change","desertification"

USIF Form 2

1. Reporting country	See Annex 3 for list of donor codes.
2. Extending agency	See Annex 3 for list of agency codes.
3. CRS Identification number	In 6 digits: YYxxxx.
4. Donor project number	Enter the number, or combination of letters and numbers, used by the extending agency to identify the activity.
5. Recipient country	See Annex 4 for list of recipient codes.
6. Currency	See Annex 3 for list of donor/currency codes. Report in currency of transaction.

7. Type of flow	11=ODA grant 12=ODA grant-like 13=ODA loan 19=ODA equity investment 14=OOF (non-export credit)
8. Reporting year	Enter in text format YYYY.
9. Commitments	During the year. In thousands of units (except for Japanese yen which should be reported in millions). Enter decrease with a negative sign.
10. Disbursements	During the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
11. Undisbursed	At the end of the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
12. Disbursed	At the end of the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
13. Amortisation	During the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
14. Interest received	During the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
15. Principal rescheduled from another loan	During the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
16. Capitalised interest	During the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
17. Principal forgiven	During the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
18. Interest forgiven	During the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
19. Principal rescheduled to another loan	During the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
20. Interest rescheduled to another loan	During the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
21. Principal converted	During the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
22. Interest converted	During the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
23. Other adjustments	During the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
24. Principal disbursed and still outstanding	At the end of the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
25. Arrears of principal (included in item 24)	At the end of the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
26. Arrears of interest	At the end of the year. In thousands of units (millions if yen).
27. First year, principal	In thousands of units (millions if yen).
28. First year, interest	In thousands of units (millions if yen).
29. Second year, principal	In thousands of units (millions if yen).
30. Second year, interest	In thousands of units (millions if yen).
31. Third year, principal	In thousands of units (millions if yen).
32. Third year, interest	In thousands of units (millions if yen).

Example of a USIF transmission in ASCII delimited format

```
"7","4","001001","","738","7","13","2000","","","0","50970","0","","","0","","0","0","50970","","","","","0","50970"  
    ""  
"7","4","891017","","351","7","13","2000","","","0","10759","0","","","0","","769","405","0","","","","","0","10759"  
    ""  
"7","4","991001","","665","7","13","2000","3924","3924","0","61962","0","1203","0","","","0","0","18881","","","  
    "" "0" "61962" "" "707" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""
```

Note:

- Including a header row in the file facilitates data treatment. Use column numbers or names as follows:

"01","02","03","04","05","06","07","08","09","10","11","12","13","14","15","16","17","18","19","20","21","22","23","24","25","26","27","28","29","30","31","32" **or**

"reporting country","extending agency","CRS identification number","donor project number","recipient country","currency","type of flow","reporting year","commitments","disbursements","undisbursed","disbursed","amortisation","interest received","principal rescheduled from another loan","capitalised interest","principal forgiven","interest forgiven","principal rescheduled to another loan","interest rescheduled to another loan","principal converted","interest converted","other adjustments","principal disbursed and still outstanding","arrears of principal","arrears of interest","first year principal","first year interest","second year principal","second year interest","third year principal","third year interest"