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DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE**

**DCD/DAC/STAT(2008)21/REV3  
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**Working Party on Statistics**

**GUIDANCE FOR MULTILATERAL AGENCIES REPORTING TO THE DAC**

*This note provides guidance to multilateral agencies that are reporting to the DAC. Queries on its content may be referred to the Secretariat [[dac.contact@oecd.org](mailto:dac.contact@oecd.org)].*

*With reference to DCD/DAC/STAT(2008)21/REV2, this document contains edits to the following paragraphs: 2 (additional footnote), 4, 5 and 10.*

*It is submitted for DECLASSIFICATION under the written procedure. Unless we receive notification to the contrary by 28 July 2010, this note will be declassified.*

*This document is available in PDF format only.*

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**English text only**

## GUIDANCE FOR MULTILATERAL AGENCIES REPORTING TO THE DAC

*This note provides guidance for multilateral agencies' reporting to the DAC. Multilateral agencies are defined here as those international institutions with governmental membership which conduct all or a significant part of their activities in favour of development and developing countries. They include multilateral development banks and other international financial institutions, United Nations bodies and Global Funds.*

### Introduction

1. As part of its core task of monitoring its members' aid efforts, the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) has mandated its Secretariat (the OECD's Development Co-operation Directorate) to collect data on aid and other international resource flows to developing countries.

- DAC statistics on **official development assistance (ODA<sup>1</sup>)** cover grants and concessional loans for development and welfare purposes, from the government sector of a donor country, to a developing country or multilateral agency active in development.
- The main categories of other resource flows are:
  - **other official flows (OOF)**, comprising (i) loans from the government sector which are for development and welfare but not sufficiently concessional to qualify as ODA; and (ii) grants and loans from the government sector not specifically directed to development or welfare purposes (e.g. official export credits);
  - **private flows at market terms** (e.g. foreign direct investment, bank loans); and
  - **private grants** from NGOs and foundations.

2. In addition to the above series on outflows of resources from donor countries to recipient countries and multilateral agencies, DAC statistics measure the **receipts of developing countries**. These comprise donors' bilateral transactions with the recipients (ODA, OOF and private) and outflows from multilateral agencies (concessional and non-concessional). In statistical presentations on developing

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1. Official development assistance 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 executive agencies; and
- ii. each transaction of which:
  - a) is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and
  - b) is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent).

countries' resource receipts official flows for developmental purposes are referred to as **Official Development Finance (ODF)**<sup>2</sup>.

3. Multilateral agencies play a significant role in development co-operation, but the level of their reporting to the DAC varies. The purpose of this note is to foster multilateral reporting and thereby improve the robustness of DAC statistics in describing developing countries' resource receipts at the country and sectoral level. Section A defines the coverage of data collection from multilateral agencies. Section B provides technical specifications on the reporting format and time schedule. An information note on the main DAC statistical products is attached.

#### Strengths of DAC Statistics

DAC Statistics provide a global picture of aid and other resource flows to developing countries, ensuring comparability of data across donors and recipients. Reporting to the DAC fosters accountability, promotes transparency and provides opportunities for enhanced aid co-ordination.

**Global Picture** – DAC data collection covers total resource flows, not just aid. DAC statistics thus present a “global picture” of international engagement in developing countries. Data are collected and published on both commitment and disbursement bases.

**Comparability** – DAC statistics are internationally comparable. Data are reported on the same basis by all donors, following detailed Reporting Directives that undergo constant review and scrutiny by the DAC Working Party on Statistics (WP-STAT)<sup>1</sup>. Wherever possible the statistics conform to balance-of-payments norms and definitions.

**Accountability** - DAC statistics are used to measure donors' compliance with various international recommendations in the field of development co-operation (terms, volume) and monitor progress against specific policy objectives, such as the Millennium Development Goals. They are used extensively in the DAC Peer Reviews (conducted for each DAC member every four to five years) and official World Bank and United Nations documents, databases and publications. They are used widely by governments, organisations and researchers active in the field of development, and are commonly sourced in the media.

**Transparency** – One central data collection repository. All data are available free online at [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline).

**Aid Co-ordination** – The DAC is the principal OECD body discussing issues related to co-operation with developing countries and provides a platform for donors and agencies to dialogue and co-ordinate.

1. The WP-STAT is a network of statistical correspondents for DAC members responsible for reporting to the DAC. The WP-STAT meets twice a year, with the formal meeting taking place in June, to discuss amendments to the DAC statistical system (guidelines and definitions for reporting, improvements to the quality, comparability, accessibility and user-friendliness of aid data). Statistical policy questions are usually addressed by the DAC. The World Bank and the United Nations participate in WP-STAT as observers. (UN agencies should co-ordinate their representation through the UNDP Office in Geneva.) Other agencies may attend upon request.

## **A. Coverage of data collection from multilateral agencies**

### Sources of funds

4. DAC statistics distinguish between **official flows** and **private flows**. Official flows comprise transactions undertaken by central, state or local government agencies at their own risk and responsibility, regardless of the source of funds (taxation or borrowing from the private sector). Private flows comprise

2. Official development finance (ODF) 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.

transactions undertaken by firms, non-governmental organisations and individuals residing in the reporting country from their own private funds.

5. Multilateral agencies receive contributions from both official and private sources. Their outflows are recorded as official receipts of developing countries regardless of the origin of the funds. A distinction is made between concessional outflows (assimilated to ODA) and non-concessional outflows (assimilated to OOF).

6. Some agencies receive contributions from recipient countries for use domestically. (In the United Nations system these are variously termed self-supporting, local, cost-sharing or co-financing contributions.) These types of flows are not recorded in DAC statistics which measure cross-border flows only.

7. Reporting should be limited to expenditures from the agencies' **regular (core) budgets**. Earmarked funding at any level – whether to a specific recipient country, region, sector or theme – is classified in DAC statistics as bilateral aid, given that the bilateral donor effectively controls or directs the use of funds. In these situations, the bilateral donors report the multilateral agency as the channel of delivery of the funds, which enables analyses on the full use of the multilateral system.

8. **Trust funds** can be country-specific, regional, or global in scope, and finance a large variety of activities which can be administered by the trustee or the recipient, or through partnerships. Single donor trust funds are usually earmarked for a specific purpose or recipient, and are therefore reported as bilateral aid. Multi-donor trust funds may be considered as core funding to the multilateral agency if there is no earmarking and, in particular, if they are programmatic in nature.<sup>3</sup> At a minimum, multilateral agencies are requested to include in their reporting expenditures from the trust funds separately identified in the DAC List of ODA-eligible international agencies (e.g. IDA-HIPC for the World Bank, Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund for the WTO, etc.). Other trust funds need to be examined on a case-by-case basis.

### **Recipients of funds**

9. DAC statistics relate to resource flows to countries and territories on the **DAC List of ODA Recipients** ([www.oecd.org/dac/stats/daclist](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/daclist)). Multilateral agencies' programmes often have a wider spread. Agencies are requested to report their expenditures in all countries as this will facilitate both data extraction and verification. However, during the data validation process the DAC Secretariat will only upload expenditures in ODA-eligible countries.

### **Transfers to other multilateral agencies**

10. Multilateral agencies may transfer funds to other multilateral agencies. As the purpose of DAC data collection from multilateral agencies is to measure resources received by developing countries, these transfers should not be recorded. Only the agency ultimately undertaking the expenditure for the developing country should report the amount.

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3. According to the World Bank, a multi-donor trust fund combines contributions of multiple donors, generally for a programme of activities over a number of years. This arrangement involves standard legal agreements with all donors, which specify governance procedures covering management, operational and financial reporting, and uses of the funds. A programmatic trust fund is a two-stage mechanism. In the first stage, one or more donors agree to a broad framework designed to support a programme of activities over multiple years and commit the funds. In the second stage, grants are approved for specific activities, in accordance with agreed criteria, either by the trustee, the donor, or a special committee which may include representatives of the trustee, the donor(s), and/or other entities. 2008 Partnership and Trust Fund annual report: [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/CFPEXT/Resources/TFAR\\_2008.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/CFPEXT/Resources/TFAR_2008.pdf).

**Types of activities covered**

11. Data collection from multilateral agencies covers their **operational activities in developing countries**, including support costs directly linked with the delivery of these activities. Note that the concept “operational activities” covers humanitarian aid and debt forgiveness<sup>4</sup>.

a) United Nations bodies

UN funds and programmes are requested to report all their expenditures in developing countries, including the costs of running the agencies’ regional and country offices. Programme support costs at headquarters are also reportable (in a lump sum) so as to facilitate comparisons of DAC statistics with these agencies’ internal reports.

UN specialised agencies should report their operational activities only, given that their work is only partially for the benefit of developing countries.

b) Multilateral development banks

Multilateral development banks are requested to report on both grants and loans. The latter may be concessional or non-concessional and cover lending to both sovereign and non-sovereign entities.

c) Other agencies

Other agencies should, in general, report their operational activities only. Programme support costs are reportable only by the agencies that conduct all their activities in favour of development and developing countries.

12. DAC statistics describe the use of resources from several angles. The sector/purpose classification identifies the specific area of the recipient’s economic or social structure that a transfer is intended to foster. A number of policy objective markers are used to track cross-cutting issues, such as gender equality or aid to environment (even though certain aspects of such support can be captured through the sector classification). The type of aid classification distinguishes between various aid modalities (budget support, project-type interventions, experts and other technical assistance etc.). Multilateral agencies are requested to report, as a minimum, the sector/purpose breakdown of their expenditures using the 5-digit DAC purpose codes.

**DAC data collection from multilateral agencies – Inclusions and exclusions**

- ✓ Report expenditures of both official and private contributions.
- ✓ Exclude self-supporting expenditures from reporting.
- ✓ Report regular (core) budget expenditures only. Exclude earmarked (non-core) funding.
- ✓ Report all expenditures in recipient countries or regions.
- ✓ Exclude funds transferred to another multilateral agency.
- ✓ Report on flows to both the government (sovereign) and private sector (non-sovereign) entities in developing countries.

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4. Agencies financing debt relief operations are invited to contact the Secretariat for specific assistance and guidance.

## **B. Reporting format**

13. DAC statistics are maintained in two databases: (i) DAC aggregate statistics on aid, other official flows and private flows; and (ii) CRS (Creditor Reporting System) aid activity database. However, the two databases are being harmonised and reporting rationalised through the CRS++ format from which all requested aggregate statistics can be compiled. Multilateral organisations are encouraged to report in this format<sup>5</sup>. When reporting at the activity-level is not feasible, aggregate DAC Tables should be used.

### ***CRS Reporting:***

14. In brief, the CRS++ format can be described as a flat file where each row represents a complete CRS++ transaction and each cell one CRS++ data item.

- a) The standard CRS++ format is shown in Annex 1. Please note that not all CRS++ data items are applicable to multilateral outflows and for certain items, reporting is optional (shaded fields). However, using the standard format permits the DAC Secretariat to process data (i.e. undertake quality controls and upload the data) using standard procedures. Moreover, reporting in standard CRS++ format enables automatic calculation of DAC aggregate statistics.
- b) The overview in Annex 1 also gives references to various classifications used in CRS++ reporting, including the DAC's recipient codes, purpose codes, channels of delivery etc. Classifications relevant for reporting by multilateral agencies are reproduced in the CRS++ form in excel. Furthermore, complete reporting directives are available on the Internet at: [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crsdirectives](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crsdirectives).
- c) After processing the CRS++ submission, the DAC Secretariat will prepare a number of summary tables (See Annex 2) that show the breakdown of the flows by type of finance, geographical allocation and sector according to DAC classifications. Agencies will be asked to review these tables and confirm the accuracy of the totals in the validation table.

### ***Reporting on DAC tables:***

15. When reporting at the activity-level is not feasible, the following statistical Tables (see Annex 3) collecting information aggregated by recipient can be used:

- DACM2A/3A: Geographical distribution of commitments and disbursements of concessional flows;
- DACM2B: Geographical distribution of disbursements of non-concessional flows;
- DACM5: Commitments (or gross disbursements) of concessional and non-concessional flows by sector.

### ***Timetable:***

16. In order for the Secretariat to process the data in time for inclusion in the main DAC statistical products, agencies are requested to transmit the information by **31 May 2010** for the previous years' activities.

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5. The previous simplified CRS++ format has been replaced by the standard version. This makes it possible for multilateral agencies to report on supplementary data items and to harmonise their reporting to the extent possible with that of bilateral donors.

## ANNEX 1: CRS++ reporting format

	Field Name		Field Description / references	Additional notes for reporting on multilateral outflows
IDENTIFICATION DATA	Reporting year	1	Enter the four digit year for which data are reported (YYYY).	
	Reporting country / organisation	2	Name of the reporting multilateral organisation.	
	Extending agency	3	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 8.)	Optional. May be used to separately identify Trust Funds.
	CRS Identification N°	4	In 10 digits: YYYYxxxxx. Could be generated by the Secretariat.	Optional.
	Donor project N°	5	This field may contain a combination of letters and/or numbers used by the extending agency to identify the activity.	
	Nature of submission	6	Enter one of the codes below: 1: new activity reported 2: revision 3: previously reported activity (increase/decrease of earlier commitment, disbursement on earlier commitment) 8: commitment = disbursement	
BASIC DATA	Recipient	7	Benefitting Country or Region. See worksheet "recipient codes" for DAC List of ODA recipients.	
	Channel of delivery_name	8	Enter the name of the implementing agency.	Optional. N.B. Transfers to other multilateral agencies should not be recorded. (Only the agency ultimately undertaking the expenditure for the developing country should report the amount.)
	Channel code	9	Distinguishes between five broad implementing agents: public sector, NGOs and Civil Society, Public Private Partnerships, Multilateral Organisations, Other. See worksheet titled "Channel codes".	Optional.
	Bi/Multi	10	Distinguishes between bilateral flows to developing countries, bilateral donors' core contributions to multilateral agencies and multilateral outflows.	Use code 4 for multilateral outflows.
	Type of flow	11	Distinguishes between concessional and non-concessional flows. 10=concessional flows (assimilated to ODA). 20=non-concessional flows (assimilated to OOF).	
	Type of finance	12	Distinguishes between grants and loans and various types of debt relief. 110=grants. 410=loans. For other operations, see worksheet titled "Type of Finance".	Debt relief operations are recorded in CRS++ using the type of finance field (see full list in the excel form). The type of finance codes distinguish between debt operations of differing natures (forgiveness, rescheduling), the origin of the claim (concessional and non-concessional) and the components of the claim (principal and interest)*.
	Short description / Project title	13	Provide the project name. Limitation of 150 characters.	
Sector / Purpose code	14	Specifies the area of the recipient's economic or social structure that the transfer intends to foster. Report the sector ultimately targeted by the contribution, and <u>not</u> the means to deliver the aid.	See worksheet titled "Purpose Codes". One code per activity.	
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA	Geographical target area	15	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.	Optional.
	Expected starting date	16	Enter in text format DD-MM-YYYY.	Optional.
	Expected completion date	17	Enter in text format DD-MM-YYYY.	Optional.
	Description	18	Provide a few sentences describing/ summarising the activity. No limitation on the length of the field. If possible, avoid the use of acronyms.	
	Gender equality	19	Enter one of the marker values:	
	Aid to environment	20	2=principal objective	
	PD/GG	21	1=significant objective	Optional.
	Trade Development	22	0=not targeted	
	FTC	23	1=Yes.	Optional.
	Sector programme	24	1=Yes.	Optional.
	Investment project	25	1=Yes.	Optional.
	AF	26		<b>Not applicable to multilateral outflows</b>
	Biodiversity	27	Enter one of the marker values:	
Climate change	28	2=principal objective 1=significant objective 0=not targeted	Optional.	
Desertification	29	3=principal objective and in support of an action programme (for desertification-related aid only)		

\*: Unlike reporting on the DAC Tables, donors should not report offsetting entries in CRS++. To avoid double-counting, offsetting entries are automatically generated by CRS++ procedures based on values reported as "amount extended" for principal and interest forgiven and for principal rescheduled. This enables the compilation of net flows.

## ANNEX 1 contd.

	Field Name	Field Description / references	Additional notes for reporting on multilateral outflows
VOLUME DATA	Currency	30 Reference to the type of currency in which the data is reported. Example: U.S. Dollars, Euros.	
	Commitments	31 New amounts committed during reporting year. Enter the face value of the activity in thousands of units.	
	Amounts extended	32 Amount disbursed during the reporting year. Enter the face value of the activity in thousands of units.	
	Amounts received (for loans: only principal)	33 Amount of repayments received from the aid recipient during the reporting year. Enter the face value of the activity in thousands of units. Do not enter the values as negative amounts. For loans, include only payments of principal or principal in arrears.	
	<b>Amount untied</b>	34	<b>Not applicable to multilateral outflows</b>
	<b>Amount partially untied</b>	35	
	<b>Amount tied</b>	36	
	<b>Amount of IRTC</b>	37	
<b>Amount of export credit</b>	38		
For loans only	Commitment date	39 Enter the date of commitment in text format DD-MM-YYYY.	
	Type of repayment	40 Enter one of the codes below: 1=equal principal payments (EPP) 2=annuity 3=lump sum 5= others	
	Number of repayment per annum	41 Enter one of the codes below: 1=annual 2=semi-annual 4=quarterly 12= monthly	
	Interest rate	42 Enter • in 5 digits, e.g. "05200" for 5.2 % ; or • "0" if interest free. • If ODA loan with variable interest rate, report the variable rate in item 42 (e.g. LIBOR6M-1.5%) and the reference fixed rate in item 43	
	Second interest rate (if applicable)	43	
	First repayment date	44	
	Final repayment date	45 Enter the first repayment date in text format DD-MM-YYYY.	
	Interest received	46 During the reporting year. In thousands of units (millions if yen). NB: DO NOT enter a negative amount.	Optional.
	Principal disbursed and still outstanding	47 The amount of principal owed on the loan at the end of the reporting year. In thousands of units.	Optional.
	Arrears of principal (included in item 47)	48 At the end of the year. In thousands of units.	Optional.
	Arrears of interest	49 At the end of the year. In thousands of units.	Optional.
	Future debt service: First year, principal	50 Amounts of principal and interest due on debt outstanding, including arrears, during the first year following the end of the reporting period.	Optional.
Future debt service: First year, interest	51	Optional.	
	Notes	52 Any supplementary descriptive information, including urls to project documents.	Possibility of mapping agencies' internal themes/sectors with DAC policy markers.

## ANNEX 2: Summary Tables

Validation Table: Flows by type of finance

Donor / Agency  
year XXXX  
2009

USD million	DAC aggregates		Commitments		Commitments Total	Gross disbursements		Gross disbursements Total	Received	
			Grants	Loans		Grants	Loans		Grants	Loans
	ODA (concessional)									
	OOB (non-concessional)									

Table for information 1:  
Flows by type of finance and DAC regionDonor / Agency  
year XXXX  
2009

USD million	DAC aggregates		Commitments		Commitments Total	Gross disbursements		Gross disbursements Total	Received	
			Grants	Loans		Grants	Loans		Grants	Loans
	ODA (concessional)									
	Europe									
	Africa									
	America									
	Asia									
	Oceania									
	OOB (non-concessional)									
	Europe									
	Africa									
	America									
	Asia									
	Oceania									

**Table for information 2:  
Flows by type of finance and DAC sector**

Donor / Agency year XXXX  
2009

In million US dollars

DAC aggregates	Commitments		Commitments Total	Gross disbursements		Gross disbursements Total
	Grants	Loans		Grants	Loans	
<b>TOTAL ODA (concessional)</b>						
<b>SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE &amp; SERVICES (110+120+130+140+150+160)</b>						
Education						
- Education, level unspecified						
- Basic Education						
- Secondary education						
- Post-secondary education						
Health						
- Health, general						
- Basic health						
Population policies, programmes and reproductive health						
Water supply and sanitation						
Government and civil society						
- Government and civil society, general						
- Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security						
Other social infrastructure & services						
<b>ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE &amp; SERVICES (210 to 250)</b>						
Transport and storage						
Communications						
Energy						
Banking and financial services						
Business and other services						
<b>PRODUCTION SECTORS (310+320+331+332)</b>						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing						
- Agriculture						
- Forestry						
- Fishing						
Industry, mining and construction						
Trade policies and regulations						
Tourism						
<b>MULTISECTOR / CROSSCUTTING (410+430)</b>						
<b>COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE (510+520+530)</b>						
<b>ACTION RELATING TO DEBT</b>						
<b>HUMANITARIAN AID (720+730+740)</b>						
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS (910)</b>						
<b>UNALLOCATED / UNSPECIFIED</b>						
<b>TOTAL ODF (non-concessional)</b>						
<b>SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE &amp; SERVICES (110+120+130+140+150+160)</b>						
Education						
- Education, level unspecified						
- Basic Education						
- Secondary education						
- Post-secondary education						
Health						
- Health, general						
- Basic health						
Population policies, programmes and reproductive health						
Water supply and sanitation						
Government and civil society						
- Government and civil society, general						
- Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security						
Other social infrastructure & services						
<b>ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE &amp; SERVICES (210 to 250)</b>						
Transport and storage						
Communications						
Energy						
Banking and financial services						
Business and other services						
<b>PRODUCTION SECTORS (310+320+331+332)</b>						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing						
- Agriculture						
- Forestry						
- Fishing						
Industry, mining and construction						
Trade policies and regulations						
Tourism						
<b>MULTISECTOR / CROSSCUTTING (410+430)</b>						
<b>COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE (510+520+530)</b>						
<b>ACTION RELATING TO DEBT</b>						
<b>HUMANITARIAN AID (720+730+740)</b>						
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS (910)</b>						
<b>UNALLOCATED / UNSPECIFIED</b>						

## ANNEX 3: Tables DACM2A/3A, DACM2B and DACM5

TABLE DACM2A/3A

## DESTINATION OF CONCESSIONAL FLOWS - DISBURSEMENTS AND COMMITMENTS

2010 edition

In comparison with 2009 edition, this Table distinguishes between grants and loans commitments. Also, an "of which" column has been added to grant disbursements in order to separately identify debt forgiveness.

Reporting country: ???

Period: 2009

Date: ???

MILLION US DOLLARS	RECIPIENT	COMMITMENTS		DISBURSEMENTS					
		301	304	201	212	205 209 215			
		NEW COMMITMENTS OF GRANTS	NEW COMMITMENTS OF LOANS AND OTHER LONG-TERM CAPITAL	GRANTS DISBURSEMENTS	--- of which --- DEBT FORGIVENESS (Principal + interest)	LOANS AND OTHER LONG-TERM CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS			
				GROSS DISBURSEMENTS	REPAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL (-)	RECEIVED (excl. Offsetting) (-)	Offsetting entries for debt relief (-)		
<b>I. EUROPE, TOTAL</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ALBANIA	071								
BELARUS	086								
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	064								
CROATIA	062								
KOSOVO	057								
MACEDONIA, FYR	066								
MOLDOVA	093								
MONTENEGRO	065								
SERBIA	063								
TURKEY	055								
UKRAINE	085								
STATES OF EX-YUGOSLAVIA UNSPECIF.	088								
EUROPE, REGIONAL	089								
<b>II. AFRICA, TOTAL</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>II.A. NORTH OF SAHARA, TOTAL</b>				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ALGERIA	130								
EGYPT	142								
LIBYA	133								
MOROCCO	136								
TUNISIA	139								
NORTH OF SAHARA, REGIONAL	189								
<b>II.B. SOUTH OF SAHARA, TOTAL</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ANGOLA	225								
BENIN	236								
BOTSWANA	227								
BURKINA FASO	287								
BURUNDI	228								
CAMEROON	229								
CAPE VERDE	230								
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	231								
CHAD	232								
COMOROS	233								
CONGO, DEM. REP.	235								
CONGO, REP.	234								
COTE D'IVOIRE	247								
DJIBOUTI	274								
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	245								
ERITREA	271								
ETHIOPIA	238								
GABON	239								
GAMBIA	240								
GHANA	241								
GUINEA	243								
GUINEA-BISSAU	244								
KENYA	248								
LESOTHO	249								
LIBERIA	251								
MADAGASCAR	252								
MALAWI	253								
MALI	255								
MAURITANIA	256								
MAURITIUS	257								
MAYOTTE	258								
MOZAMBIQUE	259								
NAMIBIA	275								
NIGER	260								
NIGERIA	261								
RWANDA	266								
ST. HELENA	276								
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	268								
SENEGAL	269								
SEYCHELLES	270								
SIERRA LEONE	272								
SOMALIA	273								
SOUTH AFRICA	218								
SUDAN	278								
SWAZILAND	280								
TANZANIA	282								
TOGO	283								
UGANDA	285								
ZAMBIA	288								
ZIMBABWE	265								
SOUTH OF SAHARA, REGIONAL	289								
<b>II.C. AFRICA, REGIONAL</b>	298								

## DCD/DAC/STAT(2008)21/REV2

<b>III. AMERICA, TOTAL</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>III.A. NORTH &amp; CENTRAL, TOTAL</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ANGUILLA	376								
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	377								
BARBADOS	329								
BELIZE	352								
COSTA RICA	336								
CUBA	338								
DOMINICA	378								
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	340								
EL SALVADOR	342								
GRENADA	381								
GUATEMALA	347								
HAITI	349								
HONDURAS	351								
JAMAICA	354								
MEXICO	358								
MONTERRAT	385								
NICARAGUA	364								
PANAMA	366								
ST.KITTS-NEVIS	382								
ST.LUCIA	383								
ST.VINCENT & GRENADINES	384								
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	375								
WEST INDIES, REGIONAL	380								
N. & C. AMERICA, REGIONAL	389								
<b>III.B. SOUTH, TOTAL</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ARGENTINA	425								
BOLIVIA	428								
BRAZIL	431								
CHILE	434								
COLOMBIA	437								
ECUADOR	440								
GUYANA	446								
PARAGUAY	451								
PERU	454								
SURINAME	457								
URUGUAY	460								
VENEZUELA	463								
SOUTH AMERICA, REGIONAL	489								
<b>III.C. AMERICA, REGIONAL</b>	498								
<b>IV. ASIA, TOTAL</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>IV.A. MIDDLE EAST, TOTAL</b>				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IRAN	540								
IRAQ	543								
JORDAN	549								
LEBANON	555								
OMAN	558								
PALESTINIAN ADMIN. AREAS	550								
SYRIA	573								
YEMEN	580								
MIDDLE EAST, REGIONAL	589								
<b>IV.B. SOUTH &amp; CENTR. ASIA, TOTAL</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AFGHANISTAN	625								
ARMENIA	610								
AZERBAIJAN	611								
BANGLADESH	666								
BHUTAN	630								
GEORGIA	612								
INDIA	645								
KAZAKHSTAN	613								
KYRGYZ REP	614								
MALDIVES	655								
MYANMAR (BURMA)	635								
NEPAL	660								
PAKISTAN	665								
SRI LANKA	640								
TAJIKISTAN	615								
TURKMENISTAN	616								
UZBEKISTAN	617								
CENTRAL ASIA, REGIONAL	619								
SOUTH ASIA, REGIONAL	679								
SOUTH & CENTRAL ASIA, REGIONAL	689								
<b>IV.C. FAR EAST, TOTAL</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CAMBODIA	728								
CHINA	730								
INDONESIA	738								
KOREA, DEM.	740								
LAOS	745								
MALAYSIA	751								
MONGOLIA	753								
PHILIPPINES	765								
THAILAND	764								
TIMOR-LESTE	765								
VIET NAM	769								
FAR EAST ASIA, REGIONAL	789								
<b>IV.D. ASIA, REGIONAL</b>	798								
<b>V. OCEANIA, TOTAL</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COOK ISLANDS	831								
FIJI	832								
KIRIBATI	836								
MARSHALL ISLANDS	859								
MICRONESIA, FED. STS.	860								
NAURU	845								
NIUE	856								
PALAU	861								
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	862								
SAMOA	880								
SOLOMON ISLANDS	866								
TOKELAU	868								
TONGA	870								
TUVALU	872								
VANUATU	854								
WALLIS & FUTUNA	876								
OCEANIA, REGIONAL	889								
<b>VI. DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, UNALLOCATED</b>	998								
<b>VII. RECOVERIES ON GRANTS</b> (negative amounts)	110	////	////	////	////	////	////	////	////
<b>VIII. DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, TOTAL</b>	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
of which:									
-Administrative costs	118	////	////	////	////	////	////	////	////

**TABLE DACM2B**  
**DESTINATION OF NON-CONCESSIONAL FLOWS - DISBURSEMENTS**  
 2010 edition

Reporting country: ???

Period: 2009

Date: ???

MILLION US DOLLARS  RECIPIENT		201  GRANTS	204	205	209	215
			LOANS AND OTHER LONG-TERM CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS			
			GROSS DISBURSEMENTS	(excl. offsetting debt relief) Amount received (-)	INTEREST RECEIVED (-)	Offsetting entries for debt relief (-)
<b>I. EUROPE, TOTAL</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ALBANIA	071					
BELARUS	086					
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	064					
CROATIA	062					
KOSOVO	057					
MACEDONIA, FYR	066					
MOLDOVA	093					
MONTENEGRO	065					
SERBIA	063					
TURKEY	055					
UKRAINE	085					
STATES OF EX-YUGOSLAVIA UNSPECIF.	088					
EUROPE, REGIONAL	089					
<b>II. AFRICA, TOTAL</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>II.A. NORTH OF SAHARA, TOTAL</b>			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ALGERIA	130					
EGYPT	142					
LIBYA	133					
MOROCCO	136					
TUNISIA	139					
NORTH OF SAHARA, REGIONAL	189					
<b>II.B. SOUTH OF SAHARA, TOTAL</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ANGOLA	225					
BENIN	236					
BOTSWANA	227					
BURKINA FASO	287					
BURUNDI	228					
CAMEROON	229					
CAPE VERDE	230					
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	231					
CHAD	232					
COMOROS	233					
CONGO, DEM. REP.	235					
CONGO, REP.	234					
COTE D'IVOIRE	247					
DJIBOUTI	274					
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	245					
ERITREA	271					
ETHIOPIA	238					
GABON	239					
GAMBIA	240					
GHANA	241					
GUINEA	243					
GUINEA-BISSAU	244					
KENYA	248					
LESOTHO	249					
LIBERIA	251					
MADAGASCAR	252					
MALAWI	253					
MALI	255					
MAURITANIA	256					
MAURITIUS	257					
MAYOTTE	258					
MOZAMBIQUE	259					
NAMIBIA	275					
NIGER	260					
NIGERIA	261					
RWANDA	266					
ST.HELENA	276					
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	268					
SENEGAL	269					
SEYCHELLES	270					
SIERRA LEONE	272					
SOMALIA	273					
SOUTH AFRICA	218					
SUDAN	278					
SWAZILAND	280					
TANZANIA	282					
TOGO	283					
UGANDA	285					
ZAMBIA	288					
ZIMBABWE	265					
SOUTH OF SAHARA, REGIONAL	289					
<b>II.C. AFRICA, REGIONAL</b>	298					

## DCD/DAC/STAT(2008)21/REV2

<b>III. AMERICA, TOTAL</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>III.A. NORTH &amp; CENTRAL, TOTAL</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	377					
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BELIZE	352					
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CUBA	338					
DOMINICA	378					
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HONDURAS	351					
JAMAICA	354					
MEXICO	358					
MONTserrat	385					
NICARAGUA	364					
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VENEZUELA	463					
SOUTH AMERICA, REGIONAL	489					
<b>III.C. AMERICA, REGIONAL</b>	498					
<b>IV. ASIA, TOTAL</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>IV.A. MIDDLE EAST, TOTAL</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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IRAQ	543					
JORDAN	549					
LEBANON	555					
OMAN	558					
PALESTINIAN ADMIN. AREAS	550					
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YEMEN	580					
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AFGHANISTAN	625					
ARMENIA	610					
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BHUTAN	630					
GEORGIA	612					
INDIA	645					
KAZAKHSTAN	613					
KYRGYZ REP.	614					
MALDIVES	655					
MYANMAR (BURMA)	635					
NEPAL	660					
PAKISTAN	665					
SRI LANKA	640					
TAJIKISTAN	615					
TURKMENISTAN	616					
UZBEKISTAN	617					
CENTRAL ASIA, REGIONAL	619					
SOUTH ASIA, REGIONAL	679					
SOUTH & CENTRAL ASIA, REGIONAL	689					
<b>IV.C. FAR EAST, TOTAL</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CAMBODIA	728					
CHINA	730					
INDONESIA	738					
KOREA, DEM.	740					
LAOS	745					
MALAYSIA	751					
MONGOLIA	753					
PHILIPPINES	755					
THAILAND	764					
TIMOR-LESTE	765					
VIET NAM	769					
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<b>IV.D. ASIA, REGIONAL</b>	798					
<b>V. OCEANIA, TOTAL</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COOK ISLANDS	831					
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NAURU	845					
NIUE	856					
PALAU	861					
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	862					
SAMOA	880					
SOLOMON ISLANDS	866					
TOKELAU	868					
TONGA	870					
TUVALU	872					
VANUATU	854					
WALLIS & FUTUNA	876					
OCEANIA, REGIONAL	889					
<b>VI. DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, UNALLOCATED</b>	998					
<b>VII. RECOVERIES ON GRANTS (negative amounts)</b>	110	////////////////////	////////////////////	////////////////////	////////////////////	////////////////////
<b>VIII. DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, TOTAL</b>	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

TABLE DACM5

Reporting country: ???

## COMMITMENTS (or GROSS DISBURSEMENTS) BY SECTOR OF DESTINATION

2010 edition

Period: 2009Date: ???

		Commitments or gross disbursements? <u>???</u>		
MILLION US DOLLARS		528	529	530
TYPE OF RESOURCE FLOW	MAJOR PURPOSE / SECTOR OF DESTINATION	TOTAL		OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS
		ODA	of which: GRANTS	
<b>SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE &amp; SERVICES (110+120+130+140+150+160)</b>		100	0.00	0.00
Education		110	0.00	0.00
- Education, level unspecified		111		
- Basic education		112		
- Secondary education		113		
- Post-secondary education		114		
Health		120	0.00	0.00
- Health, general		121		
- Basic health		122		
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health		130		
Water supply and sanitation		140		
Government and civil society		150	0.00	0.00
- Government and civil society - general		151		
- Conflict, peace and security		152		
Other social infrastructure & services		160		
<b>ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE &amp; SERVICES (210 to 250)</b>		200	0.00	0.00
Transport and storage		210		
Communications		220		
Energy		230		
Banking and financial services		240		
Business and other services		250		
<b>PRODUCTION SECTORS (310+320+331+332)</b>		300	0.00	0.00
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		310	0.00	0.00
- Agriculture		311		
- Forestry		312		
- Fishing		313		
Industry, mining and construction		320	0.00	0.00
- Industry		321		
- Mineral resources and mining		322		
- Construction		323		
Trade policies and regulations		331		
Tourism		332		
<b>MULTISECTOR / CROSS-CUTTING (410+430)</b>		400	0.00	0.00
General environmental protection		410		
Other multisector		430		
<b>TOTAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE (100+200+300+400)</b>		450	0.00	0.00
<b>COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE (510 to 530)</b>		500	0.00	0.00
General budget support		510		
Developmental food aid/Food security assistance		520		
Other commodity assistance		530		
<b>ACTION RELATING TO DEBT</b>		600		
<b>HUMANITARIAN AID (720+730+740)</b>		700	0.00	////
Emergency response		720		////
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation		730		////
Disaster prevention and preparedness		740		////
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS</b>		910		////
<b>SUPPORT TO NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORG. REFUGEES IN DONOR COUNTRIES</b>		920		////
<b>UNALLOCATED / UNSPECIFIED</b>		930		////
<b>UNALLOCATED / UNSPECIFIED</b>		998		
<b>TOTAL BILATERAL (450+500+600+700+910+920+930+998)</b>		1000	0.00	0.00

**ANNEX 4: For information – Factsheet: DAC Statistical Products**

# OECD DAC STATISTICS MAIN PRODUCTS

FACTSHEET - JULY 2008

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) has mandated its Secretariat in the OECD's Development Co-operation Directorate to collect data on aid flows. To the extent possible, this includes flows from non-DAC bilateral donors, and from multilateral donors. DAC Statistics are the only reliable source of internationally comparable data on aid.

DAC statistics are designed to measure international resource flows which promote the development and welfare of developing countries. Data are collected in two systems:

- **The DAC aggregates on aid, other official flows and private flows**, including geographical distribution, sectoral breakdown and tying status of aid and detailed information on debt relief.
- **CRS (Creditor Reporting System) aid activity database** which contains detailed quantitative and descriptive data on individual aid projects and programmes. CRS data are used to analyse the sectoral and geographical breakdown of aid for selected years and donors, to examine aid that promotes specific policy objectives (e.g. gender equality, environmental protection, tying status, aid for trade) and monitor donors' compliance with various international recommendations in the field of development co-operation.

Detailed information on coverage, classifications and collection methods are given in the reporting directives ([www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/directives](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/directives) and [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives)). The basic features are explained in a User's guide [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/guide](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/guide).

**DAC aggregate and CRS aid activity data are available free online at [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline).**

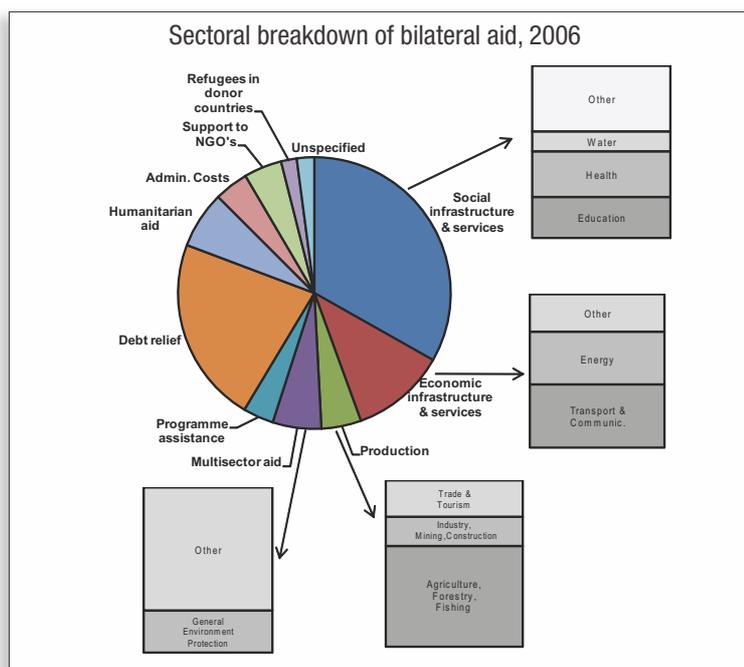
## MAIN PAPER PUBLICATIONS

The statistical annex of the Development Co operation Report provides detailed data on financial flows from DAC countries; multilateral aid; aid by sector; terms, conditions and geographical distribution of aid; aid by non-DAC donors; key indicators for DAC countries are also included. The Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows shows the resource inflow of developing countries by source and type of flow.

The annual CRS Aid Activities publication presents an analysis of aid in support of a specific sector or theme, with comprehensive statistics by donor and recipient, and methodological notes. The most recent editions concerned aid in support of HIV/AIDS control (2007) and aid in support of gender equality (2006). The 2008 edition will examine aid to water supply and sanitation.



## EXAMPLES OF STATISTICS EXTRACTED FROM DAC AND CRS DATABASES



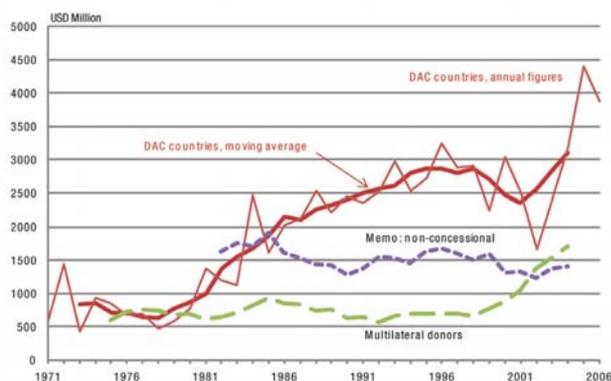
DAC statistics use a sector classification specifically developed for aid flows. All in all, there are 26 main sector/purpose categories, each of which is subdivided into a number of "purpose codes".

Trends in total aid by sector are available from 1973 onwards. CRS activity-level data by sub-sector and recipient can be obtained from 1995 onwards on commitment basis and from 2002 onwards on disbursement basis.

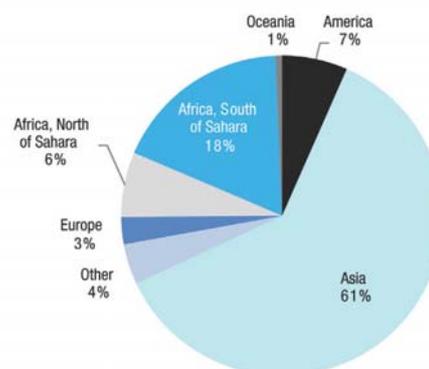
Listings of activities in a specific sector in a recipient country, including short descriptions, can also be downloaded from the CRS online database.

The CRS also contains data on aid in support of certain policy objectives. Data on aid activities targeting gender equality and environmental sustainability have been collected since 1991; data on activities targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions since 1998.

**Trends in ODA to water supply and sanitation**  
5-year moving averages, 1973-2006,  
constant 2006 USD million



**Geographical distribution of bilateral aid to water supply and sanitation, average 2005/2006**



**DAC members' bilateral aid to the water supply and sanitation sector: Main recipients and donors**  
2005/2006 Average commitments in USD million, constant 2006 prices

USD million, average 2005/2006	Japan	United States	EC	Germany	Netherlands	Other DAC members	Total DAC members	% of water aid to all recipients
Iraq	2	716	0	0	0	2	720	14%
India	401	16	47	3	0	22	490	10%
China	369	0	0	6	0	11	387	8%
Malaysia	350	0	0	0	0	0	350	7%
Banqladesh	53	0	0	0	52	66	172	3%
Indonesia	115	0	0	2	30	10	157	3%
Morocco	19	0	27	49	0	49	144	3%
Viet Nam	27	0	0	8	22	52	109	2%
Jordan	12	53	0	44	0	0	109	2%
Palestinian Adm. Areas	3	60	0	5	0	19	87	2%
Other recipients*	276	93	656	335	229	695	2284	46%
<b>Total amount</b>	<b>1626</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>5006</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>% of water aid from all DAC members</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>18%</b>		