**THE DAC LIST OF ODA RECIPIENTS**

**Factsheet - January 2012**

**LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**
- Afghanistan
- Angola
- Bangladesh
- Benin
- Bhutan
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cambodia
- Chad
- Comoros
- Djibouti
- Equatorial Guinea
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Gambia
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Haiti
- Kiribati
- Laos
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Mozambique
- Myanmar
- Nepal
- Niger
- Rwanda
- Samoa
- São Tomé and Príncipe
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- Solomon Islands
- Somalia
- Sudan
- Tanzania
- Timor-Leste
- Togo
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Vanuatu
- Yemen
- Zambia

**OTHER LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES**
- Kenya
- Korea, Dem. Rep.
- Kyrgyz Rep.
- South Sudan
- Tajikistan
- Zimbabwe

**LOWER MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES**
- Armenia
- Belize
- Bolivia
- Cameroon
- Cape Verde
- Congo, Rep.
- Côte d’Ivoire
- Egypt
- El Salvador
- Fiji
- Georgia
- Ghana
- Guatemala
- Guyana
- Honduras
- India
- Indonesia
- Iraq
- Kosovo
- Marshall Islands
- Micronesia, Federated States
- Moldova
- Mongolia
- Morocco
- Nicaragua
- Nigeria
- Pakistan
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Philippines
- Sri Lanka
- Swaziland
- Syria
- Tokelau
- Tonga
- Turkmenistan
- Ukraine
- Uzbekistan
- Vietnam
- West Bank and Gaza Strip

**UPPER MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES**
- Albania
- Algeria
- *Anguilla
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Brazil
- Chile
- China
- Colombia
- Cook Islands
- Costa Rica
- Cuba
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Former Yugoslav Republic of
  - Macedonia
- Gabon
- Grenada
- Iran
- Jamaica
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Lebanon
- Libya
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Mauritius
- Mexico
- Montenegro
- *Montserrat
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Niue
- Palau
- Panama
- Peru
- Serbia
- Seychelles
- South Africa
- *St. Helena
- St. Kitts-Nevis
- St. Lucia
- St. Vincent and Grenadines
- Suriname
- Thailand
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Uruguay
- Venezuela
- *Wallis and Futuna

*Territory.

(1) This is without prejudice to the status of Kosovo under international law.
NATURE AND PURPOSE OF THE LIST

The DAC List of ODA Recipients shows the countries and territories eligible to receive official development assistance (ODA). These consist of all low- and middle-income countries based on gross national income (GNI) per capita as published by the World Bank, with the exception of G8 members, European Union (EU) members and countries with a firm accession date for entry into the EU. The list also includes all of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) as defined by the United Nations (UN).

This list is designed for statistical reporting purposes. Only flows to or for the benefit of the countries and territories on the list may be reported as ODA. It is not designed as guidance for the provision of aid or other preferential treatment. The list presents countries and territories in groups, with the LDCs in the first column. The other columns show all other ODA recipients according to their GNI per capita.

Membership of the OECD or the DAC does not affect eligibility to receive ODA. Several OECD members have been on the DAC List for many years and continue to receive ODA. Currently, no DAC members are on the list, but the DAC has made clear that leaving the list is not a requirement for DAC membership. Likewise, the provision of statistics to the DAC Secretariat has no bearing on a country’s eligibility to receive ODA. Today, there are a number of countries that are both significant providers and recipients of ODA - e.g. Turkey and Thailand, both of which report their aid flows to the DAC.

ORIGINS AND HISTORY

The DAC has collected data on aid flows since its inception in 1961. In the early years, receipts were recorded to all countries and territories in Africa except South Africa; in America except the United States and Canada; non-communist Asian and Oceanic countries except Australia, Japan and New Zealand; and the following in Europe: Cyprus, Gibraltar, Greece, Malta, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia. All these recipients were eligible for ODA after this concept was introduced in 1969.

During the 1970s and 1980s, communist countries in Asia, particularly China and Vietnam, started to receive large amounts of aid and so were added to the data collection. Spain left the list at its request in 1983.

The end of the Cold War led to new aid programmes for the transition economies of eastern Europe, while rapid progress in East Asia reduced aid needs there. A new two-part list introduced in 1993 included “more advanced” developing and Eastern European countries, though aid to them did not qualify as ODA. From 2005 the DAC has reverted to a single List of ODA Recipients.

UPDATES TO THE LIST

The DAC revises the list every three years. Countries that have exceeded the high-income threshold for three consecutive years at the time of the review are removed. In line with this review process, the DAC last revised the list in October 2011. The next review of the DAC List will take place in the second half of 2014.

Changes in the DAC List of ODA Recipients reflect substantial improvements in global prosperity over recent decades. Compared to the list as it is stood in 1970, only 17 countries have been added, 11 of these being former republics of the Soviet Union. By contrast, 55 countries have left the list, essentially because of increases in their per capita income. The trend towards higher income has continued despite the financial crisis. In the latest revision of the list in 2011, five countries left the list and 25 countries that remained on it rose into a higher income category, whereas only two fell into a lower category.

For a more detailed history of the DAC List, including a list of changes in coverage from 1989 to 2011, please visit: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/daclist.

VARYING CONCEPTS OF “DEVELOPING COUNTRIES”

In DAC usage, the term “developing country” employed without qualification has generally been taken to mean a country eligible for ODA. Other organisations have their own definitions. For example, the World Bank usually uses the term to refer to low- and middle-income countries, assessed by reference to per capita GNI. Fortunately, however, the differences in coverage are usually minor.

DAC statistics, based on the DAC List, provide an authoritative guide to aid flows that is accepted and used by donors, recipients and international bodies.

1. The DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD. It was established in 1961 and its present members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union Institutions.

Disclaimer

Any reference in the present or past DAC Lists to states, entities or territories shall neither imply recognition by OECD member states nor approval by OECD member states of the designations used. The designations “countries” and “territories” are used as generic terms and do not carry any special meaning as to the political or legal classification of the recipients concerned.