

THE DAC LIST OF ODA RECIPIENTS

FACTSHEET - JANUARY 2012

Effective for reporting on 2011, 2012 and 2013 flows.

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	OTHER LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES (per capita GNI < = USD 1 005 in 2010)	LOWER MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES (per capita GNI USD 1 006-3 975 in 2010)	UPPER MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES (per capita GNI USD 3 976-12 275 in 2010)
Afghanistan Angola Bangladesh Benin Bhutan Burkina Faso Burundi Cambodia Central African Rep. Chad Comoros Congo, Dem. Rep. 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	Kenya Korea, Dem. Rep. Kyrgyz Rep. South Sudan Tajikistan Zimbabwe	Armenia Belize Bolivia Cameroon Cape Verde Congo, Rep. Côte d'Ivoire Egypt El Salvador Fiji Georgia Ghana Guatemala Guyana Honduras India Indonesia Iraq Kosovo ¹ 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	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 DAC¹ 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 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.