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AID UNTYING: 2015 PROGRESS REPORT

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Contacts : Frans Lammersen - Tel: +33 (0)1 45 24 89 88- E-mail: frans.lammersen@oecd.org
Ann Gordon - Tel: +33 (0)1 45 24 90 28 - E-mail: ann.gordon@oecd.org

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Introduction and main findings

1. In accordance with the provisions of the 2001 DAC Recommendation on Untying ODA to the Least Developed Countries (the Recommendation), this note reviews DAC Member's performance in implementing agreed commitments (section 1) and trends and patterns in untying ODA more generally (i.e. covering all categories of ODA and all countries on the DAC List of ODA Recipients (section 2). The final section (section 3) highlights some broader issues, including how to tackle recent pressures on aid untying.

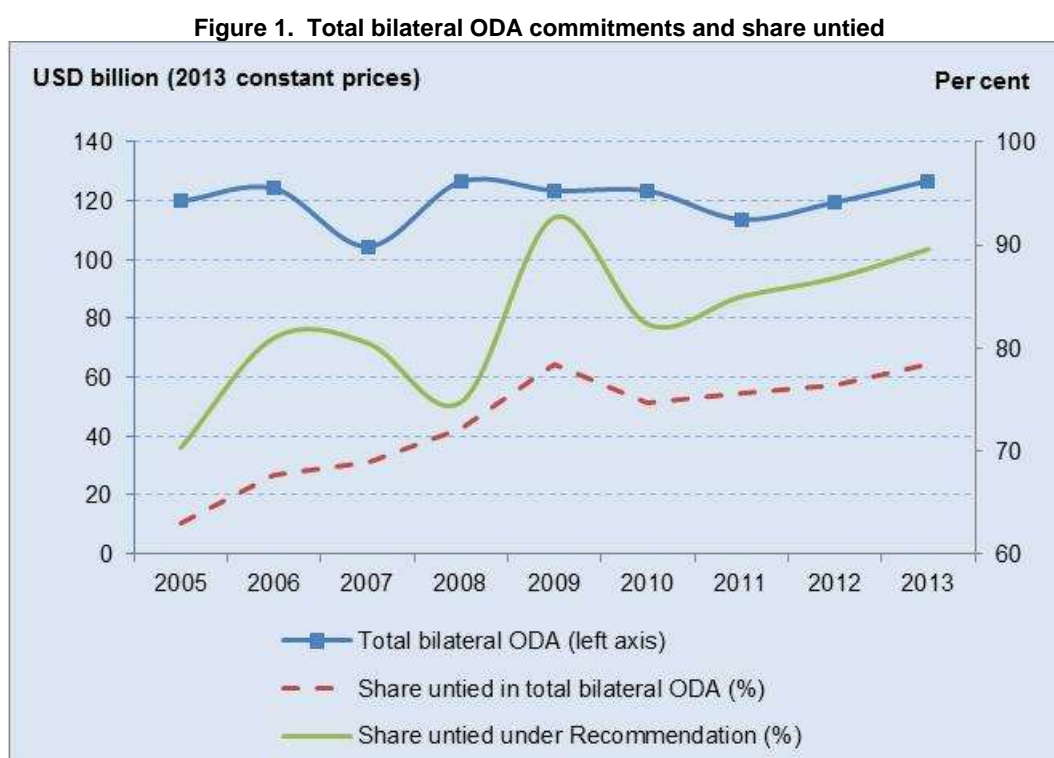
2. The main findings are as follows:

- Most Members report as untied all or almost all of their ODA covered by the Recommendation. The share stood at 89.6% in 2013; an increase of 2.8 basis points compared to 2012. However, a few donors persistently fall well short of their untying commitments. The DAC should invite these Members to undertake measures to honour their commitments.
- The transparency provisions of the Recommendation, intended to address concerns that *de jure* untied aid might remain *de facto* tied, are less well adhered to. This is particularly the case for *ex-ante* notification of untied aid offers. In addition, concerns remain about the high shares of contracts that continue to be awarded to domestic suppliers in a number of donor countries. The DAC should invite the Members concerned to ensure that their procurement procedures are also *de facto* untied.
- Looking at all bilateral ODA (i.e. all categories, all recipients), Members have generally delivered well on their Accra and Busan commitments to untie more ODA. However, there are important differences between donors in the share of ODA that they provide as untied and thus in their ability to meet these commitments. The DAC should encourage these Members to honour their Accra and Busan untying commitments.
- The Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation also commits Members to improve the quality, consistency and transparency of reporting on the tying status of ODA. In 2013, tying status was not reported for only 2% of ODA. However, the DAC needs to resolve some longstanding reporting issues on untying to ensure that tying status data is transparent, credible and comparable.
- The final section looks at two issues: (i) suppliers from non-DAC donors who are not party to the disciplines of the Recommendation; and (ii) moves to strengthen the development contribution of the private sectors in donor countries. On these issues, the report suggests to share views on experiences and approaches.

1. Implementing the DAC Recommendation on Untying

3. In 2001, the DAC agreed on a Recommendation to Untie ODA to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). This was amended in 2008 to include the remaining Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) that were not already covered by way of their LDC status.¹ The Recommendation covers most forms of ODA, but excludes free-standing technical co-operation, while it was left up to Members to decide whether they would untie food aid. In 2013, ODA covered by the Recommendation amounted to 75% of total bilateral ODA to the LDC/HIPC groups.² This section addresses only the ODA that is covered by the Recommendation. The next section will look at overall untying trends, i.e. covering all categories of ODA and all countries on the DAC List of ODA Recipients.

4. In 2013 the last year for which data is available, 89.6% of the ODA covered by the Recommendation was reported by Members as untied. The share of ODA covered by the Recommendation and reported as untied has increased steadily, although with a strong fluctuation during 2008 – 2010 when EU Institutions started reporting the tying status of their ODA. Despite that fluctuation, the trend has been clearly positive (see Figure 1).



Source: OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

1.1 Untying agreed forms of ODA

5. In 2013, the vast majority of DAC Members continue to untie all or almost all of their ODA covered by the Recommendation – with 20 DAC Members reporting as untied between 90% and 100% of their aid (Table 1). A few donors, however, continue to fall short and in some cases well short of their untying obligation – Austria (28.4%), Korea (58.2%) and Portugal (24.5%), while the EU Institutions

¹ <http://www.oecd.org/dac/41707972.pdf>

² All calculations of the share of aid untied exclude administrative costs and in-donor refugees

(82.2%) and the United States (74.5%) shares also fall below the 89.6% overall average. Greece, in recent years, no longer provides any ODA covered by the Recommendation, as all their activities to the LDCs/HIPCs concern tied technical co-operation projects. In Austria, a substantial fall in debt forgiveness (treated as untied by convention) explains part of the story. In Portugal, a large proportion of aid covered by the Recommendation has been in the form of tied aid credits for import support. Korea (95%) is making good progress with respect to its goal to fully untie its grant programme by 2015. However, there is still some way to go to meet its concessional lending target of 80% untied aid to the LDCs and other HIPCs, which in 2013 is only reported as 37% untied.

6. The DAC may wish to invite those Members failing in delivering on their commitments under the Recommendation to undertake action to improve their performance.

1.2. Effort sharing

7. Promoting a more balanced effort sharing among DAC Members is a central element of the 2001 Recommendation. The effort required by individual Members to meet the terms of the Recommendation varied considerably due to the differences in the volume and composition of their programmes and the coverage of the Recommendation. Accordingly, to promote more equitable effort sharing with respect to LDC/HIPC bilateral ODA, the Recommendation calls for an assessment of Members performance over time against two reference points or benchmarks that were set in 2001.

8. In 2013, the objective of improved effort sharing continues to be met overall with the average for both indicators remaining well above the reference points of 0.60 for the share of total bilateral ODA that is untied and 0.04 for the composite indicator (Table 2). However, for Korea and Portugal their share of untied aid (0.55) and (0.47) respectively leaves room for improvement, while relatively new DAC Members (e.g. Czech Republic, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia) require some catching up with respect to both reference points. For Greece the composite indicator (0.02) is now well below the benchmark.

1.3. Transparency provisions

9. A key element of the 2001 Recommendation is the specific provisions aimed at building confidence that ODA is not only *de jure* but also *de facto* untied. These transparency provisions call for *ex-ante* notification of untied aid offers to be posted on the Untied Aid public bulletin board³ as well as *ex post* statements about contracts awarded. These provisions continue to be met poorly in general, but with important differences between Members.

10. *Ex-ante reporting on untied aid offers* remains incomplete and inconsistent (Table 3). Some Members have little to report, e.g. little ODA covered by the Recommendation or ODA to LDCs/HIPCs with no direct procurement content, such as in budget aid and/or debt relief. A few other Members (e.g. Belgium, France, and the United States) continue to perform well, whereas other Members (e.g. Australia, Canada, Finland, Germany, and Japan) have surprisingly few notifications in relation to the volume of their overall programmes in the LDC/HIPC groups. For some (e.g. Denmark, United Kingdom) reporting has tapered off, in several cases to zero, although Switzerland has now begun to report fully. Finally, some Members do not notify at all (e.g. Austria, Ireland, Italy, Korea, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, and Sweden). Thus, *prima facie*, these provisions for *ex ante* notification provide little transparency and seem unlikely to contribute in building confidence that Members adhere to the Recommendation. Past efforts to improve reporting performance, including letters from the DAC Chair, have not prompted any noticeable improvement in meeting this transparency requirement.

³ <http://www.oecd.org/dac/untied-aid/untyingaidofficialdevelopmentassistancecontractopportunities.htm>

11. *Ex post reporting on contract awards* presents a more complete picture, even though Members such as Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden do not report (Table 4). It is difficult to associate the number or value of contracts awarded in a given year with the volume of untied commitments reported to the CRS in earlier years (e.g. there may sometimes be a considerable time gap between commitment and disbursement, and a single commitment may also result in numerous disbursements). Nevertheless, the amounts notified for some Members appear to be rather small in relation to the ODA they provide to countries covered by the Recommendation.

12. *The geographic sourcing of contract awards* in 2013 shows in terms of *numbers* of contracts that 48% went to suppliers in the donor country, 10% to suppliers from other donors (including non-DAC donors) and 42% to suppliers from developing countries (roughly equally divided between LDCs/HIPCs and other developing countries) (table 5). At an aggregate level, this seems a reasonably balanced distribution – an important share of contracts does flow back to the donor country, but nearly half goes to developing countries, thereby supporting their local economic development – one of the main objectives of the Recommendation. Looking at the *value* of contracts, the picture is even more favourable for suppliers from developing countries who won contracts to an amount of 54% of the total value (including 5% for firms from LDCs and HIPCs); while 39% of the total value went to firms from the donor country and 8% to firms from other donor countries.

13. Again this aggregate picture conceals important variations across Members. A very high share (often over 75%) of contracts (volume and/or value) awarded to suppliers in the donor country has been a persistent feature for some donors such as Austria, Canada, Finland, Korea, United Kingdom and the United States. For example, in value terms all Korean contracts went to Korean firms, while 95% of Finnish contracts were awarded to Finnish suppliers, the corresponding figure for Canada is 93%, and for Austria 89%. By comparison, Members such as France and Japan report relatively low shares of contracts awarded to their domestic suppliers – 34% for France and 23% for Japan. In light of such differences, the DAC might wish to encourage Members with high shares of contracts going back to their domestic suppliers to ensure their procurement regimes are commensurate with the requirements for ODA to be *de jure* and *de facto* untied.

2. Overall trends in aid untying

14. The overall impact of the Recommendation extends beyond the activities and countries it covers. In fact, the Recommendation invites DAC Members to continue providing untied aid in activities and countries not covered by the Recommendation and to study the possibilities of extending untied aid to activities and countries where aid is still provided tied. This section presents the broader picture.

2.1 Share of ODA reported as untied

15. The Paris Declaration on Aid effectiveness commit DAC Members “to continue making progress to untie aid as encouraged by the 2001 DAC Recommendation on Untying ODA to the Least Developed Countries”, while the Accra Agenda for Action encouraged donors to “elaborate plans to further untie aid to the maximum extent”. The Busan Partnership Agreement urges providers to “accelerate efforts to untie aid” and the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-Operation repeats that call.^{4 5}

⁴ Please note that Japan and the United States interpret the Accra and Busan commitments on untying to be restricted only to ODA covered by the DAC Recommendation on Untying Aid

⁵ <http://effectivecooperation.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/GPEDC-Monitoring-Framework-10-Indicators.pdf>

16. In 2013, 78.4% of DAC bilateral ODA was reported as untied (Table 6). This result reflects a more or less continuous increase in the share of ODA that is reported as untied and an increase of 3.7 basis points since the Busan 2010 baseline period. Again there are differences among individual country performance. A number of donors such as Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom report fully or almost fully untied aid programmes (e.g. above 95%). The remaining DAC members are more or less evenly divided between those who have and have not been able to increase the untied share of their ODA since 2010. Most notably, the EU Institutions, Korea and Spain have increased their share untied by around 20 percentage points and Italy by almost 30. On the other hand some Members present important decreases in untied aid over the same period Austria (-14), Finland (-12), Greece (-45) and Portugal (-13).

2.2 Progress in reporting on the tying status

17. The analysis above is based on the presumption of accurate, comprehensive and comparable reporting by donors on the tying status of their ODA. The Busan commitment on untying also urged to “improve the quality, consistency and transparency”. Overall, the volume and share of ODA for which tying status is reported has improved substantially. In 2013, the tying status of only 2% of ODA was not reported. Most, but not all, donors now report fully the tying status of their technical co-operation (Table 3).

18. A discussion in the DAC is foreseen on how to report the tying status of certain activities. The DAC will have to balance various concerns and interests. Is it technically (as opposed to politically) impossible to untie an activity? Should some aid activities be ‘competition free’ because the assertions of value for money does not need to be ‘market tested’?

3. Next steps

19. In respect of ODA covered by the Recommendation, most Members untie all or most of that aid and have done so now for quite some time. While donors’ performance in untying aid seems to have so far weathered fairly well the economic and financial crises, there are other pressures that might, if unchecked, result in higher amounts of tied aid. These pressures were also highlighted in the 2014 progress report on untying [DCD/DAC(2014)33], but there was no further follow-up by the DAC. For completeness sake these two issues are listed again.

3.1 Non-DAC competitors

20. Political pressures may be generated when suppliers from non-DAC donors can bid for untied aid offers from DAC donors, but suppliers from DAC countries cannot bid for the programmes from these other donors. Competition for aid procurement from countries that are not governed the DAC Recommendation is likely to be a growing issue of concern as more and more non-DAC donors enter the development scene.

3.2 Private sector engagement

21. DAC members are re-emphasising the important role of the private sector in development. Many of them have developed private sector strategies and are creating new funding instruments or delivery mechanisms to support this focus. Reviews of such initiatives caution Members against merging development objectives with their own commercial interests, and against establishing instruments that would lead to an increase in tied aid.

Table 1. DAC members' bilateral ODA covered by the Untying Recommendation (1)

	Total (USD million, 2013 constant prices)			Share untied (%)		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Australia	353	586	491	100.0	100.0	98.8
Austria	78	184	65	81.5	76.9	28.4
Belgium	360	509	261	92.9	100.0	100.0
Canada	1 123	783	725	98.5	100.0	100.0
Czech Republic	16	10	6	0.0	59.5	11.9
Denmark	687	814	697	94.0	92.5	93.3
EU Institutions	2 905	3 898	4 615	89.1	93.0	82.2
Finland	225	187	122	90.2	99.1	94.2
France	2 546	2 890	1 736	96.4	100.0	97.2
Germany	1 081	1 526	1 303	100.0	100.0	99.9
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	10	10	13	0.0	100.0	100.0
Ireland	292	254	239	100.0	100.0	100.0
Italy	703	171	151	93.0	94.1	96.6
Japan	1 964	1 558	8 994	100.0	100.0	99.8
Korea	717	605	975	57.7	40.0	58.2
Luxembourg	93	93	106	100.0	100.0	100.0
Netherlands	396	1 089	609	100.0	100.0	94.3
New Zealand	100	43	59	97.9	98.8	97.6
Norway	832	839	1 381	100.0	100.0	100.0
Poland	..	..	5	..	..	99.8
Portugal	240	124	77	10.6	15.8	24.5
Slovak Republic	..	..	1	..	..	0.0
Slovenia	1	0	0	..	..	0.0
Spain	358	154	338	91.9	86.2	95.5
Sweden	540	350	628	100.0	99.7	99.7
Switzerland	409	513	753	100.0	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom	889	971	1 247	100.0	100.0	100.0
United States	8 698	6 569	7 476	69.1	63.7	74.5
Grand Total	25 616	24 730	33 074	85.0	86.8	89.6

Source: OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System

1. Excluding donors' administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs.

Table 2. DAC Members' positions: Reference Indicator Matrix
(LDCs and non-LDC HIPC Bilateral ODA)

	Untying Ratio (1)		Effort-sharing Composite Indicator (2)	
	<i>(Reference point : 0.60)</i>		<i>(Reference point : 0.04)</i>	
	<i>Base (99-01 avg.)</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>Base (99-01 avg.)</i>	<i>2013</i>
Australia	0.42	0.99	0.05	0.09
Austria	0.66	0.64	0.09	0.09
Belgium	0.53	1.00	0.11	0.17
Canada	0.42	0.98	0.05	0.11
Czech Republic	..	0.19	..	0.03
Denmark	0.78	0.94	0.35	0.30
EU Institutions	..	0.70	..	..
Finland	0.72	0.69	0.10	0.16
France	0.59	0.95	0.10	0.15
Germany	0.45	0.83	0.06	0.11
Greece	..	0.00	..	0.02
Iceland	..	1.00	..	0.12
Ireland	0.85	1.00	0.15	0.23
Italy	0.40	0.92	0.05	0.05
Japan	0.77	0.93	0.06	0.22
Korea	..	0.55	..	0.06
Luxembourg	..	0.99	..	0.40
Netherlands	0.85	0.96	0.28	0.18
New Zealand	..	0.86	..	0.06
Norway	0.99	1.00	0.34	0.42
Poland	..	0.21	..	0.02
Portugal	0.41	0.47	0.11	0.05
Slovak Republic	..	0.00	..	0.02
Slovenia	..	0.00	..	0.03
Spain	0.46	0.94	0.06	0.05
Sweden	0.57	0.97	0.25	0.31
Switzerland	0.84	0.97	0.11	0.16
United Kingdom	0.63	1.00	0.10	0.20
United States	..	0.77	..	0.06
Total DAC	0.55	0.86	0.05	0.12

Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

1. The bilateral ODA LDC-HIPCs untying ratio represents: Untied bilateral LDC-HIPC ODA divided by total bilateral LDC-HIPC ODA (commitments basis).

2. The Effort-sharing composite indicator represents: (bilateral LDC-HIPC ODA/GNI times the bilateral LDC-HIPC ODA untying ratio) + multilateral LDC-HIPC ODA/GNI. Following the DAC convention, multilateral ODA is treated as untied.

Note: The notation ".." represents the inability to calculate RIM indicators for the countries in question. Specifically relating to the 1999-01 baseline period, the relevant countries had either not commenced reporting or only partially reported tying status for this period. In the case of the EU Institutions, the Effort-sharing composite indicator cannot be calculated as no ODA/GNI ratio is applicable.

Table 3. Ex-ante notifications posted to the DAC Bulletin Board, 2005-2014 (1)
Least developed countries and non-LDC Heavily indebted poor countries

	Amount in USD million										Number of Notifications									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (2)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (2)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Australia (3)	34	82	52	20	35	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	6	4	4	8	1	5	6	1
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	560	395	384	768	138	100	285	315	916	730	8	20	41	35	28	30	25	24	35	35
Canada	16	3	97	..	..	..	1	0	10	43	1	1	6	..	..	..	3	1	4	5
Czech Republic (4)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	..	0	3	10	13	9	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	9	5	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	..	..	..	15	51	34	15	..	9	2	..	..	..	3	8	5	1	..	3	1
France	137	309	355	173	329	99	445	3 154	2 920	2 219	14	28	18	8	8	10	17	40	38	36
Germany	563	270	464	78	179	..	152	32	145	114	49	30	38	7	13	..	11	2	7	11
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland (4)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan (5)	690	334	1 166	730	215	..	..	956	3 787	6 197	87	59	86	76	24	..	..	8	12	11
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands (3)	0	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	26	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland (4)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic (4)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia (4)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	10	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden (3)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
United Kingdom (3)	572	351	..	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	26	27	..	15	6	..	..	..	..	..
United States (3)	3 245	2 242	1 128	1 910	1 992	4 593	2 822	1 251	2 073	12 626	43	49	40	62	73	84	72	72	62	77
Total LDCs	5 866	4 022	3 648	3 704	2 951	4 834	3 721	5 708	9 860	21 957	240	226	237	217	174	146	135	152	167	195
<i>For memo:</i>																				
Total Notifications (5)	9 404	7 909	20 701	5 261	4 343	6 576	5 717	10 081	19 935	27 504	304	340	327	329	258	228	214	235	245	289
Other recipients	3 537	3 887	17 052	1 557	1 392	1 743	1 996	4 373	10 075	5 548	64	114	90	112	84	82	79	83	78	94

Source: OECD-DAC Unfied e ante database.

1. Data in the table have been revised to take account of movements in the least developed countries.
2. Coverage of the Recommendation was extended to include non-LDC HIPC as from 2009.
3. In an effort to ensure competitiveness, some members have submitted notifications for which the project amount is not available.
4. The Czech Republic, Iceland, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia became members of the DAC in 2013.
5. In 2014, the total amount for Japan includes around USD 3.7 billion, which is the ODA portion of the Bangladesh-Matabari Ultra Super Critical Coal-fired Power Plant and Port Project.

Table 4. Summary of ex-post contract awards (1)
Volume and number of contracts: 2003-2013

	USD million (2)								Number of contracts (2)								USD million	Contracts
	2003-06 avg.	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2003-06 avg.	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013 (3)	
Australia	25.1	152.0	171.4	318.3	711.4	729.2	905.9	419.2	10	500	399	1 144	2 078	1 520	1 188	844	359.6	24
Austria	1.3	..	..	..	4.5	2.4	4.1	4.9	1	..	..	..	98	119	137	143	..	..
Belgium	11.0	39.5	54.3	21.8	43.9	13.0	10.9	3.8	19	121	115	36	42	58	30	26	3.8	26
Canada	11.6	16.2	21.1	20.4	35.1	103.7	125.2	44.4	2	4	307	366	350	315	247	125	36.1	6
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	0.5	11.1	32.0	47.4	65.8	49.1	35.8	45.9	1	18	13	388	452	409	378	450	22.7	8
EU Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	5.4	13.3	14.8	86.9	73.5	33.9	58.2	40.0	1	90	58	115	113	3	65	51	35.3	4
France	164.5	1 091.3	1 396.9	658.0	1 284.2	1 797.2	737.2	1 574.5	82	1 140	1 570	1 701	1 610	1 256	1 173	806	1 461.2	162
Germany	219.7	183.0	240.7	188.1	212.0	266.4	224.8	301.8	91	94	161	209	302	240	277	245	287.7	96
Greece	0.3	3.0	10.9	6.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	..	3	36	54	26	13	0	0	..	..	..
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	6.8	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	4.5	1	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	1	4.5	1
Japan	56.1	0.0	..	3 997.9	59.4	6 423.6	2 432.8	8 554.2	21	23	..	278	11	302	211	632	8 545.6	316
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	17.0	112.2	98.3	..	..	..	..	..	6	157	45	47.7	20
Luxembourg	..	..	..	29.2	39.7	31.8	31.7	30.2	..	..	..	94	154	152	118	123	16.3	14
Netherlands	57.5	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	31.0	14.9	21.2	25.9	..	..	..	..	385	281	208	186	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	6.0	16.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	..	16.9	2.8	2.4	2.3	9.1	5.3	17.0	..	49	50	34	93	1 667	1 102	476	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	12.5	0.1	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..
Sweden	3.6	11.6	3.2	3.2	..	..	..	..	1	16	26	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	11.5	368.6	749.7	592.3	540.6	656.8	931.0	696.8	8	841	306	174	42	86	46	118	665.3	52
United States	549.6	1 946.3	1 230.5	2 795.2	3 081.1	5 022.4	2 704.7	1 974.8	59	180	101	185	172	266	216	163	1 974.8	163
Total	1 137.2	3 893.8	3 959.6	8 788.4	6 180.3	15 155.5	8 319.8	13 810.4	303	3 503	3 442	4 977	5 716	6 399	5 345	4 248	13 460.7	892

Source: OECD-DAC Contract Awards database

1. Updates and revisions to previous years' data are included in the table.
2. As from 2007, data include information on small contracts (i.e. below previous thresholds of SDRs 700 000 and SDRs 130 000 for investment related technical co-operation).
3. Data on contracts awarded in 2013, excluding small contracts.

Note: Please refer to Table 5 for footnotes relating to 2013 data

Table 5. Distribution of contract awards, 2013 (1) - Volume and number of contracts

	Total Contracts Awarded		In donor		Other donor		Developing countries (excl. LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs)		LDCs and non_LDC HIPCs	
	No. of contracts	USD million	No. of contracts	USD million	No. of contracts	USD million	No. of contracts	USD million	No. of contracts	USD million
Australia	844	419.2	610	275.2	110	137.0	95	5.2	29	1.8
Austria (2)	143	4.9	141	4.4	..	..	..	..	2	0.5
Belgium	26	3.8	8	1.7	5	0.1	3	0.2	10	1.8
Canada	125	44.4	84	41.6	2	0.4	20	1.1	19	1.3
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	450	45.9	261	31.6	62	9.8	28	1.6	99	2.9
EU Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	51	40.0	38	38.1	13	1.8	..	..	..	..
France	806	1 574.5	250	545.2	73	145.3	211	556.8	272	327.2
Germany	245	301.8	95	30.8	40	88.6	12	47.1	98	135.4
Greece (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland (4)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy (5)	1	4.5	1	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	632	8 554.2	110	2 005.0	75	466.9	410	5 954.3	37	128.0
Korea	45	98.3	45	98.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg (5)	123	30.2	7	1.7	16	2.6	26	9.1	74	16.9
Netherlands (7)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand (7)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway (8)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal (2)	476	17.0	171	4.5	3	0.2	31	0.7	271	11.6
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain (9)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden (7)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland (9)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	118	696.8	98	518.3	12	164.7	6	12.8	2	1.0
United States	163	1 974.8	125	1 759.2	9	18.9	20	166.1	9	30.5
Total DAC	4 248	13 810.4	2 044	5 360.3	420	1 036.2	862	6 754.9	922	658.9
% Distribution of contracts awarded since 2003										
2013 % of total	100	100	48	39	10	8	20	49	22	5
2012 % of total	100	100	46	59	7	6	22	30	26	5
2011 % of total	100	100	42	50	8	11	21	34	29	4
2010 % of total	100	100	54	63	8	8	18	15	20	14
2009 % of total	100	100	46	51	9	7	25	38	19	4
2008 % of total	100	100	41	62	6	12	31	18	22	8
2007 % of total	100	100	56	52	6	6	23	35	14	7
2006 % of total	100	100	38	74	7	7	15	11	40	8
2005 % of total	100	100	60	61	11	18	6	6	23	16
2004 % of total	100	100	39	47	20	11	16	16	25	26
2003 % of total	100	100	27	10	35	36	10	21	28	32

Source: OECD DAC Contract Awards database

1. Includes aggregate reporting on small contracts.
2. Austria and Portugal : no relevant individual contracts signed in 2013.
3. Greece : no contracts signed in 2013 under the coverage of Recommendation.
4. Ireland : reported that the 2013 Irish aid programme is 100%untied.
5. Italy : no small contracts signed in 2013..
6. Luxembourg : do not include individual expert contracts (long-term working contracts). Aggregate data comprise only contracts awarded for amounts of over 50,000 EURO (excluding individual contracts).
7. Netherlands, New Zealand and Sweden : no response to data request.
8. Norway : data relates to ex post contract awards covered under the untied export credit Agreement.
9. Spain and Switzerland : in the process of establishing new internal procedures and will be in a position to report on 2014 data.Switzerland has already commenced ex ante notification.

Note: The Czech Republic, Iceland, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia became members of the DAC in 2013. No information is available for these countries.

Table 6. DAC members' total bilateral ODA and share untied (1)

	Total (USD million, 2013 constant prices)							Share untied (%)						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Australia	2 212	5 042	4 482	5 543	3 752	3 911	3 553	95.6	92.8	99.3	98.9	100.0	100.0	99.2
Austria	1 356	1 175	461	623	450	646	567	80.9	75.1	49.6	57.9	43.5	37.3	44.2
Belgium	1 563	1 610	1 797	2 001	1 689	1 175	1 161	95.3	95.4	96.9	94.9	97.3	96.5	98.1
Canada	3 391	3 649	3 978	3 436	3 304	2 910	2 969	78.4	76.2	88.4	86.7	90.0	91.6	92.9
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	53	52	44	..	..	..	..	0.0	45.1	40.1
Denmark	1 438	1 388	1 753	1 821	1 816	1 807	1 913	95.5	98.5	96.7	97.4	97.3	96.3	96.7
EU Institutions	13 234	15 362	15 367	13 571	18 877	25 148	24 217	0.0	0.0	54.1	47.7	65.3	66.0	67.0
Finland	651	823	1 180	1 018	1 059	755	758	92.1	93.1	88.7	89.4	90.5	95.2	77.6
France	7 762	8 726	8 467	10 448	8 262	10 727	8 027	89.5	84.1	89.0	95.0	95.7	95.9	90.1
Germany	9 851	12 105	9 146	11 294	11 721	12 277	13 385	75.3	77.6	73.1	75.3	73.4	79.2	80.1
Greece	226	244	235	160	108	78	15	14.3	14.3	36.7	47.9	33.0	6.4	2.7
Iceland	0	0	0	0	18	20	27	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
Ireland	731	789	631	565	552	523	506	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Italy	1 449	2 232	1 078	975	1 156	634	474	55.1	75.6	49.8	58.3	66.5	82.0	87.6
Japan	13 313	15 928	12 618	14 569	11 803	13 386	21 041	79.6	83.7	77.8	78.6	76.2	71.0	80.2
Korea	987	1 595	1 765	1 933	1 616	1 756	2 181	14.1	25.5	43.7	32.3	45.7	49.4	55.1
Luxembourg	277	275	269	308	263	271	280	100.0	99.9	98.5	99.2	98.9	94.1	97.0
Netherlands	4 557	4 845	4 562	6 029	3 183	4 314	2 689	81.9	93.4	87.9	96.3	94.9	98.4	96.7
New Zealand	310	409	329	292	459	271	304	87.9	84.4	85.3	81.1	82.6	84.3	88.0
Norway	3 377	3 704	4 226	3 801	3 225	3 102	4 058	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.7
Portugal	298	225	325	382	452	412	305	78.4	93.8	61.1	42.6	27.5	24.6	30.0
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.2
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	15	17	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
Spain	3 650	4 043	3 959	4 578	2 334	972	789	65.2	75.8	74.5	64.4	87.7	83.4	85.1
Sweden	2 121	2 253	3 358	2 733	2 416	2 463	2 957	92.9	95.3	92.1	93.6	69.0	93.0	94.0
Switzerland	1 666	1 560	1 474	1 619	1 872	1 786	2 992	97.8	97.0	99.1	84.8	92.8	93.1	94.6
United Kingdom	5 077	7 393	11 373	5 043	3 801	4 363	6 062	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
United States	25 022	31 198	28 929	28 754	28 401	23 157	25 498	68.2	74.3	71.0	59.1	62.1	59.6	64.5
Grand Total	104 517	126 573	121 763	121 497	112 657	116 933	126 872	68.9	72.2	78.4	74.7	75.6	76.4	78.4

Source OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

1. Excluding donors' administrative costs and in-donor refugees.