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DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE
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AID UNTYING: 2014 REPORT

Review of the Implementation of the 2001 Recommendation and the Accra and Busan Untying Commitments

The document [DCD/DAC(2014)33] was APPROVED under Item 7 of the 984th DAC Meeting, held on 26 September 2014.

This note reviews Members' performance in untying ODA in line with (i) the 2001 DAC Recommendation on Untying Aid and (ii) subsequent commitments on untying agreed in Accra and Busan.

It is now issued as FINAL and UNCLASSIFIED.

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I. INTRODUCTION AND MAIN FINDINGS

1. This note reviews DAC Member performance in implementing agreed commitments to untie aid as covered by the 2001 DAC Recommendation (section II) 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 III). As most Members untie all or most of what they should untie under the Recommendation and as the overall share of ODA untied has held up well, including since the financial and economic crises, the final section of the note (section IV) raises some questions about the future of the untying agenda, including how to focus future reviews and how to tackle recent pressures on aid untying.

The main findings of the note are as follows:

- In respect of the Untying Recommendation, most Members continue to untie all or almost all of their ODA. This amounted to 91% in 2012, recovering from a dip from the earlier high of 93% in 2009. However, a few donors persistently fall well short of their untying commitments associated with the Recommendation. Most of the ODA that should be untied but is still tied is in the 'project aid' category, and an important amount is concentrated in those non-LDC HIPCs added to the coverage of the recommendation in 2008. The DAC might invite Members whose positions are well below the DAC average to undertake measures to improve their performance.

- The transparency provisions of the Recommendation, intended to address concerns that de jure untied aid might be less untied in practice, are less well met, particularly in respect of the *ex ante* notification of upcoming untied aid offers. There is also concern about the very high shares of contracts that continue to be awarded to the domestic suppliers in certain donor countries. The DAC might wish to invite such Members to ensure their procurement procedures are fully compatible with the requirements for ODA to be *de jure* and *de facto* untied and that there are no undue restrictions on foreign suppliers bidding for and winning contracts in their countries.

- Following the DAC review of the 2008 provision to include remaining HIPCs in the coverage of the Recommendation, all Members except one agreed to maintain that provision, which will be again reviewed in 2018.

- Looking at all bilateral ODA (all categories, all recipients), Members have generally delivered well on their Accra and Busan commitments to untie more ODA. In 2012, 78% of ODA was reported as untied, the highest level ever, with 2009, and this despite pressures on aid budgets more generally. There are, of course, important differences between donors in the share of their ODA that is untied and in their abilities and determination to meet Accra and Busan untying commitments. The DAC might wish to use the Development Co-operation Peer Reviews of the Members concerned to explore to issues and opportunities.

- The Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation also agreed on commitments to improve the quality, consistency and transparency of reporting on the tying status of ODA. There has over time been a very clear improvement in the volume and share of ODA for which tying status is reported. In 2012, tying status was not reported in only 3.5% of ODA. Nevertheless, to better meet these Busan commitments, the DAC needs to resolve some longstanding issues concerning what and how to report if its data on the tying status of ODA are to be credible, comparable and transparent.

- Overall, performance in respect of the Recommendation, as well as untying in general, has been strong. The final section of the report accordingly suggests to focus reviews in the future on poorer performers. The final section also notes that untying performance has stood up well despite budgetary pressures, but that there are other developments which may increase pressure from some corners to tie more aid. The report looks at two such 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 such issues, the report suggests developing dialogue frameworks to share views, experiences and approaches.

II. IMPLEMENTING THE DAC UNTYING RECOMMENDATION

2. In 2001, DAC agreed on a Recommendation on Untying ODA to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). This was amended in 2008 to include remaining Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs) not already covered by way of their LDC status. The Recommendation covered most forms of ODA, but excluded free-standing technical co-operation while it was left up to Members as to whether they could untie food aid. For 2012, ODA covered by the Recommendation amounted to 69% of total bilateral ODA to the LDC/HIPC groups. This section addresses only that ODA covered by the Recommendation (i.e. 'Recommendation ODA'). Section III will look at untying trends overall, i.e. covering all categories of ODA and all countries on the DAC List of ODA Recipients.

3. In 2012, the latest year for which data are available, 91% of the ODA covered by the Recommendation was reported as untied[1 2]. This is a very positive result, maintaining the strong upward trend in the share of aid covered by the Recommendation that is untied, especially since the Accra Agenda for Action in 2008. The share of 'Recommendation' ODA that is reported as untied has increased by 21% since 2008, although most of that expansion was in the 2008-10 period, with growth 2010-12 being much lower although still positive.

Yearly fluctuations aside, the patterns and trends of the recent past are still very much evident.

(i) Untying agreed forms of ODA

4. The vast majority of DAC Members continue to untie all or almost all of their 'Recommendation' ODA – with 18 of the 24 DAC Members in 2012 untying between 90% and 100% of that ODA (Table 1).

5. However, a few donors continue to fall short, in cases well short of their untying obligation – Spain (unties 87% of 'Recommendation ODA'), United States (80%), Austria (77%), Korea (40%) and Portugal (16%) (Table 1). Greece in recent years no longer provides any ODA to the LDCs/HIPCs that is covered by the Recommendation, as all activities in the LDC/HIPC groups concern tied technical co-operation projects. In Austria, a substantial fall in debt forgiveness (treated as untied ODA by convention) explains part of the story. In Portugal, a large proportion of 'Recommendation ODA' in recent years has been in the form of tied aid credits for import support. Virtually all of the ODA that should be untied under the Recommendation but remains tied concerns 'project type interventions'.

[1] As it is based on data up to 2012, this report does not cover new Members that joined the DAC in 2013—the Czech Republic, Iceland, Poland, Slovak Republic and Slovenia.

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

6. The DAC might wish to invite those Members falling well short in delivering on their commitments under the Recommendation to set out the actions they will undertake to improve their performance in proportion to the gap between their present performance and e.g. the DAC average.

(ii) Effort sharing

7. Promoting a more balanced effort sharing among DAC Members was 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 coverage of the Recommendation and the differences in the volume and composition of Members' programmes. Accordingly, the Recommendation set out two effort sharing measures and targets/reference points to monitor and promote better effort sharing. The objective of better effort sharing continues to be met with the 2012 DAC average for both indicators continuing to remain well above the reference points of 0.60 (share of ODA untied) and 0.04 (composite indicator) which were set in 2001 (Table 2). However, Members such as Korea and Portugal are now below the benchmark for the untying share, with others such as New Zealand and the United States getting closer to it. In respect of the composite indicator, Greece is now below the benchmark, Italy and Korea are at the benchmark level and New Zealand, Portugal and Spain approaching it – all indicative of a deteriorating performance by these Members in relation to burden sharing commitments.

(iii) Transparency provisions

8. Transparency provisions, designed to build confidence that ODA is not only *de jure* but also *de facto* untied, were also a key element of the 2001 agreement. These provisions concern the *ex ante* notification of untied aid offers to be posted on the Untied Aid public bulletin board website as well as information on contract awards. These provisions continue to be poorly met in general, but with important differences between Members.

- *Reporting on ex ante notifications* continues to be incomplete and inconsistent (Table 3). Some Members have little to report (e.g. little ODA covered by the Recommendation or most ODA to LDCs/HIPCs in the form of budget aid and/or debt relief, with no direct procurement connection). A few Members continue to report sizeable numbers of *ex ante* notifications (e.g. Belgium, France, United States). For some, reporting has tapered off, in some cases to zero (e.g. Denmark, United Kingdom). It appears that some other Members have surprisingly few notifications in relation to their overall programmes with the LDC/HIPC groups (e.g. Australia, Canada, Finland, Germany, Japan) while others do not notify at all (e.g. Austria, Italy, Korea, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland). In consequence, it is difficult to draw conclusions on the extent to which this provision helps build confidence in untying aid, other than that it is poorly respected. Past efforts to improve reporting performance, including letters from the DAC Chair, have not prompted noticeable improvement in meeting this transparency requirement.

- *Reporting on contract awards* presents a more complete reporting picture (Table 4), even if there are some lacunae with, for example, no contract award data provided by Members such as Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland. It is difficult to associate the number or value of contract awards in a given year with the overall volume of ODA to LDCs/HIPCs 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 contracts). Nevertheless, the amounts notified for some Members sometimes appear small in relation to their total ODA volumes to the countries covered by the Recommendation.

- *The geographic sourcing of contract awards* shows, overall, the following picture for 2012 (Table 5). In terms on *numbers of contracts*, 46% went to suppliers in the donor country, 7% to suppliers from other donors (including non-DAC donors) and 48% went to suppliers from developing countries (roughly equally divided between LDCs/HIPCs and other developing countries). 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 go to developing countries, thereby supporting their local economic development – one of the main objectives of the Recommendation. That 'only' 7% of contracts go to suppliers from other donors is noticeable from two perspectives – (i) suppliers from other DAC donors appear to have a low propensity to bid and/or win contracts from other DAC Members and (ii) the relative importance of non-DAC donors in winning untied aid contracts is relatively small. From the perspective of the *value/size of contracts*, the picture is more skewed in the direction of the donor and away from LDC/HIPCs – in 2012, 59% went back to suppliers in the donor country and only 5% went to LDC/HIPC suppliers, reflecting differences in the relative competitiveness of suppliers from different geographic areas as well as differences in procurement procedures between larger and smaller projects.

- This aggregate picture conceals important variations across Members. A very high share (often over 75%) of contracts (volume and/or value) awarded to donor suppliers has been a persistent feature for some donors such as Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Korea, United Kingdom and United States. For example, in value terms and for 2012, 92% of United Kingdom contracts were awarded to United Kingdom suppliers, the corresponding figure for the United States being 88%. By comparison, Members such as France and Japan have relatively low shares of contracts awarded to domestic suppliers – 15% for France and 18% 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, to undertake efforts to ensure there are no explicit or implicit impediments to foreign suppliers bidding for their contracts and that they carefully manage potential trade-offs between the pursuit of development policy objectives and views on what constitutes effective service delivery.

(iv) Partner county perspectives

9. As seen from Table 1 above, 9% of the aid that should be untied under the Recommendation is still reported as tied. Table 6 shows how the latter is distributed across the developing countries covered by the Recommendation. For 2012, significant shares of aid remain tied when they should be untied in partner countries such as the Republic of Congo (84%), Sao Tome & Principe (68%), Angola (29%), Nicaragua (25%), Afghanistan (20%). Earlier years (2010, 2011) also showed important shares still tied in countries such as Haiti, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Bolivia, Honduras, Timor Leste, Equatorial Guinea and Guyana. It can be noted that many of the countries mentioned above (Republic of Congo, Nicaragua, Côte d'Ivoire, Bolivia, Cameroon, Guyana) fall into the 'non-LDC HIPC' group which were added to the geographic coverage of the Recommendation in 2008.

(v) Continued relevance of the Untying Recommendation

10. An expert consultation on OECD standards with the Scottish Centre for International Law in 2013 included an assessment of the continued relevance and impact of the DAC Recommendation on Untying ODA to the LDCs/HIPCs.

11. The Recommendation was regarded as an appropriate means to codify good practices in a politically sensitive area and was commended for having concrete and time-bound commitments and a procedure for reviewing performance. The Recommendation was seen as remaining highly significant in supporting the aid effectiveness agenda, noting that steady progress has been made in implementing untying commitments, especially in comparison to other indicators of aid effectiveness, but that its overall impact was limited by activity and geographic exclusions. Subsequent Accra and Busan commitments were seen as less prescriptive and lacking in clear benchmarks. It was suggested the Recommendation should, as a matter of priority, maintain coverage of the non-LDC HIPCs and be made into a comprehensive instrument to incorporate guidance on implementing Accra and Busan commitments. In connection with the latter suggestion, it was noted this would require the DAC to have an appetite to move in that direction.

vi) Review of the 2008 agreement to include non-LDC HIPCs in the coverage of the Recommendation

12. The DAC agreed in 2008 to extend the country coverage of the Recommendation to include those remaining HIPCs not already covered by way of their LDC status, i.e. Bolivia, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Republic of Congo. At the scheduled review of this provision in 2013, all DAC members except Japan agreed to renew this extension for a further five years. Japan thus reserved the right to use tied aid as part of ODA to these countries. All other DAC Members will continue providing their aid covered by the Recommendation to these countries as untied. This provision will again be reviewed in 2018.

III. OVERALL TRENDS IN AID UNTYING: RESPONDING TO ACCRA AND BUSAN UNTYING COMMITMENTS[3] [4]

13. The overall impact of the Recommendation on untying aid extends well 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 when they already do so and to study the possibilities of extending untied aid in such activities and countries. This section looks at overall trends and patterns in aid untying, i.e. including but going beyond that covered by the Recommendation and thus looking at bilateral ODA to all activities and all developing countries.

i) Volume

14. In 2012, 78% of DAC bilateral ODA was reported as untied (Table 7). This result reflects a more or less continuous and steady rise in the share of ODA that is reported as untied, rising from around 50% at the beginning of this millennium and from 70% pre Accra. There was a clear step rise following Accra/2008, but progress since 2010, though still positive, has been harder to achieve. Post Accra, many donors set out and pursued plans to further untie aid. Progress has slowed down as countries have untied all or most of their ODA, leaving those elements that are politically more difficult to untie, while some others feel it is harder to untie ODA in today's environment as aid budgets are under greater pressure following the financial and economic crisis. Nevertheless, untying did increase by 9% over the period 2008-12, whereas total bilateral ODA (measured in constant 2012 prices and exchange rates) fell by 7% for that period.

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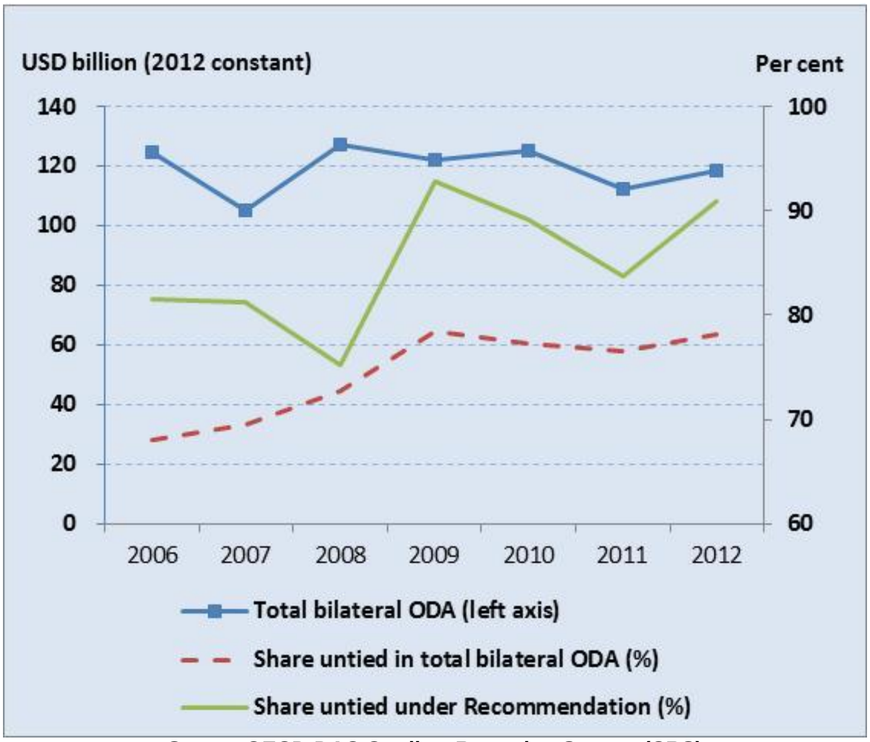
[3] The 2014 Mexico Global Partnership High Level Meeting is not covered in this note, which is based on DAC/CRS data up to 2012.

[4] This section draws heavily on the section on untying in the 2014 Progress Report for the Global Partnership.

15. Not only has untying held up very well since the crisis, this picture also shows that DAC members, on average, have not felt a need to resort to more tied aid to 'protect' aid budgets. A similar result is found when looking only at aid covered by the Recommendation. Total bilateral ODA to the LDC/HIPC groups of countries fell by 11% over the period 2008-12, but the share untied increased by 20% -- even more so than for total ODA because of the stronger commitment to untying that ODA covered by the Recommendation (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Total bilateral ODA and shares untied



Source OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

16. There are, of course, differences in respect of individual country performance in untying more ODA. A number of donors such as Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway and the UK have managed to maintain 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 share of their ODA that is untied since 2008. For example, Korea has increased its untied share by 94%, albeit starting from a low base, although it still falls short of the target it set post Busan (75% by 2015). Canada (+20%), and Spain (+10%) also show strong growth following strong commitments in Accra. By comparison, other Members have experienced a fall in the share of their ODA that is untied, e.g. Portugal (-74%), Greece (-55%), Austria (-50%), Japan (-15%).

17. It should be noted that two DAC Members, Japan and the United States, interpret Accra and Busan commitments on untying to be restricted only to that ODA covered by the DAC Recommendation on Untying Aid. From that perspective, Japan meets its commitments but the United States has been on a downward trend, falling from 93% in 2008 to 80% in 2012.

18. Of the ODA that remains tied, 70% falls into the project type interventions category (Table 8). Most of the remainder falls into the following categories – experts and other technical assistance (8%), donor country personnel and contributions managed by other international organisations (each 6%) and imputed student costs (5%).

ii) Reporting: Is reporting on the tying status of ODA improving?

19. The above analysis presumes accurate, comprehensive and comparable reporting by donors on the tying status of their ODA. This section looks at this component of the Busan untying commitment.

20. In addition to commitments concerning the *amount* of aid untied, the Busan Partnership also stated that donors will, "improve the quality, consistency and transparency of reporting on the tying status of aid." This commitment resulted from recognition of some longstanding inconsistencies that prevail in Members' tying status reporting, which raise issues concerning the credibility, accuracy and transparency of reporting. Past reviews of these issues noted donor explanations of their reporting practices, but concluded that reasoning was not based on the fundamental principles of tying status classification and seemed to be often at odds with DAC definitions of tied and untied aid[5]. The present situation therefore continues to compromise the credibility of Members' reporting and statistics on tying status.

21. Overall, the volume and share of ODA for which tying status is reported has improved strongly. In 2012, the tying status of only 3.5% of ODA was not reported and this despite the fact that reporting on the tying status of free-standing technical co-operation is not mandatory (except in respect to ODA to the LDCs and HIPCs). Most but not all donors now report fully the tying status of their technical co-operation. In the past, this was a major lacunae in reporting which hindered accurate and comparative analysis of Members' untying performance.

22. A discussion is underway in the DAC concerning the reporting of the tying status of certain activities. In some cases, the tying status of the same activity or approach is reported in different ways by different donors (e.g. scholarships/training in the donor country, or programmes procured through national prime contractors). In other cases tying status may be misreported (e.g. in relation to donor country personnel, which should be but is not always reported as tied). There are also some activities that some donors argue should be excluded from the calculation of tying statistics because they cannot be technically provided in an untied way (e.g. imputed student costs, development awareness programmes)? Often, these issues overlap. Depending on how DAC resolves such issues, the difference to overall or individual donor's untying performance might be quite small in some cases but very significant in others.

23. In addressing these issues, the DAC will have to balance various concerns and interests. Is it technically (as opposed to politically) impossible to untie an activity (e.g. it has been agreed this is the case in relation to administrative costs and in-donor refugees)? Will the donor tax payer and/or partner country achieve the same value for money benefits from the price and quality competition achieved through national rather than international competitive bidding (e.g. in respect of development awareness programmes)? Should some aid activities be 'competition free' such that assertions of value for money do not need to be 'market tested'? In light of the Busan transparency commitment, the DAC will need to carefully assess the decisions required in such areas in providing statistics on tying status that are both meaningful but which do not result in misleading statistics or reduced transparency.

[5] See DCD/DAC/STAT(2011)1

IV. NEXT STEPS IN THE UNTYING AGENDA

24. In respect of ODA covered by the Recommendation, most Members untie all or most of that aid and have done so for quite some time now. Equally, and in respect of total bilateral ODA, 78% of this was untied in 2012. In light of these strong performance indicators, how should we focus limited resources on future reviews of untying performance? And while donors' performance in untying aid seems to have so far weathered the economic and financial crises fairly well, there are other pressures that might, if unchecked, result in higher amounts of tied aid.

(i) Future reviews

25. For quite some time now, the vast majority of Members have untied all or almost all of the ODA covered by the Recommendation. With the exception of only a few Members who fall persistently short of that commitment, it could be considered that Members have delivered on the untying Recommendation. There are categories of ODA that some Members find it difficult to untie for political or technical reasons and, to avoid the perfect being the enemy of the good, it might be appropriate to leave some, limited leeway for Members to tie a few transactions that in principle should be untied under the Recommendation. In practical terms, this could mean that as long as a Member unties e.g. (95%? 90%?) of the ODA covered by the Recommendation, it would be considered as meeting the terms of the Recommendation. Attention would then focus on two aspects: (i) those Members who untie significantly below that threshold, e.g. via special sections in annual untying reviews and special attention on untying in their peer reviews and (ii) the transparency agenda where, as discussed above in section II iii), considerable work is still required.

26. For ODA beyond that covered by the Recommendation there is no explicit or implicit DAC untying target, but the Accra, Busan and Mexico meetings have all encouraged Members to untie as much as they can. In that context, an overall DAC untying ratio of 78% (2012) represents a good overall performance in respect of this indicator of aid effectiveness. In parallel with the above suggestion for ODA covered by the recommendation, attention on overall untying in future could be focused on those below the DAC untying average, with more attention to Members in annual untying reviews and in peer reviews the further away they are from the DAC average.

(ii) Non-DAC competitors

27. One of these pressures concerns the behaviour of major non-DAC donors whose programmes are totally or essentially tied. Political pressures may be generated when suppliers from such countries can bid for untied aid offers from DAC donors, but suppliers from DAC countries cannot bid for the (tied) programmes of these other donors. Such pressures may be even more marked when it is felt that such suppliers seek commercial advantage through unfair competition, e.g. when their governments are overly involved in the matter. Competition for aid procurement from countries that are not governed the DAC Recommendation is likely to be a growing issue as more and more non-DAC donors enter the development scene.

28. As such major non-DAC donors are unlikely to become OECD and DAC Members in the foreseeable future – and thus moving to a level playing field with DAC Members – it might be appropriate to examine some more immediate initiatives that could be pursued. One possibility might be to seek reciprocal agreements with such countries, setting out where and to what extent each would be open to the other. Another option, particularly when unfair competition is felt to bias bid awards, might be to seek forms of exclusion, for example limiting openness only to private sector entities when it is felt that state owned enterprises might have unfair advantages. In any event, it would be appropriate to see if there is value in setting up a dialogue framework among interested parties to study such issues.

(iii) Private sector development

29. 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. There is particular concern when the focus is on the role and contribution of enterprises in the donor country as opposed to supporting enterprise development in partner countries.

30. For some, the focus is squarely on creating an enabling environment for investment and business in partner countries, as promoted at the Busan High Level Forum and the Mexico Global Forum on Development. Members are also investigating how to use ODA to leverage private sector investment and the instruments best placed for this. However, in some members there is a danger that new instruments will increase tied aid and be mainly supply driven. A recent study by the Netherlands[6] sheds interesting light on the relationship between the tying status of ODA and the returns to domestic companies in terms of their exports. That study concluded that tying ODA did not provide additional benefits in terms of donor exports, with commercial advantages being restricted to specific interest groups. Instead, 'goodwill' towards donor exports promoted by the aid relationship in general as well as a focus in donor support in areas where their companies are internationally competitive play a bigger role in promoting trade relationships. It should be noted that these results were found at a time when Dutch aid was almost totally untied (98% in 2012).

31. Such studies lend additional support to the view that Members should be encouraged to avoid merging development objectives with the explicit or direct promotion of their own commercial interests. Supporting their own enterprises through tied aid subsidies is more costly to donor taxpayers and partner countries alike, with both losing considerable value for money. It also hinders pursuit of the aid effectiveness principles in areas such as alignment, co-ordination and a broader dialogue with all stakeholders. And, as suggested above, it may not be very effective either. Instead, donors should be supporting local economic development in partner countries. In areas more closely linked to aid procurement, donors should be examining ways and means to support more local procurement and increase local purchases. Supporting the private sector is clearly an area where Members would benefit from sharing experience and identifying synergies amongst individual efforts.

[6] Good things come to those that make them happen. Return on aid for Dutch exporters. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, April 2014

Table 1. Bilateral ODA under the coverage of the Recommendation: Untied Shares and percent changes

	Total, USD million (2012 constant)							Share untied (%)							change in share untied		
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008-10	2010-12	2008-12
Australia	89	77	591	214	360	383	656	99.7	99.5	100.0	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Austria	548	17	55	71	171	77	175	99.6	91.9	96.3	87.6	94.7	82.1	76.9	-1.6%	-18.9%	-20.1%
Belgium	372	379	211	437	831	338	488	88.2	92.8	78.1	98.6	93.0	94.2	99.5	19.2%	7.0%	27.5%
Canada	817	653	1 142	1 106	920	1 164	796	91.0	89.2	93.4	99.2	98.6	98.5	100.0	5.6%	1.4%	7.1%
Denmark	593	637	679	777	807	655	777	96.4	94.1	97.3	96.7	95.0	94.0	92.5	-2.3%	-2.7%	-5.0%
EU Institutions	3 146	2 898	5 595	3 469	2 247	2 784	3 749	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.8	92.4	89.1	93.1	..	0.7%	..
Finland	220	159	204	275	153	213	177	99.7	100.0	99.5	95.2	96.4	90.2	99.1	-3.1%	2.8%	-0.4%
France	2 162	1 140	1 577	1 099	2 204	2 452	2 776	99.2	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.4	96.4	100.0	-0.2%	0.6%	0.4%
Germany	1 271	1 445	1 511	799	938	1 025	1 448	100.0	99.7	99.9	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	-0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
Greece	0	3	3	6	..	..	..	6.8	75.8	92.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	270	295	346	326	301	278	244	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Italy	322	267	491	346	505	672	163	75.0	57.5	83.4	79.7	73.0	93.0	94.1	-12.5%	28.9%	12.8%
Japan	2 098	2 878	855	2 130	2 754	2 418	1 920	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Korea	153	254	454	537	764	692	583	0.0	17.7	16.1	36.6	27.1	57.7	40.0	67.8%	47.4%	147.4%
Luxembourg	79	103	105	99	87	89	89	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Netherlands	1 526	1 187	1 689	1 059	1 148	380	1 043	99.9	94.6	97.3	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.8%	0.0%	2.8%
New Zealand	71	59	59	92	51	103	47	88.8	98.5	98.7	96.3	93.3	98.1	99.0	-5.5%	6.1%	0.3%
Norway	823	848	1 084	981	1 235	816	825	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Portugal	43	51	37	74	155	227	117	81.1	87.2	100.0	43.2	34.4	10.6	15.8	-65.6%	-54.2%	-84.2%
Spain	229	510	454	612	965	343	152	1.9	52.9	66.9	84.7	42.4	91.9	86.5	-36.6%	104.1%	29.4%
Sweden	924	539	516	1 149	897	514	339	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	100.0	100.0	99.7	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.3%
Switzerland	241	411	352	474	397	401	508	94.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
United Kingdom	2 144	1 339	1 540	3 850	916	886	968	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	-0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
United States	2 502	5 988	8 935	7 896	9 447	8 778	7 437	99.8	92.1	92.9	85.5	85.2	64.9	80.2	-8.3%	-5.8%	-13.7%
Grand Total	**20 642**	**22 137**	**28 485**	**27 879**	**28 255**	**25 687**	**25 478**	**81.6**	**81.2**	**75.3**	**92.8**	**89.1**	**83.7**	**90.9**	**18.4%**	**2.0%**	**20.7%**

Source OECD-DAC Creditor Reportig System (CRS)

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

	Untying Ratio (1)		Effort-sharing Composite Indicator (2)	
	Base (99-01 ave.) Reference point: 0.60	*2012*	*Base (99-01 ave.) Reference point 0.04*	*2012*
Australia	0.42	1.00	0.05	0.11
Austria	0.66	0.76	0.09	0.10
Belgium (3)	0.53	1.00	0.11	0.19
Canada	0.42	0.98	0.05	0.12
Denmark	0.78	0.93	0.35	0.36
EU Institutions (4)	..	0.81	..	..
Finland	0.72	0.99	0.10	0.20
France	0.59	0.98	0.10	0.19
Germany (5)	0.45	0.87	0.06	0.12
Greece (6)	..	0.00	..	0.02
Ireland (7)	0.85	1.00	0.15	0.24
Italy	0.40	0.93	0.05	0.04
Japan (8)	0.77	0.75	0.06	0.07
Korea (9)	..	0.38	..	0.04
Luxembourg (10)	..	0.98	..	0.39
Netherlands (11)	0.85	1.00	0.28	0.24
New Zealand (12)	..	0.69	..	0.05
Norway	0.99	1.00	0.34	0.31
Portugal (5)	0.41	0.38	0.11	0.05
Spain	0.46	0.90	0.06	0.05
Sweden	0.57	0.95	0.25	0.23
Switzerland	0.84	0.97	0.11	0.14
United Kingdom	**0.63**	1.00	0.10	0.15
United States (13)	..	0.70	..	0.06
Total DAC	**0.55**	**0.83**	**0.05**	**0.11**

Source OECD-DAC and Creditor Reportig System (CRS)

1 The LDC-HIPC untying ratio represents : Untied bilateral LDC-HIPC ODA divided by total bilateral LDC-HIPC ODA (commitments).
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.
3 Belgium extended CRS reporting of tying status to include their grant programme as from 2000. The 1999-2001 average figures shown are thus based on a two-year average (2000-2001).
4 The EU Institutions did not fully report tying status for period 1999-2001. Also the Effort-sharing composite indicator cannot be calculated as no ODA/GNI ratio is applicable.
5 Germany and Portugal commenced the reporting of technical co-operation tying status as from 2003.
6 Greece commenced reporting to the CRS as from 2002.
7 Ireland commenced reporting to the CRS in 2000. The 1999-2001 average figures shown are thus based on a two-year average (2000-2001).
8 Japan does not report the tying status of free standing technical co-operation (FTC).
9 Korea commenced official reporting to the CRS as from 2009.
10 Luxembourg commenced the reporting of tying status as from 2003.
11 Netherlands extended CRS reporting of tying status to include FTC as from 2000. The 1999-2001 figures shown are thus based on a two-year average (2000-2001).
12 New Zealand commenced reporting to the CRS as from 2002.
13 The United States did not report tying status to the CRS for period 1999-2001.

Table 3. *Ex ante* notifications posted to the DAC Bulletin Board, 2005-2013 (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	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (2)	2010	2011	2012	2013
Australia (3)	34	82	52	20	35	0	0	0	0	4	5	6	4	4	8	1	5	6
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	560	395	384	768	138	100	285	315	916	8	20	41	35	28	30	25	24	35
Canada	16	3	97	..	..	..	1	0	10	1	1	6	..	..	..	3	1	4
Denmark		0	3	10	13	9	2	..	..		1	1	7	9	9	5	..	..
Finland	..	..	..	15	51	34	15	..	9	..	..	..	3	8	5	1	..	3
France	137	309	355	173	329	99	445	3 154	2 920	14	28	18	8	8	10	17	40	38
Germany	563	270	464	78	179	..	152	32	145	49	30	38	7	13	..	11	2	7
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	690	334	1 166	730	215	..	..	956	3 787	87	59	86	76	24	..	..	8	12
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands (3)	0	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	26	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	10	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden (3)	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	43	49	40	62	73	84	72	72	62
Total LDCs	**5 866**	**4 022**	**3 648**	**3 704**	**2 951**	**4 834**	**3 721**	**5 708**	**9 860**	**240**	**226**	**237**	**217**	**174**	**146**	**135**	**152**	**167**
For memo:																		
Total Notifications	9 404	7 909	20 701	5 261	4 343	6 576	5 717	10 081	19 935	304	340	327	329	258	228	214	235	245
Other recipients (4)	3 537	3 887	17 052	1 557	1 392	1 743	1 996	4 373	10 075	64	114	90	112	84	82	79	83	78

Source : OECD-DAC Untied ex ante database.

1. Data in the table have been revised to take account of South Sudan entering the list of least developed countries as from 2012 DAC reporting.

2. Coverage of the Recommendation was extended to include non-LDC HIPCs as from 2009.

3. In an effort to ensure competitiveness, some members have submitted notifications for which the project amount has not been made available.

4. In 2007, the total amount for the United States includes a grant of USD 15 billion for a 5 year HIV/AIDS plan in South Africa. In 2013, the total amount for France includes a four year investment programme (2013-16) amounting to USD 3.8 billion, for an Al Omrane project to improve housing for the urban poor in Morocco.

".." indicates no data available.

Table 4. Summary of ex-post contract awards (1)

Volume and number of contracts: 2003-2012

	USD million (2)							Number of contracts (2)							USD million	Contracts
	2003-06 avg.	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2003-06 avg.	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012 (3)	
Australia	25.1	152.0	171.4	318.3	711.4	729.2	905.9	10	500	399	1 144	2 078	1 520	1 188	809.0	42
Austria	1.3	..	..	..	4.5	2.4	4.1	1	..	..	..	98	119	137	0.0	0
Belgium	11.0	39.5	54.3	21.8	43.9	13.0	10.9	19	121	115	36	42	58	30	10.9	30
Canada	11.6	16.2	21.1	20.4	35.1	103.7	125.2	2	4	307	366	350	315	247	107.2	11
Denmark	0.5	11.1	32.0	47.4	65.8	49.1	35.8	1	18	13	388	452	409	378	12.8	4
Finland	5.4	13.3	14.8	86.9	73.5	33.9	58.2	1	90	58	115	113	3	65	6.3	12
France	164.5	1 091.3	1 396.9	658.0	1 284.2	1 797.2	737.2	82	1 140	1 570	1 701	1 610	1 256	1 173	617.0	93
Germany	219.7	183.0	240.7	188.1	212.0	266.4	224.8	91	94	161	209	302	240	277	191.9	60
Greece	0.3	3.0	10.9	6.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	3	36	54	26	13	0	0	0.0	0
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	6.8	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	1	..	..	..	..	0	0	0.0	0
Japan	56.1	0.0	..	3 997.9	59.4	6 423.6	2 432.8	21	23	..	278	11	302	211	2 432.8	211
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	17.0	112.2	..	..	..	..	..	6	157	0.0	0
Luxembourg	..	..	..	29.2	39.7	31.8	31.7	..	..	..	94	154	152	118	18.1	11
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	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	..	16.9	2.8	2.4	2.3	9.1	5.3	..	49	50	34	93	1 667	1 102	0.0	0
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	8	841	306	174	42	86	46	926.0	33
United States	549.6	1 946.3	1 230.5	2 795.2	3 081.1	5 022.4	2 704.7	59	180	101	185	172	266	216	2 704.7	216
Total	**1 137.2**	**3 893.8**	**3 959.6**	**8 788.4**	**6 180.3**	**15 155.5**	**8 319.8**	**303**	**3503**	**3442**	**4977**	**5716**	**6399**	**5345**	**7 836.7**	**723**

Source: OECD-DAC Contract Awards database.

1. Updates and revisions to data for previous years 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 2012, excluding small contracts.

Note: Please refer to the footnotes in Table 5 with respect to 2012 data.

Table 5. DAC Members' contract awards information, 2012 (1)
covered under the Untying Recommendation

	Total Contracts Awarded		within donor country		Other OECD and non_DAC countries		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	1 188	905.9	824	783.2	149	96.6	180	24.4	35	1.7
Austria (2)	137	4.1	135	3.9	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Belgium	30	10.9	7	2.3	9	1.5	3	4.1	11	3.0
Canada	247	125.2	178	120.1	0	0.0	27	2.3	42	2.8
Denmark	378	35.8	268	26.5	60	6.9	13	1.5	37	1.0
Finland	65	58.2	55	55.9	6	1.9	2	0.2	2	0.2
France	1 173	737.2	261	113.7	51	20.3	595	471.2	266	132.0
Germany	277	224.8	137	66.6	40	57.7	15	14.2	85	86.2
Greece (3)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ireland (4)										
Italy (5)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Japan	211	2 432.8	42	440.0	20	234.3	142	1 707.2	7	51.2
Korea	157	112.2	116	85.3	0	0.0	16	13.7	25	13.1
Luxembourg (6)	118	31.7	3	1.1	22	4.4	22	17.5	71	8.7
Netherlands (4)										
New Zealand (4)										
Norway (4)										
Portugal (2)	1 102	5.3	224	2.4	1	0.2	107	0.8	770	1.9
Spain (4)										
Sweden (4)										
Switzerland (4)										
United Kingdom	46	931.0	36	853.3	8	52.0	2	25.7	0	0.0
United States	216	2 704.7	150	2 384.5	10	18.1	37	175.0	19	127.2
Total DAC	**5 345**	**8 319.8**	**2 436**	**4 938.8**	**378**	**494.2**	**1 161**	**2 457.6**	**1 370**	**429.2**
% Distribution of contracts awarded since 2003 (4)										
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, reported no contracts (above threshold) awarded in 2012 under the coverage of Recommendation.
3. Greece reported that no contracts were awarded in 2012 under the coverage of Recommendation.
4. Seven members (Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland) did not respond to the 2012 questionnaire.
5. Italy reported that no individual tenders were successfully concluded in 2012 and no small contracts awarded for reporting year.
6. Data for 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).

Table 6. Tied bilateral ODA by recipient, covered by Recommendation

	Volume tied (current USD million)			Share in total (covered by Recommendation)		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
Afghanistan	1 071	1 779	873	19.5	43.1	19.6
Bangladesh	159	176	137	13.7	11.6	15.0
Haiti	129	864	135	13.7	60.0	17.1
Tanzania	75	22	107	4.9	1.6	8.1
South Sudan	..	29	102	..	5.5	13.2
Mozambique	183	235	101	12.8	18.8	9.8
Cote d'Ivoire	10	186	98	3.4	22.5	4.6
Cameroon	60	20	90	31.5	4.9	17.5
Ghana	110	74	69	14.8	13.6	6.6
Congo, Rep.	16	27	59	1.4	14.9	83.9
Nicaragua	55	80	55	18.6	34.4	24.9
Liberia	10	8	53	1.5	1.9	13.6
Congo, Dem. Rep.	39	103	49	2.0	2.7	4.3
Angola	96	13	43	33.7	8.6	29.3
Cambodia	43	45	35	8.1	11.0	8.8
Sierra Leone	1	1	32	0.5	1.0	15.3
Zambia	2	1	28	0.4	0.1	4.3
Ethiopia	24	52	26	2.6	5.9	2.3
Madagascar	4	12	25	3.9	9.5	9.6
Somalia	2	3	24	1.8	0.9	6.2
Bolivia	225	67	21	43.4	21.2	10.3
Senegal	61	18	20	6.4	4.5	3.9
Sao Tome & Principe	13	17	16	68.5	67.7	67.7
Rwanda	1	2	14	0.2	0.5	4.2
Honduras	52	92	13	17.2	44.0	4.2
Benin	1	3	13	0.9	1.2	4.8
Burkina Faso	7	6	12	1.7	3.3	2.1
Uganda	23	5	10	1.8	0.5	1.3
Laos	6	11	9	2.9	4.2	3.6
Guinea	3	3	9	6.2	3.0	8.6
Sudan	21	10	7	2.8	2.7	4.5
Togo	2	2	7	0.8	0.6	4.0
Malawi	4	1	7	0.5	0.3	0.9
Burundi	2	2	5	1.0	1.1	2.5
Yemen	52	4	4	20.6	3.4	2.0
Myanmar	1	3	3	1.6	2.1	1.0
Timor-Leste	44	25	3	23.8	35.5	1.4
Nepal	4	64	2	1.2	20.5	0.3
Niger	6	10	1	5.8	4.8	0.3
Djibouti	7	2	1	9.8	4.2	0.5
Vanuatu	0	1	0	0.8	1.6	0.4
Mali	30	9	0	6.3	1.6	0.1
Guinea-Bissau	6	3	0	13.4	11.0	0.8
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Lesotho	0	0	0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Gambia	10	1	0	14.1	3.9	0.3
Mauritania	11	4	0	13.0	2.2	0.0
Bhutan	0	0	0	0.8	0.5	0.0
Tuvalu	0	0	0	8.6	1.3	0.0
Central African Rep.	2	3	0	2.8	5.2	0.0
Eritrea	1	1	0	6.9	17.8	0.0
Kiribati	1	0	0	2.9	0.4	0.0
Equatorial Guinea	1	3	0	2.0	23.0	0.0
Guyana	0	36	0	0.0	38.6	0.0
Chad	1	6	0	1.1	3.7	0.0
Samoa	4	0	0	11.2	0.4	0.0
Comoros	0	2	0	0.4	9.2	0.0
Total	**2 692**	**4 148**	**2 319**	**9.9**	**15.8**	**9.1**

Source OECD-DAC Creditor Reportig System (CRS)

Table 7. Total bilateral ODA: Untied Shares and percent changes (1)

	Total bilateral ODA USD million (2012 constant)							Share untied (%)							change in share untied		
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008-10	2010-12	2008-12
Australia	3 648	2 333	5 309	4 722	5 785	3 965	4 162	92.9	95.6	92.8	99.3	99.8	100.0	100.0	7.5%	0.2%	7.7%
Austria	1 144	1 300	1 125	445	595	432	616	83.4	80.9	75.1	49.6	57.9	43.8	37.3	-22.9%	-35.6%	-50.4%
Belgium	1 631	1 490	1 533	1 708	1 929	1 605	1 123	94.2	95.3	95.4	96.9	95.0	97.6	96.3	-0.4%	1.4%	1.0%
Canada	2 652	3 450	3 713	4 049	3 597	3 387	2 981	66.7	78.4	76.2	88.4	87.0	90.1	91.6	14.2%	5.3%	20.2%
Denmark	1 617	1 389	1 339	1 689	1 737	1 729	1 725	95.5	95.5	98.5	96.7	97.4	97.3	96.3	-1.1%	-1.2%	-2.3%
EU Institutions	13 081	12 667	14 699	14 729	12 997	18 047	24 038	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.1	47.7	65.3	66.0	..	38.5%	..
Finland	643	615	780	1 125	969	1 004	714	84.2	92.1	93.1	88.7	89.4	90.5	95.2	-4.0%	6.5%	2.2%
France	9 735	7 546	8 474	7 997	9 630	7 749	10 303	91.8	89.5	84.1	88.8	94.8	95.6	95.9	12.7%	1.2%	14.0%
Germany	10 163	9 312	11 448	8 708	10 717	11 108	11 648	74.1	75.3	77.6	73.1	75.3	73.4	79.2	-3.0%	5.2%	2.0%
Greece	200	224	240	233	158	106	77	33.6	14.3	14.3	36.7	47.9	33.0	6.4	235.0%	-86.7%	-55.5%
Ireland	580	692	751	600	537	525	501	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Italy	2 784	1 386	2 135	1 030	930	1 104	605	70.1	55.1	75.6	49.8	58.3	66.5	82.0	-22.9%	40.8%	8.6%
Japan	17 485	16 389	19 597	15 522	17 919	14 527	16 475	80.1	79.6	83.7	77.8	78.6	76.2	71.0	-6.1%	-9.7%	-15.1%
Korea	634	954	1 542	1 708	1 863	1 559	1 694	0.0	14.1	25.5	43.7	32.3	45.7	49.4	26.9%	52.9%	94.1%
Luxembourg	223	259	266	262	290	248	259	100.0	100.0	99.9	98.5	99.2	98.9	94.1	-0.7%	-5.1%	-5.8%
Netherlands	11 155	4 373	4 657	4 399	5 836	3 049	4 132	98.8	81.9	93.4	87.9	96.3	94.9	98.4	3.1%	2.2%	5.3%
New Zealand	378	299	395	319	279	441	261	86.2	87.9	84.4	85.3	81.1	82.6	84.3	-3.9%	4.0%	-0.1%
Norway	3 370	3 313	3 635	4 148	3 729	3 163	3 050	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Portugal	192	283	214	309	364	429	390	94.8	78.4	93.8	61.1	42.6	27.5	24.6	-54.6%	-42.2%	-73.8%
Spain	2 772	3 497	3 858	3 790	4 388	2 239	935	2.1	65.2	75.7	74.5	64.4	87.7	83.4	-15.0%	29.5%	10.1%
Sweden	3 454	2 009	2 138	3 196	2 589	2 283	2 373	97.9	92.9	95.3	92.1	93.6	68.8	93.1	-1.8%	-0.5%	-2.3%
Switzerland	1 517	1 657	1 539	1 467	1 610	1 861	1 772	72.8	97.8	97.0	99.1	84.8	92.9	93.1	-12.6%	9.8%	-4.1%
United Kingdom	10 418	5 089	7 396	11 346	5 034	3 788	4 533	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	-0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
United States	25 067	24 614	30 690	28 468	31 588	27 902	23 965	47.5	68.2	74.3	71.0	70.1	65.7	69.0	-5.6%	-1.7%	-7.2%
Grand Total	**124 541**	**105 139**	**127 474**	**121 968**	**125 070**	**112 249**	**118 330**	**68.1**	**69.4**	**72.8**	**78.5**	**77.3**	**76.5**	**78.1**	**6.3%**	**1.0%**	**7.3%**

Source OECD-DAC Creditor Reportig System (CRS)

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

Table 8. DAC members' Tied bilateral ODA, 2012

USD million

		Tied bilateral ODA by type of aid									
	Total tied	**Project-type interventions**	**Basket funds and pooled funding**	**Core support (NGOs, private bodies, PPPs, research inst.)**	**Contributions managed by International organisations**	**Donor country personnel**	**Experts and other technical assistance**	**Scholarships, training in donor country**	**Imputed student costs**	**Debt relief**	**Development awareness**
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	385.6	219.5	..	..	..	27.6	..	11.8	114.3	..	12.3
Belgium	41.4	41.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	249.7	0.0	..	..	..	74.3	5.3	1.3	168.8	..	..
Denmark	64.1	63.9	..	..	0.0	0.2	..	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	8 159.5	6 515.7	25.7	..	..	70.3	1 218.9	185.2	0.8	..	143.0
Finland	34.3	25.9	..	1.2	0.1	0.4	2.7	..	..	..	4.0
France	425.2	234.6	..	..	..	114.7	75.9	..	..	..	..
Germany	2 426.6	576.9	1.8	199.1	0.0	232.2	286.3	149.3	887.4	..	93.6
Greece	72.2	1.2	..	0.1	..	..	4.2	5.7	61.0	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	101.4	97.1	..	..	..	1.4	0.3	2.5	..	..	0.0
Japan	1 909.0	1 909.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	856.1	652.1	..	..	0.5	80.8	58.1	49.7	0.2	..	14.7
Luxembourg	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.2
Netherlands	66.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	66.2	..	..	..
New Zealand	40.8	6.6	..	..	..	12.8	8.4	13.0	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	293.8	281.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.9	..	0.9
Spain	155.1	48.0	..	..	..	33.5	6.0	15.2	0.2	9.4	42.7
Sweden	163.8	3.9	..	..	..	109.4	7.4	33.1	..	..	10.0
Switzerland	107.8	26.7	..	..	..	64.3	..	7.6	..	..	9.3
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	7 440.8	5 484.4	..	..	1 322.3	513.8	114.6	..	..	5.7	..
Grand Total	**22 996.4**	**16 187.9**	**27.5**	**200.3**	**1 323.0**	**1 335.7**	**1 788.0**	**540.6**	**1 244.6**	**15.0**	**333.7**

Source OECD-DAC Creditor Reportig System (CRS)