

**DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE**

2018 REPORT ON THE DAC UNTYING RECOMMENDATION

DAC Meeting, 11 June 2018

This document is submitted for APPROVAL under item 4 of the Draft Annotated DAC Agenda DCD/DAC/A(2018)8. This revision reflects updates as agreed at the DAC meeting of 9 April 2018. These include footnote 3 on the commitments of Hungary to begin reporting on the tying status of ODA starting from 2017 flows, and the revision of paragraphs 12 to 15 to include additional information on *ex ante* notifications and to inform DAC members about the consultation with the Export Credit Group in view of developing a joint proposal to improve *ex ante* reporting.

Annex B, on the proposal to simplify the *ex ante* reporting, and Annex C, on the extension of the country coverage to non-LDC HIPC countries were removed. Section 4, which referred to Annexes B and C, was also removed.

Contacts:

Jens Sedemund (Jens.SEDEMUND@oecd.org)

Aussama Bejraoui (Aussama.BEJRAOUI@oecd.org)

JT03433487

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Introduction and main findings

Untying aid – removing the legal and regulatory barriers to open competition for ODA funded procurement – generally increases aid effectiveness by reducing transaction costs and improving recipient countries ownership.

This note reviews information on the tying status of Official Development Assistance (ODA). It covers data on ODA, as well as *ex ante* notifications of untied aid tenders for 2017, and data on *ex post* contract awards for 2015 and 2016. Section 1 reviews DAC Member performance in implementing agreed commitments of the 2001 DAC Recommendation on Untying ODA to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and non-LDC Highly Indebted Poor Countries (the Recommendation). Section 2 contains analyses of the geographical distribution of contract awards, including by donor, by groups of donors, by sector and from the perspective of developing countries. Section 3 looks at trends and patterns in untying ODA more generally (i.e. covering all ODA categories and all countries on the DAC List of ODA Recipients).

The key findings are as follows:

- Most members report as untied all or almost all of their ODA covered by the Recommendation. The share stood at 88% in 2016, an increase of 5.7 percentage points compared to 2015. However, a few donors continue to fall short of their untying commitments. The DAC should invite these Members to undertake measures to honour their commitments.
- The adherence to transparency provisions, intended to address concerns that *de jure* untied aid might remain *de facto* tied, is mixed. The reporting on *ex post* contract awards has been marked by a significant improvement in 2015 and 2016. However, adherence to *ex ante* notification reporting remains very weak.
- A large part of aid contracts continue to be awarded to companies from the donor country awarding the contract. In 2015 and 2016, 65% of contracts were awarded to companies in the donor country.
- Looking at all bilateral ODA beyond that covered by the Recommendation (i.e. all categories and all recipients), DAC members continue to sustain an improved performance on untying ODA in line with their Accra and Busan commitments.

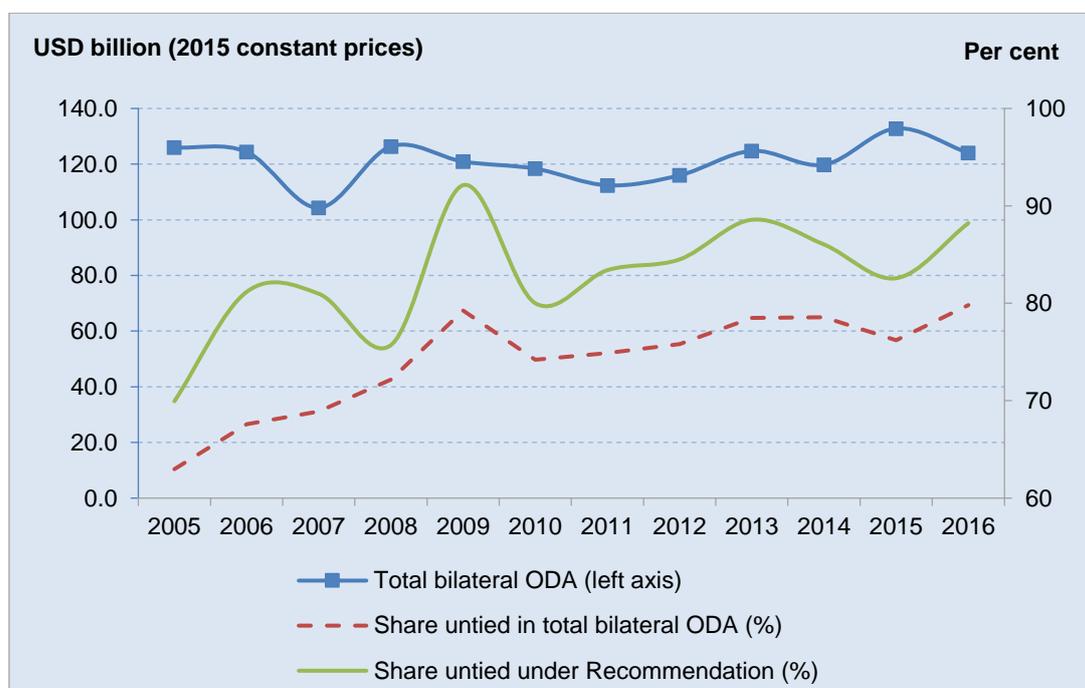
1. Implementing the DAC Untying Recommendation

1.1. Untying agreed forms of ODA

1. In 2001, the DAC agreed the 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 covers most forms of ODA, but excludes free-standing technical co-operation. Moreover, it was left up to Members as to whether they could untie food aid.

2. In 2016, ODA covered by the Recommendation amounted to 76% of total bilateral ODA to the LDC/HIPC group, compared to 77% in 2015. In terms of volume, 'Recommendation ODA' has remained relatively stable in 2016 at USD 28.3 billion (-0.7%).

Figure 1. Total bilateral ODA commitments and shares untied



Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS).

3. After two consecutive drops in 2014 and 2015, the share of ODA covered by the Recommendation that was reported as untied has risen again, increasing from 82.6%¹ in 2015 to 88.3% in 2016 (Annex A Table 1). This represents the third highest level historically after the two peaks in 2009 at 92.6% and 2013 at 88.6%.

4. The increase is largely explained by the improved performance of the European Union (from 84.3% to 100%) and the United States (from 58.3% to 68.5%). Regarding the EU,

¹ All calculations of the share of ODA that is untied exclude administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs.

following the issuance of new financial regulations², all EU aid instruments in LDCs and non-LDC HIPC are now fully untied. As for the United States, after the 2015 drop to 58.3%, 2016 marks a return to figures more in line with US historical averages, which remains however below DAC average.

5. In general, the vast majority of DAC Members continue to report all or almost all of their ‘Recommendation’ ODA as untied – with 22 of the 30 DAC Members in 2016 untying between 90% and 100% of that ODA. However there are few exceptions. As with the USA, the Korean untying ratio has substantially increased, from 49.1% to 67.1% in 2016, while remaining below the DAC average. Similarly, Portugal, while still below par, saw improvement, increasing the share untied to 55.4% in 2016 from 38.9% in 2015. In the case of the Czech Republic, after a significant improvement in 2015 (from 24% to 44.2%) the share of untied aid has decreased to 34.2% in 2016. For Austria, the share of untied aid saw a significant drop from 84.8% in 2015 to 26.9% in 2016. Poland continues to present a particularly low untying ratio (2%). Greece did not provide any ODA under the coverage of the Recommendation in 2016. Finally, Hungary has not reported the tying status of its aid³.

6. Almost all (99%) of the aid that should be untied, but remains tied, concerns ‘project type interventions’, mostly in the areas of health (22%), government and civil society (22%), agriculture, forestry and fishing (11%) and education (10%) (Annex A Table 2).

7. Members are reminded that none of the above activities are explicitly or formally excluded from the coverage of the Recommendation and that the goods and services thereby funded should be procured on an untied basis. The continued very weak performance of a small minority of Members may risks weakening collective commitments and key common standards that constitute a key foundation of DAC membership.

1.2. Effort sharing

8. 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 varies 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 set in 2001. These are:

- i. The untying ratio, which measures total untied bilateral ODA to LDCs/HIPCs as a share of total bilateral ODA to those countries, with a reference base of 0.60; and
- ii. The effort-sharing composite indicator, which measures total untied ODA to LDCs/HIPCs as a share of GNI, for which the reference benchmark is 0.04.

9. In 2016, 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 (Annex A Table 3). After a continuous decline between 2013 and 2015, the aggregate untying ratio increased in

² Rules on Participation in Procurement Procedures and Grants for the EU External Action Financial Instruments and European Development Fund

³ Hungary has informed the Secretariat that it will begin reporting on the tying status of ODA starting from 2017 flows.

2016, to 0.84 from 0.79 in the previous year. As for the composite indicator, it has remained stable at 0.11.

10. However, several Members require improvement to meet the agreed reference points. The Czech Republic, Greece, Poland and the Slovak Republic require catching up on both reference points. For Austria, the share untied (0.52) is below the reference benchmark, while Slovenia's score on the composite indicator (0.03) falls short of the benchmark value.

1.3. Transparency provisions

11. In order to provide confidence that ODA is not only *de jure* but also *de facto* untied, the Recommendation includes transparency provisions that call for *ex ante* notification of untied aid offers to be posted on the Untied Aid public bulletin board as well as reporting of *ex post* statements on contract awards. This report includes data on 2017 *ex ante* notifications and 2015 and 2016 contract awards.

Ex ante notifications

12. The Recommendation sets out provision for the *ex ante* notifications of untied aid offers. The *ex ante* notifications system was designed to widen the audience for aid offers and promote value for money in aid procurement.

13. In 2017, 220 aid offers were notified by 7 members (Annex A, Table 4). This constitutes a slight improvement compared to 2016, when 213 aid offers were notified by 5 members. As in past years, a few members continue to perform well, in particular Belgium, France, Japan and the United States. It should be noted that Italy has reported for the first time since 2004. Some countries might have no aid offer above SDR 700,000, in which case they are not required to report *ex ante* notifications. For example, according to the 2017 reporting on 2016 contract awards several countries have not awarded any contract above SDR 700,000. These countries include Austria, Czech Republic, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Poland, Portugal and Slovenia.

14. Despite this slight improvement, the vast majority of DAC members do not report any *ex ante* notifications. Given limited compliance with the provision for *ex ante* notifications, transparency remains limited, and the provision cannot be expected to contribute to building confidence about *de facto* adherence to the Recommendation by the DAC Membership overall.

15. Repeated past calls for reporting have not resulted in improved reporting, and observance has had an overall declining trend over time. In view of this, and in order to improve the compliance with this reporting obligation, the Secretariat, as requested by the Committee, is consulting with the Export Credit Group with a view to developing a joint proposal to improve this reporting.

Ex post contract awards

16. In contrast with *ex ante* notifications, *ex post* reporting is observed by a much larger share of the DAC membership and has been marked by a significant improvement in 2015 and 2016 (Annex A, Table 5). Both the number of DAC members that reported contract awards, and the number and value of contracts reported have increased substantially. The number of members that reported contract awards increased from 17 in 2014 to 21 in 2015 and further to

23 in 2016. This represents 80% of members who were requested to report⁴, which is the highest level recorded since the beginning of this reporting in 2003.

17. This good performance is explained by several factors. The European Union has for the first time reported information on contract awards in 2016. This is a major step forward in terms of transparency in view of the volume of aid provided by the EU. Since the issuance of new financial regulations, EU's external assistance towards LDCs and HIPC's is now fully untied. Moreover, several members who were not fulfilling their reporting commitments over the past years have begun reporting again. This was the case for New Zealand and Sweden. In a noticeable effort to improve transparency, Spain has submitted to the Secretariat information on contract awards covering the period 2011-2016. Finally, several members who acceded to the DAC in 2013 have begun to report, *i.e.* the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovenia. All these members are encouraged to pursue and strengthen their transparency efforts.

18. The increased transparency is also reflected in the total value of contracts reported, which has increased from 15.5 billion in 2014 to almost 28 billion in 2015 and 20.7 billion in 2016.

19. This improved reporting notwithstanding, there is still room for significant improvement. A few members continue to not report any contract awards. Some countries may have no contract to report under the coverage of the Recommendation, as was for example indicated by Greece and Slovenia. However, a few members continue to perform badly in view of their ODA provided under the Recommendation. The DAC should invite those members to comply with their reporting requirements. Moreover, it remains difficult to reconcile the number and value of contracts awarded in a given year with the activities reported to the *CRS* in earlier years. For some members in particular, the amounts notified are persistently small in comparison to ODA volumes provided to countries covered by the Recommendation.

⁴ Hungary, who joined the DAC in 2016, will be requested to report on 2017 contract awards.

2. Additional analysis on contract awards data

Geographical sourcing of contract awards

20. The geographical distribution in 2015 and 2016 (Annex A, Table 6) shows that the share of contracts (in terms of number) awarded to companies in the donor country has remained stable (around 40%) and relatively balanced across the different geographical groups. In terms of the volume, i.e. the underlying value of contracts, the “in-donor” share shows an increase. From 46% in 2014, it jumped to 72% in 2015, before decreasing to 51% in 2016. The 2015 figure is the highest ever recorded since 2003. Looking at the data more closely shows that one-third of the contract value awarded to donor companies in 2015 was accounted by one single contract award. This contract aside, the in-donor share falls to 60%. This remains relatively high when compared to historical standards. The rest of the contract value distribution in 2015 and 2016 is 9% for other OECD and non-DAC donors, 23% for developing countries (excluding LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs) and 4.5% for LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs.

21. When analysing the figures of individual DAC Members, four groups of donors can be identified. The first group, composed of 9 donors, performs very well, with less than 40% of contract volume awarded to national companies. The second group, composed of 4 donors, shows a relatively balanced distribution, in line with DAC historical averages. A third group, composed of 9 donors, shows a very high share of contract volume awarded to national companies (more than 70%). Finally a fourth group, composed of 4 donors, does not conform with the reporting requirements on contract awards, making it impossible to provide transparency on this issue.

22. The above distribution figures include all contracts reported covering projects in all developing countries. When only projects implemented in LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs⁵ are taken into account (Table 7), the share of this group increases to 8.1% in 2015 and 16.2% in 2016. However, the in-donor share is also higher at 84.4% in 2015 and 57.3% in 2016.

Table 7. Distribution of contract awards

	Projects implemented in LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total 2008-16
In-Donor	1,225	2,260	1,285	3,594	1,341	3,469	2,728	5,450	4,896	26,247
LDC/HIPC	368	291	787	524	351	590	542	524	1,381	5,360
Other OECD and non-DAC donors	93	494	131	190	205	725	472	182	955	3,447
Other developing	46	2,692	24	288	74	3,132	351	301	1,315	8,221
Grand Total	1,733	5,738	2,226	4,596	1,971	7,915	4,093	6,457	8,546	43,276

Note: Includes only contracts which are reported through the individual questionnaire which have a value of USD 1 million.

Source: OECD-DAC contract awards database.

⁵ In order to limit the data to contracts provided to LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs, only the individual contracts (more than USD 1 million) were taken into account as for many reporters it is not possible to identify contracts provided to these countries in the aggregate questionnaire.

Distribution of contract awards among donor groups

23. Looking at contracts that go to suppliers from other countries reveals two things: (i) suppliers from other DAC donors, or other high-income countries, represent a relatively low share in winning untied aid contracts from other DAC Members; and (ii) excluding LDCs, other developing countries tend to win a significantly larger share of the total contract volume.

Table 8. Distribution of contract awards across country groups (2008-2016)

Projects implemented in all developing countries										
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total 2008-16
In-Donor	62%	51%	63%	50%	59%	39%	45%	72%	51%	55%
DAC member	11%	6%	8%	12%	9%	15%	16%	6%	7%	10%
non-DAC high income	1%	1%	0%	8%	0%	1%	1%	3%	2%	3%
Other developing	18%	38%	15%	25%	27%	40%	34%	17%	33%	27%
LDC/HIPC	8%	4%	14%	4%	5%	5%	4%	2%	7%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: OECD-DAC contract awards database.

24. India and China were the non-DAC countries with the highest successful bids as shown in Table 9. They also account for 40% of total contract value awarded to developing countries (including LDCs and HIPC) between 2008 and 2016. Yearly fluctuations aside, they also seem to win an increasing share of DAC Members aid projects.

Table 9. Most represented countries in contract awards (2008-2016)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total 2008-16
United States	1,262	2,523	2,186	4,639	2,513	1,911	2,108	12,583	2,721	32,447
Japan		886	0	1,357	451	2,003	1,909	4,604	3,137	14,347
India	2	1,203	17	1,356	437	1,618	1,338	1,197	1,950	9,118
France	731	395	339	303	94	582	1,225	1,781	2,518	7,969
United Kingdom	475	390	507	704	854	561	1,595	56	1,254	6,395
China	144	640	247	846	467	397	198	842	1,848	5,629

Source: OECD-DAC contract awards database.

Contract awards distribution by sector

25. Indicative information about the sectoral allocation of untied aid projects⁶ (Annex A, Table 10) shows the number and average volume of contracts varies considerably by sector. Sectors with the highest average contract volume are health (USD 55 million), Trade policy & trade-related adjustment (USD 39 million), Transport & storage (USD 36 million), and other commodity assistance (USD 33 million). Sectors with the lowest average volume are conflict prevention & peace (USD 2 million), Agriculture (USD 7 million), Forestry (USD 7million), and communications (USD 7 million).

26. Looking at projects implemented in all developing countries (Annex A, Table 11) shows that the sectors with the highest share awarded to companies in the donor country are

⁶ Based on *ex ante* notifications from 2010 to 2016 was examined.

government & civil society (91%)⁷, transport & storage (89%), other social infrastructure (89%), population policies and reproductive health (85%), health (84%) and education (82%).⁸ Other developing countries perform particularly well in the energy sector (37%), conflict prevention and peace (23%), water supply and sanitation (28%) and in business and other services (29%).

27. Looking at projects implemented in LDCs and HIPC countries only (Table 12) reveals that it is in the agriculture sector that the largest share of contract volume is awarded to companies from this group (46%), followed by water supply and sanitation (24%) and general environmental protection (22%). All the three sectors have an average volume less than USD 10 million.

Perspective of developing countries

28. This general picture masks significant differences in terms of individual recipient country performance. In 2010, an independent evaluation of the outcomes and impact of untied aid found that untying practices are country specific, and shaped by factors such as development status, negotiation power, and in-country capacities.

29. Table 13 in Annex A shows the performance of developing countries in winning contracts implemented in their country. Countries that perform particularly well, in view of the relative share and absolute volume of contracts they win (more than 50% of the total volume of projects implemented in their country) are Brazil, China, India, Mexico, Vietnam, Turkey and Tunisia. One non-LDC HIPC country, Bolivia, figures among the best performers with more than 50% of the total contract value between 2010 and 2016 (USD 123 million) awarded to its national companies.

30. Among recipient countries that see a very low share of the total contracts volume awarded to their national companies (less than 10%), LDCs represent by far the biggest group.

⁷ In particular government administration, legal and judicial development and strengthening civil society.

⁸ Based on sectors that received a minimum of one hundred contracts between 2010 and 2016 (Annex A, Table 10).

3. Overall trends in Untying

31. The overall impact of the Recommendation on untying aid extends well beyond the activities and countries it covers. In this regard, 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.

Share of ODA reported as untied

32. In 2016, 80% of DAC members bilateral ODA was reported as untied (Annex A, Table 14), an increase by 5.7% compared to 2015 (75.5%). This is the highest level reached since the Recommendation was agreed.

33. In respect of individual country performance in untying more ODA, a number of donors such as Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and the UK have maintained fully or almost fully untied aid programmes (e.g. above 95%). Several members who used to perform below the DAC average have significantly increased their untied share. These include Austria (from 36.4% to 51.8%), the EU (62.3% to 71.8%), Greece (14.5% to 90.3%), Korea (48.7% to 56%), Portugal (49% to 59%), Slovak Republic (47.5% to 64.3%), Slovenia (12.4% to 53.4%) and the United States (64.7%).

34. Looking at the sectoral distribution of aid that remains tied shows that the sectors accounting for most tied aid are: government and civil society (19%), education (12%), transport and storage (11%), and emergency response (11%). In some of these, a significant part of this is reported under activities that are difficult to untie, e.g. the majority (70%) of tied aid in education related to scholarships and student costs in donor country⁹ as well as donor country personnel¹⁰.

⁹ Reporting on the tying status of student costs in donor country is not mandatory but almost all countries do report it.

¹⁰ Scholarships and student costs in donor countries and expenditures related to donor country personnel are tied by definition.

Annex A. Tables

Table 1. DAC Members' total bilateral ODA to LDCs and non-LDC HIPC

As covered by the untying recommendation

	Total (USD million, constant 2015 prices)				Share untied (%)			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016
Australia	393	458	387	286	98.8	99.3	100.0	100.0
Austria	57	122	20	40	28.4	88.8	84.8	26.9
Belgium	221	262	225	280	100	100	100	100
Canada	591	533	570	725	100	100	100	100
Czech Republic	5	6	6	4	11.9	24	44.2	34.2
Denmark	592	785	344	206	93.3	91.2	100	98.4
EU Institutions	3 934	1 329	3 436	5 060	82.2	93.0	84.3	100
Finland	106	119	129	63	94.2	91.9	89.1	94.9
France	1 399	1 192	1 488	1 313	97.1	97.0	97.2	98.9
Germany	1 130	965	1 411	1 158	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
Greece	..	0.1	0.2	..	..	100	0.0	..
Hungary (1)	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
Iceland	13	11	11	11	100	100	100	100
Ireland	207	203	180	166	100	100	100	100
Italy	128	181	277	181	96.6	97.8	99.4	99.8
Japan	7 426	3 068	4 494	3 163	99.8	100.0	99.6	96.2
Korea	971	1 073	1 015	1 008	58.2	58.4	49.1	67.1
Luxembourg	90	85	31	41	100.0	100	100	100.0
Netherlands	510	391	352	508	94.3	97.9	97.1	99.7
New Zealand	64	82	60	59	98.1	97.9	98.7	98.7
Norway	986	744	481	662	100	100	100	100
Poland	38.5	33	43	75	10.7	3.1	3.6	2.0
Portugal	66	45	44	32	24.5	31.7	38.9	55.4
Slovak Republic	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2
Slovenia	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Spain	283	162	76	102	95.5	95.5	82.4	98.6
Sweden	504	602	579	496	99.7	99.0	95.1	99.6
Switzerland	717	597	553	337	100	100	100	100
United Kingdom	1 244	994	1 177	1 196	100	100	100	100
United States	7 692	6 733	7 300	7 163	74.5	68.3	58.3	68.5
Total	29 370	20 774	24 688	24 339	88.6	86.0	82.6	88.3

Note: excluding administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs.

Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS).

(1) Hungary does not report the tying status of its aid.

Table 2. DAC Members' tied bilateral ODA by type of aid and sector (2016)**(aid covered by the Recommendation)**

	Project-type interventions	Other types of aid	Total tied
Education	271	3	274
Health	609	..	609
Population Policies/Programmes & Reproductive Health	161	..	161
Water Supply & Sanitation	139	..	139
Government & Civil Society	633	..	633
Other Social Infrastructure & Services	12	..	12
Transport & Storage	222	..	222
Communications	..	..	..
Energy	157	..	157
Banking & Financial Services	7	..	7
Business & Other Services	45	..	45
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	301	..	301
Industry, Mining, Construction	19	..	19
Trade Policies & Regulations	24	..	24
Tourism	..	..	..
General Environment Protection	75	..	75
Other Multisector	132	..	132
General Budget Support	..	..	..
Other Commodity Assistance	14	..	14
Action Relating to Debt	..	1	1
Grand Total	2,823	4	2,826

Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS).

Table 3. DAC Members' positions: Reference Indicator Matrix

(LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs 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>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>Base (99-01 avg.)</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Australia	0.42	1.00	1.00	0.05	0.10	0.07
Austria	0.66	0.79	0.52	0.09	0.08	0.07
Belgium	0.53	1.00	1.00	0.11	0.18	0.14
Canada	0.42	0.99	0.96	0.05	0.15	0.13
Czech Republic	..	0.25	0.25	..	0.03	0.03
Denmark	0.78	1.00	0.99	0.35	0.25	0.17
EU Institutions	..	0.71	0.99	..	..	..
Finland	0.72	0.91	0.96	0.10	0.21	0.11
France	0.59	0.96	0.98	0.10	0.18	0.14
Germany	0.45	0.90	0.90	0.06	0.12	0.12
Greece	..	0.07	0.31	..	0.03	0.03
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	..	1.00	1.00	..	0.11	0.08
Ireland	0.85	1.00	1.00	0.15	0.18	0.15
Italy	0.40	0.96	0.97	0.05	0.07	0.05
Japan	0.77	0.90	0.84	0.06	0.17	0.09
Korea	..	0.45	0.64	..	0.05	0.07
Luxembourg	..	1.00	1.00	..	0.48	0.44
Netherlands	0.85	0.98	1.00	0.28	0.18	0.19
New Zealand	..	0.80	0.76	..	0.08	0.06
Norway	0.99	1.00	1.00	0.34	0.33	0.33
Poland	..	0.08	0.04	..	0.02	0.03
Portugal	0.41	0.60	0.72	0.11	0.06	0.06
Slovak Republic	..	0.31	0.44	..	0.03	0.02
Slovenia	..	0.00	0.63	..	0.03	0.03
Spain	0.46	0.82	0.96	0.06	0.03	0.06
Sweden	0.57	0.93	0.97	0.25	0.34	0.24
Switzerland	0.84	0.97	0.96	0.11	0.16	0.13
United Kingdom	0.63	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.20	0.22
United States	..	0.54	0.60	..	0.04	0.05
Total DAC	0.55	0.79	0.84	0.05	0.11	0.11

Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS).

(1) The bilateral LDCs-HIPCs ratio represents: Untied bilateral LDC-HIPC ODA divided by total bilateral LDC-HIPC ODA

(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.

Table 4. Ex ante notifications posted to the DAC untied bulletin board 2005-2017
Least developed countries and non-LDC HIPCs

	Amount in USD million													Number of Notifications												
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (2)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (2)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Australia (3)	33.6	82.5	52.0	19.5	34.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	4	5	6	4	4	8	1	5	6	1	1	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	559.6	395.1	383.6	768.5	137.7	99.6	284.9	315.0	916.4	730.2	885.9	583.9	413.4	8	20	41	35	28	30	25	24	35	35	47	33	39
Canada	16.2	2.9	96.7	..	..	..	0.8	0.3	9.8	43.3	5.0	..	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	3	1	4	5	5	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	..	0.4	3.2	10.1	12.8	8.7	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	9	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	..	..	..	15.2	51.4	34.0	14.6	..	8.9	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	5	1	..	3	1	..	..	..
France	137.3	308.6	355.3	173.3	328.6	98.7	444.9	3 154.2	2 920.2	2 218.9	2 590.7	3 622.7	2 492.3	14	28	18	8	8	10	17	40	38	36	30	38	34
Germany	562.6	269.5	463.8	78.1	179.1	..	151.9	32.5	144.8	114.0	44.7	..	15.4	49	30	38	7	13	..	11	2	7	11	4	..	2
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	690.2	333.8	1 166.0	730.3	215.1	..	..	955.6	3 786.8	6 196.7	2 150.3	1 619.2	4 413.6	87	59	86	76	24	..	..	8	12	11	10	13	6
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands (3)	0.0	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	25.9	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	10.2	30.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden (3)	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	13.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	23	13	12
United Kingdom (3)	572.4	350.6	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	27	..	15	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States (3)	3 245.0	2 242.4	1 127.5	1 909.5	1 991.8	4 592.5	2 822.1	1 250.8	2 073.0	12 625.8	2 413.1	1 792.9	5 348.6	43	49	40	62	73	84	72	72	62	77	79	45	43
Total LDCs/HIPCs	5 866.5	4 022.4	3 648.2	3 704.5	2 951.2	4 833.6	3 721.4	5 708.3	9 859.8	21 956.5	8 089.6	7 618.7	12 843.9	240	226	237	217	174	146	135	152	167	195	199	142	139
<i>For memo:</i>																										
Total Notifications	9 404.0	7 909.4	20 700.7	5 261.0	4 343.2	6 576.1	5 717.5	10 081.4	19 934.6	27 504.1	17 271.6	16 944.8	22 559.1	304	340	327	329	258	228	214	235	245	289	291	213	220
Other recipients	3 537.5	3 887.0	17 052.5	1 556.6	1 392.0	1 742.5	1 996.1	4 373.1	10 074.7	5 547.6	9 182.0	9 326.1	9 715.2	64	114	90	112	84	82	79	83	78	94	92	71	81

(1) Data on the list have been revised to take account of revisions or movements in the list of least developed countries.

(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.

Table 5. Summary of *ex post* contract awards
Volume and number of contracts: 2003-2016

	USD million (2)											Number of contracts (2)										
	2003-06 avg.	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2003-06 avg.	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Australia	25.1	152.0	171.4	318.3	711.4	729.2	905.9	419.2	661.8	355.8	238.8	10	500	399	1144	2078	1520	1188	844	497	149	217
Austria	1.3	..	..	..	4.5	2.4	4.1	4.9	6.1	2.7	8.4	1	..	..	..	98	119	137	143	139	15	33
Belgium	11.0	39.5	54.4	21.8	43.6	13.0	10.9	20.6	11.8	28.1	16.4	19	121	111	36	41	58	30	27	36	74	46
Canada	11.6	16.2	21.1	20.4	35.1	103.7	125.2	44.4	65.4	70.7	86.7	2	4	307	366	350	315	247	125	183	179	168
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Denmark	0.5	11.1	19.6	47.4	65.8	49.1	35.8	45.9	45.1	39.8	49.5	1	18	6	388	452	409	378	450	418	373	244
EU Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 078.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 155.0
Finland	5.4	13.3	14.8	86.9	73.5	33.9	58.2	40.0	..	20.8	32.3	1	90	58	115	113	3	65	51	..	83	61
France	164.5	1 091.3	1 396.9	658.0	1 284.2	1 797.2	737.2	1 574.5	2 415.2	2 954.0	3 942.0	82	1140	1570	1701	1610	1256	1173	806	420	388	521
Germany	219.7	183.0	240.7	188.1	212.0	266.3	224.8	301.8	594.5	196.2	1 425.7	91	94	161	209	302	239	277	245	296	189	472
Greece	0.3	3.0	10.9	6.2	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	36	54	26	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	0.8	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	6.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.5	0.5	0.5	3.9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	6	15
Japan	56.1	0.0	..	3 971.8	59.4	6 430.2	2 435.2	8 554.2	6 938.7	9 848.4	8 079.3	21	23	..	277	11	628	422	632	463	549	224
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	17.0	112.2	98.3	54.6	87.7	57.1	..	..	..	..	6	157	45	56	93	110	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	29.2	39.7	31.8	31.7	30.2	37.5	27.7	27.3	..	..	..	94	154	152	118	123	681	575	657
Netherlands	57.5	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	31.0	14.9	21.2	25.9	..	..	..	..	..	152.5	..	385	281	208	186	..	..	..	..	..	352
Norway	..	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	35
Portugal	..	16.9	2.8	2.4	2.3	9.1	5.3	17.0	12.9	5.4	10.3	..	49	50	34	93	1667	1102	476	531	938	1042
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Spain	12.5	0.1	..	..	..	16.3	8.2	77.6	100.4	41.7	20.1	2	4	..	..	9	5	9	108	39	162	..
Sweden	3.6	11.6	3.2	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	0.8	1	16	26	19	..	..	..	..	..	13	13
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.0	82.6	81.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	18	17
United Kingdom	11.5	368.6	749.7	592.3	540.6	656.8	931.0	696.8	1 591.4	1 455.6	1 146.4	8	841	306	174	42	86	46	118	117	142	123
United States	549.6	1 946.3	1 253.5	2 795.2	3 081.1	5 022.4	2 718.9	1 975.5	2 866.3	12 773.6	2 626.4	59	180	121	186	172	266	226	164	140	150	168
Total	1 137.2	3 893.8	3 954.0	8 762.4	6 180.1	15 178.4	8 344.7	13 905.4	15 510.3	27 996.1	21 092.4	302.8	3 503.0	3 450.0	4 977.0	5 715.0	6 733.0	5 571.0	4 259.0	4 125.0	4 040.0	6 900.0

(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 cooperation)

Source: OECD-DAC contract awards database.

Table 6. Distribution of contract awards, 2015-2016
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	366	594.6	289	554.9	4	30.1	45	3.8	28	5.9
Austria	48	11.1	20	4.9	5	0.4	18	4.5	5	1.2
Belgium	120	44.5	15	13.1	13	3.1	11	5.9	81	22.5
Canada	347	157.4	218	118.5	4	12.3	41	1.6	84	25.1
Czech Republic	62	6.2	53	5.8	..	..	9	0.3	..	..
Denmark	617	89.3	365	58.1	63	19.1	64	7.8	125	4.3
EU Institutions	2 155	3 078.0	1 185	1 569.4	98	630.3	32	117.2	840	761.2
Finland	144	53.2	113	47.6	13	1.7	13	2.4	5	1.5
France	909	6 896.0	412	3 676.5	57	961.5	286	2 004.9	154	253.2
Germany	661	1 622.0	259	232.3	75	87.8	105	848.9	222	453.0
Greece (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	6	1.8	1	0.3	5	1.5	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	21	4.3	..	..	..	..	2	0.5	19	3.8
Japan	773	17 927.7	188	7 714.2	108	2 265.5	450	7 791.8	27	156.3
Korea	203	144.7	55	58.3	2	0.5	76	59.7	70	26.2
Luxembourg (4)	1 232	55.0	23	0.8	220	10.6	281	13.7	708	29.9
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	352	152.5	239	100.9	47	15.4	45	29.0	21	7.3
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	94	4.0	48	3.2	..	..	..	..	46	0.8
Portugal	1 980	15.7	580	3.4	13	0.1	191	1.9	1 196	10.4
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia (3)	5	0.5	5	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	201	61.8	24	21.5	3	5.9	140	22.8	34	11.7
Sweden	26	2.7	24	2.6	2	0.0	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	35	163.7	12	37.3	8	32.7	3	10.3	12	83.4
United Kingdom	265	2 602.0	221	2 336.5	18	157.0	20	58.9	6	49.6
United States	318	15 400.0	220	14 613.2	27	117.3	43	346.3	28	323.3
Total DAC	10 940	49 088.6	4 569	31 173.6	785	4 352.4	1 875	11 332.0	3 711	2 230.6
% Distribution of contracts awarded since 2003										
2016 % of total	100	100	40	51	8	9	18	33	33	7
2015 % of total	100	100	39	72	8	9	22	17	31	2
2014 % of total	100	100	41	45	10	17	18	34	31	4
2013 % of total	100	100	48	39	10	16	20	40	22	5
2012 % of total	100	100	45	59	8	9	23	27	25	5
2011 % of total	100	100	42	50	9	20	20	26	29	4
2010 % of total	100	100	54	63	8	8	18	15	20	14
2009 % of total	100	100	47	51	9	7	25	38	20	4
2008 % of total	100	100	41	62	7	12	30	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. The EU data includes contracts only for 2016.

3. No contracts were awarded by Greece and Slovenia in 2015 and 2016.

4. The above data for Luxembourg do not include individual expert contracts (long-term working contract).

Table 10. Average volume of contracts by sector (2010-2016)

	Volume	average volume	Number
Education	2,190	14	159
Health	17,237	55	312
Population policies & Reproductive Health	2,945	27	111
Water Supply & Sanitation	1,202	9	139
Government & Civil Society	2,272	10	224
Conflict prevention & peace	330	2	174
Other Social Infrastructure	2,702	25	106
Transport & Storage	4,447	36	123
Communications	49	7	7
Energy Generation & Supply	3,078	16	194
Banking & Financial Services	149	11	14
Business & Other Services	190	9	20
Agriculture	1,616	7	227
Forestry	26	7	4
Fishing	63	13	5
Industry	60	10	6
Mineral Resources & Mining	1	0	4
Construction	273	16	17
Trade Policy & Reg Trade-related Adjustment	316	39	8
Tourism	16	8	2
General Environmental Protection	612	8	75
Other Multisector	2,986	11	271
General Budget Support	40	7	6
Other Commodity Assistance	566	33	17
Grand Total	43,365	19	2,225

Source: OECD-DAC contract awards database.

Table 11. Distribution of contract awards by sector and country groups (2010-2016)**Projects implemented in all developing countries.**

	In-donor	Other OECD and non-DAC donors	Other developing	LDCs and HIPCs	Grand Total
Education	1,792	103	227	68	2,190
Health	14,398	811	1,918	109	17,237
Population policies & Reproductive Health	2,500	151	109	184	2,945
Water Supply & Sanitation	686	28	338	149	1,202
Government & Civil Society	2,067	68	119	18	2,272
Conflict prevention & peace	170	73	75	12	330
Other Social Infrastructure	2,390	85	185	42	2,702
Transport & Storage	3,956	178	256	57	4,447
Communications	7	0	37	4	49
Energy Generation & Supply	730	1,082	1,148	118	3,078
Banking & Financial Services	147	2	0		149
Business & Other Services	91	54	44	1	190
Agriculture	881	57	119	559	1,616
Forestry	26	0	0		26
Fishing	61	0	2		63
Industry	56	0	0	5	60
Mineral Resources & Mining		0	0	1	1
Construction	169	70	33	1	273
Trade Policy & Reg Trade-related Adjustment	316	0	0		316
Tourism	9	0	7		16
General Environmental Protection	480	21	65	47	612
Other Multisector	2,314	65	333	275	2,986
General Budget Support	6	0	34		40
Other Commodity Assistance		70	483	13	566
Grand Total	33,252	2,918	5,533	1,662	43,365

Source: OECD-DAC contract awards database.

Table 12. Distribution of contract awards by sector and country groups 2010-2016

Projects implemented in LDCs and non-LDC HIPCs.

	In-donor	Other OECD and non-DAC donors	Other developing	LDCs and HIPCs	Grand Total
Education	1,062	102	96	66	1,325
Health	1,796	55	1,831	108	3,790
Population policies & Reproductive Health	884	0	1	184	1,069
Water Supply & Sanitation	407	14	57	149	627
Government & Civil Society	1,028	7	69	8	1,112
Conflict prevention & peace	53	34	0		87
Other Social Infrastructure	1,687	85	86	42	1,900
Transport & Storage	3,605	49	66	57	3,776
Communications	7	0	37	4	49
Energy Generation & Supply	557	248	663	119	1,587
Banking & Financial Services	92	0	0		92
Business & Other Services	12	0	0		12
Agriculture	571	42	32	555	1,200
Forestry	5	0	0		5
Fishing	41	0	2		43
Industry	55	0	0	5	60
Mineral Resources & Mining		0	0	1	1
Construction	99	0	7	1	106
Trade Policy & Reg Trade-related Adjustment	7	0	0		7
Tourism	9	0	0		9
General Environmental Protection	150	6	10	47	212
Other Multisector	1,879	49	156	274	2,357
General Budget Support	6	0	34		40
Other Commodity Assistance		70	483	13	566
Grand Total	14,013	759	3,629	1,631	20,032

Source: OECD-DAC contract awards database.

Table 13. Share of contracts awarded to recipients' national companies

	Total contracts received by partner countries											Share awarded to recipient's national companies										
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total 2008-16	Total number	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total 2008-16	Total number
Afghanistan	83.1	446.2	588.9	1 717.7	389.1	434.9	228.0	110.4	457.6	4 456.0	203	1.7	3.3	75.6	17.8	5.6	4.5	3.2	8.0	8.1	19.3	41
Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	154.4	..	31.6	185.9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	20.8	3.5	1
Algeria	..	..	..	..	4.1	0.5	..	3.2	..	7.8	6	..	..	..	..	100.0	0.0	..	100.0	..	93.7	5
Angola	..	13.0	13.9	99.8	..	33.6	..	2.9	16.6	179.8	26	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Armenia	..	3.5	4.6	..	3.0	..	..	..	64.6	75.6	6	..	22.9	0.0	..	0.0	..	..	..	100.0	86.4	2
Azerbaijan	..	5.8	..	20.3	29.4	11.5	248.9	117.9	41.5	475.3	22	..	0.0	..	0.0	50.0	0.0	46.8	50.0	100.0	48.7	8
Bangladesh	16.2	102.0	63.8	924.7	183.5	360.4	462.7	3 655.3	1 244.6	7 013.2	297	22.3	0.0	15.9	6.5	31.9	14.5	9.5	4.2	9.4	7.1	87
Belarus	..	..	0.7	12.0	..	..	..	..	..	12.7	2	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0
Benin	33.3	70.9	7.6	3.6	48.1	2.7	33.9	49.9	55.0	305.1	153	40.3	0.1	99.6	2.6	0.4	40.5	0.0	49.9	45.7	23.8	80
Bhutan	..	384.4	..	4.4	..	..	..	..	2.7	391.4	12	..	0.0	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	100.0	0.7	1
Bolivia	25.4	4.1	..	3.8	..	5.5	24.2	7.5	52.1	122.7	73	0.1	89.5	..	100.0	..	89.0	62.8	0.0	65.7	50.4	47
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23.4	37.9	..	7.9	..	24.1	..	17.5	169.3	280.2	17	0.0	0.0	..	6.7	..	0.0	..	7.0	47.0	29.0	3
Botswana	..	..	..	19.4	..	..	..	42.0	12.3	73.7	3	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Brazil	9.3	..	27.1	49.1	94.6	15.8	312.3	66.8	114.1	688.9	84	55.7	..	98.9	89.0	87.5	33.9	49.6	90.0	52.3	63.7	65
Burkina Faso	21.9	408.7	31.9	26.2	40.8	194.4	123.3	63.0	129.2	1 039.4	186	81.3	0.2	30.9	36.7	76.1	1.9	41.9	28.0	17.8	15.9	73
Burundi	14.5	85.5	33.2	4.5	1.0	3.6	14.8	2.5	64.7	224.5	167	40.3	5.1	11.7	59.2	0.0	44.0	25.9	86.5	5.1	12.3	93
Cabo Verde	..	2.2	8.4	1.8	12.8	125.2	23.3	0.4	10.8	184.8	29	..	0.0	45.8	86.4	96.7	20.9	0.0	55.9	0.0	23.9	9
Cambodia	133.9	594.2	65.8	52.5	68.3	79.6	225.5	111.5	289.5	1 620.8	168	44.5	2.3	16.8	3.1	45.5	4.2	1.7	5.9	19.8	11.6	35
Cameroon	191.3	25.6	22.6	53.8	21.4	133.8	143.0	243.3	119.9	954.7	153	47.4	66.4	100.0	0.0	100.0	3.4	3.3	3.1	16.1	19.7	50
Central African Republic	1.7	2.5	7.0	..	..	..	126.1	..	71.3	208.6	38	0.0	0.0	17.9	..	..	..	0.0	..	14.4	5.5	7
Chad	2.0	17.5	6.8	4.4	1.4	6.2	15.7	3.1	66.1	123.1	47	10.7	67.2	0.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	34.8	0.0	27.5	38.6	21
China (PR of)	100.7	12.5	149.7	397.4	176.8	120.5	91.7	29.1	355.0	1 433.3	189	98.6	87.5	100.0	98.6	100.0	100.0	49.4	94.9	86.3	92.7	164
Colombia	3.8	..	32.0	72.8	58.0	3.4	65.4	26.1	55.0	316.5	29	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	26.6	91.8	0.0	14.2	10
Comoros	3.6	1.2	1.4	3.5	3.9	1.8	5.1	5.8	5.6	31.9	13	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.9	11.3	2
Congo	26.2	3.3	21.9	18.2	1.4	1.4	111.6	10.8	5.0	199.8	39	0.0	0.0	74.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	26.7	9.4	5
Cook Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6	3.6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0
Costa Rica	..	..	..	..	45.7	..	31.5	22.9	77.9	178.0	13	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	24.5	44.7	24.3	20.7	6
Côte d'Ivoire	1.2	0.2	0.0	1.6	..	138.9	147.6	75.4	140.6	505.6	95	0.0	9.7	..	0.0	..	66.8	5.5	23.8	39.8	34.6	30
Cuba	..	..	4.5	10.8	10.2	4.9	1.6	3.9	..	35.9	12	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0
DR Congo	25.3	196.3	246.9	6.3	98.1	138.2	176.9	199.2	226.9	1 314.2	226	23.8	2.3	57.4	9.9	8.5	0.0	8.8	2.9	20.2	17.4	96
Djibouti	1.2	120.5	5.8	3.5	..	..	..	..	30.0	161.0	16	0.0	0.0	68.3	100.0	..	..	..	..	14.5	7.3	4

Source: OECD-DAC contract awards database.

Table 13. Share of contracts awarded to recipients' national companies (continued)

	Total contracts received by partner countries										Share awarded to recipient's national companies											
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total 2008-16	Total number	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total 2008-16	Total number
Djibouti	1.2	120.5	5.8	3.5	..	..	..	..	30.0	161.0	16	0.0	0.0	68.3	100.0	..	..	..	..	14.5	7.3	4
Dominica	..	..	27.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.6	2	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0
Dominican Republic	6.7	10.0	..	..	..	7.8	..	226.9	..	251.4	17	5.9	0.0	..	..	..	0.0	..	0.7	..	0.8	4
Ecuador	..	..	3.0	..	..	..	..	9.5	26.1	38.5	26	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	92.3	25
Egypt	10.1	60.5	9.8	133.8	13.3	8.7	46.1	1 182.7	1 281.0	2 746.0	118	54.6	43.5	0.0	37.2	25.7	0.0	61.1	13.3	2.6	11.1	62
El Salvador	2.7	0.2	1.0	9.8	1.6	10.1	..	5.5	40.6	71.6	34	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	56.5	..	100.0	34.5	51.3	25
Eritrea	..	45.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.7	65.7	6	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0
Ethiopia	452.2	173.5	18.7	395.9	291.4	144.2	115.3	133.6	742.4	2 467.2	225	0.0	0.0	45.8	0.0	2.2	1.5	0.0	20.4	28.3	10.3	33
Fiji	..	..	..	29.5	28.2	..	..	..	5.9	63.6	10	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	29.1	2.7	3
Gabon	1.1	..	178.0	..	..	3.1	111.1	21.9	5.7	321.0	16	0.0	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Gambia	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.4	20.9	4	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0
Georgia	..	0.6	55.0	78.0	70.5	6.1	3.5	3.0	36.2	252.8	20	..	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.7	7.8	5
Ghana	26.5	122.8	38.3	47.0	9.3	150.7	220.6	70.7	209.4	895.4	155	1.1	1.1	7.4	11.7	19.1	0.2	5.9	14.1	5.5	5.2	49
Guatemala	..	..	26.0	..	..	25.0	18.9	1.0	54.7	125.6	12	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	15.4	0.0	92.7	42.7	6
Guinea	22.9	35.4	..	2.1	..	19.7	36.9	30.3	35.3	182.6	38	20.4	0.0	..	16.7	..	0.0	0.0	1.2	10.7	5.0	7
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.7	9.7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.5	44.5	1
Guyana	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	..	..	1.1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	0
Haiti	3.8	66.8	19.1	53.4	67.6	19.9	18.5	38.7	92.2	380.1	83	12.4	0.0	94.1	2.1	22.2	52.2	43.2	5.0	23.9	20.2	15
Honduras	..	5.2	0.0	12.3	..	14.3	10.7	0.0	44.4	87.0	46	..	0.4	#DIV/0!	0.7	..	0.0	86.1	#DIV/0!	0.0	10.8	17
India	21.0	312.2	..	2 539.0	621.4	2 443.8	1 567.8	1 840.7	3 127.4	12 473.2	379	0.0	16.9	..	53.0	65.1	39.1	80.3	56.6	57.2	54.9	240
Indonesia	107.8	97.4	178.9	735.0	306.8	85.0	1 010.9	137.5	241.3	2 900.4	194	0.6	6.2	26.8	15.4	31.9	25.7	35.0	37.0	51.9	28.2	102
Iraq	..	74.2	120.2	1 538.1	723.4	14.8	712.0	738.6	116.2	4 037.6	79	..	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.9	0.9	7
Jordan	4.6	42.4	..	50.1	..	53.5	133.7	77.4	180.0	541.7	25	25.2	0.0	..	100.0	..	6.5	29.9	19.8	5.3	22.1	8
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	4.5	2.0	..	..	..	..	6.4	2	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.0	0
Kenya	74.4	15.6	110.7	1 151.7	278.5	69.1	85.0	443.3	558.0	2 786.3	140	16.7	13.5	10.5	8.6	44.0	0.0	7.1	3.1	28.0	15.2	33
Kiribati	..	32.9	..	12.4	1.6	336.3	..	1.0	13.6	397.8	22	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	8.7	0.3	1
Kosovo	..	..	3.1	3.7	6.7	0.3	2.4	1.3	3.1	20.5	20	..	..	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	33.3	4
Kyrgyzstan	4.8	7.0	0.0	3.5	7.5	..	12.7	..	..	35.5	57	0.0	22.6	..	12.5	17.2	..	0.0	..	..	9.3	18
Lao (PDR)	6.6	150.8	16.6	42.5	12.7	389.5	92.2	150.5	50.8	912.1	148	0.0	5.9	35.4	21.5	27.5	1.9	25.0	0.1	30.2	8.0	53
Lebanon	5.6	3.1	17.1	31.4	5.7	11.1	51.3	37.2	3.3	165.7	19	0.0	100.0	100.0	25.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	96.0	0.0	45.1	9
Lesotho	..	32.3	24.5	0.0	..	8.9	23.8	1.2	67.0	157.8	20	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.8	1.1	5
Liberia	67.9	19.9	32.0	158.5	..	107.7	..	107.0	33.6	526.6	40	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	..	0.0	12.5	0.8	3

Table 13. Share of contracts awarded to recipients' national companies (continued)

	Total contracts received by partner countries										Share awarded to recipient's national companies											
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total 2008-16	Total number	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total 2008-16	Total number (%)
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.2	..	..	47.2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	0
Madagascar	41.7	72.2	11.9	37.2	49.5	69.5	17.6	6.3	97.4	403.3	90	3.3	10.6	99.9	0.0	23.0	0.0	41.4	0.0	64.5	25.4	30
Malawi	26.4	115.2	3.4	28.5	4.1	104.7	67.9	54.1	323.3	727.8	112	89.9	6.1	88.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	11.9	11.3	23
Malaysia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	2.9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	1
Maldives	..	..	..	3.6	..	19.2	5.3	..	..	28.2	7	..	..	..	100.0	..	57.2	0.0	..	..	52.0	4
Mali	1.7	68.6	35.8	82.9	28.3	321.7	111.0	47.3	308.5	1 005.7	170	85.4	26.9	48.6	28.1	4.9	4.4	2.5	30.5	5.7	11.0	39
Mauritania	6.9	12.6	2.7	0.0	1.1	6.1	25.0	15.0	31.3	100.7	42	18.1	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	9.2	18.2	10.2	7
Mauritius	..	..	71.6	..	..	15.1	41.4	7.1	18.0	153.2	12	..	..	100.0	..	..	71.1	0.0	81.3	0.0	57.5	6
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	71.4	92.7	11.9	2.1	178.0	32	..	..	..	..	..	94.4	100.0	0.0	100.0	91.1	29
Moldova	..	..	9.1	..	..	6.3	..	..	21.0	36.4	3	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	0.0	0
Mongolia	1.7	..	..	..	7.3	518.9	2.0	52.3	2.5	584.7	16	0.0	..	..	..	0.0	0.3	0.0	26.9	0.0	2.6	2
Montenegro	..	0.3	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	7.1	7.6	5	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	2
Montserrat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.0	7.0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0
Morocco	284.3	57.2	99.7	570.8	25.9	104.5	255.7	888.9	67.1	2 354.1	205	27.5	93.2	82.4	17.5	26.6	63.4	62.3	10.3	18.2	27.6	153
Mozambique	30.4	249.7	76.0	68.9	67.8	202.2	242.6	62.9	433.6	1 434.1	157	14.0	22.6	2.6	14.3	7.9	7.2	20.6	1.1	6.1	11.8	42
Myanmar	1.5	161.0	..	55.0	..	..	40.3	418.3	346.8	1 023.0	81	100.0	0.0	..	0.0	..	..	32.0	0.5	1.2	2.0	8
Namibia	..	5.1	1.0	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	11.4	9	..	70.6	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	87.0	6
Nauru	..	..	..	..	2.2	..	7.6	..	..	9.8	3	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	0
Nepal	47.1	49.7	42.1	111.0	0.9	84.6	70.1	127.2	134.3	667.0	73	30.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.4	15.2	2.5	10.4	9
Nicaragua	4.4	21.7	18.7	0.7	7.8	7.9	4.7	39.6	44.3	149.7	54	0.0	8.7	13.8	2.7	82.7	55.0	0.0	34.1	18.8	24.8	18
Niger	56.8	5.9	17.1	1.1	33.6	1 836.0	277.0	25.3	96.1	2 348.9	121	61.5	60.4	39.7	9.8	80.6	9.6	30.9	72.4	30.0	16.3	47
Nigeria	572.0	315.5	200.4	493.3	264.9	65.0	45.5	103.8	161.1	2 221.5	61	0.0	54.5	0.0	11.4	17.2	50.0	0.0	8.5	0.8	14.2	8
Pakistan	26.4	125.1	99.3	92.8	240.8	91.0	170.5	42.8	388.2	1 276.9	72	0.0	0.0	24.9	0.1	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	9.1	13
Palau	..	..	..	..	14.9	0.6	..	13.0	24.2	52.6	11	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	32.9	15.1	3
Panama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	4.0	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	2
Papua New Guinea	..	98.1	203.8	36.1	431.1	..	173.9	7.0	7.8	957.9	26	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1
Paraguay	..	..	..	..	..	4.5	146.5	63.2	5.0	219.2	19	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	72.4	100.0	23.2	14
Peru	..	..	3.6	71.2	29.2	13.5	61.1	33.1	63.3	275.1	56	..	..	0.0	68.1	56.2	35.8	16.8	54.0	33.4	43.3	32
Philippines	..	..	..	70.5	89.7	54.9	140.0	632.4	380.5	1 368.0	114	..	..	..	22.3	18.0	0.0	40.4	54.7	46.8	44.8	52
Rwanda	31.3	101.0	22.3	56.7	48.3	1 087.1	63.2	101.7	59.2	1 570.7	137	58.8	15.2	33.7	40.4	32.0	0.0	13.2	31.3	40.5	9.2	52
Saint Helena	..	..	..	5.0	..	..	..	10.9	..	15.9	2	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	0.0	..	0.0	0
Samoa	..	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	2.6	4.4	6	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	1

Table 13. Share of contracts awarded to recipients' national companies (continued)

	Total contracts received by partner countries											Share awarded to recipient's national companies										
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total 2008-16	Total number	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total 2008-16	Total number
Sao Tome and Principe	..	127.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127.4	2	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0	
Senegal	50.0	337.2	107.4	168.4	13.8	1.9	176.0	68.2	324.9	1 247.9	191	2.3	1.0	13.0	6.8	15.7	0.1	20.2	31.3	7.9	9.2	82
Serbia	21.6	9.4	0.7	..	10.0	..	..	0.3	19.0	61.0	17	9.3	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	..	100.0	99.9	34.9	4	4
Seychelles	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	3.3	..	3.6	3	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	0.0	..	0.0	0	0
Sierra Leone	14.9	3.0	17.4	34.1	..	18.2	149.4	23.6	190.7	451.2	71	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	4.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	4.9	12
Solomon Islands	1.4	..	1.4	..	..	40.0	2.1	30.7	52.9	128.5	37	0.0	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	0.0	2.7	4.6	2.6	2
Somalia	12.0	..	0.3	18.0	..	58.9	32.7	40.5	344.7	507.1	48	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
South Africa	12.0	73.9	133.1	23.3	1.1	88.8	14.3	35.8	13.5	395.9	27	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	96.7	0.0	0.0	37.0	23.2	6
South Sudan	..	..	..	..	3.0	344.2	..	51.9	14.4	413.5	14	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sri Lanka	24.3	6.3	1.4	43.3	11.8	96.6	74.5	45.2	258.8	562.2	73	42.7	40.7	100.0	46.2	20.5	16.1	29.7	14.0	22.4	24.7	30
Sudan	0.7	591.6	58.5	..	2.7	4.0	10.3	5.1	116.1	788.9	53	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Suriname	..	37.1	..	5.8	6.7	..	..	..	..	49.6	5	..	0.0	..	0.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	13.4	1
Swaziland	..	..	..	5.8	..	..	24.6	..	..	30.4	2	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	0
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	9.3	12.6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Tajikistan	..	..	7.1	..	..	..	..	3.1	5.1	15.2	3	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	0.0	100.0	33.3	1	1
Tanzania	111.0	106.6	296.5	166.6	83.5	233.0	110.6	199.6	543.7	1 851.2	153	28.8	2.3	0.1	0.3	69.5	12.6	0.2	36.6	30.5	19.6	28
Thailand	..	..	..	103.5	247.8	5.8	..	..	891.1	1 248.2	12	..	..	..	54.7	73.5	100.0	..	..	0.0	19.6	8
Timor-Leste	26.0	36.2	0.6	2.4	90.1	106.0	49.9	32.3	180.0	523.6	55	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
Togo	7.9	4.5	0.0	4.3	1.4	76.6	29.9	5.7	92.6	222.8	44	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	4.2	0.0	14.7	13.0	7
Tokelau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Tonga	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	..	1.0	3.2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0
Tunisia	27.2	47.9	150.2	25.5	20.6	47.5	437.3	87.6	56.2	900.1	151	64.5	25.3	91.2	93.8	100.0	69.3	49.1	81.2	96.9	64.9	116
Turkey	3.5	3.7	10.6	..	..	0.2	322.4	78.8	442.7	861.9	10	100.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	0.0	95.9	87.1	5
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.1	..	2.1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0
Tuvalu	..	30.9	..	..	..	11.7	..	..	2.4	45.1	12	..	0.0	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	0.0	0
Uganda	79.3	439.7	160.4	117.8	177.1	359.5	96.0	284.1	325.9	2 039.8	212	14.7	17.1	5.9	32.2	6.2	0.2	23.7	10.8	16.7	12.4	54
Ukraine	10.0	4.5	7.2	22.2	29.7	34.8	12.1	..	63.0	183.4	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	41.4	..	0.0	5.2	2
Uzbekistan	3.3	0.5	..	0.8	9.0	44.0	157.9	28.3	1 205.7	1 449.4	28	0.0	70.5	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
Vanuatu	3.4	24.7	19.9	..	7.4	86.4	12.9	92.5	29.7	277.0	41	73.8	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	9.3	2.8	3
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	341.6	..	1 341.6	..	1 683.2	85	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	62.3	..	49.6	53
Viet Nam	141.4	15.3	19.9	656.8	379.9	244.2	1 815.6	157.4	316.0	3 746.5	283	75.1	15.1	72.5	35.2	53.6	62.1	67.3	30.7	58.5	57.8	167
West Bank and Gaza Strip	19.6	11.3	38.5	17.1	26.0	8.9	13.3	14.4	129.1	278.2	94	2.4	83.4	55.5	0.0	33.1	0.0	29.0	40.3	3.2	19.3	21
Yemen	12.5	29.9	7.0	0.3	1.4	32.2	19.2	..	71.9	174.4	37	0.0	0.0	6.5	7.3	0.0	77.4	69.2	..	23.1	31.7	11
Zambia	3.1	14.2	58.4	5.6	109.2	97.0	126.8	101.1	63.0	578.4	91	54.6	57.6	0.0	2.3	8.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	27.0	6.8	23
Zimbabwe	11.8	97.9	109.7	14.6	..	20.5	12.8	100.9	23.3	391.4	35	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	20.1	0.0	5.7	3

Table 14. DAC Members' total bilateral ODA and share untied (1)**all sectors and countries (beyond the scope of the recommendation)**

	Total (USD million, 2015 constant prices)						Share untied (%)					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Australia	2 817	3 035	2 701	2 672	2 567	2 115	100	100	99	89	100	100
Austria	391	560	491	448	351	445	44	37	44	48	36	52
Belgium	1 429	993	985	993	1 015	946	97	97	98	97	97	96
Canada	2 899	2 244	2 290	2 646	3 177	3 437	91	97	93	93	99	96
Czech Republic	43	43	36	40	54	49	0	45	40	32	44	46
Denmark	1 529	1 460	1 480	1 420	1 355	992	97	96	96	95	100	99
EU Institutions	16 071	21 416	20 633	14 961	19 259	22 442	65	66	67	66	62	72
Finland	919	653	655	608	479	301	90	95	78	90	93	95
France	6 974	9 135	6 677	6 760	7 838	7 352	96	95	91	92	96	96
Germany	10 156	10 643	11 603	14 638	14 109	17 359	73	79	80	84	84	86
Greece	87	63	12	15	12	11	33	6	3	22	15	90
Hungary	..	..	..	..	36	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	18	21	27	24	24	26	0	100	100	100	100	100
Ireland	486	455	438	431	397	396	100	100	100	98	100	100
Italy	976	536	402	543	900	787	66	82	88	94	95	95
Japan	10 047	11 225	17 496	14 024	18 934	18 193	75	71	80	78	75	77
Korea	1 610	1 748	2 170	2 209	2 246	2 391	46	49	55	53	49	56
Luxembourg	222	230	238	232	241	263	99	94	97	97	99	99
Netherlands	2 675	3 622	2 252	2 343	3 461	2 568	95	98	97	98	93	99
New Zealand	402	236	264	424	323	317	83	84	88	82	85	85
Norway	2 305	2 199	2 895	2 813	3 070	2 568	100	100	100	100	100	100
Poland	..	..	124	87	115	175	..	..	33	31	34	34
Portugal	389	354	262	230	170	144	27	25	30	34	49	59
Slovak Republic	..	..	9	12	15	24	..	..	15	1	48	64
Slovenia	13	14	13	13	14	20	0	0	0	0	12	53
Spain	1 946	812	660	626	567	2 772	88	83	85	84	81	82
Sweden	1 983	1 977	2 373	2 523	1 722	2 235	67	93	94	86	87	96
Switzerland	1 784	1 705	2 848	2 492	1 993	1 629	93	93	95	94	95	94
United Kingdom	3 794	4 352	6 019	5 827	7 502	7 463	100	100	100	100	100	100
United States	28 702	23 135	25 196	25 326	26 681	26 559	60	56	65	62	56	65
Total	100 668	102 866	111 251	105 380	118 627	124 025	74.2	75.0	78.1	77.6	75.5	79.8

*(1) excluding donors' administrative costs and in-donor refugee costs**Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System*