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

Cancels & replaces the same document of 7 December 2018

2018 REVISION OF THE DAC GLOBAL RELATIONS STRATEGY

The DAC approved the revised Global Relations Strategy, under Item 5 of the Draft Annotated Agenda, at its 6 June 2018 meeting.

Following the e-mail message of Mr. Jorge Moreira da Silva, sent on 15 October 2018, no objections were received from the DAC Delegates to submit the document on ONE as FINAL and DECLASSIFIED.

This cancel-and-replace version corrects a few minor typos in the previous version.

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1. Introduction

1. The overarching objective of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) is to promote development co-operation and other relevant policies so as to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, poverty eradication, improvement of living standards in developing countries and to a future in which no country will depend on aid [[C\(2017\)134](#)]. In pursuit of this overarching objective, to influence and be influenced, the DAC is increasing its outreach to countries most in need, such as least developed countries, low-income countries, small island developing states, land-locked developing countries, and fragile and conflict-affected contexts, and other countries beyond its membership, as well as to international organisations, private sector organisations, private philanthropy and civil society organisations (CSOs) so as to foster truly multi-stakeholder partnerships, ensure transparency and increase the relevance, inclusiveness and impact of the DAC's work. This engagement can be mutually beneficial, given the DAC's role in setting and promoting high standards for development co-operation in line with the principles of effective development co-operation.¹

2. In line with the DAC transformative agenda and vision reflected in the High-Level Meeting (HLM) in 2017, we revised our Global Relations Strategy. This new Global Relations Strategy will foster inclusive policy dialogues, promote triangular co-operation, learn from partners' experiences, and engage in innovative ways with new development actors, building on the work of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC). The Strategy goes beyond previous versions by aiming to promote structured dialogues with a larger group of countries and regions, including from Africa. The Secretariat will facilitate the DAC's continued engagement with key stakeholders including partner countries, emerging economies, international development actors, the UN system, private philanthropy and the private sector, other Committees, bodies and projects within the OECD, and work towards a structured dialogue with civil society.

3. The DAC and its subsidiary bodies have been engaging with countries beyond its membership and other development stakeholders for decades. Already in *Shaping the 21st Century: The Contribution of Development Co-operation* (1996) [[DCD/DAC\(96\)15/FINAL](#)], the DAC recognised the need for a partnership approach to development beyond the circle of the committee's membership. From the mid-2000s, the DAC's interactions with non-members were guided by outreach strategies² through which the DAC promoted greater participation of OECD Members that are not members of the DAC in the committee's activities. The DAC also re-launched a regular dialogue with Arab providers of development co-operation, and established a dialogue with Latin America and the Caribbean, established contacts with emerging economies, began holding policy dialogues on triangular co-operation, and saw an increased number of providers of development co-operation adopting the DAC's statistical concepts and systems to report their

1. The principles of effective development co-operation are ownership of development priorities by developing countries, focus on results, inclusive development partnerships, and transparency and accountability to each other. See: effectivecooperation.org/about/principles/

2. [DCD/DAC\(2005\)18/REV1](#) and [DCD/DAC\(2008\)22/REV1](#).

concessional flows for development co-operation to the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate (OECD/DCD).

4. In 2010, the OECD Council encouraged committees to deepen relationships with non-Members, particularly the OECD Enhanced Engagement countries – now referred to as the OECD Key Partners [[C\(2010\)100/FINAL](#)]. In 2011, the DAC released a statement welcoming the “contribution of all providers of development co-operation resources and expertise” and expressing the Committee’s hope “to forge new relationships with these new partners through open dialogue without preconditions” [[DCD/DAC\(2011\)10/REV1](#)]. In 2017, the High-Level Panel on a New DAC in a Changing World, while recognising that it “has been done to a limited extent in recent years”, recommended that the Committee “be more inclusive of other development partners in its work and intensify its outreach and dialogue with other development partners, in order to increase effectiveness and achieve results” [[DCD/DAC\(2017\)7](#)].

5. As a response to the recommendations of the High-Level Panel, the committee decided to revise its Global Relations Strategy (which was originally adopted in 2011 [[DCD/DAC\(2011\)36/FINAL](#)] and last up-dated in 2016 [[DCD/DAC\(2016\)28/FINAL](#)]) as part of its vision, aligned with the 2030 Agenda, to position the DAC to respond to the new realities of development and development co-operation [[DAC/CHAIR\(2017\)1/REV5](#)]. The Strategy follows OECD rules and guidelines on non-Members’ participation in OECD work³ and takes into account the *Framework for an OECD Strategy on Development* [[C/MIN\(2011\)8](#)]. These stipulate that OECD Committees are expected to develop pro-active global relations strategies which provide a framework for the participation of non-OECD Members in their work.

6. The DAC Global Relations Strategy goes beyond this formal OECD requirement by providing a framework for the participation of the full range of development stakeholders. It sets out the objectives, priority groups of partners and means of engagement. Annex I presents an *Aide Mémoire on Joining the DAC* while Annex II summarises the rights and obligations of the different groups of development stakeholders that may be invited to attend meetings of the DAC and its subsidiary bodies.

7. The OECD’s biennial programme of work and budget is the main vehicle for steering the work of the DAC, including implementation of the DAC Global Relations Strategy whose main deliverables and major events will be outlined in an annual plan. Through the regular up-date reports that the Development Co-operation Directorate prepares, the DAC can monitor implementation of the biennial programme of work and budget. This Global Relations Strategy will be up-dated as necessary to take stock of the results achieved and inform the preparation of future programmes of work and budget.

³. Cf. *Council Resolution on Enlargement and Enhanced Engagement* [[C/MIN\(2007\)4/FINAL](#)]; *Council Guidelines to Committees for Deepening Enhanced Engagement* [[C\(2010\)100/FINAL](#)]; *Revised Resolution of the Council on Partnerships in OECD Bodies* [[C\(2012\)100/REV1/FINAL](#)].

2. Objectives

8. The objectives of this Global Relations Strategy, which will guide the engagement efforts by the DAC and its subsidiary bodies, are:
1. To enrich policy dialogue and knowledge sharing and strengthen the impact of the DAC by:
 - Sharing views on development and development co-operation challenges and goals, including good practices in achieving the sustainable development goals, and promoting the principles of effective development co-operation.
 - Enhancing dialogue with developing countries, providers beyond DAC membership and international stakeholders, integrating their voices and lessons from their development experience and reflecting their views in the DAC and its members' policies and practices.
 - Promoting inclusive, multi-stakeholder dialogue, including with CSOs and the private sector, and supporting the Global Partnership on Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC).
 2. To ensure that the DAC decision-making and dialogue processes are more transparent and inclusive, and that the DAC's membership reflects the current development landscape, by:
 - Welcoming applications from bilateral providers of development co-operation that fulfil the DAC membership criteria to join the committee as a member, in the case of OECD Members, or an Associate, for non-OECD Members, some of which may become a DAC Participant as a first step.
 - Broadening and deepening relations with development stakeholders, including by inviting them to DAC meetings and encouraging them to contribute to DAC activities.

3. Priority groups of partners and specific objectives

9. To achieve the objectives stated above, the DAC will work with the following groups of partners: countries beyond the DAC membership that provide development co-operation, developing countries, international organisations, private sector, private philanthropy and CSOs.

3.1. Developing countries

10. The core strength of the DAC, and what makes the Committee unique in the global development co-operation architecture, is its work on ODA and development co-operation. Therefore, its interactions and relations with developing countries are central for the DAC. Through increased dialogue with the DAC, developing countries can help improve the relevance and impact of the Committee's work. They can provide feedback on the policies of external partners and help identify good practices in development co-operation and other policies that affect their social and economic welfare. The DAC will strengthen dialogue with interested developing countries, namely Least Developed Countries and African countries, and support effective co-operation at country level, including through inclusive country-level partnerships and multi-stakeholder dialogue where the principles of effective development co-operation are promoted. The DAC will also take account of the views of developing countries, align with their priorities and include them when developing specific work of the DAC and its subsidiary bodies. With approval from the Secretary-General and agreement from the country concerned, the DAC may hold some of its formal meetings in a developing country.⁴ The Committee will also explore organising roundtables and other dialogue events with specific groups of developing countries (on a geographic or thematic basis) to understand better their needs and challenges, and to be influenced by them.

3.2. Bilateral providers of development co-operation

11. An increasing number of countries beyond the DAC membership are expanding their development co-operation activities. The DAC will welcome applications from bilateral providers of development co-operation from all regions that fulfill the DAC membership criteria to join the Committee as Members (in the case of OECD Members) or Associates (for non-OECD Members). Non-OECD Members may also engage in the Committee as Participants or Invitees, as appropriate and in accordance with the provisions of the *Revised Resolution of the Council on Partnerships in OECD Bodies* [[C\(2012\)100/REV1/FINAL](#)].⁵ The DAC will focus on OECD Members that are not members of the DAC, OECD accession countries, OECD Key Partners, European Union member states that are not members of the OECD, and Arab and Latin American providers of development co-operation, some of which are Participants in the DAC. The DAC will exchange views on development with these countries, share experience on development co-operation management and statistics, promote the principles of effective development co-operation, increase information exchange regarding activities and financial flows, engage in policy dialogue on triangular co-operation

4. See Rule 4 b) of the *Rules of Procedure of the Organisation*. Any additional costs will also need to be covered.

5. The Participation Plan of the DAC, which is up-dated as required, lists the non-OECD Members that the Council has authorised the DAC to invite to meetings as an Associate, Participant or Invitee.

and other issues, and promote discussions on the global development co-operation architecture and achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

3.3. International organisations

12. International organisations working on development are natural partners for the DAC. Six participate in the work of the committee and its subsidiary bodies as observers.⁶ Other specialised international organisations participate in the work of some of the DAC subsidiary bodies. These organisations share the DAC's objective of supporting developing countries to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development. Many of them are also important providers of development finance, mobilising large sums of capital on international markets for lending to developing countries and channelling funds provided by both DAC members and non-members. Regional organisations also play an important role in formulating and implementing regional programmes and policies. The DAC will collaborate with the UN system, international and regional organisations, multilateral development banks, with the aim of improving the global development co-operation system by promoting the principles of effective development co-operation and avoiding duplication. It will also increase information exchange with these organisations, including through the reporting of their development finance flows. Finally, the DAC will foster co-operation with major regional organisations, which can facilitate policy dialogue and knowledge sharing with specific groups of countries.

3.4. Civil Society, private sector and private philanthropy

13. CSOs receive and channel significant levels of ODA, and are important development actors in their own right. Through the implementation of development projects and programmes, they help to deliver services to many poor people, promote advocacy and accountability, and act as watchdogs on the impact of public and private sector activities. CSOs play important roles in development, including in contexts where other actors have limited access, and the work of CSOs is crucial for reversing the global trend towards growing restrictions on people's fundamental rights to freedom of association, expression and peaceful assembly. CSOs also play a valuable role by increasing public support, awareness and understanding of sustainable development issues and the importance of delivering on the 2030 Agenda. There is considerable scope for the DAC to leverage CSO knowledge, capabilities and their active and influential role as advocates for fighting poverty and promoting sustainable development. The DAC will collaborate and exchange information with CSOs on development-related topics. It will consult CSOs periodically, to have a structured dialogue with them, share information more systematically and continue to dialogue on specific policy areas.

14. Sustainable growth and development in developing countries is powerfully influenced by the activities of private firms, many of which are small or medium-sized and may operate informally. While governments have the legitimacy and ultimate responsibility for determining and implementing development strategies, the private sector is the engine for economic growth and innovation, job creation and social development, including the empowerment of women. Therefore, while providers of development co-operation need to

6. These are the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank.

continue directing support to governments of developing countries, it is equally important for them to help these countries to promote an enabling environment for local private sector development and for attracting foreign private investment. Blended finance, which uses ODA to mobilise additional finance towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in developing countries, is also increasing. The DAC will engage in an open and action-oriented dialogue with representatives of the private sector, developing platforms or other mechanisms to advance this agenda, in collaboration with other stakeholders within the OECD and the GPEDC. This dialogue will aim to share experiences, promote good practices in the area of public-private partnership for development and foster a more effective and catalytic role of development co-operation in support of country-led development, based on the principles of effective development co-operation and the commitments agreed in Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

15. Private philanthropy also support developing countries and some of them provide amounts of concessional development finance comparable to the ODA levels of many DAC members. Private philanthropy and DAC members already work together in a number of initiatives, but there have been few opportunities for policy dialogue and joint actions between these two groups at the international level. The DAC will strengthen policy dialogue and knowledge sharing with private philanthropy, and will continue to track their concessional development finance.

16. Given the number and diversity of development stakeholders listed above, the DAC will prioritise engagement with major bilateral providers of development co-operation, encouraging existing and future OECD Members that are not members of the DAC to join the Committee, working with DAC Participants so that they can become Associates and promoting greater engagement with the OECD Key Partners, in line with the Organisation's priorities. The DAC will also give high priority to engagement with developing countries, CSOs and the private sector.

4. Participation in the DAC

17. There are several ways that OECD Members that are not members of the DAC, non-OECD Members, organisations and other development stakeholders can engage in the DAC and its subsidiary bodies. Annex II summarises the rights and obligations of the different groups of development stakeholders that may be invited to attend meetings of the DAC and its subsidiary bodies.

4.1. OECD Members that are not members of the DAC and Associates

18. The DAC will welcome interest from countries that fulfil the DAC membership criteria to join the Committee, independent of their status as ODA recipients. Particular attention will be paid to OECD Members that are not members of the DAC, OECD accession countries, major emerging economies and Arab and Latin American providers of development co-operation. The DAC will also help to build the development co-operation capacity of European Union member states that are not OECD Members, bearing in mind the objective of future membership once the criteria to join the DAC have been fulfilled. OECD Members may express their interest in DAC membership and non-OECD Members may express interest in becoming an Associate of the Committee, in accordance with the *Revised Resolution of the Council on Partnerships in OECD Bodies* [[C\(2012\)100/REV1/FINAL](#)].⁷ OECD Members that are not members of the DAC are entitled to participate in all meetings of the DAC and its subsidiary bodies in areas of mutual interest, as provided for in the DAC mandate [[C\(2017\)134](#)].

4.2. Non-OECD Members as Participants or Invitees

19. The DAC and its subsidiary bodies will engage with non-OECD Members, whether they are providers of development co-operation, recipients of development co-operation, or both. To that effect, the DAC will welcome requests from non-OECD Members that meet the conditions set out in the *Revised Resolution of the Council on Partnerships in OECD Bodies* [[C\(2012\)100/REV1/FINAL](#)] to become DAC Participants, i.e. it should serve the interests of the non-OECD Member concerned and the DAC and does not impact on the efficient functioning of the committee. With the approval of the OECD Council, non-OECD Members can also be listed in the Participation Plan of the DAC as Invitees so that they can be invited to individual meetings of the DAC or a subsidiary body when there is a mutual interest in doing so.⁸

7. Requests to join the DAC will be assessed according to the *Aide Mémoire on Joining the DAC* (see: Annex I).

8. The process for economies to become Participants and Invitees of the DAC is set out in the *Revised Resolution of the Council on Partnerships in OECD Bodies* [[C\(2012\)100/REV1/FINAL](#)].

4.3. International organisations, CSOs and other development stakeholders

20. With the approval of the OECD Council, the Committee will offer observerships to international intergovernmental organisations that can contribute to achieving the DAC mandate.⁹ Depending on the topic discussed, other international organisations, CSOs, private sector representatives and experts may be invited on a case-by-case basis to participate in specific meetings or contribute to specific activities of the Committee or its subsidiary bodies.

9. Such invitations are consistent with the OECD Rules of Procedure (rules 9 and 10) [[C\(2007\)14/FINAL](#); [C\(2009\)118](#); and [C\(2010\)115](#)].

5. Means of engagement

21. To implement this strategy, the DAC and its subsidiary bodies will use a variety of means to engage flexibly with development stakeholders at the policy, technical and analytical levels. In order to reach out to these partners, the DAC will encourage its members to act as “champions” for promoting closer collaboration.

22. The OECD Development Co-operation Directorate will produce analytical work, at the request of the DAC and as agreed in the biennial Programme of Work and Budget, on the development co-operation activities of providers of development co-operation beyond the DAC membership and other development stakeholders.

23. The analytical work will provide the basis for organising evidence-based policy dialogues where the DAC will share experiences with development stakeholders and promote mutual understanding on the Sustainable Development Goals and how to achieve them. Drawing from the themes elaborated in the biennial Programme of Work and Budget, dialogue will target areas of common interest identified jointly with these partners. To promote dialogue, the DAC will:

- Facilitate the participation and representation of relevant development stakeholders in the activities of the DAC and the DAC subsidiary bodies, many of which already collaborate with a number of non-OECD Members, relevant international organisations and CSOs and should continue investing efforts to do so.
- Collaborate with other OECD Committees, drawing on support from the Global Relations Secretariat when appropriate, as well as with the Development Centre and the Sahel and West Africa Club with a view to reaching out to and engaging with non-OECD members and international organisations. Such collaboration can provide a toolbox of support to developing countries as they transition through different phases of development and help them to avoid setbacks and develop sustainably. The OECD global fora, including the Global Forum on Development, are other important tools for dialogue on specific policy issues.
- Advance technical work and contribute to policy reform on a range of themes, including development finance, monitoring and evaluation, results, institutional frameworks and other areas of managing development co-operation. On development finance, this includes the official development co-operation flows of major providers beyond the DAC membership, and supporting the efforts of Associates, Participants and major bilateral providers of development co-operation to establish and improve their statistical collection and reporting systems.

24. In addition, the DAC will engage through the DAC senior and high-level meetings by inviting OECD accession countries and the OECD Key Partners to participate in both meetings and by consulting these countries in advance to identify issues of common interest to be discussed in specific sessions. Representatives of developing countries and CSOs may also be invited to the DAC senior and high-level meetings.

25. The DAC will seek further dialogue with private sector entities, private philanthropy, CSOs and regional/local governments involved in decentralised co-operation, organising consultations with each of these stakeholders on relevant development-related topics to further explore how to mobilise the additional funds to ODA that are essential for achieving the SDGs, how to monitor these flows and how to support co-ordination between public and

other providers of development co-operation. In order for all to benefit from these relations, the criteria for selecting these development stakeholders will be developed, based on a consensus among DAC members, and the selection process inclusive.

26. Other important fora for policy dialogue that enable the DAC to interact with the full range of development stakeholders include the United Nations system and the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) and its various voluntary initiatives, the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding and the Effective Institutions Platform:

- The Global Partnership contributes to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by advancing the effectiveness of all types of development co-operation, promoting country ownership, long-lasting results and inclusive partnerships that build on the comparative advantage of each actor, and transparency and accountability. The Global Partnership tracks progress and boosts country-level implementation of these principles of effective development co-operation and fosters regular evidence-based policy dialogue and knowledge sharing on strategic topics of relevance to all actors with a stake in development: i.e. governments, bilateral and multilateral institutions, civil society, the private sector, trade unions, philanthropy and representatives from parliaments and local governments.
- The International Dialogue is a forum for political dialogue that brings together conflict-affected and fragile countries, international partners and CSOs to catalyse successful transitions from conflict and fragility.
- The Effective Institutions Platform is a partnership of over 60 countries and organisations (multilateral and bilateral development agencies, civil society, think tanks) which aims to support developing country needs and expectations in strengthening their public sector institutions.

ANNEX I

Aide Mémoire on joining the DAC

Introduction

1. The Development Assistance Committee's (DAC's) mandate states that the Committee's overarching objective is "to promote development co-operation and other relevant policies so as to contribute to implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, poverty eradication, improvement of living standards in developing countries, and to a future in which no country will depend on aid."

2. Since it was founded in 1961, the DAC has grouped the world's main providers of development co-operation and established itself as the forum of reference for knowledge sharing, policy dialogue and identification of good practices in development co-operation. However, the development co-operation landscape continues to evolve and many economies beyond the DAC membership have become significant providers of development co-operation. In this context, the DAC will reach out to these countries in an effort to be more inclusive. Through this, the Committee will strengthen its role as the primary global forum for providers of development co-operation and ensure the relevance and impact of its policies in the years ahead. By joining the DAC as a member (in the case of OECD Members) or an Associate (for non-OECD Members), bilateral providers of development co-operation demonstrate a commitment to contribute to the international development effort.

3. In order to forge a comprehensive system of development co-operation leadership, the DAC will use this *aide mémoire* to guide future membership applications from countries beyond the DAC membership, independent of their status as recipients of official development assistance (ODA). Non-OECD Members can express interest in becoming Associates and will be evaluated according to the same criteria. In addition, non-DAC Members should meet OECD-wide criteria for participation in OECD Committees, as established in the *Revised Council Resolution on Partnerships in OECD Bodies* [[C\(2012\)100/REV1/FINAL](#)]. This *Aide Mémoire* will be revisited by the DAC as necessary¹⁰ to ensure that it reflects current realities, is still an appropriate instrument for the Committee's operations and takes into account the implications for its operating budget and management.

Process

4. A country seeking to join the DAC shall address a brief letter to the Chair of the Committee, via the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate (OECD/DCD), announcing its interest in becoming a member (in the case of OECD Members) or Associate (for non-OECD Members) and asking that the appropriate procedures be initiated¹¹.

10. The main elements of this *aide mémoire*, which the DAC agreed on in 2004 [[DCD/DIR\(2004\)15](#)], are based on provisions originally set out in 1995 [BW (95)383].

11. In the case of an application from a non-OECD Member, the OECD External Relations Committee will be notified. If an OECD Member objects within 15 days following such a notification, the application shall be deemed to have been rejected and the applicant will be notified accordingly.

5. To help the DAC evaluate the application, the OECD/DCD will prepare a report that will include an assessment against the following criteria:

- The existence of appropriate strategies, policies and institutional frameworks that ensure capacity to deliver a development co-operation programme.
- An accepted measure of effort in providing official development assistance, for example ODA/GNI ratio over 0.20% or ODA volume above USD 100 million, and commitment to international agreements related to development cooperation and willingness to implement DAC legal instruments.
- The existence of a system of performance monitoring and evaluation.

6. In addition, the Secretariat's report will include an assessment of the capacity of the applicant to fulfil the obligations of DAC membership, e.g. to adhere to and implement DAC Recommendations and to engage with the DAC, as set out in paragraph 8 below. The OECD will support members in advancing the implementation of these instruments.

7. In light of the Secretariat report and any other relevant information, the DAC will decide whether the applicant should join the Committee as a member (in the case of an OECD Member) or, in the case of a non-OECD Member, whether it should recommend to the OECD Council that the applicant become an Associate.

8. If the applicant is an OECD Member and if the DAC's decision is positive, the DAC Chair will communicate this decision in writing following which the country should write to the OECD Secretary-General indicating the country's wish to formalise its membership in the DAC and pledging to fulfil the obligations of DAC membership, namely:

- To adhere to and implement forthwith the Recommendations adopted by the DAC since its inception (notably on aid untying and on the terms and conditions of aid) and to commit to use DAC guidelines and reference documents in formulating national development co-operation policies.
- To provide the annual submission of required ODA statistics which meet DAC requirements.
- To maintain the capacity to participate in all meetings of the DAC and at least one of its subsidiary bodies.
- On request, to provide summary information to be included in the Development Co-operation Report.
- To submit to a regular Peer Review of its development co-operation, undertaken by the DAC and the OECD/DCD, and to serve as an examiner in reviewing other member programmes.

9. If the applicant is a non-OECD Member, the DAC can recommend to the OECD Council that the applicant be invited to become an Associate in the Committee. Upon Council approval, the OECD Secretary-General will communicate this decision in writing following which the applicant should respond in writing confirming its wish to become an Associate in the DAC, pledging to fulfil the obligations of DAC members (as listed above in paragraph 8) and committing to pay the annual fee for Associates – EUR 20 700 in 2018 (and indexed annually in accordance with the French inflation rate). Associates should also take into account the provisions of OECD legal instruments that relate to development co-operation and fall within the competence of other OECD committees (notably on environmental sustainability and anti-corruption).

ANNEX II - forms of PARTICIPATION in the DAC

	OECD Members that are not members of the DAC	Non-OECD Members			Observer (for international organisations)	Expert (for CSOs)	Expert (for individuals)
		Associate	Participant	Invitee			
Rights							
Participation in the DAC and DAC subsidiary bodies	Entitled to participate in meetings of the DAC and its subsidiary bodies in areas of mutual interest.	Entitled to participate in meetings of the DAC and its subsidiary bodies.	Entitled to participate in meetings of the DAC and its subsidiary bodies (except on confidential items).	Upon invitation, can participate in individual meetings of the DAC or DAC subsidiary bodies (except on confidential items).	With approval from the OECD Council and upon the committee's invitation, can participate in meetings of the DAC and its subsidiary bodies (except on confidential items).	Upon invitation by the Secretariat, after consultation with the Chair, can participate in meetings of the DAC and its subsidiary bodies (except on confidential items).	Upon invitation by the Secretariat, after consultation with the Chair, can participate in meetings of the DAC and its subsidiary bodies (except on confidential items).
Participation in decision-making processes	No.	Yes, except on OECD accession.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Can serve as Chair or Vice-Chair	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Obligations							
Adhere to and implement DAC recommendations and guidelines	Not mandatory.	Yes.	Not mandatory.	Not mandatory.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Accept conclusions, proposals and decisions	Not mandatory.	Yes.	Not Mandatory.	Not Mandatory.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

Financial contribution	Yes, through their assessed contribution to the OECD.	Yes, annual fee set by the OECD.	Yes, annual fee set by the OECD.	No.	No.	No	No.
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As an Invitee, a country which is not a member of the OECD can be invited, on a case-by-case basis, to take part in formal meetings of the DAC and its subsidiary bodies. Invitees are expected to contribute to discussions. As a Participant, a country which is not a member of the OECD can attend all formal meetings of the DAC, including its High and Senior-Level Meetings, as well as the formal meetings of its subsidiary bodies. Participants can contribute freely to debates, but do not take part in decision-making processes. Participants are not bound by the DAC's conclusions, decisions or recommendations. Participants pay an annual fee (EUR 11 000 in 2018). As an Associate, a country which is not a member of the OECD participates in the DAC with the same rights and obligations as OECD members in the committee. Associates can attend all formal meetings of the DAC and its subsidiary bodies, including confidential meetings, as well as participate in the committee's work and decision-making processes. To become an Associate, a country needs to meet the DAC membership criteria and pledge to implement forthwith the Recommendations adopted by the DAC since its inception (notably on aid untying and on the terms and conditions of aid) and to commit to use DAC guidelines and reference documents in formulating national development co-operation policies. Associates are expected to demonstrate their commitment to DAC goals and practices and to provide activity level statistics, which meet DAC requirements and other information that the committee may require, for example, to provide summary information to be included in the Development Co-operation Report. Other obligations include participating in periodic peer reviews of their development co-operation programme and sending a senior official to serve as examiner in peer reviews of other DAC members. Associates are also expected to maintain the capacity to participate in all meetings of the DAC and at least one of its subsidiary bodies. Associates aim to implement the conclusions, decisions and recommendations adopted by the DAC. Associates pay an annual fee (EUR 20 700 for 2018).