

DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE
Development Assistance Committee

Cancels & replaces the same document of 18 June 2012
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Working Party on Aid Effectiveness**MEETING THE BUSAN COMMITMENT ON TRANSPARENCY****Proposal for a common, open standard****28-29 June 2012, UNESCO, Paris**

This document, prepared by the OECD DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT) and the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) is submitted to the WP-EFF for ENDORSEMENT under agenda item 3. It is a first step in taking forward the Busan commitment to agree on and implement a common standard for electronic publication of information on resources provided through development co operation and will allow providers of development co-operation to begin publishing their implementation schedules by December 2012, consistent with their Busan commitments.

This proposal is the result of consultations led by representatives of key stakeholder groups at the technical level between March and May 2012, including representatives of IATI partner countries, CSOs and the IATI Secretariat, the WP-STAT, the DAC Secretariat and the building block on transparency. The work builds on the two existing standards—the DAC Creditor Reporting System and Forward Spending Survey (CRS/FSS) and IATI. On 5 June 2012, a joint workshop of WP-STAT and IATI stakeholders agreed on the framework for collaboration and the foundations for the common standard presented in this proposal. This document is identical to the version [DCD/DAC/STAT/RD(2012)2/RD6/REV1] approved by the joint workshop, except for the change in tense in paragraphs 4, 6 and 7. Compared to the version issued earlier, this version clarifies the status of the document and includes the annexes that were accidentally not included. This document may be downloaded from OLIS in PDF format only.

Contact: Ms. Suzanne Steensen, tel. +33 (0)1 45 24 76 23. (suzanne.steensen@oecd.org); Mr. Brian Hammond (brian.w.hammond@btinternet.com); Mr. Maher Mamhikoff (maher.mamhikoff@acdi-cida.gc.ca); Ms. Hedwig Riegler (hedwig.riegler@utanet.at)

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MEETING THE BUSAN COMMITMENT ON TRANSPARENCY

Background

1. The Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, supported by many countries and organisations including all DAC members, contains a specific commitment on transparency of development co-operation resources:

§23 c) Implement a common, open standard for electronic publication of timely, comprehensive and forward-looking information on resources provided through development co-operation, taking into account the statistical reporting of the OECD-DAC and the complementary efforts of the International Aid Transparency Initiative and others. This standard must meet the information needs of developing countries and non-state actors, consistent with national requirements. We will agree on this standard and publish our respective schedules to implement it by December 2012, with the aim of implementing it fully by December 2015.

2. In order to take forward this Busan commitment and to initiate the process of collaboration between OECD/DAC (WP-STAT/DCD) and IATI on the referenced common, open standard, representatives of the key stakeholder groups held consultations by telephone conferences and meetings between March and May 2012. The group included representatives of IATI partner countries and CSOs and the IATI Secretariat, the DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics, the DAC Secretariat and the Building Block on Transparency.

3. Transparency is an overarching guiding principle of the Busan agreement. The **Busan timetable requires urgent action**: The technical subgroup working on proposals at technical level for a “common, open standard” needs to present its results and suggestions to the various stakeholder groups of the Busan Partnership. If donors are to have time to complete implementation plans by December 2012, they need to have a clear picture and a realistic assessment of what implementing the standard entails.

4. The proposals in this paper are the result of technical work in this subgroup (as mandated by the IATI Steering Committee and the WP-STAT Task Team on Transparency) and informed the discussions between the WP-STAT and IATI on 5 June. The objective of the 5 June discussions was to come to a common understanding on:

- a) The approach to respond to the Busan outcome in § 23 c) and how the two standards (CRS/FSS and IATI) can work together in a collaborative way to respond to this Busan commitment.
- b) A clear process for the governance of data fields and associated definitions to deal with overlap. The WP-STAT Bureau and the IATI Secretariat have identified overlaps between the two standards and make initial proposals to treat overlaps and for the governance of data fields in Annexes A, B and D.
- c) Meetings and consultations to date clearly noted that the common standard should not be a new construct from a blank sheet. Rather, it must build on existing standards, systems and initiatives that provide verified data, forward-looking aid data and current aid management data.

- d) This document was to be forwarded to the WP-EFF meeting at the end of June that reflects the status of the technical-level WP-STAT/IATI consultations on the “common standard”, addressing agreements and remaining differences (if any).

Framework for collaboration and division of labour

5. To frame collaboration of the two parties a set of guiding principles should be adopted. The following are the main guiding principles to address source and use of data fields:

- a) For the sake of clarity and time, only CRS/FSS (forward spending survey) and IATI standards will be considered, there being no other major independent initiatives to be taken into account at this time.
- b) Where CRS and IATI overlap (e.g. same data fields) IATI has and will continue to use CRS definitions and classifications. Should there be a need to amend/change/add/remove a code, methodology, definition, structure or format in the CRS/FSS domain, such action shall be in the form of a proposal to be considered for ratification, as per current procedures/practices, by the WP-STAT. IATI shall not create codes, standards, definitions, structures or formats that will create a divergence for said overlap. Codes, code lists, methodologies, formats, structures, definitions and other specifications relating to the CRS/FSS shall be retrieved from the authoritative source of the CRS/FSS standard (viz. OECD-DAC website). The governing body shall make every reasonable attempt to make this information available and up-to-date. Where divergence in overlaps is inevitable due to differing system requirements (e.g. more detailed organisation codes for NGOs, multiple choice of sector, country, etc. in IATI versus single choice in CRS), a note is to be included in the relevant standard documents to warn data providers and users about implications.
- c) Similarly, where an IATI-specific data field requires change, a proposal should be made to the appropriate IATI multi-stakeholder governing body (Steering Committee or TAG). The proposal will then be considered for ratification as per the agreed IATI change control procedures and practices of the relevant IATI governing body. Codes, code lists, methodologies, formats, structures, definitions and other specifications relating to the IATI standard shall be retrieved from the authoritative source of the IATI standard (viz. iatistandard.org). The governing body shall make every reasonable attempt to make this information available and up-to-date.

6. Given the framework above, members also considered some issues in the spirit of strengthening the emerging “common” standard:

- a) **Main unit of aid** to allow comparison between donors of data entries (e.g. a CRS entry can be a project or a programme). Since the unit of aid will normally vary even within one donor agency (it can range from large programme contribution to a single transaction, depending what an individual funding contract covers), consideration should be given to specifying the unit of aid at activity/item level (in the description or another field), subject to considerations of practicality and maximum usefulness for partner countries.
- b) **Verified versus unverified data**: Is it taken for granted that historical data (once entered in the CRS) is considered de-facto verified? And that current operational and forward looking data are de-facto unverified? Are there other nuances to be made?
- c) **Guidance or a portal** for data users to understand and access CRS and/or IATI depending on their data needs. For example, access to CRS for verified historical data; FSS on forward spending plans; and IATI for up-to-date current information on present and planned activities.

- d) *Work to allow easy translation (conversion)* between the two formats (IATI to CRS and CRS to IATI for which conversion tools are currently being tested) to facilitate implementation of the Busan commitment.
- e) *Helping users to make appropriate use* of the data.

Building blocks for the common standard

7. The Busan outcome statement sets detailed requirements. Members discussed the following issues and interpretations (technical implications) of the phrases used in the document.

- a) **Common, open standard for electronic publication:** The combination and progressive convergence of the two standards can form the “common, open standard”. Either directly, or through conversion tools, data can be put into a single format for electronic publication. In keeping with the Busan commitment, common must apply to all donors that endorsed Busan. An open standard must also be readily accessible and readable without the need for special licensing by the public or the need for assistance by infomediaries.
- b) **Timely:** Partner countries require quarterly data for current records (activity/project/programme, etc.) a quarter in arrears. Will require the donor to show the status of their activities.
- c) **Comprehensive:** Ideally includes the full complement of CRS and IATI data fields and at a sufficient level of detail (e.g. projects, transactions...).
- d) **Forward-looking information:** At least aggregate (FSS) level data for 3 years by country; ideally forward spending plans for 3-5 years by record (activity/project/programme, etc).
- e) **Resources provided through development co-operation:** The standard needs to cover ODA and Other Official Flows for **development** from bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as flows from private foundations and NGOs, conformant to Busan’s focus on all development resources. (Note: some data will be presented at the aggregate level due to protection of information requirements, for example export credits or FDIs).
- f) **Taking into account the statistical reporting of the OECD-DAC and complementary efforts of IATI:** Addressed through the guiding principles on collaboration and the agreement on how to handle overlaps (Annexes A, B and D).
- g) **Meet the information needs of developing countries and non-state actors, consistent with national requirements:** Develop a process for consultation with representatives of developing countries and non-state actors to verify if published data and links to activity websites and documents meet their needs.
- h) **Agree on standard and publish respective schedules to implement it by December 2012:** Agree that the combination of CRS/FSS and IATI provide the standard for publication. Members to provide their respective schedules for implementation.
- i) **Aim of fully implementing by December 2015:** Members to outline in their plan their intentions for full implementation of the common open standard (CRS/FSS+IATI).

Implementation of the Busan common standard

8. Development co-operation providers will implement Busan according to their respective plans. It is recognised that they will need time to adapt their systems to provide the full range of information to meet the requirements of the Busan commitments, consistent with Busan's aim to implement the standard fully by December 2015. This takes into consideration the political, procedural or system change constraints that will guide donors on the extent of their implementation by 2015. It is thus important that the individual implementation schedules allow for flexibility in accordance with specific regulatory contexts. Donors can in their implementation schedules specify the feasibility of their reporting on individual components, considering their specific situations. An example of what an implementation schedule might include is at Annex E. This proposed format can be further developed jointly by the DAC and IATI Secretariats after agreement on the common standard.

9. Others are welcome to engage with the common standard and establish which elements they might publish on a voluntary basis in line with the Busan Partnership declaration.

Annexes to this document (to clarify what “standard” refers to in detail)

- a) **Annex A:** Covers information on an agency’s total budget, and aggregate budgets for countries and institutions which the agency funds and agency-level documents (denominated **organisation standard** by IATI). Here, the main overlaps exist with the DAC Forward Spending Survey.
- b) **Annex B:** Relates to data fields for reporting the details of individual aid activities, where an activity is defined by the reporting organisation (denominated **activity standard** by IATI). Here, the main overlaps exist with the CRS data standard. It includes a column with notes and warnings on divergences (due to different systems requirements) between IATI and CRS.
- c) **Annex C:** Contains **codes lists** used to ensure activity and organisation information is comparable between different publishers as well as rules on sourcing for classification lists.
- d) **Annex D:** Covers details on practices and procedures, general rules and division of labour as agreed by the three main data sources (DAC/CRS, Forward Spending Survey and IATI).
- e) **Annex E:** A suggested format for the individual implementation schedules.

APPENDIX

IATI has provided the following evidence of the “needs of developing countries and non-state actors, consistent with national requirements”

These information needs have been researched in depth as part of the work to consult on the scope and coverage of the IATI Standard and more recently by the Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI).

UNDP organised six regional/sub-regional consultations from June to September 2009, with representatives from 74 partner country governments¹. For the scope of the standard the consultations noted:

- as the top priority, timely, up-to-date and reliable information about current and future aid flows;
- information about where, when, how, on what and in which sectors aid is spent;
- better information to monitor results and the impact of aid in their countries;
- better coverage of aid flows from a wider range of donors, including non-DAC donors, multilateral agencies, global funds, NGOs, and foundations;
- information on aid going through NGOs as it largely not reported to national authorities;
- information about conditions and conditionalities;
- information to monitor progress at the country level on the Paris Declaration targets;
- possibility to map aid spending against gender and climate change indicators;
- contract and procurement details less important compared other areas of the standard; and
- Non-statistical information (documents about donor strategy, policy, evaluations, etc.) considered key to the dialogue between PC governments and their development partners.

A separate CSO consultation exercise highlighted as important: conditionality, aid commitments and actual disbursements, project impact and complete project documentation².

CABRI is a professional network of senior budget officials in African Ministries of Finance and/or Planning. Ahead of the Busan High Level Forum, it produced a position paper on aid transparency³. The paper listed 21 requirements for aid information to be: comprehensive, reliable, timely, useful and accessible, and five requirements for donor systems. The IATI standard meets or contributes to all these requirements.

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1. [Synthesis report](#) from the 6 regional/sub-regional partner country consultations.
 2. [Practical proposals](#) for implementing IATI, January 2010.
 3. [CABRI's position](#) on Aid Transparency, June 2011.

Annex A: Comparison of IATI Organisation Standard to DAC Forward Spending Survey

Key: = no overlap with DAC systems = overlap and need to aim for consistency as fully as possible

Component	Section	Definition	Occur	DAC Forward Spending Survey / Comments
<i>Container Elements</i>				
	File Header	The date the file was created and IATI version used.	1..1	
	Record Header	Default language, currency, and last update.	1..*	
<i>Identification</i>				
	Reporting Organisation	The name and unique identifier of the organisation publishing the information.	1..1	Reporting country / organisation
	Organisation Identifier	A unique identifier for the organisation.	1..1	Reporting agency
	Organisation name	The human-readable name of the organisation. May be repeated in different languages for reporting organisations with multilingual requirements.	0..*	Reporting agency
<i>Budgets</i>				
	Annual forward planning budget data for organisation	The total development budget for each of the next three years (or most detailed available) on a rolling basis. For donor agencies as submitted to parliament; for foundations or multilaterals as submitted to the board.	0..*	Not collected by DAC statistical systems; usually in public domain. IATI records data here and provides for link to budget documents below.
	Annual forward planning budget data for funded institutions	The budget for each of the next three years (or most detailed available) on a rolling basis for each institution (i.e. multilateral organisations, INGOs, foundations and others) that receives core funding from the donor.	0..*	Important for predictability of funding for major institutions to in turn provide predictable estimates for recipient countries. IATI records data here and provides for link to any budget documents below. There is some overlap with FSS. The DAC has for the past three years collected forward planning budget data for bilateral donor's aggregate contributions to all multilateral institutions. The reason for not surveying donors for budget information by each institution was a deliberate choice since this information can be difficult to obtain, e.g. during ongoing replenishment negotiations where donors want to keep their plans confidential.
	Annual forward planning budget data for country	The budget for assistance to each recipient for each of the next three to five years (or most detailed available) on a rolling basis, using the recipient's financial year.	0..*	The annual DAC Survey on Forward Spending Plan collects donors' indicative forward plans, on the basis of Country Programmable Aid (CPA1), for each partner country and region up to 3-5 years forward on a calendar year basis.
<i>Documents</i>				
	Organisation Documents	Information about core documents that an organisation publishes that pertain to its overall strategy and/or operations (e.g. Annual report, Strategy paper, Country strategy paper).	0..*	DAC systems do not provide for links to donor documents; IATI aids transparency by providing such links all in one place.

IATI

Similar coverage to CPA, but covers whatever publishing agency includes in its published institution/country budget.

FSS

Complete CPA (a subset of ODA)

¹ CPA is defined through exclusions, by subtracting from total gross bilateral ODA activities that:

- (i) are inherently unpredictable (humanitarian aid and debt relief)
- (ii) entail no cross-border flows (administrative costs, imputed student costs, promotion of development awareness, and costs related to research and refugees in donor countries)
- (iii) do not form part of co-operation agreements between governments (food aid, aid from local governments, core funding to NGOs, ODA equity investments, aid through secondary agencies, and aid which is not allocable by country or region).

CPA is measured in disbursement terms and does not net out loan repayments since these are not usually factored into country aid decisions. CPA is derived from the standard DAC and Creditor Reporting System (CRS).

For a more comprehensive description of CPA, please refer to the development brief on CPA, available at:

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/32/51/45564447.pdf>

Annex B: Comparison of IATI Activity Standard to DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS++)

A project or activity is the basic unit of reporting. This is typically an individual project, programme or logical grouping of work in the organisation's budget. Each activity is represented by an activity record. Each activity is represented by a unique activity record which contains a full record of transactions for the lifetime of the activity. Transactions are records of all cash transfers in and out of an activity, disaggregated to at least quarterly level. (Commitments are also reported as transactions).

The relationship between a row of data reported in CRS and an IATI activity can vary depending on the donor's choice of level of detail to report to CRS. IATI adds value by grouping all transactions for the lifetime of an activity.

[\[see: http://iatistandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/What-is-an-IATI-Project-Record.pdf\]](http://iatistandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/What-is-an-IATI-Project-Record.pdf)

Key:  = no overlap with DAC/CRS  = overlap and need for consistency with CRS definitions and classifications

Component	Section	Definition	Occur	CRS++ Field Name/ Comments	CRS++ Order	DAC Forward Spending Survey	Amended CRS ++
<i>Container Elements</i>							
	File Header	The date the file was created and IATI version used.	1..1			Data as per date	1a
	Record Header	Default language, currency, unit of aid and last update.	1..*				
<i>Identification</i>							
	Reporting Organisation	The name and unique identifier of the organisation publishing the information.	1..1	Reporting country / organisation	2	Reporting country / organisation	2
	IATI activity identifier	A globally unique identifier for this activity. This should be in the form of the IATI Organisation Identifier (for the reporting organisation) concatenated to that organisation's activity identifier.	1..1	Donor project N° [Alert: Not exact overlap as IATI activity identifier is globally unique and must be reported; Donor project no is neither. CRS ID No., if used according to CRS rules, is a better match – but many CRS reporters do not provide it.]	5	Donor project N°	5
	Other activity identifiers	An activity can be defined and/or reported on by multiple organisations. All such identifiers can be reported here.	0..*	CRS Identification N°	4	CRS Identification N°	4
<i>Basic Activity Information</i>							
	Activity Title	The title of the aid activity (preferably official name used in project documents - avoid obscure acronyms).	1..*	Short description / Project title	14	Short description / Project title	14
	Activity Description	Long description summarising the specific purpose or objective of the activity.	0..*	Description	19	Description	19
	Activity Status	The current stage of the aid activity at the time the IATI information is published/updated. The stages are based on an activity lifecycle.	0..1	IATI covers whole project lifecycle, from pipeline to post-completion; CRS covers only projects agreed and being implemented. Alert: There is a potential overlap with the CRS "nature of submission" field/code; may require future attention as standards further develop.		Level of certainty	6
	Activity Dates	Expected/planned start date: Date of proposed start for the project. Actual start date: The date the physical progress of the project begins. Expected/planned completion date: Date by which project is planned to be completed. Actual completion date: The date the physical progress of a project should end.	0..*	Expected starting date, Expected completion date	17, 18	Expected starting date, Expected completion date	17, 18
	Activity Contacts	Contact details for the activity. Can be either a generic contact or specific individual providing there are no privacy concerns and there is an automatic update when individual changes job.	0..*	IATI provides ability for those interested in a project to contact the relevant person or agency.			
<i>Participating Organisations</i>							
	Participating Organisation	The identity and role of each organisation in the activity (including the reporting organisation).	0..*	Extending agency Channel of delivery_name Channel code [Alert: Classification lists may require future attention as standards develop.]	3 8 9	Extending agency Channel of delivery_name Channel code	3 8 9
<i>Geopolitical Information</i>							
	Recipient Country	The country(ies) for whose benefit the aid flow is provided, if applicable. Repeat for each country where known.	0..*	Recipient country [Health warning: A volume attribution can be made to each country entered in IATI, whereas CRS has single-choice entries. This will lead to discrepancies with DAC/CRS when aggregating IATI-published data by country.]	7		0
	Recipient region	Supra-national: The geographical or administrative region grouping various countries (e.g. Sub-Saharan Africa, Mekong Delta). Use 'global' for activities benefiting substantially all developing countries. If percentages are shown for each region they must add to 100% for the activity being reported.	0..*	Recipient country [Health warning: IATI allows for a more regional classifications than DAC/CRS, e.g. UN regions. This will lead to discrepancies with DAC/CRS when aggregating IATI-published data by region.]	7	Recipient code Recipient name	7a 7b

Component	Section	Definition	Occur	CRS++ Field Name/ Comments	CRS++ Order	DAC Forward Spending Survey	Amended CRS ++
	Sub-national Geographic Location (Optional)	The sub-national geographical identification of the target locations of an activity. These can be described by coordinates, administrative areas or a textual description. The IATI standard on sub-national geocoding builds upon the UCDP/AidData methodology and was developed in consultation with the IATI Technical Advisory Group	0..*	Geographical target area [Alert: Overlap is very slight as CRS provides text only, while IATI provides for structured data, covering either sub-national administrative areas or actual coordinates.]	16	Geographical target area	16
Classifications							
	General / Detailed Sector	The specific area(s) of the recipient's economic or social development that the transfer intends to foster. Also known as purpose codes.	0..*	Sector / Purpose code [Health warning: IATI adds value by allowing for multi-sector-coding summing to 100%), while DAC/CRS provides for single sector. This will lead to discrepancies with DAC/CRS when aggregating IATI-published data by sector,	15	Sector / Purpose code	15
	Policy/ Thematic Markers	Indicators tracking key policy issues. This can be also used for donor specific thematic classifications	0..*	Gender equality Aid to environment PD/GG Trade Development Biodiversity Climate change - mitigation Climate change - adaptation Desertification [Health warning: Policy markers have been defined in DAC/CRS and IATI as qualitative indicators and thus can be used for volume tracking only to a very limited extent.]	20 21 22 23 28 29 30 31	Gender equality Aid to environment PD/GG Trade Development Biodiversity Climate change - mitigation Climate change - adaptation Desertification	20 21 22 23 28 29 30 31
	Collaboration Type	Identifier to show the type of collaboration. For official donors, shows if the activity is bilateral; core multilateral; core contributions to NGOs or PPPs; or multilateral outflow. Allows for additional types that might apply to foundations and NGOs.	0..1	Bi/Multi	10	Bi/Multi	10
	Default Flow Type	Identifier to show the classification of the flow. For official donors if the activity is Official Development Assistance (ODA), or Other Official Flows (OOF) for developmental purposes [i.e. non-concessional, but excluding export credits]. Allows for any types that might apply to foundations and NGOs. Default flow type can be overridden by flow type on any specific transaction within the activity.	0..1	Type of flow (Main DAC 1 category)	11	Type of flow (Main DAC 1 category)	11
	Default Finance Type	Identifier to show the financing mechanism of the aid activity (e.g. grant, loan, capital subscription, export credit, debt relief, equity). Default finance type can be overridden by finance type on any specific transaction within the activity.	0..1	Type of finance	12	Type of finance	12
	Default Aid Type	Identifier to show the type of assistance provided. For official donors broad categories are budget support, pooled funds, project-type interventions, experts, scholarships, debt relief, administrative costs). Allows for any types that might apply to private donors. Default aid type can be overridden by aid type on any specific transaction within the activity.	0..1	Type of aid	13	Type of aid	13
	Default Tied Aid Status	Amounts by degree of restriction on where procurement of goods or services can take place, classified as untied (open procurement), partially tied (donor and developing countries) and tied (donor or group not including most developing countries). Note that there is both a default for the entire activity, and an optional status for each transaction, for when different contributions to an activity have different tied statuses. All three statuses may be reported with a percentage share of the total commitment for the activity.	0..3	Amount untied Amount partially untied Amount tied [Health warning: IATI allows for assigning tying status to the activity and so covers all commitments and disbursements for the activity. This will lead to discrepancies with DAC/CRS when aggregating IATI-published data by tying status as CRS reporting on tying status is defined to apply only to commitments, to TC on an optional basis and to exclude administrative costs.]	36 37 38	Amount untied Amount partially untied Amount tied	36 37 38

Component	Section	Definition	Occur	CRS++ Field Name/ Comments	CRS++ Order	DAC Forward Spending Survey	Amended CRS ++
Financial							
	Activity Budgets	The recommendation is that, where and when possible, the quarterly or annual planned budget for the lifetime of the activity is reported. This is the budget of the reporting organisation. For co-financed activities, each organisation reports its own part of the overall budget, providing links to related activities under links below.	0..*	IATI helps to improve predictability by sharing the budgets (original and revised) for a project, aligned if possible with the recipient's financial year.			
	Planned Disbursements	The recommendation is that, where and when possible, the amounts it is planned to disburse and spend on the activity in each of the next three financial years are reported.	0..*	IATI helps to improve predictability by sharing the planned disbursement for a project, aligned if possible with the recipient's financial year.		Amount planned to be extended 2012; 2013 2014 2015	34b 34c 34d 34e
Transactions							
	Transaction Reference	Reference to this transaction in another system.	0				
	transaction reference	A reference to this transaction in another system	0..1		0	0	
	verification status	Whether this transaction has been included in reporting to the DAC Creditor Reporting System and/or has passed the reporting organisation's own audit procedures. If this status is not reported, or reported as "0" or "false" it is assumed that the reported value is from operational data that may be subject to change.	0..1	To enable reconciliation with DAC CRS reporting, which covers only verified data. Would be automatically coded in CRS to IATI conversion.			
	Transaction type	Commitment - a firm written obligation by the donor to provide resources of a specified total amount for the lifetime of the activity under specified financial terms and conditions and for specified purposes for the benefit of the recipient; A reporting organisation can report for an individual transaction EITHER a: Disbursement - the amount placed at the disposal of a recipient country or agency (in the case of internal development-related expenditures, the outlay of funds); OR an Expenditure - the outlay by the implementing agency on goods and services for the activity; Loan Repayment - the actual amount of principal (amortisation) repaid, including any arrears; Interest Repayment - the actual amount of interest repaid; Incoming Funds	1..1	Commitments Amount extended Amounts received (for loans: only principal) Interest received	33 34 35 50	Commitments Amount extended (2011 p) Amounts received (for loans: only principal) Interest received	33 34a 35 50
	Transaction provider	Details of the organisation making the financial transaction (receiving in the case of loan and interest repayments).	0..1				
	Transaction receiver	Details of the organisation receiving the financial transaction (paying in the case of loan and interest repayments).	0..1	IATI provides a framework for traceability by recording the two parties to a financial transaction			
	Transaction value	Monetary details of the transaction	1..1	Currency Commitments Amount extended Amounts received (for loans: only principal) Interest received	32 33 34 35 50	Currency Commitments Amount extended Amounts received (for loans: only principal) Interest received	32 33 34a 35 50
	transaction description	A note or comment on the transaction	0..1				
	transaction date	Date in the lifecycle of the financial transaction (e.g. when committed or when paid).	0..1	Reporting year Commitment date	1 43	Reporting year Commitment date	1b 43
	Transaction flow type	Only to be entered if value is different from default-flow-type.	0..1	Type of flow (Main DAC 1 category)	11	Type of flow (Main DAC 1 category)	11
	Transaction finance type	Only to be entered if value is different from default-finance-type.	0..1	Type of finance	12	Type of finance	12
	Transaction aid type	Only to be entered if value is different from default-aid-type	0..1	Type of aid [Health warning: IATI allows for assigning different types of aid for transactions within an activity. This will lead to discrepancies with DAC/CRS when aggregating IATI-published data by type of aid.]	13	Type of aid	13
	Transaction Channel of disbursement	The channel of disbursement for this transaction: whether in cash (to ministry of finance or an implementing agent) or in kind (to third parties or managed by the donor)	0..1	IATI helps alignment with local budgets by recording which ministry or implementing agency receives the transaction; or if it is in kind			

Component	Section	Definition	Occur	CRS++ Field Name/ Comments	CRS++ Order	DAC Forward Spending Survey	Amended CRS ++
	Transaction tied aid status	Only to be entered if value is different from default-tied-status	0..1	Amount untied Amount partially untied Amount tied [Health warning: IATI allows for assigning a tying status to an individual transaction. This will lead to discrepancies with DAC/CRS when aggregating IATI-published data by tying status as CRS reporting on tying status is defined to apply only to commitments, to TC on an optional basis and to exclude administrative costs.]	36 37 38	Amount untied Amount partially untied Amount tied	36 37 38
Related Documents and Links							
	Activity Documents	Information pertaining to a published document that is related to an activity (Documents are categorised by content type: Pre- and post-project impact appraisal, Objectives / Purpose of activity, Intended ultimate beneficiaries, Conditions, Budget, Summary information about contracts, Review of project performance and evaluation, Results, outcomes and outputs, Memorandum of understanding)	0..*	IATI provides links to donor documents all in one place.			
	Activity Web Site	Web site with more information about the activity	0..*	IATI provides links to any donor websites for an activity			
	Related Activity	Link to other reported activities related to this activity.	0..*	IATI provides for linking related activities from one donor or when an activity is multifunded			
	Recipient Country Budget Identifier	A link between aid and budget processes [Still to be finalised, but likely to cover a) economic classification (capital /recurrent) and b) link to budget functional classification].	0	A key request of partner countries to aid predictability and accountability (proposal due in May 2012).			
Performance							
	Conditions	Is there a condition (yes/no) attached to the activity and (optional) what the condition is.	0..1	A key request of partner countries to monitor the conditions attached to an activity			
	Results (Optional)	A generic framework for the reporting of indicator-based targets and outcomes. There is no restriction on the choice of indicators, measures or baselines.	0..*	Provision for reporting results alongside the activities to which they contribute - a key Busan commitment to improve results and accountability			
CRS fields not in IATI							
		Can be determined from full record of transactions		Nature of submission	6		
		Still relevant? Can be determined in part from aid type and channel?		FTC	24		
		From aid type		PBA	25		
		From aid type		Investment project	26		
		Not included in IATI Standard		AF	27		
		Still relevant? Can be determined in part from aid type and channel?		Amount of IRTC	39		
				If project-type, amount of experts_commitments (optional)	40		
				If project-type, amount of experts_extended (optional)	41		
		Not included in IATI Standard		Amount of export credit in AF package	42		
		For loans only; not included in IATI Standard		Type (EPP:1,annuity:2,lump sum:3,other:5)	44		
				Number of repayment per annum	45		
				Interest rate	46		
				Second interest rate	47		
				First repayment date	48		
				Final repayment date	49		
				Principal disbursed and still outstanding	51		
				Arrears of principal (included in item 51)	52		
				Arrears of interest	53		
				Future debt service: First year, principal	54		
				Future debt service: First year, interest	55		
				Priority status of recipient			7c
				If phasing out, by which year?			7d

Annex C: IATI and DAC Code Lists

See also: DAC Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts

http://www.oecd.org/document/32/0,3343,en_2649_33721_42632800_1_1_1_1,00.html

Name	Description	Comment
IATI classifications that equate to, or can be mapped to, DAC/CRS codes		
Aid Type	DAC/CRS classification of type of aid (Annex 3 of CRS++ Guidelines)	
Collaboration Type	DAC/CRS classification of bi/multi; contributions to NGOs and private bodies; and multilateral outflows (bi/multi tab in reporting spreadsheet)	
Country	All countries in world using 2-character ISO code Link to DAC authority list once this is on the web	DAC/CRS lists only ODA-eligible recipient countries using 3-digit numeric code that can be mapped to ISO codes (Annex 7 of CRS++ Guidelines)
Currency	Currency used for all transactions and budgets	DAC use 3-digit codes, but can be mapped to ISO codes. Only allow reporting in USD or currency of a DAC member.
Finance Type	DAC/CRS type of finance, distinguishing between grants, loans, debt relief, etc. (Annex 2 of CRS++ Guidelines).	Link to DAC authority list once this is on the web
Flow Type	DAC/CRS type of flow, distinguishing ODA (official development assistance) and other types of resource flow (Annex 1 of CRS++ Guidelines).	Link to DAC authority list once this is on the web
Organisation Identifier	The IATI Technical Advisory Group is involved in ongoing work, supported by Guidestar International, to create a system of universal coding rules to uniquely identify any organisation in the world, be it government or NGO, public or private. These codes will supplement the OECD DAC code lists for donor agencies and channels of delivery which are linked to below.	
Organisation Identifier (Bilateral agencies)	DAC/CRS classification of bilateral aid agencies in DAC member countries (donor agency tab in reporting spreadsheet), with 2-character country code suffix.	Before 2011 additions - need updating Link to DAC authority list once this is on the web
Organisation Identifier (Multilaterals)	DAC/CRS classification of multilateral organisations (Annex 6 of CRS++ Guidelines)	Before 2011 additions - need updating Link to DAC authority list once this is on the web
Organisation Identifier (International NGOs)	DAC/CRS classification of INGOs, PPPs and Networks (Annex 6 of CRS++ Guidelines)	Before 2010 simplification; need to discuss maintenance Link to DAC authority list once this is on the web
Organisation Role	The role played by a participating organisation (funding, extending, implementing, accountable).	DAC distinguish extending and implementing agency. To be made consistent where overlap
Organisation Type	Type of organisation (e.g. government, multilateral, NGO, PPP, foundation, private sector, academic)	Equivalent to categories in Annex 6 of CRS++ guidelines
Policy Marker	DAC/CRS policy markers of objectives addressed by the activity (Annex 6 and 7 of CRS reporting directives).	Needs easy link to definitions and scoring for each marker. IATI allows for addition of other donor-specific markers should a donor wish to publish them. Link to DAC authority list once this is on the web
Policy Significance	DAC/CRS scores for not targeted, significant objective, principal objective (Annex 6 and 7 of CRS reporting directives).	Link to DAC authority list once this is on the web
Region	DAC/CRS region codes using 3 digit DAC codes (country code tab in reporting spreadsheet).	IATI allows for other regional classifications to be used should a donor wish to publish them. Link to DAC authority list once this is on the web
Sector	DAC/CRS purpose codes classification (Annex 8 of CRS++ Guidelines)	Need to correct definition of partially tied. Link to DAC authority list once this is on the web
Tied Status	DAC/CRS classification of tying status: Tied, Partially tied or Untied (page 8 of CRS++ Guidelines)	Link to DAC authority list once this is on the web
IATI classifications that are not covered by DAC/CRS data		
Activity Date Type	Planned and actual start and end dates for activities.	
Activity Status	Tracking the status of an activity from 1) pipeline/identification, 2) Implementation, 3) Completion, 4) Post-completion and 5) Cancelled	
Administrative Area (First-level)	The first-level breakdown of sub-national geographic sub-divisions (to come)	
Administrative Area (Second-level)	The second-level breakdown of sub-national geographic sub-divisions (to come)	
Budget Type	Flag for 1) original or 2) revised budget	
Condition Type	Flag for 1) policy or 2) performance condition	
Description Type	Activity description types. (General, objectives, etc.)	
Disbursement Channel	Flag for how money is disbursed: 1) through central Ministry of Finance or Treasury or 2) directly to the implementing institution and managed through a separate bank account, aid in kind: 3) donors utilise third party agencies, e.g. NGOs or management companies or 4) donors manage funds themselves	
Document Category	Categories of information included in published documents (e.g. objectives, beneficiaries, MoU, results, strategy paper)	
File Format	File format of published documents (e.g. Word, Excel, PDF, XML, text)	
Gazetteer Agency	An online resource that holds coordinates and descriptions of geographic locations	
Geographical Precision	A system for clarifying the accuracy and usage of geographical coordinates	
Indicator Measure	Units for results indicators: 1) Unit or 2) Percentage	
Language	To specify the language of titles, descriptions and documents (ISO 2ch code and language name)	
Location Type	Type of location for geographical locations (e.g. Administrative division, farm, reserve, capital)	
Publisher Type	Type of organisation publishing: 1) Aid provider, 2) Aid recipient, 3) Aggregator	
Related Activity Type	To allow for hierarchical activities (1) parent, 2) child, 3) sibling) and activities funded by more than one donor (4) multifunded).	
Result Type	Type of result indicator: 1) Output, 2) Outcome, 3) Impact	
Transaction Type	Flag for the type of each transaction: C) Commitment, D) Disbursement, E) Expenditure, IF Incoming Funds, IR Interest Repayment, LR Loan Repayment, R Reimbursement	
Verification Status	To indicate if data are 0) not verified (management information subject to change) or 1) verified (audited or annual statistical report)	
Vocabulary	To show the vocabulary associated with some codes (e.g. OECD-DAC, ISO, the Reporting Organisation, World Bank, AidData, COFOG). Allows for donors to enter their own internal sector and policy codes. But where they have a mapping to the DAC standard (e.g. DAC members, WB, Reg Banks, UN agencies) should also record DAC purpose and policy codes for international comparability.	

Consolidating rules for the maintenance of code lists

To ensure the integrity of IATI's use of code lists, the following standard-wide rules should be adopted and applied as rigorously as possible. This is particularly important as we move forward to a new common standard. Nothing new is being proposed here: other than a move from informal to formal practice.

- **Each code list must be clearly sourced from a single authority**

The standard makes use of codes that have been authored by inter alia the ISO, the DAC, the UN, and IATI itself. Each list needs to be sourced clearly.

- **The authoritative version of each code list is the latest version as published by its authority**

For example "SS" became a valid code for South Sudan on the day on which ISO added this to 3166-1 Alpha-2.

- **No additions or modifications are to be made to any code list, other than by its authority**

The logic of this rule is that we have a problem with the coding of Kosovo to which IATI, like many organisations, has assigned a code and added it to the ISO list.

- **The IATI Standard website should ensure that wherever possible code lists are dynamically retrieved from their source**

We need to encourage the DAC, for example, to publish all their code lists in machine readable format so that our code list utilities can provide a real-time link to the latest version.

- **IATI maintained code lists must only be modified through the formal change control procedures**

i.e. through the formal upgrade procedures

- **IATI should, wherever possible, alert its users to changes made in externally maintained code lists**

Announcements will be published on the Knowledge Base.

Annex D:

General rules on coverage, format for publication, procedures and division of labour.

I. COVERAGE

Issue	DAC/CRS	FSS	IATI
Donors covered (to date)	24 DAC members, 2 non-DAC bilateral, 27 multilateral organisations and one foundation report to CRS	24 DAC members and 23 multilateral organisations.	31 signatories (of which 15 DAC members and two observers); 14 signatories and 11 other organisations publishing to IATI as of May 2011
FLOWS covered (current status)	Complete ODA at item-level (allowing for aggregation of small-scale commitments); CRS++ covers all flows (ODA, OOF, PRIV, NGO) – aggregated by country and published only as aggregate statistics for some types (e.g. Foreign Direct Investment)	CPA, a defined sub-set of bilateral gross ODA ¹ and multilateral outflows, and core funding to multilateral agencies.	IATI caters for reporting of all flows at item (“activity”) level, with exception of export credits and FDI. Publishing covers most ODA and developmental OOF from main donor agencies. Some small donor agencies and small volumes can be excluded (thresholds can be specified by agency). An increasing number of multilateral organisations and NGOs and implementing agencies are publishing.
FLOWS covered (future plans)	Expansion of coverage on non-ODA flows as ongoing work in this area progresses	Continuously expand the number of donor agencies and countries covered by the survey (it necessitates CRS reporting in order to derive CPA). Expand community of reporters in CRS++ to increase share of activity-level data. Examine options to expand the flows covered.	Aim: All flows reported by compliant publishers. Monthly or quarterly disbursements for all <u>donor</u> flows. Monthly or quarterly expenditures for an increasing number of international and national <u>implementing</u> agencies. Quarterly (or annually aggregated) forward looking budgets for the lifetime of each activity. Planned disbursements for the next financial year, especially for

¹ CPA is defined through exclusions, by subtracting from total gross bilateral ODA activities that:

- (1) are inherently unpredictable (humanitarian aid and debt relief)
- (2) entail no cross-border flows (administrative costs, imputed student costs, promotion of development awareness, and costs related to research and refugees in donor countries)
- (3) do not form part of co-operation agreements between governments (food aid, aid from local governments, core funding to NGOs, ODA equity investments, aid through secondary agencies, and aid which is not allocable by country or region).

CPA from multilateral agencies is measured using a similar methodology. CPA is derived by subtracting from gross multilateral outflows the non-CPA elements that are applicable to multilateral agencies (such as debt relief and humanitarian aid).

			all activities which impact on cashflow into partner country.
TIME PERIODS covered (current status)	Full coverage of validated historical to present data on ODA (present data being new commitments entered into in reporting year) and on other flows; No coverage of future spending.	Covers most recent year of historical (preliminary) data (i.e. CPA outturn) and 3-5 years of forward spending at a combination of activity level plus budget envelopes for CRS++ pilots)	Data on commitments, disbursements and expenditures for all ongoing activities from start of publishing; current year/quarter with cumulative historical data for some. Some agencies are publishing annual forward-looking budgets for the lifetime of each activity.
TIME PERIODS covered (future plans)	Consider expansion of coverage to early preliminary annual data on ODA (as separate data set – item-level data corresponding to Advance Questionnaire aggregates)	3-5 years will continue to be the preferred time period for the survey.	3 years forward spending at agency/country level. At activity level this is for the lifetime of the current or planned activity.

II. FORMAT

Issue	DAC/CRS	FSS	IATI
Data COLLECTION (current status)	Spreadsheet (Excel) and CSV files	Spreadsheet (Excel) FSS Questionnaire; Pilots in CRS++ spreadsheet format	IATI-XML
Data COLLECTION (future plans)	Adopt CRS++ as approved expanded CRS standard (“Converged Directives”)	Move towards CRS++ spreadsheets. Examine other options to make the data collection process more efficient.	IATI-XML
PUBLICATION (current status)	Online databases for retrieval of aggregate statistics and validated item-level validated data (with option of using query assistant) Reports with processed statistics (e.g. Statistical Annex to DCR, aid at a glance charts, AidFlows), Download offers: Excel, CSV	Report including processed (aggregated) data presented by individual countries.	XML and CSV through online Registry Registry offers differing ways to download complete or partial datasets. Tools (IATI Explorer/AidView) to browse and download the data.
PUBLICATION (future plans)	Publish XML-format files online for historical validated ODA data. Separate database for early (preliminary) activity level ODA data.	Online database (separate from CRS) with activity-level / budget envelope CPA data. Make the same information available online as raw data files for download in	XML, RDF, Excel/CSV through online Registry and DataStore. AidData to provide access to IATI data in separate database/interface.

		text/excel format and in XML-format.	
CONVERSION (current status)	No conversion services offered	No conversion services offered as disaggregated data is currently kept confidential.	Conversion of CRS and CRS++ to IATI-XML. Conversion of CSV to IATI-XML. Web-based entry platforms for smaller agencies.
CONVERSION (future plans)	Conversion of finalised (historical) CRS++ data file to XML	Conversion of disaggregated data into XML	Increasing suite of conversion tools to allow publishers of IATI data to report directly from their in-house ERP/financial management/project management systems.

III. PROCEDURES

Issue	DAC/CRS	FSS	IATI
FUTURE ADDITIONS or CHANGES (to standards)	Usual governance procedures of WP-STAT agreement and DAC endorsement	Governance procedures of the DAC and the DAC informal group of aid allocation specialists.	Governance is with IATI Steering Committee and its Technical Advisory Group. Changes from CRS/FSS will be incorporated as approved by them. For other elements, approved two-speed change control system requiring consultation with all publishers. Decimal upgrades require consensus of all signatories and authorisation by the IATI secretariat. Integer upgrades require fuller consultation and authorisation by the Steering Committee.
ENSURING CONSISTENCY where there are overlaps	Is the standard-setting source regarding definitions and classifications	Need to ensure continuous update from standard-setting source	Is the standard-setting source for all elements of the standard that do not overlap with CRS/FSS. Dynamic engagement through hyperlinks with all external authorities responsible for classifications and definitions used in the standard. These include DAC, ISO and UN.
PUBLICATION	Metadata and ample user instructions (online) go with published data and information. Health warnings to prevent misuse of data: on coverage, point(s) of measurement, which quantitative variable to use in which context (e.g.	Metadata and user instructions, including health warnings to prevent misuse of data, to be included when data is made available online. Annual report on the global outlook of aid over the medium-term.	Dedicated website with guidance, definitions and classifications for publishers and users of data. Will include metadata, health warnings, and reference to appropriate sources for specific needs (e.g. to DAC/CRS for aggregate statistics). Annual report which includes a review of the

	for tying status commitments, not disbursements), etc.		quality of data.
TIMING OF PUBLICATION (current status)	CRS validated final item-level data on a quarterly basis.	Annual report on the global outlook of aid and individual aggregate forward plans by country published in the autumn each year.	Registry is updated nightly.
TIMING OF PUBLICATION (future plans)	Advance publication of early preliminary annual activity level data to spring (see also above in “coverage”)	Publication of disaggregated data planned in the spring/early summer when the forward spending plans has been collected. No changes in the publication of the annual report.	Registry is updated in real-time.

IV. DIVISION OF LABOUR

Issue	DAC/CRS	FSS	IATI
Data	Source of historical data	Source of aggregate data on 3-5 years forward spending at country and some at activity level.	Source of all current and forward-looking data, information and documents at agency and activity level.
Methodologies	Keeper of ODA definition and classifications	Current keeper of the definition and derivation of Country Programmable Aid (CPA), the baseline for the survey.	Keeper of non-statistical activity definitions and classifications, including all elements of the IATI standard not covered by CRS and extensions of CRS classifications to entities not covered by CRS (e.g. NGOs).
Methodologies (future)	Develop data methodologies and classifications for non-ODA flows	Further refinement of CPA (if necessary).	As above.
Authority lists	Maintain and update authority lists for DAC and CRS statistics		Manage the dynamic throughput and versioning of authority lists maintained by CRS and others. Maintain and update authority lists native to IATI.
Maintenance of the “common standard” (Will depend on governance to be agreed for the “common standard”.)	Annual revision of documents that represent CRS part of the “common standard” (June formal WP-STAT meeting); decision on any changes; incl. report on state of CRS implementation.		Biannual revision at IATI TAG and SC meetings (in accordance with change control procedure noted above). Spring meeting to highlight changes to WP-STAT meeting in June. Annual report on state of IATI implementation in summer/autumn.

Annex E:

Suggested format for the individual implementation schedules

Implementation Schedule for:

Organisation Identifier:

Version:

Date:

This document provides a publication plan which covers:

1. When will data be published? Timetable and frequency of publication
2. Exclusions and constraints: Overview of exceptions, thresholds & constraints
3. How will data be published? How published data will be presented to users
4. What data will be published? Overview coverage. For each area of the standard:
 - a. Timetable for publication
 - b. Terminology used within the data provider's systems
 - c. Exceptions, thresholds & constraints

Instructions for completion:

The Implementation Schedule is divided into three tabs:

1. Publishing Information
2. Organisation Data
3. Activity Data

Publishing Information

This provides space to provide more detailed information about what data will be published, whether there will be any exclusions, and how the data will be published.

This is made up of a mixture of boxes for extracting specific information and text boxes for providing more detailed information.

Organisation Data and Activity Data

Although each of these has its own worksheet, the format for completing each is the same.

Each is made up of a table consisting of seven columns:

- 1) Information Area, 2) Status, 3) Publication date, 4) Exclusions & Thresholds, 5) Exclusion category 6) Data provider definition, and 7) Publication notes.

1) Information Area - this identifies the data item.

2) Status -

this provides a traffic light rating on the readiness of data to be published and is based on the following key:

Fully compliant	Publishing in full compliance with the Standard
Partially compliant	Publishing some data required by the Standard
Future publication	Data will be published at a future date
Under consideration	No current plans to publish, but could be considered
Unable to publish	Information not available or collected, or not relevant to organisation

For anything less than full compliance, further information should be provided in the publication notes. This includes:

- dates for full compliance if partial compliance is expected initially
- information on future publication of data items - e.g. potential dates or what it is dependent upon (e.g. new management systems)
- under what conditions data items under consideration could be published (e.g. implementing geo-coding or collecting of results data)
- reasons for being unable to publish (e.g. not relevant to the organisation, not part of the organisation's business model, etc.)

3) Publication date -

identifies when data can start being published (this will be based on the overall timetable for publication identified under 'Publishing Information', and should indicate when in the publication timetable this date item will be published).

If any additional information needs to be provided about the date, this should be added in the 'Publication notes'.

4) Exclusions & Thresholds -

highlights any specific thresholds or exclusions for the data item.

5) Exclusion category -

identifies the reason for the exclusion using the following drop-down menu:

n/a	No exclusions
a	Not applicable to organisation
b	A non-disclosure policy
c	Not currently captured and prohibitive cost
d	Other (please specify within the 'Exclusions & Thresholds narrative)

6) Data provider definition -

provides the terminology used within the organisation's internal systems (this demonstrates how internal terminology maps to the standard).

7) Publication notes -

provides additional information, such as reasons for amber or red coding, or relevant information which is not covered in the preceding columns or requires further clarification.

Organisation

Information Area	Status	Publication date	Exclusions & Thresholds	Exclusion category	Data provider definition	Publication notes
Annual forward planning budget data for agency						
Annual forward planning budget for funded institutions						
Annual forward planning budget data for countries						
Organisation documents						

Activities

Information Area	Status	Publication date	Exclusions & Thresholds	Exclusion category	Data provider definition	Publication notes
Identification						
Reporting Organisation						
IATI activity identifier						
Other activity identifiers						
Basic Activity Information						
Activity Title (Agency language)						
Activity Title (Recipient language)						
Activity Description (Agency language)						
Activity Description (Recipient language)						
Activity Status						
Activity Dates (Start Date)						
Activity Dates (End Date)						
Activity Contacts						
Participating Organisation (Funding)						

Information Area	Status	Publication date	Exclusions & Thresholds	Exclusion category	Data provider definition	Publication notes
Participating Organisation (Extending)						
Participating Organisation (Implementing)						
Participating Organisation (Accountable)						
Geopolitical Information						
Recipient Country						
Recipient Region						
Sub-national Geographic Location						
Classifications						
Sector (DAC CRS)						
Sector (Agency specific)						
Policy Markers						
Collaboration Type						
Default Flow Type						
Default Finance Type						
Default Aid Type						
Default Tied Aid Status						
Financial						
Activity Budget						
Planned Disbursements						
(UNDER DEVELOPMENT) Recipient Country Budget Identifier						

Information Area	Status	Publication date	Exclusions & Thresholds	Exclusion category	Data provider definition	Publication notes
Financial Transaction						
Financial transaction (Commitment)						
Financial transaction (Disbursement & Expenditure)						
Financial transaction (Reimbursement)						
Financial transaction (Incoming Funds)						
Financial transaction (Loan repayment / interest repayment)						
Related Documents						
Activity Documents						
Activity Website						
Related Activity						
Performance						
Conditions attached Y/N						
Text of Conditions						
Results data						