**Please send responses to:** **DACdata.Collection@oecd.org**
*No later than 31 July 2020*

**OECD-DAC 2020 Survey on Aid Allocations and Indicative Forward Spending Plans (FSS)**

Survey questionnaire **Countryname.var**

**Overview of the 2020 DAC Survey on Forward Spending Plans (FSS)**

 This 2020 DAC Survey on Forward Spending Plans is the thirteenth survey in the series and has become an integral part of DAC statistics. **It is a tool to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of collective aid allocations by providing a global perspective on future aid flows, highlighting the prospects for meeting aid commitments and flagging potential gaps in aid provision.** The Survey also provides key information to partner countries on indicative future resource envelopes available to budget planning and preparation processes in line with commitments made at the High Level fora on Development Effectiveness in Paris, Accra, and Busan.

 The Survey tracks global information on Country Programmable Aid (CPA) – which is subject to multi-year planning at the country level (see Annex A for definition of CPA). **The results of the 2020 Survey will be critical to inform the international debate on future prospects of development finance**.

 The Survey package consists of two parts:

* Part I requests planning information for all countries and regions up to 2023, including CPA disbursements provided as loans.
* Part II requests information on budgetary ODA estimates and additional policy information related to climate financing and transparency of forward spending plans.

 Please do not hesitate to contact one of the following staff if you have any questions:
Mrs. Yasmin Ahmad (Yasmin.Ahmad@oecd.org), Mr. Mark Baldock (Mark.Baldock@oecd.org) and Mr. Shashwat Koirala (Shashwat.Koirala@oecd.org).

**PART I - Forward Spending Plans (see attached Excel file)**

Part I requests information on future aid disbursements up to 2023, including information on future CPA loan disbursements and any decisions to phase out a country.

**Question I.1: CPA by country**

This question requests information on actual CPA for 2019 and planned budget envelopes for 2020 to 2023 by recipient country in your national currency. Estimated CPA in 2015-18 is included for reference.

The questionnaire also requests information on future CPA loan disbursements up to 2023 and decisions to phase out a country and, if so, by which year this is scheduled to be complete.

Given that some countries and agencies may have plans for increased aid to particular sectors or themes (*e.g.* education, health, and infrastructure), the Survey questionnaire includes a section at the end of the page for recording global spending forward plans that are not yet programmed by country.

The survey questionnaire is available in two formats (please choose one of these formats for reporting):

* Aggregate level data by country, which tracks country allocations by year; or
* Activity-level format based on the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS).
Over the past years, several DAC members have reported forward spending plans at activity level, allowing collection of more detailed forward information on ongoing and planned aid projects and programmes. For more information and an example, see Annexes A and B in the attached Excel spreadsheet.

**Please complete the attached Excel file (see sheet “Question I.1”), or provide activity level information in a separate Excel worksheet (based on the model provided in Annex B).**

**The data should be provided in your national currency.**

**PART II - Budgetary estimates and policy questions (see attached Excel file)**

This section requests information on budgetary ODA estimates (Question II.1), programmed commitments for climate financing (Question II.2) and additional policy information on transparency of forward spending plans (Question II.3).

**All data should be provided in your national currency.**

**Question II.1: Budgetary ODA estimates of bilateral programmes and multilateral core funding**

Please provide information on budgetary ODA estimates of bilateral programmes, multilateral core funding and as a share of GNI.

**Please complete the attached Excel file (see sheet “Question II.1”).**

**Question II.2: Programmed commitments for climate financing**

Please provide information on programmed commitments targeting climate change for activities in ODA-eligible countries.

**Please complete the attached Excel file (see sheet “Question II.2”).**

**Question II.3: Transparency of forward spending plans**

Aid providers reaffirmed their commitments to further increase predictability and transparency of aid at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan in 2011. In light of these commitments, over 40 countries and agencies have to date agreed to make their spending plans reported to the survey publicly available.

Please note that the indicative forward spending plans collected through the Survey Questionnaire will be treated as public information, with a clear understanding that the information is indicative, unless otherwise specified in the box below.

|  |
| --- |
| If no disclosure policy, please provide the main reason(s) why this information cannot be made public: |

**ANNEX A: Country Programmable Aid (CPA)**

**Definition:** CPA is defined through exclusion, by subtracting from gross bilateral ODA aid that is unpredictable by nature, entails no cross-border flows, does not form part of co-operation agreements between governments and/or is not country programmable by the donor (see details in Table A1 below).

CPA from bilateral donors includes both aid channelled through multilateral organisations (so-called non-core contributions to multilateral organisations) and aid through NGOs; however, bilateral CPA does not include contributions to the regular budgets (core funding) of these organisations since these resources are country programmable by the organisations themselves. CPA from multilateral donors are concessional outflows funded from core resources for activities in ODA recipient countries.

More information on CPA and its technical definition is available at [www.oecd.org/dac/cpa](http://www.oecd.org/dac/cpa).

**Table A1: Estimated total CPA**

Figures based on the data provided by your Country/Agency to the DAC statistics and the Creditor Reporting Systems

(DAC2a and CRS).1



1. CPA data are derived from DAC statistics and are provided in national currency. The spreadsheet provides the exchange rates used by the DAC for conversion to USD for publication.

2. Source DAC2a

3. Source CRS

4. Other unallocated may in some cases include core funding to NGOs or other non-CPA items, which have not been specifically notified in the DAC statistics.

**Table: A2: Gross bilateral ODA composition in 2018 of DAC members1**

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1. Disbursements in current USD million.

2. This includes promotion of development awareness, imputed student costs, administrative costs, local government, support to NGOs, export and university subsidies, equity investments, aid not from main agencies, other non-CPA flows specified by the donor and other resources unallocated by country or region.

**Table: A3: Gross bilateral ODA composition in 2018 of Non-DAC providers1**



1. Disbursements in current USD million.

2. For donors that are not reporting to the CRS, this category only includes resources unallocated by country or region. For donors that report to the CRS, this also includes promotion of development awareness, imputed student costs, administrative costs, local government, support to NGOs, export and university subsidies and equity investments.

3. Note that Chinese Taipei and Liechtenstein only report bilateral unallocated and not any breakdown by country or region.

4. Twelve non-DAC providers report to the CRS: Azerbaijan, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait (KFAED), Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Turkey, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates.

5. Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Kuwait, Romania, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates are participants to the DAC.

6.a. Note by Turkey: The information in this document with reference to “Cyprus” relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

6.b. Footnote by all the EU Member States of the OECD and the EU: The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all Members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

7. The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

8. 2018 activity-level data presented for Saudi Arabia are incomplete. Notably, data on loans extended and grants from some Saudi entities are missing. The country is working towards completing this data.

**Table: A4: Composition of multilateral concessional outflows in 20181**



1. Disbursements in current USD million.

2. This includes promotion of development awareness, administrative costs and other unallocated.