Beyond Busan: The Case for Including Other Public Flows for Development

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Why Development Aid Transparency?

- Transparency for public flows for development is nonnegotiable
 - irrespective whether they are ODA or OOF
- Growth in the number of players in development finance
 - (their flows could fall into ODA or OOF)
- Whether OECD DACs existing standards or categorisations are inclusive enough to integrate the non-DAC donors financial flows
- Existence of the IATI
 - An instrument to improve aid data transparency and reform the way aid data is disclosed.

Creditor Reporting System: What's public and what's restricted?

Access	Database	Flow of resources	Main uses of the data
Public	CRS/Aid	 Official development assistance Official aid 	 Sectoral and geographical distribution of aid External indebtedness Tying status of aid Terms and conditions of aid Relating aid inputs to policy priorities
Restricted	CRS/OOF	 Other official flows (except export credits) 	 Sectoral and geographical distribution of other official flows External indebtedness
	CRS/Expor t credits	 Official export credits Private loans and credits under official guarantee or insurance 	 External indebtedness Exposure and new obligations of export credits (Trade Directorate) Source: OECD (2007)

State of Transparency other than 'ODA'

- Access to information on "other official flows" and officially supported export credit of DAC donors is restricted and not public in nature
- As Chinese Exim bank concessional loans are now classified as foreign aid they will not fall under DAC's "officially supported export credit" category--disclosure of which is not mandatory for DAC members.

So What's the Game Changer?

- The lack of consensus between DAC and non-DAC donors of what constitutes 'official development assistance' should not be the limiting factor to disclose information
- Whether non DAC donors lines of credit are classified as aid or not is less important than whether they are transparent.
- And the same holds true for opening up of officially supported export credit data of DAC donors which is hidden.

What means are available?

At the National level

For example the <u>Export Credits Guarantee Department</u> (<u>Regulation and Reporting</u>) bill going to the UK parliament on 11/11/2011 contains transparency requirements as well as regulations. It calls for 'the publication of an audit of all sums owed to the department, an annual impact assessment and a real-time disclosure policy on all supported projects'

At the International level

 The OECD's guidelines for Export Credit Arrangements (OECD 2011) seek to provide a framework for the 'orderly use' of official export credits and a 'level playing field'

What means are available? (contd..)

- If IATI were to address export credits and lines of credit, what should it do?
 - Perhaps IATI could try to come up with a publication format which would be clear and uncomplicated for the audit of all sums owed to the export credit guarantee departments of the donors and a realtime disclosure policy on all supported projects?
 - IATI could have a critical role since transparency is important and they have already been mandated to do so.

What could HLF4 achieve?

- An important step at HLF4 would be to acknowledge the importance of creating transparency of "other public flows for development" as well as of aid.
- To carry on the momentum built in the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action and to go beyond Busan HLF 4 by widening the transparency regime.
- Since IATI is officially designated as the vehicle for fulfilling the existing commitments of transparency, widening of the transparency regime would only further strengthen IATI.
- Will integrate all public flows from DAC & Non DAC donors without entering into debate of ODA, OOF, export credit or S-S Cooperation