

**UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM**

**Compatibility of South-South Development  
Cooperation vis-a-vis IATI Standards**

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**1/31/2012**

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**This document is an output from a project funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID)**

## **1. Background<sup>1</sup>**

**Research Question 2** What are the similarities and differences between classification of OECD Creditors Reporting System (CRS), AidData initiative, IATI categorization and South-South Development Data Categorisation?

To answer this question, this section is divided into two parts -

First section will analyse the similarities and differences between OECD Creditors Reporting System (CRS), AidData initiative and IATI categorisation on seven parameters i.e. coverage, accessibility & confidentiality, frequency, source of data, purpose, accuracy & completeness and classification. A detailed comparison of various classifications of CRS, AidData and IATI standard is undertaken. Since there is no dedicated south-south development data categorisation, the comparison is not attempted in the 1<sup>st</sup> section.

The second section explores the compatibility of South-South Development Cooperation vis-a-vis IATI standard.

## **2. Similarities and differences between CRS, AidData initiative and IATI standard**

### **2.1 Coverage**

On the basis of coverage, the similarities and differences between classifications of OECD Creditors Reporting System (CRS), AidData initiative, IATI categorization is analysed at following three levels –

#### **2.1.1 Historical Data**

Both the CRS and the AidData provides historical data whereas the IATI captures current projects and includes as much forward looking information as donors have available and are willing to publish. In the case of the AidData, it captures foreign aid projects since 1945 largely from IBRD and IDA whereas in the case of the CRS, it captures data since 1973.

#### **2.1.2 Donors**

Complementing the CRS, the official source of aid information and other statistics for the 23 OECD member countries, the AidData program has added other donor agencies including multilateral and non-DAC bilateral donors which are not currently collected by OECD.

#### **2.1.3 Activities**

The CRS covers all ODA from DAC members and includes data from some non-members and most multilateral organisations such as World Bank and UNDP. AidData captures development finance data that covers ODA as well as OOF and export credits. The IATI covers primarily country programmable aid and some aid agencies will not publish via IATI. It is open to data about South-South cooperation, non-DAC official donors, private foundations, and NGOs.

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<sup>1</sup> This section heavily draws from OECD DAC Directives for reporting to the aid activity database (Creditor Reporting System), IATI Standards, AidData Codebook and User's Guide

CRS provides spending data and descriptions of each project. In particular, AidData is dedicated to collecting project-level data to provide the most complete picture possible of development finance flows and activities. IATI includes all CRS data about projects, plus additional information, such as documents, names of implementing organisations.

### **2.2 Accessibility & Confidentiality**

In the IATI, data is published online by donors and is accessible to both people and machines through links from a registry (address book). IATI data is a registry that maintains a comprehensive listing of all the available IATI files, from a growing number of donors and organisations. It's publicly available and can be accessed, used and reused by everyone.

Whereas CRS is a central database and is available on web and CD-ROM as well. The access to data on official development assistance in the CRS is public in nature whereas data on other official flows and official export credit is restricted or confidential in nature and made available only in aggregate form. The Confidential means that non-ODA transaction level data may be made available only to:

- a) The authorised staff of the OECD, BIS, for developing countries only and the World Bank;
- b) The OECD Trade Committee Group on Export Credits and Export Credit Guarantees;
- c) For the exclusive purpose of cross-checking debt statistics by the World Bank, officials of the borrowing developing country, providing the authority of the reporting country to do so is sought and obtained beforehand in each instance (in this case, the source of information may not be revealed);
- d) As regards Form 1C, the information and reports are also shared with the Berne Union.

Whereas AidData is free and the entire data set is available for download in either CSV or SQL format. AidData has developed a publicly-accessible interface that enable to access detailed project level data.

### **2.3 Purpose**

CRS is subject to statistical scrutiny; it's a data "of record" whereas the IATI is management information system and not statistics.

CRS is primarily designed to meet the information needs of donors in order to monitor their aid flows and is maintained by them whereas the AidData portal aims to provide access to development finance activities and make it easier to access and analyze aid information. In order to do so, AidData has developed a publicly-accessible interface that enable researchers, field workers and policy makers interested in development finance to access detailed project level data in order to increase transparency, accountability and effectiveness of aid flows. Whereas the IATI is designed to meet the information needs of a broad range of stakeholders, supported by multi-stakeholder process.

CRS is a single database for multiple purposes whereas AidData is an initiative to provide products and services that promote the dissemination, analysis, and understanding of development finance information such as geo coding. In IATI, information is available in standardised formats which allow the development of many different services tailored to users.

### **2.4 Frequency**

CRS data is published over a year in arrears whereas the data in AidData are continually updated. The bulk of the data that are taken from the OECD's Creditor Reporting System are updated annually, generally in April or May of each year whereas the data from Non DAC donors is updated as and when it's available to AidData. The IATI aims to be published and updated as often as donors want, and at least quarterly.

### **2.5 Data Source**

In the CRS, all data is provided by the donors whereas in the AidData, information comes from a number of sources that include CRS (both web and CD-ROM), annual reports and project documents published by donors, online databases and in several cases project documents, spreadsheets and data exports obtained directly from donor agencies. In IATI, data is published by donors in an internationally agreed standard. Besides information published by the donors, additional information can also be published by other stakeholders and linked to project data for instance by recipient country governments and the users of aid-financed services.

### **2.6 Accuracy & Completeness**

AidData does not claim ownership of content published or made available by third parties ("Contributed Content"). AidData and its host institutions does not guarantee or warrant the accuracy, completeness or legality of such content or linked web sites and disclaims all responsibility for use of any inaccurate, incomplete or illegal content contained in or linked from the portal. Whereas CRS is accurate and complete as the completeness of CRS data is verified through comparisons with the DAC statistics. The three categories to define compliance with the IATI standard are being tested and developed and is work in progress (IATI, 2011).

### **2.7 Classification**

The CRS is a single classification system agreed by DAC donors whereas the AidData complements existing aid activity data by publishing more information on project descriptions and applying an expansion of the OECD CRS sector classification scheme. In the IATI, data will also be classified consistent with budget codes and classifications of recipient countries.

A detailed comparison of the similarities and differences between classifications of OECD Creditors Reporting System (CRS), AidData initiative and IATI categorization is analysed and following three broad trends have emerged (refer annexure 1 for a detailed comparison)–

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### **1<sup>st</sup> Trend - Some fields remained the same or renamed in the IATI standard**

- a) Project title renamed as activity title
- b) CRS region (Region of recipient) is termed as recipient region
- c) Geographic Location (Reported targeted geographic area) is termed as Sub-national Geographic Location (Optional) with a very detailed requirement.
- d) CRS bi/ multi is termed as collaboration type
- e) CRS Flow Type and flow name is renamed as Default flow type

### **2<sup>nd</sup> Trend -New fields have been added in the IATI standard**

- a) Activity status is added in the IATI
- b) Default finance type and default aid type is added in the IATI
- c) Planned disbursement is added in the IATI
- d) Performance conditions and results are added in the IATI

### **3<sup>rd</sup> Trend - Several fields have been merged into one field in the IATI standard to be provided with or without additional details**

- a) Short and long description merged as activity description
- b) Year, commitment date, start and end date is merged as activity dates
- c) Donor contacts and role of donor contacts is merged as activity contacts
- d) Other involved agencies and institutions and reported financial agency have been replaced as participating organisation. The identity and role of each organisation in the activity i.e. funding, extending, implementing and accountable is added in the IATI
- e) Recipient name in standard QWIDS spelling, Reported implementing agency, OECD semi-standardized channel name, OECD semi-standardized channel name, Reported borrowing party, Reported beneficiary party and Reported guarantor is merged as Recipient Country
- f) CRS purpose Code, CRS purpose Name, CRS sector Programme, CRS environment, CRS gender, CRS trade, CRS pdgg, CRS biodiversity, CRS climate, CRS desertification is merged as Policy/ Thematic Markers
- g) CRS untied Amount, partial tied amount and tied amount is merged as default tied aid status.
- h) Commitment amount, currency type commitment constant and current, total project cost are merged as activity budgets
- i) Disbursement amount, currency, disbursement constant and current, number of repayments per year, CRS repayment type, loan term, grace period, interest rate, second interest rate, grant element, cancelled flow, credit fee, repayment day (first and last), received amount, arrears in principal amount, interest amount, Amount of investment related technical cooperation, export credit amount, outstanding amount, arrears interest amount, future debt service interest and principal amount is merged as transaction type. The transaction type captures values of commitment, disbursement, expenditure, loan repayment, interest repayment and incoming funds. Transaction provider, transaction receiver, transaction value, transaction description, date, flow type, finance type, aid type, channel of disbursement, tied aid status is also added.
- j) Source of data and source detail is added as activity documents and activity website

### **3. Compatibility of South-South Development Cooperation vis-a-vis IATI Standards**

For the purpose of analysis, this section has taken reference of UN ECOSOC background study that has attempted to define 'south-south development cooperation' and proposed following definition- 'South-South cooperation is defined to include grants and concessional loans (including export credits) provided by one Southern country to another to finance projects, programmes, technical co-operation, debt relief and humanitarian assistance and its contributions to multilateral institutions and regional development banks' (UN ECOSOC, 2009; iv). For the details of proposals on defining South-South Cooperation please see annexure -2.

On the basis of IATI standards and the definition of South-South Cooperation proposed by the UNECOSOC, the following section now attempts to assess the compatibility of S-S cooperation for publishing information as per various IATI categories. A detailed matrix depicting how individual IATI categories correlates with existing data availability in the AidData database that has attempted to capture a few Non DAC donors' development finance information can be seen in Table 1. Table 1 also identifies the factors of divergence/ dilemma in case the existing IATI categories are not compatible for the proposed South-South Data categorisation and provide possible policy responses.

Table 1 reveals that out of 33 IATI categories, 27 categories are fully compatible with the S-S Cooperation definition proposed by UNDCF background study. Only two categories are not compatible and four categories are almost compatible however it needs some minor modifications or addendum.

#### **3.1 Almost Compatible IATI Categories**

The four IATI categories those are almost compatible with S-S cooperation but need some minor modifications or addendum are as follows –

##### **3.1.1 Default Finance Type (please refer serial number 14 in section 5) –**

As per IATI standards, it is the identifier to show the financing mechanism of the aid activity (e.g. grant, loan, capital subscription, export credit, debt relief and equity). As IATI standard is a standard in progress, it might need to include another category of debt forgiveness and debt rescheduling as S-S Cooperation to make it compatible for S-S Cooperation. In the present form, it's counting debt forgiveness and debt rescheduling as either as ODA, OOF or private claims. For instance, China does not count its Debt Relief as its foreign aid but it might very well falls under the wider s-s cooperation policy.

##### **3.1.2 Default Aid Type (please refer serial number 15 in section 5) –**

As per IATI standards, it is the 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, and administrative costs.

UNDCF study proposes following aid flows as not part of South-South cooperation (2009: 8)

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- a. All military assistance, whether as grants or loans,
- b. All grants and loans to the private sector, and all foreign direct investment and portfolio investment,
- c. Flows which do not entail cross-border transactions, such as administrative costs, imputed student costs, promotion of development awareness, research and in-partner country refugees costs,
- d. Flows which are not part of cooperation agreements between partner country governments, such as support from local governments and municipalities of the country receiving the cooperation,
- e. Flows which provide core funding for international and partner country NGOs,
- f. Subsidies between agencies within the Southern partner country as these are internal flows within the partner country,
- g. Funding of activities aimed at combating terrorism.

It could be more agreeable for southern providers with slight modification of title. Instead of 'default aid' it could be 'default south-south cooperation'. To confirm this, it might be helpful to enter into dialogue and explore whether the S-S cooperation providers are agreeing to the definition of the S-S cooperation that includes grants and concessional loans (including export credits) to finance projects, programmes, technical co-operation, debt relief and humanitarian assistance and contributions to multilateral institutions and regional development banks. Accordingly consensus among southern providers can be reached.

### **3.1.3 Default Tied Aid Status (please refer serial number 16 in section 5) –**

As per IATI standards, it is the identifier that classify the 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). It is worth to be noted 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.

Following policy question arises -

- a. According to the UNDCF definition that we are working with, since export credit is part of south-south cooperation, would export credits be termed as tied aid under S-S cooperation?
- b. What's the arrangement on tied aid within DAC donor group with reference to export credits that might be helpful to inform S-S cooperation the required policy choices?
- c. Further, free-standing technical cooperation (TC) and food aid are excluded from being termed as tied aid for DAC donors. So whether technical assistance under S-S cooperation would be termed as 'tied aid' or not, need to be explored.

To confirm this, it might be helpful to enter into dialogue and explore whether the S-S cooperation providers are willing to consider establishing arrangements on export credit similar to DAC donors or not?

### **3.1.4 Planned Disbursements (please refer serial number 18 in section 5) –**

As per IATI standards, the amount that is planned to disburse on the activity in each of the next three financial years can be published as per IATI standards except for export credit flows. It is with the objective of improving the data on future aid flows i.e. publishing schedules of planned expenditure. Given the existing IATI classification that excludes export credit, it might not be viable for export credits flows under South - South Cooperation as well. One of the anecdotal evidence is the constraints shared by Dutch foreign ministry official at the Berlin Aid Data conference on September 11 (Siebes, 2011).

### **3.2 Non Compatible IATI Categories**

The two IATI categories those are not compatible with S-S cooperation are as follows-

#### **3.2.1 Policy/ Thematic Markers (please refer serial number 11 in section 5)**

As per IATI standards, whether flows are intended towards promoting environment benefit, gender equality and women in development, trade development, participatory development, democratization, good governance and the respect of human rights, biodiversity and climate change and to address desertification.

To make this category compatible, it might be helpful to enter into dialogue with the S-S cooperation providers and explore whether they are agreeing to target the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention to Combat Desertification, Framework Convention on Climate Change – Adaptation, Framework Convention on Climate Change – Mitigation, Environment, Gender Equality, Participatory Development/Good Governance and Trade Development or not? Do they agree that they provide their assistance as per these thematic markers or do they propose to work on any key policy issue that can be used for specific south-south development thematic classifications?

#### **3.2.2 Default Flow Type (please refer serial number 13 in section 5)**

The IATI standards are not compatible because IATI identifier shows the classification of the flow/ activity on the basis of OECD DAC's category i.e. Official Development Assistance (ODA), or Other Official Flows (OOF) [non-concessional but developmental]. It excludes export credits. Following are the reasons for the non compatibility and possible policy responses:

- i. ODA and OOF is determined on the basis of purpose and concessionality (Sinha, 2010). Purpose i.e. 'for the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective' and Concessionality i.e. (a grant element of at least 25% calculated at a discount rate of 10 per cent). Lending by export credit agencies – with the pure purpose of export promotion – is excluded from the category of ODA.
- ii. So, how to determine the concessionality and purpose of export credits? Isn't export credits under S-S cooperation are extended for economic development of developing countries? And what if export credits are concessional in nature (ref: India) and commercial in nature (ref: China). Unless consensus is reached, export

credits can be confused that it's 'ODA'. And since export credits are tied with creditor country export of goods and services, it can be confused as tied aid.

- iii. What are the DAC/ IATI standards for disclosure for export credit flows?
- iv. China has explicit foreign aid policy in place which doesn't include its EXIM lines of credit as foreign aid and its foreign aid policy is under the overall ambit of S-S cooperation. Chinese lines of credit are market based lending tool. It also has a concessional loan product from Exim which falls under its foreign aid policy and a foreign aid instrument.
- v. Indian lines of credit fall under S-S Cooperation and it's important to note that India does not have its foreign aid policy in place.
- vi. Possibility to include export credit as a S-S cooperation tool but follow IATI standard to not disclose export credits as it's not allocable to DAC donors? Or southern providers disclose their export credits and ask IATI to extend its coverage to DAC donors export credit as well.
- vii. Can the scope of DAC's definition of ODA be widened by acknowledging that export credits can be extended for economic development of developing countries and facilitate disclosure of export credit flows?

Since export credit flows are an important source of finance under South-South Cooperation, the issue of the definition of official development assistance, other official flows and officially supported export credit and its linkage with concessionality and tied aid is dealt with separately taking India as a case study.

#### **4. Conclusion**

A detailed comparison of the similarities and differences between classifications of OECD Creditors Reporting System (CRS), AidData initiative and IATI categorization is done and the following three broad trends have emerged. Either the fields remained the same or have been renamed in the IATI standard or the fields have been merged into one field in the IATI standard to be provided with or without additional details. Besides these two options, some new fields have also been added in the IATI standard. And finally to conclude it can be said that out of 33 IATI categories, 27 categories are fully compatible with the S-S Cooperation definition proposed by UNDCF background study. Only two categories are not compatible and four categories are almost compatible however they need some minor modifications or addendum.

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### 5. Proposed South-South Cooperation Data Categorisation on the basis of Compatibility with IATI Categorisations

The proposed south-south cooperation data categorization is arrived at by assessing its compatibility with the IATI standards since this both indicates how much data is already available and is captured in the AidData database.

As noted above, the UN ECOSOC background study has attempted to define ‘south-south development cooperation’ and proposed the following definition:

‘South–South cooperation is defined to include grants and concessional loans (including export credits) provided by one Southern country to another to finance projects, programmes, technical co-operation, debt relief and humanitarian assistance and its contributions to multilateral institutions and regional development banks’ (UN ECOSOC, 2009; iv).

This definition of south-south cooperation differs from OECD DAC’s definition of ODA since it includes export credits, which are excluded in OECD DAC’s definition of ODA, except for some specific purposes and where they include a minimum level of concessionality.

Furthermore the IATI category of ‘default flow type’ is not compatible with the definition of south-south cooperation proposed by UN ECOSOC because the IATI identifier shows the classification of the flow/ activity on the basis of OECD DAC’s category i.e. ODA, or OOF (non-concessional but developmental). However the UN ECOSOC study acknowledges this constraint and has asked Southern partners and UNDCF to advise on adopting IMF’s approach or OECD’s approach to calculate the concessionality level of the flows, which is ‘used to measure the opportunity cost of the funds to the lender’ (UN ECOSOC, 2009; iv). It is recommended that not only the method of concessionality of the flows need to be agreed upon but also the definition of south-south development cooperation proposed by UN ECOSOC background study.

Serial No.	IATI Categorisations	Compatibility with IATI Standards (√ or X)	Compatibility of S-S Cooperation Data Categorization with IATI Standards (Detailed)	Existing data availability in AidData database and possible policy responses/ dilemma
1.	Activity Title	√	As per IATI standards. The title of the aid activity can be published.	The AidData database is able to capture this information for more than 95% flows.
2.	Activity	√	As per IATI standards. The long	Except for Chile, Colombia and Taiwan, the

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Serial No.	IATI Categorisations	Compatibility with IATI Standards (√ or X)	Compatibility of S-S Cooperation Data Categorization with IATI Standards (Detailed)	Existing data availability in AidData database and possible policy responses/ dilemma
	Description		description summarising the specific purpose or objective of the activity can be published.	AidData database is able to capture this information for more than 80% flows for all other Non DAC donors.
3.	Activity Status	√	As per IATI standards. It can be published on the basis of the current stage of the aid activity at the time the information is published/updated. The stages are based on an activity lifecycle.	Neither captured by AidData database not CRS. It seems that the best it could be determined by the start and end date of the activity. However it's only expected start date and expected completion date.
4.	Activity Dates	√	It can be published as per IATI standards. The expected and actual start and completion dates of the activity, where start is the date of first disbursement for the activity and completion is the date of last disbursement for the activity.	Except for Brazil and Colombia, the AidData database is not able to capture the start date information for any other Non ADC donors. For the project end date, less than 20% flows of are captured for all the Non DAC donors.
5.	Activity Contacts	√	Contact details for the activity can be published as per IATI standards	Information on activity contacts is available only for Colombia (87%), Taiwan (42%) and Qatar (11%). The role of the contacts is also not available except Taiwan (42%)
6.	Participating Organisation	√	The identity and role of each organisation (financing, extending, implementing and accountable) in the activity (including the reporting	Information of financing agency is available for more than 80% projects of all Non DAC donors except Chile (0%) and Israel (0%). The information of implementing agency is

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Serial No.	IATI Categorisations	Compatibility with IATI Standards (√ or X)	Compatibility of S-S Cooperation Data Categorization with IATI Standards (Detailed)	Existing data availability in AidData database and possible policy responses/ dilemma
			organisation) can be published as per IATI standards.	available for Qatar (100%), Taiwan (61%) and UAE (41%). The information of an accountable organisation is not currently available and it will establish a mechanism to trace aid through the system from donor to intended beneficiary. It's possible only when accountable organisation (The government agency, civil society or private sector institution which is accountable for the implementation of the activity) will be reported
7.	Recipient Country	√	The country (ies) for whose benefit the aid flow is provide can be published as per IATI standards	The AidData database is able to capture this information for all the Non DAC donors for all flows.
8.	Recipient region	√	The geographical or administrative region grouping various countries can be captured as per IATI standards	Information on recipient region is available only for Colombia (84%) and Qatar (100%).
9.	Sub-national Geographic Location (Optional)	√	The sub-national geographical identification of the target locations of an activity can be captured as per IATI standards	This data is neither captured by AidData database not CRS. It aims to improve the detail of information on geographical or administrative region.
10.	General / Detailed Sector	√	The specific area(s) of the recipient's economic or social development that	The AidData database has done detailed sector coding and is able to capture this

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Serial No.	IATI Categorisations	Compatibility with IATI Standards (√ or X)	Compatibility of S-S Cooperation Data Categorization with IATI Standards (Detailed)	Existing data availability in AidData database and possible policy responses/dilemma
			the transfer intends to foster can be captured as per IATI standards. Either of DAC, OCHA, World Bank, AidData, UN Economic and Social Statistical Classification, International Organization for Standardization or Classification of the Functions of Government can be used.	information for all the Non DAC donors for all flows.
11.	Policy/ Thematic Markers	×	IATI standards are not compatible.  Whether flows are intended towards promoting environment benefit, gender equality and women in development, trade development, participatory development, democratization, good governance and the respect of human rights, biodiversity, climate change and to address desertification.	The AidData database is unable to capture this information for any Non DAC donor. To make this category compatible, it might be helpful to enter into dialogue and explore whether the S-S cooperation providers are agreeing to target the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention to Combat Desertification, Framework Convention on Climate Change – Adaptation, Framework Convention on Climate Change – Mitigation, Environment, Gender Equality, Participatory Development/Good Governance and Trade Development or not? Do they propose to work on any key policy issue that can be used for specific south-south development thematic classifications?

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Serial No.	IATI Categorisations	Compatibility with IATI Standards (√ or X)	Compatibility of S-S Cooperation Data Categorization with IATI Standards (Detailed)	Existing data availability in AidData database and possible policy responses/ dilemma
12.	Collaboration Type	√	The IATI Identifier to show the type of collaboration i.e. bilateral; earmarked multilateral; core multilateral; core contributions to NGOs; core contributions to PPPs; or multilateral outflow of an activity can be captured as per IATI standards	The AidData database is unable to capture this information for any Non DAC donor.
13.	Default Flow Type	×	The IATI standards are not compatible because IATI identifier shows the classification of the flow/ activity on the basis of OECD DAC's category i.e. Official Development Assistance (ODA), or Other Official Flows (OOF) [non-concessional but developmental]. It excludes export credits.	<p>The AidData database is unable to capture this information for any Non DAC donor.</p> <p>a. ODA and OOF is determined on the basis of purpose and concessionality. Purpose i.e. 'for the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective' and Concessionality i.e. (a grant element of at least 25% calculated at a discount rate of 10 per cent). Lending by export credit agencies – with the pure purpose of export promotion – is excluded from the category of ODA.</p> <p>b. So, how to determine the concessionality and purpose of export credits? Isn't export credits under S-S</p>

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Serial No.	IATI Categorisations	Compatibility with IATI Standards (√ or X)	Compatibility of S-S Cooperation Data Categorization with IATI Standards (Detailed)	Existing data availability in AidData database and possible policy responses/ dilemma
				<p>cooperation are extended for economic development of developing countries? And what if export credits are concessional in nature (ref: India) and commercial in nature (ref: China). Unless consensus is reached, export credits can be confused that it's 'ODA'. And since export credits are tied with creditor country export of goods and services, it can be confused as tied aid.</p> <p>c. What are the DAC/ IATI standards for disclosure for export credit flows?</p> <p>d. China has explicit foreign aid policy in place which doesn't include its EXIM lines of credit as foreign aid and its foreign aid policy is under the overall ambit of S-S cooperation. Chinese lines of credit are market based lending tool. It also has a concessional loan product from Exim which falls under its foreign aid policy and a foreign aid instrument.</p> <p>e. Indian lines of credit falls under S-S Cooperation and India does not have its foreign aid policy in place.</p> <p>f. Possibility to include export credit as a</p>

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Serial No.	IATI Categorisations	Compatibility with IATI Standards (√ or X)	Compatibility of S-S Cooperation Data Categorization with IATI Standards (Detailed)	Existing data availability in AidData database and possible policy responses/ dilemma
				<p>S-S cooperation tool but follow IATI standard to not disclose export credits as it's not allocable to DAC donors? Or southern providers disclose their export credits and ask IATI to extend its coverage to DAC donors export credit as well.</p> <p>g. Can the scope of DAC's definition of ODA be widened by acknowledging that export credits can be extended for economic development of developing countries and facilitate disclosure of export credit flows?</p>
14.	Default Finance Type	√ with minor addendum	<p>Compatible with IATI standards (with minor addendum) in IATI finance type codes.</p> <p>Identifier to show the financing mechanism of the aid activity (e.g. grant, loan, capital subscription, export credit, debt relief and equity) can be published as per the IATI standards.</p>	<p>The AidData database is unable to capture this information for any Non DAC donor.</p> <p>As IATI standard is a standard in progress, it might need to include another category of debt forgiveness and debt rescheduling as S-S Cooperation to make it compatible for S-S Cooperation. As of now it's counting it as either as ODA, OOF or private claims.</p> <p>For instance, China does not count its Debt Relief as its foreign aid but very well falls under the wider s-s cooperation policy.</p>

## Compatibility of South-South Development Cooperation vis-a-vis IATI Standards

Serial No.	IATI Categorisations	Compatibility with IATI Standards (√ or X)	Compatibility of S-S Cooperation Data Categorization with IATI Standards (Detailed)	Existing data availability in AidData database and possible policy responses/ dilemma
15.	Default Aid Type	√ with minor modification	<p>Compatible with IATI standards with minor modification.</p> <p>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, and administrative costs</p>	<p>The AidData database is unable to capture this information for any Non DAC donor.</p> <p>UNDCF study proposes following aid flows as not part of South-South cooperation (2009: 8)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>h. All military assistance, whether as grants or loans,</li> <li>a. All grants and loans to the private sector, and all foreign direct investment and portfolio investment,</li> <li>b. Flows which do not entail cross-border transactions, such as administrative costs, imputed student costs, promotion of development awareness, research and in-partner country refuges costs,</li> <li>c. Flows which are not part of cooperation agreements between partner country governments, such as support from local governments and municipalities of the country receiving the cooperation,</li> <li>d. Flows which provide core funding for international and partner country NGOs,</li> <li>e. Subsidies between agencies within the</li> </ul>

## Compatibility of South-South Development Cooperation vis-a-vis IATI Standards

Serial No.	IATI Categorisations	Compatibility with IATI Standards (√ or X)	Compatibility of S-S Cooperation Data Categorization with IATI Standards (Detailed)	Existing data availability in AidData database and possible policy responses/ dilemma
				<p>Southern partner country as these are internal flows within the partner country,</p> <p>f. Funding of activities aimed at combating terrorism.</p> <p>Could be more agreeable for southern providers with slight modification of title. Instead of 'default aid' it could be 'default south-south cooperation'. To confirm this, it might be helpful to enter into dialogue and explore whether the S-S cooperation providers are agreeing that includes grants and concessional loans (including export credits) to finance projects, programmes, technical co-operation, debt relief and humanitarian assistance and contributions to multilateral institutions and regional development banks. Accordingly consensus among southern providers can be reached.</p> <p>However, can we get any policy message from Action aid's 'real aid' report?</p>
16.	Default Tied Aid Status	√ except export credit flows	<p>The IATI standards are compatible except export credit flows.</p> <p>The IATI identifier classify the</p>	<p>The AidData database is unable to capture this information for any Non DAC donor.</p> <p>a. According to the definition that we are</p>

## Compatibility of South-South Development Cooperation vis-a-vis IATI Standards

Serial No.	IATI Categorisations	Compatibility with IATI Standards (√ or X)	Compatibility of S-S Cooperation Data Categorization with IATI Standards (Detailed)	Existing data availability in AidData database and possible policy responses/ dilemma
			<p>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). It is worth to be noted 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.</p>	<p>working with, since export credit is part of south-south cooperation, would export credits be termed as tied aid under S-S cooperation?</p> <p>b. What's the arrangement on tied aid within DAC donor group with reference to export credits?</p> <p>c. Further, free-standing technical cooperation (TC) and food aid are excluded from being termed as tied aid for DAC donors. So whether technical assistance under S-S cooperation would be termed as 'tied aid', need to be explored.</p> <p>To confirm this, it might be helpful to enter into dialogue and explore whether the S-S cooperation providers are willing to consider establishing arrangements on export credit similar to DAC donors or not?</p>
17.	Activity Budgets	√	<p>The value of the aid activity's budget for each financial year as in the original project document can be published as per IATI standards</p>	<p>Information of Commitment Amount is available for more than 80% projects of all Non DAC donors except Taiwan (64%) and Israel (0%).</p>

## Compatibility of South-South Development Cooperation vis-a-vis IATI Standards

Serial No.	IATI Categorisations	Compatibility with IATI Standards (√ or X)	Compatibility of S-S Cooperation Data Categorization with IATI Standards (Detailed)	Existing data availability in AidData database and possible policy responses/ dilemma
				The AidData database does not capture this information for each financial for any Non DAC donor.
18.	Planned Disbursements	√ except for export credit flows	The amount it is planned to disburse on the activity in each of the next three financial years can be published as per IATI standards except for export credit flows. It is with the objective of improving the data on future aid flows i.e. publishing schedules of planned expenditure	The AidData database/ CRS do not capture this information for any Non DAC donor.  Given the existing experience of DAC donors, it might not be viable for export credits flows (constraints as shared by Dutch foreign ministry official in Berlin Aid Data conference)
19.	Transaction type	√	Different types of transaction Values: <u>Commitment</u> - a firm written obligation by the donor to provide resources of a specified amount under specified financial terms and conditions and for specified purposes for the benefit of the recipient; <u>Disbursement</u> - the amount placed at the disposal of a recipient country or agency (in the case of internal development-related expenditures, the outlay of funds); <u>Expenditure</u> - the outlay by the implementing agency on goods and services for the activity; <u>Loan</u>	Information on disbursement is available only for Qatar (94%), Saudi Arabia (88%) and UAE (73%). But it's not available year wise rather a cumulative disbursement figure is available. Information on expenditure, loan repayments, interest repayment and incoming funds are not available for any Non DAC donor.

## Compatibility of South-South Development Cooperation vis-a-vis IATI Standards

Serial No.	IATI Categorisations	Compatibility with IATI Standards (√ or X)	Compatibility of S-S Cooperation Data Categorization with IATI Standards (Detailed)	Existing data availability in AidData database and possible policy responses/ dilemma
			<u>Repayment</u> - the actual amount of principal (amortisation) repaid, including any arrears; <u>Interest Repayment</u> - the actual amount of interest repaid; <u>Incoming Funds</u> can be published as per IATI standards.	
20.	Transaction provider	√	Details of the organisation making the financial transaction (receiving in the case of loan and interest repayments) and provider name - the full name of the organisation making the financial transaction (receiving in the case of loan and interest repayments) can be published as per IATI standards.	The AidData database does not capture this information for each financial transaction for any Non DAC donor.
21.	Transaction receiver	√	Details of the organisation receiving the financial transaction (paying in the case of loan and interest repayments) and receiver name - the full name of the organisation making the financial transaction (receiving in the case of loan and interest repayments) can be published as per IATI standards.	The AidData database does not capture this information for each financial transaction for any Non DAC donor.
22.	Transaction value	√	Monetary details of the transaction value can be published as per IATI	The AidData database does not capture this information for each financial transaction

## Compatibility of South-South Development Cooperation vis-a-vis IATI Standards

Serial No.	IATI Categorisations	Compatibility with IATI Standards (√ or X)	Compatibility of S-S Cooperation Data Categorization with IATI Standards (Detailed)	Existing data availability in AidData database and possible policy responses/ dilemma
			standards	for any Non DAC donor.
23.	transaction description	√	A note or comment on the transaction can be published as per IATI standards	The AidData database does not capture this information for each financial transaction for any Non DAC donor.
24.	transaction date	√	Date in the lifecycle of the financial transaction (e.g. when committed or when paid) can be published as per IATI standards	The AidData database does not capture this information for each financial transaction for any Non DAC donor.
25.	Transaction flow type	√	See our comment on 13 above	See our comment on 13 above
26.	Transaction finance type	√	See our comment on 14 above	See our comment on 14 above
27.	Transaction aid type	√	See our comment on 15 above	See our comment on 15 above
28.	Transaction Channel of disbursement	√	The code for the channel of disbursement can be published as per IATI standards	The AidData database does not capture this information for each financial transaction for any Non DAC donor.
29.	Transaction tied aid status	√	See our comment on 16 above	See our comment on 16 above

## Compatibility of South-South Development Cooperation vis-a-vis IATI Standards

Serial No.	IATI Categorisations	Compatibility with IATI Standards (√ or X)	Compatibility of S-S Cooperation Data Categorization with IATI Standards (Detailed)	Existing data availability in AidData database and possible policy responses/ dilemma
30.	Activity Documents	√	Information pertaining to a published document that is related to an activity can be published as per IATI standards	The AidData database does not capture this information for each financial transaction for any Non DAC donor.
31.	Activity Web Site	√	Web site with more information about the activity can be published as per IATI standards	The AidData database is able to capture the information on source of data for all 100% flows. However it's unable to capture the information on source detail for each financial transaction of all Non DAC donors except Qatar (88%) and UAE (13.29%).
32.	Any conditions attached	√	A value stating whether there are conditions attached to the activity and types of conditions can be published as per IATI standards	The AidData database does not capture this information for each financial transaction for any Non DAC donor.
33.	Results (Optional)	√	A generic framework for the reporting of indicator-based targets and outcomes can be published as per IATI standards	The AidData database does not capture this information for each financial transaction for any Non DAC donor.

### 6. Reference

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[http://aiddata.s3.amazonaws.com/codebook/AidData\\_CodeBook\\_Current.pdf](http://aiddata.s3.amazonaws.com/codebook/AidData_CodeBook_Current.pdf) accessed on 4<sup>th</sup> February, 2011

IATI (2011) Compliance Guidelines <http://support.iatistandard.org/entries/20128557-compliance-guidelines#overview> accessed on 5 June, 2011

IATI Activity Standard (2011) <http://iatistandard.org/standard/activities>

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OECD (2011) Working Party on Statistics Guidelines for Reporting in CRS++ Format  
<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/56/14/39186046.pdf> accessed on 5 June, 2011

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UN ECOSOC (2009) South-South and Triangular Cooperation: Improving Information and Data  
[http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/newfunct/pdf/analytical%20study%20\(ssc\)%20-%20november%202009.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/newfunct/pdf/analytical%20study%20(ssc)%20-%20november%202009.pdf) accessed on 5 June, 2011

**Similarities and differences between classifications of OECD Creditors Reporting System (CRS), AidData initiative, IATI categorization**

**Basic Activity Information**

<b>AidData Subfield Name</b>	<b>CRS Field Name</b>	<b>IATI Fields name</b>	<b>IATI Definition</b>	<b>IATI Data format</b>
Project Title	Projecttitle	Activity Title <sup>2</sup>	The title of the aid activity (preferably official name used in project documents)	With Text and <a href="#">Language Code</a>
Short Description	Shortdescription	Activity Description	Long description summarising the specific purpose or objective of the activity.	The type of description (summary, objectives, etc.) <a href="#">Description Type Code</a> , Text & <a href="#">Language Code</a>
Long Description	Longdescription			
Additional Info	NA			
		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.	A code for the status (e.g. implementation). <a href="#">Activity Status Code</a>
Year (Reported year in YYYY format)	Activity Dates	Activity Dates	The expected and actual start and completion dates of the activity, where start is the date of first	End-actual - The actual end date, such as date of last disbursement. End-planned - The planned end date as

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.aidinfo.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/04/iati-scoping-paper.pdf>

## Compatibility of South-South Development Cooperation vis-a-vis IATI Standards

Commitment Date	N/A		disbursement for the activity and completion is the date of last disbursement for the activity.	recorded in project documentation
Start Date	Expectedstartdate			Start-actual - The actual start date, such as date of first disbursement
End Date	Completiondate			Start-planned - The planned start date as recorded in project documentation. Can be date of signature of activity agreement or approval by relevant body

### Donor Information/Activity Contacts

AidData Subfield Name	CRS Field Name	IATI Fields name	IATI Definition	IATI Data format
Donor contacts	N/A	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.	The name of the contact's organisation.
Role of Donor Contact	N/A			The name of the contact at the organisation.
				The contact's telephone
				The contact's email address.
				The contact's mailing address.

### Participating Organisations/ Geopolitical Information

AidData Subfield	CRS Field Name	IATI Fields	IATI Definition	IATI Data format
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## Compatibility of South-South Development Cooperation vis-a-vis IATI Standards

Name		name		
Other involved agencies and institutions	NA	Participating Organisation	The identity and role of each organisation in the activity (including the reporting organisation)	Roles: <b>Funding</b> - The country or institution which provides the funds; <b>Extending</b> - The government entity (central, state or local government agency or department), or agency within an institution, financing the activity from its own budget; <b>Implementing</b> - The intermediary between the extending agency and the ultimate beneficiary. Also known as executing agency or channel of delivery. They can be public sector, non-governmental agencies (NGOs), Public-Private partnerships, or multilateral institutions; <b>Accountable</b> - The government agency, civil society or private sector institution which is accountable for the implementation of the activity.
Reported financing agency	Agencyname			
Recipient name in standard QWIDS spelling	Recipientname	Recipient Country	The country (ies) for whose benefit the aid flow is provided, if applicable. Repeat for each country where known. #  Name of the country	Percentage of activity commitment allocated to this country (if available) if more than one country is involved. If percentages are shown for each country they must add to 100% for the activity being reported.
Private Recipient	NA			
Reported implementing agency	channelreportedname			
OECD semi-standardized channel name	Channelcode			

## Compatibility of South-South Development Cooperation vis-a-vis IATI Standards

OECD semi-standardized channel name	Channelname			
Reported borrowing party	NA			
Reported beneficiary party	NA			
Reported guarantor	NA			
CRS region (Region of recipient)	regionname	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	IATI region code Name of the region Percentage of activity commitment allocated to this region (if available).

## Compatibility of South-South Development Cooperation vis-a-vis IATI Standards

			activity being reported.	
Geographic Location (Reported targeted geographic area)	Geography	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	<p>If more than one location is reported, percentage of activity commitment allocated to this location (if available).</p> <p>The type of location - relevant to this activity. E.g. Kampala may be a city or a district.</p> <p>The description of the location-type code</p> <p>The name of the location</p> <p>Definition of national and sub-national administrative divisions</p> <p>Text description of national and sub-national administrative divisions</p> <p>The geographic coordinates of the location</p> <p>The latitude coordinates</p> <p>The longitude coordinates.</p>

### Classifications/ CRS Codes and Marker

AidData	CRS Field Name	IATI Fields	IATI Definition	IATI Data format
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## Compatibility of South-South Development Cooperation vis-a-vis IATI Standards

Subfield Name		name		
CRS purpose Code - Five-digit numerical code placing each project in an OECD defined aid sector or subsector	purposecode	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.	The sector vocabulary (DAC, OCHA, World Bank, AidData, etc.). If omitted, assume DAC. Allows for donors to enter their own internal sector codes. But where they have a mapping to the DAC standard (e.g. DAC members, WB, Reg Banks, UN agencies) should also record that here for international comparability.
CRS purpose Name (Name of the CRS sector code)	Purposename			The code for the sector
CRS sector Programme	Sectorprogramme			The description of the sector  Percentage share of commitment for this sector within the vocabulary. Shares required if more than one sector within any vocabulary for an activity and must add to 100% within that vocabulary.  The ISO 639-1 code for the language of the sector name. [Only if different to default language.]
CRS environment (Project)	Environment	<b>Policy/ Thematic</b>	Indicators tracking key policy issues. This can be also used for donor specific thematic	A score indicating if the activity addresses the policy/theme as a principal or

## Compatibility of South-South Development Cooperation vis-a-vis IATI Standards

intended to benefit the environment)		<b>Markers</b>	classifications	significant objective or not at all.
CRS gender (Gender equality incorporation Women in Development (WID) marker)	Gender			Policy vocabulary used (e.g. DAC, World Bank).  Policy marker code.
CRS trade (Trade Development)	Trade			The name of the policy marker (e.g. Gender equality, Environment).
CRS pdgg (Identifies projects which are intended to enhance elements of participatory development, democratization, good governance and the respect of human rights)	Pdgg			ISO 639-1 code for the marker name language. [Only if different to default language.]
CRS biodiversity (Indicates if flow is intended to	Biodiversity			

## Compatibility of South-South Development Cooperation vis-a-vis IATI Standards

promote biodiversity)				
CRS climate (Indicates if flow is intended to address climate change)	Climate			
CRS desertification (Indicates if flow is intended to address desertification)	Desertification			
CRS bi/ multi (Indicates nature of flow. 1 = bilateral, 2 = multilateral, 3= bilateral, core contributions to NGOs/PPPs, and 4 = multilateral outflows)	bi_multi	Collaboration Type	Identifier to show the type of collaboration. For official donors, shows if the activity is bilateral; earmarked multilateral; core multilateral; core contributions to NGOs; core contributions to PPPs; or multilateral outflow. Allows for additional types that might apply to foundations and NGOs.	The code for this collaboration type (e.g. bilateral, core multilateral).

## Compatibility of South-South Development Cooperation vis-a-vis IATI Standards

### Financial

AidData Subfield Name	CRS Field Name	IATI Fields name	IATI Definition	IATI Data format
Flow Type (Indicates type of flow)	NA	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) [non-concessional but developmental, i.e. 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	The IATI code for this flow type (e.g. ODA, OOF). <a href="#">Flow Type Code</a>
CRS flow Name (CRS flow type)	flowname			The human-readable name of this flow type.  The ISO 639-1 code for the language of the type name. [Only if different to default language.]
		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.	The code identifying the finance type (e.g. debt relief). <a href="#">Finance Type Code</a> Human-readable text describing the finance type.
		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, and administrative costs). Allows for any types that might apply to private donors. Default aid type can be overridden by aid type on	Code - The code identifying the aid type (e.g. pooled). <a href="#">Aid Type Code</a>

## Compatibility of South-South Development Cooperation vis-a-vis IATI Standards

			any specific transaction within the activity	
CRS untied Amount Usd Nominal	usd_amountuntied	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).	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 <a href="#">Tied Status Code</a>
CRS partial Tied Amount Usd Nominal	usd_amountpartialtied			
CRS tied Amount Usd Nominal	usd_amounttied			

### Financial

AidData Subfield Name	CRS Field Name	IATI Fields name	IATI Definition	IATI Data format
Commitment Amount	usd_commitment	Activity Budgets	The value of the aid activity's budget for each financial year as in the original project document.  period-start-date – description period-end-date – description value-date - Date of value for currency conversions.(yyyy-mm-dd) value - The total budget for the specified period in the specified currency. (Positive integer.)	Is budget original or revised? <a href="#">Budget Type Code</a>
Currency Type	NA			
Commitment Constant 2000 (USD)	NA			
Commitment Current (USD)	NA			
Total Project Cost	NA			
Currency Type	NA			

## Compatibility of South-South Development Cooperation vis-a-vis IATI Standards

		Planned Disbursements	<p>The amount it is planned to disburse on the activity in each of the next three financial years.</p> <p>period-start-date – description</p> <p>period-end-date – description</p> <p>value-date - Date of value for currency conversions.(yyyy-mm-dd)</p> <p>value - The total budget for the specified period in the specified currency.</p>	<p>The date on which this line of information was last updated. Previous updates for the same period should also be reported.</p>
Disbursement Amount	usd_disbursement	Transaction type	<p>Values: <u>Commitment</u> - a firm written obligation by the donor to provide resources of a specified amount under specified financial terms and conditions and for specified purposes for the benefit of the recipient; <u>Disbursement</u> - the amount placed at the disposal of a recipient country or agency (in the case of internal development-related expenditures, the outlay of funds); <u>Expenditure</u> - the outlay by the implementing agency on goods and services for the activity; <u>Loan</u></p>	<p><a href="#">Transaction Type Code</a></p>
Currency Type	NA			
Disbursement Constant (USD)	NA			
Disbursement Current (USD)	NA			
Number Repayments Per Year	Numberrepayment			
CRS repay Type	Typerepayment			

## Compatibility of South-South Development Cooperation vis-a-vis IATI Standards

Loan Term	NA		<u>Repayment</u> - the actual amount of principal (amortisation) repaid, including any arrears; <u>Interest Repayment</u> - the actual amount of interest repaid; <u>Incoming Funds</u>
Grace Period	NA		
Interest Rate	interest1		
CRS second Interest Rate	interest2		
Grant Element Donor	Grantelement		
Cancelled (Indicates if flow was cancelled)	NA		
Credit Fee	NA		
Repay Date First (First repayment date)	repaydate1		
Repay Date Last (Last repayment date)	repaydate2		
CRS received Amount Usd Nominal (Amount received)	usd_received		
CRS arrears Principal Amount Usd Nominal (Arrears of principal)	usd_arrears_principal		
CRS interest Amount Usd Nominal (Interest Amount)	usd_interest		
CRS irtc Amount Usd Nominal (Amount of investment related	usd_irtc		

## Compatibility of South-South Development Cooperation vis-a-vis IATI Standards

technical cooperation in nominal USD)				
CRS export Credit Amount Usd Nominal (Expert commitment amount in nominal USD)	usd_expert_commitment			
CRS outstanding Amount Usd Nominal (Amount outstanding in nominal USD)	usd_outstanding			
CRS arrears Interest Amount Usd Nominal (Arrears of interest)	usd_arrears_interest			
CRS future Ds Interest Amount Usd Nominal (Future debt service; first year interest)	usd_future_DS_interest			
CRS future Ds Principal Amount Usd Nominal (Future debt service; first year principal)	usd_future_DS_principal			
	usd_interest			
		Transaction provider	Details of the organisation making the financial transaction (receiving in the case of loan and interest repayments). provider name - The full name of the organisation making the financial transaction (receiving in the case of loan and interest repayments).	

## Compatibility of South-South Development Cooperation vis-a-vis IATI Standards

			<p>provider organisation identifier - The unique Organisation Identifier for the provider</p> <p>provider activity id - If the funds are being provided from another reported activity, this must record the unique activity identifier for that activity.</p>	
		Transaction receiver	<p>Details of the organisation receiving the financial transaction (paying in the case of loan and interest repayments).</p> <p>Receiver name - The full name of the organisation making the financial transaction (receiving in the case of loan and interest repayments).</p> <p>Receiver organisation identifier - The unique Organisation Identifier for the provider</p> <p>Receiver activity id - If the funds are being provided from another reported activity, this must record the unique activity identifier for that activity.</p>	
		Transaction value	<p>Monetary details of the transaction</p> <p>Value - The monetary value of the transaction in the specified currency – negative for repayments or reduced/cancelled commitments. (positive or negative integer only).</p>	

## Compatibility of South-South Development Cooperation vis-a-vis IATI Standards

			Currency and value	
		transaction description	A note or comment on the transaction – text description	
		transaction date	Date in the lifecycle of the financial transaction (e.g. when committed or when paid).	
		Transaction flow type	Only to be entered if value is different from default-flow-type. The IATI code for this flow type (e.g. ODA, OOF) and name	
		Transaction finance type	Only to be entered if value is different from default-finance-type.	
		Transaction aid type	Only to be entered if value is different from default-aid-type	
		Transaction Channel of disbursement	The code for the channel of disbursement	<a href="#">Disbursement Channel Code</a>
		Transaction tied aid status	Only to be entered if value is different from default-tied-status The IATI code for the tied status (e.g. tied, untied).	<a href="#">Tied Status Code</a>

### Related Documents

## Compatibility of South-South Development Cooperation vis-a-vis IATI Standards

AidData Subfield Name	CRS Field Name	IATI Fields name	IATI Definition	IATI Data format
Source (Source of data)		Activity Documents	Information pertaining to a published document that is related to an activity	A description of the content type The full title of the document
Source Detail (URL of record's webpage)	NA	Activity Web Site	Web site with more information about the activity	The web address where the document can be downloaded.

## Compatibility of South-South Development Cooperation vis-a-vis IATI Standards

### Performance

AidData Subfield Name	CRS Field Name	IATI Fields name	IATI Definition	IATI Data format
		<b>Conditions</b>	Attached	<p>A yes/no (1/0) value stating whether there are conditions attached to the activity</p> <p>Condition (optional) – Multiple conditions allowed</p> <p>Condition type – e.g. policy, performance.</p> <p>The text describing the conditions attached to the activity</p>
		<b>Results (Optional)</b>	A generic framework for the reporting of indicator-based targets and outcomes. There is no restriction on the choice of indicators, measures or baselines.	<p>result-type - Whether it is an output, outcome, or impact indicator <a href="#">Result Type Code</a></p> <p>Result-title - A title or brief text description of the result the activity is aiming to achieve e.g. build 10 schools. Repeated for different languages.</p> <p>Result-description - A longer text description of the result the activity is aiming to achieve. Repeated for different languages.</p> <p>Indicator - The indicator(s) that meet the results. There can be multiple indicators for each 'result'</p> <p>Measure - The type of measurement for the indicator value e.g. unit, percentage, NDP <a href="#">Indicator Measure Code</a></p> <p>Reversed - A flag to indicate whether the data in this indicator improves from small to large, or whether it is reversed and improves from large to small. Boolean. If omitted 'false' is assumed.</p> <p>Indicator-title The title of the indicator.</p>

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				<p>Indicator-description - The description of the indicator.</p> <p>baseline - The baseline value for the indicator</p> <p>baseline-year - The year the baseline value was taken</p> <p>Baseline-value - The baseline value.</p> <p>baseline-comment - A comment on the baseline value</p> <p>Reporting-period - The period covered for the results reported. Multiple periods can be reported for a single indicator.</p> <p>period-start - The start of the reporting period</p> <p>period-end - The end of the reporting period</p> <p>target - The target milestone for this period</p> <p>target-value - The target value</p> <p>Target-comment - The target comment for the indicator.</p> <p>Actual - A record of the achieved result for this period</p> <p>Actual-value - The actual measure.</p> <p>actual-comment - A comment on the achieved result, or an interim measure to track progress</p>
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#### How to define 'south-south development cooperation'?

For the purpose of analysis, this research has taken reference of UN ECOSOC background study that has attempted to define 'south-south development cooperation' and **proposed following definition-**

'South-South cooperation is defined to include grants and concessional loans (including export credits) provided by one Southern country to another to finance projects, programmes, technical co-operation, debt relief and humanitarian assistance and its contributions to multilateral institutions and regional development banks' (UN ECOSOC, 2009; iv).

The principle underlying south-south cooperation is that it represents a genuine transfer of resources from the country offering cooperation programmes into the economies of its partner countries.

The concessionality of South-South cooperation loans is to be designed to measure the opportunity cost of the funds to the lender. There are benefits and constraints of using the two alternative measures of the OECD and the IMF. The OECD calculation leads to reporting higher levels of aid than would be the case using IMF calculation. It would lead to international data comparability. The IMF approach on the other hand would lead to greater consistency with national policies of partner countries. Southern partners and the DCF should advise on which is the most appropriate one to be adopted for measuring the concessionality of southern flows.

All military assistance, grants and loans to the private sector, foreign direct and portfolio investment, flows which do not entail cross-border transactions and flows which are not part of cooperation agreements, subsidies between agencies within the Southern partner country and funding of activities aimed at combating terrorism are not to be classified as South-South cooperation.

Triangular cooperation is Northern donors, multilateral institutions or Southern partners providing cooperation to one Southern partner country to execute projects/programmes with the aim of assisting a third Southern partner country.

Since Northern donors and multilateral institutions account for their triangular flows as Northern donor aid including these flows as part of South-South cooperation would result in a double-counting of these flows internationally.

Project cooperation is funding for specific activities, including investment projects designed to enhance infrastructure and physical capital of the country receiving South-South cooperation.

Programme support is budget or balance of payments support (including financing of imports and commodities) and sector programme support.

Technical cooperation is the provision of all types of know-how in the form of personnel, training, technology and expertise transfer, knowledge sharing, exchange of experiences, research and associated costs which lead to genuine capacity building and development

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within the partner country. It covers free-standing cooperation and investment-related technical cooperation, with the latter usually being included as project and programme cooperation.

Debt relief is to be included in South-South cooperation.

Humanitarian assistance is defined as the support, in cash or kind, designed to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain and protect human dignity during and in the aftermath of emergencies.

Contributions to multilateral institutions and regional development banks are grants and subscriptions to these organisations