

Statistical Summary

Appendix 1: Glossary



Australian Agency for International Development
The Australian Government's
Overseas Aid Program

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Administrative Costs (including corporate services): include salaries, equipment costs, rent and other running expenses of AusAID and other official bodies in administering aid programs.

Aid Flows: the sum of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Official Aid (OA). Refer to the definitions of ODA and OA for more information.

Commodity Assistance Program (CASP): provides grants to purchase and import Australian goods for developmental purposes. The scheme operates in African and Pacific Island countries.

Constant Prices: prices expressed in terms of the value of a chosen base year. Constant prices eliminate the effect of inflation on a series of figures, making them directly comparable.

Country Programs: cover all forms of aid administered by AusAID in agreement with recipient country governments. Forms of aid include budget support, bilateral projects, staffing assistance, bilateral training, co-financing, bilateral food aid (except emergency food), CASP, training and other support.

Cross-Regional Program: aid administered by AusAID for the benefit of one or more regions of the world. The relevant expenditures are allocated to the countries of *flow* where identifiable.

Current Prices: express value in terms of the value in the year of expenditure, ie they record expenditure without any adjustment for inflation.

Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The key activities of the DAC are as follows:

- i. adopts authoritative policy guidance for Members;
- ii. conducts periodic critical reviews of its Members' programs;
- iii. provides a forum for dialogue, exchange and the building of international consensus on policy and management issues of interest to Members; and
- iv. publishes statistics and reports on aid and other resource flows to developing countries and countries in transition and related matters, based principally on reporting by DAC Members.

Direct Aid Program (DAP): aid funds disbursed at the discretion of the (Australian) Head of Mission for small-scale development activities. This program is a sub-set of the Cross-Regional Program.

Global Programs: aid administered by AusAID on a worldwide, as opposed to country-specific or regional-specific basis. It includes contributions to international organisations, emergency and refugee relief (including emergency food), contributions to Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and volunteer programs, development education and public information, trade-oriented programs, and research programs including the International Seminars Support Scheme (ISSS).

Gross National Product (GNP): the income that accrues to those persons, enterprises and other organisations that are regarded as residents of the country. It equals gross domestic product plus residents' income from overseas property or productive activity less income transferred to overseas. Under the new system of national accounts (SNA93) adopted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), the actual measure used for comparative purposes is Gross National Income (GNI). This figure is similar, though not identical, to GNP. Historical GNP figures throughout this publication have been revised to reflect the change to GNI.

Implicit Price Deflator: provides an indication of the overall movement in the price of goods and services produced in Australia, whether used for domestic consumption or for exports. It is usually provided as an index figure for each financial year against a base year (1989-90 for the current ABS series).

Multilateral Flows: resources channelled via international organisations active in development (eg World Bank, Asian Development Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP).

Official Aid (OA): consists of flows that meet all the tests of ODA (see below), except that they are directed to countries on Part II of the DAC List of Aid Recipients (see Appendix 2) and to multilateral institutions which primarily benefit Part II aid recipients.

Official Development Assistance (ODA): defined as those flows to countries on Part I of the DAC List of Aid Recipients (see Appendix 2) and to multilateral institutions for flows to Part I aid recipients which are:

- i. provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and
- ii. each transaction of which:
 - a) is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and
 - b) is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent).

Some contributions are only partially reportable as ODA. Examples include contributions to the following UN organisations (with ODA eligible component expressed as a percentage):

FAO	52.8%	Food and Agricultural Organisation
ILO	15.4%	International Labour Organisation
ITU	17.5%	International Telecommunications Union
UNESCO	25.0%	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNO	11.5%	United Nations Organisation
UPU	9.3%	Universal Postal Union
WHO	75.4%	World Health Organisation
WIPO	30.0%	World Intellectual Property Organisation
WMO	3.3%	World Meteorological Organisation

Other Official Flows (OOF): official sector transactions, to aid-eligible recipients, which do not meet the ODA/OA criteria, eg:

- i. grants for representational or essentially commercial purposes;
- ii. official bilateral transactions intended to promote development but having a grant element of less than 25 per cent;
- iii. official bilateral transactions, whatever their grant element, that are primarily export-facilitating in purpose. This category includes by definition export credits extended directly to an aid recipient by an official agency or institution (“official direct export credits”);
- iv. the net acquisition by governments and central monetary institutions of securities issued by multilateral development banks at market terms;
- v. subsidies (grants) to the private sector to soften its credits to aid recipients; and
- vi. funds in support of private investment.

Policy and Management Reform (PMR): The PMR initiative helps Pacific Island governments implement essential economic and public sector management reforms. The focus is on increasing the efficiency and accountability of government, and on helping with the development of appropriate policy frameworks for natural resource management, foreign trade and investment and the domestic private sector. Funds are allocated competitively between countries on the basis of demonstrated commitment to reform and are additional to bilateral programs.

Regional Programs: aid administered by AusAID to benefit countries in a specific geographic region. Expenditure is allocated to countries of flow where identifiable.

Revenue: refers to revenue from non-budgetary sources, eg payments from ComCare.

Technical Cooperation (TC): the provision of know-how in the form of personnel, training, research and associated costs. TC can be classified as investment-related or free-standing.

Volunteers: persons who work in a developing country under wholly or partly publicly financed or publicly controlled volunteer programs, receiving a stipend in compensation for their services, ie subsistence allowances, daily support costs, and/or financial remuneration, either during the period of service, or on return home.