

Possible adjustments to TOSSD following the UN process:

South-South co-operation

TOSSD Task Force Issues Paper¹ - Agenda item 5

15th meeting of the International TOSSD Task Force

14 and 17 February 2022

Background

1. It is expected that the UN Statistical Commission (StatCom) adopts the new SDG indicator 17.3.1 for “Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources” at its meeting in March 2022. See the report of the IAEG-SDGs to the StatCom which makes this proposal: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/53rd-session/documents/2022-2-SDG-IAEG-E.pdf>. The OECD and UNCTAD will be co-custodians of the indicator.
2. The IAEG-SDGs report refers to “an initial conceptual framework on South-South co-operation (SSC) developed by a subgroup on SSC that will allow reporting by SSC providers”. The conceptual framework allows quantification of SSC both in its financial and non-financial dimensions from the perspective of developing countries. It presents three sets of quantifiable items, that can be independently measured and reported:
 - Group A: Financial modalities of South-South co-operation (reported directly through monetisation)
 - Group B: Non-financial modalities of South-South co-operation (including items that may be monetised)
 - Group C: Non-financial modalities of South-South co-operation (same items as in Group B, subject to quantification by non-monetised methods).
3. The development of this conceptual framework was led by Brazil and Mexico, and it is subject to pilot testing. UNCTAD will be leading on the pilot exercise, in coordination with the OECD. To support this work, the TOSSD Task Force Secretariat reviewed the compatibility of the TOSSD reporting form and classifications with the SSC conceptual framework, i.e. whether TOSSD data (reported at the activity level) could be easily collated according to the various items in the SSC conceptual framework.³ The analysis concluded that while this is generally the case and while all modalities of SSC are within the

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² Other relevant documents can be consulted at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/working-group-on-measurement-of-development-support/>

³ The paper builds on previous discussions with Brazil and Mexico on the compatibility between the SSC conceptual framework and TOSSD. The proposal has not yet been discussed with UNCTAD and might be subject to additional suggestions from them.

scope of TOSSD⁴, some specificities of SSC are not separately identifiable at present. This paper therefore **invites the Task Force to consider some temporary adjustments to TOSSD to support the pilot exercise and facilitate the reporting of SSC providers.**

Proposed changes to the TOSSD methodology to support the pilot on SSC

4. Given that the SSC conceptual framework is still subject to pilot testing, the Secretariat proposes that no major changes to the TOSSD framework be implemented at this stage. However, **it proposes i) including in the Reporting Instructions a reference to the SSC conceptual framework, ii) adding in the TOSSD Reporting Form a new field for recording information on some specific aspects of SSC, and iii) providing further guidance on how to report on SSC in a new Annex to the Reporting Instructions.** The proposed changes are detailed below:

- **Edit footnote 25 as follows.** *This methodology may be reviewed to take into account any outcome of the BAPA+40 process regarding the valuing of technical cooperation. The methodology for reporting on South-South co-operation, including on in-kind technical co-operation, will be reviewed to take into account the outcome of the pilot testing of the SSC conceptual framework for SDG Indicator 17.3.1. In the meantime, Annex X of the Reporting Instructions provides guidance on how to report on SSC so that TOSSD data can feed the pilot exercise.*
- Add a new field (29) to the Reporting Form (Figure 6 of the Reporting Instructions) to allow the reporting on SSC-specific information e.g. grant element of loans, non-monetary SSC inputs and/or outputs. A proposed title and definition is provided below.

Reporting Items	Clarifications
29. SSC-specific information	Information related to South-South co-operation in the context of pilot testing of the conceptual framework of SSC for SDG Indicator 17.3.1. (See Annex X.) Include here the grant element of loans, non-monetary SSC inputs and/or outputs, as well as any SSC specific information useful in the context of the pilot study.

- **Insert a new footnote to paragraph 116 (that describes frameworks of collaboration, including SSC) as follows.** *Refer to Annex X on how to report South-South co-operation activities so that TOSSD data can be used for the pilot testing of the conceptual framework of South-South co-operation for SDG Indicator 17.3.1, to be conducted by UNCTAD in collaboration with the OECD.*

Proposed adjustments to the TOSSD classifications to support the pilot on SSC

5. The Secretariat analysis of the compatibility between TOSSD and the SSC conceptual framework is shown for reference in Annex I. It shows that separate identification of a number of SSC items would require integrating in TOSSD additional codes or keywords.
6. Currently, the general modality classification is too broad to capture the specificities of SSC as defined in the conceptual framework. To separately identify all modalities of SSC, it would be necessary to **add in the modalities classification sub-categories to indicate the different types of expenditures that can be incurred within in-kind technical co-operation projects** (costs of experts; travel costs; services, materials and supplies). **Training is proposed as a sub-category as well**, since training is not

⁴ By contrast, there is a difference in the geographical scope, because SSC providers consider as developing countries some countries that are not on the list of TOSSD-recipients (e.g. Chile or Uruguay). A proposal to address this difference is made in paragraph 16 of this document.

separately identified from in-kind technical co-operation in TOSSD. The proposed subcategories are shown below, together with the existing modalities D01 and D02:

D. Technical co-operation		
D01	In-kind technical co-operation experts	Identifies technical co-operation implemented using public officials of the reporting country. Technical co-operation already embedded in the projects described above is not included, nor are experts hired on the market.
NEW D011	(for SSC providers only) In-kind technical co-operation. Experts costs	Expenses related to hiring specialists, technical hours of government officials and opportunity costs, directly associated with the technical co-operation activity.
NEW D012	(for SSC providers only) In-kind technical co-operation experts. Travel-related costs	Expenses related to per diems, daily allowances and airfares, that are directly associated with the technical co-operation activity. Also includes expenditures for travel-related costs of volunteers.
NEW D013	(for SSC providers only) In-kind technical co-operation. Services, materials, equipment and supplies.	Expenses regarding the acquisition of services, materials, equipment and supplies that are needed to deliver technical co-operation activities/projects between developing countries.
D02	Other technical co-operation	Includes the provision of technical co-operation using internationally or locally recruited experts, beyond technical co-operation already embedded in the projects described above and beyond in-kind technical co-operation. All non-salary costs of experts (including those of public officials of the reporting country) such as flights, per-diem, accommodation, internal transportation within the recipient country and training, are also included. This category also covers training and research as well as various capacity building activities such as conferences, seminars, workshops, exchange visits.
NEW D021	(for SSC providers only) Training	Includes the provision of training using internationally or locally recruited experts. This category also covers various capacity building activities such as conferences, seminars, workshops, exchange visits.

7. Moreover, a new modality is proposed for **in-kind donations**. The modality for in-kind donations would be particularly useful in the context of the current COVID-19 pandemic e.g. to collect information on vaccine donations.

In-kind donations		
NEW J01	(for SSC providers only) In-kind donations	Donation of goods and materials. Includes food, equipment (including medical equipment), materials, and motor vehicles. Materials and supplies necessary to deliver technical co-operation activities are reportable under D013.

8. The SSC conceptual framework also identifies **joint research** as a separate modality of co-operation. While eligibility criteria in the area of research and development have been developed in the TOSSD Reporting Instructions, there is no unique way to identify such activities in the TOSSD reporting framework as of today. It is therefore proposed to add in the modalities classification a modality for research and development and two sub-modalities to identify the different elements of the SSC conceptual framework as follows:

	Research and development	
NEW K01	(for SSC providers only) Research and development	Disbursements for joint research projects between two or more developing countries, covering the working time and opportunity costs of scientists/specialists and other research personnel from the reporting country as well as expenses for scientific-related infrastructure and services (labs, equipment, materials, supplies) directly associated with the research activity.
NEW K011	(for SSC providers only) Scientific-related infrastructure	Laboratories, equipment and supplies directly associated with research and development activities.
NEW K012	(for SSC providers only) Research personnel	Covers working hours and opportunity costs of scientists/specialists and other research personnel from the reporting country.

9. The SSC conceptual framework includes a modality for **direct cash transfers under social development public programmes in partner countries**. A new modality is proposed in TOSSD to capture such expenditures as follows:

	Direct cash transfers to developing countries	
NEW L01	(for SSC providers only) Direct cash transfers under social development public programmes in partner countries	Direct cash transfers expenditure benefiting individuals, in the context of public programmes of sustainable development in partner countries (with the consent and support of the partner country).

10. The SSC conceptual framework also covers **contributions to multilateral organisations**. The TOSSD methodology requests countries to report their contributions to multilateral organisations that do not yet report to TOSSD, in order to provide the most extensive picture possible of the development finance landscape (cf. footnote 16 of the TOSSD Reporting Instructions). In practice many reporters have used modalities included in the CRS to report their contributions to the multilateral system.

11. To capture the contributions to multilateral organisations as identified in the SSC conceptual framework, the following sub-categories of **modalities** are needed:

B02	Core contributions to multilateral institutions	Contributions to the general budgets of multilateral institutions, including development banks, development funds, international development and humanitarian organisations. The recipient multilateral institution pools contributions so that they lose their identity and become an integral part of its financial assets.
B02a	Assessed contributions to multilateral institutions	Fixed contributions calculated based on agreed formula that members of multilateral institutions commit to when joining an institution.
B02b	Voluntary core contributions to multilateral institutions	Voluntary unearmarked contributions to the general budgets of multilateral institutions.
B03	Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by implementing partners (excluding self-benefit)	Contributions earmarked by the provider country, with a specific sectoral, thematic or geographical focus. It includes contributions to projects, programmes and funds managed by multilateral institutions e.g. multi-donor and single donor trust funds, as well as some UN pooled funds and Financial Intermediary Funds, excluding self-benefit activities.

12. Certain elements of the data for the SSC conceptual framework can be directly derived from TOSSD only if the country reports on the sector using CRS purpose codes, which separately identify

humanitarian assistance and peacekeeping activities. For countries that report using ISIC sector codes, these distinctions could be made with **keywords**. The keyword field could record information on two other aspects of SSC, namely “infrastructure projects” and “volunteers”.

Keyword	Description
(For SSC providers only) #DEVELOPMENT	Activities supporting sustainable development.
(For SSC providers only) #HUMANITARIAN	Humanitarian co-operation conducted directly by the provider country or through multilateral channels for the benefit of developing countries. Includes contributions, donations of food, medicine, medical supplies and other needed materials in case of humanitarian distress.
(For SSC providers only) #INFRASTRUCTURE	Expenses for infrastructure projects that focus on the development and maintenance of services, facilities, and systems.
(For SSC providers only) #PEACEKEEPING	Spending related to UN peacekeeping operations and other peacekeeping operations mandated or authorised by a UNSC resolution.
(For SSC providers only) #VOLUNTEERS	In-kind technical co-operation using volunteers from the provider country.

13. Finally, the SSC conceptual framework collects information on the grant element of the loans. This information is not requested in TOSSD, but could be stored in the SSC-specific items field.
14. Some of the above proposals will be useful to the TOSSD methodology regardless of the result of the pilot exercise. Conversely, the pilot may show that not all additional categories are required.
15. To allow SSC providers to report to TOSSD so that the data can also be used to feed the SSC conceptual framework, the Secretariat has prepared a guidance note for SSC providers, to be included in the TOSSD Reporting Instructions. This guidance is available in Annex II. **The Task Force is invited to comment on this guidance.**
16. As mentioned in the background section, there is a **difference in the scope of the TOSSD and the SSC conceptual frameworks in relation to the recipient countries**. The list of TOSSD recipient countries does not include some countries considered as developing countries by SSC providers e.g. Chile or Uruguay in Latin America. This difference could be accommodated by including in the TOSSD database SSC activities in such countries, so that TOSSD data as reported by SSC providers can feed the pilot exercise. However, given that these activities do not comply with the agreed TOSSD Reporting Instructions, the related expenditures would not be accounted for in the total TOSSD figures. Note that the list of TOSSD recipient countries will be discussed by the Task Force (cf. Item 4 of the meeting Agenda).

Issues for discussion

- Do Task Force members agree with the proposal of introducing a few changes at this stage and using temporary codes for reporting on SSC until the pilot exercise is concluded?
- Do Task Force members (especially SSC providers) agree with the proposed codes and classifications? Is there anything missing?
- Do Task Force members (especially SSC providers) have comments or suggestions on the wording on any of the proposed codes and classifications?
- Could some of the proposed codes be useful for reporting in TOSSD by all providers? (e.g. research and development, in-kind donations, contributions to multilateral organisations)
- Do Task Force members agree to include in the TOSSD database activities reported by SSC providers in support of developing countries currently not on the list of TOSSD recipients, noting that the related expenditures would not be accounted for in the TOSSD total figures?

TOSSD

Total Official Support for Sustainable Development



Annex I. Analysis of the compatibility between the SSC conceptual framework and TOSSD

1. Group A. Financial modalities of SSC

Group A: Financial modalities of South-South cooperation (to be reported directly through monetisation):		How is it captured in TOSSD?	Adjustment needed
A1. Loans		With financial instrument 421. Standard loan and concessional= 1 .	No.
A.2. Concessional (grant element) in credit operations between developing countries		The definition of concessional is the same as in TOSSD, which includes a binary (1= yes, 0= no) field 25. Concessional , but does not request information on the grant element.	Information on the Grant Element can be recorded by SSC providers in the field 29. SSC-specific information .
A.3 Interest-free loans		With financial instrument 421. Standard loan and 25. Concessional= 1 . Not separately identified from standard loans.	A new value “ 2 ” proposed under the field 25. Concessional for interest-free loans.
A.4 Non-refundable grants	A.4.1. developmental purposes	With financial instrument 110. Standard grant . Humanitarian vs. developmental purposes can be identified through Reporting Item 11. Sector for reporters using CRS purpose codes (codes starting with 1-6 are for developmental purposes and codes starting with 7 for humanitarian purposes).	For reporters that use the ISIC sector codes, an additional tool is needed to identify humanitarian/developmental purposes. A keyword is proposed.
	A.4.2. humanitarian purposes	With financial instrument 110. Standard grant . Humanitarian vs. developmental purposes can be identified through Reporting Item 11. Sector for reporters using CRS purpose codes (codes starting with 1-6 are for developmental purposes and codes starting with 7 for humanitarian purposes).	For reporters that use the ISIC sector codes, an additional tool is needed to identify humanitarian/developmental purposes. A keyword is proposed.

A.5 Contributions to International Organizations, Development Banks and Funds	A.5.1. Regular contributions to international organisations	Reported in TOSSD by many providers using CRS modality codes. Financial instrument 110. Standard grant.	New modalities proposed to capture contributions to international organisations, distinguishing core (voluntary and assessed) and earmarked contributions. Distinguishing core vs earmarked is important to avoid double counting in the system. These modalities can support the development of a provider perspective currently under consideration.
	A.5.2. Voluntary contributions (excluding self-benefit)	Reported in TOSSD by many providers using CRS modality codes, but voluntary contributions cannot be separately identified from regular contributions. Financial instrument 110. Standard grant.	
	A.5.3: Capital paid-in to IFI and Regional/Multilateral Funds	Reported in TOSSD by many providers using CRS modality codes. Identified via the channel code (IFI or Multilateral Development Bank or Fund). Financial instrument 110. Standard grant or 421. Standard loan.	
A.6 Direct cash transfers under social development public programmes in partner countries (approved by the partner country concerned)		Financial instrument 110. Standard grant. Not specifically identified in TOSSD.	A new modality is proposed.

2. Groups B and C. Non-financial modalities of SSC (monetised by some providers)

Group B: Non-Financial modalities of South-South cooperation (monetised by some countries):		How is it captured in TOSSD?	Adjustment needed
B.1 Infrastructure projects		Captured in TOSSD but not separately identified.	A keyword field proposed.
B.2 Goods and materials		Captured in TOSSD but not separately identified.	A new modality is proposed for in-kind donations.
B. 3 Scholarships		Yes with modality E01 scholarships/training in the provider country.	No.
B.4 Humanitarian assistance (between developing countries)	B.4.1. Donations of food, medicine, medical supplies and or other materials	Humanitarian assistance identified through sector codes (codes starting with 7) for countries reporting using CRS Sector Codes, not for ISIC. In-kind donations not separately identified.	A new modality is proposed for in-kind donations. Countries reporting ISIC codes could identify humanitarian related activities with a keyword.
	B.4.2 Assistance to refugees	If in the reporting country, identified through modalities I01, I02 and I05 (integration costs). If in developing countries modality I03, if assistance to refugees returnees, modality I04.	No.
	B.4.3. Dispatch of humanitarian missions: health professionals; first-aid workers; teachers	Captured in TOSSD but not separately identified. Humanitarian assistance identified through sector codes (codes starting with 7) for countries reporting using CRS Sector Codes, not for ISIC.	Countries reporting ISIC codes could identify humanitarian related activities with a keyword. Identified with in-kind TC modality.

B.5 Training		Captured with modalities D01 and D02 if in the recipient country, depending on whether the training is carried out using personnel of the provider country or externally recruited experts. Not separately identified from in-kind technical co-operation.	A new modality proposed for training.
B.6 Participation in Peace Keeping Operations		UN peacekeeping missions can be identified through the channel codes. Also identified with purpose code 15230.	A new keyword proposed for peacekeeping missions to facilitate reporting by countries using ISIC sector codes, and to identify peacekeeping operations that do not have a separate channel code.
B.7 Technical cooperation	B.7.1. Experts - technical hours / opportunity costs	Yes, in field 24. Salary cost , however not widely reported.	A sub-modality proposed to capture these expenditures so that 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 are all captured through the same modality.
	B.7.2. Per Diems, daily allowances, and airfares	Yes, modality D02 for technical co-operation. Amounts recorded in the disbursements field, with financial instrument 110. Standard grant , but not separately identified from other expenditures.	A sub-modality proposed for travel-related expenditures.
	B.7.3. Services; materials; equipment; supplies	Yes, modality D02 for technical co-operation. Amounts recorded in the disbursements column but not separately identified from other expenditures.	A sub-modality proposed for services and materials linked to in-kind technical co-operation projects.
B.8 Volunteers		Captured but not separately identified.	A keyword proposed for volunteers. Expenditures can be collected under the modality created for travel-related expenditures.

B.9 Joint Research	B.9.1. Scientific-related infrastructure (labs, equipment, supplies)	<p>Research activities are currently captured via modality D02 other technical co-operation although some reporters use C01 project-type interventions. Financial instrument 2100 Direct provider spending. The financial instrument and modality are not exclusive for research, so cannot be separately identified.</p>	A specific modality proposed for research, and sub-categories for infrastructure and personnel.
	B.9.2. Research personnel - working hours/opportunity costs	Captured but not separately identified.	A specific modality proposed for research, and sub-categories for infrastructure and personnel.
B.10 Administrative/Operational/Management/Coordination associated with the provision of SSC		Yes identified with modality G01.	No.

Annex II. Guidance on reporting South-South co-operation

1. The IAEG-SDGs has made a proposal to the UN StatCom to measure SDG indicator 17.3.1 for “Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources”⁵. The OECD and UNCTAD are co-custodians of the indicator and TOSSD serves as a data source. The proposal contains a conceptual framework on South-South cooperation (SSC) developed by a subgroup on SSC that will allow reporting by SSC providers. The development of the proposal was led by Brazil and Mexico, and it is subject to pilot testing, conducted by UNCTAD in collaboration with the OECD. The TOSSD methodology can be used to support the pilot exercise. This note provides guidance to SSC providers that wish to use their TOSSD reporting to support the pilot exercise.
2. The conceptual framework on SSC allows quantification of SSC both in its financial and non-financial dimensions from the perspective of developing countries. The framework presents three sets of quantifiable items, that can be independently measured and reported:
 - Group A: Financial modalities of South-South cooperation (reported directly through monetisation)
 - Group B: Non-financial modalities of South-South cooperation (including items that may be monetised)
 - Group C: Non-financial modalities of South-South cooperation (The same items as in Group B, subject to quantification by non-monetised methods)
3. This guidance includes two tables, one related to activities under Group A (financial modalities of SSC) and another to Groups B and C (non-financial modalities of SSC). **Quantitative, non-monetary information on SSC activities under group C can be reported in field 29. SSC-specific information.** All activities (financial and non-financial modalities) should be reporting using the code **FC01. South-South co-operation** in field **17. Framework of collaboration**.

⁵ See <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/working-group-on-measurement-of-development-support/>

TOSSD

Total Official Support for Sustainable Development



1. Group A. Financial modalities of SSC

Group A: Financial modalities of South-South co-operation (to be reported directly through monetisation):		How to report to TOSSD?
A1. Loans		Financial instrument 421. Standard loan.
A.2. Concessional (grant element) in credit operations between developing countries		Only concessional loans should be included. Concessional = 1. Financial instrument 421. Standard loan. Grant element to be included in field 29. SSC-specific information.
A.3 Interest-free loans		Financial instrument 421. Standard loan. Concessional = 2.
A.4 Non-refundable grants	A.4.1. developmental purposes	Financial instrument 110. Standard grant. Countries reporting using CRS purpose codes (sectors) can select codes starting with 1-6 to indicate developmental purposes. Countries using the ISIC classification need to use keyword #development.
	A.4.2. humanitarian purposes	Financial instrument 110. Standard grant. Countries reporting using CRS purpose codes (sectors) can select codes starting with 7 to indicate humanitarian purposes. Countries using the ISIC classification need to use keyword #humanitarian.
A.5 Contributions to International Organizations,	A.5.1. Regular contributions to international organisations	New proposed modality B02a Assessed contributions to multilateral institutions Financial instrument 110. Standard grant.

Development Banks and Funds	A.5.2. Voluntary contributions (excluding self-benefit)	Depending on whether the contribution is core or earmarked, use the new proposed modalities B02b Voluntary core contributions to multilateral institutions or B03 Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by implementing partners (excluding self-benefit) . Financial instrument 110. Standard grant .
	A.5.3: Capital paid-in to IFI and Regional/Multilateral Funds	New proposed modality B02a Assessed contributions to multilateral institutions Financial instrument 110. Standard grant or 421. Standard loan . Use the channel code corresponding to the IFI or Multilateral Development Bank and indicate the name in case the organisation does not have a channel code in the TOSSD code list.
A.6 Direct cash transfers under social development public programmes in partner countries (approved by the partner country concerned)		New proposed modality L01. Direct cash transfers under social development public programs in partner countries .

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2. Groups B and C. Non-financial modalities of SSC (monetised by some providers)

Groups B and C: Non-Financial modalities of South-South co-operation (monetised by some countries):		How to report to TOSSD ⁶ ?
B.1 Infrastructure projects		Use new proposed keyword #infrastructure . New proposed modality J01. In-kind donations .
B.2 Goods and materials		Countries reporting using CRS purpose codes (sectors) can use codes starting with 1-6 to indicate developmental purposes. Countries using the ISIC classification need to use keyword #development . New proposed modality J01. In-kind donations .
B. 3 Scholarships		Use modality E01. Scholarships/training in the provider country . Countries reporting using CRS purpose codes (sectors) can use codes starting with 7 to indicate humanitarian purposes. Countries using the ISIC classification need to use keyword #humanitarian . New proposed modality J01. In-kind donations .
B.4 Humanitarian assistance (between developing countries)	B.4.1. Donations of food, medicine, medical supplies and or other materials	
	B.4.2 Assistance to refugees	For assistance in the provider country , use modalities I01 (for temporary assistance within the first 12 months), I02 (temporary assistance after 12 months) and I05 (integration costs). If you cannot distinguish between assistance during the first 12 months, report all the costs under I02 . If assistance in developing countries (different from the provider country) use modality I03 . Select sector code depending of the nature of the intervention. If assistance to refugees returnees , use modality I04 . CRS purpose code starting with 930 or ISIC code 8423 Public order and safety . Financial instrument 2100 direct provider spending .

⁶ Quantitative, non-monetary information on SSC activities under group C can be reported in field **29. SSC-specific information**.

	B.4.3. Dispatch of humanitarian missions: health professionals; first-aid workers; teachers	Countries reporting using CRS purpose codes (sectors) can use codes starting with 7 to indicate humanitarian purposes. Countries using ISIC classification need to use keyword #humanitarian . Use modalities under D technical co-operation . Financial instrument 2100 Direct provider spending .
B.5 Training		Use new proposed modality D021 Training . Financial instrument 2100 Direct provider spending .
B.6 Participation in Peace Keeping Operations		Countries reporting using CRS purpose codes (sectors) can use code 15230 Participation in international peacekeeping operations . Countries using ISIC classification need to use keyword #peacekeeping . For troops from the provider country, use modalities under D Technical co-operation . Use the channel code of the peacekeeping operation if it has a separate channel code. Otherwise, indicate the channel name.
B.7 Technical cooperation	B.7.1. Experts - technical hours / opportunity costs	Use modality D011 In-kind technical co-operation. Experts costs . Financial instrument 2100 Direct provider spending .
	B.7.2. Per Diems, daily allowances, and airfares	Use modality D012 In-kind technical co-operation experts. Travel-related costs Financial instrument 2100 Direct provider spending .
	B.7.3. Services; materials; equipment; supplies	Use modality D013. In-kind technical co-operation. Services, materials, equipment and supplies . Financial instrument 2100 Direct provider spending .
B.8 Volunteers		Use modalities under D01 in-technical co-operation (D012 for travel-related costs and D013 for supplies). Use keyword field #volunteers . Financial instrument 2100 Direct provider spending .
B.9 Joint Research	B.9.1. Scientific-related infrastructure (labs, equipment, supplies)	Use new proposed modality K011. Scientific-related infrastructure Use financial instrument 2100 Direct provider spending .
	B.9.2. Research personnel - working hours/opportunity costs	Use new proposed modality K012. Research personnel . Use financial instrument 2100 Direct provider spending .

B.10
Administrative/Operational/
Management/Coordination
associated with the
provision of SSC



Use **modality G01 Administrative costs not included elsewhere.**
Use **financial instrument 2100 Direct provider spending.**