

Field Definitions: AidData's China's Loans and Grants to Low- and Middle-Income Countries Dataset, Version 1.0

For full details on the construction of the CLG-LMIC 1.0 dataset and the methodology used, please refer to [Tracking Loans and Grants from China to Low-, Middle-, and High-Income Countries: An Application of AidData's TUFF 4.0 Methodology](#).

Additional guidelines on how to use the dataset are provided in the "Guide" tab of the CLG-LMIC 1.0 dataset file download.

The CLG-LMIC 1.0 dataset includes two sets of records capturing related, but distinct, information. The main set of records is contained in the CLG-LMIC 1.0 'Records' tab of the CLG-LMIC .xlsx file. The subsidiary set of records is contained in the CLG-LMIC 1.0 'Borrower Ownership' tab of the same .xlsx file.

Field Definitions for the CLG-LMIC 1.0 Records Tab

This tab of data contains 175 separate fields (variables) to document a detailed picture of each Chinese officially financed project/activity. Field names and definitions are provided in the table below.

Field Name	Description
AidData_Record_ID	This field provides the unique identification number that AidData has assigned to every project/activity record in the dataset.
Recommended_for_Aggregates	This field identifies projects/activities that AidData recommends including in analysis that requires the aggregation of projects/activities supported by official financial (or in-kind) commitments from China, including analysis of monetary amounts and project/activity counts. It is useful for identifying formally approved, active, and completed Chinese officially financed projects/activities—and excluding all canceled projects/activities, suspended projects/activities, and projects/activities that never reached the formal approval (official commitment) stage. The field is set to "Yes" for all projects/activities with a status designation of Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, and Completion that have not also been designated as umbrella agreements. It is set to "No" for all canceled projects/activities, suspended projects/activities, and projects/activities that never reached the official commitment stage (i.e. those projects/activities with a status designation of Pipeline: Pledge, Suspended, and Canceled). Additionally, to avoid double-counting, the field is set to "No" for all umbrella agreements. For more information on umbrella agreements, see the description of the "Umbrella" field in this file. Also, note that not all projects/activities with a Recommended_for_Aggregates value of "Yes" identify a financial transaction value (since some transactions are difficult to monetize, such as in-kind donations, technical assistance, scholarships, and training

	activities).
Parent_ID	<p>This field captures the linkages between project/activity records. All project/activity records that are related to each other are assigned a common parent identification (ID) number. Reasons for assigning a common parent ID number include: (1) linking all records related to one project, including multiple phases of the same project, or one distinct activity (such as separate loans that support the acquisition of shares in the same company); (2) linking all records that capture PPG loans in a given country affected by China's participation in the G20's Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) or other separate debt suspension initiatives; (3) linking instances of recurring scholarships/technical assistance to a particular country; (4) linking Confucius Institute-sponsored activities in a particular country; (5) linking records that capture financing from the same special fund (e.g., the China Co-Financing Fund for Latin America and the Caribbean); (6) linking overarching financing agreements and financing for subsidiary projects/activities; (7) linking serial borrowing (e.g., working capital facilities); (8) linking a refinancing to the loans that were refinanced, and (9) linking a loan to its upsizing. A short description of the nature of the linkage can be found in the Parent_ID_Description field. The Parent_ID field is not used to create a linkage between project/activity records where multiple official sector financiers from China contributed to the same syndicated loan and/or contributed to multiple tranches of the same loan; these linkages are instead established through the Loan_Event_ID field. Nor is the Parent_ID field used to create a linkage between an instance of debt rescheduling/debt forgiveness and the corresponding loan(s) being rescheduled/forgiven; such records are linked through the Rescheduled_Loan_Record_ID and Rescheduling_Event_ID fields.</p>
Parent_ID_Description	<p>This field provides a brief description of each parent identification (ID) number, identifying the way in which records are linked together under the common number.</p>
Loan_Event_ID	<p>This field captures the unique identification (ID) number for each Loan Event, where a Loan Event is the commitment or pledge of a bilateral or syndicated loan. When multiple project/activity records pertain to the same Loan Event, those project/activity records share a Loan Event ID number, in effect linking them together. Multiple project/activity records may be linked together via a Loan Event ID when (a) multiple official sector financiers from China contributed to the same syndicated loan and their respective contributions to the loan are captured via separate records, and/or (b) one or more official sector financiers from China contributed to more than one tranche of the same syndicated loan and different loan tranches are captured via separate records.</p>
Loan_Event_Tranche	<p>This field captures the specific loan tranche to which a Chinese state-owned creditor contributed in cases where a contribution was made to a syndicated loan with multiple tranches. Each tranche of a syndicated loan is designated as a letter (e.g., A, B, C). If the tranche letter is known from the loan's sources, then the assigned Loan_Event_Tranche matches</p>

	the tranche letter indicated in sources. If the tranche letter is unknown, AidData assigns the Loan_Event_Tranche manually starting with A and proceeding chronologically with the letters of the alphabet. As such, tranche letters represented in Loan_Event_Tranche do not necessarily correspond to the seniority of a given tranche.
Loan_Event_Description	This field provides a brief description of each Loan Event identification (ID) number, including as many of the following details as necessary to distinguish between loan events: the year in which the loan contract was signed, the number of lenders (bilateral or syndicated/club loan), the loan commitment amount, the financier, and/or the purpose of the financing.
Rescheduled_Loan_Record_ID	Whenever the project/activity record captures a debt restructuring event (i.e., the Flow_Type field is set to "Debt Rescheduling" or "Debt Forgiveness"), this field provides the AidData Record identification (ID) number for the corresponding original loan commitment (wherein the Flow_Type field is set to "Loan") that was affected by the debt restructuring. If multiple loans were affected by the debt restructuring, then the AidData Record ID numbers are pipe-delimited in this field. If the original loan that was rescheduled or forgiven is not included in the dataset, then the field is empty in the debt restructuring record. Reasons the original loan may not be included in the dataset include if the commitment year of the original loan is outside the scope of the dataset (i.e., it was committed prior to 2000), or if there is insufficient information to determine the specific loan that was affected by the debt restructuring event. Please refer to the Narrative_Description field for detailed information regarding the rescheduled or forgiven loan for each debt restructuring event record.
Rescheduling_Event_ID	Whenever the project/activity record captures a loan (i.e., the Flow_Type field is set to "Loan") that was subsequently rescheduled or forgiven, this field provides the AidData Record identification (ID) number of the corresponding debt restructuring event (wherein the Flow_Type field is set to "Debt Rescheduling" or "Debt Forgiveness"). If the loan was affected by multiple debt restructuring events, then the AidData Record ID numbers are pipe-delimited in this field. Note that the dataset only includes project/activity records for debt restructuring events completed between 2000 and 2023. Please refer to the Narrative_Description field for detailed information regarding the debt restructuring of each loan record, including information regarding debt restructuring events that may have occurred after 2023 and prior to the publication of this dataset (November 2025).

Umbrella	This field identifies projects and/or activities that fall within umbrella agreements (with a "Yes" designation) in two circumstances. The first circumstance is when a financial agreement was signed by at least one party in the donor/creditor country and one party in the receiving country, but funds were not allocated for a specific purpose (or set of purposes) until a subsequent date. These types of umbrella agreements include economic and technical cooperation agreements (ETCAs) issued by China's Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), master facility agreements issued by China Eximbank and China Development Bank, and framework agreements issued by a variety of official sector institutions in China. Due to the nature of the TUFF data collection process, the subsidiary transactions and projects/activities approved and financed under these types of umbrella agreements are likely captured elsewhere in the dataset. The second circumstance is when a single project/activity is financed by multiple Chinese government or Chinese state-owned institutions. In these cases, AidData creates one umbrella record to record the full amount of the financial commitment for the project/activity and a linked set of subsidiary project/activity records to capture the respective financial commitments of each Chinese government or Chinese state-owned institution. All umbrella agreements in the dataset are assigned a designation of "No" in the Recommended_for_Aggregates field to help users avoid double counting.
Financier_Country	This field captures the country from which the financial or in-kind transfer originated.
Country_of_Activity	This field captures the host country where the project/activity supported by the financial or in-kind transfer takes place. For example, a loan to finance the construction of a power plant in a given country will have its Country_of_Activity field set to that country, even if the borrowing institution is not legally domiciled (incorporated) in the same country. If the project/activity takes place in multiple host countries, the Country_of_Activity field records the corresponding geographical region to which these countries belong. In previous iterations of the TUFF methodology, this field was known as Recipient.
Country_of_Activity_ISO3	This field captures the three-letter code for the country identified in the Country_of_Activity field, according to the standards set by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). In cases where the Country_of_Activity field records a geographical region rather than an individual country (such as "Africa, Regional"), the Country_of_Activity_ISO3 field is empty.
Region_of_Activity	This field captures the geographical region to which the country of activity belongs: Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East, Oceania, or Multi-Region.
DRA_Country_of_Inc	This field captures the jurisdiction where the direct receiving agency of a given financial or in-kind transfer is legally domiciled/incorporated. In cases where the direct receiving agency is a multilateral institution or a multinational non-governmental organization, the DRA_Country_of_Inc

	<p>field is set to the geographical region that represents the member countries of the institution: Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East, Oceania, or Multi-Region. In cases where an entity is registered under the laws of the European Union and not any specific country, the DRA_Country_of_Inc is set to "Europe, regional." If AidData is unable to determine the DRA_Country_of_Inc for a given direct receiving agency, AidData sets the field to "Unknown." In cases of multiple direct receiving agencies, if the agencies all share the same country of incorporation, then the DRA_Country_of_Inc field is set to that country. However, if there are multiple direct receiving agencies with differing countries of incorporation, this field is set to "Multiple Jurisdictions." In cases where this field is set to "Multiple Jurisdictions," users can refer to the Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Incorporation field for a pipe-delimited list of all countries of incorporation for the direct receiving agencies. Some organizations that served as direct receiving agencies changed their country of incorporation over the years covered in the dataset. The DRA_Country_of_Inc field captures the agency's country of incorporation at the time of the financial commitment, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field. If there is no direct receiving agency assigned to the given record, the DRA_Country_of_Inc field is empty.</p>
DRA_Country_of_Inc_ISO3	<p>This field captures the three-letter code for the country identified in the DRA_Country_of_Inc field, according to the standards set by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). In cases where the DRA_Country_of_Inc field is set to "Multiple Jurisdictions" or records a geographical region, the DRA_Country_of_Inc_ISO3 field is empty.</p>
DRA_Country_of_Inc_OFC	<p>This field provides a marker of whether the entity identified in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies field was legally domiciled (incorporated) in a country (as captured in the DRA_Country_of_Inc field) that was classified as an offshore financial center (OFC) during the year of the loan commitment. It is set to "Yes" if the country was an OFC in that year, according to the OFC list maintained by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). If the country was not classified by the BIS as an OFC, the field is empty. This field is also empty if the DRA_Country_of_Inc field is set to "Unknown" or a geographical region.</p>
Commitment_Year	<p>This field captures the year in which an official financial commitment (or official commitment to provide in-kind support) was codified through the signing of a formal agreement by an official sector donor/lender in China and one or more entities in a host country or a set of host countries. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day when the official commitment was issued, which is captured in the Commitment_Date field. In the event an official commitment was made for a project/activity that entered implementation, but the official commitment year is not identifiable, AidData records the first year of project/activity implementation as a proxy for the official commitment year. In the event an official commitment was made for a project/activity that has not yet reached implementation, and the official commitment year is not identifiable, AidData records the year in which the underlying</p>

	commercial contract (supported by the official commitment) was issued. If this information is unavailable, AidData records the first year in which an informal pledge was made as a proxy for the official commitment year. For projects/activities with a status designation of Pipeline: Pledge (i.e. cases in which an official commitment was not made), AidData records the year in which the informal pledge was made.
Implementation_Start_Year	This field captures the year in which a project/activity supported by an official financial (or in-kind) commitment from China began implementation. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day when project/activity implementation began, which is captured in the Actual_Implementation_Start_Date field. For projects/activities that involve the construction of buildings or infrastructure, the Implementation_Start_Year field seeks to capture the first year of construction. In cases when the first year of construction is unavailable but a proxy for the first year of construction (e.g., the year in which a formal groundbreaking ceremony took place, a project/activity commencement order was issued to the contractor responsible for implementation, or a project/activity implementation agreement was signed) can be identified, AidData records the proxy for the first year of construction. For projects/activities that do not involve construction but involve the provision of personnel, training, analytical/advisory support, equipment, supplies, or commodities, the Implementation_Start_Year field captures the first year in which some type of support was delivered to an entity in the host country. For projects/activities that only involve financial transactions (e.g., cash donations, loans issued to shore up a country's foreign exchange reserves, forgiveness or rescheduling of outstanding debts), the Implementation_Start_Year field captures the year in which the first disbursement was made (or the year in which new terms and conditions went into effect for a previously signed loan agreement).
Completion_Year	This field captures the year in which a project/activity supported by an official financial (or in-kind) commitment from China was completed. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day when a project/activity was completed, which is captured in the Actual_Completion_Date field. For projects/activities that involve the construction of buildings or infrastructure, the Completion_Year field seeks to capture the last year of construction. In cases when the last year of construction is unavailable but a proxy for the last year of construction (e.g., a road or railway is opened for use, a power plant reaches its commercial operation date and begins selling electricity to customers) can be identified, AidData records the proxy for the last year of construction. For projects/activities that do not involve construction but involve the provision of personnel, training, analytical/advisory support, equipment, supplies, or commodities, the Completion_Year field captures the last year in which some type of support was delivered to an entity (or set of entities) in the host country. For projects/activities that only involve financial transactions (cash donations, loans issued to shore up foreign exchange reserves, forgiveness or rescheduling of outstanding debts), the

	Completion_Year field captures the year in which the last disbursement was made (or the year in which new terms and conditions went into effect for a previously signed loan agreement).
Title	This field briefly describes the name or nature of the project/activity. In some cases, the identification numbers of other transactions that are linked to the project/activity are also recorded in this field. All records that are linked together are assigned a common identification number in the Parent_ID, Loan_Event_ID, Rescheduling_Event_ID, and/or Rescheduled_Loan_ID fields, depending on the nature of the linkage(s) between the records.
Narrative_Description	This field provides a detailed summary of the main purposes and activities of the project/activity; the funding, receiving, and implementing agencies involved in the project/activity; the terms and conditions of the financial transaction(s) supporting the project/activity; the timing of project/activity implementation and completion; the challenges that arose during project/activity implementation and how funding, receiving, and implementing agencies responded to these challenges; and main achievements and shortcomings of the project/activity. For loan-financed projects/activities, AidData also records the monetary value and timing of underlying commercial contracts, disbursements, and repayments in this field.
Staff_Comments	This field captures comments from AidData staff that clarify the assumptions, logic, and evidence used to address challenging coding and categorization determinations. It also provides foreign translations of project/activity titles (used for source identification purposes), information about related transactions and projects/activities, and information about the ownership structures of funding, receiving, and implementing agencies.
Status	This field identifies the latest status of a project/activity. Each project/activity is assigned to one of six categories: Pipeline: Pledge, Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, Completion, Suspended, Cancelled. A project/activity assigned to the "Pipeline: Pledge" category is one that an official sector institution in China indicated it was interested in supporting (or willing to consider supporting) but did not result in an official commitment. Projects/activities assigned to this category include those that are identified in letters of intent, term sheets, memoranda of understanding, and non-binding announcements. All projects/activities given a status designation of Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, Completion, Suspended, or Cancelled reached the official commitment stage (i.e., a binding, written agreement that governs the provision of financial or in-kind support for a specific purpose was signed by an official sector donor or lender in China and an entity in a host country). A project/activity assigned to the "Pipeline: Commitment" category is one that is backed by an official commitment but has not yet entered implementation. A project/activity assigned to the "Implementation" category is one that is backed by an official commitment and has begun implementation with financial or in-kind support from the source of the

	<p>commitment. A project/activity assigned to the "Completion" category is one that is backed by an official commitment and that reached completion with financial or in-kind support from the sources of the commitment. Projects/activities assigned to the "Suspended" and "Cancelled" categories are those that were backed by an official commitment but subsequently suspended or canceled. The coding of the 'Status' field in the dataset is based on sources that were available as late as October 2025.</p>
Intent	<p>This field seeks to measure the primary purpose of the project/activity. Each project/activity is assigned to one of five categories: Development, Commercial, Representational, or Mixed. Projects/activities assigned to the "Development" category are those that are primarily oriented towards the promotion of economic development and welfare in the host country. Projects/activities assigned to the "Commercial" category are those that primarily seek to promote the commercial interests of the country from which the financial transfer originated (e.g., encouraging the export of Chinese goods and services), and projects/activities that primarily seek to promote the commercial interests of companies from countries other than the host country (e.g., the acquisition of an ownership stake in a company). Projects/activities assigned to the "Representational" category are those that primarily seek to promote a bilateral relationship with another country or promote the language, culture, or values of the country from which the financial transfer originated (e.g., the establishment of a Confucius Institute or Chinese cultural center). If a project/activity is assigned to the "Mixed" category, this designation indicates that it was not possible for AidData to identify the primary purpose of the project/activity and the project/activity has multiple purposes (i.e., some combination of development, commercial, and/or representational intent).</p>
Flow_Type	<p>This field captures the type of financial or in-kind transfer supporting the project/activity. Each project/activity is assigned to one of seven categories: Loan, Debt forgiveness, Debt rescheduling, Grant, Scholarships/training in the donor country, Free-standing technical assistance, or Vague TBD. For projects/activities that are assigned to the "Loan" category, the dataset includes a host of other variables that capture the type of loan, the borrowing terms, the use of credit enhancements, and the involvement of co-financiers, among other things. In cases of debt forgiveness, the "Umbrella" field is set to "Yes" if the original loan commitment could be captured elsewhere in the dataset as a record. This safeguard is in place to avoid double-counting. If the original loan commitment was issued before 2000 (when the dataset's period of observation begins), then the "Umbrella" field is set to "No." As such, if users are interested in isolating all cases of debt forgiveness, AidData recommends turning the Recommended_for_Aggregates filter off and then using the Flow_Type field to identify all records assigned to the "Debt forgiveness" category (irrespective of whether they are coded as umbrella agreements). Also, to help users avoid double-counting, AidData</p>

	<p>does not populate any fields related to transaction amounts (Amount_Original_Currency, Adjusted_Amount_Original_Currency, Amount_Constant_USD_2023, Adjusted_Amount_Constant_USD_2023, Amount_Nominal_USD, and Adjusted_Amount_Nominal_USD) for projects/activities assigned to the "Debt rescheduling" category. However, users who wish to undertake analysis of debt reschedulings can find detailed information about the terms and conditions of these reschedulings in the Narrative_Description field of the projects/activities that are assigned to the "Debt rescheduling" category.</p>
Flow_Type_Simplified	<p>This field captures the type of financial or in-kind transfer supporting the project/activity in a smaller number of categories than the Flow_Type field in order to facilitate the aggregation of flows based on certain criteria. Each flow is assigned to one of four categories: Grant, Loan, Debt rescheduling, and Vague. Unlike the Flow_Type field, the "Grant" category in this field includes records with "Grant," "Debt forgiveness," "Scholarships/training in the donor country," and "Free-standing technical assistance" designations.</p>
OECD_ODA_Concessional_Threshold	<p>This field identifies the concessionality threshold applied to any loan record to determine if it met the concessionality threshold to qualify as ODA. It is only populated when the loan supports a project/activity in a host country that is ODA- and OOF- eligible during the year when the financial commitment was made. This field is not populated whenever the OECD_Income_Status_Host_Country field is set to "High income or otherwise ODA ineligible." The concessionality threshold is based on the year in which the project/activity secures a commitment from an official sector institution in China, the income level of the borrowing host country, and the receiving agency type. For all loans issued between 2000 and 2017, the threshold is 25% (using a unified 10% discount rate). For loans issued between 2018 and 2023, the threshold is determined based on the following criteria. For loans to official sector institutions, the following concessionality thresholds apply: (1) least-developed countries and low-income countries: a minimum grant element of 45% (calculated using a 9% discount rate); (2) lower-middle income countries: a minimum grant element of 15% (calculated using a 7% discount rate); and (3) upper-middle income countries: a minimum grant element of 10% (calculated using a discount rate of 6%). For loans to private sector institutions (for all ODA eligible host countries, regardless of the income level of the host country), the following concessionality threshold applies: a minimum grant element of 25% (using a unified 10% discount rate).</p>

Flow_Class	<p>Based on the OECD-DAC methodology between 2000-2023 to measure Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF), this field assigns projects/activities to one of four flow class categories: ODA, OOF, Vague (ODA or OOF), or Official Flows to Ineligible Countries (OFIC). Projects/activities are assigned to the "ODA" category if they meet three criteria. First, the primary purpose of the project/activity must be the promotion of economic development and welfare in the host country (i.e., have development intent). Second, the project/activity must take place in a country that qualifies for ODA based on its income level and as assigned by the OECD-DAC. Third, the official commitment supporting the project/activity must be concessional in nature (i.e., grant, technical assistance, scholarship, debt forgiveness, or loan with a grant element meeting a specified threshold). For official commitments issued (flows reported) between 2000 and 2017, AidData follows the OECD's traditional cash-flow methodology to define ODA, which included a threshold level of 25% grant element with a discount rate of 10% for all loans in ODA/OOF-eligible countries. For official commitments issued (flows reported) in 2018 and subsequent years, AidData uses the OECD's grant-equivalent methodology, which relies upon a tiered concessional threshold system for loans in ODA-eligible countries. Under the grant-equivalent methodology, the threshold concessional for loans to the official sector in the country of activity is 45% for LDCs and other LICs (using a discount rate of 9%), 15% for LMICs (using a discount rate of 7%) and 10% for UMICs (using a discount rate of 6%). Loans to the private sector, however, continue to use the 25% threshold used in the cash-flow methodology (in alignment with OECD-DAC practices). Users can refer to the OECD_ODA_Concessional_Threshold field to identify the threshold used for a particular loan record in the dataset when the country of activity is an ODA/OOF-eligible country. Projects/activities in ODA/OOF-eligible countries that are supported by an official financial or in-kind transfer but do not meet all three of the criteria for ODA are assigned to the "OOF" category. Projects/activities in ODA/OOF-eligible countries that are backed by an official commitment but cannot be reliably categorized as ODA or OOF because of insufficiently detailed information are assigned to the "Vague (ODA or OOF)" category. Projects/activities in this residual category primarily consist of (a) those with an unspecified flow type (i.e., values of "Vague TBD" in the Flow_Type field); and (b) those financed with development intent loans for which AidData lacks the borrowing terms (interest rates, grace periods, or maturity dates) needed for concessional determinations. Users who would like to use one concessional threshold for the entire time period (or a subset) can use the relevant grant element calculator to re-classify ODA and OOF loan records where necessary. The final flow class category is Official Flows to Ineligible Countries (OFIC). Projects/activities are assigned to the "OFIC" category when the country of activity is not eligible for ODA or OOF, as defined by the OECD-DAC. OFIC commitments do not qualify as ODA or OOF but they do represent official sector financial commitments from China to countries that are high-income or otherwise ineligible to be</p>
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	represented in the OECD-DAC's ODA and OOF statistics. Users seeking to compare Chinese ODA and OOF flows to the developing world with ODA and OOF flows from other official (bilateral and multilateral) sources should exclude OFIC commitments from their analysis.
Sector_Code	This field provides a 3-digit sector code based upon the primary sectoral focus of the project/activity. It is based upon the OECD's sector categorization scheme. There are 24, three-digit OECD sector codes: education (110), health (120), population policies/programs and reproductive health (130), water supply and sanitation (140), government and civil society (150), other social infrastructure and services (160), transport and storage (210), communications (220), energy (230), banking and financial services (240), business and other services (250), agriculture, forestry and fishing (310), industry, mining, and construction (320), trade policies and regulation (330), general environmental protection (410), other multisector (430), general budget support (510), developmental food aid/food security assistance (520), other commodity assistance (530), action relating to debt (600), emergency response (720), reconstruction relief and rehabilitation (730), disaster prevention and preparedness (740), and unallocated/unspecified (998).
Sector_Name	This field provides a sector name based upon the primary sectoral focus of the project/activity. It is based upon the OECD's sector categorization scheme. There are 24, three-digit OECD sector codes: education (110), health (120), population policies/programs and reproductive health (130), water supply and sanitation (140), government and civil society (150), other social infrastructure and services (160), transport and storage (210), communications (220), energy (230), banking and financial services (240), business and other services (250), agriculture, forestry and fishing (310), industry, mining, and construction (320), trade policies and regulation (330), general environmental protection (410), other multisector (430), general budget support (510), developmental food aid/food security assistance (520), other commodity assistance (530), action relating to debt (600), emergency response (720), reconstruction relief and rehabilitation (730), disaster prevention and preparedness (740), and unallocated/unspecified (998).
Infrastructure	This field provides a marker of whether a project/activity is an infrastructure project. In this dataset, infrastructure projects refer to those that involve physical construction activities (e.g., roads, railways, pipelines, transmission lines, fiber optic networks). More specifically, they include those that involve (1) building a new physical structure, (2) rehabilitating or adding onto an existing physical structure, and/or (3) maintaining an existing physical structure. AidData does not include projects/activities that involve the provision of cash, technical assistance, scholarships, equipment, or supplies in its definition of infrastructure projects. The field is set to "Yes" if a project/activity can be classified as an infrastructure project.

COVID	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the project/activity is part of China's global COVID-19 response efforts. The field is set to "Yes" if the purpose of the project/activity is related to COVID-19 control, including providing information, education and communication as well as activities or materials enabling testing, prevention, immunization, treatment, or care.
Funding_Agencies_Parent	This field is designed to facilitate aggregate analysis across the dataset by identifying the parent owners of the diverse set of funding agencies that administer China's overseas grant-giving and lending portfolio. This field provides the name of the organization that is the parent owner of the organization recorded in the Funding_Agencies field. For state-owned companies and state-owned banks, the parent owner identified in this field represents the final state-owned company or state-owned bank majority shareholder, rather than the ultimate government agency shareholder(s); in some cases, this means that the funding agency and funding agency parent will appear as the same organization (e.g., Bank of China is recorded as its own funding agency parent). If there is no single majority shareholder of the funding agency, then the parent owner is identified as the final owner before there is dispersed ownership; in some cases, this means that the funding agency and funding agency parent will appear as the same organization (e.g., Sicomines SARL is majority owned by a consortium of Chinese state-owned companies with no single majority shareholder, and as such it has been recorded as its own funding agency parent). If the funding agency is a government agency, then the funding agency parent is set to one of the five following categories to facilitate aggregate analysis: (1) PRC Central Government, (2) PRC Subnational Government, (3) PRC Public University, (4) Unspecified PRC Public Sector Institution, or (5) PRC Central Bank. If there are multiple funding agencies associated with the project/activity record, then the parent owners recorded in this field are pipe-delimited.
Funding_Agencies	This field captures the name of the Chinese state-owned institution that issued the official financial or in-kind commitment. For projects/activities assigned to the "Pipeline: Pledge" category in the 'Status' field, this field captures the name of the Chinese state-owned institution that issued the pledge. If multiple Chinese funding agencies are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited.
Funding_Agencies_Type	This field captures the type of funding agency that issued the commitment or pledge. Each funding agency is assigned to one of seven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Company, or State-Owned Fund. If multiple official sector funding agencies from China are involved, the entries recording their types are pipe-delimited. Some entities that served as the Funding_Agencies changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. The Funding_Agencies_Type field captures the entity's type at the time of the financial or in-kind transfer, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.

Lending_from_Overseas_Branch_or_Subsidary	This field provides a marker for all loan records where the Chinese state-owned institution that issued the loan commitment is based outside mainland China. This field is set to "Yes" if the lender is based in Hong Kong, Macau, or any country other than the People's Republic of China. This field is empty if the lender recorded in the Funding_Agencies field is based in mainland China.
Overseas_Jurisdiction	This field identifies the jurisdiction of the funding agency for loan records whenever the Chinese state-owned institution that issued the loan commitment is based outside of mainland China. For example, this field is set to "United Kingdom" in cases where the London Branch of Bank of China issued a loan commitment. This field is only populated when the Lending_from_Overseas_Branch_or_Subsidary field is set to "Yes."
Overseas_Jurisdiction_ISO3	This field captures the three-letter code for the country identified in the Overseas_Jurisdiction field, according to the standards set by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). In cases where the Overseas_Jurisdiction field records a geographical region rather than an individual country (such as "Africa, Regional"), the Overseas_Jurisdiction_ISO3 field is empty.
Cofinanced	This marker indicates whether a separate funding agency (belonging to the financier country or another country) provided funding for the project/activity.
Cofinancing_Agencies	This field provides the names of the cofinancing agencies providing funding for the project/activity. If multiple cofinancing agencies are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited.
Cofinancing_Agencies_Type	This field captures the type of cofinancing agency that provided funding, as well as the agency's country of origin. Each cofinancing agency is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type. Each cofinancing agency is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Chinese State-Owned Commercial Bank). If multiple cofinancing agencies are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited. Some organizations that served as cofinancing agencies changed their agency type over the years covered in the dataset. The Cofinancing_Agencies_Type field captures their agency type at the specific point in time of the financial commitment, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.

Direct_Receiving_Agencies	This field provides the name of the agency designated to receive and manage the financial or in-kind transfer. For projects/activities that are financed with loans, the receiving agency is the entity responsible for debt repayment. If a receiving agency (borrower) on-lends the proceeds of a loan to an additional entity or entities, then the borrower is captured in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies field and the additional entity or entities which receive loans from the borrower is captured in the Indirect_Receiving_Agencies field. If more than one entity is responsible for receiving and managing incoming grant funds or an in-kind transfer, all of these entities are identified in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies field (as pipe-delimited entries).
Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Type	This field captures the type of agency designated to receive and manage the financial or in-kind transfer, as well as the agency's country of origin. Each direct receiving agency is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Recipient Government Agency). If multiple direct receiving agencies are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited. Some entities that served as the Direct_Receiving_Agencies changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. The Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Type field captures the entity's type at the time of the financial or in-kind transfer, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.
Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Incorporation	This field captures the jurisdiction where the direct receiving agency of a given official financial flow or in-kind transfer is legally domiciled (incorporated). In cases where the direct receiving agency is a multilateral institution or a multinational non-governmental organization, the Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Incorporation field is set to the geographical region that represents the member countries of the institution: Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East, Oceania, or Multi-Region. In cases where an entity is registered under the laws of the European Union and not any specific country, the Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Incorporation field is set to "Europe, regional." If AidData is unable to determine the Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Incorporation field for a given direct receiving agency, AidData codes the field as "Unknown." If there are multiple direct receiving agencies, their countries of incorporation are pipe-delimited, regardless of whether those countries of incorporation differ from each other (unlike the DRA_Country_of_Inc field, which displays "Multiple Jurisdictions" in such scenarios). Some organizations that served as direct receiving agencies changed their country of incorporation over the years covered in the dataset. The Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Incorporation field captures an agency's country of incorporation type at the specific point in time of the financial commitment, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field. If there is no direct receiving agency assigned to

	the given record, the Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Incorporation field is empty.
Indirect_Receiving_Agencies	This field provides the name of the agency or agencies that receive and manage a financial transfer (loan) from the entity captured in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies field (as part of an on-lending arrangement). If multiple indirect receiving agencies are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited.
Indirect_Receiving_Agencies_Type	This field captures the type of agency that received a financial transfer from the entity captured in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies field, as well as the indirect receiving agency's country of origin. Each indirect receiving agency is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type. Each indirect receiving agency is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g. Recipient Government Agency). If multiple indirect receiving agencies are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited. Some entities that served as the Indirect_Receiving_Agencies changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. The Indirect_Receiving_Agencies_Type field captures the entity's type at the time of the financial or in-kind transfer, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.
Onlending	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan involves an on-lending arrangement, which is an arrangement in which a receiving agency (borrower) uses the proceeds of a loan to lend to one or more additional entities. In an on-lending arrangement, the borrower is captured in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies field, and the entity or entities which receive a loan from the borrower is captured in the Indirect_Receiving_Agencies field. The 'Onlending' field is set to "Yes" if the loan involves an on-lending arrangement.
Receiving_Agency_JVSPV	This field provides a marker of whether the direct or indirect receiving agency of the financial or in-kind transfer is a joint venture or special purpose vehicle. The Receiving_Agency_JVSPV field is set to "Yes" if the direct or indirect receiving agency is a joint venture or special purpose vehicle. Otherwise, the field is empty.
Implementing_Agencies	This field provides the name of the agency responsible for implementing the project/activity. If more than one agency is responsible for implementing the project/activity, all such agencies are identified in the Implementing_Agencies field (as pipe-delimited entries).

Implementing_Agencies_Type	This field captures the type of agency that is responsible for implementing the project/activity, as well as the agency's country of origin. Each implementing agency is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type. Each implementing agency is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Chinese State-Owned Company). Some entities that served as the Implementing_Agencies changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. The Implementing_Agencies_Type field captures the entity's type at the time of the financial or in-kind transfer, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.
Guarantee_Provided	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that a loan repayment guarantee was issued by a third-party (accountable agency). It assumes a value of "Yes" whenever a sovereign or corporate guarantee is issued in support of a loan.
Guarantor	This field provides the name of the agency that provided a repayment guarantee in the event the borrower (i.e., direct receiving agency) cannot meet its debt repayment obligations.
Guarantor_Agency_Type	This field captures the type of agency that issued a guarantee, as well as the agency's country of origin. Each guarantor is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type. Each agency (guarantor) is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Recipient Government Agency). Some entities that served as the Guarantor_Provider changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. The Guarantor_Agency_Type field captures the entity's type at the time of the financial or in-kind transfer, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.
Insurance_Provided	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that a third-party (accountable agency) provided a credit insurance policy to the borrower (receiving agency). For example, it assumes a value of "Yes" whenever a loan is backed by a credit insurance policy from China Export & Credit Insurance Corporation (Sinosure).
Insurance_Provider	This field provides the name of the agency that provided a credit insurance policy to ensure repayment in the event the borrower (i.e., direct receiving agency) cannot meet its debt repayment obligations.

Insurance_Provider_Agency_Type	<p>This field captures the type of agency that provided a credit insurance policy, as well as the agency's country of origin. Each insurance provider is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type. Each agency (insurance provider) is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Chinese State-Owned Company). Some entities that served as the Insurance_Provider changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. Insurance_Provider_Agency_Type captures the entity's type at the time of the financial or in-kind transfer, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.</p>
Collateralized	<p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that one or more specific assets or revenue streams (future receivables) could be used by the creditor(s) to secure the repayment of the loan if the borrower defaulted on its repayment obligations. To identify and code collateralized debt transactions, AidData follows the World Bank and IMF 2020 guidance note, "Collateralized Transactions: Key Considerations for Public Lenders and Borrowers" and its 2023 update (World Bank and IMF 2020, 2023). The 'Collateralized' field assumes a value of "Yes" if a loan is collateralized through a formal security interest in a specific asset or revenue stream. It also assumes a value of "Yes" if a loan is supported by a "quasi-collateral" arrangement that grants the creditor <i>de facto</i> (effective) control over an asset or revenue stream ("quasi-collateral") rather than a formal security interest. Formal security interests include liens, pledges, fixed charges, floating charges, assignments, and mortgages. Quasi-collateral arrangements include those in which the borrower agrees to deposit cash in an escrow account—such as a revenue account, collection account, sales collection account, proceeds account, debt service reserve account, debt payment reserve account, payment account, or special account—and grant the lender control and priority access to the account, including the ability to exercise statutory set-off rights. This approach is consistent with the one used in the following publication: Gelpern, A., Haddad, O., Horn, S., Kintzinger, P., Parks, B. C., & C. Trebesch. (2025). How China Collateralizes. AidData Working Paper #136. Williamsburg, VA: AidData at William & Mary.</p>
Collateral_Provider	<p>This field provides the name of the agency that provided one or more sources of collateral (e.g., an assignor, mortgagor, pledgor, transferor, lienee) that could be used by the creditor(s) to secure the repayment of the loan if the borrower defaulted on its repayment obligations.</p>

Collateral_Provider_Agency_Type	This field captures the type of agency that provided collateral, as well as the agency's country of origin. Each collateral provider is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type. Each agency that provided collateral is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Recipient Private Sector). Some entities that served as the Collateral_Provider changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. The Collateral_Provider_Agency_Type field captures the entity's type at the time of the financial or in-kind transfer, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.
Security_or_Collateral_Agent	This field provides the name of the security agent or collateral agent that was appointed to enforce rights against the collateral in the event that the borrower defaults on its debt repayment obligations.
Security_or_Collateral_Agent_Type	This field captures the type of security agent or collateral agent, as well as its country of origin. Each security agent or collateral agent is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type. Each security agent or collateral agent is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Chinese State-Owned Commercial Bank). Some entities that served as the Security_or_Collateral_Agent changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. The Security_or_Collateral_Agent_Type field captures the entity's type at the time of the financial or in-kind transfer, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.
Collateral	This field provides a qualitative description of the specific assets or revenue streams (future receivables) that the creditor could use to secure the repayment of a loan if the borrower defaulted on its repayment obligations.
Commodity_backed	This field provides a marker of whether one or more underlying sources of security (collateral) for the loan includes a commodity asset or commodity revenue stream. A loan can be secured (collateralized) with up to thirty-three types of commodity assets or revenue streams: aluminium, bauxite, cacao, chromite, coal, copper, cobalt, fertilizer, gas (including liquified natural gas), gold, grain, iron (including iron ore), lead, lithium (including lithium carbonate), magnetite, molybdenum, nickel, niobium, oil, other chemical, phosphate, pegmatite, platinum, potash, potassium sulfate, pulp, salt, sesame, silver, spodumene concentrate, steel, tobacco,

	or zinc. AidData codes all pre-export finance (PXF) facilities—that involve commodity exports—as commodity-backed loans since they are almost always secured by (1) an assignment of rights by the producer under an ‘offtake contract’ (i.e., a sale and purchase contract between the producer and a buyer of that producer of goods or commodities), and (2) a collection account charge over a bank account into which proceeds due to the producer from the buyer of the goods or commodities under the offtake contract are credited.
Commodity	This field captures the specific commodity supporting the security (collateral) package in cases when the underlying source of security (collateral) was a commodity asset or commodity revenue stream. A loan can be secured with up to thirty-three types of commodity assets or revenue streams: aluminium, bauxite, cacao, chromite, coal, copper, cobalt, fertilizer, gas (including liquified natural gas), gold, grain, iron (including iron ore), lead, lithium (including lithium carbonate), magnetite, molybdenum, nickel, niobium, oil, other chemical, phosphate, pegmatite, platinum, potash, potassium sulfate, pulp, salt, sesame, silver, spodumene concentrate, steel, tobacco, or zinc. If multiple commodities support the sector (collateral) package, the entries recording the commodities are pipe-delimited.
Amount_Original_Currency	This field captures the monetary amount that the funding agency committed (or pledged) in its original currency of denomination. For projects/activities that were at some point supported by an official commitment (i.e., projects/activities with status designations of Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, Completion, Suspended, Cancelled), this field captures the original commitment amount. For projects/activities with status designations of Pipeline: Pledge, this field captures the amount of funding that was pledged.
Original_Currency	This field captures that currency of denomination associated with the monetary amount that the funding agency committed (or pledged), as recorded in the Amount_Original_Currency field.
Amount_Estimated	This marker designates whether AidData estimated the monetary amount that the funding agency committed (or pledged), as captured in the Amount_Original_Currency field. The field is set to "Yes" when the Amount_Original_Currency field is estimated by AidData. It is otherwise set to "No," which indicates that AidData has reported the actual monetary amount that the funding agency committed (or pledged) based on explicit, official source documentation. There are a number of circumstances under which AidData estimates transaction (financial commitment) amounts. Examples include: (1) If the precise face value of a Preferential Buyer's Credit (PBC) or Buyer's Credit Loan (BCL) from China Eximbank is unknown, but the total cost of the commercial (EPC) contract is known, AidData assumes that the face value of the PBC/BCL is equivalent to 85% of the total commercial (EPC) contract cost; (2) If the face value of a syndicated loan (involving one or more official sector creditors from China) is known and the total number of participants in the loan syndicate is known, AidData assumes that each bank provided equal

	contributions to the syndicated loan; (3) If material is transferred in-kind and there is no credible reporting on the monetary value of the in-kind transfer, AidData calculates the monetary value of the in-kind materials by multiplying the number of units of donated material by the market value of those materials (in unit cost terms). Whenever a transaction (financial commitment) amount has been estimated, AidData includes an explanation in the Narrative_Description and/or Staff_Comments field.
Amount_Constant_USD_2023	This field captures the monetary value of the official commitment (or pledge) issued by the funding agency in constant 2023 U.S. dollars. To calculate this value, AidData first converts the financial commitment (or pledge) amount in its original currency of denomination to nominal U.S. dollars at the average exchange rate in effect during the commitment (or pledge) year, and then converts this amount to constant 2023 U.S. dollars using the OECD's deflation methodology to adjust for inflation and ensure comparability over time and space. See Box 1 and Appendix D in the TUFF 4.0 methodology for additional details regarding deflation procedures.
Amount_Nominal_USD	This field captures the monetary value of the official commitment (or pledge) issued by the funding agency in nominal U.S. dollars. It is one of the inputs used to calculate financial commitment (and pledge) amounts in constant 2023 U.S. dollars, as recorded in the Amount_Constant_USD_2023 field.

Adjusted_Amount_Original_Currency	<p>This field captures the “adjusted” monetary amount that a funding agency committed (or pledged) in its original currency of denomination. AidData recommends using this field to calculate the cumulative stock of official financial flows from China over multiple years—when one or more host countries secured “rollover” emergency rescue loans and/or swap borrowings from the People’s Bank of China (PBOC) to refinance their maturing debts. For grants and non-emergency loans, the amounts that are recorded in this field are identical to the amounts that are recorded in the Amount_Original_Currency field. However, for emergency rescue loans and swap borrowings from the PBOC (with de jure maturities of one year or less), this field excludes so-called “rollover” amounts that refinance maturing debts. The monetary amounts in the Adjusted_Amount_Original_Currency field are calculated, whenever possible, by taking the difference between the level of outstanding debt in the current year and the previous year. This approach is consistent with the one used to derive net (new) PBOC swap borrowings in the following publication: Horn, S., Parks, B., Reinhart, C. M., and Trebesch, C. 2023. China as an International Lender of Last Resort. NBER Working Paper No. 31105. Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). In cases when this approach cannot be applied but there is evidence of the same lender providing a series of short-term emergency rescue loans (with identical face values and de jure maturities of 1 year or less) to the same borrower that are repaid on their original contractual maturity dates and subsequently reissued in consecutive years, the Adjusted_Amount_Original_Currency field records the face value of the original loan commitment in the first year but not the face values of the loan commitments in subsequent years. For projects/activities that were at some point supported by an official commitment (i.e., projects/activities with status designations of Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, Completion, Suspended, Cancelled), the Adjusted_Amount_Original_Currency field captures the original commitment amount. For projects/activities with status designations of Pipeline: Pledge, the Adjusted_Amount_Original_Currency field is not populated, insofar as these projects/activities are not recommended for aggregates.</p>
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Adjusted_Amount_Constant_USD_2023	<p>This field captures the “adjusted” monetary amount of the official commitment (or pledge) issued by the funding agency in constant 2023 U.S. dollars. To calculate this value, AidData first converts the “adjusted” financial commitment (or pledge) amount in its original currency of denomination—as recorded in the Adjusted_Amount_Original_Currency field—to nominal U.S. dollars at the average exchange rate in effect during the commitment (or pledge) year. AidData then converts this “adjusted” monetary amount to constant 2023 U.S. dollars using the OECD’s deflation methodology to account for inflation and ensure comparability over time and space. See Box 1 and Appendix D in the TUFF 4.0 methodology for additional details regarding deflation procedures. AidData recommends using the Adjusted_Amount_Constant_USD_2023 field to calculate—in constant 2023 U.S. dollars—the cumulative stock of official financial flows from China over multiple years—when one or more host countries secured “rollover” emergency rescue loans and/or swap borrowings from the People’s Bank of China (PBOC) to refinance their maturing debts. For grants and non-emergency loans, the amounts that are recorded in this field are identical to the amounts that are recorded in the Amount_Constant_USD_2023 field. However, for emergency rescue loans and swap borrowings from the PBOC (with de jure maturities of one year or less), this field excludes so-called “rollover” amounts that refinance maturing debts. The monetary amounts in the Adjusted_Amount_Original_Currency field are calculated, whenever possible, by taking the difference between the level of outstanding debt in the current year and the previous year. This approach is consistent with the one used to derive net (new) PBOC swap borrowings in the following publication: Horn, S., Parks, B., Reinhart, C. M., and Trebesch, C. 2023a. China as an International Lender of Last Resort. NBER Working Paper No. 31105. Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). In cases when this approach cannot be applied but there is evidence of the same lender providing a series of short-term emergency rescue loans (with identical face values and de jure maturities of 1 year or less) to the same borrower that are repaid on their original contractual maturity dates and subsequently reissued in consecutive years, the Adjusted_Amount_Original_Currency field records the face value of the original loan commitment in the first year but not the face values of the loan commitments in subsequent years.</p>
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Adjusted_Amount_Nominal_USD	<p>This field captures the “adjusted” monetary amount of the official commitment (or pledge) issued by the funding agency in nominal U.S. dollars. It is one of the inputs used to calculate financial commitment (and pledge) amounts in constant 2023 U.S. dollars, as recorded in the Adjusted_Amount_Constant_USD_2023 field. AidData recommends using the Adjusted_Amount_Nominal_USD field to calculate—in nominal U.S. dollars—the cumulative stock of official financial flows from China over multiple years—when one or more host countries secured “rollover” emergency rescue loans and/or swap borrowings from the People's Bank of China (PBOC) to refinance their maturing debts. For grants and non-emergency loans, the amounts that are recorded in this field are identical to the amounts that are recorded in the Amount_Nominal_USD field. However, for emergency rescue loans and swap borrowings from the PBOC (with de jure maturities of one year or less), the Adjusted_Amount_Nominal_USD field excludes so-called “rollover” amounts that refinance maturing debts. The monetary amounts in the Adjusted_Amount_Original_Currency field are calculated, whenever possible, by taking the difference between the level of outstanding debt in the current year and the previous year. This approach is consistent with the one used to derive net (new) PBOC swap borrowings in the following publication: Horn, S., Parks, B., Reinhart, C. M., and Trebesch, C. 2023a. China as an International Lender of Last Resort. NBER Working Paper No. 31105. Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). In cases when this approach cannot be applied but there is evidence of the same lender providing a series of short-term emergency rescue loans (with identical face values and de jure maturities of 1 year or less) to the same borrower that are repaid on their original contractual maturity dates and subsequently reissued in consecutive years, the Adjusted_Amount_Original_Currency field records the face value of the original loan commitment in the first year but not the face values of the loan commitments in subsequent years.</p>
Financial_Distress	<p>This field identifies whether, for a given loan, there is an indication that the borrowing institution (a) sought and/or secured a rescheduling of the loan’s terms to address a repayment challenge, or (b) demonstrated other signs of financial distress during the loan’s repayment period. Examples of financial distress include the borrowing institution accruing principal or interest arrears, defaulting on its repayment obligations, experiencing bankruptcy, or seeking/securing a rescheduling of the loan’s repayment terms to address a repayment challenge. Other examples include Sinasure making indemnity payments under the loan’s insurance policy or lower-than-expected levels of revenue generation from the project/activity funded by the loan. The Financial_Distress field is based on the project/transaction life-cycle information that is contained in the Narrative_Description field. It is only coded for loans with status designations of Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, Completion, Suspended, and Cancelled. Umbrella records are not coded.</p>

Financial_Distress_Onset_Year	<p>This field captures the year in which the borrowing institution initially encountered difficulties in repaying the loan or demonstrated other signs of financial distress during the loan's repayment period. It is coded only for loans that are identified as being financially distressed in the 'Financial Distress' field. For loans that are included in Version 2.0 of AidData's Chinese PPG Loan Performance Dataset, the first date of estimated or observed arrears is used as the financial distress onset year – or the first date of restructuring (whichever comes first). For financially distressed loans without observed arrears or restructuring events, the loan performance information in the Narrative_Description field was reviewed to identify the year of financial distress onset. Likewise for the loans that are excluded from Version 2.0 of AidData's Chinese PPG Loan Performance Dataset, the loan performance information in the Narrative_Description field was reviewed to identify the year of financial distress onset.</p>
Commitment_Date	<p>This field seeks to capture the day on which an official financial commitment (or official commitment to provide in-kind support) was codified through the signing of a formal agreement by an official donor/lender in China and one or more entities in a host country or a set of host countries. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day on which the official commitment was made. However, in cases when AidData is only able to identify the month and year in which the formal agreement was signed (e.g., May 2018), the Commitment_Date field is set to the first day of the month (e.g., 01/01/2018). In cases when AidData is only able to identify the year in which the formal agreement was signed, the Commitment_Date field is set to the first day of the first month (e.g., 01/01/2018). In the event an official commitment was made for a project/activity that entered implementation, but the official commitment year is not identifiable, AidData records the first year of project/activity implementation as a proxy for the official commitment year. In the event an official commitment was made for a project/activity that has not yet reached implementation, and the official commitment year is not identifiable, AidData records the year in which the underlying commercial contract (supported by the official commitment) was issued. If this information is unavailable, AidData records the first year in which an informal pledge was made as a proxy for the official commitment year. For projects with a status designation of Pipeline: Pledge (i.e., cases in which an official commitment was not made), AidData records the date on which the informal pledge was made.</p>
Commitment_Date_Estimated	<p>For projects with a status designation of Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, Completion, Suspended, and Cancelled, this marker designates whether AidData estimated the commitment date or reported the actual date on which the official commitment was made. This field is set to "Yes" when the Commitment_Date field is estimated by AidData. It is otherwise set to "No," which indicates that AidData has reported the actual commitment date. For projects/activities with status designations of</p>

	Pipeline: Pledge, this marker designates whether AidData estimated the pledge date or reported the actual date on which the informal pledge was made.
Planned_Implementation_Start_Date	This field seeks to capture the day on which a project/activity supported by an official financial (or in-kind) commitment from China was originally scheduled to begin implementation. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day when the project/activity was originally scheduled to begin implementation. However, in cases when AidData is only able to identify the month and year in which project/activity implementation was scheduled to begin (e.g., May 2018), the Planned_Implementation_Start_Date field is set to the first day of the month (e.g., 05/01/2018).
Actual_Implementation_Start_Date	This field seeks to capture the day on which a project/activity supported by an official financial (or in-kind) commitment from China began implementation. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day when project/activity implementation began. However, in cases when AidData is only able to identify the month and year in which project/activity implementation began (e.g., May 2018), the Actual_Implementation_Start_Date field is set to the first day of the month (e.g., 05/01/2018). For projects/activities that involve the construction of buildings or infrastructure, the Actual_Implementation_Start_Date field seeks to capture the first day of construction. In cases when the first day of construction is unavailable but a proxy for the first day of construction (e.g., the date on which a formal groundbreaking ceremony took place, a project/activity commencement order was issued to the contractor responsible for implementation, or a project/activity implementation agreement was signed) can be identified, AidData records the proxy for the first date of construction. For projects/activities that do not involve construction but involve the provision of personnel, training, analytical/advisory support, equipment, supplies, or commodities, the Actual_Implementation_Start_Date field captures the first day on which some type of support was delivered to an entity (or set of entities) in the host country. For projects/activities that only involve financial transactions (cash donations, loans issued to shore up a country's foreign exchange reserves, forgiveness or rescheduling of outstanding debts), the Actual_Implementation_Start_Date field captures the day on which the first disbursement was made (or the day on which new terms and conditions went into effect for a previously signed loan agreement).
Actual_Implementation_Start_Date_Estimated	This marker designates whether AidData estimated the implementation start date or reported the actual date on which project/activity implementation began. The field is set to "Yes" when the Actual_Implementation_Start_Date field is estimated by AidData. It is otherwise set to "No," which indicates that AidData has reported the actual implementation start date.

Deviation_from_Planned_Implementation_Start_Date	This field captures the difference between the Planned_Implementation_Start_Date and the Actual_Implementation_Start_Date when values are recorded for both variables. It captures the difference as the number of days, whereby positive values represent cases where the project/activity started implementation ahead of schedule and negative values represent cases where the project/activity started implementation behind schedule.
Planned_Completion_Date	This field seeks to capture the day on which a project/activity supported by an official financial (or in-kind) commitment from China was originally scheduled to reach completion. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day when the project/activity was originally scheduled to reach completion. However, in cases when AidData is only able to identify the month and year in which a project/activity was scheduled to reach completion (e.g., May 2018), the Planned_Completion_Date field is set to the first day of the month (e.g., 05/01/2018).
Actual_Completion_Date	This field seeks to capture the day on which a project/activity supported by an official financial (or in-kind) commitment from China was completed. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day when a project/activity was completed. However, in cases when AidData is only able to identify the month and year in which a project/activity was completed (e.g., May 2018), the Actual_Completion_Date field is set to the first day of the month (e.g., 05/01/2018). For projects/activities that involve the construction of buildings or infrastructure, the Actual_Completion_Date field seeks to capture the last day of construction. In cases when the last day of construction is unavailable but a proxy for the last day of construction (e.g., a road or railway is opened for use, a power plant reaches its commercial operation date and begins selling electricity to customers) is available, AidData records the proxy for the last day of construction. For projects/activities that do not involve construction but involve the provision of personnel, training, analytical/advisory support, equipment, supplies, or commodities, the Actual_Completion_Date field captures the last day on which some type of support was delivered to an entity (or set of entities) in the host country. For projects/activities that only involve financial transactions (cash donations, loans issued to shore up foreign exchange reserves, forgiveness or rescheduling of outstanding debts), the Actual_Completion_Date field captures the day on which the last disbursement was made (or the day on which new terms and conditions went into effect for a previously signed loan agreement).
Actual_Completion_Date_Estimated	This marker designates whether AidData estimated the project/activity completion date or reported the actual date on which project/activity implementation was completed. This field is set to "Yes" when the Actual_Completion_Date field is estimated by AidData. It is otherwise set to "No," which indicates that AidData has reported the actual completion date.

Deviation_from_Planned_Completion_Date	This field captures the difference between the Planned_Completion_Date and the Actual_Completion_Date when values are recorded for both variables. It captures the difference as the number of days, whereby positive values represent cases where the project/activity was completed ahead of schedule and negative values represent cases where the project/activity was completed behind schedule.
Maturity	This field captures the total number of years it will take the borrower to repay a loan, as specified in the original loan agreement. These de jure maturity values are inclusive of grace periods. Users should keep in mind that the rescheduling of a loan can result in a de facto maturity that is substantially different from its de jure maturity. In cases when a loan's maturity is modified after an official commitment is issued, AidData captures the maturity modification through a separate record in the dataset that is given a flow type designation of "Debt rescheduling."
Grace_Period	This field captures the number of years for which the borrower (receiving agency) is not expected to make principal repayments to the creditor (funding agency), as specified in the original loan agreement. Users should keep in mind that the rescheduling of a loan can result in a de facto grace period that is substantially different from its de jure grace period (especially for short-term loans that are rolled over year over year). In cases when a loan's grace period is modified after an official commitment is issued, AidData captures the grace period modification through a separate record in the dataset that is given a flow type designation of "Debt rescheduling."
Interest_Rate_Type	This field identifies whether a loan or debt rescheduling record used a variable interest rate (where the interest rate for the loan is tied to a floating rate such as LIBOR or SHIBOR), a fixed interest rate, or whether the interest structure is unknown.
Fixed_Interest_Rate	This field captures the rate of interest (in percentage terms) that applies to a loan that uses a fixed interest rate structure, as specified in the original loan agreement. Users should keep in mind that the rescheduling of a loan can result in a de facto interest rate that is substantially different from its de jure interest rate. In cases when a loan's interest rate is modified after an official commitment is issued, AidData captures the interest rate modification through a separate record in the dataset that is given a flow type designation of "Debt rescheduling."
Reference_Rate	For loans that use a variable interest rate structure, this field captures the reference rate that is used to calculate the loan's interest rate. This field identifies 19 reference rates: BADCOR, BADLARPP ARS, BBSW, BBSYB, BKBM, BRL Interbank, China LPR, CIRR, CMB, EURIBOR, HIBOR, JIBAR, JIBOR, LIBOR, SHIBOR, SIBOR, SOFR, SONIA, or WIBOR. If the loan uses another reference rate, it is recorded as "Other" in the field, with the name of the reference rate recorded in the Narrative_Description field. If it is known that the loan uses a variable interest rate structure (i.e. the Interest_Rate_Type field is set to "Variable Interest Rate"), but the underlying source documentation cannot confirm the reference rate used,

	then this field is set to "Unknown."
Loan_Tenor	For loans that use a variable interest rate structure, the loan tenor signifies the maturity length of the underlying interbank loans being used to generate a given reference rate. Loan tenors captured in this field include 12-month, 6-month, 3-month, and 1-month.
Margin_on_Reference_Rate	This field captures the additional interest (in percentage terms) that applies to a loan that uses a variable interest rate structure, as specified in the original loan agreement. The margin is a percentage added on top of the reference rate to determine the loan's total (all-in) interest rate during a given payment period.
Interest_at_T0	This field captures the rate of interest (in percentage terms) that applies to a loan, as specified in the original loan agreement on the date the loan agreement was signed. In cases when the interest rate is tied to a reference rate such as LIBOR or EURIBOR, AidData calculates the value of the reference rate on the calendar day when the official commitment took place. Users should keep in mind that the rescheduling of a loan can result in a de facto interest rate that is substantially different from its de jure interest rate. In cases when a loan's interest rate is modified after an official commitment is issued, AidData captures the interest rate modification through a separate record in the dataset that is given a flow type designation of "Debt rescheduling."
Management_Fee	This field captures the management fee (in percentage terms) that applies to the loan, as specified in the original loan agreement. A management fee is a one-time, lump sum fee that is charged as a percentage of the face value of the loan. In cases when a loan's management fee is modified after an official commitment is issued, AidData captures the management fee modification through a separate record in the dataset that is given a flow type designation of "Debt rescheduling."
Commitment_Fee	This field captures the commitment fee (in percentage terms) that applies to the loan, as specified in the original loan agreement. A commitment fee is a fee that a borrower must pay to compensate the lender for its commitment to lend; it is usually payable semi-annually and the size of the fee is usually based on a fixed percentage of the undisbursed loan amount. In cases when a loan's commitment fee is modified after an official commitment is issued, AidData captures the commitment fee modification through a separate record in the dataset that is given a flow type designation of "Debt rescheduling."
Insurance_Fee_Percent	This field captures the insurance fee (premium) that applies to the loan, as specified in the original loan agreement. It is measured as a percentage of total estimated debt service (i.e., the loan's principal plus total estimated interest payments over the lifetime of the loan). The insurance fee/premium is typically payable in a single lump sum, but in some cases it is payable in installments at different points in time or rolled into the principal of the loan.

Insurance_Fee_Nominal_USD	This field captures the nominal USD value of the insurance fee (premium) that applies to the loan, as specified in the original loan agreement. The nominal USD value of the insurance fee/premium is usually based on a percentage of total estimated debt service (i.e., the loan's principal plus total estimated interest payments over the lifetime of the loan). The insurance fee/premium is typically payable in a single lump sum, but in some cases it is payable in installments at different points in time or rolled into the principal of the loan.
Default_Interest_Rate	This field captures the default (penalty) interest rate applied to the loan in the event of default (i.e., non-payment of principal, interest, or fees on their scheduled payment dates).
First_Loan_Repayment_Date	This field captures the date on which the first loan repayment should be made by the borrower (as specified in the original loan agreement). It is automatically calculated by adding the grace period to the commitment date.
Last_Loan_Repayment_Date	This field captures the date on which the final loan repayment should be made by the borrower (as specified in the original loan agreement). It is automatically calculated by adding the maturity to the commitment date.
Grant_Element_OECD_Cash_Flow	This field captures the grant element of the loan according to the OECD cash-flow methodology, at the time that the original loan agreement was signed. To calculate the grant element of a loan, which is a measure that varies from 0 percent to 100 percent, AidData calculates the discounted cost (or “net present value”) of the future debt service payments that will be made by the borrower. This calculation requires information about the loan’s face value, maturity length, grace period, and interest rate. When AidData has access to the loan's face value, maturity length, grace period, and interest rate, it uses the OECD’s grant element calculator from the cash-flow methodology (assuming a fixed, 10 percent discount rate, two repayments per year, and equal principal repayments). In theory, a grant element calculator can generate values above 100% or below 0%. However, AidData bounds grant element values so that they cannot assume values that exceed 100% or negative values (since negative values imply lending terms that are “less favorable than market terms,” which does not logically make sense because market terms are risk-adjusted prices agreed to by willing buyers and sellers of credit). This field is empty for countries that are not ODA-eligible.

Grant_Element_OECD_Grant_Equiv	This field captures the grant element of the loan according to the OECD grant-equivalent methodology, at the time that the original loan agreement was signed. To calculate the grant element of a loan, which is a measure that varies from 0 percent to 100 percent, AidData calculates the discounted cost (or "net present value") of the future debt service payments that will be made by the borrower. This calculation requires information about the loan's face value, maturity length, grace period, and interest rate. When AidData has access to the loan's face value, maturity length, grace period, and interest rate, it uses the OECD's grant element calculator from the grant-equivalent methodology, assuming (a) a fixed discount rate which depends on the host country income level (9% for LDCs and other LICs and 6% for UMICs), (b) two repayments per year, and (c) equal principal repayments. In theory, a grant element calculator can generate values above 100% or below 0%. However, AidData bounds grant element values so that they cannot assume values that exceed 100% or negative values (since negative values imply lending terms that are "less favorable than market terms," which does not logically make sense because market terms are risk-adjusted prices agreed to by willing buyers and sellers of credit). This field is empty for countries that are not ODA-eligible.
Grant_Element_IMF	This field captures the grant element of the loan according to the current (post-2013) World Bank/IMF methodology, at the time that the original loan agreement was signed. To calculate the grant element of a loan, which is a measure that varies from 0 percent to 100 percent, AidData calculates the discounted cost (or "net present value") of the future debt service payments that will be made by the borrower. This calculation requires information about the loan's face value, maturity length, grace period, and interest rate. When AidData has access to the loan's face value, maturity length, grace period, and interest rate, it uses the IMF's post-2013 grant element calculator (assuming a fixed, 5 percent discount rate, two repayments per year, and equal principal repayments). In theory, a grant element calculator can generate values above 100% or below 0%. However, AidData bounds grant element values so that they cannot assume values that exceed 100% or negative values (since negative values imply lending terms that are "less favorable than market terms," which does not logically make sense if market terms are risk-adjusted prices agreed to by willing buyers and sellers of credit).
Number_of_Lenders	This field captures whether the loan record has one or more lenders by way of two categories: Bilateral Loan or Syndicated/Club Loan. A bilateral loan is issued by one lender to a single borrower. A syndicated loan or club loan is issued by a consortium ("syndicate" or "club") of lenders to a single borrower.
Syndicated_Loan_Amount	This field captures the total face value of a syndicated/club loan to which one or more Chinese state-owned creditors contributed (or pledged a contribution). If a syndicated/club loan has multiple tranches, the amount in this field will reflect the total value of the specific tranche to which one or more Chinese state-owned creditors contributed (when the breakdown

	in the monetary values of different tranches is known). For example, if a record captures a contribution to the USD-denominated tranche of a loan, and the value of the USD-denominated tranche is known, then the total value of the USD-denominated tranche is captured in this field. If a syndicated/club loan has multiple tranches and the breakdown in tranche value is unknown, this field still reflects the full value of the syndicated loan. If the full value of a syndicated/club loan is unknown, this field is empty.
Syndicated_Loan_Currency	This field captures the currency of denomination associated with the monetary amount recorded in the Syndicated_Loan_Amount field.
Syndicated_Loan_Amount_Nominal_USD	This field captures the monetary value of the syndicated loan amount in nominal U.S. dollars. It is one of the inputs used to calculate the syndicated loan amount in constant 2023 U.S. dollars, as recorded in the Syndicated_Loan_Amount_Constant_USD_2023 field.
Syndicated_Loan_Amount_Constant_USD_2023	This field captures the monetary value of the syndicated loan amount in constant 2023 U.S. dollars. To calculate this value, AidData first converts the syndicated loan amount in its original currency of denomination to nominal U.S. dollars at the average exchange rate in effect during the commitment (or pledge) year, and then converts this amount to constant 2023 U.S. dollars using the OECD's deflation methodology to adjust for inflation and ensure comparability over time and space. See Box 1 and Appendix D in the TUFF 4.0 methodology for additional details regarding deflation procedures.
Syndicated_Loan_Share	This field is calculated by dividing the value in the Amount_Original_Currency field by the value in the Syndicated_Loan_Amount field, and it is expressed as a percentage. It captures the share of the full face value of a syndicated/club loan to which the funding agency in a given project/activity record contributed (or pledged a contribution). If a syndicated/club loan has multiple tranches, and the funding agency's contribution (or pledged contribution) to the specific tranche is known, then the Syndicated_Loan_Share field represents the share of the funding agency's contribution (or pledged contribution) to the specific tranche.
Export_Buyers_Credit	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as an Export Buyer's Credit, which is a loan that is issued by Chinese state-owned policy banks or Chinese state-owned commercial banks to facilitate a borrowing institution's acquisition of goods/services from a Chinese supplier. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as an Export Buyer's Credit.

Suppliers_Credit_or_Export_Sellers_Credit	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as either an Export Seller's Credit or a Supplier's Credit. An Export Seller's Credit is a loan issued by a Chinese state-owned bank to a Chinese company for the purpose of increasing its exports. The proceeds of export seller's credits are to be used by borrowers (Chinese exporters) to finance their foreign sales. Chinese exporters usually secure export seller's credits when they need liquidity to offer a supplier's credit to an overseas buyer. If a Chinese company extends a loan to a borrower and the borrower is expected to use the loan proceeds to purchase goods and services from that Chinese company, then the loan is a supplier's credit (also known as a seller's credit or vendor financing). The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as either Export Seller's Credit or Supplier's Credit.
Interest_Free_Loan	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as an Interest-Free Loan, which is a loan that is issued to a borrower without any interest accruing. The borrower is only responsible for repaying the loan's principal amount. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as an Interest-Free Loan.
Refinancing	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record captures debt refinancing, which is a new loan for the purpose of repaying one or more existing loans/debts. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan is used for debt refinancing.
Refinances_Chinese_Official_Debt	This field provides a marker that the proceeds of the loan were used or intended to be used, in whole or part, to repay previous loan(s) that were provided by one or more official sector lenders from China, including repaying syndicated loans that Chinese state-owned creditors contributed to. It is set to "Yes" when the loan proceeds are explicitly reported as being allocated to repay or restructure one or more earlier loans from Chinese state-owned creditors. The field is empty when (a) there is no evidence that the loan was used or intended to be used for refinancing purposes, and (b) there is evidence that the loan was used or intended to be used to repay loans from creditors other than Chinese state-owned creditors. If users wish to exclude or isolate refinancing operations that replaced or restructured earlier loans from Chinese state-owned creditors, they can use the Refinances_Chinese_Official_Debt field to do so.
Investment_Project_Loan	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as an Investment Project Loan (IPL), which is a loan that is provided to finance the provision of goods, works, or services to support a public or private investment project. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as an IPL.
M_A	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as a Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A) Loan, which is a loan that is issued to a borrower to facilitate its acquisition of an equity stake in a company and/or to facilitate the consolidation of multiple companies (i.e., a merger). The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as a M&A Loan.

Working_Capital	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as a Working Capital Loan, which is a loan that provides funds for a borrower's day-to-day operations but not for making capital investments or facilitating the acquisition of long-term assets. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as a Working Capital Loan.
EPCF	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record involves an Engineering, Procurement and Construction Plus Finance (EPC+F or EPCF) Agreement arrangement. In a typical EPC+F arrangement, a project owner in the host country has selected a Chinese company as its engineering, procurement, and construction (EPC) contractor, and a Chinese bank issues a loan to that EPC contractor but with a sovereign guarantee from the host government. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record involves an EPC+F arrangement.
Lease	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record captures a lease agreement. A lease is a contractual arrangement calling for the lessee (user) to pay the lessor (owner) for use of an asset. The lessor is the legal owner of the asset, while the lessee obtains the right to use the asset in return for regular rental payments. Under a capital lease (a financial arrangement where the lessee/borrower uses an asset and pays regular installments plus interest to the lender/lessor), rental payments are usually classified as interest and obligation payments, similarly to a mortgage (with the interest calculated each rental period on the outstanding obligation balance). The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record captures a lease agreement.
FXSL	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record captures a borrowing under a Foreign Currency Swap Line (FXSL). An FXSL agreement is an agreement between the central banks of two countries to exchange cash flows in different currencies at predetermined rates over a specified period of time. Central banks participate in these agreements to (a) facilitate bilateral trade settlements using their national currencies (rather than relying upon a third-party currency such as the U.S. dollar), (b) manage demands from their local banks, and (c) provide liquidity to support financial market stability. The party that draws down on the swap line becomes the borrower and the other party becomes lender. During the term of the swap, the party that draws down on the swap line makes either fixed or floating interest payments on the principal amount. If both parties draw down on the swap line, then both parties exchange fixed or floating interest payments on the principal amounts. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record captures a FXSL borrowing.

BOP	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record captures a Balance of Payments (BoP) Loan. BoP Loans—including Liquidity Support Facilities (LSFs) and Foreign Currency Deposit Loans—are typically provided to a central bank or finance ministry. Under these types of borrowing arrangements, the creditor explicitly authorizes the borrower to use the proceeds of the loan to (a) shore up foreign exchange reserves, (b) repay existing debts, and/or (c) finance general budgetary expenditures. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record captures a BoP Loan.
CC_IRS	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record captures a Cross-Currency Interest Rate Swap. A cross-currency interest rate swap is an off-balance sheet way of hedging against interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk. In a typical cross-currency interest rate swap agreement, both parties to the transaction are simultaneously lending to each other. That is to say, each party is both a lender and a borrower. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record captures a Cross-Currency Interest Rate Swap.
RCF	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record involves a Revolving Credit Facility (RCF) arrangement. In a typical RCF arrangement, the lender commits funding up to a certain level, but unlike a "term loan" (that is repaid in regular payments over a set period of time), the borrower can draw down, repay, and redraw on an irregular/as-needed basis. It provides liquidity for day-to-day operations, and the borrower is charged an annual commitment fee on unused amounts (a "facility fee"). The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record involves a RCF arrangement.
GCL	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as a Government Concessional Loan (GCL), which is an RMB-denominated loan that the Export-Import Bank of China (China Eximbank) issues to government institutions on below-market terms (typically 20-year maturities, 5-year grace periods, and 2% interest rates) to facilitate their acquisition of goods/services from a Chinese supplier. The proceeds of a GCL can be used by government borrowing institutions to finance up to 100% of the total cost of a commercial contract with a Chinese supplier. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as a GCL.
PBC	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as a Preferential (Export) Buyer's Credit (PBC), which is a USD-denominated or EUR-denominated loan that the Export-Import Bank of China (China Eximbank) issues to government institutions to facilitate their acquisition of goods/services from a Chinese supplier. The borrowing terms of these loans vary, but they are offered with fixed rather than floating (market) interest rates (such as LIBOR or EURIBOR), which are usually more generous than prevailing market rates. China Eximbank has a policy of allowing borrowers to use PBC proceeds to finance 85% of the

	total cost of a commercial contract with a Chinese supplier. China Eximbank usually requires that the remaining 15% of the commercial contract cost be financed with "counterpart funding" from the borrowing institution. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as a PBC.
PxF_or_Commodity_Prepayment	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record involves a Pre-Export Financing (PxF) or Commodity Prepayment Financing arrangement, which is an arrangement in which a commodity (e.g., oil) producer gets up-front cash from a customer in return for a promise to repay the customer with that commodity (possibly at a discount) in the future. PxF funds may be advanced by a lender or syndicate of lenders to a commodity producer to assist the company in meeting either its working capital needs (e.g., to cover the purchase of raw materials and costs associated with processing, storage and transport) or its capital investment needs (e.g., investment in plant and machinery and other elements of infrastructure). The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record involves a PxF or Commodity Prepayment Financing arrangement.
Interbank_Loan	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as an Inter-Bank Loan, which is a loan issued by one bank (lender) to another bank (borrower). All inter-bank loans are by nature on-lending arrangements, and are captured as such in the 'Onlending' field. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as an Inter-Bank Loan.
Overseas_Project_Contracting_Loan	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as an Overseas Project Contracting Loan, which is a loan issued by the Export-Import Bank of China (China Eximbank) to a Chinese company to help it finance an overseas project contract. This loan can be denominated in USD or RMB. Per China Eximbank policy, the contract cost that is financed with the loan should not be lower than 1 million USD, and goods and services exported from China under the contract should not be lower than 15% of contract cost. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as an Overseas Project Contracting Loan.
DPA	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record involves a Deferred Payment Agreement (DPA) arrangement. In a typical DPA arrangement, the Chinese company that the project owner in the host country has selected as its engineering, procurement, and construction (EPC) contractor is also a lender to the project owner. The Chinese company assigns receivables under its EPC contract with the project owner to one or more Chinese banks. Upon assignment of receivables, the Chinese bank or banks will release funds to the Chinese company so it can discharge its obligations under the DPA as a lender. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record involves a DPA arrangement.

Shareholder_Loan	<p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan is a shareholder loan. A shareholder loan is a loan made by a shareholder to a company in which it owns a share. This includes companies in which the shareholder is a direct owner, as well as companies in which it is an indirect owner. It also includes loans where the lender of record and the direct receiving agency are both subsidiaries of a common shareholder.</p>
Exploration_Development_Carry	<p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan is a debt obligation arising from an exploration/development carry agreement. In the context of oil and gas exploration/development, a “carry” agreement is a financial arrangement where one party agrees to finance the exploration or development costs for a project, while another party receives an interest in the project’s future profits without initially contributing to the costs. Carry agreements are often incorporated into Joint Development Agreements (JDAs), which outline the terms of cooperation between parties in an oil and gas project. If one shareholder in a joint venture lacks the financial capacity to make its required equity contribution, it can borrow this amount from one or more shareholders in the same joint venture. This borrowing is known as “carry” because the equity contributions of one joint venture partner are being funded—or “carried”—by another. Such debts are repaid with the joint venture’s future project profits or dividends. Exploration/development carry is also known as “equity debt” because one shareholder is providing a loan (cash advance) to another shareholder to help it meet its required equity contributions. All exploration/development carry borrowings should be automatically coded as shareholder loans, although not all shareholder loans are exploration/development carry borrowings.</p>
Repurchase_Transaction	<p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan is a repurchase transaction. A repurchase agreement is a transaction in which the borrower temporarily lends a security to the creditor for cash with an agreement to buy it back in the future at a predetermined price. Ownership of the security does not change hands in a repurchase transaction. For this reason, repurchase agreements are treated as collateralized loans. All repurchase transactions should be automatically coded as BOP borrowings and Rescue loans, although not all BOP and Rescue loans are repurchase transactions. For more information, see Rivetti, D. 2021. Debt Transparency in Developing Economies. Washington DC: World Bank Group.</p>

Project_Finance	<p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record involves a Non-Recourse or Limited-Recourse Project Finance transaction. When a project is financed with a limited-recourse or non-recourse structure, the loan that is used to finance the acquisition, construction, and/or maintenance of an asset—such as a toll road, a seaport, or an electricity grid—is exclusively repaid with the cash flow generated by the asset (e.g., toll revenue, container fees, or electricity sales), and the creditor either has no claim (“recourse”) or a limited claim to any other assets as a basis for recovering the debt. In a standard, limited-recourse or non-recourse project finance transaction, a creditor lends to an independent legal entity that is established for the express purpose of developing, owning, and operating a specific project. This entity is often called a special purpose vehicle (SPV) because it is only allowed to engage in activities that relate to a specific purpose (project), and it is legally prohibited from incurring debts or obligations that are not related to that purpose (project). The field is set to “Yes” if the loan record involves a Non-Recourse or Limited-Recourse Project Finance transaction.</p>
FDI_Loan	<p>For loan records, this field provides a marker of whether the financing supports a cross-border investment activity. This field is set to “Yes” if any of the following loan type fields are set to “Yes”: (1) the M&A field; (2) the Project_Finance field; (3) the Shareholder_Loan field; or (4) the Exploration_Development_Carry field. In cases where the Working_Capital field is set to “Yes” when the Project_Finance field is also set to “Yes”, the FDI_Loan field is empty.</p>
FDI_Type	<p>In cases where the FDI_Loan field is set to “Yes,” this field indicates the type of cross-border investment activity that the financing supports by way of two categories: Greenfield or Brownfield. It is set to “Greenfield” in cases where the financing supports the creation of new productive capacity—such as the construction of new physical infrastructure. It is set to “Brownfield” in cases where the financing supports the acquisition, expansion, or rehabilitation of existing assets or enterprises. It is also set to “Brownfield” for all loans that have the M&A field set to “Yes,” indicating that the loan supported a merger or acquisition. It is set to “Greenfield” for all loans that have the Project_Finance field set to “Yes,” except those that also have the M&A field set to “Yes,” in which case the loan is assigned to the “Brownfield” category. For loans where either the Exploration_Development_Carry or Shareholder_Loan field is set to “Yes,” AidData reviews each record and assigns it to the appropriate category based on the primary purpose of the cross-border investment activity that the financing supported.</p>
Involving_Multilateral	<p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan involves a multilateral (inter-governmental) organization in one or more of the following capacities: as (a) a loan administrator (such as the Africa Growing Together Fund or the China Co-Financing Fund for Latin America and Caribbean), (b) a co-financier (through a syndicated loan, club loan, or parallel co-financing arrangement), (c) an insurer (such as the World Bank Group's Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency), and/or (d) a financial</p>

	or technical adviser. The field is set to "Yes" if the record involves a multilateral organization.
Involving_Non_Chinese_Financier	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan involves co-financing agencies that are not of Chinese origin. The field is set to "Yes" if there is at least one co-financing agency from a country other than China.
Short_Term	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan is classifiable as a short-term loan. The field is automatically set to "Yes" if the loan's de jure maturity is 1 year or less. Users should keep in mind that loans with de jure maturities of 1 year or less may be "rolled over" or otherwise rescheduled, resulting in longer de facto maturities.
Rescue	This field provides a marker for rescue loan records. Rescue lending (also known as bailout lending) is defined as any loan that allows a government or majority state-owned debtor to (i) service existing debts, (ii) finance general budgetary expenditures and/or (iii) shore up foreign reserves. Any loan in the dataset that meets at least one of two criteria is designated as a rescue loan: (1) any loan where the FXSL or the BOP marker is checked, and (2) any loan where AidData's Sector Code and Sector Name fields are set to 510 and General Budget Support, respectively. However, in the time period covered by the dataset, loans to four sovereign debtors that met the first criterion (PBOC swap line borrowings by the central banks of Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, and South Korea) are not classified as rescue lending, as there is no evidence that these drawdowns occurred during periods of macroeconomic distress.

Level_of_Public_Liability	<p>This field captures the extent to which the host government may eventually be liable for debt repayment on a given liability. It is only populated when the Flow_Type field is set to "Loan" or "Debt rescheduling." Each record with one of those flow types has their Level_of_Public_Liability field assigned to one of six categories: "Central government debt," "Central government-guaranteed debt," "Other public sector debt," "Potential public sector debt," "Private debt," or "Unallocable." The value in this field is hierarchically and automatically determined based on the following criteria:</p> <p>(1) The loan record is classified as "Central government debt" if it is an official sector loan to a central government institution in the host country, measured by whether there is at least one receiving agency (direct or indirect) from the host country classified as a government agency;</p> <p>(2) If the loan record does not meet the first (1) criterion, it is classified as "Central government-guaranteed debt" if it is an official sector loan to any entity that benefits from a sovereign (central government) repayment guarantee, as determined in the 'Guarantor' and the Guarantor_Agency_Type fields;</p> <p>(3) If the loan record does not meet the first (1) or second (2) criteria, it is classified as "Other public sector debt" if (a) it is an official sector loan to a state-owned entity (such as a state-owned bank or a state-owned enterprise) in the host country that does not benefit from a sovereign (central government) repayment guarantee; (b) it is an official sector loan to a private entity or state-owned entity in the host country that is backed by a repayment guarantee from a state-owned entity other than the central government in the host country (such as a state-owned bank, or a state-owned enterprise) as determined in the 'Guarantor' and the Guarantor_Agency_Type fields; or (c) it is an official sector loan to a special purpose vehicle (SPV) or joint venture (JV) that is majority-owned (greater than 50%) by one or more public sector institutions (government agencies or state-owned companies) in the host country and that does not benefit from a sovereign (central government) repayment guarantee or a repayment guarantee from a state-owned entity other than the central government in the host country (such as a city/municipal government, a state-owned bank, or a state-owned enterprise), with the 'Borrower Ownership' tab of the dataset used to determine the percentage of shares held by the direct receiving agency's ultimate parent owners and their respective organization types and countries of origin;</p> <p>(4) If the loan record does not meet the first (1), second (2), or third (3) criteria, it is classified as "Potential public sector debt" if it is an official sector loan to any entity, such as a private sector company or a JV/SPV, that is minority-owned by one or more public sector institutions in the host country, with the 'Borrower Ownership' tab of the dataset used to determine the percentage of shares held by the direct receiving agency's ultimate parent owners and their respective organization types and countries of origin;</p> <p>(5) If the loan record does not meet the first (1), second (2), third (3), or fourth (4) criteria, it is classified as "Private debt" if (a) it is an official sector</p>
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	<p>loan to at least one direct receiving agency legally incorporated in the host country, as recorded in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Incorporation field, or (b) at least one direct receiving agency has <i>any</i> amount (over 0%) of ownership by an ultimate parent owner legally incorporated in the host country, as determined using the information on a given direct receiving agency's ultimate parent owners available from the 'Borrower Ownership' tab of the dataset;</p> <p>(6) If the loan record does not meet the first (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), or fifth (5) criteria, then it is classified as "Unallocable".</p>
PPG_Debt_Status	<p>This field classifies each loan record according to whether it qualifies as public or publicly-guaranteed (PPG) debt, as defined by the World Bank's International Debt Statistics (IDS). A loan record is coded as "PPG Debt" if its Level_of_Public_Liability designation is "Central government debt," "Central government-guaranteed debt," or "Other public sector debt." A loan record is coded as "Non-PPG Debt" if its Level_of_Public_Liability designation is "Potential public sector debt," "Private debt," or "Unallocable."</p>
Total_Source_Count	<p>This field provides a count of the total number of sources used to create the project/activity record (including official and other source types).</p>
Official_Source_Count	<p>This field provides a count of the total number of official sources used to create the project/activity record. Official source types include Donor/Recipient Official Source, Implementing/Intermediary Organization Source, and Other Official Source (non-Donor, non-Recipient, non-Implementing).</p>
Original_Agreement	<p>This field provides a marker of whether at least one of the sources underpinning the project/activity record is classified as an original agreement (i.e., an agreement between two parties related to a grant, loan, or debt restructuring captured in the dataset).</p>
Original_Agreement_Title	<p>This field briefly describes the name or nature of the original agreement source(s) in cases where the Original_Agreement field is set to "Yes." If the project/activity record is supported by multiple original agreements, the entries in this field are pipe-delimited.</p>
Original_Agreement_Type_General	<p>This field captures general category types for original agreement sources. Each original agreement source is assigned to one of five general category types: Debt-Related Contract, Grant Agreement, Commercial Agreement, Investment Agreement, or Other Official Agreement. The "Other Official Agreement" category captures original agreements that cannot be assigned to one of the other categories. If the project/activity record is supported by multiple original agreements, the entries in this field are pipe-delimited.</p>
Original_Agreement_Type_Specific	<p>This field captures the specific type of original agreement, which is more granular than the five general categories provided in the Original_Agreement_Type_General field. Sources that are assigned to the "Debt-Related Contract" general type are assigned to one of the following twenty-nine options as their specific type: Account Charge</p>

	<p>Agreement, Agreement on Pledge of Participation Interest, Assignment of Account Agreement, Assignment of Guarantor's Compensations Proceeds Agreement, Assignment of Receivables Agreement, Assignment of Shareholder Loan Agreement, Common Terms Agreement, Intercreditor Agreement, Currency Swap Agreement, Debenture Deed, Debt Cancellation Agreement, Debt Restructuring Agreement, Deed of Covenant, Deed of Security, Escrow Account Agreement, Repayment Mechanism Arrangement Agreement, Four-Party Agreement, Framework Agreement, Guarantee Agreement, Implementation Agreement, Loan Agreement, Mortgage Agreement, On-Lending Agreement, Share Pledge Agreement, Supplementary Agreement to a Loan Agreement, Commitment Letter, Deed of Release, Deed of Novation, or undetermined. Sources that are assigned to the "Grant Agreement" type are assigned to one of the following four options as their specific type: Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement (ETCA), Letters of Exchange, Implementation Agreement or Undetermined. Sources that are assigned to the "Commercial Agreement" general type are assigned to one of the following four options as their specific type: Commercial Contract, Commodity Sales and Purchase Agreement, Power Purchase Agreements (PPA), or undetermined. Sources that are assigned to the "Investment Agreement" general type are assigned to one of the following eight categories as their specific type: Concession Agreement, Share Purchase Agreement, Investor Agreement, Sponsor Support Agreement, Deed of Release, Deed of Novation, Subscription and Contribution Agreement, or Undetermined. Sources that are assigned to the "Other Official Agreement" general type are assigned the same value as their specific type. If a project/activity record is supported by multiple original agreements, the entries in this field are pipe-delimited.</p>
Original_Agreement_URL	<p>This field provides the URL link for the underlying source for the original agreement. If the project/activity record is supported by multiple original agreements, the entries in this field are pipe-delimited.</p>
All_Source_URLs	<p>This field provides URLs to the sources that were used to create the project/activity record. The entries are pipe-delimited</p>
All_Source_Titles	<p>This field provides the titles of the source articles, reports, and websites used to create the project/activity record. The entries are pipe-delimited.</p>
All_Source_Publishers	<p>This field provides the names of the publishers of the source articles, reports, and websites used to create the project/activity record. The entries are pipe-delimited.</p>
All_Source_Types	<p>This field identifies the type of sources that were used to create the project/activity record. The entries are pipe-delimited.</p>
Contact_Name	<p>This field records the names of the people who were involved in the project/activity and/or the financial (or in-kind) transfer for the project/activity whenever this information is available.</p>
Contact_Position	<p>This field records the position titles of the people who were involved in the project/activity and/or the financial (or in-kind) transfer for the</p>

	project/activity whenever this information is available.
ODA_Eligible_Recipient	This field designates whether the host country was eligible for ODA (based on income level and OECD DAC categorizations) in the year that the official commitment was issued. For projects/activities with a status designation of "Pipeline: Pledge," this field designates whether the host country was eligible for ODA (based on income level and OECD DAC categorizations) in the year that the informal pledge was issued. High-income countries (HICs), as categorized by the OECD DAC, by nature, are not ODA-eligible (or OOF-eligible).
OECD_Income_Status_Host_Country	This field provides the income status of the host country for each project/activity at the time that it secured a commitment (or pledge) according to the OECD's ODA Eligibility lists. A country must be classified as high-income for at least three years (according to World Bank designations) before that country is eligible to be removed from the ODA-eligible list of countries. This field records whether a country is low income (LIC), lower middle income (LMIC), upper middle income (UMIC), or high income (HIC). High-income countries are not eligible for ODA (or OOF) in the OECD's classification scheme.
WB_Income_Group_Host_Country	This field provides the income status of the host country for each project/activity at the time of the commitment (or pledge), according to the World Bank's income classification designation available at https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups . If the World Bank's designation was unavailable for a given country-year, AidData estimated the classification by collecting GNI per capita data estimates, comparing it against the thresholds for each World Bank income group, and assigning the closest match. In cases where GNI data or classifications were missing, common alternative sources included the ADB, IDB, and, France's CEROM (Comptes économiques rapides pour l'Outre-mer - Fast Economic Accounts for Overseas France) partnership.
Location_Narrative	This field provides a description of the locations of project activities. Whenever possible, AidData captures geographical information that makes it possible to identify (i) the precise physical boundaries and exact locations of buildings and facilities (e.g., schools, hospitals, stadiums, government buildings, power plants, and factories); (ii) the precise geographical scope of special economic zones, industrial parks, mining concessions, protected areas, and plots of land under cultivation; and (iii) the exact routes of linear infrastructure (e.g., roads, bridges, tunnels, railways, power lines, canals, and pipelines). Whenever possible, AidData also records OpenStreetMap and GoogleMaps URLs that capture the geographical locations and features of projects. An important caveat is that AidData is only able to provide precise details for the subset of projects in the dataset that have physical footprints (e.g., roads, railways, transmission lines) or involve activities at specific locations (e.g., medical teams stationed at a given hospital, equipment given to park rangers to patrol a protected area). Less precise location information may also be recorded for projects, such as the general area or administrative zone

	associated with a project.
Chinese_Group_UBO	This field provides a marker for all loan records of whether the direct receiving agency (borrowing institution) has an ultimate beneficial owner (UBO) with a nationality of China, Macau, or Hong Kong, as indicated in the Parent_Owner_Nationality field in the 'Borrower Ownership' tab for the corresponding AidData record. UBOs are parent owners that have, directly or indirectly, an aggregate of over 25% shareholding in the borrowing institution. This field is set to "Yes" for loan records if they meet the following criteria: (1) The direct receiving agency has at least one parent owner with a nationality of China, Macau, or Hong Kong; and (2) that parent owner has a large enough aggregate ownership stake in the direct receiving agency to be considered an UBO. Otherwise, this field is empty. In cases where there are multiple direct receiving agencies (borrowers), the Chinese_Group_UBO field is set to "Yes" if a Chinese group holds an aggregate of over 25% shareholding in at least one of the borrowing institutions. See the 'Borrower Ownership' tab for the corresponding AidData record to see the names and categories of the relevant UBOs.
Chinese_Group_UBO_Count	For all loan records where the Chinese_Group_UBO field is set to "Yes," this field provides the number of parent owners of the direct receiving agency (borrowing institution) that have greater than 25% aggregate shareholding (i.e., are considered ultimate beneficial owners) and have a nationality of China, Macau, or Hong Kong. In cases where there are multiple direct receiving agencies (borrowers), the Chinese_Group_UBO_Count field provides the number of parent owners that have greater than 25% shareholding in any one of the borrowing institutions and have a nationality of China, Macau, or Hong Kong. See the 'Borrower Ownership' tab for the corresponding AidData record to see the specific names and categories of the relevant UBOs.
Chinese_Group_UBO_Type	For all loan records where the Chinese_Group_UBO field is set to "Yes," this field captures a simplified measure of the type of Chinese group that has greater than 25% aggregate shareholding (i.e., is considered an ultimate beneficial owner) of the direct receiving agency (borrowing institution). Each Chinese UBO is assigned to one of four types (channels): Public Sector, Private Sector, Multilateral, or NGO/CSO/Foundation. These types are derived from the eleven categories used for each organization in the dataset, with the following assignment allocation: Government Agency (Public Sector), State-Owned Bank (Public Sector), State-Owned Policy Bank (Public Sector), State-Owned Commercial Bank (Public Sector), State-Owned Company (Public Sector), State-Owned Fund (Public Sector), Intergovernmental Organization (Multilateral), Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture (Private Sector), Private Sector (Private Sector), NGO/CSO/Foundation (NGO/CSO/Foundation), or Miscellaneous Agency Type (Private Sector). If there are multiple Chinese UBOs, and all of them belong to the same type category, then the field will show that respective type. If there are multiple Chinese UBOs, and they belong to different type categories, then the entries with the

	respective types are pipe-delimited. See the 'Borrower Ownership' tab for the respective record to see the specific names and categories for the relevant UBOs.
Host_Country_UBO	This field provides a marker for all loan records of whether the direct receiving agency (borrowing institution) has an ultimate beneficial owner (UBO) with a nationality that matches the Country_of_Activity, as indicated in the Parent_Owner_Nationality field in the 'Borrower Ownership' tab for the corresponding AidData record. UBOs are parent owners that have, directly or indirectly, an aggregate of over 25% shareholding in the borrowing institution. This field is set to "Yes" for loan records if they meet the following criteria: (1) The direct receiving agency has at least one parent owner with a nationality that matches the Country_of_Activity; and (2) that parent owner has a large enough aggregate ownership stake in the direct receiving agency to be considered an UBO. Otherwise, this field is empty. In cases where there are multiple direct receiving agencies (borrowers), the Host_Country_UBO field is set to "Yes" if a host country entity holds an aggregate of over 25% shareholding in at least one of the borrowing institutions. See the 'Borrower Ownership' tab for the corresponding AidData record to see the names and categories of the relevant UBOs.
Host_Country_UBO_Count	For all loan records where the Host_Country_UBO field is set to "Yes," this field provides the number of parent owners of the direct receiving agency (borrowing institution) that have greater than 25% aggregate shareholding (i.e., are considered ultimate beneficial owners) and have a nationality of that matches the Country_of_Activity. In cases where there are multiple direct receiving agencies (borrowers), the Host_Country_UBO_Count field provides the number of parent owners that have greater than 25% shareholding in any one of the borrowing institutions and have a nationality that matches the Country_of_Activity. See the 'Borrower Ownership' tab for the corresponding AidData record to see the specific names and categories of the relevant UBOs.
Host_Country_UBO_Type	For all loan records where the Host_Country_UBO field is set to "Yes," this field captures a simplified measure of the type of host country entity that has greater than 25% aggregate shareholding (i.e., is considered an ultimate beneficial owner) of the direct receiving agency (borrowing institution). Each host country UBO is assigned to one of four types (channels): Public Sector, Private Sector, Multilateral, or NGO/CSO/Foundation. These types are derived from the eleven categories used for each organization in the dataset, with the following assignment allocation: Government Agency (Public Sector), State-Owned Bank (Public Sector), State-Owned Policy Bank (Public Sector), State-Owned Commercial Bank (Public Sector), State-Owned Company (Public Sector), State-Owned Fund (Public Sector), Intergovernmental Organization (Multilateral), Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture (Private Sector), Private Sector (Private Sector), NGO/CSO/Foundation (NGO/CSO/Foundation), or Miscellaneous Agency Type (Private Sector). If there are multiple host country UBOs, and all of them belong to the same

	<p>type category, then the field identifies that respective type. If there are multiple host country UBOs, and they belong to different type categories, then the entries with the respective types are pipe-delimited. See the 'Borrower Ownership' tab for the respective record to see the specific names and categories for the relevant UBOs.</p>
Credit_Enhancement_from_DRA_Related_Org	<p>This field provides a marker of whether a credit enhancement was provided by an organization related to the direct receiving agency(s) (borrowing institution). It is set to "Yes" for loan records if (1) one or more of the accountable agencies in the Guarantor, Insurance_Provider, Collateral_Provider, or Security_or_Collateral_Agent fields for the relevant AidData record are present in the ownership tree of the direct receiving agency at any level (including the base organization, i.e., the direct receiving agency itself); (2) or if the Direct Receiving Agency(s) of the relevant AidData record is an owner of one or more of the accountable agencies (i.e. if the direct receiving agency is in the ownership tree of one or more of the accountable agencies); or (3) if one or more of the accountable agencies is in the ownership tree of one of the parent owners of the Direct Receiving Agency(s). If the record does not meet at least one of these three conditions, the field is empty.</p>
Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider	<p>This field captures the name(s) of the organization(s) that provided or supported the provision of a credit enhancement for cases in which the Credit_Enhancement_from_DRA_Related_Org field is set to "Yes." The Credit_Enhancement_from_DRA_Related_Org field is set to "Yes" for a given loan record if at least one of the following three conditions is met: (1) one or more of the accountable agencies in the Guarantor, Insurance_Provider, Collateral_Provider, or Security_or_Collateral_Agent fields for the relevant AidData record are present in the ownership tree of the direct receiving agency at any level (including the base organization, i.e., the direct receiving agency itself); (2) or if the Direct Receiving Agency(s) of the relevant AidData record is an owner of one or more of the accountable agencies (i.e. if the direct receiving agency is in the ownership tree of one or more of the accountable agencies); or (3) if one or more of the accountable agencies is in the ownership tree of one of the parent owners of the Direct Receiving Agency(s). If multiple organizations meeting this criteria supported the provision of a credit enhancement, the entries denoting their names are pipe-delimited.</p>
Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider_Org_Type	<p>This field captures the organization type of each entity recorded in the Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider field. Each credit enhancement provider is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type. Some entities that served as the Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider</p>

	<p>changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. The Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider_Org_Type field captures the entity's type at the time of the financial or in-kind transfer, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field. If multiple organizations are identified, the entries in this field are pipe-delimited.</p>
Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider_Origin	<p>This field captures the origin of each organization recorded in the Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider field. Each organization is assigned to one of three categories related to its country of origin: China (People's Republic of), Host Country, or Other. If multiple organizations are identified, the entries in this field are pipe-delimited.</p>
Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider_Relation_to_DRA	<p>This field captures how each organization recorded in the Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider field is related to the direct receiving agency through the ownership structure. It assumes one of five values: (1) "Direct Receiving Agency" if the direct receiving agency itself is acting as the Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider, (2) "Parent Owner" if the organization is a top-level ultimate parent owner of the direct receiving agency, (3) "Intermediate Owner" if the organization owns a direct or indirect stake in the direct receiving agency, but is not the final, top-level parent owner, (4) "DRA Subsidiary" if the organization is owned by the direct receiving agency, or (5) "Other Related Org" if the organization is owned by one of the ultimate parent owners of the direct receiving agency. If multiple organizations are identified, the entries in this field are pipe-delimited.</p>
Related_Credit_Enhancement_Type	<p>This field captures the type of credit enhancement provided by the organization identified in the Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider field. It assumes one of three values: (1) Guarantee, where a third party promises repayment if the borrower defaults; (2) Collateral, where specific assets are pledged or secured through a collateral issuer or security agent; or (3) Insurance, where a policy protects the lender against credit risk. If multiple organizations are identified and/or the same organization provides multiple types of credit enhancements, their credit enhancement types are recorded as pipe-delimited entries.</p>
Source_Quality_Score	<p>This metric varies on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 indicating that the project/activity record is exclusively underpinned by unofficial sources and 5 indicating reliance upon multiple, official sources.</p>

Data_Completeness_Score	This metric varies on a scale of 0 to 5, with 5 indicating that the basic fields of the project/activity record are complete. The "threshold" for a score of 5 is similar to the key fields in the OECD-DAC's Creditor Reporting System: an actual rather than estimated commitment year, a non-missing transaction amount, a flow type/flow class that is not defined as "Vague," and identifiable funding, implementing, and receiving agencies.
Implementation_Detail_Score	This metric varies on a scale of 0 to 5, with higher scores indicating that more implementation details have been captured in the project/activity record. The following implementation details are considered: whether the implementing agency (or agencies), implementation start and completion dates (actual or planned), and geographical locations of the project/activity are specified; and whether the project/activity has a specified sector allocation. Project Implementation Scores are only calculated for project/activity records with a Recommended_for_Aggregates value of "Yes" and a 'Status' value of "Implementation" or "Completion."
Loan_Detail_Score	This metric varies on a scale of 0-5, with higher values indicating that more financial transaction details are captured in the project/activity record. Loan Detail Scores are only calculated for project/activity records with a Recommended_for_Aggregates value of "Yes" and a Flow_Type designation of "Loan." A score of 5 indicates that a loan's interest rate, maturity, transaction value, loan type, funding agencies, and receiving agencies are all specified (i.e., not missing).
Source_Dataset	This field identifies the AidData China's Loans and Grants (CLG) dataset from which each record originates. The CLG dataset has two components: <i>China's Loans and Grants to Low- and Middle-Income Countries (CLG-LMIC), Version 1.0</i> and <i>China's Loans and Grants to High-Income Countries (CLG-HIC), Version 1.0</i> . For users who combine the two datasets, or download the pre-merged <i>China's Global Loans and Grants (CLG-Global), Version 1.0</i> , this field specifies the original dataset of each record.

Field Definitions for the Borrower Ownership Tab

This tab of data contains 33 separate fields (variables) to document a detailed picture of each borrower's ultimate parent owners related to a loan recorded in the CLG-LMIC 1.0 'Records' tab. Field names and definitions are provided in the table below.

Field Name	Description
AidData_Record_ID	This field provides the unique identification number that AidData has assigned to every project/activity record in the dataset.
Recommended_for_Aggregates	This field identifies projects/activities that AidData recommends including in analysis that requires the aggregation of projects/activities supported by official financial (or in-kind) commitments from China, including analysis of monetary amounts and project/activity counts. It is useful for identifying formally approved, active, and completed Chinese officially financed projects/activities—and excluding all canceled projects/activities, suspended projects/activities, and projects/activities that never reached the formal approval (official commitment) stage. The field is set to "Yes" for all projects/activities with a status designation of Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, and Completion that have not also been designated as umbrella agreements. It is set to "No" for all canceled projects/activities, suspended projects/activities, and projects/activities that never reached the official commitment stage (i.e. those projects/activities with a status designation of Pipeline: Pledge, Suspended, and Canceled). Additionally, to avoid double-counting, the field is set to "No" for all umbrella agreements. For more information on umbrella agreements, see the description of the "Umbrella" field in this file. Also, note that not all projects/activities with a Recommended_for_Aggregates value of "Yes" identify a financial transaction value (since some transactions are difficult to monetize, such as in-kind donations, technical assistance, scholarships, and training activities).
Country_of_Activity	This field captures the host country where the project/activity supported by the financial or in-kind transfer takes place. For example, a loan to finance the construction of a power plant in a given country will have its Country_of_Activity field set to that country, even if the borrowing institution is not legally domiciled (incorporated) in the same country. If the project/activity takes place in multiple host countries, the Country_of_Activity field records the corresponding geographical region to which these countries belong. In previous iterations of the TUFF methodology, this field was known as Recipient.
Country_of_Activity_ISO3	This field captures the three-letter code for the country identified in the Country_of_Activity field, according to the standards set by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). In cases where the Country_of_Activity field records a geographical region rather than an individual country (such as "Africa, Regional"), the

	Country_of_Activity_ISO3 field is empty.
Direct_Receiving_Agency	This field provides the name of the agency designated to receive and manage the financial or in-kind transfer. For projects/activities that are financed with loans, the receiving agency is the entity responsible for debt repayment.
DRA_Type	This field captures the type of entity designated to receive and manage the loan commitment. Each direct receiving agency is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type. Some entities that served as the Direct_Receiving_Agency changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. The DRA_Agencies_Type field captures the entity's type at the time of the loan commitment, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.
DRA_Org_ID	This field provides the unique organization identification number that AidData has assigned to the entity recorded in the Direct_Receiving_Agency field.
DRA_Count	This field captures the number of direct receiving agencies (borrowing institutions) that are identified in the AidData_Record_ID field.
DRA_Incorporation	This field captures the jurisdiction where the direct receiving agency (borrowing institution) of the loan is legally domiciled (incorporated). In cases where the direct receiving agency is a multilateral institution or a multinational non-governmental organization, the DRA_Incorporation field is set to the geographical region that represents the member countries of the institution: Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East, Oceania, or Multi-Region. In cases where an entity is registered under the laws of the European Union and not any specific country, the DRA_Incorporation field is set to "Europe, regional." If AidData is unable to determine the DRA_Incorporation for a given direct receiving agency, AidData sets the field to "Unknown." Some organizations that served as direct receiving agencies changed their countries of incorporation over the years covered in the dataset. The DRA_Incorporation field captures the agency's country of incorporation at the time of the loan commitment, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.
DRA_Incorporation_ISO3	This field captures the three-letter code for the country identified in the DRA_Country_of_Inc field, according to the standards set by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). In cases where the DRA_Country_of_Inc field is set to "Multiple Jurisdictions" or records a geographical region, the DRA_Country_of_Inc_ISO3 field is empty.
DRA_Incorporation-Origin	This field captures whether the direct receiving agency is incorporated in China, in the host country where the project/activity supported by the loan commitment takes place (as captured in the Country_of_Activity

	field), or in another country. It assumes one of three values: China (People's Republic of), Host Country, or Other.
DRA_Incorporation_ OFC	This field provides a marker of whether the entity identified in the Direct_Receiving_Agency field was legally domiciled/incorporated in a country (as captured in the DRA_Incorporation field) that was classified as an offshore financial center (OFC) during the year of the loan commitment. It is set to "Yes" if the country was an OFC in that year, according to the OFC list maintained by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). If the country was not classified by the BIS as an OFC, the field is empty. This field is also empty if the DRA_Incorporation field is set to "Unknown" or a geographical region.
Parent_Owner	This field provides the name of one of the organizations that AidData has identified as an ultimate parent owner of the direct receiving agency (borrowing institution). A parent owner is the final organization in a branch of an ownership tree of a given direct receiving agency (borrowing institution). In cases where AidData is unable to reliably ascertain the ultimate parent owner(s) for a given branch of the ownership tree beyond a certain point, the final, immediately preceding organization in the branch is recorded as the Parent_Owner, and the Parent_Ownership_Incomplete field is set to "Yes". When a direct receiving agency (borrowing institution) has owners that lead to multiple organizations qualifying as a parent owner, each parent owner is recorded in a separate row, regardless of its ownership stake in the direct receiving agency (borrowing institution). All of the parent owners for a given direct receiving agency (borrowing institution) and AidData record ID are captured via separate rows, which reflect a branch of ownership from the direct receiving agency to the identified parent owner. As such, it is not unusual for one AidData record ID to have multiple rows with the same parent owner, as these each reflect different branches from the direct receiving agency that share a common owner.
Parent_Owner_Type	This field represents the type of entity identified in the Parent_Owner field. Each parent owner is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type. Some entities that served as a parent owner changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. The Parent_Owner_Type field captures their type at the time of the loan commitment, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.
Parent_Owner_Channel	This field captures the ownership channel of the entity recorded in the Parent_Owner field, with each parent owner assigned to one of four categories: Public Sector, Private Sector, Multilateral, or NGO/CSO/Foundation. These types are derived from the eleven categories used for each organization in the dataset, with the following assignment allocation: Government Agency (Public Sector), State-Owned Bank (Public Sector), State-Owned Policy Bank (Public Sector),

	State-Owned Commercial Bank (Public Sector), State-Owned Company (Public Sector), State-Owned Fund (Public Sector), Intergovernmental Organization (Multilateral), Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture (Private Sector), Private Sector (Private Sector), NGO/CSO/Foundation (NGO/CSO/Foundation), or Miscellaneous Agency Type (Private Sector). Some entities that served as a parent owner changed their type and associated ownership channel over the years covered in the dataset. The Parent_Owner_Channel field captures their ownership channel at the time of the loan commitment, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.
Parent_Owner_Org_ID	This field provides the unique organization identification number that AidData has assigned to the entity recorded in the Parent_Owner field.
Parent_Ownership_Percentage	This field captures the level of ownership (represented as a percentage) that the entity identified in the Parent_Owner field holds in the entity identified in the Direct_Receiving_Agency field. For ownership structures with multiple levels, the percentage of parent ownership is calculated by multiplying the ownership shares of the specific immediate owner of the direct receiving agency across the intermediate owners that own that entity until the calculations reach the highest level.
Parent_Ownership_Estimated	This field provides a marker of whether the level of ownership (represented as a percentage) that the ultimate parent owner holds in the direct receiving agency has been estimated at some point along in its ownership branch, with a "Yes" designation in cases where an estimation was made. There are a number of circumstances under which AidData estimates ownership percentages and its coders are instructed to follow specific guidance. Examples of estimated ownership percentages include: (1) An assumption of whole (100%) ownership in cases where AidData identifies only one owner entity of a given institution, and although the precise ownership stake is not specified, certain details (such as the name or purpose of the entity) make it apparent that the identified owner has control over it; (2) An assumption of a majority (50.001%) and minority (49.999%) ownership split in cases where there are only two known owner entities, and it is known that a certain entity holds a majority or controlling stake in an institution, but the exact percentage of their shareholding is unknown; and (3) An assumption of equal ownership percentages across all known shareholders in cases where AidData has identified all of the owners of a given institution (normally a special purpose vehicle) but lacks information on their ownership stakes (e.g., four owners would be estimated to hold 25% each). In cases where ownership shares—whether estimated or actual—result in repeating decimals (e.g., 33.3333333%), AidData allocates the values in a way that ensures the total sums to exactly 100%. To do so, AidData chooses an owner entity randomly and rounds up its ownership percentage alone to ensure that all of the ownership percentages sum to 100%. For example, if there are three ownership entities, two may be coded as 33.33333% and one as 33.33334%.
Parent_Ownership_Incomplete	This field indicates if a parent owner's ownership tree is incomplete. Specifically, the field provides a marker of whether there is missing data

	<p>regarding the intermediate or ultimate parent owner for the corresponding ownership branch of the direct receiving agency, as captured in the row of data for the corresponding AidData record. Whenever the ownership data that AidData uncovered was incomplete for a given ownership branch, this field is set to “Yes”; otherwise, it is empty. For example, if it is known that the Chinese state-owned enterprise Sinohydro owns 55% of a joint venture company (the direct receiving agency) for a project, but it is unclear which entities own the remaining 45%, the flag is set to “Yes,” and the values for variables related to the 45% shareholding are assigned according to the immediately preceding institution in the ownership branch (e.g., the name of the Parent_Owner would be the same as the name of the direct receiving agency in this case, because the 45% shareholder(s) is unknown). In other cases, the field is set to “Yes” because of a deliberate choice by AidData to not record all shareholders of an institution due to the fact that they do not meet AidData’s recording requirements (such as for publicly traded companies with thousands of small shareholders existing alongside a parent owner with a sizeable stake in said company).</p>
Parent_Owner_Nationality	<p>This field captures the nationality of a given Parent_Owner, which is typically represented by the country where the entity is operationally headquartered. The country where an entity is operationally headquartered is the country where the organization is actually based and managed, i.e. where its principal executive offices are located. In some cases, such as holding companies owned by individuals from one country, AidData codes the country to which those individuals belong, to the best extent possible, as the Parent_Owner_Nationality (i.e., a British billionaire’s holding company in the British Virgin Islands would have a Parent_Owner_Nationality designation of the United Kingdom). In cases where the parent owner is a multilateral institution or a multinational non-governmental organization, the Parent_Owner_Nationality field is set to the geographical region which represents the member countries of the institution: Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East, Oceania, or Multi-Region. If AidData is unable to determine the Parent_Owner_Nationality for a given parent owner, this field is set to “Unknown.” Some organizations that served as a Parent_Owner changed their country of headquarters over the years covered in the dataset. The Parent_Owner_Nationality field captures their nationality at the time of the loan commitment, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.</p>
Parent_Owner_Nationality_ISO3	<p>This field captures the three-letter code for the country identified in the Parent_Owner_Nationality field, according to the standards set by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). In cases where the Parent_Owner_Nationality field records a geographical region, the Parent_Owner_Nationality_ISO3 field is empty.</p>
Parent_Owner_Nationality_Origin	<p>This field captures whether the parent owner’s nationality is in China, in the host country where the project/activity supported by the loan commitment takes place (as captured in the Country_of_Activity field), or in another country. It assumes one of three values: China (People’s</p>

	Republic of), Host Country, or Other.
Parent_Owner_Incorporation	This field captures the jurisdiction where the parent owner of a given direct receiving agency (borrowing institution) is legally domiciled/incorporated. In cases where the direct receiving agency is a multilateral institution or a multinational non-governmental organization, the Parent_Owner_Incorporation field is set to the geographical region which represents the member countries of the institution: Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East, Oceania, or Multi-Region. In cases where an entity is registered under the laws of the European Union and not any specific country, the Parent_Owner_Incorporation is set to "Europe, regional." If AidData is unable to determine the Parent_Owner_Incorporation for a given parent owner, this field is set to "Unknown." Some entities that served as parent owners changed their country of incorporation over the years covered in the dataset. The Parent_Owner_Incorporation field captures the parent owner's country of incorporation at the time of the loan commitment, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.
Parent_Owner_Incorporation_ISO3	This field captures the three-letter code for the country identified in the Parent_Owner_Incorporation field, according to the standards set by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). In cases where the Parent_Owner_Incorporation field records a geographical region, the Parent_Owner_Incorporation_ISO3 field is empty.
Parent_Owner_Incorporation_Origin	This field captures whether the parent owner's country of incorporation is in China, in the host country where the project/activity supported by the loan commitment takes place (as captured in the Country_of_Activity field), or in another country. It assumes one of three values: China (People's Republic of), Host Country, or Other.
Parent_Owner_OFC	This field provides a marker of whether the entity identified in the Parent_Owner field was legally domiciled/incorporated in a country (as captured in the Parent_Owner_Incorporation field) that was classified as an offshore financial center (OFC) during the year of the loan commitment. It is set to "Yes" if the country was an OFC in that year, according to the OFC list maintained by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). If the country was not classified by the BIS as an OFC, the field is empty. This field is also empty if the Parent_Owner_Incorporation field is set to "Unknown" or a geographical region.
Ultimate_Beneficial_Owner	This field provides a marker of whether a given Parent_Owner meets the criteria to be considered an ultimate beneficial owner (UBO). In order to be an UBO, a given Parent_Owner must have an aggregate ownership stake, as captured in the Parent_Ownership_Percentage field, in the direct receiving agency of over 25%, regardless of whether it is owned directly or indirectly by the Parent_Owner. As parent owners can appear multiple times for one direct receiving agency (representing multiple branches that lead to the same parent owner), when determining this field AidData considers each ownership stake a parent owner holds in a direct receiving

	agency; if these stakes add up to over 25%, the parent owner is considered an UBO. There can be no more than three unique Parent_Owners identified as UBOs for a given direct receiving agency, since ownership stakes must add up to 100% and each UBO must own over 25%. The field is set to "Yes" if the given Parent_Owner is an UBO and is empty if it is not.
UBO_Chinese_Group	This field provides a marker of whether the direct receiving agency has an UBO that has a nationality of China, Macau, or Hong Kong for cases in which the Ultimate_Beneficial_Owner field is set to "Yes." The UBO_Chinese_Group field is set to "Yes" if the UBO, as identified in the Parent_Owner field, has a Parent_Owner_Nationality of China, Macau, or Hong Kong. Otherwise, this field is empty.
Commitment_Date	This field seeks to capture the day on which an official loan commitment was codified through the signing of a formal agreement by an official donor/lender in China and one or more entities in a host country or a set of host countries. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day on which the official commitment was made. However, in cases when AidData is only able to identify the month and year in which the formal agreement signed (e.g., May 2018), the Commitment Date field is set to the first day of the month (01/01/2018). In cases when AidData is only able to identify the year in which the formal agreement was signed, the Commitment Date field is set to the first day of the first month (e.g. 01/01/2018). In the event an official commitment was made for a project/activity that entered implementation, but the official commitment year is not identifiable, AidData records the first year of project/activity implementation as a proxy for the official commitment year. In the event an official commitment was made for a project/activity that has not yet reached implementation, and the official commitment year is not identifiable, AidData records the year in which the underlying commercial contract (supported by the official commitment) was issued. If this information is unavailable, AidData records the first year in which an informal pledge was made as a proxy for the official commitment year. For projects with a status designation of Pipeline: Pledge (i.e., cases in which an official commitment was not made), AidData records the date on which the informal pledge was made.
Commitment_Date_Estimated	For projects/activities with a status designation of Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, Completion, Suspended, and Cancelled, this marker designates whether AidData estimated the commitment date or reported the actual date on which the official commitment was made. The field is set to "Yes" when the Commitment_Date field is estimated by AidData. It is otherwise set to "No," which indicates that AidData has reported the actual commitment date. For projects/activities with status designations of Pipeline: Pledge, this marker designates whether AidData estimated the pledge date or reported the actual date on which the informal pledge was made.

Status	<p>This field identifies the latest status of a project/activity. Each project/activity is assigned to one of six categories: Pipeline: Pledge, Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, Completion, Suspended, Cancelled. A project/activity assigned to the "Pipeline: Pledge" category is one that an official sector institution in China indicated it was interested in supporting (or willing to consider supporting) but did not result in an official commitment. Projects/activities assigned to this category include those that are identified in letters of intent, term sheets, memoranda of understanding, and non-binding announcements. All projects/activities given a status designation of Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, Completion, Suspended, or Cancelled reached the official commitment stage (i.e., a binding, written agreement that governs the provision of financial or in-kind support for a specific purpose was signed by an official sector donor or lender in China and an entity in a host country). A project/activity assigned to the "Pipeline: Commitment" category is one that is backed by an official commitment but has not yet entered implementation. A project/activity assigned to the "Implementation" category is one that is backed by an official commitment and has begun implementation with financial or in-kind support from the source of the commitment. A project/activity assigned to the "Completion" category is one that is backed by an official commitment and that reached completion with financial or in-kind support from the sources of the commitment. Projects/activities assigned to the "Suspended" and "Cancelled" categories are those that were backed by an official commitment but subsequently suspended or canceled. The coding of the 'Status' field in the dataset is based on sources that were available as late as October 2025.</p>
Umbrella	<p>This field identifies projects and/or activities that fall within umbrella agreements (with a "Yes" designation) in two circumstances. The first circumstance is when a financial agreement was signed by at least one party in the donor/creditor country and one party in the receiving country, but funds were not allocated for a specific purpose (or set of purposes) until a subsequent date. These types of umbrella agreements include economic and technical cooperation agreements (ETCAs) issued by China's Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), master facility agreements issued by China Eximbank and China Development Bank, and framework agreements issued by a variety of official sector institutions in China. Due to the nature of the TUFF data collection process, the subsidiary transactions and projects/activities approved and financed under these types of umbrella agreements are likely captured elsewhere in the dataset. The second circumstance is when a single project/activity is financed by multiple Chinese government or Chinese state-owned institutions. In these cases, AidData creates one umbrella record to record the full amount of the financial commitment for the project/activity and a linked set of subsidiary project/activity records to capture the respective financial commitments of each Chinese government or Chinese state-owned institution. All umbrella agreements in the dataset are</p>

	assigned a designation of "No" in the Recommended_for_Aggregates field to help users avoid double counting.
Source_Dataset	This field identifies the AidData China's Loans and Grants (CLG) dataset from which each record originates. The CLG dataset has two components: <i>China's Loans and Grants to Low- and Middle-Income Countries (CLG-LMIC), Version 1.0</i> and <i>China's Loans and Grants to High-Income Countries (CLG-HIC), Version 1.0</i> . For users who combine the two datasets, or download the pre-merged <i>China's Global Loans and Grants (CLG-Global), Version 1.0</i> , this field specifies the original dataset of each record.