

## Field Definitions: AidData's Global Chinese Development Finance Dataset, Version 3.0

For full details on the construction of the GCDF 3.0 dataset and the methodology used, please refer to [Tracking Chinese Development Finance: An Application of AidData's TUFF 3.0 Methodology](#).

Additional guidelines on how to use the dataset are provided in the "Guide" tab of the GCDF 3.0 dataset file download.

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 ODA- and OOF-financed projects/activities -- and excluding all cancelled 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 cancelled 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 Cancelled). 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 "True" identify a financial transaction value (since some transactions are difficult to monetize, such as in-kind donations, technical assistance, scholarships, and training activities).
AidData Parent ID	This field captures the linkages between project/activity records, whereby project/activity records that are related to each other are assigned to the same linked package. Each linked package is assigned a unique parent identification number.
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 (ECTA) issued by China's Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), master facility agreements issued by China Eximbank, lines of credit issued by 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.

Field Name	Description
Financier Country	This field captures the country from which the official financial or in-kind transfer originated.
Recipient	This field captures the country from which the entity receiving the official financial or in-kind transfer is located. If multiple entities from multiple recipient countries are involved, this field records the geographical region to which the recipient countries belong.
Recipient ISO-3	This field captures the three-letter code for the country identified in the 'Recipient' field, according to the standards set by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). In cases where the 'Recipient' field records the geographical region from which multiple recipient countries belong (such as "Africa, Regional"), the 'Recipient ISO Alpha-3 Country Code' field is left blank.
Recipient Region	This field captures the geographical region to which the recipient country belongs: Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East, Oceania, or Multi-Region.
Commitment Year	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 donor/lender in China and one or more entities in a recipient country or a set of recipient 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 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 recipient 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).

Field Name	Description
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 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 recipient 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. The identification numbers of other transactions that are linked to the project/activity are also recorded in this field.
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.

Field Name	Description
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, Completed, 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, Completed, 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 recipient 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 cancelled. The coding of the "Status" field in the dataset is based on sources that were available as late as August 2023.</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, Mixed, or Military. Projects/activities assigned to the "Development" category are those that are primarily oriented towards the promotion of economic development and welfare in the recipient 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). 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). Projects/activities assigned to the "Military" category are those that seek to promote the security interests of the country from which the financial transfer originates or strengthen the capabilities of military institutions in the recipient country.</p>

Field Name	Description
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 Donor Country, Free-standing Technical Assistance, and 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 contracted loan could be captured elsewhere in the dataset as a loan record. This is done to avoid double counting. If the original contracted loans occurred before 2000 (when the dataset begins to track Chinese ODA and OOF), 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 projects/activities assigned to the "Debt Forgiveness" category (irrespective of whether they are coded as umbrella records). Also, to help users avoid double-counting, AidData does not populate any fields related to transaction amounts [Amount (Original Currency), Adjusted Amount (Original Currency), Amount (Constant USD 2021), Adjusted Amount (Constant USD 2021), 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 "Description" fields 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. Compared with the 'Flow Type' field, the "Grant" category in this data field includes the "Grant", "Debt Relief", "Scholarships/Training in Donor Country", and "Free-standing technical assistance" flows.</p>
OECD ODA Concessional ity 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. This threshold is based on the year in which the project/activity secure a Chinese ODA or OOF commitment, the income level of the borrowing recipient country, and the receiving agency type. For all loans issued between 2000 and 2017, the threshold is always 25% (using a unified 10% discount rate). For loans issued between 2018 and 2021, the threshold is determined based on the information below. 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%), (4) Loans to private sector institutions (regardless of the income level of the recipient country): a minimum grant element of 25% (using a unified 10% discount rate). See "Tracking Chinese Development Finance: An Application of AidData's TUFF 3.0 Methodology" [<a href="https://www.aiddata.org/publications/aiddata-tuff-methodology-version-3-0">https://www.aiddata.org/publications/aiddata-tuff-methodology-version-3-0</a>] for more details.</p>

Field Name	Description
Flow Class	<p>Based on the OECD-DAC methodology between 2000-2021 to measure Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF), this field assigns projects/activities to one of three categories: ODA-like, OOF-like, or Vague (Official Finance). Projects/activities are assigned to the ODA-Like 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 recipient 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. 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, we follow the OECD's practice to use the cash-flow methodology to define ODA, which included a threshold level of 25% grant element with a discount rate of 10% for all loans. For official commitments issued (flows reported) in 2018 and subsequent years, we use the OECD's grant-equivalent methodology, which relies upon a tiered concessionality threshold system for loans. Under the grant-equivalent methodology, the threshold concessionality for loans to the official sector in the recipient country 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 Concessionality Threshold" field to identify the threshold used for a particular loan record in the dataset. Projects/activities that are supported by an official financial or in-kind transfer but do not meet all three of these criteria are assigned to the OOF-Like category. Projects/activities that are backed by an official commitment but cannot be reliably categorized as ODA-like or OOF-like because of insufficiently detailed information are assigned to the "Vague (Official Finance)" category. Projects/activities in this residual category primarily consist of (a) those with an unspecified "Flow Type" (i.e., values of "Vague TBD"); and (b) those financed with development-intent loans for which AidData lacks the borrowing terms (interest rates, grace periods, or maturity dates) needed for concessionality determinations. Users who would like to use one concessionality threshold for the entire time period (or a subset) can use the relevant grant element calculator to re-classify ODA/OOF loan records where necessary.</p>
Sector Code	<p>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).</p>

Field Name	Description
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 flag provides a marker of whether a project/activity is an infrastructure project. In the 3.0 version of the dataset, "infrastructure projects" generally include those that involve physical construction activities (e.g. roads, railways, pipelines, transmission lines, fiber optic networks). More specifically, "infrastructure projects" 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. The 3.0 version of the dataset 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 is classifiable 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	This field captures the name of the agency that issued the official financial or in-kind commitment. The agency identified in this field must be based in the country (the People's Republic of China) from which the official financial or in-kind commitment originated. For projects/activities assigned to the Pipeline: Pledge category, this field captures the name of the official sector agency that issued the pledge. The same "origin rule" applies to funding agencies that issued pledges rather than commitments. 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 project/activity is assigned to one of seven categories: Government Agency, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Company, and State-Owned Fund. If multiple official sector funding agencies from China are involved, the entries recording their types are pipe-delimited.
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.

Field Name	Description
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 twelve categories: 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, Other, or No Organization Type Specified. Each cofinancing agency is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient 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.
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 twelve categories: 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, Other, or No Organization Type Specified. Each direct receiving agency is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient 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 direct receiving agencies are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited.
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 twelve categories: 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, Other, or No Organization Type Specified. Each indirect receiving agency is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient 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.



Field Name	Description
On-Lending	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 On-Lending field is set to "Yes" if the loan involves an on-lending arrangement.
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 project/activity, as well as the agency's country of origin. Each implementing agency is assigned to one of twelve categories: 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, Other, or No Organization Type Specified. Each implementing agency is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient 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).
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 agency (guarantor) is assigned to one of twelve categories: 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, Other, or No Organization Type Specified. Each agency (guarantor) is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient country, or another country. The organization type of the agency (guarantor) is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g. Recipient Government Agency).
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 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.

Field Name	Description
Insurance Provider Agency Type	This field captures the type of agency that provided a credit insurance policy, as well as the agency's country of origin. Each agency (insurance provider) is assigned to one of twelve categories: 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, Other, or No Organization Type Specified. Each agency (insurance provider) is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient 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).
Collateralized /Securitized	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that one or more sources of collateral (security) can be seized in the event the borrower defaults on its loan repayment obligations. It assumes a value of "Yes" when (i) a loan is collateralized through a formal lien or security interest; (ii) a borrower is required to deposit project-related revenues or unrelated revenues in a special account, escrow account, revenue account, proceeds account, payment account, reserve account, or repayment reserve account that can be accessed (and debited) by the lender; and/or (iii) a security agent is appointed (to enforce rights against the collateral in the event that the borrower defaults on its repayment obligations). AidData also codes all pre-export finance (PXF) facilities as collateralized 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.
Collateral Provider	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 can be seized in the event the borrower defaults on its repayment obligations.
Collateral Provider Agency Type	This field captures the type of agency that provided collateral, as well as the agency's country of origin. Each agency that provided collateral is assigned to one of twelve categories: 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, Other, or No Organization Type Specified. Each agency that provides collateral is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient 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).
Security Agent/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.

Field Name	Description
Security Agent/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 twelve categories: 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, Other, or No Organization Type Specified. Each security agent or collateral agent is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient 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).
Collateral	This field describes the nature of the collateral (security) that can be seized in the event the borrower defaults on its debt repayment obligations.
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, Completed, 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 'Description' and/or 'Staff Comments' field.
Amount (Constant USD 2021)	This field captures the monetary value of the official commitment (or pledge) issued by the funding agency in constant 2021 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 2021 U.S. dollars using the OECD's deflation methodology to adjust for inflation and ensure comparability over time and space.

Field Name	Description
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 2021 U.S. dollars, as recorded in the Amount (Constant USD 2021) field.
Adjusted Amount (Original Currency)	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 (ODA/OOF commitments) from China over multiple years—when one or more of recipient 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, Completed, Suspended, Canceled), 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) captures the amount of funding that was pledged.

Field Name	Description
Adjusted Amount (Constant USD 2021)	<p>This field captures the “adjusted” monetary amount of the official commitment (or pledge) issued by the funding agency in constant 2021 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 2021 U.S. dollars using the OECD’s deflation methodology to account for inflation and ensure comparability over time and space. AidData recommends using the Adjusted Amount (Constant USD 2021) field to calculate—in constant 2021 U.S. dollars—the cumulative stock of official financial flows (ODA/OOF commitments) from China over multiple years—when one or more of recipient 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 2021) 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.</p>
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 2021 U.S. dollars, as recorded in the Adjusted Amount (Constant USD 2021) field. AidData recommends using the Adjusted Amount (Nominal USD) field to calculate—in nominal U.S. dollars—the cumulative stock of official financial flows (ODA/OOF commitments) from China over multiple years—when one or more of recipient 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. 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</p>

Field Name	Description
	year but not the face values of the loan commitments in subsequent years.
Financial Distress	This field identifies whether, for a given loan, there is an indication that the borrower had difficulty repaying the loan or was financially distressed during the loan's repayment period (according to the project/transaction life-cycle information that is identified in the description field). The field is coded only for loans with status designations of Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, Completed, Suspended, and Cancelled. Umbrella records are not coded.
Commitment Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	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 recipient country or a set of recipient 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 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.
Planned Implementation Start Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	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).

Field Name	Description
Actual Implementation Start Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	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 in which some type of support was delivered to an entity (or set of entities) in the recipient 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 (MM/DD/YYYY)	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 Start Date" field is set to the first day of the month (e.g., 05/01/2018).

Field Name	Description
Actual Completion Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	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 recipient 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. The 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."
Interest Rate	This field captures the rate of interest (in percentage terms) that applies to a loan, as specified in the original loan agreement. In cases when the interest rate is tied to a floating rate such as LIBOR or EURIBOR, AidData calculates the value of the floating rate in the month (or year) when the official commitment was issued. 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."



Field Name	Description
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."
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.

Field Name	Description
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).
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 recipient 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 is does not logically make sense because market terms are risk-adjusted prices agreed to by willing buyers and sellers of credit).
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.

Field Name	Description
Export Buyer's 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 and Chinese state-owned commercial banks to overseas borrowing institutions to facilitate their 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.
Supplier's Credit/Export Seller's 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.
Investment Project Loan	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as an Investment Project Loan, 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 Investment Project Loan.
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.

Field Name	Description
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/BoP	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record captures a borrowing under a Foreign Currency Swap Line (FXSL) or a Balance of Payments (BoP) Loan. 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. A Balance of Payments (BoP) Loan, Liquidity Support Facility (LSF), or Foreign Currency Deposit Loan, is a loan issued by a Chinese state-owned policy bank, a Chinese state-owned commercial bank, or China's State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE) to a central bank or finance ministry in another country that explicitly authorizes the borrower to use the proceeds of the loan to (a) shore up foreign exchange reserves, (b) repay existing debts, and/or (b) finance general budgetary expenditures. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record captures a FXSL borrowing or 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.

Field Name	Description
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/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 (for example, to cover the purchase of raw materials and costs associated with processing, storage and transport) or its capital investment needs (for example, 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.
Inter-Bank 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 will be captured as such in the 'On-Lending' 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.

Field Name	Description
Project Finance	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.
Involving Multilateral	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 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 which 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. In the 3.0 version of the dataset, rescue lending (also known as bailout lending) is defined as any loan that allows a sovereign 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/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 two sovereign debtors that met the first criterion (PBOC swap line borrowings by Malaysia's central bank and Thailand's central bank) are not classified as rescue lending, as evidence shows these debtors did not utilize their foreign currency swap lines with the PBOC during periods of macroeconomic distress. The central banks of Malaysia and Thailand likely used the foreign currency swap lines for trade and investment purposes. See Horn et al. (2023) at <a href="https://docs.aiddata.org/ad4/pdfs/WPS124_China_as_an_International_Lender_of_Last_Resort.pdf">https://docs.aiddata.org/ad4/pdfs/WPS124_China_as_an_International_Lender_of_Last_Resort.pdf</a> for more details.

Field Name	Description
JV/SPV Host Government Ownership	This field captures the extent of host government ownership of the Joint Venture/Special Purpose Vehicle (JV/SPV) -- in cases where the JV/SPV is recorded as a receiving agency (borrowing institution) for the loan. Each JV/SPV is assigned to one of four categories: Majority Host Government-Owned, Minority Host Government-Owned, No Host Government Ownership, or No Ownership Information Available. The value in this field is set based on the following criteria: (1) It is classified as "Majority Host Government-Owned" if government agencies, state-owned companies or state-owned banks from the recipient country have a combined JV/SPV ownership stake greater than 50%; (2) It is classified as "Minority Host Government-Owned" if government agencies, state-owned companies or state-owned banks from the recipient country have a combined JV/SPV ownership stake that is greater than 0% but less than or equal to 50%; (3) It is classified as "No Host Government Ownership" if government agencies, state-owned companies or state-owned banks from the recipient country hold no stake in the JV/SPV; and (4) Lastly, if information is not available to determine the host government ownership stake, then it is classified as "No Ownership Information Available".
JV/SPV Chinese Government Ownership	This field captures the extent of Chinese government ownership of the Joint Venture/Special Purpose Vehicle (JV/SPV) -- in cases where the JV/SPV is recorded as a receiving agency (borrowing institution) for a loan. Each JV/SPV is assigned to one of four categories: Majority Chinese Government-Owned, Minority Chinese Government-Owned, No Chinese Government Ownership, and No Ownership Information Available. The value in this field is set based on the following criteria: (1) It is classified as "Majority Chinese Government-Owned" if government agencies, state-owned companies or state-owned banks from China have a combined JV/SPV ownership stake greater than 50%; (2) It is classified as "Minority Chinese Government-Owned" if government agencies, state-owned companies or state-owned banks from China have a combined JV/SPV ownership stake that is greater than 0% but less than or equal to 50%; (3) It is classified as "No Chinese Government Ownership" if government agencies, state-owned companies or state-owned banks from China hold no stake in the JV/SPV; and (4) Lastly, if information is not available to determine the Chinese government ownership stake, then it is classified as "No Ownership Information Available".

Field Name	Description
Level of Public Liability	<p>This field captures the extent to which the host government may eventually be liable for debt repayment. Each loan record is 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: (1) The loan record is classified as "Central government debt" if it is an official sector loan to a central government institution in the recipient country, measured by whether there is at least one receiving agency (direct or indirect) from the recipient country that is classified as a government agency; (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 a state-owned entity (e.g. state-owned enterprise and state-owned bank) or privately-owned entity in the recipient country that benefits from a sovereign (central government) repayment guarantee; (3) If the loan record does not meet the first (1) criterion or the second (2) criterion, it is classified as "Other public sector debt" if (a) it is an official sector loan to a state-owned entity (such as a city/municipal government, a state-owned bank, or a state-owned enterprise) in the recipient 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 recipient country that is backed by a repayment guarantee from a state-owned entity other than the central government in the recipient country (such as a city/municipal government, a state-owned bank, or a state-owned enterprise), OR (c) it is an official sector loan to a special purpose vehicle (SPV) or joint venture (JV) that is majority-owned by one or more public sector institutions in the recipient 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 recipient country (such as a city/municipal government, a state-owned bank, or a state-owned enterprise). (4) If the loan record does not meet the first (1) criterion, the second (2) criterion, or the third (3) criterion, it is classified as "Potential public sector debt" if it is an official sector loan to a special purpose vehicle (SPV) or joint venture (JV) borrower that is minority-owned by one or more public sector institutions in the recipient 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 recipient country (such as a city/municipal government, a state-owned bank, or a state-owned enterprise). (5) If the loan record does not meet the first (1) criterion, the second (2) criterion, the third (3) criterion, and the fourth (4) criterion, it is classified as "Private debt" if it is an official sector loan to a privately-owned entity that does not benefit from a repayment guarantee from a public sector institution in the recipient country (this includes lending to a private entity, or lending to a Joint Venture or Special Purpose Vehicle with no level of host government ownership (i.e. the "JV/SPV Host Government Ownership" variable is set to "No Host Government Ownership"); (6) If the loan record does not meet the first (1) criterion, the second (2) criterion, the third (3) criterion, the fourth (4) criterion, or the fifth (5) criterion, then it is classified as "Unallocable" due to a lack of information.</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>



Field Name	Description
Source URLs	This field provides URLs to the sources that were used to create the project/activity record. The entries are pipe-delimited
Source Titles	This field provides the titles of the source articles, reports, and websites used to create the project/activity record. The entries are pipe-delimited.
Source Publishers	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.
Source Type	This field identifies the type of sources that were used to create the project/activity record. The entries are pipe-delimited.
Contact Name	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.
Contact Position	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 project/activity whenever this information is available.
ODA Eligible Recipient	This field designates whether the recipient 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 recipient country was eligible for ODA (based on income level and OECD DAC categorizations) in the year that the informal pledge was issued.
OECD ODA Income Group	This field provides the income status of the recipient country for each project/activity at the time that it secured a Chinese ODA or OOF commitment (or pledge). The classification is based on the OECD's ODA Eligibility lists. It records whether a country is low income (LIC), lower middle income (LMIC), or upper middle income (UMIC). Countries or regional groupings not included in the OECD's ODA Income Groups (usually representing high income countries) are null for this variable. High-income countries are not eligible for ODA flows in the OECD's classification scheme.
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.

Field Name	Description
Geographic Level of Precision Available	This field indicates the finest level of geographical precision AidData was able to pinpoint for each project feature (or set of features). When identifying OSM features captured in the 'Location Narrative' field, coders seek to identify features at the finest level of precision as possible. Given data limitations though, precise locations are not always available. This field indicates the finest level of precision the geographical information achieved. If multiple features were captured for one project, this reports the coarsest level of precision achieved across the project's features. The level of precision values includes the following categories: precise, approximate (5km buffer), or ADM-level.
ADM1 Level Available	This field is marked "Yes" for projects where there are associated sub-national locations at the ADM1 level (a first-order administrative division such as a province, state, or governorate) available in the associated GCDF_3.0_ADM1_Locations.csv file. ADM1 locations are only made available when the project was geocoded at the ADM1 level or finer. These ADM1 locations are constructed by AidData by using the OpenStreetMap URLs that are recorded in the "Location Narrative" field and seek to represent the geographical locations of each project where available (see the GCDF3.0 ADM Files README included in the GCDF 3.0 file download). AidData has made the full dataset of geospatial features, as well as usage tips and related documentation accessible via <a href="https://www.aiddata.org/data/aiddatas-geospatial-global-chinese-development-finance-dataset-version-3-0">https://www.aiddata.org/data/aiddatas-geospatial-global-chinese-development-finance-dataset-version-3-0</a> .
ADM2 Level Available	This field is marked "Yes" for projects where there are associated sub-national locations at the ADM2 level (a second-order administration division such as a district, municipality, or commune) available in the associated GCDF_3.0_ADM2_Locations.csv. ADM2 locations are only made available when the project was geocoded at the ADM2 level or finer. These ADM2 locations are constructed by AidData by using the OpenStreetMap URLs that are recorded in the "Location Narrative" field and seek to represent the geographical locations of each project where available (see the GCDF3.0 ADM Files README included in the GCDF 3.0 file download). AidData has made the full dataset of geospatial features, as well as usage tips and related documentation accessible via <a href="https://www.aiddata.org/data/aiddatas-geospatial-global-chinese-development-finance-dataset-version-3-0">https://www.aiddata.org/data/aiddatas-geospatial-global-chinese-development-finance-dataset-version-3-0</a> .
Geospatial Feature Available	This field is marked "Yes" for projects where there is a geospatial feature available in Version 3.0 of AidData's Geospatial Global Chinese Development Finance Dataset (Goodman et al., 2023). These geospatial features were constructed by AidData by using the OpenStreetMap URLs that are recorded in the "Location Narrative" field and seek to represent the geographical locations of each project where available. AidData has made the complete set of geospatial features along with usage tips and related documentation accessible via <a href="https://www.aiddata.org/data/aiddatas-geospatial-global-chinese-development-finance-dataset-version-3-0">https://www.aiddata.org/data/aiddatas-geospatial-global-chinese-development-finance-dataset-version-3-0</a> .
Source Quality Score	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. For more information on the criteria and calculation of the Source Quality Score, see "Tracking Chinese Development Finance: An Application of AidData's TUFF 3.0 Methodology" [ <a href="https://www.aiddata.org/publications/aiddata-tuff-methodology-version-3-0">https://www.aiddata.org/publications/aiddata-tuff-methodology-version-3-0</a> ].

Field Name	Description
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. For more information on the criteria and calculation of the Data Completeness Score, see "Tracking Chinese Development Finance: An Application of AidData's TUFF 3.0 Methodology" [ <a href="https://www.aiddata.org/publications/aiddata-tuff-methodology-version-3-0">https://www.aiddata.org/publications/aiddata-tuff-methodology-version-3-0</a> ].
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 "True" and a "Status" value of "Implementation" or "Completion. For more information on the criteria and calculation of the Project/Activity Implementation Score, see "Tracking Chinese Development Finance: An Application of AidData's TUFF 3.0 Methodology" [ <a href="https://www.aiddata.org/publications/aiddata-tuff-methodology-version-3-0">https://www.aiddata.org/publications/aiddata-tuff-methodology-version-3-0</a> ].
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 "True" 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). For more information on the criteria and calculation of the Loan Detail Score, see "Tracking Chinese Development Finance: An Application of AidData's TUFF 3.0 Methodology" [ <a href="https://www.aiddata.org/publications/aiddata-tuff-methodology-version-3-0">https://www.aiddata.org/publications/aiddata-tuff-methodology-version-3-0</a> ].