



Tracking China's Transition Mineral Financing: Methodology and Approach, Version 1.0

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Acknowledgments

We owe a debt of gratitude to Guyu (Emily) Yang and Hazel Vineet for helping to construct the 1.0 version of the CFTM dataset, Brook Lautenslager for her data management software support, and Bradley C. Parks for his review and feedback on this methodology.

We gratefully acknowledge financial support from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation and the Ford Foundation. AidData's research is guided by the principles of independence, integrity, transparency, and rigor. A diverse group of funders supports AidData's work, but they do not determine its research findings or recommendations.

Citation

Walsh, K., Zhang, S., Malik, A. A., Escobar, B., and Zimmerman, J. (2025). *Tracking China's Transition Mineral Financing: Methodology and Approach, Version 1.0*. Williamsburg, VA: AidData at William & Mary.

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Introduction

Building upon AidData’s Tracking Underreported Financial Flows (TUFF) methodology and the 3.0 version of its Global Chinese Development Finance Dataset (GCDF 3.0), the Chinese Financing for Transition Minerals Dataset, Version 1.0 (CFTM 1.0) tracks grant and loan commitments from Chinese government agencies and state-owned entities that have supported transition mineral extraction and processing operations in low-income countries (LICs) and middle-income countries (MICs). The data collection focused on five “focus” transition minerals including copper, cobalt, nickel, lithium, and rare earth elements, which are described in further detail in Section 1.1.2. In total, the dataset captures 93 loan commitments and 1 grant commitment worth \$56.9 billion from 26 official sector institutions in China over a twenty-two year period (2000-2021). We systematically searched for transition mineral projects and activities supported by official financial and in-kind transfers from China in 165 LICs and MICs, but ultimately identified transition mineral projects and activities in only 19 LICs and MICs, all of which are BRI participant countries. The CFTM 1.0 dataset, which tracks the implementation of transition mineral projects and activities over a 25-year period (2000 to 2024), is designed to help policymakers, journalists, and researchers understand how Beijing uses financial instruments to access and control the global supply of transition minerals in BRI participant countries. AidData provides a detailed analysis of key patterns and trends from the CFTM 1.0 dataset in its policy report *Power Playbook: Beijing’s Bid to Secure Overseas Transition Minerals* (Escobar et al. 2025).

Section 1 - Chinese Financing for Transition Minerals Dataset, Version 1.0 (CFTM 1.0)

1.1 - Scope Parameters of the CFTM 1.0 Dataset

The CFTM 1.0 dataset captures official sector financial commitments from China that supported copper, cobalt, nickel, lithium, and rare earth elements (REEs) transition mineral operations in 165 low- and middle-income countries between 2000 and 2021.

1.1.1 - Chinese Official Finance

The CFTM 1.0 dataset seeks to capture projects/activities that benefit from financial or in-kind support from official sector institutions in China, including central government agencies, regional and local government agencies, state-owned enterprises, state-owned policy banks, state-owned commercial banks, and state-owned funds. The dataset captures grants, loans, and debt reschedulings from these official sector institutions. These scope parameters align with the OECD’s definition of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) in terms of the types of financiers and flows that are included in the dataset. Together, we refer to this financing portfolio as Chinese Official Finance (OF). In the 1.0 version of the CFTM dataset, the only type of OF we do not seek to capture is Official Investment, although we do capture debt financing that facilitates overseas investment activities.¹

¹ While the current version of the dataset aligns with the scope parameters of AidData’s GCDF 3.0 dataset and the OECD’s definitions of ODA and OOF in terms of the types of flows included, AidData

Syndicated lending—an arrangement in which multiple creditors participate in a single loan agreement with a borrower—is part of China’s strategy for de-risking its international development finance portfolio (Parks et al. 2023). To more effectively manage repayment risk, China’s official sector creditors have ramped up their use of syndicated lending instruments for the financing of overseas transition minerals operations (Escobar et al. 2025). To represent the full picture of China’s official sector lending activities in the CFTM 1.0 dataset, we collected granular detail on the syndicated lending arrangements that involve Chinese official sector creditors. The Loan Event Level Data View, described in Section 1.2.1, includes data fields that record the identities and financial contributions of Chinese private sector and non-Chinese creditors involved in these syndicated lending arrangements.

AidData’s analysis of the CFTM 1.0 dataset, as described in the *Power Playbook* report, finds that there are 26 Chinese official sector creditors involved in the financing network for overseas transition minerals operations. Between 2000 and 2021, these creditors provided 1 grant and 93 loans to support overseas transition minerals operations, with subsequent debt rescheduling agreements signed for 2 of the loans (Escobar et al. 2025). In the CFTM 1.0 dataset, AidData identifies 57 non-Chinese creditors and 3 Chinese private sector creditors that participated in 14 syndicated loans with Chinese official sector creditors, with lending commitments worth \$6.4 billion from non-Chinese creditors and \$1.2 billion from Chinese private sector creditors (Escobar et al. 2025).

1.1.2 - Focus Transition Minerals

CFTM 1.0 tracks official sector financial commitments from China supporting operations related to copper, cobalt, nickel, lithium, and REEs. In recent years, major industrialized economies and international organizations have developed lists of “critical minerals” that are considered to be essential for economic well-being and national security. Given that there is no universally-accepted definition of “critical minerals,” organizations such as the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and the European Commission’s Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship, and SMEs (DG GROW) regularly update their own lists based on national and strategic priorities. Major industrialized economies and international organizations develop lists of critical minerals on the basis of two primary factors: (1) the minerals’ importance to economic and national security goals, such as their role in military and industrial applications, and (2) the vulnerabilities of supply chains to disruptions from events like natural disasters, social unrest, or international conflicts.

A subset of these critical minerals, referred to as “transition minerals,” is needed to facilitate the clean energy transition. Using the International Energy Agency’s (IEA) definitions, we identify five such minerals or groups of minerals as the focus for the CFTM 1.0 dataset: copper, cobalt, lithium, nickel, and rare earth elements (REE) (IEA 2021).

Lithium-ion batteries, essential to electric vehicles (EVs), rely on lithium, with nickel sulfate enhancing their storage capacity through improved chemical processes. While lithium has other uses, such as ceramics or lubricants, increased demand for batteries has been the major driver of global demand for lithium (IEA 2024).

Copper-based wiring is crucial for efficiently transmitting electricity from renewable energy sources like wind and solar farms, and copper is used in lithium-ion EV batteries and in battery

plans to pilot a methodology to collect Official Investment data, along with data on financing from Chinese private sector institutions, for a future update to the CFTM dataset.

packs. Apart from its clean energy applications, copper is commonly used in transport and industrial machinery (IEA 2024).

Cobalt, with its natural energy density and thermal stability, is a key component of superalloys used to improve battery storage capacity—a limitation currently hindering wider EV adoption (Seck et al. 2022). Cobalt’s role in superalloys makes it important in the military and aerospace sectors, and it is also used in portable batteries for electronics (IEA 2024)

REEs represent a group of 17 minerals that, despite their scarcity in nature, are essential to modern technological supply chains. Some uses of REEs include superconducting magnets, which are used in certain types of wind turbines and electric engines (IEA 2023).

AidData’s analysis of the CFTM 1.0 dataset finds that, between 2000 and 2021, China’s OF portfolio prioritized financing for copper extraction and processing operations, accounting for 83% of financing commitments during this period. However, there is some evidence that China’s financing portfolio is pivoting towards lithium operations in more recent years (Escobar et al. 2025).

1.1.3 - Transition Minerals Operations

The CFTM 1.0 dataset captures official sector financial commitments that supported transition mineral operations at three stages of the mineral development process: (1) upstream (extraction), (2) midstream (processing), and (3) downstream (product development). During AidData’s keyword (“string”) search, manual review, and supplemental data collection activities (described in Section 2), transition mineral operations supported by Chinese OF between 2000 and 2021 were identified in the first two stages (upstream and midstream operations), but AidData did not seek to capture Chinese OF commitments for downstream operations in LICs and MICs between 2000 and 2021.

Examples of each stage in the mineral development process include the following:

1. **Upstream (extraction):** The acquisition, development, and/or operation of a mine or mining company. For example, official sector creditors from China provided financing to support the acquisition by Chinese companies of the rights to Las Bambas copper mine in Peru, along with financing to support the development and operations at the site.
2. **Midstream (processing):** The acquisition, development, and/or operation of a processing facility or metallurgical company. For example, official sector creditors from China provided financing for the Phase 2 development of the Khatoon Abad copper smelter in Iran.
3. **Downstream (product development):** The manufacturing of products for the clean energy transition, including EVs, solar panels, and lithium batteries. For example, the development of a lithium-ion battery manufacturing facility would be considered a downstream transition minerals operation.

AidData’s analysis of the CFTM 1.0 dataset finds that, between 2000 and 2021, China’s OF portfolio prioritized upstream (extraction) operations in low- and middle-income countries, accounting for 92% of financing commitments during this period. The remaining 8% of financing commitments supported midstream (processing) activities (Escobar et al. 2025).

1.1.4 - Recipients

In order to construct the CFTM 1.0 dataset, AidData systematically searched for financial commitments in 165 low- and middle-income countries. Ultimately, the CFTM 1.0 dataset identified Chinese OF commitments for transition minerals operations in 19 LICs and MICs. See Appendix A for the list of 165 countries, including the number of project/activity records and Chinese OF commitment amounts identified for each country.

The CFTM 1.0 dataset seeks to capture the universe of official sector financing from China for transition minerals operations in these countries (“host countries”), without applying any exclusion criteria to the types of organizations that can receive such financing. The organizations that receive such financing may be of Chinese origin, host country origin, or any other (“third”) country of origin. However, in order to be included in the CFTM 1.0 dataset, the financial commitment must support the recipient entity’s operations in the host country.

AidData’s analysis of the CFTM 1.0 dataset finds that, between 2000 and 2021, China’s OF portfolio prioritized transition minerals operations that are partially or wholly owned by Chinese companies, accounting for 83% of financing commitments during this period (Escobar et al. 2025).

1.2 - Key Features of the Dataset

The CFTM 1.0 dataset includes, as a starting point, all of the data fields from the GCDF 3.0 dataset, which are described in detail in the *Tracking Underreported Financial Flows (TUFF) Methodology, Version 3.0* (Custer et al. 2023). To enable new types of analysis, AidData introduced over 50 new variables and four unique data views in the CFTM 1.0 dataset (as described below).

1.2.1 - Four Data Views

To empower users to draw a wide range of insights from the dataset, CFTM 1.0 includes four distinct “data views”:

- **Financial Contribution Level:** This data view is organized by individual financial contribution from a Chinese state-owned entity. Each row is assigned a unique AidData Record ID and captures one financial contribution from a single Chinese state-owned creditor or donor. Each creditor’s contribution to a loan commitment is captured in a separate row, even if it was part of a larger syndicated loan commitment (“loan event”). This data view is consistent with the way in which the GCDF 3.0 dataset is organized, although it includes several new variables and fields, as well as some new records that were not captured in the GCDF 3.0 dataset. This view is most helpful when analyzing commitments from individual funding agencies as it provides the best disaggregation of individual contributions across each Chinese official finance funder
- **Loan Event Level:** This data view is organized by “loan event.”² Each row is assigned a

² To ensure comprehensive coverage across the entire CFTM 1.0 dataset, the “loan level” data view includes one grant record and two debt rescheduling records, in addition to all the loan records. The loan event IDs for the grant and debt rescheduling records include a “G” or “DR” at the end of the ID, respectively. The “Flow Type” field assigns records to either “Loan,” “Grant,” or “Debt Rescheduling” categories, to enable users to filter the data according to their analytic needs.

unique Loan Event ID and captures all creditors that participated in a single loan agreement—including Chinese state-owned creditors, Chinese private sector creditors, and non-Chinese creditors—and the overall size of their (syndicated) loan commitment. This view also includes critical details on the mining sites supported by each loan event, where applicable.

- **Organization Role:** This data view provides a catalog of all organizations—including financiers, co-financiers, recipients, and implementers—involved in grant- and loan-financed transition mineral projects. It is particularly useful for applications that involve social network analysis of the CFTM 1.0 dataset. Each row records the identity of the involved organization, the corresponding loan event (where applicable), and the nature of the role that the organization played in the loan event or the project/activity supported by the loan event (where applicable). If an organization played more than one role in a given loan event, then there are multiple rows with one organizational role per row.
- **Organization Ownership:** This data view identifies the fractional ownership (equity) stakes that organizations hold in the company responsible for the mineral operation supported by official sector financial commitments from China. It captures all of the shareholders of the mining or processing company, joint venture, or special purpose vehicle and their corresponding ownership (equity) stakes in percentage terms, with a minimum threshold of a 1% ownership stake applied. The process for assembling the data is described in greater detail in Section 2.2.3.

1.2.2 - New Variables

In addition to the “data views” described in the previous section, the CFTM 1.0 dataset introduces over 50 variables and fields that are not included in the GCDF 3.0 dataset. These variables and fields provide new insights about China’s involvement in the transition mineral operations in LICs and MICs.

Section 3 includes detailed definitions of all new variables and fields, which can be grouped into the following categories:

- **Loan level details:** The CFTM 1.0 dataset introduces a new “Loan Event ID” variable, which enables analysis at the loan level by grouping together all of the financial commitments (contributions) of Chinese state-owned creditors to a single loan contract as well as information about the commitments (contributions) of Chinese private sector and non-Chinese co-financiers. The CFTM 1.0 dataset identifies 93 unique loans, including 60 bilateral loans and 33 syndicated loans.³
- **Syndicated loan participant coverage and contributions:** To improve the analysis of syndicated loans, the CFTM 1.0 dataset includes several new variables related to co-financiers and co-financing amounts. It records the name, origin, and type of each organizational participant in each syndicated loan. In total, the dataset captures the syndicated loan contributions of 26 Chinese state-owned creditors, 3 Chinese private sector creditors, and 57 non-Chinese creditors. The contributions of non-Chinese creditors and Chinese private sector creditors are worth \$7.6 billion across 14 syndicated loans. The dataset also captures the percentage of financing committed by

³ Loan event IDs are also assigned to two debt rescheduling records (loan event IDs 901DR and 2001DR) and one grant record (loan event ID 3501G)

each syndicated loan participant and the name, origin, and type of each organization that served as a lead arranger for each syndicated loan.

- **Mining sector activity coverage:** The CFTM 1.0 dataset includes two variables—“Primary Mining Activity” and “Mining Activity Detail”— that assign each “loan event” to one or multiple activity categories. The four categories relate to (1) the acquisition of equity stakes in mining (and/or processing) companies, (2) the development of mineral extraction infrastructure, (3) the construction or improvement of facilities that process minerals, and (4) support for the day-to-day operational costs of the companies responsible for transition mineral operations. To facilitate analysis, the “Primary Mining Activity” variable assigns records to a single category that aligns with the primary purpose of the financial commitment. A complete list of all activities supported by the financial commitment is recorded in the “Mining Activity Detail” variable.
- **Mining site names and features:** Whenever possible, the CFTM 1.0 dataset assigns each record to a specific mining site. It identifies 41 unique mining sites in LICs and MICs that received official sector financial commitments from China related to mine acquisitions, the development and expansion of mineral extraction infrastructure, the development and expansion of mineral processing infrastructure (at the mining site), and support of the day-to-day operational needs of the companies responsible for transition mineral operations.⁴ The dataset includes a range of details for each mining site that relate to the features of the mine and its operations, including the name of the site, the type of exploitation at the site (e.g. surface or underground), the primary minerals and mineral by-products extracted from the site, and whether the activities supported by the financial commitment are greenfield or brownfield activities.⁵
- **Temporal granularity:** The CFTM 1.0 dataset includes several new variables to enable temporal analysis that is unique to the mining sector, including the start year of commercial operations, the year in which the mining site was acquired by the owner of the mine (at the time of the loan event), and the year in which the mining site was acquired by a subsequent owner (if applicable). In addition, the CFTM 1.0 dataset includes several variables from the GCDF 3.0 dataset related to the timeline for the financing and implementation of the project, including the calendar day when the financial commitment was issued, the calendar day when project implementation began, and the calendar day when the project was completed.
- **Ownership and implementation details:** The CFTM 1.0 dataset includes several new variables that identify the roles played by different organizations in the operation and ownership of copper, cobalt, nickel, lithium, and REE extraction and processing operations. These variables include the company responsible for the mineral operation, the shareholders that possess ownership (equity) stakes in the company responsible for the mineral operation, the fractional ownership (equity) stakes (in percentage terms) that these shareholders possess in the company responsible for the mineral operation,

⁴ On average, each mining site secured 2 official sector financial commitments from China, though this figure varies from from a minimum of 1 to a maximum of 10.

⁵ There are 16 loan events (involving 34 AidData records) in the dataset that are not allocable to a specific mining site, which include processing operations that do not source minerals from one specific mining site, working capital loans to mining/processing companies that have several different operations (and thus cannot be assigned to a singular mining site), and loans for the acquisition of stakes in mining/processing companies that have several different operations (and as such cannot be assigned to a single mining site).

the controlling shareholder of the company responsible for the mineral operation at the time of the official sector financial commitment from China, and the previous owner and subsequent owner of the company responsible for the mineral operation (whenever applicable). Additionally, the dataset includes two variables that characterize the level of Chinese ownership of each transition mineral operation, including categories for Chinese private sector ownership and Chinese government ownership, and the level of host government ownership. The level of ownership varies from “No Significant Ownership” to “Significant Ownership” (for shareholders with equity stakes that do not exceed 50%) and “Majority Ownership” (for those shareholders with equity stakes that exceed 50%). The dataset also identifies the name, origin, and type of each organization involved in on-the-ground operations.

- Expanded coverage of borrowing terms and conditions: The CFTM 1.0 dataset provides granular information about each loan’s borrowing terms and conditions, including the maturity, grace period, commitment fee, management fee, and grant element, and a flag for whether it is known that the interest rate is fixed or variable. For loans that are known to have variable interest rates, the dataset identifies the base (reference) rate (such as LIBOR or EURIBOR), the most specific reference rate tenor that is identified in the record (such as 6-month LIBOR or 3-month EURIBOR), and the additional interest (margin) charged above the reference rate.

In addition to developing these new fields and variables, we incorporated new details regarding the environmental, social, and governance (ESG) risks and risk mitigation measures associated with the mining sites in the record descriptions and, for selected cases, in the detailed mining site profiles (available at aiddata.org/china-transition-minerals). Mining projects are inherently risky, and the new information incorporated in the record descriptions and mining site profiles helps document the array of challenges these projects face.

1.3 - Guide to Using the Dataset

With over 150 variables across four distinct data views, the CFTM 1.0 dataset seeks to address a wide range of potential use cases. Below we describe the relative strengths of each data view for certain types of analysis:

Financial Contribution Level Data View: This view is designed for users who aim to perform analyses aligned closely with OECD guidelines, providing a structure where each row represents one financial flow (commitment) from one official sector institution. It includes key variables, such as the recipient country, commitment year, sector, and transaction amount, allowing users to easily aggregate data based on their analytic needs. For instance, users can group financial flows (commitments) by country, year, or sector to assess trends and patterns in China’s official sector lending and grant-giving activities. This view is especially useful for macro-level analyses, enabling users to examine aggregate financial flows (commitments) from China’s official sector institutions across regions or periods.

Loan Event Level Data View: This view is designed for detailed analysis of individual loan events. In cases where multiple financial contributions from multiple institutions are associated with a single loan event, these transactions are consolidated into a single entry, capturing the total scope and financial commitment of the loan event. Additional details are included, such

as the commitment amounts of Chinese private co-financing agencies and non-Chinese co-financing partners, providing a comprehensive view of the financial structure of each loan. This level of granularity enables users to explore co-financing arrangements and identify the roles of diverse stakeholders in financing transition minerals operations. It also enables new types of analysis of China's lending practices at the mining or processing site level, such as serial lending to the same mining site as well as trends in the ownership structure of the mining and processing sites (e.g. Chinese ownership or host government ownership). The Loan Event Level Data View includes the largest number of new variables, with granular details about transition minerals operations and their ownership.

Organization Role Data View: This view is particularly useful for users who are interested in the full network of organizations that participate in the financing and implementation of transition mineral operations in LICs and MICs, including those who wish to conduct social network analysis (SNA) of China's participation in these transition mineral operations. It provides a detailed mapping of all organizations involved in each loan event, identifying their roles (e.g., funding agency, co-financing agency, guarantor). Users can construct a network by utilizing the Loan Event ID variable to link organizational roles across events, facilitating analysis of how entities collaborate, the centrality of specific organizations in the network, and patterns of influence and coordination. This Organization Role Data View is a resource for understanding the structure of the relationships that enable the financing and implementation of transition mineral operations in LICs and MICs.

Organization Ownership Data View: This data view provides detailed information on the fractional ownership percentages of organizations with equity stakes in transition mineral mines, processing facilities, and mining or processing companies that receive financing from Chinese official sector donors and lenders. It identifies all shareholders holding at least 1% equity and specifies their corresponding share percentages. This view is designed to highlight the organizations that benefit directly from China's strategic overseas financing of transition mineral operations, offering a comprehensive understanding of ownership structures. By integrating this data view with other views, users can analyze the relationships between financing flows (commitments) and ownership stakes, revealing patterns of strategic interest and influence in the global transition minerals sector.

Across these three data views, AidData uses several unique identification numbers (IDs) that enable users to map variables between the data views in order to meet their unique analytic needs. These IDs include (1) the AidData Record ID, which aligns with the organizational structure of the Financial Contribution Data View, in which one financial contribution corresponds to one project/activity; (2) the Loan Event ID, which aligns with the organizational structure of the Loan Event Data View, in which one loan—regardless of the number of financiers involved—corresponds to one project/activity; and (3) the Investors Ownership ID, which aligns with the organizational structure of the Organization Ownership Data View, in which all equity holders and their percentage ownership stakes of a particular transition minerals operation are assigned to the same Investors Ownership ID number.

Section 2 - CFTM 1.0 Data Collection Process

2.1 - Stage 1: Identifying Chinese-financed Transition Minerals Activities

2.1.1 - String Search and Manual Review

The CFTM 1.0 dataset builds upon AidData's Global Chinese Development Finance Dataset, Version 3.0 (GCDF 3.0), which captures China's official sector financial commitments between 2000 and 2021 for projects across 24 sectors in 165 LICs and MICs. AidData constructed the CFTM 1.0 dataset by following a multi-step process. The first step was to identify a set of keywords that, if present in a given project's "description" field within AidData's GCDF 3.0 dataset, might indicate copper, cobalt, nickel, lithium, or REE mineral extraction and processing activities. We used the following keyword search terms: cobalt, copper, lithium, manganese, nickel, zinc, molybdenum, silicon, chromium, uranium, rare earth, iron ore, ore, gold, platinum, soda ash, potash, coal, alumina, aluminum, iron, grinding, crushing, flotation, leaching, crushers, mills, separators, metallurgy, resource depletion, waste management, refine, smelter, tantalum, niobium, tin, bauxite, tungsten, vanadium, gallium, germanium, drilling, blasting, exploration, excavation, underground mining, open-pit mining, tailings, heap leaching, beneficiation, ore processing, ore dressing, cyanide leaching.⁶ After applying these keywords, we identified 225 candidate records in the GCDF 3.0 dataset. We then conducted a manual review process to identify and remove any false positives. We also reviewed the candidate records against the five "focus" minerals identified by the IEA (IEA 2021), and only retained the records related to copper, cobalt, nickel, lithium, and REEs. This pruning procedure resulted in 137 records, each of which captures a financial commitment from an official sector institution in China for an activity involving one or more transition minerals in an LIC or MIC. These records were then updated with new information, including over 50 additional variables and fields.

The AidData Record IDs included in the CFTM 1.0 dataset correspond to the AidData Record IDs from the GCDF 3.0 dataset, which was published in November 2023. However, the CFTM 1.0 dataset provides the latest information available about these projects (as of January 2025).⁷ The CFTM 1.0 dataset also includes several new loan commitments for transition mineral projects that were identified after the publication of the GCDF 3.0 dataset. The process for identifying these new records is described in Section 2.1.2.

2.1.2 - Identification of Additional Financial Flows

In addition to using string searches and manual review to identify records in the GCDF 3.0 dataset that capture official sector financial commitments for transition mineral operations in LICs and MICs (as described in Section 2.1.1), AidData conducted additional data collection efforts. These efforts followed the project and activity identification methods outlined in its

⁶ We identified these terms after conducting a literature review of mineral extraction and processing methods, the environmental and social impacts of mining projects, and broad market demand trends related to transition minerals.

⁷ These updates will be reflected in the publication of the next version of the GCDF dataset.

TUFF 3.0 methodology (Custer et al. 2023), which primarily relies on information from Chinese and host country official sources. In some cases, newly published Chinese and host country official sources since the GCDF 3.0 dataset release provided sufficient information to uncover new financial flows (commitments) for the CFTM 1.0 dataset. In addition, during the construction of the CFTM 1.0 dataset, AidData identified Chinese companies known to engage in transition minerals operations overseas and conducted a targeted review of their published articles and documents for information on Chinese OF commitments for transition minerals operations. As a result of these additional data collection efforts, AidData uncovered 23 financial flows (commitments) from Chinese official sector lenders across 21 loan events (including one debt rescheduling event). These loan events and the associated project/activity records are summarized in the table below. They will be included in the next version of the GCDF dataset.

Summary of Newly Identified Loan Events for CFTM 1.0

| Loan Event ID | Associated AidData Record IDs | Loan Event Description | Chinese Official Funding Amount (US\$ millions, 2021 prices) |
|---------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| 701 | 102977 | 2018 \$210 million loan for Bor Copper and Gold Mine Acquisition Project | 229 |
| 702 | 102978 | 2020 \$200 million loan to Serbia Zijin Copper Doo Bor for working capital | 223 |
| 704 | 102983 | 2021 syndicated loan for Bor Copper and Gold Mine Technological Upgrade Project | 278 |
| 1401 | 102969 | 2018 \$730 million loan for Deziwa Copper and Cobalt Mine and Processing Plant Construction Project | 796 |
| 1501 | 102992 | 2020 \$75 million shareholder loan for Phase 1 of Kambove Copper and Cobalt Mining Project | 84 |
| 1601 | 103014 | 2015 \$169 million shareholder loan for Kamo-Kakula Copper-Cobalt Mine Acquisition Project | 190 |
| 1602 | 102968 | 2020 \$200 million collateralized line of credit for Phase 2 of Kamo-Kakula Copper-Cobalt Mine Project | 223 |
| 1603 | 102654 | 2021 \$150 million Zijin Mining Group loan for Phase 2 of Kamo-Kakula Copper-Cobalt Mine Project | 150 |
| 1604 | 102735 | 2021 \$150 million CITIC Metal loan for Phase 2 of Kamo-Kakula Copper-Cobalt Mine Project | 150 |
| 1701 | 103340 | 2013 \$80 million loan to Metorex Group for the development of the Kinsenda mine | 90 |

| | | | |
|--------|--|---|-------|
| 1801 | 103010 | 2015 \$404.6 million shareholder loan for Kolwezi Copper Mine Acquisition Project | 454 |
| 1802 | 102974 | 2015 \$122.8 million shareholder loan for Kolwezi Copper Mine Acquisition Project | 138 |
| 2001 | 103932 | 2014 shareholder loan for acquisition of Las Bambas Copper Project | 2,504 |
| 2001DR | 103936 | Debt rescheduling of 2014 shareholder loan for acquisition of Las Bambas Copper Project | |
| 2401 | 103003 (ICBC), 103037 (CAFIC) | 2018 syndicated loan from ICBC and China-Africa Fund for Industrial Cooperation (CAFIC) for Luisha South Copper and Cobalt Mining Acquisition Project | 8 |
| 2701 | 102971 (CDB), 102972 (China Eximbank) | 2012 syndicated loan from CDB and China Eximbank for First Stage of Marcona Mine Expansion Project | 211 |
| 2702 | 102970 | 2017 \$500 million loan for Second Stage of Marcona Mine Expansion Project | 576 |
| 3403 | 102999 | 2013 \$2.61 billion loan to increase the production capacity of the copper and cobalt mine at Kolwezi | 2,944 |
| 9906 | 103341 | 2016 \$100 million loan to Metorex for working capital purposes | 118 |
| 9907 | 103564 | 2016 \$25 million loan to Metorex for working capital purposes | 30 |
| 9914 | 102973 | 2020 \$120 million loan for Luilu Copper and Cobalt Tailings Facility Project | 134 |
| TOTAL | 23 AidData Records | 21 Loan Events (including 1 Debt Rescheduling) | 9,530 |

New financial flows (commitments) identified during the data collection process were systematically processed and integrated into the CFTM 1.0 dataset. Each new record was cross-referenced against existing records in the GCDF 3.0 dataset to maintain consistency and avoid duplication. For every unique financial flow (commitment), new records were created, detailing the nature of the financial flow (commitment), project characteristics, and associated stakeholders. These records were then cross-validated with official sources, media articles, industry publications, and other relevant documentation.

2.2 - Stage 2: Data Collection and Record Enhancement

2.2.1 - Mining Site Features

After completing the string search, manual review, and additional data collection activities described in Section 1, AidData assigned Mining Site IDs and Mining Site Names to all of the

project/activity records, reflecting the mining site that the financial transaction was most likely to benefit. After applying this categorization to the project/activity records, AidData conducted targeted searches for each site to identify its key features, including the type of exploitation at the site (e.g. surface or underground), the primary minerals and mineral by-products extracted from the site, the type of activities supported by the financial commitment (e.g. extraction or processing), and whether the activities supported by the financial commitment are greenfield or brownfield activities.⁸

AidData primarily consulted with articles and documents from the involved organizations to identify this information, including: (1) the mine owner(s)/operator(s), (2) the consulting firm(s) that developed the initial environmental impact assessment (EIA) and any modifications, (3) the contractors involved in developing the mine, and (4) the host government entities involved in managing mining assets in the country.

For the development of mining site profiles, which are available on AidData's website [available at aiddata.org/china-transition-minerals], AidData recorded additional site-level details, including the amount of reserves, processing/production capacity, and the estimated life of the mine.

2.2.2 - Loan Events and Co-financing

Apart from the Mining Site IDs/Names that were assigned to all the project/activity records, AidData assigned Loan Event IDs/Descriptions to all CFTM 1.0 dataset records. While the Financial Contribution Level Data View mimics the structure of AidData's GCDF dataset, in which each row represents one financial flow (commitment) from one Chinese official sector institution, AidData built the Loan Event Level Data View of the CFTM 1.0 dataset to enable new insights at the loan level.

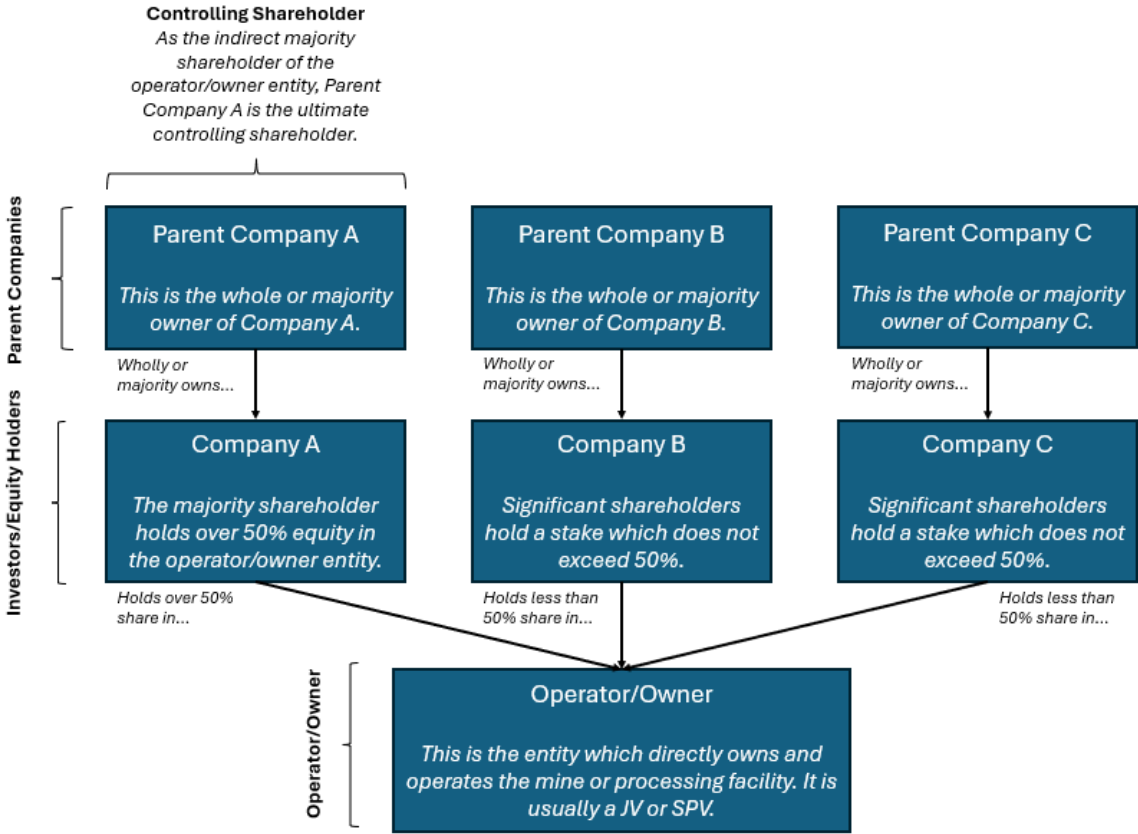
AidData systematically reviewed all loan events to populate a range of new fields and variables, including those that capture the Chinese private sector and non-Chinese creditor participation in syndicated loans and their respective financial commitments, the lead arranger(s) of syndicated loans, and more granular details regarding the borrowing terms that apply to variable interest rate loans.

2.2.3 - Capturing the Ownership of Transition Minerals Operations

A unique feature of the CFTM 1.0 dataset is the detailed recording of ownership information. AidData targeted ownership information at three levels to provide granular qualitative details while enabling aggregate analysis of the dataset. The three levels of ownership included in the dataset are: (1) Operator/owner, (2) Investors/equity holders, and (3) controlling shareholders/parent companies. Figure A shows how these three fields relate to a transition mineral mining or processing facility.

⁸ There are 16 loan events which are not allocable to a specific mining site, including processing operations that do not source minerals from one specific mining site, working capital loans to mining/processing companies that have several different operations (and thus cannot be assigned to a singular mining site), and loans for the acquisition of stakes in mining/processing companies that have several different operations (and as such cannot be assigned to a singular mining site). For the records assigned to these loan events, during this stage of data collection AidData recorded the details for all variables applicable to these types of projects/activities, including the identification of the relevant minerals and whether or not the financial commitment supported greenfield or brownfield activities.

Figure A: Three levels of ownership captured in the CFTM 1.0 dataset



When a financial commitment is supporting a specific mining site operation, the “Operator/Owner” field captures the identity of the organization that holds the rights to develop a specific mining site, as identified in the “Mining Site Name” field. For records that are not allocable to a specific mining site (i.e. the “Mining Site Name” field is set to “Unallocable”), this field captures one of two potential company identities: (1) the operator/owner of a processing site, or (2) a mining/processing company that has multiple operations and thus cannot be assigned to a singular mining site.⁹ While a state-owned or private sector company may directly own and operate a mining or processing site, in most cases companies establish special purpose vehicles (SPVs) with a single shareholder or joint ventures (JVs) with multiple shareholders to manage the financing, development, and operations of the mining or processing site. The use of JVs/SPVs shields the parent company (or companies) from some of the financial risks associated with the development and operations of the mine or processing facility.

⁹ The “Operator/Owner” field is not populated for debt rescheduling records or for working capital loans that are not allocable to a mining or processing site, unless the receiving agency was a joint venture/special purpose vehicle, in which case the “Operator/Owner” field is populated for working capital loans.

The “Investors” and “Equity Holders” fields in the CFTM 1.0 dataset capture the identities of the organizations that hold equity stakes in the “Operator/Owner” entity.¹⁰ The dataset also captures the fractional ownership (equity) stakes that these organizations hold in the “Operator/Owner” entity. This ownership information underpins the values recorded in the “Level of Chinese Ownership” and “Level of Host Government Ownership” fields, which represent the relative size of the stakes held by Chinese entities (state-owned or private sector) and Host Government entities in the transition minerals operation (i.e. in the company operating the mining or processing site).

The “Parent Companies” field in the Organization Ownership Data View captures the ultimate parent company of the equity holder involved in the transition minerals operation. The purpose of this field is to enable users to easily identify the connections between transition minerals operations in terms of ownership. In some cases, the recorded parent company may be the same as the corresponding equity holder that is recorded. This means that the equity holder is the parent—there is no parent company further up the ownership chain. In cases where there are significant shareholders involved in the parent company that may influence analysis (e.g. CITIC Group and Zijin Mining are two of the largest shareholders of Ivanhoe Mines), then the top shareholders are recorded in the “Parent Companies” field. The related “Controlling Shareholder” field in the Financial Contribution Level and Loan Event Level data views does not capture the parent companies of all of the equity holders, as is captured in the Organization Ownership Data View; instead, the “Controlling Shareholder” field captures the ultimate parent company which owns a majority stake (over 50%) in the transition minerals operation. In cases where no single entity holds a majority stake (over 50%), the “Controlling Shareholder” field records the significant (largest) shareholders.

One challenge in representing the ownership of transition minerals activities is that the equity holders and/or their fractional ownership percentages may change over time. For consistency across the dataset, the percentages represent the ownership stakes at the time of the loan event, according to the recorded commitment date. Whenever a financial commitment supported an acquisition, the ownership percentages reflect the post-acquisition equity holdings. The CFTM 1.0 dataset includes “Previous Owners” and “Subsequent Owners” fields, as well as the associated acquisition years, to represent cases in which the ownership changed hands over time.

AidData primarily consulted with articles and documents from the project (JV/SPV) companies and the equity holders to identify the ownership and shareholding information. We built the Organization Ownership Data View of the CFTM 1.0 dataset with this information and assigned each set of equity holder data to a unique “Investors Ownership” identification number, and we incorporated the three levels of ownership and the fractional ownership percentages in the Financial Contribution Level and Loan Event Level data views.

2.3 - Stage 3: Data Quality Assurance

After AidData populated the values of more than 50 new fields and variables (beyond the scope of the GCDF 3.0 dataset) and developed the four data views (described in Section 1.2.1), the CFTM 1.0 dataset went through an additional round of review and validation. AidData reviewed and validated the information incorporated in each field/variable to ensure

¹⁰ The Organization Ownership Data View includes the “Equity Holders” field, which corresponds to the “Investors” field in the Financial Contribution Level and Loan Event Level data views.

that the inputs were correct, consistent across the dataset, and substantiated by the underlying source documentation. AidData also completed systematic checks to ensure logical consistency across the fields/variables and across the four data views. At this stage of the process, all identified errors were corrected, at which point the dataset went through a final round of logical consistency checks.

Section 3 - CFTM 1.0 Data Field Definitions

3.1 - Financial Contribution Level Data View

This data view is organized by financial contribution. Each row is assigned a unique AidData Record ID and captures one financial contribution from a single Chinese state-owned creditor or donor. Each creditor's contribution to a loan commitment is captured in a separate row, even if it was part of a larger syndicated loan commitment ("loan event"). This data view is consistent with the way in which AidData's GCDF 3.0 dataset is organized, although it includes several new variables and fields. The definitions of all fields in this data view are provided in the following table:

| Field Name | Description |
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| AidData Record ID | This field provides the unique identification number that AidData has assigned to every project/activity record in the dataset. |
| 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. |
| Loan Event ID | This field provides the unique identification number that AidData has assigned to each loan event in the dataset. The loan event captures all financiers and financing details related to a single loan contract, including both bilateral and syndicated/club loans. The first two digits of the loan event ID correspond to the associated mining site ID. For records which are not allocable to a specific mining site, the first two digits of the loan event ID will be 99. In cases where the loan contract includes multiple tranches of financing, the tranches are captured in separate loan events which begin with the same four digits and are followed by a letter to designate the specific loan tranche (e.g. loan events 3801A, 3801B, and 3801C capture tranches A, B, and C of the loan). The dataset only includes loan tranches which involve a Chinese official sector funding agency (e.g. loan event 2201B captures the second tranche of a loan, and the dataset does not include loan event 2201A because the first tranche of the loan did not involve a Chinese official sector funding agency). In cases where the record involves the rescheduling of existing debt, rather than a new loan commitment, the loan event ID ends with "DR," and the flow type is set to "Debt Rescheduling" in the corresponding field. If the debt rescheduling is related to another loan event captured in the dataset, then the first four digits will be the same between the two entries (e.g. loan event 2001DR captures the debt rescheduling of loan event 2001). There is only one record which involves grant, rather than loan, financing, in which case the final digit of the loan event ID is "G," and the flow type is set to "Grant" in the corresponding field. |

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| Loan Event Description | This field provides a brief description of the loan event, including as many of the following details as necessary to distinguish between loan events: The year in which the loan contract was signed, the number of lenders (bilateral or syndicated/club loan), the loan amount, the financier, and/or the purpose of the financing. |
| 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 |

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| | <p>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).</p> |
| Completion Year | <p>This field captures the year in which a project/activity supported by an official financial (or in-kind) commitment from China was completed. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day when a project/activity was completed, which is captured in the 'Actual Completion Date' field. For projects/activities that involve the construction of buildings or infrastructure, the 'Completion Year' field seeks to capture the last year of construction. In cases when the last year of construction is unavailable but a proxy for the last year of construction (e.g., a road or railway is opened for use, a power plant reaches its commercial operation date and begins selling electricity to customers) can be identified, AidData records the proxy for the last year of construction. For projects/activities that do not involve construction but involve the provision of personnel, training, analytical/advisory support, equipment, supplies, or commodities, the 'Completion Year' field captures the last year in which some type of support was delivered to an entity (or set of entities) in the 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).</p> |
| Mining Site | <p>This field identifies the name of the mine at which the reported mining activity occurred. If the activity did not occur at a specific mining site, then this field will be set to "Unallocable".</p> |
| Mining Site ID | <p>This field allocates a unique ID to each mining site. If the 'Mining Site' field is set to "Unallocable," then this field will be set to "9999".</p> |
| Investors Ownership ID | <p>This field provides the unique identification number for the corresponding ownership data associated with the transition minerals activity. The ownership percentages are included in the "Investors Ownership Percentages" field, as well as the Organization Ownership data view. The ownership ID corresponds to the Mining Site ID for all mining sites. The ownership ID will begin with "999" for records assigned to the "9999" (Unallocable) Mining Site ID category, in which case the ownership reflects the ownership of a processing facility or the ownership of a mining/processing company with multiple operations that are not assigned to a specific Mining Site ID.</p> |
| Transition Minerals | <p>This field identifies the transition minerals associated with the activity record. This includes if the mineral is involved in any type of activity related to mining, processing, or production. This field will record one or more of the following minerals for each record, depending on the involved minerals: Copper, Cobalt, Nickel, Lithium, Rare</p> |

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| | Earth. If multiple minerals are associated with the activity record, then the entries are pipe-delimited. Records for which the flow type is set to "Debt rescheduling" will not be assigned to a transition minerals category. |
| 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. |
| Status | This field identifies the latest status of a project/activity. Each project/activity is assigned to one of six categories: Pipeline: Pledge, Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, 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 2024. |

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| 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> |
| 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. 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> |
| OECD ODA Concessional Threshold | <p>This field identifies the concessionality threshold applied to any loan record to determine if it met the concessionality threshold to qualify as ODA. This threshold is based on the year in which the project/activity secured 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</p> |

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| | <p>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" [https://www.aiddata.org/publications/aiddata-tuff-methodology-version-3-0] for more details.</p> |
| 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 concessional threshold system for loans. Under the grant-equivalent methodology, the threshold concessional 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 Concessional 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 concessional determinations. Users who would like to use one concessional threshold for the entire time period (or a subset) can use the relevant grant element calculator to re-classify ODA/OOF loan records where necessary.</p> |

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| Sector Code | This field provides a 3-digit sector code based upon the primary sectoral focus of the project/activity. It is based upon the OECD's sector categorization scheme. There are 24, three-digit OECD sector codes: education (110), health (120), population policies/programs and reproductive health (130), water supply and sanitation (140), government and civil society (150), other social infrastructure and services (160), transport and storage (210), communications (220), energy (230), banking and financial services (240), business and other services (250), agriculture, forestry and fishing (310), industry, mining, and construction (320), trade policies and regulation (330), general environmental protection (410), other multisector (430), general budget support (510), developmental food aid/food security assistance (520), other commodity assistance (530), action relating to debt (600), emergency response (720), reconstruction relief and rehabilitation (730), disaster prevention and preparedness (740), and unallocated/unspecified (998). |
| Sector Name | This field provides a sector name based upon the primary sectoral focus of the project/activity. It is based upon the OECD's sector categorization scheme. There are 24, three-digit OECD sector codes: education (110), health (120), population policies/programs and reproductive health (130), water supply and sanitation (140), government and civil society (150), other social infrastructure and services (160), transport and storage (210), communications (220), energy (230), banking and financial services (240), business and other services (250), agriculture, forestry and fishing (310), industry, mining, and construction (320), trade policies and regulation (330), general environmental protection (410), other multisector (430), general budget support (510), developmental food aid/food security assistance (520), other commodity assistance (530), action relating to debt (600), emergency response (720), reconstruction relief and rehabilitation (730), disaster prevention and preparedness (740), and unallocated/unspecified (998). |
| Infrastructure | This 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. |
| 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. |

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| 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 co-financing agencies providing funding for the project/activity. If multiple co-financing agencies are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited. |
| Cofinancing Agencies Type | This field captures the type of co-financing agency that provided funding, as well as the agency's country of origin. Each co-financing 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 co-financing 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 co-financing 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 | 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' |

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| 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. |
| 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). |
| Operator/Owner | This field identifies the name of the organization which owns the rights to develop and extract minerals at the mining site at the time that the financial commitment was made, as captured in the "Commitment Date" field when the financial commitment is associated with a single mining site. For records that are not allocable to a specific mining site (i.e. the "Mining Site Name" field is set to "Unallocable"), this field captures one of two potential company identities: (1) the operator/owner of a processing site, or (2) a mining/processing company that has multiple operations and thus cannot be assigned to a singular mining site. This field is not populated for debt rescheduling records or for working capital loans that are not allocable to a mining or |

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| | processing site. |
| Operator\Owner Type | This field captures the type of organization which owns the rights to develop and extract minerals at the mining site at the time that the financial commitment was made, as captured in the "Commitment Date" field. Each organization 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 organization 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). For records which are not allocated to a specific mining site (i.e. the 'Mining Site' field is set to "Unallocable"), this field captures the type of company—which operates multiple mining sites—in which an ownership stake was acquired or the type of organization which conducts operations at the processing or production site. This field is not populated for debt rescheduling records or for working capital loans that are not allocable to a specific mining site. |
| Investors | This field identifies the name(s) of the organization(s) which hold an ownership stake in the mining site, by way of their investment in the project, at the time that the financial commitment was made, as captured in the "Commitment Date" field. A common scenario in which the investor(s) may differ from the operator is when a company or consortium of companies establishes a special purpose vehicle/joint venture company for the project implementation. If multiple organizations are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited. |
| Investors Type | This field captures the type of organization or organizations which hold an ownership stake in the mining site, by way of their investment in the project, at the time that the financial commitment was made, as captured in the "Commitment Date" field. Each organization 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 organization 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 organizations are involved, the entries will be pipe-delimited. |
| Investors Ownership Percentages | This field captures the percentage of ownership shares that each of the "Investors" hold in the "Operator/Owner" entity, as recorded in the corresponding fields. If multiple organizations are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited. |
| Controlling Shareholder | This field identifies the name of the organization which is the majority shareholder of the project at the time that the financial commitment was made, as captured in the "Commitment Date" field. In cases where two organizations hold equal controlling shares, then both organizations will be listed in pipe-delimited entries. |

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| Controlling Shareholder Type | This field captures the type of organization which is the majority shareholder of the project at the time that the financial commitment was made, as captured in the "Commitment Date" field. Each organization 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 organization 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). In cases where two organizations hold equal controlling shares, the entries will be pipe-delimited. |
| 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 (Sinasure). |
| Insurance Provider | This field provides the name of the agency that provided a credit insurance policy to ensure repayment in the event the borrower (i.e. direct receiving agency) cannot meet its debt repayment obligations. |
| Insurance Provider Agency Type | 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, |

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| | 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 provide 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. |
| 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. |

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| 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. |
| 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. |
| 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 |

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| | identified in the description field). The field is coded only for loans with status designations of Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, Completed, Suspended, and Cancelled. |
| 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). |

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| 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). |

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| Actual Completion Date (MM/DD/YYYY) | <p>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).</p> |
| Actual Completion Date Estimated | <p>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.</p> |
| Deviation from Planned Completion Date | <p>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.</p> |
| Maturity | <p>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."</p> |
| Interest Rate | <p>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</p> |

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| | designation of "Debt Rescheduling." |
| Fixed/Variable Interest Rate | This field identifies whether a loan or loan rescheduling record identifies the use of a fixed interest rate structure or a variable interest rate structure. If the interest rate structure is unknown, the entry for the field is set to "Unknown Interest". |
| Variable Interest Reference Rate | For any loan or loan rescheduling record that identifies the use of a variable interest rate structure, this field indicates the name of the reference interest rate. In the 3.0 version of the GCDF dataset, entries include the following: LIBOR, SHIBOR, EURIBOR, BADCOR, BADLAR, CIRR, JIBAR, LPR, and CBM (Central Bank of Myanmar). |
| Variable Interest Detail | This field provides the most specific reference interest rate tenor that is identified in the loan or loan rescheduling record (e.g., 3-month LIBOR, 6-month EURIBOR. If a tenor is not specified in the record, then only the name of the reference interest rate is reported in the field (e.g., LIBOR). |
| Variable Interest Margin | This field captures the additional interest (margin) charged above the reference interest rate (as described in the loan or loan rescheduling record). This field is represented in percentage point terms (e.g., 1.20 represents 1.2 percentage points above the reference interest rate). |
| 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 |

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

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| | <p>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).</p> |
| Grant Element (IMF) | <p>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).</p> |
| Number of Lenders | <p>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.</p> |
| Export Buyer's Credit | <p>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.</p> |
| Supplier's Credit/Export Seller's Credit | <p>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.</p> |
| Interest-Free Loan | <p>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</p> |

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| | 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. |
| 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. |

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| FXSL/BOP | <p>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.</p> |
| CC IRS | <p>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.</p> |
| RCF | <p>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.</p> |
| GCL | <p>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.</p> |

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| PBC | <p>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.</p> |
| PxF/Commodity Prepayment | <p>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.</p> |
| Inter-Bank Loan | <p>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.</p> |
| Overseas Project Contracting Loan | <p>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.</p> |
| DPA | <p>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.</p> |

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| Project Finance | <p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record involves a Non-Recourse or Limited-Recourse Project Finance transaction. When a project is financed with a limited-recourse or non-recourse structure, the loan that is used to finance the acquisition, construction, and/or maintenance of an asset—such as a toll road, a seaport, or an electricity grid—is exclusively repaid with the cash flow generated by the asset (e.g., toll revenue, container fees, or electricity sales), and the creditor either has no claim (“recourse”) or a limited claim to any other assets as a basis for recovering the debt. In a standard, limited-recourse or non-recourse project finance transaction, a creditor lends to an independent legal entity that is established for the express purpose of developing, owning, and operating a specific project. This entity is often called a special purpose vehicle (SPV) because it is only allowed to engage in activities that relate to a specific purpose (project), and it is legally prohibited from incurring debts or obligations that are not related to that purpose (project). The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record involves a Non-Recourse or Limited-Recourse Project Finance transaction.</p> |
| Involving Multilateral | <p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan involves a multilateral (inter-governmental) organization in one or more of the following capacities: as (a) a loan administrator (such as the Africa Growing Together Fund or the China Co-Financing Fund for Latin America and Caribbean), (b) a co-financier (through a syndicated loan, club loan, or parallel co-financing arrangement), (c) an insurer (such as the World Bank Group's Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency), and/or (d) a financial or technical adviser. The field is set to "Yes" if the record involves a multilateral organization.</p> |
| Involving Non-Chinese Financier | <p>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.</p> |
| Short-Term | <p>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.</p> |
| Rescue | <p>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</p> |

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| | <p>https://docs.aiddata.org/ad4/pdfs/WPS124_China_as_an_International_Lender_of_Last_Resort.pdf for more details.</p> |
| JV/SPV Host Government Ownership | <p>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".</p> |
| JV/SPV Chinese Government Ownership | <p>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".</p> |

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| 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> |

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| Official Source Count | 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). |
| 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), upper middle income (UMIC), or high income (HIC). 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 |

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| | 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. |
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3.2 - Loan Event Level Data View

This data view is organized by “loan event.” Each row is assigned a unique Loan Event ID and captures all creditors that participated in a single loan agreement—including Chinese state-owned creditors, Chinese private sector creditors, and non-Chinese creditors—and the overall size of their (syndicated) loan commitment. The definitions of all fields in this data view are provided in the following table:

| Field Name | Description |
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| Loan Event ID | This field provides the unique identification number that AidData has assigned to each loan event in the dataset. The loan event captures all financiers and financing details related to a single loan contract, including both bilateral and syndicated/club loans. The first two digits of the loan event ID correspond to the associated mining site ID. For records which are not allocable to a specific mining site, the first two digits of the loan event ID will be 99. In cases where the loan contract includes multiple tranches of financing, the tranches are captured in separate loan events which begin with the same four digits and are followed by a letter to designate the specific loan tranche (e.g. loan events 3801A, 3801B, and 3801C capture tranches A, B, and C of the loan). The dataset only includes loan tranches which involve a Chinese official sector funding agency (e.g. loan event 2201B captures the second tranche of a loan, and the dataset does not include loan event 2201A because the first tranche of the loan did not involve a Chinese official sector funding agency). In cases where the record involves the rescheduling of existing debt, rather than a new loan commitment, the loan event ID ends with “DR,” and the flow type is set to “Debt Rescheduling” in the corresponding field. If the debt rescheduling is related to another loan event captured in the dataset, then the first four digits will be the same between the two entries (e.g. loan event 2001DR captures the debt rescheduling of loan event 2001). There is only one record which involves grant, rather than loan, financing, in which case the final digit of the loan event ID is “G,” and the flow type is set to “Grant” in the corresponding field. |
| Loan Event Description | This field provides a brief description of the loan event, including as many of the following details as necessary to distinguish between loan events: The year in which the loan contract was signed, the number of lenders (bilateral or syndicated/club loan), the loan amount, the financier, and/or the purpose of the financing. |
| Associated AidData TUFF Record IDs | This field provides the unique identification numbers for the project/activity records in the Chinese Financial Contribution Level data view which are related to each loan event. If multiple project/activity records are related to the loan event, the entries are pipe-delimited. |
| Investors Ownership ID | This field provides the unique identification number for the corresponding ownership data associated with the transition minerals activity. The ownership percentages are |

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| | included in the "Investors Ownership Percentages" field, as well as the Organization Ownership data view. The ownership ID corresponds to the Mining Site ID for all mining sites. The ownership ID will begin with "999" for records assigned to the "9999" (Unallocable) Mining Site ID category, in which case the ownership reflects the ownership of a processing facility or the ownership of a mining/processing company with multiple operations that are not assigned to a specific Mining Site ID. |
| 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. |
| 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 |

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| | 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). |
| Completion Year | This field captures the year in which a project/activity supported by an official financial (or in-kind) commitment from China was completed. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day when a project/activity was completed, which is captured in the 'Actual Completion Date' field. For projects/activities that involve the construction of buildings or infrastructure, the 'Completion Year' field seeks to capture the last year of construction. In cases when the last year of construction is unavailable but a proxy for the last year of construction (e.g., a road or railway is opened for use, a power plant reaches its commercial operation date and begins selling electricity to customers) can be identified, AidData records the proxy for the last year of construction. For projects/activities that do not involve construction but involve the provision of personnel, training, analytical/advisory support, equipment, supplies, or commodities, the 'Completion Year' field captures the last year in which some type of support was delivered to an entity (or set of entities) in the 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). |
| Mining Site | This field identifies the name of the mine at which the reported mining activity occurred. If the activity did not occur at a specific mining site, then this field will be set to "Unallocable". |
| Mining Site ID | This field allocates a unique ID to each mining site. If the 'Mining Site' field is set to "Unallocable," then this field will be set to "9999". |
| Primary Mining Activity | This field identifies the nature of the primary mining activity supported by the loan event. Each loan event is assigned to one of four categories: Mine Acquisition, Mine Development, Processing, or Working Capital. Records will be assigned to the Mine Acquisition category when the financing primarily supports the acquisition of an ownership stake in a particular mining site or a mining company which has operations at several different mining sites. Records will be assigned to the Mine Development category when the financing primarily supports the development of a mine, including mine expansion activities and related infrastructure such as tailings facilities. Records will be assigned to the Processing category when the financing primarily supports metallurgical activities, including the construction of refineries and smelters. Records will be assigned to the Working Capital category when the financing primarily supports the working capital requirements for a particular mining site or the general working capital requirements of a company which has various mining and/or metallurgical operations related to transition minerals. Records for which the flow type is set to |

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| | <p>"Debt rescheduling" will not be assigned to a mining activity category.</p> |
| Mining Activity Detail | <p>This field identifies the nature of the mining activity supported by the loan event. Each loan event is assigned to one or multiple of four categories: Mine Acquisition, Mine Development, Processing, or Working Capital. Records will be assigned to the Mine Acquisition category when the financing supports the acquisition of an ownership stake in a particular mining site or a mining company which has operations at several different mining sites. Records will be assigned to the Mine Development category when the financing supports the development of a mine, including mine expansion activities and related infrastructure such as tailings facilities. Records will be assigned to the Processing category when the financing supports metallurgical activities, including the construction of refineries and smelters. Records will be assigned to the Working Capital category when the financing primarily supports the working capital requirements for a particular mining site or the general working capital requirements of a company which has various mining and/or metallurgical operations related to transition minerals. If the financing is multipurpose and allocable to multiple categories, then the entries are pipe-delimited. Records for which the flow type is set to "Debt rescheduling" will not be assigned to a mining activity category.</p> |
| Stream Type | <p>This field assigns the record to one of three categories based on the primary mining activity: Upstream (extraction), Midstream (processing), or Downstream (production). Records assigned to the "Working Capital" mining activity category will be assigned to a stream type based on the nature of the primary operations of the company which receives the working capital loan. Records for which the flow type is set to "Debt rescheduling" will not be assigned to a stream type category.</p> |
| Transition Minerals | <p>This field identifies the transition minerals associated with the activity record. This includes if the mineral is involved in any type of activity related to mining, processing, or production. This field will record one or more of the following minerals for each record, depending on the involved minerals: Copper, Cobalt, Nickel, Lithium, Rare Earth. If multiple minerals are associated with the activity record, then the entries are pipe-delimited. Records for which the flow type is set to "Debt rescheduling" will not be assigned to a transition minerals category.</p> |
| Primary Minerals | <p>This field identifies the primary mineral or minerals associated with the activity record. This includes if the mineral is involved in any type of activity related to mining, processing, or production. If there are multiple primary minerals associated with the activity record, then the entries are pipe-delimited. Records for which the flow type is set to "Debt rescheduling" will not be assigned to a primary minerals category.</p> |
| Mineral By-products | <p>This field identifies any subsidiary minerals extracted from the primary mineral ore deposits at mining sites, as specified in the "Primary Minerals" field. If there are multiple subsidiary minerals extracted from the mineral ore deposits at the mining site, then the entries are pipe-delimited. If no subsidiary minerals are extracted from the site, then this field will be left blank. This field will only be populated for records assigned to a specific mining site, and it will not be populated for records for which the flow type is set to "Debt rescheduling".</p> |

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| Type of Exploitation | <p>This field captures the type of method or methods used for mineral extraction at the mining site. Each mine is assigned to one or multiple of four categories: Underground, Surface, Placer, or In-situ. Underground mining is used to reach mineral deposits deep below the Earth’s crust through the drilling of mine shafts. Surface mining involves the use of heavy machinery to extract ore near the surface of the Earth’s crust. The most common techniques for surface mining include open-pit mining, strip mining, and mountaintop removal. Placer mining involves the extraction of minerals in rivers from loose sediments. In-situ mining involves the drilling of boreholes for the injection of chemicals into ore to dissolve the metal and recover it from the surface. If multiple extraction methods are used at a particular site, then the entries are pipe-delimited. This field will only be populated for records assigned to a specific mining site, and it will not be populated for records for which the flow type is set to “Debt rescheduling”.</p> |
| Commercial Operation Date | <p>This field captures the year in which the mining or production site supported by the loan event launched commercial operations.</p> |
| Greenfield/Brownfield | <p>This field identifies whether the financial commitment reported in the record supports a greenfield or a brownfield investment. This field is set to “Greenfield” when the financial commitment supports a company’s effort to establish and/or own new mining operations in another country. These financial commitments usually involve new construction and ownership of facilities, such as concentrator plants, dewatering systems, power plants, and tailings dams. Loans supporting the development of infrastructure projects will be flagged as such in the corresponding “Investment Project Loan” and “Infrastructure” fields. This field is set to “Brownfield” when the financial commitment supports a mine that is already operational. This field is also to “Brownfield” when the financial commitment supports the purchase of, or merger with, an existing company or facility. These flows include new acquisitions of existing companies or facilities, partial acquisitions (above 10%), and leases. Loans supporting mergers and acquisitions or leasing arrangements will be flagged as such in the corresponding “M&A” and “Lease” fields. In cases where a company acquires a stake in an existing project which meets the criteria for a greenfield investment, and which has not yet launched commercial operations as of the time of the acquisition, then the record will be flagged as “Greenfield,” and it will also be flagged as a Merger & Acquisition loan in the corresponding “M&A” field. Records for which the flow type is set to “Debt rescheduling” will not be assigned to a greenfield/brownfield category.</p> |
| Title | <p>This field briefly describes the name or nature of the project/activity.</p> |
| Description | <p>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.</p> |

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| Staff Comments | This field captures comments from AidData staff that clarify the assumptions, logic, and evidence used to address challenging coding and categorization determinations. It also provides foreign translations of project/activity titles (used for source identification purposes), information about related transactions and projects/activities, and information about the ownership structures of funding, receiving, and implementing agencies. |
| Status | This field identifies the latest status of a project/activity. Each project/activity is assigned to one of six categories: Pipeline: Pledge, Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, 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 2024. |
| Intent | This field seeks to measure the primary purpose of the project/activity. Each project/activity is assigned to one of four categories: Development, Commercial, Representational, Mixed. 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). |

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| 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. To help users avoid double-counting, AidData does not populate any fields related to transaction amounts [Amount (Original Currency), Amount (Constant USD 2021), 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> |
| OECD ODA Concessional Threshold | <p>This field identifies the concessionality threshold applied to any loan record to determine if it met the concessionality threshold to qualify as ODA. This threshold is based on the year in which the project/activity secures 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" [https://www.aiddata.org/publications/aiddata-tuff-methodology-version-3-0] for more details.</p> |
| 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</p> |

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| | <p>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> |
| Sector Name | <p>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</p> |

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| | 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. |
| Chinese Official Funding Agencies | This field captures the name of all the Chinese official sector agencies that contributed financing for the loan event. If multiple Chinese official sector funding agencies are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited. |
| Chinese Official Funding Agencies Type | This field captures the type of Chinese official sector funding agency or agencies that contributed financing for the loan event. 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. |
| Chinese Private Sector Cofinancing Agencies | This field captures the name of all Chinese private sector agencies that contributed to financing for the loan event, including both private sector banks and companies. If multiple Chinese private sector agencies are involved in co-financing, the entries are pipe-delimited. |
| Non-Chinese Cofinanced | This field provides a marker of whether it is known that an agency from a country of origin other than China contributed financing for the loan event. |
| Non-Chinese Cofinancing Agencies | This field provides the name of the co-financing agency from a country of origin other than China that contributed financing for the loan event. If multiple non-Chinese co-financing agencies are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited. |
| Non-Chinese Cofinancing Agencies Type | This field captures the type of co-financing agency from a country of origin other than China that contributed financing for the loan event, as well as the agency's country of origin. Each co-financing 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 co-financing agency is also categorized based on whether it is from the recipient country or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of two descriptors regarding the country of origin: Recipient or Other (e.g. Recipient Private Sector or Other State-owned Bank). If multiple co-financing agencies are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited. |

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| 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. |
| 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. |

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| 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). |
| Operator/Owner | This field identifies the name of the organization which owns the rights to develop and extract minerals at the mining site at the time that the financial commitment was made, as captured in the "Commitment Date" field. For records which are not allocated to a specific mining site (i.e. the 'Mining Site' field is set to "Unallocable"), this field captures the name of the mining company—which operates multiple mining sites—in which an ownership stake was acquired or the name of the organization which conducts operations at the processing site. This field is not populated for debt rescheduling records or for working capital loans that are not allocable to a mining or processing site. |
| Operator/Owner Type | This field captures the type of organization which owns the rights to develop and extract minerals at the mining site at the time that the financial commitment was made, as captured in the "Commitment Date" field. Each organization 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 organization 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). For records which are not allocated to a specific mining site (i.e. the 'Mining Site' field is set to "Unallocable"), this field captures the type of company—which operates multiple mining sites—in which an ownership stake was acquired or the type of organization which conducts operations at the processing or production site. This field is not populated for debt rescheduling records or for working capital loans that are not allocable to a specific mining site. |
| Investors | This field identifies the name(s) of the organization(s) which hold an ownership stake in the mining site, by way of their investment in the project, at the time that the financial commitment was made, as captured in the "Commitment Date" field. A common scenario in which the investor(s) may differ from the operator is when a company or consortium of companies establishes a special purpose vehicle/joint venture company for the project implementation. If multiple organizations are involved, the entries are |

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| | <p>pipe-delimited. For records which are not allocated to a specific mining site (i.e. the 'Mining Site' field is set to "Unallocable"), this field captures the names of the investors in the mining company—which operates multiple mining sites—in which an ownership stake was acquired or the name of the investors in the organization which conducts operations at the processing or production site. This field is not populated for debt rescheduling records or for working capital loans that are not allocable to a specific mining site.</p> |
| Investors Type | <p>This field captures the type of organization or organizations which hold an ownership stake in the mining site, by way of their investment in the project, at the time that the financial commitment was made, as captured in the "Commitment Date" field. Each organization 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 organization 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 organizations are involved, the entries will be pipe-delimited. For records which are not allocated to a specific mining site (i.e. the 'Mining Site' field is set to "Unallocable"), this field captures the types of investors in the mining company—which operates multiple mining sites—in which an ownership stake was acquired or the types of investors in the organization which conducts operations at the processing or production site. This field is not populated for debt rescheduling records or for working capital loans that are not allocable to a specific mining site.</p> |
| Investors Ownership Percentages | <p>This field captures the percentage of ownership shares that each of the "Investors" hold in the "Operator/Owner" entity, as recorded in the corresponding fields. If multiple organizations are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited.</p> |
| Controlling Shareholder | <p>This field identifies the name of the organization which is the ultimate majority shareholder of the project at the time that the financial commitment was made, as captured in the "Commitment Date" field. In cases where no single organization holds a majority stake in the project, this field captures the names of the largest shareholders, and the entries will be pipe-delimited. For working capital loans which are not allocated to a specific mining site (i.e. the 'Mining Site' field is set to "Unallocable"), this field captures the ultimate majority shareholder or largest shareholders of the recipient organization of the loan, as captured in the 'Direct Receiving Agencies' field. This field is not populated for debt rescheduling records.</p> |
| Controlling Shareholder Type | <p>This field captures the type of organization which is the majority shareholder of the project at the time that the financial commitment was made, as captured in the "Commitment Date" field. Each organization 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 organization</p> |

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| | <p>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). In cases where two organizations hold equal controlling shares, the entries will be pipe-delimited. In cases where no single organization holds a majority stake in the project, this field captures the organization type of the largest shareholders, and the entries will be pipe-delimited. For working capital loans which are not allocated to a specific mining site (i.e. the 'Mining Site' field is set to "Unallocable"), this field captures the organization type of the ultimate majority shareholder or largest shareholders of the recipient organization of the loan, as captured in the 'Direct Receiving Agencies' field. This field is not populated for debt rescheduling records.</p> |
| <p>Level of Chinese Ownership</p> | <p>This field records the extent of shares held by Chinese stakeholders in the project. Records will be assigned to one of five categories: No Significant Chinese Ownership, Significant Chinese Government Ownership, Majority Chinese Government Ownership, Significant Chinese Private Sector Ownership, or Majority Chinese Private Sector Ownership. This field will be set to "No Significant Chinese Ownership" if there is no evidence that a Chinese state-owned or private sector company holds a stake in the project. This field will be set to "Significant Chinese Government Ownership" if there is evidence that a Chinese state-owned company holds a stake in the project which does not exceed 50%. This field will be set to "Majority Chinese Government Ownership" if there is evidence that a Chinese state-owned company holds a stake in the project which is above 50%, or if multiple Chinese state-owned companies hold combined shares above 50%. If there is no evidence of Chinese state-owned ownership, but there is evidence of Chinese private sector ownership, then this field will be set to "Significant Chinese Private Sector Ownership" if a Chinese private sector company holds a stake in the project which does not exceed 50%, and the field will be set to "Majority Chinese Private Sector Ownership" if a Chinese private sector company holds a stake in the project which is above 50%, or if multiple Chinese private sector companies hold combined shares above 50%. This field is not populated for debt rescheduling records.</p> |
| <p>Level of Host Government Ownership</p> | <p>This field records the extent of shares held by the host government in the project. Records will be assigned to one of three categories: No Significant Host Government Ownership, Significant Host Government Ownership, or Majority Host Government Ownership. This field will be set to "No Significant Host Government Ownership" if there is no evidence that a state-owned company or agency from the host government holds a stake in the project. This field will be set to "Significant Host Government Ownership" if there is evidence that a state-owned company or agency from the host government holds a stake in the project which does not exceed 50%. This field will be set to "Majority Host Government Ownership" if there is evidence that a state-owned company or agency from the host government holds a stake in the project which is above 50%, or if multiple state-owned companies or agencies from the host government hold combined shares above 50%. This field is not populated for debt rescheduling records.</p> |

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| Chinese Control of Mineral Products | This field identifies whether or not there is any Chinese control of (or access to) mineral products through shareholding in the project. This field will be set to "Yes" if there is majority or significant Chinese government ownership, or majority or significant private sector ownership, as identified in the 'Level of Chinese Government Ownership' field. It will be set to "No" if there is no significant Chinese ownership of the project (public or private). Typically, offtake agreements (related to how the sale of the mineral outputs from a mine or processing facility is divided among project owners) usually follow equity ownership breakdowns. As such, the coding for this variable assumes that significant or majority Chinese ownership in the transition mineral operation will allow the Chinese entity to direct at least a portion of the mineral outputs to Chinese companies. |
| Acquisition Year | This field captures the year in which the controlling shareholder, as identified in the corresponding field, acquired a majority stake in the mine. If no mine was acquired, then this field will be unpopulated. In cases where the controlling shareholder field captures multiple organizations which are the largest shareholders, rather than a single majority shareholder, then this field identifies the year in which there was a significant change in the largest shareholders of the mine. |
| Previous Owners | This field identifies the previous owners of the mining site, before the controlling shareholder, as identified in the corresponding field, acquired a majority stake in the mine. If multiple organizations are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited. |
| Previous Owners Organization Type | This field captures the type of organization which previously owned the mining site, before the investors, as identified in the corresponding field, acquired a stake in the mine. Each organization 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 organization 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 organizations are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited. |
| 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, |

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| | 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 (Sinasure). |
| Insurance Provider | This field provides the name of the agency that provided a credit insurance policy to ensure repayment in the event the borrower (i.e. direct receiving agency) cannot meet its debt repayment obligations. |
| Insurance Provider Agency Type | 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, |

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| | Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, Other, or No Organization Type Specified. Each agency that provided 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. |
| 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. |
| Chinese Official Funding Amount (Original Currency) | This field captures the monetary amount that the Chinese official sector funding agency or agencies committed (or pledged) in the 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 the currency of denomination associated with the monetary amount that the Chinese official sector funding agency or agencies committed (or pledged), as recorded in the 'Chinese Official Funding Amount (Original Currency)' field. |
| Chinese Official Funding Amount Estimated | This marker designates whether AidData estimated the monetary amount that the Chinese official sector funding agency or agencies committed (or pledged), as captured in the 'Chinese Official Funding Amount (Original Currency)' field. The field is set to "Yes" when the 'Chinese Official Funding Amount (Original Currency)' field is estimated by AidData. 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 |

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| | 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. |
| Chinese Official Funding Amount (Constant USD 2021) | This field captures the monetary value of the official commitment (or pledge) issued by the Chinese official sector funding agency or agencies 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. |
| Chinese Official Funding Amount (Nominal USD) | This field captures the monetary value of the official commitment (or pledge) issued by the Chinese official sector funding agency or agencies 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. |
| Chinese Private Sector Cofinancing Agencies Funding Amount (Constant USD 2021) | This field captures the combined monetary value in constant 2021 U.S. dollars of the financial contributions for the loan event made by Chinese private sector banks and companies. To calculate this value, AidData first converts the financial amount in its original currency of denomination to nominal U.S. dollars at the average exchange rate in effect during the commitment 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. |
| Chinese Private Sector Cofinancing Agencies Funding Amount (Nominal USD) | This field captures the combined monetary value in nominal U.S. dollars of the financial contributions for the loan event made by Chinese private sector banks and companies. |
| Non-Chinese Cofinancing Agencies Funding Amount (Constant USD 2021) | This field captures the combined monetary value in constant 2021 U.S. dollars of the financial contributions for the loan event made by organizations with countries of origin other than China. To calculate this value, AidData first converts the financial amount in its original currency of denomination to nominal U.S. dollars at the average exchange rate in effect during the commitment 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. |
| Non-Chinese Cofinancing Agencies Funding Amount | This field captures the combined monetary value in nominal U.S. dollars of the financial contributions for the loan event made by organizations with countries of origin other than China. |

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| (Nominal USD) | |
| Cofinancing Amounts Estimated | This marker designates whether AidData estimated the monetary amount that the Chinese private sector or non-Chinese co-financing agency or agencies committed (or pledged), as captured in the 'Chinese Private Sector Cofinancing Agencies Funding Amount (Nominal USD)' and 'Non-Chinese Cofinancing Agencies Funding Amount (Nominal USD)' fields. The field is set to "Yes" when the 'Chinese Private Sector Cofinancing Agencies Funding Amount (Nominal USD)' or the 'Non-Chinese Cofinancing Agencies Funding Amount (Nominal USD)' field is estimated by AidData. The circumstance under which AidData estimates co-financing amounts is as follows: 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. Whenever a transaction (financial commitment) amount has been estimated, AidData includes an explanation in the 'Description' and/or 'Staff Comments' field. |
| Chinese Financing Percent | This field captures the percentage of total financing for the loan event which was contributed by Chinese official sector agencies. |
| 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. |
| 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. |

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| 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). |
| 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 | 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 |

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| Start Date | 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). |
| 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 |

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| | 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.” |
| Fixed/Variable Interest Rate | This field identifies whether a loan or loan rescheduling record identifies the use of a fixed interest rate structure or a variable interest rate structure. If the interest rate structure is unknown, the entry for the field is set to "Unknown Interest". |
| Variable Interest Reference Rate | For any loan or loan rescheduling record that identifies the use of a variable interest rate structure, this field indicates the name of the reference interest rate. In the 3.0 version of the GCDF dataset, entries include the following: LIBOR, SHIBOR, EURIBOR, BADCOR, BADLAR, CIRR, JIBAR, LPR, and CBM (Central Bank of Myanmar). |
| Variable Interest Detail | This field provides the most specific reference interest rate tenor that is identified in the loan or loan rescheduling record (e.g., 3-month LIBOR, 6-month EURIBOR. If a tenor is not specified in the record, then only the name of the reference interest rate is reported in the field (e.g., LIBOR). |
| Variable Interest Margin | This field captures the additional interest (margin) charged above the reference interest rate (as described in the loan or loan rescheduling record). This field is represented in percentage point terms (e.g., 1.20 represents 1.2 percentage points above the reference interest rate). |
| 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 |

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| | undisbursed loan amount. In cases when a loan’s commitment fee is modified after an official commitment is issued, AidData captures the commitment fee modification through a separate record in the dataset that is given a flow type designation of “Debt Rescheduling.” |
| Insurance Fee (Percent) | This field captures the insurance fee (premium) that applies to the loan, as specified in the original loan agreement. It is measured as a percentage of total estimated debt service (i.e. the loan's principal plus total estimated interest payments over the lifetime of the loan). The insurance fee/premium is typically payable in a single lump sum, but in some cases it is payable in installments at different points in time or rolled into the principal of the loan. |
| Insurance Fee (Nominal USD) | This field captures the nominal USD value of the insurance fee (premium) that applies to the loan, as specified in the original loan agreement. The nominal USD value of the insurance fee/premium is usually based on a percentage of total estimated debt service (i.e. the loan's principal plus total estimated interest payments over the lifetime of the loan). The insurance fee/premium is typically payable in a single lump sum, but in some cases it is payable in installments at different points in time or rolled into the principal of the loan. |
| Default Interest Rate | This field captures the default (penalty) interest rate applied to the loan in the event of default (i.e., non-payment of principal, interest, or fees on their scheduled payment dates). |
| First Loan Repayment Date | This field captures the date on which the first loan repayment should be made by the borrower (as specified in the original loan agreement). It is automatically calculated by adding the grace period to the commitment date. |
| Last Loan Repayment Date | This field captures the date on which the final loan repayment should be made by the borrower (as specified in the original loan agreement). It is automatically calculated by adding the maturity to the commitment date. |
| Grant Element (OECD Cash-Flow) | This field captures the grant element of the loan according to the OECD cash-flow methodology, at the time that the original loan agreement was signed. To calculate the grant element of a loan, which is a measure that varies from 0 percent to 100 percent, AidData calculates the discounted cost (or “net present value”) of the future debt service payments that will be made by the borrower. This calculation requires information about the loan’s face value, maturity length, grace period, and interest rate. When AidData has access to the loan's face value, maturity length, grace period, and interest rate, it uses the OECD’s grant element calculator from the cash-flow methodology (assuming a fixed, 10 percent discount rate, two repayments per year, and equal principal repayments). In theory, a grant element calculator can generate values above 100% or below 0%. However, AidData bounds grant element values so that they cannot assume values that exceed 100% or negative values (since negative values imply lending terms that are “less favorable than market terms,” which does not logically make sense because market terms are risk-adjusted prices agreed to by willing buyers and sellers of credit). |

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| 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. |
| Syndicated Loan Lead Arranger | This field provides the name of the lead arranger of the syndicated loan in cases where the "Number of Lenders" field is set to "Syndicated/Club Loan." If there are multiple lead arrangers, then the entries will be pipe-delimited. This field will not be populated in cases where the 'Number of Lenders' field is set to "Bilateral Loan" or is not populated. |

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| <p>Syndicated Loan Lead Arranger Organization Type</p> | <p>This field captures the type of organization which is the lead arranger of the syndicated loan, as well as the organization's country of origin, in cases where the "Number of Lenders" field is set to "Syndicated/Club Loan." Each organization 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 organization 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 there are multiple lead arrangers, then the entries will be pipe-delimited. This field will not be populated in cases where the 'Number of Lenders' field is set to "Bilateral Loan" or is not populated.</p> |
| <p>Export Buyer's Credit</p> | <p>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.</p> |
| <p>Supplier's Credit/Export Seller's Credit</p> | <p>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.</p> |
| <p>Interest-Free Loan</p> | <p>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.</p> |
| <p>Refinancing</p> | <p>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.</p> |
| <p>Investment Project Loan</p> | <p>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.</p> |
| <p>M&A</p> | <p>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</p> |

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| | record is classifiable as a M&A Loan. |
| Working Capital | This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as a Working Capital Loan, which is a loan that provides funds for a borrower's day-to-day operations but not for making capital investments or facilitating the acquisition of long-term assets. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as a Working Capital Loan. |
| EPCF | This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record involves an Engineering, Procurement and Construction Plus Finance (EPC+F or EPCF) Agreement arrangement. In a typical EPC+F arrangement, a project owner in the host country has selected a Chinese company as its engineering, procurement, and construction (EPC) contractor, and a Chinese bank issues a loan to that EPC contractor but with a sovereign guarantee from the host government. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record involves an EPC+F arrangement. |
| Lease | This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record captures a lease agreement. A lease is a contractual arrangement calling for the lessee (user) to pay the lessor (owner) for use of an asset. The lessor is the legal owner of the asset, while the lessee obtains the right to use the asset in return for regular rental payments. Under a capital lease (a financial arrangement where the lessee/borrower uses an asset and pays regular installments plus interest to the lender/lessor), rental payments are usually classified as interest and obligation payments, similarly to a mortgage (with the interest calculated each rental period on the outstanding obligation balance). The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record captures a lease agreement. |
| FXSL/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. |

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| CC IRS | <p>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.</p> |
| RCF | <p>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.</p> |
| GCL | <p>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.</p> |
| PBC | <p>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.</p> |
| PxF/Commodity Prepayment | <p>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.</p> |

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| 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. |
| 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. |

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| 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 https://docs.aiddata.org/ad4/pdfs/WPS124_China_as_an_International_Lender_of_Last_Resort.pdf for more details. |
| 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". |

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| <p>JV/SPV Chinese Government Ownership</p> | <p>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".</p> |
| <p>Level of Public Liability</p> | <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</p> |

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| | 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. |
| 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), upper middle income (UMIC), or high income (HIC). 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 |

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| | general area or administrative zone associated with a project. |
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3.3 - Organization Role Data View

This data view provides a catalog of all organizations—including financiers, co-financiers, recipients, and implementers—involved in grant- and loan-financed transition mineral projects. It is particularly useful for applications that involve social network analysis of the CFTM 1.0 dataset. Each row records the identity of the involved organization, the corresponding loan event (where applicable), and the nature of the role that the organization played in the loan event or the project/activity supported by the loan event (where applicable). If an organization played more than one role in a given loan event, then there are multiple rows with one organizational role per row. The definitions of all fields in this data view are provided in the following table:

| Field Name | Description |
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| Loan Event ID | This field provides the unique identification number that AidData has assigned to every loan event in the dataset. Additional details regarding the loan event are included in the Loan Level data view with the same Loan Event ID. In this Organization Role Level view, all organizations that contributed to the loan event are captured in separate rows. The loan event captures all financiers and financing details related to a single loan contract, including both bilateral and syndicated/club loans. In cases where the loan contract includes multiple tranches of financing, the tranches are captured in separate loan events which begin with the same four digits and are followed by a letter to designate the specific loan tranche (e.g. loan events 3801A, 3801B, and 3801C capture tranches A, B, and C of the loan). The dataset only includes loan tranches which involve a Chinese official sector funding agency (e.g. loan event 2201B captures the second tranche of a loan, and the dataset does not include loan event 2201A because the first tranche of the loan did not involve a Chinese official sector funding agency). In cases where the record involves the rescheduling of existing debt, rather than a new loan commitment, the loan event ID ends with "DR," and the flow type is set to "Debt Rescheduling" in the corresponding field. If the debt rescheduling is related to another loan event captured in the dataset, then the first four digits will be the same between the two entries (e.g. loan event 2001DR captures the debt rescheduling of loan event 2001). There is only one record which involves grant, rather than loan, financing, in which case the final digit of the loan event ID is "G." |
| Commitment Year | This field identifies the year in which the loan contract was signed. |
| Organization Name | This field provides the organization name that contributed to the loan event. |
| Organization Type | This field captures the type of organization involved in the loan event. Each organization 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 |

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| | Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, Other, or No Organization Type Specified. |
| Organization Role | This field identifies the role of the organization in relation to the loan financing or project/activity implementation and ownership. Each organization is assigned to one of 12 categories: Funding Agency, Cofinancing Agency, Direct Receiving Agency, Indirect Receiving Agency, Guarantor, Insurance Provider, Collateral Provider, Security Agent/Collateral Agent, Implementing Agency, Operator/Owner, Investor, or Controlling Shareholder. If one organization has multiple roles on the same loan event, the organization will be recorded with each role in a separate row in the dataset. |
| Organization Origin | This field captures the country from which the organization originates by way of three categories: China, Host Country, or Other. |
| Host Country | This field identifies the country in which the project/activity financed by the loan event occurred. |
| Transition Minerals | This field identifies the transition minerals associated with the activity record. This includes if the mineral is involved in any type of activity related to mining, processing, or production. This field will record one or more of the following minerals for each record, depending on the involved minerals: Copper, Cobalt, Nickel, Lithium, Rare Earth. If multiple minerals are associated with the activity record, then the entries are pipe-delimited. Records for which the flow type is set to "Debt rescheduling" will not be assigned to a transition minerals category. |
| Amount (Constant USD 2021) | This field identifies the total value of the funder's contribution to the loan event in constant USD, 2021 prices, including Chinese official sector financiers and the Chinese private sector or non-Chinese creditors involved in syndicated lending arrangements alongside the Chinese official sector financiers. |
| Amount Estimated | This marker designates whether AidData estimated the monetary amount that the Chinese official sector funding agency, Chinese private sector co-financing agency, or non-Chinese co-financing agency committed, as captured in the 'Amount (Constant USD 2021)' field. The field is set to "Yes" when the 'Amount (Constant USD 2021)' field is estimated by AidData. 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). |

3.4 - Organization Ownership Data View

This data view identifies the fractional ownership (equity) stakes that organizations hold in transition mineral operations supported by official sector financial commitments from China. Each row captures a shareholder and their corresponding ownership (equity) stake in percentage terms, with a minimum threshold of a 1% ownership stake applied. The definitions of all fields in this data view are provided in the following table:

| Field Name | Description |
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| Investors Ownership ID | This field provides the unique identification number for the corresponding ownership data associated with a transition minerals activity. The ownership ID corresponds to the Mining Site ID for all mining sites. The ownership ID will begin with "999" for records assigned to the "9999" (Unallocable) Mining Site ID category, in which case the ownership reflects the ownership of a processing facility or the ownership of a mining/processing company with multiple operations that are not assigned to a specific Mining Site ID. |
| Mining Site ID | This field allocates a unique ID to each mining site. If the 'Mining Site' field is set to "Unallocable," then this field will be set to "9999". |
| Mining Site | This field identifies the name of the mine at which the reported mining activity occurred. If the activity did not occur at a specific mining site, then this field will be set to "Unallocable". Additional details regarding the mining activity are included in the Financial Contributions Level and Loan Event Level data views. |
| Loan Event IDs | This field provides the unique identification number(s) that AidData has assigned to the loan event(s) in the dataset which are connected to the corresponding ownership data presented in this data view. The detailed loan event data is recorded in the Loan Event Level data view. |
| Host Country | This field records the name of the country in which the transition minerals activity occurred which is supported by the specified loan event(s), and which involves the recorded operator/owner and equity holder entities. |
| Operator/Owner | This field identifies the name of the organization which owns the rights to develop and extract minerals at the mining site at the time of the loan event. For records which are not allocated to a specific mining site (i.e. the 'Mining Site' field is set to "Unallocable"), this field captures the name of the mining company—which operates multiple mining sites—in which an ownership stake was acquired or the name of the organization which conducts operations at the processing site. This field is set to "Not Applicable" for working capital loans that are not allocable to a specific mining site. |
| Operator/Owner Organization Type | This field captures the type of organization which owns the rights to develop and extract minerals at the mining site at the time of the loan event. Each organization 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. For records which are not allocated to a specific mining site (i.e. the |

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| | 'Mining Site' field is set to "Unallocable"), this field captures the type of company—which operates multiple mining sites—in which an ownership stake was acquired or the type of organization which conducts operations at the processing or production site. This field is set to "Not Applicable" for working capital loans that are not allocable to a specific mining site. |
| Equity Percentage | This field captures the percentage ownership share that the "Equity Holder" holds in the "Operator/Owner" entity, as recorded in the corresponding fields. Each shareholder is included in a separate row. For cases in which a working capital loan was provided to a mining/processing company which is not allocable to a specific mining site, this field is set to 100% and the name of the recipient company is recorded in the "Equity Holder" field. |
| Equity Holder | This field identifies the name(s) of the organization(s) which hold an ownership stake in the mining site, by way of their investment in the project, at the time of the loan event. A common scenario in which the equity holders may differ from the owner/operator is when a company or consortium of companies establishes a special purpose vehicle/joint venture company for the project implementation. For cases in which a working capital loan was provided to a mining/processing company which is not allocable to a specific mining site, the name of the recipient company is recorded in this field and the "Equity Percentage" field is set to 100%. |
| Equity Holder Type | This field captures the type of organization or organizations which hold an ownership stake in the mining site, by way of their investment in the project, at the time of the loan event. Each organization 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. |
| Equity Holder Origin | This field captures the country from which the equity holder originates. |
| Equity Holder Parent | This field captures the identity of the ultimate parent company of the equity holder. The purpose of this field is to enable analysis across the dataset by identifying the common parent companies who hold ownership stakes through subsidiary companies. In cases where the parent company requires a more granular breakdown of shareholders, the names of the significant shareholders are pipe-delimited in this field and details regarding the shareholding of the parent company are provided in the "Ownership Notes" field. |
| Equity Holder Parent Type | This field captures the type of organization which is the ultimate parent company of the equity holder. Each organization 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. If the names of multiple organizations are included in the "Equity Holder Parent" field, then the entries in this field denoting the type of organization will be pipe-delimited. |

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| Ownership Notes | This field captures comments from AidData staff that provide clarification regarding shareholding information which is particularly complex. It includes details related to the assumptions and logic used to address categorization determinations. |
|-----------------|--|

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Appendix A - Country List

| Host Country | Record Count (Financial Contribution View) | Chinese OF Commitments, 2000-2021 (US\$ millions, 2021 prices) |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| Peru | 32 | 16,581 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 25 | 13,185 |
| Kazakhstan | 8 | 6,609 |
| Chile | 10 | 4,411 |
| Indonesia | 19 | 3,527 |
| Myanmar | 3 | 2,134 |
| Russia | 8 | 1,924 |
| Ecuador | 6 | 1,886 |
| Eritrea | 3 | 1,712 |
| Papua New Guinea | 2 | 1,575 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 4 | 910 |
| Serbia | 4 | 798 |
| South Africa | 3 | 461 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 3 | 401 |
| Uganda | 1 | 269 |
| Dominican Republic | 1 | 139 |
| Zambia | 1 | 139 |
| Viet Nam | 2 | 108 |
| Iran | 1 | 53 |
| Afghanistan | None identified | |
| Albania | None identified | |
| Algeria | None identified | |
| American Samoa | None identified | |
| Angola | None identified | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | None identified | |
| Argentina | None identified | |
| Armenia | None identified | |
| Aruba | None identified | |
| Azerbaijan | None identified | |
| Bahamas | None identified | |
| Bangladesh | None identified | |

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|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Barbados | None identified | |
| Belarus | None identified | |
| Belize | None identified | |
| Benin | None identified | |
| Bhutan | None identified | |
| Bolivia | None identified | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | None identified | |
| Botswana | None identified | |
| Brazil | None identified | |
| British Virgin Islands | None identified | |
| Brunei Darussalam | None identified | |
| Bulgaria | None identified | |
| Burkina Faso | None identified | |
| Burundi | None identified | |
| Cabo Verde | None identified | |
| Cambodia | None identified | |
| Cameroon | None identified | |
| Cayman Islands | None identified | |
| Central African Republic | None identified | |
| Chad | None identified | |
| Colombia | None identified | |
| Comoros | None identified | |
| Congo | None identified | |
| Cook Islands | None identified | |
| Costa Rica | None identified | |
| Cote d'Ivoire | None identified | |
| Cuba | None identified | |
| Curacao | None identified | |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | None identified | |
| Djibouti | None identified | |
| Dominica | None identified | |
| Egypt | None identified | |
| El Salvador | None identified | |
| Equatorial Guinea | None identified | |
| Eswatini | None identified | |
| Ethiopia | None identified | |

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|------------------|-----------------|--|
| Fiji | None identified | |
| French Polynesia | None identified | |
| Gabon | None identified | |
| Gambia | None identified | |
| Georgia | None identified | |
| Ghana | None identified | |
| Grenada | None identified | |
| Guam | None identified | |
| Guatemala | None identified | |
| Guinea | None identified | |
| Guinea-Bissau | None identified | |
| Guyana | None identified | |
| Haiti | None identified | |
| Honduras | None identified | |
| India | None identified | |
| Iraq | None identified | |
| Israel | None identified | |
| Jamaica | None identified | |
| Jordan | None identified | |
| Kenya | None identified | |
| Kiribati | None identified | |
| Kosovo | None identified | |
| Lebanon | None identified | |
| Lesotho | None identified | |
| Liberia | None identified | |
| Libya | None identified | |
| Madagascar | None identified | |
| Malawi | None identified | |
| Malaysia | None identified | |
| Maldives | None identified | |
| Mali | None identified | |
| Marshall Islands | None identified | |
| Mauritania | None identified | |
| Mauritius | None identified | |
| Mexico | None identified | |
| Micronesia | None identified | |
| Moldova | None identified | |

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|--------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Mongolia | None identified | |
| Montenegro | None identified | |
| Morocco | None identified | |
| Mozambique | None identified | |
| Namibia | None identified | |
| Nauru | None identified | |
| Nepal | None identified | |
| New Caledonia | None identified | |
| Nicaragua | None identified | |
| Niger | None identified | |
| Nigeria | None identified | |
| Niue | None identified | |
| North Macedonia | None identified | |
| Northern Mariana Islands | None identified | |
| Oman | None identified | |
| Pakistan | None identified | |
| Palau | None identified | |
| Panama | None identified | |
| Paraguay | None identified | |
| Philippines | None identified | |
| Puerto Rico | None identified | |
| Romania | None identified | |
| Rwanda | None identified | |
| Saint Lucia | None identified | |
| Samoa | None identified | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | None identified | |
| Senegal | None identified | |
| Seychelles | None identified | |
| Sierra Leone | None identified | |
| Sint Maarten (Dutch part) | None identified | |
| Solomon Islands | None identified | |
| Somalia | None identified | |
| South Sudan | None identified | |
| Sri Lanka | None identified | |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | None identified | |
| St. Martin (French part) | None identified | |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | None identified | |

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|--------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Sudan | None identified | |
| Suriname | None identified | |
| Syrian Arab Republic | None identified | |
| Tajikistan | None identified | |
| Tanzania | None identified | |
| Thailand | None identified | |
| Timor-Leste | None identified | |
| Togo | None identified | |
| Tonga | None identified | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | None identified | |
| Tunisia | None identified | |
| Turkey | None identified | |
| Turkmenistan | None identified | |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | None identified | |
| Tuvalu | None identified | |
| Ukraine | None identified | |
| Uruguay | None identified | |
| Uzbekistan | None identified | |
| Vanuatu | None identified | |
| Venezuela | None identified | |
| Virgin Islands (U.S.) | None identified | |
| West Bank and Gaza Strip | None identified | |
| Yemen | None identified | |
| Zimbabwe | None identified | |

Note: The CFTM 1.0 dataset also includes 1 regional record, with a Chinese OF commitment value of \$109 million.