



Estimates of ODA Lost to Fraud From Six Donors

Donor	Evidence of ODA affected by fraud, corruption or improper payments ⁱ			Percent of ODA channeled through national systems in LDCs (2010) ⁱⁱ	Percent of ODA channeled to countries defined as LDCs (2010) ⁱⁱⁱ
	Percent	Terminology	Timeframe		
Australia ^{iv}	0.017%	Fraud	July 2004 - Dec 2010	13%	26%
Belgium ^v	0.038%	Financial loss	2010 - 2011	5%	53%
Denmark ^{vi}	0.022%	Fraud or abuse	2007 - 2010	28%	37%
United Kingdom ^{vii}	0.015%	Fraud	April 2010 - March 2011	38%	31%
European Union ^{viii}	0.132%	Fraud	2007 - 2010	25%	27%
United States ^{ix}	0.163%	Improper payments	Oct 2010 - Sept 2011	2%	34%

United Nations Office of the Secretary-General's Special Adviser
on Community Health and Aid Delivery

ⁱ Based on a review of data made available by the 25 members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee. For a list of members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee, see:

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/dacmembers.htm>

ⁱⁱ Estimates of the Office of Dr. Paul Farmer based on two OECD sources. These sources are the OECD Creditor Reporter Scheme, see: <http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1>, and the OECD Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, see <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SURVEYDATA>

ⁱⁱⁱ Estimates of the Office of Dr. Paul Farmer based on the OECD Credit Reporting System using the list of fragile states referred to in The World Bank, Harmonized List of Fragile Settings. See <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/brief/harmonized-list-of-fragile-situations>.

^{iv} AusAID, "Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness." *Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade*, 2011, dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/independent-review-of-aid-effectiveness-2011.aspx. p. 30. Available at: <https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/independent-review-of-aid-effectiveness-2011.aspx>

^v Belgian Development Agency (calendar year 2011): (Brussels, June 2012), p. 65-66. Available at: https://www.enabel.be/sites/default/files/annual_report_2011.pdf

^{vi} Estimates of Dr. Paul Farmer's Office based on data available on the Danish MFA website: <http://um.dk/en/danida-en/results/risk-management/>. Figures were converted from DKK to USD using UN operational exchange rates as of February 2013.

^{vii} "House of Commons – Fifty-Second Report: DfID Financial Management - Public Accounts Committee." *Parliament.Uk*, 2011, chapter 1, paragraph 8. Available at:

www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201012/cmselect/cmpubacc/1398/139802.htm

viii Estimates of the Office of Dr. Paul Farmer based on data in the:

1. European Commission, “The OLAF Report 2011: Twelfth Report of the European Anti-Fraud Office.” *European Anti-Fraud Office*. Brussels, 2012. Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/anti-fraud/sites/antifraud/files/docs/body/olaf_report_2011_en.pdf
2. European Commission, “The OLAF Report 2010: Eleventh operational report of the European Anti-Fraud Office.” *European Anti-Fraud Office*. Brussels, 2011. Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/anti-fraud/sites/antifraud/files/docs/body/rep_olaf_2010_en.pdf
3. OECD. “CreditorReportingSystem” (CRS).” *Oecd.Org*, 2015, stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1. <http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1> Note: Figures were converted from EUR to USD using UN operational exchange rates as of February 2013.

ix See: <https://paymentaccuracy.gov/faq/>. Note: improper payments are defined as payments that occur when either: Federal funds go to the wrong recipient, the recipient receives the incorrect amount of funds (either an underpayment or overpayment), documentation is not available during review to discern that a payment was proper, or the recipient uses Federal funds in an improper manner.