Long term	Usually any credit period over five years.
Mixed Credits	Mixed credits are those credits that blend both financing issued under OECD guidelines with aid moneys provided by foreign governments to the host government.
Off-take	The product produced by a project.
Project financing	A method of financing a project or a specific economic unit whereby the lenders are secured primarily against the cash flow the project is expected to generate once in production, though the assets of the project could serve as collateral as well. The project itself is carried out by a new company formed by its sponsors or owners.
Pure project financing	The lenders have recourse only to the assets and cash flow of the project, and hence the project sponsors and other parties are under no financial and legal constraint.
Impure project financing	The lenders have recourse to, and can expect support from the sponsors and third parties, allowing lenders to shift some or all of the risks - backward to capital equipment suppliers, or forward to sponsors, governments, and consumers.
Non-recourse project financing	The lenders look only to the project for repayment of their loan and there is no credit support from sponsors. This type of financing is usually confined to projects where no new technology is involved, where special circumstances reduces the risk, or where the project is very conventional in nature.
Limited recourse project financing	A combination of non-recourse project financing and other types of arrangements where the lenders have only limited recourse to the sponsors/guarantors in the event of deficiency in debt repayment.
Put	An option giving the holder the right, but not the obligation, to sell a specific quantity of an asset for a fixed price during a specific period.
Soft financing	See concessional financing.
Sovereign guarantees	Guarantees issued by borrowing countries. These guarantees refer to the promise of the borrowing country to repay its debts based on the name (and financial capacity) of the borrowing country. These guarantees can be related to financial obligations and non-financial obligations.
Swap	An agreement by two parties to exchange a series of cash flows in the future, as, for example, fixed interest rate payments for floating-rate payments.