

**DFID**

Department for  
International  
Development

**Statistics on  
International Development  
2001/02–2005/06**

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## Statistics on International Development: 2006 Edition

### Key Statistics

- The UK's Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX) amounted to **£6,612m** in 2005/06. The DFID aid programme accounted for **£4,413m** of this expenditure. Excluding debt relief, DFID accounted for **£4,348m** (88 per cent) of GPEX.
- GPEX increased by **£1,435m** (27 per cent) in 2005/06 over the previous year. Part of this increase reflects large amounts of debt relief to Nigeria of **£1,135m**. Excluding debt relief, GPEX increased by 10 per cent between 2004/05 and 2005/06.
- In the calendar year 2005 the UK reported **£5,916m** as official development assistance (ODA), making the UK the third largest OECD-DAC donor on this internationally agreed classification of aid. The UK's ODA/GNI ratio for 2005 was **0.47 per cent**, giving a ranking of 8th out of the 22 donors.
- In 2005/06 **£2,504m** (57 per cent) of DFID expenditure was bilateral assistance and **£1,674m** (38 per cent) was channelled through multilateral organisations. The remaining **£234m** (5 per cent) was spent on administration costs.
- DFID's bilateral expenditure rose from **£2,112m** in 2004/05 to **£2,504m** in 2005/06 (19 per cent). **India, Bangladesh** and **Sudan** received the largest amounts of DFID bilateral aid.
- DFID's bilateral assistance excluding humanitarian assistance was **£2,094m** in 2005/06, up from **£1,775m** in 2004/05 (18 per cent). **India, Bangladesh** and **Tanzania** were the largest recipients of DFID bilateral aid excluding humanitarian assistance.
- DFID's **humanitarian assistance** in 2005/06 totalled **£550m**, representing an increase of **£112m** (26 per cent). **£411m** was spent bilaterally and **£140m** multilaterally. The largest recipients of bilateral humanitarian assistance were **Sudan** (£98m), **Democratic Republic of Congo** (£52m) and **Pakistan** (£39m).
- DFID's bilateral assistance to sub-Saharan Africa rose from **£826m** in 2004/05 to **£1,097m** in 2005/06 (33 per cent). Assistance to Asia also increased over this period from **£807m** to **£943m** (17 per cent).
- In 2005/06 **£261m** of bilateral assistance was channelled through UK **Civil Society Organisations**. Major recipients included the British Red Cross, VSO and Oxfam.
- The **European Community's** development programme received the largest amount of DFID multilateral assistance (£917m), followed by the **United Nations** (£299m) and the **World Bank** (£272m).
- DFID **debt relief** through all channels amounted to £65m in 2005/06. Non-DFID debt relief (through CDC and ECGD) was £1,588m, £1,135m of which relates to Nigerian debt cancellation.

## ABOUT *STATISTICS ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (SID)*

This annual report shows the deployment of official UK financial resources to support international development and how this funding is broken down by destination country or organisation, type of assistance and purpose. Previous editions of SID have also included tables showing indicators of development progress (using Millennium Development Goal ‘MDG’ statistics). This information has been excluded since it is widely available elsewhere and sources of such information are provided in Annex 3. The report is structured as follows:

### Sections 1-5

1. **Understanding Aid Statistics** provides vital background information for users of the report, describing what counts as development assistance or aid and explaining key distinctions in the report, such as the difference between the DFID programme, Gross Public Expenditure on Development and UK Official Development Assistance (ODA).
2. **How much is the UK Expenditure on International Development?** shows total aid volumes and summarises spend according to the type of aid. Figures for both the UK and DFID are presented. Progress towards the target of spending 0.7 per cent of gross national income as ODA is shown and international comparisons are made.
3. **Where does the UK Expenditure on International Development Go?** shows how DFID’s bilateral programme is divided among countries and regions and how DFID’s multilateral programme is divided among different institutions. Data are also presented on the destination of UK ODA. This section also shows disbursements via civil society organisations.
4. **What is the purpose of UK Expenditure on International Development?** reports on the sectors to which the DFID bilateral aid programme is directed and how this aid is expected to impact on the Millennium Development Goals.
5. **Debt Relief** explains UK debt relief and the amounts reported.

### Annexes 1-4

1. **Recipient country information** shows such facts as whether a country is in a low, middle or high income group, where it appears on the DAC list, its HIPC status and other data.
2. **Glossary** of development terms used in the report.
3. **Data Sources** explains where data used in SID come from and gives sources of information on MDG progress.
4. **International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act 2006** explains where statistical data required for reporting purposes can be found in SID.

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**Notes to tables:**

1. ‘-’ means nil  
‘0’ means less than half the final digit shown  
‘.’ means not available  
‘n/a’ means not applicable
2. Figures are rounded to the nearest unit, therefore they may not add exactly to the rounded totals.
3. The data in the tables are the most up-to-date available at the time of compilation and reflect the position at 5 September 2006. Some tables include revisions to data for earlier years due to final figures being confirmed where data were previously provisional, new classifications being adopted or corrections of coding errors.



## ABBREVIATIONS

ATP	Aid and Trade Provision
CDI	Commonwealth Debt Initiative
CSCF	Civil Society Challenge Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DEC	Disaster Emergency Committee
DFID	Department for International Development
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Community
ECGD	Export Credit Guarantee Department
EDF	European Development Fund
ESAF	Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FCO	Foreign and Commonwealth Office
GBS	General Budget Support
GEA	Global Environmental Assistance
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GNI	Gross National Income
GPEX	Gross Public Expenditure on Development
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDA	International Development Association
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LDC	Least Developed Country
LIC	Low Income Country
MIC	Middle Income Country
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative

OA	Official Aid
OCHA	Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Assistance (UN)
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OOF	Other Official Flows
PIMS	Policy Information Marker System
PPA	Partnership Programme Agreement
PSA	Public Service Agreement
PRBS	Poverty Reduction Budget Support
SAF	Structural Adjustment Facility
SBS	Sector Budget Support
SID	Statistics on International Development
TC	Technical Co-operation
UNDCP	United Nations Drugs Control Programmes
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency (For Palestinian Refugees)
UNTA	United Nations Regular Programme of Technical Assistance
VSO	Voluntary Service Overseas
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation



## **Section 1: Understanding Aid Statistics**

## UNDERSTANDING AID STATISTICS

### Introductory notes for users

1. This is the 41st edition of *Statistics on International Development (SID)*, formerly known as *British Aid Statistics*, which is produced annually. It reports on the deployment of official UK financial resources to support international development, and shows how this funding is broken down by destination country or organisation, type of assistance and purpose.
2. As well as showing total development assistance from all official UK sources, *SID* reports in detail on the Department for International Development's (DFID) aid programme – through which most UK funding for international development is channelled. It is **important to understand the distinction between different UK and DFID** figures and in this report, readers can see from the table titles whether figures are for the UK as a whole, or for DFID only. The section 'What counts as aid?' later in this chapter describes the various components of UK aid in detail and is followed by an explanation of when the use of different figures might be most appropriate.
3. The UK is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) which is a forum for consultation among 22 donor countries and the European Commission. The DAC sets the definitions and classifications for reporting on aid financing internationally and produces a statistical report on international aid flows annually.<sup>1</sup> As a DAC member, the UK is committed to transparent reporting of development assistance in a way that permits international comparisons. Thus while DFID (like other UK Government Departments) has moved to resource accounting, *SID* continues to be produced on a cash basis in line with international reporting practices. This, and the fact that *SID* excludes some DFID voted funds<sup>2</sup> that are not counted as aid, includes some attributed funds from outside DFID's vote and reports some debt relief on a 'benefit to country' basis,<sup>3</sup> means that **total figures in *SID* differ from those published in DFID's departmental report**. These differences are explained in the following section 'What counts as aid?'
4. The data in *SID* can be reconciled to DFID's formal resource accounts for 2005/06 as shown in the glossary item on 'resource accounting'. This glossary entry also explains why the year 2001/02, when DFID changed to resource accounting, was a unique year, as is footnoted for many tables.
5. This edition incorporates new figures, mainly covering the **2005/06 financial year and 2005 calendar year**. Tables showing data reported internationally to the OECD-DAC are prepared on a calendar year basis while most other statistics are presented on a UK financial year (April-March) basis.

### What counts as aid?

6. Aid is a broad term and *SID* reports a number of different aggregations of development assistance, key ones being the
  - **DFID programme of aid;**
  - **Gross Public Expenditure on development (GPEX) and**
  - **Net UK official development assistance (ODA).**

The components of each of these are described below.

1. OECD (2006) Development Co-operation Report 2005 (Volume 7, No 1).

2. Voted funds are the budget allocations set by Parliament.

3. See 'Classification of DFID Bilateral Aid Types' at the end of this section for explanation.

7. The major part of the UK aid effort is money channelled through the **DFID programme**. This includes bilateral and multilateral aid<sup>4</sup> from DFID funds voted by parliament including activities funded from the Africa Conflict Pool and Global Conflict Pool.<sup>5</sup> Beyond DFID voted funds, the DFID programme also includes an attribution of EC budgetary spending (the UK's contribution to the EC is paid directly by the Treasury and then attributed to different departments with DFID receiving the attribution of the development budget).<sup>6</sup> It should be noted that DFID debt relief reported within the DFID programme represents the annual benefit to recipient countries of debt relief that has been agreed. This is explained in 'Classifications of DFID Bilateral Aid Types' at the end of this section.
8. Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX) shows development aid flows from all official UK sources. This includes the entire DFID programme, aid flows from other central government departments, investments and debt reorganisation from the UK government body that invests in the private sector in developing economies (CDC Group PLC or CDC) and debt reorganisation from the Export Credit and Guarantee department (ECGD). See the glossary at Annex 2 for more on CDC and ECGD.
9. The DFID programme and GPEX figures both report gross flows from the UK and are reported according to UK financial years. The other important aid classification reported is **net ODA** (also referred to as UK ODA) which is compiled according to an internationally agreed definition set by the DAC (see the glossary at Annex 2) and is thus comparable with figures for other donors. This is produced on a calendar year basis. As well as ODA, the DAC also requires international reporting of 'Other Official Flows' or OOF. These are official flows to developing countries and can either be non-concessional (according to DAC guidelines) or for non-developmental purposes or both. Prior to 2005, Official Aid (OA) was also reported. This was aid which met the same criteria as ODA but was administered to countries that were on Part II of the DAC list. The DAC renewed international definitions in 2005 and now has only one list which contains only those countries eligible for ODA and so reporting of OA ceased from 2005 (see glossary for definitions).
10. UK ODA is largely equivalent to GPEX in terms of definition, although there are five key differences (shown below), that do result in notably different figures:
- ODA is reported on a calendar year basis, while GPEX is reported on a financial year basis.
  - ODA includes only aid to countries on the DAC list of ODA recipients while GPEX includes aid to ODA eligible countries plus a small number of other countries for development purposes.
  - While GPEX shows gross flows, ODA is reported as a net figure, taking account of any loans repaid or grants recovered.
  - Promissory notes for the World Bank and Regional Development Banks are counted as ODA at the time they are deposited but but reported against GPEX at the time they are drawn down (encashed).
  - Lump sums of debt relief are reported as ODA, but in GPEX some 'DFID debt relief' is reported as the benefit to the country<sup>7</sup> (most debt relief is treated in the same way in both GPEX and ODA).

4. For information on classifying bilateral/multilateral expenditure see end of this section.

5. The Conflict Pools are described in the glossary.

6. Prior to 2004/05 aid to the 10 countries that joined the EC in 2004 was attributed to DFID. Since 2004/05 these sums have become part of the UK's total contribution and cannot be attributed directly to DFID.

7. See Classifications of DFID Bilateral Aid Types at the end of this section.

## When to use DFID figures, GPEX and UK ODA figures

11. If readers are interested in making international comparisons, **UK ODA** figures which follow international reporting practices should be used. Although UK figures for 2005 have just been finalised, for some analyses including data for other donors, 2004 figures are the latest available.
12. An important United Nations target to which all donors signed up in 1970, states that each donor should spend 0.7 per cent of its gross national income as ODA. Progress against this target for the UK and other donors is reported in *SID* in Table 15.
13. Readers interested in wider aid spend (not just ODA) have the choice of looking at the **DFID programme** or **GPEX figures** (or at figures reported to the DAC on ODA, OOF and private flows<sup>8</sup>).
14. Those interested in DFID in particular, will want to focus on **DFID programme** figures. For some analyses figures are only available for the DFID programme and so these must be used – for example the breakdown of spend by MDGs shown in Section 4. To be able to fully understand DFID programme figures, readers may wish to consult the Aid Types table at the end of this section which summarises what counts as different types of aid. Definitions of all the classifications used in tables appear in the glossary at annex 2.
15. Section 5 explains **debt relief** in detail and where different figures on debt relief are located in *SID*.
16. Indicators of development progress in developing countries using ‘Millennium Development Goal’ (MDG) statistics are not provided in *SID* as readers can access up to date information which is widely accessible elsewhere, see Annex 3.

## Revisions

17. This edition of *SID* includes updates to a number of tables to incorporate the reporting of the statistical information specified in the recently passed legislation, the International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act 2006. The purpose of the Act is to increase transparency in the way that aid is provided, reported on and in the way it is used. A schedule is included in Annex 4 which sets out where information specified in the Act can be found within *SID*. Further reporting requirements of the Act will be met in the DFID Departmental Report for 2007.
18. In response to consultation and additional requirements, some tables have been extended and others are new. If readers find *SID* is not reporting information they require, they should contact DFID’s Statistical Reporting and Support Group (SRSG) to discuss their requirements. Most of the tables cover a 3–5 year period, however longer series are available for many tables on request.
19. In this year’s *SID* the headings under which the bilateral programme is reported have been revised to reflect the evolving nature of the aid programme. Key changes include a split of Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS) into General Budget Support (GBS) and Sector Budget Support (SBS) within DFID bilateral expenditure.

8. Private flows are not classified as aid, but are reported to the DAC separately and shown in *SID* Table 4. See glossary for definitions.

20. A separate table showing the breakdown of key elements of expenditure on technical cooperation has been reinstated in this version of *SID* and is shown in Table 3.2.
21. Official Aid has only been reported on in previous years. This refers to aid to countries on the DAC Part II list of countries which ceased to exist from 2005. While Official Aid is now no longer reported, the UK also provides aid to countries that do not qualify as either ODA or OOF and this is still reported in GPEX.
22. Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) is a new form of debt relief included within this edition. The proposal was agreed by the G8 in 2005 to cancel 100 per cent of the remaining debts of HIPC countries to the concessional lending arms of the World Bank (IDA), IMF and African Development Bank (AfDB), see Section 5.
23. The statistics given here for 2004/5 and earlier years may differ slightly from the previously published figures due to revisions to coding of projects which have been applied retrospectively. These changes are **not** regarded as 'corrections' to 'errors' in the previous edition but as revisions. The tables and charts in the previous edition had been prepared correctly from the underlying data as they stood at that time.

## Classification of Bilateral and Multilateral Aid

**Bilateral assistance** is provided directly to partner countries while **multilateral assistance** is provided through international organisations. While much DFID expenditure is clearly identifiable as bilateral or multilateral in nature, there are some anomalies.

Funds can only be classified as multilateral if they are channelled through an organisation on a list in the DAC Statistical Reporting Directives which identifies all multilateral organisations. This list also indicates some bodies that might appear to be multilateral but are actually bilateral (in particular this latter category includes some international non-governmental organisations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and some Public-Private Partnerships such as the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation and the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria). The DAC list of multilaterals is updated annually based on members nominations; organisations must be engaged in development work to be classified as multilateral aid channels.<sup>9</sup>

While core funding to multilateral organisations is always classified as multilateral expenditure, additional funding channelled through multilaterals is often classified as bilateral expenditure. This would be the case in circumstances where a DFID country office transfers some money to a multilateral organisation (e.g. A UN agency) for a particular piece of work in that country (or region). That is where DFID has control over what the money is being spent on and/or where it is being spent. Likewise, if DFID responds to an emergency appeal from an agency for a particular country or area, the funds will be allocated as bilateral spend to that country or region. As a result, some organisations, such as UN agencies have some of their DFID funding classified as bilateral and some as multilateral.

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9. Money may be classified as bilateral while a case is being made for a new multilateral organisation to be recognised.



## Classification of DFID Bilateral Aid Types<sup>10</sup>

**Financial Aid – Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS)** – Funds provided to developing countries for them to spend in support of a government policy and their expenditure programmes whose long-term objective is to reduce poverty; funds are spent using the overseas governments' own financial management, procurement and accountability systems to increase ownership and long term sustainability. PRBS can take the form of a general contribution to the overall budget – **general budget support** – or support with a more restricted focus which is earmarked for a specific sector – **sector budget support**.

**Other Financial Aid** – Funding of projects and programmes such as Sector Wide Programmes not classified as PRBS. Financial aid in its broader sense covers all bilateral aid other than technical cooperation and administrative costs but in *SID* we separately categorise 'Grants and Other Aid in Kind', Humanitarian Assistance and DFID Debt Relief. Aid and Trade Provision which was previously identified in *SID* has now been merged into 'other financial aid' as it is a rapidly declining flow.

**Technical Cooperation** – Activities designed to enhance the knowledge, intellectual skills, technical expertise or the productive capability of people in recipient countries. It also covers funding of services which contribute to the design or implementation of development projects and programmes.

This assistance is mainly delivered through research and development, the use of consultants, training (generally overseas partners visiting the UK or elsewhere for a training programme) and employment of 'other Personnel' (non-DFID experts on fixed-term contracts). This latter category is becoming less significant over time as existing contracted staff reach the end of their assignments.

**Grants and Other Aid in Kind** – This category comprises support to the development work of UK and international Civil Society Organisations, (increasingly through partnership agreements with Civil Society Organisations) and grants to the British Council. It also covers equipment and supplies that the UK might provide (e.g. medical supplies) and funding under a Small Grant Scheme intended to allow Heads of Mission in a number of partner countries to fund eligible small projects of developmental value.

**Humanitarian Assistance** – Provides food aid and other humanitarian assistance including shelter, medical care and advice in emergency situations and their aftermath. Work of the conflict pools is also included.

**DFID Debt Relief** – This includes sums for debt relief on old DFID aid loans and cancellation of debt under the Commonwealth Debt Initiative (CDI). The non-CDI DFID debt relief is reported on the basis of the 'benefit to the recipient country'. This means that figures shown represent the money available to the country in the year in question that would otherwise have been spent on debt servicing. The CDI debt cancellation is reported on a 'lump-sum' basis where all outstanding amounts on a loan are shown at the time the agreement to cancel is made. See Section 5 for more details on debt relief.

10. Full definitions are given in the glossary.





**Section 2:**  
**How much is the UK expenditure on International Development?**

## How much is the UK expenditure on International Development?

1. This section first shows how much the UK has spent on international development in recent years and then draws comparisons between the UK and other donors.
2. UK development expenditure is reported for the three classifications described in detail in Section 1 'What counts as aid?':
  - DFID aid programme;
  - Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX), and
  - Official Development Assistance (ODA).
3. Breakdowns within the tables highlight different types of bilateral expenditure (described in section 1 and in the glossary) and spend via various multilateral organisations.
5. Figure 1 provides a summary breakdown of DFID's bilateral expenditure (excluding administration costs) in 2005/06. Just over a third (35 per cent) was provided as financial aid. Over half of this (21 per cent) was Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS) with other financial aid contributing a further 14 per cent. Around a quarter (27 per cent) of bilateral expenditure was disbursed as 'grants and other aid in kind' and 19 per cent took the form of 'technical co-operation'. Most of the remainder (16 per cent) was humanitarian assistance. More detail is provided in Table 1.
6. DFID's multilateral expenditure in 2005/06 was channelled primarily through three organisations; the EC received £917m (55 per cent), UN agencies £299m (18 per cent) and World Bank Group £272m (16 per cent). Other recipients are shown in Table 1.

### The DFID Aid Programme in 2005/06

4. In 2005/06 total DFID programme expenditure was £4,413m; over half of this (57 per cent, £2,504m) was bilateral assistance and 38 per cent (£1,674m) was channelled through multilateral organisations. The remaining 5 per cent (£234m) was spent on administration costs (see Table 1 for figures and Table 3.1 for percentages).
7. DFID's humanitarian assistance in 2005/06 totalled £550m. £411m of this was spent bilaterally and £140m was spent multilaterally via the EC and UN.

### Trends in the DFID Aid Programme

8. The total DFID Programme has increased by 51 per cent since 2001/02. The DFID bilateral aid programme has increased year on year over the past five years (see Figure 2).

**Figure 1 DFID Bilateral Programme 2005/06 by Aid Type**

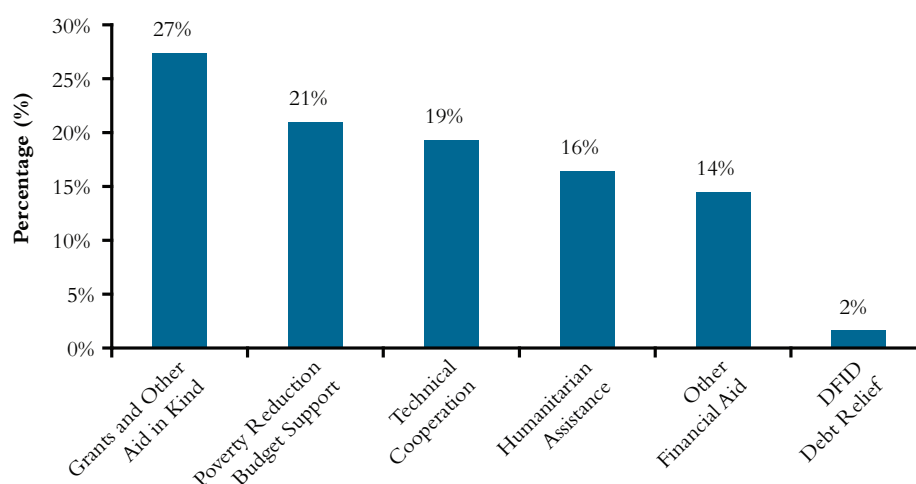


Figure 2 DFID Programme 2001/02 - 2005/06

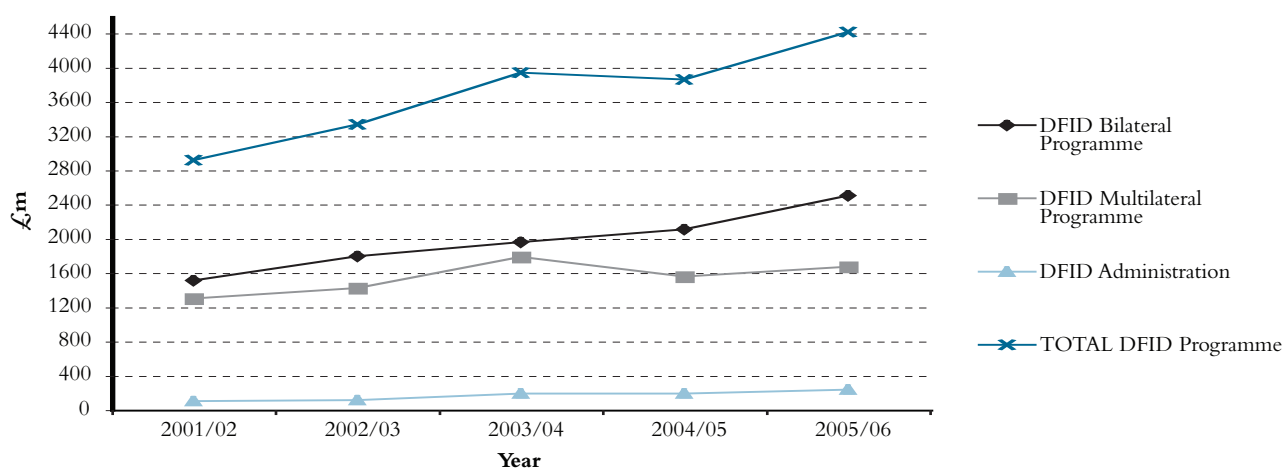
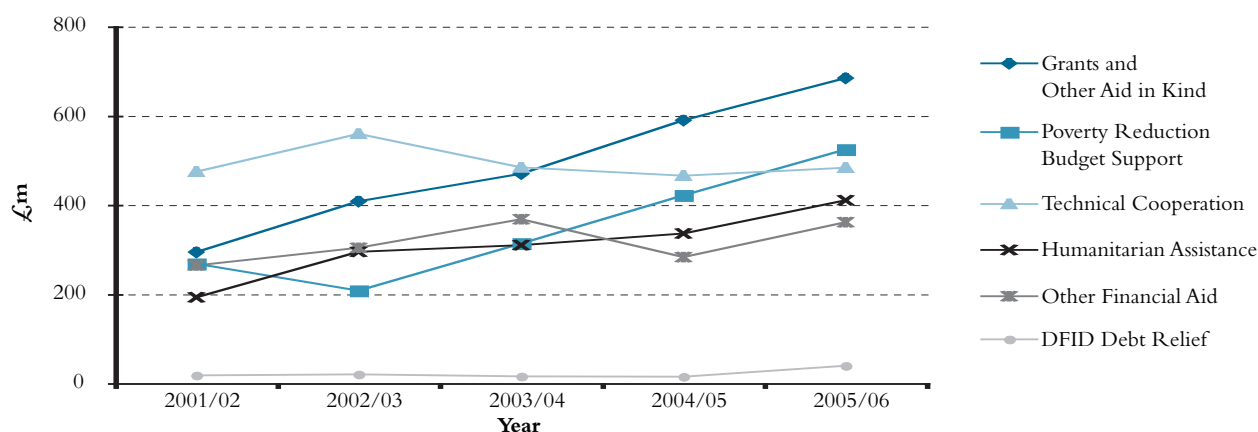


Figure 3 DFID Bilateral Programme 2001/02 - 2005/06 by Aid Type



Expenditure on all aid types was higher in 2005/06 than in 2001/02 although the percentage share of each type of aid has changed over the same period. In particular, the proportion of technical cooperation expenditure has fallen while the proportion spent on 'grants and other aid in kind' has grown (see Figure 3). In addition there have been some changes in the types of aid instruments used within the broad categories of expenditure – for example, increased use of grants for civil society organisations (CSOs). More detail can be found in Table 1.

9. The main components of DFID's multilateral expenditure increased year on year between 2001/02 and 2003/04 and then fell in 2004/05 (Figure 4). There were two reasons for the lower expenditure in 2004/05:

attribution of the EC development budget for ten new EU member states moving from DFID to the Treasury in 2004/05 and a particularly large flow to the World Bank in 2003/04. The 2005/06 position represents an increase when compared with 2002/03.

### GPEX in 2005/06

10. In 2005/06 total GPEX was £6,612m (see Table 3). The DFID bilateral aid programme made up over a third of this amount (38 per cent) and the DFID multilateral programme accounted for a quarter (25 per cent). A third of GPEX is attributed to non-DFID sources (Figure 5 and Table 3.1). Figure 6 and Table 2 shows that debt relief is the major component of non-DFID aid, along with contributions from other UK government departments.

Figure 4 DFID Multilateral Programme 2001/02 - 2005/06

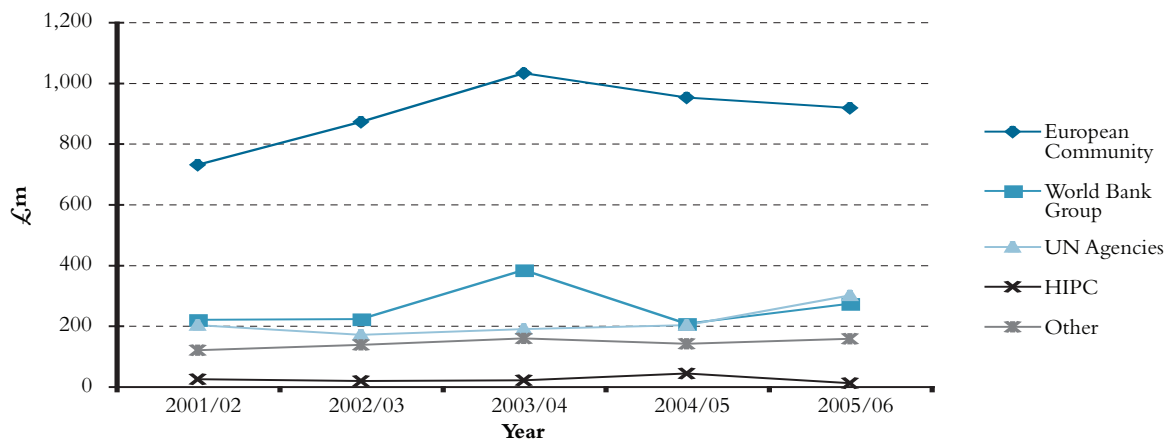
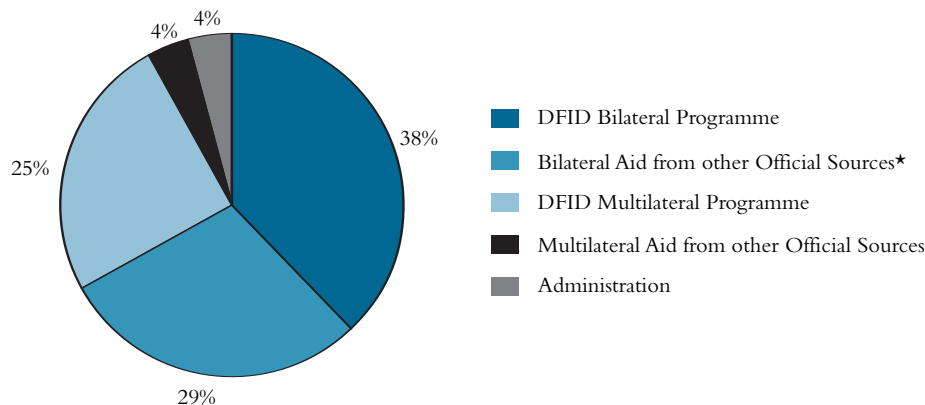


Figure 5 Gross Public Expenditure on Development 2005/06



\*This figure is higher than in previous years. 84 per cent is attributed to Debt Relief.

## Trends in GPEX

- Total GPEX has increased by 10 per cent or more in each of the last four years and in 2005/06 was 90 per cent higher than in 2001/02. There was a particularly large increase in 2005/06 over the previous year of 27 per cent reflecting large amounts of debt relief to Nigeria of £1,135m and Iraq of £337m. Excluding debt relief, GPEX increased by 10 per cent between 2004/05 and 2005/06.
- Figure 6 and Table 3.1 show the percentage share of the various DFID and non-DFID components of the UK's GPEX for recent years. The percentage shares of each component are broadly similar in previous years, however this changes in 2005/06. This change can be attributed to the large amounts of debt relief to Nigeria and Iraq.

## Trends in UK ODA Flows and Comparison Between the UK and other DAC Donors

- Table 4 shows what the UK has reported to the DAC in terms of the break down of our aid into ODA, OOF (and prior to 2005, OA) in each of the last three years. This also includes information on private flows from the UK to developing countries.<sup>1</sup> In 2005, total ODA amounted to £5,916m. This represented 0.47 per cent of the UK's gross national income in that year. Tables 4.1 to 4.6 expands on Total Net Bilateral ODA reported in Table 4 and reports on the destination countries.
- In 1970 the UN General Assembly endorsed a target that 0.7 per cent of the gross national income (GNI) of donor countries should be given as ODA. Progress on this indicator since

1. For Private Flows see 'Official and Private Flows' in the glossary.

Figure 6 Gross Public Expenditure - Percentage shares 2001/02 to 2005/06

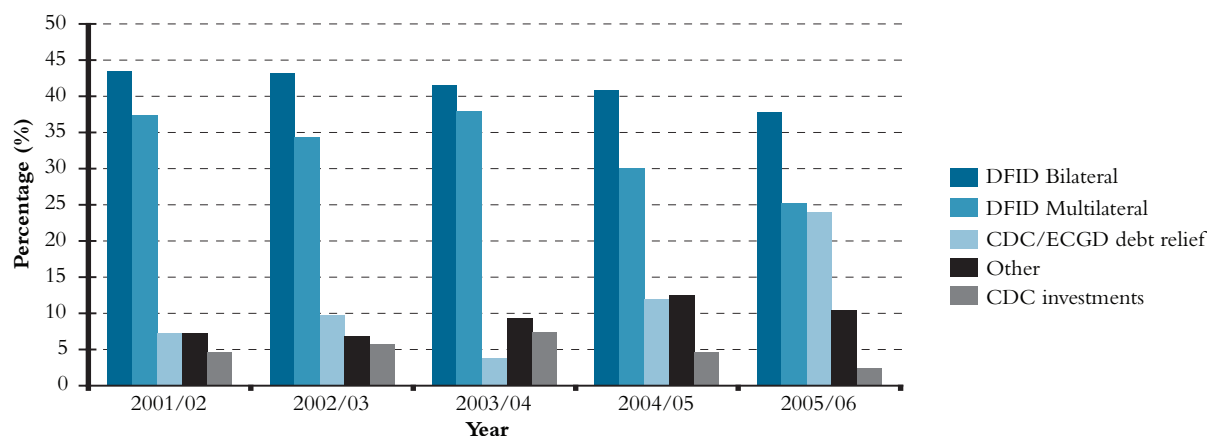
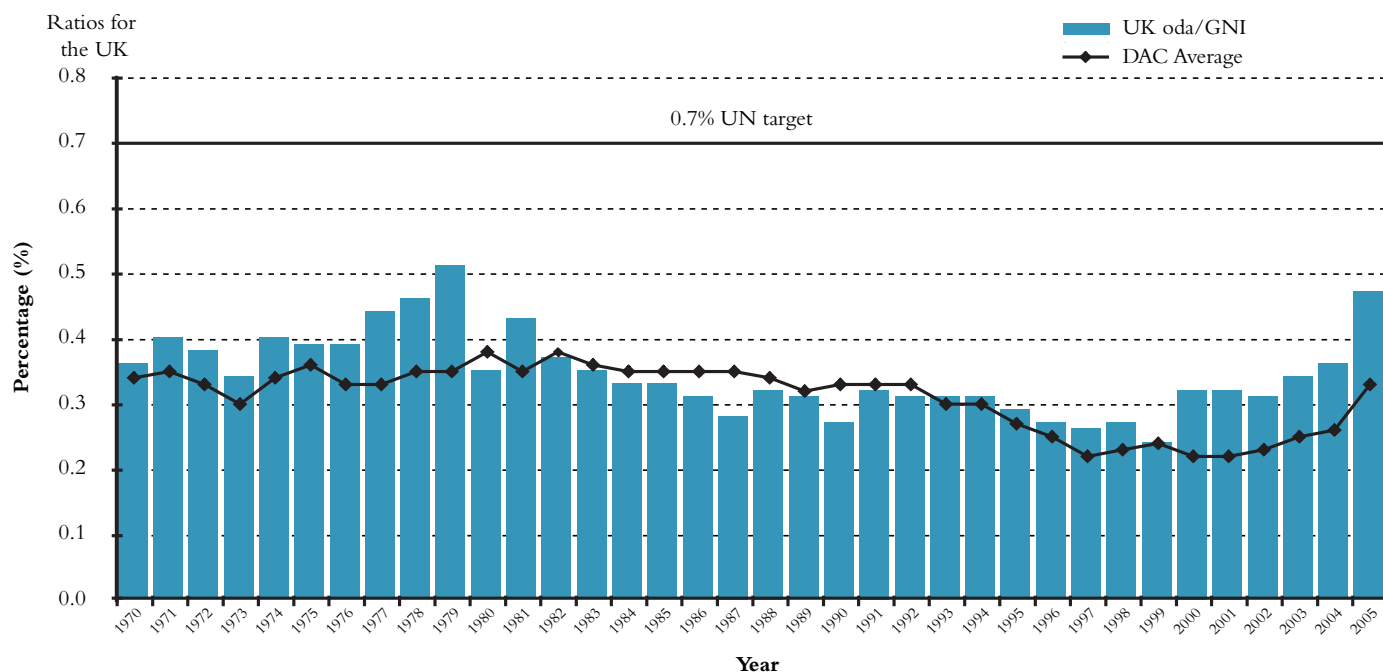


Figure 7 Net ODA/GNI Ratios for the UK 1970–2005



1970 is shown in Table 5 and Figure 7. It can be seen that the UK's ODA/GNI ratio increased in the 1970s, reaching a peak of 0.51 per cent in 1979. It then fell through the 1980s and remained around 0.30 per cent for the first half of the 1990s before dipping further to reach a low of 0.24 per cent in 1999. Since then the ODA/GNI ratio has been on an upward trajectory. The UK Government is committed to reaching the UN target and has set a timetable for doing so.

15. The UK's ODA/GNI ratio has risen to 0.47 per cent in 2005. The Government wishes to continue to raise UK ODA and expect to reach the UN target of 0.7 per cent by 2013.

16. Table 6 and Figures 8 and 9 compare UK ODA figures and ODA/GNI ratios with those for other DAC donor countries. Some countries have already reached the 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI target (Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Sweden), while others are some way off (e.g. the USA, Portugal and Greece). Despite its relatively poor performance in terms of ODA/GNI ratios, the USA has the largest total volume of ODA and many of the countries who have reached the 0.7 per cent target, are among the smaller donors in terms of overall aid flows. The UK ranked as the third largest donor overall in 2005.

Figure 8 Provisional Net ODA from DAC Donors to Developing Countries 2005

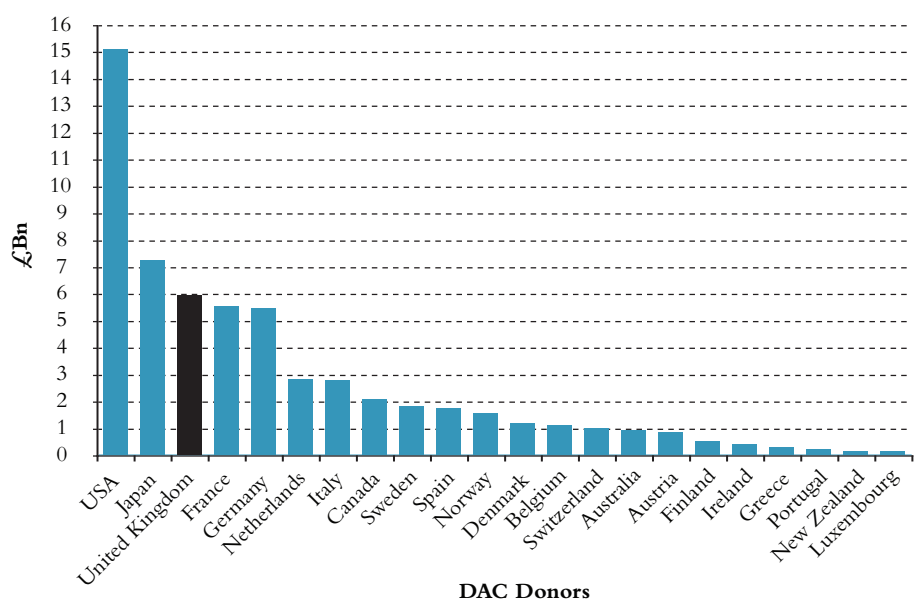
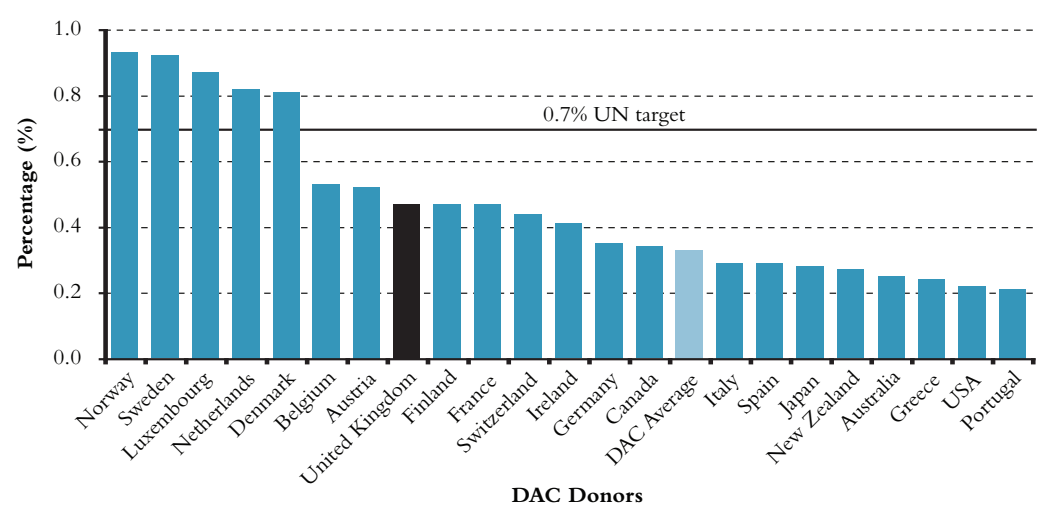


Figure 9 Provisional Net ODA/GNI Ratios for DAC Donors 2005





## 1 DFID Expenditure on Development

	£ thousand				
	2001/02 <sup>1</sup>	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
<b>DFID Bilateral Programme<sup>2</sup></b>					
Poverty Reduction Budget Support	268 218	208 185	313 474	421 902	524 687
<i>of which:</i>					
General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	245 500	184 500	268 750	306 150	328 817
Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	22 718	23 685	44 724	115 752	195 870
Other Financial Aid	264 202	304 167	367 876	283 411	361 096
Technical Cooperation	474 233	559 738	484 025	465 403	483 642
Grants and Other Aid in Kind	294 233	407 971	469 827	589 712	684 909
<i>of which:</i>					
Partnership Programme Agreements	53 650	57 227	59 011	65 263	82 150
Other CSO's	125 940	178 701	210 766	202 238	200 076
Humanitarian Assistance	192 576	294 974	310 125	336 225	410 616
DFID Debt Relief	17 682	20 364	15 531	14 932	39 502
<b>Total DFID Bilateral Programme</b>	<b>1 511 145</b>	<b>1 795 400</b>	<b>1 960 858</b>	<b>2 111 585</b>	<b>2 504 452</b>
<b>DFID Multilateral Programme</b>					
European Community <sup>3</sup>	729 755	870 729	1 031 394	951 454	916 857
<i>of which:</i>					
EC Humanitarian Assistance	69 640	61 820	67 863	68 389	71 870
World Bank	219 616	221 939	382 594	206 455	272 226
IMF Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility <sup>4</sup>	11 147	11 434	9 417	1 767	23 728
Global Environmental Assistance	25 231	27 253	61 133	47 539	50 008
HIPC Trust Fund	23 400	17 855	19 949	42 123	11 094
Regional Development Banks	75 382	90 647	80 391	82 165	77 746
UN Agencies	201 475	170 161	189 050	201 030	298 888
<i>of which:</i>					
UN Humanitarian Assistance	29 364	21 645	26 491	33 227	67 693
Commonwealth	7 552	7 619	6 670	8 552	5 303
International Research Organisations	8 112	7 900	8 098	17 446	18 529
<b>Total DFID Multilateral Programme</b>	<b>1 301 670</b>	<b>1 425 537</b>	<b>1 788 696</b>	<b>1 558 531</b>	<b>1 674 379</b>
<b>TOTAL DFID PROGRAMME</b>					
<b>excluding Administration</b>	<b>2 812 815</b>	<b>3 220 937</b>	<b>3 749 554</b>	<b>3 670 116</b>	<b>4 178 831</b>
<i>of which</i>					
Humanitarian Assistance	291 580	378 439	404 479	437 841	550 179
DFID Administration <sup>5</sup>	105 019	114 720	189 874	191 939	234 468
<b>TOTAL DFID PROGRAMME</b>	<b>2 917 834</b>	<b>3 335 657</b>	<b>3 939 428</b>	<b>3 862 055</b>	<b>4 413 299</b>

1. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting.

2. Descriptions of aid types given in section 1.

3. Prior to 2004/05 aid to the 10 countries that joined the EU in 2004 was attributed to DFID. Since 2004/05 these sums have become part of the UK's total contribution to the EU and cannot be attributed directly to DFID.

4. Includes £13.7m for MDRI in 2005/06 - see Section 5.

5. Increase in administration between 2002/03 and 2003/04 due to the inclusion of expenditure on staff travel, consultants, contractors, research and other items previously included in the aid programme budget.

## 2 Non-DFID Public Expenditure on Development

	£ thousand				
	2001/02 <sup>1</sup>	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
<b>Bilateral Aid from other UK Official Sources</b>					
CDC Investments <sup>2</sup>	159 352	237 324	350 356	238 279	156 063
Debt Relief <sup>3</sup>	251 741	408 063	175 544	618 390	1 588 235
Other <sup>4</sup>	67 795	79 459	111 197	143 460	152 989
<b>Total Bilateral Aid from other UK Official Sources</b>	<b>478 888</b>	<b>724 846</b>	<b>637 097</b>	<b>1 000 129</b>	<b>1 897 287</b>
<b>Multilateral Aid from other UK Official Sources</b>					
European Community <sup>5</sup>	27 130	30 330	54 200	258 938	255 690
Global Environmental Assistance	106	85	80	78	118
UN Agencies	24 594	22 008	22 318	20 587	25 321
Commonwealth	743	753	773	798	813
International Research Organisations	242	243	242	242	262
<b>Total Multilateral Aid from other UK Official Sources</b>	<b>52 815</b>	<b>53 419</b>	<b>77 613</b>	<b>280 643</b>	<b>282 204</b>
<b>TOTAL AID FROM OTHER UK OFFICIAL SOURCES excluding Administration</b>					
	<b>531 703</b>	<b>778 265</b>	<b>714 710</b>	<b>1 280 772</b>	<b>2 179 491</b>
Other Administration	27 195	38 628	59 540	34 905	19 468
<b>TOTAL AID FROM OTHER UK OFFICIAL SOURCES</b>	<b>558 898</b>	<b>816 893</b>	<b>774 250</b>	<b>1 315 677</b>	<b>2 198 959</b>

## 3 Total Gross Public Expenditure on Development<sup>6</sup>

	£ thousand				
	2001/02 <sup>1</sup>	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
<b>Total Bilateral GPEX</b>	<b>1 990 033</b>	<b>2 520 246</b>	<b>2 597 954</b>	<b>3 111 714</b>	<b>4 401 739</b>
<i>Of which DFID</i>	<i>1 511 145</i>	<i>1 795 400</i>	<i>1 960 858</i>	<i>2 111 585</i>	<i>2 504 452</i>
<b>Total Multilateral GPEX</b>	<b>1 354 485</b>	<b>1 478 956</b>	<b>1 866 309</b>	<b>1 839 174</b>	<b>1 956 583</b>
<i>Of which DFID</i>	<i>1 301 670</i>	<i>1 425 537</i>	<i>1 788 696</i>	<i>1 558 531</i>	<i>1 674 379</i>
<i>Of which European Community</i>	<i>756 885</i>	<i>901 059</i>	<i>1 085 594</i>	<i>1 210 392</i>	<i>1 172 547</i>
<i>World Bank</i>	<i>219 616</i>	<i>221 939</i>	<i>382 594</i>	<i>206 455</i>	<i>272 226</i>
<i>UN Agencies</i>	<i>226 069</i>	<i>192 169</i>	<i>211 368</i>	<i>221 617</i>	<i>324 209</i>
<i>Other Organisations</i>	<i>151 915</i>	<i>163 789</i>	<i>186 753</i>	<i>200 710</i>	<i>187 601</i>
<b>Total Administration</b>	<b>132 214</b>	<b>153 348</b>	<b>249 414</b>	<b>226 844</b>	<b>253 936</b>
<i>Of which DFID</i>	<i>105 019</i>	<i>114 720</i>	<i>189 874</i>	<i>191 939</i>	<i>234 468</i>
<b>TOTAL GPEX ON DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>3 476 732</b>	<b>4 152 550</b>	<b>4 713 677</b>	<b>5 177 732</b>	<b>6 612 258</b>

1. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting.

2. See glossary for details of CDC.

3. More details on this debt relief can be found in Section 5.

4. This includes contributions from other Government Departments to CSOs, British Council and Global Conflict Pool, and small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and FCO.

5. Prior to 2004/05 aid to the 10 countries that joined the EU in 2004 was attributed to DFID. Since 2004/05 these sums have become part of the UK's total contribution to the EU and cannot be attributed directly to DFID.

6. See definition in Section 1.

### 3.1 Percentage Breakdown of DFID Programme and Total Gross Public Expenditure<sup>1</sup> by Aid Type

	DFID/Non DFID Programme		Gross Public Expenditure	
	2004/05	2005/06	2004/05	2005/06
	%	%	%	%
<b>DFID Bilateral Programme<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>37.9</b>
Poverty Reduction Budget Support	10.9	11.9	8.1	7.9
Other Financial Aid	7.3	8.2	5.5	5.5
Technical Cooperation	12.1	11.0	9.0	7.3
Grants and other Aid in Kind	15.3	15.5	11.4	10.4
Humanitarian Assistance	8.7	9.3	6.5	6.2
DFID Debt Relief	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.6
<b>DFID Multilateral Programme</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>25.3</b>
European Community <sup>3</sup>	24.6	20.8	18.4	13.9
World Bank	5.3	6.2	4.0	4.1
UN Agencies	5.2	6.8	3.9	4.5
Other DFID Multilateral	5.2	4.2	3.9	2.8
<b>DFID Administration</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE DFID PROGRAMME</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>66.7</b>
<b>TOTAL DFID EXPENDITURE (£m)</b>	<b>£3 862</b>	<b>£4 413</b>		
	%	%	%	%
<b>Bilateral Aid from Other Official UK Sources</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>28.7</b>
CDC Investments <sup>4</sup>	18.1	7.1	4.6	2.4
Debt Relief <sup>5</sup>	47.0	72.2	11.9	24.0
Other <sup>6</sup>	10.9	7.0	2.8	2.3
<b>Total Multilateral Aid from Other UK Official Sources</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>
European Community <sup>3</sup>	19.7	11.6	5.0	3.9
UN Agencies	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.4
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>Non-DFID Administration</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE NON-DFID PROGRAMME</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>33.2</b>
<b>TOTAL NON-DFID EXPENDITURE (£m)</b>	<b>£1 316</b>	<b>£2 199</b>		
<b>PERCENTAGE GPEX ON DEVELOPMENT</b>			<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TOTAL GPEX (£m)</b>			<b>£5 178</b>	<b>£6 612</b>

1. See definition in Section 1.

2. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

3. Prior to 2004/05 aid to the 10 countries that joined the EU in 2004 was attributed to DFID. Since 2004/05 these sums have become part of the UK's total contribution to the EU and cannot be attributed directly to DFID.

4. See glossary for details of CDC.

5. More details on this debt relief can be found in section 5.

6. This includes contributions from other Government Departments to CSOs, British Council and Global Conflict Pool, and small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and FCO.

## 3.2 DFID Programme: Bilateral Technical Co-operation

	£ thousand				
	2001/02 <sup>1</sup>	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
<b>Consultancies</b>					
<b>Total Consultancies<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>211 520</b>	<b>225 592</b>	<b>223 909</b>	<b>237 718</b>	<b>258 920</b>
<b>Training and Scholarships</b>					
British Council TC Training	5 891	5 904	5 198	2 830	733
Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme	11 347	12 229	11 952	15 595	12 496
DFID Shared Scholarship Scheme	22	34	-	-	-
Other Training	12 284	10 775	5 463	4 533	4 761
<b>Total Training &amp; Scholarships</b>	<b>29 545</b>	<b>28 943</b>	<b>22 613</b>	<b>22 957</b>	<b>17 989</b>
<b>Knowledge and Research</b>					
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	33 841	41 456	32 230	30 789	27 143
Engineering	25 971	38 728	32 225	32 123	35 730
Health	34 519	84 986	66 769	41 467	44 915
Economic & Social	31 049	35 352	34 240	43 548	48 959
Institute of Development Studies	675	182	42	1	-
Education	4 992	6 585	9 201	12 107	7 638
Other	14 233	9 996	11 681	8 717	15 043
<b>Total Knowledge &amp; Research</b>	<b>145 279</b>	<b>217 286</b>	<b>186 389</b>	<b>168 753</b>	<b>179 428</b>
Other Technical Co-operation Costs <sup>3</sup>	87 890	87 917	51 113	35 975	27 304
<b>TOTAL TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION</b>	<b>474 233</b>	<b>559 738</b>	<b>484 025</b>	<b>465 403</b>	<b>483 642</b>

1. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

2. Consultancies is a generic term for contracts issued by DFID, usually to provide services in response to requests from developing countries. See Annex 2.

3. Including equipment and goods.

4 UK ODA, OA, OOF and Private Flows<sup>1</sup>

	2003		2004		£ million 2005	
	Gross	Net <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Net <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Net <sup>2</sup>
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>						
<b>Bilateral ODA</b>						
<b>Total Grants</b>	<b>2 190</b>	<b>2 190</b>	<b>2 859</b>	<b>2 859</b>	<b>4 529</b>	<b>4 529</b>
<i>of which: technical co-operation</i>	608	608	410	410	467	467
<i>humanitarian assistance</i>	346	346	285	285	346	346
<i>debt forgiveness</i>	49	49	433	433	1 938	1 938
<b>Total Loans</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>- 45</b>
<i>of which: CDC Equities</i>	176	98	164	23	136	- 46
<b>Total Bilateral ODA</b>	<b>2 468</b>	<b>2 365</b>	<b>3 067</b>	<b>2 913</b>	<b>4 675</b>	<b>4 484</b>
<b>Multilateral ODA</b>						
<b>Total Grants</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>1 114</b>	<b>1 106</b>	<b>1 044</b>	<b>1 019</b>
<i>of which: UN agencies</i>	212	212	208	208	273	273
<i>European Community</i>	660	660	843	835	674	649
<b>Subscriptions and Promissory Notes</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>413</b>
<i>of which: IDA</i>	451	451	151	137	366	364
<i>Regional development banks</i>	79	79	71	71	15	15
<b>Total Multilateral ODA</b>	<b>1 507</b>	<b>1 482</b>	<b>1 411</b>	<b>1 388</b>	<b>1 459</b>	<b>1 432</b>
<b>TOTAL ODA</b>	<b>3 975</b>	<b>3 847</b>	<b>4 478</b>	<b>4 302</b>	<b>6 134</b>	<b>5 916</b>
<b>Net ODA as a percentage of GNI</b>		<b>0.34</b>		<b>0.36</b>		<b>0.47</b>
<b>Other Official Flows (OOF)</b>						
<b>Other Official Flows (OOF)</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>- 85</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>- 54</b>
<i>of which: non-concessional CDC investments</i>	91	- 27	26	- 96	9	- 74
<b>TOTAL OFFICIAL FLOWS (ODA+OOF)</b>	<b>4 124</b>	<b>3 878</b>	<b>4 515</b>	<b>4 217</b>	<b>6 163</b>	<b>5 862</b>
<b>Private Flows</b>						
Direct Investment <sup>3</sup>	..	5 968	..	9 873	..	16 429
Guaranteed Export Credits	..	- 416	..	- 194	..	- 344
Bank Lending (excluding export credits) and other private flows	..	1 699	..	3 350	..	3 126
<b>Total Private Flows</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>7 251</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>12 858</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>19 212</b>
<b>Net Grants By Private Organisations<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>..</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>399</b>
<b>TOTAL ODA, OOF AND PRIVATE FLOWS</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>11 367</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>17 288</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>25 473</b>
<b>Total flows as a percentage of GNI</b>		<b>1.01</b>		<b>1.45</b>		<b>2.03</b>

1. This table contains the information reported to the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC). 2005 figures are provisional.

2. This represents expenditure net of loan capital (ie principal) repayments.

3. These figures are an estimate for 2005 and have been revised for earlier years since the publication of SID last year.

4 UK ODA, OA, OOF and Private Flows<sup>1</sup> – continued

	2003		2004		£ million 2005	
	Gross	Net <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Net <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Net <sup>2</sup>
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>						
<b>Official Aid (OA)<sup>4</sup></b>						
<b>Bilateral OA</b>	44	44	38	38		
<b>Multilateral OA</b>	383	383	417	417		
<b>Total Official Aid</b>	428	428	455	455		
<b>Private Flows</b>						
Direct Investment <sup>3</sup>	..	- 513	..	16 398		
Guaranteed Export Credits	..	18	..	- 145		
Bank Lending (excluding export credits) and other private flows	..	5 811	..	9 085		
<b>Total Private Flows</b>	..	5 316	..	25 338		
<b>Net Grants By Private Organisations<sup>3</sup></b>	..	3	..	2		
<b>TOTAL OA AND PRIVATE FLOWS</b>	..	5 747	..	25 795		

1. This table contains the information reported to the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

2. This represents expenditure net of loan capital (ie principal) repayments.

3. These figures are an estimate for 2005 and have been revised for earlier years since the publication of SID last year.

4. From 2005 the DAC now only collect ODA figures. See Annex 1 and glossary.

## 4.1 UK Net Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA)

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	£ thousands of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA <sup>2</sup>
<b>TOTAL UK NET BILATERAL ODA</b>	2001	1 820 267	259 849	100
	2002	2 336 509	404 585	100
	2003	2 364 709	49 390	100
	2004	2 913 340	415 469	100
	2005	4 483 613	1 943 800	100
<b>Unspecified Region</b>	2001	394 619	-	21.68
	2002	516 398	-	22.10
	2003	581 811	-	24.60
	2004	629 618	-	21.61
	2005	675 913	-	15.08
<b>Total Africa</b>	2001	836 104	236 769	45.93
	2002	698 192	94 203	29.88
	2003	923 585	42 146	39.06
	2004	1 327 317	387 064	45.56
	2005	2 088 000	1 200 160	45.45
<b>Total Americas</b>	2001	121 884	22 982	6.70
	2002	188 300	8 059	8.06
	2003	83 195	7 245	3.52
	2004	67 536	5 255	2.32
	2005	60 090	24 620	1.34
<b>Total Asia</b>	2001	419 135	97	16.93
	2002	600 583	3 253	19.07
	2003	747 796	-	22.32
	2004	865 977	23 149	20.79
	2005	1 578 310	673 200	30.00
<b>Total Europe</b>	2001	45 484	-	2.50
	2002	327 985	299 072	14.04
	2003	28 232	-	1.19
	2004	25 168	-	0.86
	2005	77 140	45 820	1.72
<b>Pacific</b>	2001	3 034	-	0.17
	2002	5 119	-	0.22
	2003	80	-	0.00
	2004	- 2 259	-	n/a
	2005	4 160	-	0.09

2. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a is shown.

## 4.2 UK Net Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Recipient Country (Africa)

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	£ thousands of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA <sup>2</sup>
<b>Africa: North of Sahara</b>				
Algeria	2001	153	-	0.01
	2002	-	-	-
	2003	478	-	0.02
	2004	11	-	0.00
	2005	-	-	-
Egypt	2001	2 472	-	0.14
	2002	8 118	-	0.35
	2003	2 168	-	0.09
	2004	41 882	-	1.44
	2005	3 400	-	0.08
Morocco	2001	132	-	0.01
	2002	-	-	-
	2003	-	-	-
	2004	71	-	0.00
	2005	-	-	-
Tunisia	2001	35	-	0.00
	2002	-	-	-
	2003	-	-	-
	2004	-	-	-
	2005	11 680	-	0.26
North Africa Regional	2001	35	-	0.00
	2002	-	-	-
	2003	-	-	-
	2004	-	-	-
	2005	-	-	-
<b>Total North of Sahara</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2 826</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.16</b>
	<b>2002</b>	<b>8 118</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.35</b>
	<b>2003</b>	<b>2 646</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.11</b>
	<b>2004</b>	<b>41 964</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.44</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>15 080</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.34</b>
<b>Africa: South of Sahara</b>				
Angola	2001	5 457	-	0.30
	2002	6 818	-	0.29
	2003	8 439	-	0.36
	2004	8 229	-	0.28
	2005	7 730	-	0.17
Benin <sup>1</sup>	2001	49	49	0.00
	2002	40	40	0.00
	2003	12 940	11 109	0.55
	2004	-	-	-
	2005	-	-	-

1. Low Income Country.

2. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a in shown.



## 4.2 UK Net Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Recipient Country (Africa) – continued

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	£ thousands of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA <sup>2</sup>
Botswana	2001	1 909	-	0.10
	2002	1 440	-	0.06
	2003	698	-	0.03
	2004	251	-	0.01
	2005	140	-	0.00
Burkina Faso <sup>1</sup>	2001	1 208	972	0.07
	2002	200	-	0.01
	2003	67	-	0.00
	2004	3 531	-	0.12
	2005	1 420	-	0.03
Burundi <sup>1</sup>	2001	1 173	-	0.06
	2002	793	-	0.03
	2003	2 150	-	0.09
	2004	5 162	-	0.18
	2005	8 130	570	0.18
Cameroon <sup>1</sup>	2001	7 436	3 860	0.41
	2002	28 999	25 800	1.24
	2003	10 993	8 825	0.46
	2004	16 387	14 565	0.56
	2005	2 540	250	0.06
Central African Republic <sup>1</sup>	2001	-	-	-
	2002	293	293	0.01
	2003	-	-	-
	2004	-	-	-
	2005	-	-	-
Chad <sup>1</sup>	2001	160	-	0.01
	2002	-	-	-
	2003	998	-	0.04
	2004	4 398	-	0.15
	2005	- 400	-	n/a
Congo <sup>1</sup>	2001	-	-	-
	2002	213	-	0.01
	2003	2 431	2 021	0.10
	2004	2 658	2 428	0.09
	2005	320	-	0.01
Congo (Dem Rep) <sup>1</sup>	2001	11 831	4 707	0.65
	2002	9 951	2 713	0.43
	2003	13 877	92	0.59
	2004	164 239	138 739	5.64
	2005	42 670	90	0.95

1. Low Income Country.

2. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a is shown.

## 4.2 UK Net Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Recipient Country (Africa) – continued

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	£ thousands of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA <sup>2</sup>
Cote d'Ivoire <sup>1</sup>	2001	840	437	0.05
	2002	7 811	7 618	0.33
	2003	1 311	349	0.06
	2004	3 209	2 712	0.11
	2005	1 690	270	0.04
Djibouti	2001	-	-	-
	2002	13	-	0.00
	2003	-	-	-
	2004	-	-	-
	2005	-	-	-
Eritrea <sup>1</sup>	2001	3 381	-	0.19
	2002	800	-	0.03
	2003	2 670	-	0.11
	2004	2 750	-	0.09
	2005	1 690	-	0.04
Ethiopia <sup>1</sup>	2001	19 170	257	1.05
	2002	29 099	1 553	1.25
	2003	38 532	355	1.63
	2004	80 289	10 679	2.76
	2005	41 520	-	0.93
Gabon	2001	-	-	-
	2002	153	-	0.01
	2003	-	-	-
	2004	-	-	-
	2005	-	-	-
Gambia <sup>1</sup>	2001	2 618	-	0.14
	2002	1 153	-	0.05
	2003	570	-	0.02
	2004	267	-	0.01
	2005	830	-	0.02
Ghana <sup>1</sup>	2001	67 930	-	3.73
	2002	82 439	31 519	3.53
	2003	80 378	9 903	3.40
	2004	143 808	64 453	4.94
	2005	65 870	-	1.47
Guinea <sup>1</sup>	2001	757	194	0.04
	2002	1 773	1 460	0.08
	2003	1 292	171	0.05
	2004	1 730	213	0.06
	2005	810	10	0.02

1. Low Income Country.

2. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a in shown.

## 4.2 UK Net Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Recipient Country (Africa) – continued

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	£ thousands of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA <sup>2</sup>
Guinea-Bissau <sup>1</sup>	2001	21	-	0.00
	2002	-	-	-
	2003	-	-	-
	2004	-	-	-
	2005	-	-	-
Kenya <sup>1</sup>	2001	38 270	-	2.10
	2002	36 251	-	1.55
	2003	48 631	-	2.06
	2004	24 999	-	0.86
	2005	47 460	-	1.06
Lesotho <sup>1</sup>	2001	2 854	-	0.16
	2002	1 153	-	0.05
	2003	3 142	-	0.13
	2004	3 951	-	0.14
	2005	4 200	-	0.09
Liberia <sup>1</sup>	2001	812	-	0.04
	2002	1 900	-	0.08
	2003	4 673	-	0.20
	2004	8 982	-	0.31
	2005	4 150	-	0.09
Madagascar <sup>1</sup>	2001	1 736	1 493	0.10
	2002	473	260	0.02
	2003	3 099	2 682	0.13
	2004	14 990	14 303	0.51
	2005	7 400	7 110	0.17
Malawi <sup>1</sup>	2001	46 164	1 770	2.54
	2002	33 452	200	1.43
	2003	68 019	2 891	2.88
	2004	65 211	147	2.24
	2005	56 090	- 430	1.25
Mali <sup>1</sup>	2001	792	354	0.04
	2002	4 559	4 359	0.20
	2003	129	-	0.01
	2004	202	-	0.01
	2005	720	-	0.02
Mauritania <sup>1</sup>	2001	715	715	0.04
	2002	12 910	12 910	0.55
	2003	998	-	0.04
	2004	278	-	0.01
	2005	-	-	-

1. Low Income Country.

2. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a in shown.

## 4.2 UK Net Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Recipient Country (Africa) – continued

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	£ thousands of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA <sup>2</sup>
Mauritius	2001	1 604	-	0.09
	2002	160	-	0.01
	2003	- 741	-	n/a
	2004	87	-	0.00
	2005	- 440	-	n/a
Mozambique <sup>1</sup>	2001	128 550	92 682	7.06
	2002	31 979	-	1.37
	2003	38 808	-	1.64
	2004	35 973	-	1.23
	2005	44 470	-	0.99
Namibia	2001	2 402	-	0.13
	2002	2 000	-	0.09
	2003	1 782	-	0.08
	2004	1 490	-	0.05
	2005	710	-	0.02
Niger <sup>1</sup>	2001	361	222	0.02
	2002	393	313	0.02
	2003	269	147	0.01
	2004	4 568	4 507	0.16
	2005	4 380	2 970	0.10
Nigeria <sup>1</sup>	2001	22 766	-	1.25
	2002	27 800	-	1.19
	2003	26 082	-	1.10
	2004	68 807	-	2.36
	2005	1 210 710	1 135 500	27.00
Rwanda <sup>1</sup>	2001	25 522	-	1.40
	2002	35 078	-	1.50
	2003	26 260	-	1.11
	2004	31 749	-	1.09
	2005	45 080	-	1.01
Senegal <sup>1</sup>	2001	667	340	0.04
	2002	380	153	0.02
	2003	410	104	0.02
	2004	4 960	1 359	0.17
	2005	3 800	1 530	0.08
Seychelles	2001	62	-	0.00
	2002	20	-	0.00
	2003	31	-	0.00
	2004	11	-	0.00
	2005	10	-	0.00

1. Low Income Country.

2. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a in shown.

## 4.2 UK Net Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Recipient Country (Africa) – continued

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	£ thousands of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA <sup>2</sup>
Sierra Leone <sup>1</sup>	2001	35 500	111	1.95
	2002	36 198	400	1.55
	2003	33 639	98	1.42
	2004	33 250	147	1.14
	2005	33 330	70	0.74
Somalia <sup>1</sup>	2001	2 486	-	0.14
	2002	2 039	-	0.09
	2003	2 168	-	0.09
	2004	6 417	-	0.22
	2005	5 870	-	0.13
South Africa	2001	28 994	-	1.59
	2002	31 292	-	1.34
	2003	75 270	-	3.18
	2004	47 509	-	1.63
	2005	38 650	-	0.86
St Helena & Dependencies	2001	10 095	-	0.55
	2002	8 918	-	0.38
	2003	10 772	-	0.46
	2004	14 221	-	0.49
	2005	12 350	-	0.28
Sudan <sup>1</sup>	2001	6 901	-	0.38
	2002	8 998	-	0.39
	2003	20 221	-	0.86
	2004	63 612	-	2.18
	2005	108 070	-	2.41
Swaziland	2001	- 2 222	-	n/a
	2002	- 933	-	n/a
	2003	851	-	0.04
	2004	780	-	0.03
	2005	- 5 130	-	n/a
Tanzania <sup>1</sup>	2001	201 396	118 899	11.06
	2002	68 803	220	2.94
	2003	174 822	-	7.39
	2004	117 669	-	4.04
	2005	118 770	-	2.65
Togo <sup>1</sup>	2001	361	174	0.02
	2002	320	133	0.01
	2003	257	80	0.01
	2004	158	49	0.01
	2005	470	40	0.01

1. Low Income Country.

2. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a in shown.

## 4.2 UK Net Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Recipient Country (Africa) – continued

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	£ thousands of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA <sup>2</sup>
Uganda <sup>1</sup>	2001	57 085	4 319	3.14
	2002	55 973	-	2.40
	2003	64 088	-	2.71
	2004	58 739	-	2.02
	2005	30 600	-	0.68
Zambia <sup>1</sup>	2001	38 714	5 214	2.13
	2002	18 749	4 259	0.80
	2003	40 351	3 319	1.71
	2004	154 188	132 763	5.29
	2005	91 170	52 180	2.03
Zimbabwe <sup>1</sup>	2001	12 546	-	0.69
	2002	19 142	-	0.82
	2003	36 070	-	1.53
	2004	27 099	-	0.93
	2005	25 020	-	0.56
South of Sahara regional	2001	9 137	-	0.50
	2002	33 278	-	1.42
	2003	27 889	-	1.18
	2004	9 151	-	0.31
	2005	8 470	-	0.19
<b>Total South of Sahara</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>798 209</b>	<b>236 769</b>	<b>43.85</b>
	<b>2002</b>	<b>643 272</b>	<b>94 203</b>	<b>27.53</b>
	<b>2003</b>	<b>885 334</b>	<b>42 146</b>	<b>37.44</b>
	<b>2004</b>	<b>1 235 961</b>	<b>387 064</b>	<b>42.42</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>2 071 340</b>	<b>1 200 160</b>	<b>46.19</b>
Africa regional	2001	35 069	-	1.93
	2002	46 802	-	2.00
	2003	35 605	-	1.51
	2004	49 391	-	1.70
	2005	1 580	-	0.04
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>836 104</b>	<b>236 769</b>	<b>45.93</b>
	<b>2002</b>	<b>698 192</b>	<b>94 203</b>	<b>29.88</b>
	<b>2003</b>	<b>923 585</b>	<b>42 146</b>	<b>39.06</b>
	<b>2004</b>	<b>1 327 317</b>	<b>387 064</b>	<b>45.56</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>2 088 000</b>	<b>1 200 160</b>	<b>45.45</b>

1. Low Income Country.

2. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a in shown.

### 4.3 UK Net Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Recipient Country (Americas)

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	£ thousands of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA <sup>2</sup>
<b>North and Central America</b>				
Costa Rica	2001	965	-	0.05
	2002	- 73	-	n/a
	2003	11 832	-	0.50
	2004	- 8 698	-	n/a
	2005	3 250	-	0.07
Cuba	2001	2 208	-	0.12
	2002	400	-	0.02
	2003	- 1 488	-	n/a
	2004	1 812	-	0.06
	2005	4 970	-	0.11
El Salvador	2001	2 118	-	0.12
	2002	7 371	-	0.32
	2003	1 439	-	0.06
	2004	98	-	0.00
	2005	10	-	0.00
Guatemala	2001	403	-	0.02
	2002	380	-	0.02
	2003	92	-	0.00
	2004	- 169	-	n/a
	2005	40	-	0.00
Haiti <sup>1</sup>	2001	132	-	0.01
	2002	120	-	0.01
	2003	190	-	0.01
	2004	1 921	-	0.07
	2005	750	-	0.02
Honduras	2001	812	-	0.04
	2002	1 260	-	0.05
	2003	3 191	2 517	0.13
	2004	671	-	0.02
	2005	16 630	15 370	0.37
Mexico	2001	903	-	0.05
	2002	1 733	-	0.07
	2003	- 2 229	-	n/a
	2004	82	-	0.00
	2005	- 5 320	-	n/a
Nicaragua <sup>1</sup>	2001	660	-	0.04
	2002	240	-	0.01
	2003	1 672	374	0.07
	2004	7 312	988	0.25
	2005	3 380	350	0.08

1. Low Income Country.

2. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a in shown.

### 4.3 UK Net Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Recipient Country (Americas) – continued

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	£ thousands of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA <sup>2</sup>
Panama	2001	222	-	0.01
	2002	120	-	0.01
	2003	31	-	0.00
	2004	22	-	0.00
	2005	30	-	0.00
Central America Regional	2001	14	-	0.00
	2002	-	-	-
	2003	-	-	-
	2004	-	-	-
	2005	-	-	-
<b>Total North and Central America</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>8 436</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.46</b>
	<b>2002</b>	<b>11 550</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.49</b>
	<b>2003</b>	<b>14 728</b>	<b>2 891</b>	<b>0.62</b>
	<b>2004</b>	<b>3 050</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>0.10</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>23 740</b>	<b>15 720</b>	<b>0.53</b>
<b>Caribbean</b>				
Anguilla	2001	2 083	-	0.11
	2002	1 200	-	0.05
	2003	1 102	-	0.05
	2004	742	-	0.03
	2005	1 500	-	0.03
Antigua & Barbuda	2001	736	-	0.04
	2002	1 553	-	0.07
	2003	147	-	0.01
	2004	38	-	0.00
	2005	-	-	-
Barbados	2001	181	-	0.01
	2002	800	-	0.03
	2003	129	-	0.01
	2004	180	-	0.01
	2005	1 340	-	0.03
Belize	2001	4 770	-	0.26
	2002	7 778	1 460	0.33
	2003	410	1 458	0.02
	2004	229	1 457	0.01
	2005	- 830	960	n/a
Dominica	2001	618	-	0.03
	2002	1 313	-	0.06
	2003	631	-	0.03
	2004	- 1 981	-	n/a
	2005	490	-	0.01

1. Low Income Country.

2. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a in shown.



### 4.3 UK Net Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Recipient Country (Americas) – continued

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	£ thousands of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA <sup>2</sup>
Dominican Republic	2001	- 597	-	n/a
	2002	17 289	-	0.74
	2003	122	-	0.01
	2004	87	-	0.00
	2005	280	-	0.01
Grenada	2001	347	-	0.02
	2002	520	-	0.02
	2003	447	-	0.02
	2004	409	-	0.01
	2005	5 940	-	0.13
Guyana	2001	12 588	4 916	0.69
	2002	9 911	993	0.42
	2003	5 769	759	0.24
	2004	11 072	-	0.38
	2005	6 650	-	0.15
Jamaica	2001	4 624	-	0.25
	2002	4 912	3 273	0.21
	2003	5 199	2 137	0.22
	2004	4 082	2 810	0.14
	2005	2 050	7 940	0.05
Montserrat	2001	22 634	-	1.24
	2002	30 132	-	1.29
	2003	22 132	-	0.94
	2004	20 322	-	0.70
	2005	13 840	-	0.31
St Kitts - Nevis	2001	-	-	-
	2002	-	-	-
	2003	49	-	0.00
	2004	-	-	-
	2005	-	-	-
St. Lucia	2001	- 347	-	n/a
	2002	- 440	-	n/a
	2003	122	-	0.01
	2004	- 15 050	-	n/a
	2005	90	-	0.00
St. Vincent & Grenadines	2001	42	-	0.00
	2002	60	2 333	0.00
	2003	61	-	0.00
	2004	11	-	0.00
	2005	90	-	0.00

1. Low Income Country.

2. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a in shown.

### 4.3 UK Net Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Recipient Country (Americas) – continued

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	£ thousands of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA <sup>2</sup>
Trinidad and Tobago	2001	215	-	0.01
	2002	133	-	0.01
	2003	159	-	0.01
	2004	191	-	0.01
	2005	60	-	0.00
Turks and Caicos Islands	2001	3 374	-	0.19
	2002	1 653	-	0.07
	2003	680	-	0.03
	2004	600	-	0.02
	2005	1 040	-	0.02
Caribbean regional	2001	8 318	-	0.46
	2002	6 198	-	0.27
	2003	4 820	-	0.20
	2004	6 052	-	0.21
	2005	5 060	-	0.11
<b>Total Caribbean</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>59 585</b>	<b>4 916</b>	<b>3.27</b>
	<b>2002</b>	<b>83 013</b>	<b>8 059</b>	<b>3.55</b>
	<b>2003</b>	<b>41 980</b>	<b>4 354</b>	<b>1.78</b>
	<b>2004</b>	<b>26 985</b>	<b>4 267</b>	<b>0.93</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>37 600</b>	<b>8 900</b>	<b>0.84</b>
<b>South America</b>				
Argentine Republic	2001	21	-	0.00
	2002	-	-	-
	2003	-	-	-
	2004	-	-	-
	2005	-	-	-
Bolivia	2001	31 646	18 066	1.74
	2002	9 458	-	0.40
	2003	8 022	-	0.34
	2004	27 738	-	0.95
	2005	- 13 360	-	n/a
Brazil	2001	8 408	-	0.46
	2002	11 077	-	0.47
	2003	8 267	-	0.35
	2004	6 030	-	0.21
	2005	3 600	-	0.08
Chile	2001	-	-	-
	2002	193	-	0.01
	2003	257	-	0.01
	2004	578	-	0.02
	2005	580	-	0.01

1. Low Income Country.

2. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a is shown.

### 4.3 UK Net Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Recipient Country (Americas) – continued

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	£ thousands of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA <sup>2</sup>
Colombia	2001	1 812	-	0.10
	2002	2 099	-	0.09
	2003	1 721	-	0.07
	2004	1 102	-	0.04
	2005	690	-	0.02
Ecuador	2001	680	-	0.04
	2002	413	-	0.02
	2003	251	-	0.01
	2004	- 8 060	-	n/a
	2005	170	-	0.00
Paraguay	2001	35	-	0.00
	2002	- 153	-	n/a
	2003	- 220	-	n/a
	2004	- 278	-	n/a
	2005	- 120	-	0.00
Peru	2001	5 186	-	0.28
	2002	56 273	-	2.41
	2003	1 641	-	0.07
	2004	2 870	-	0.10
	2005	1 830	-	0.04
Uruguay	2001	-	-	-
	2002	13	-	0.00
	2003	-	-	-
	2004	-	-	-
	2005	-	-	-
Venezuela	2001	42	-	0.00
	2002	73	-	0.00
	2003	80	-	0.00
	2004	229	-	0.01
	2005	80	-	0.00
<b>Total South America</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>47 830</b>	<b>18 066</b>	<b>2.63</b>
	<b>2002</b>	<b>79 447</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.40</b>
	<b>2003</b>	<b>20 019</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.85</b>
	<b>2004</b>	<b>30 210</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.04</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>- 6 540</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Americas Regional	2001	6 033	-	0.33
	2002	14 290	-	0.61
	2003	6 467	-	0.27
	2004	7 291	-	0.25
	2005	5 290	-	0.12

1. Low Income Country.

2. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a in shown.

### 4.3 UK Net Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Recipient Country (Americas) – continued

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	£ thousands of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA <sup>2</sup>
<b>TOTAL AMERICAS</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>121 884</b>	<b>22 982</b>	<b>6.70</b>
	<b>2002</b>	<b>188 300</b>	<b>8 059</b>	<b>8.06</b>
	<b>2003</b>	<b>83 195</b>	<b>7 245</b>	<b>3.52</b>
	<b>2004</b>	<b>67 536</b>	<b>5 255</b>	<b>2.32</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>60 090</b>	<b>24 620</b>	<b>1.34</b>

### 4.4 UK Net Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Recipient Country (Asia)

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	£ thousands of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA <sup>2</sup>
<b>Asia: Middle East</b>				
Iran	2001	1 701	-	0.09
	2002	1 880	-	0.08
	2003	680	-	0.03
	2004	2 619	-	0.09
	2005	390	-	0.01
Iraq	2001	8 769	-	0.48
	2002	9 158	-	0.39
	2003	110 220	-	4.66
	2004	150 122	-	5.15
	2005	724 770	673 200	16.16
Jordan	2001	5 929	-	0.33
	2002	3 313	-	0.14
	2003	2 358	-	0.10
	2004	2 538	-	0.09
	2005	3 330	-	0.07
Lebanon	2001	250	-	0.01
	2002	140	-	0.01
	2003	178	-	0.01
	2004	158	-	0.01
	2005	300	-	0.01
Oman	2001	21	-	0.00
	2002	-	-	n/a
	2003	-	-	n/a
	2004	-	-	n/a
	2005	-	-	n/a
Syria	2001	56	-	0.00
	2002	80	-	0.00
	2003	18	-	0.00
	2004	71	-	0.00
	2005	80	-	0.00

1. Low Income Country.

2. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a in shown.

#### 4.4 UK Net Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Recipient Country (Asia) – continued

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	£ thousands of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA <sup>2</sup>
West Bank & Gaza	2001	11 810	-	0.65
	2002	15 843	-	0.68
	2003	19 052	-	0.81
	2004	16 071	-	0.55
	2005	12 940	-	0.29
Yemen <sup>1</sup>	2001	2 312	97	0.13
	2002	5 179	3 253	0.22
	2003	1 758	-	0.07
	2004	6 909	-	0.24
	2005	11 160	-	0.25
Middle East Regional	2001	104	-	0.01
	2002	93	-	0.00
	2003	178	-	0.01
	2004	1 970	-	0.07
	2005	1 380	-	0.03
<b>Total Middle East</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>30 952</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1.70</b>
	<b>2002</b>	<b>35 684</b>	<b>3 253</b>	<b>1.53</b>
	<b>2003</b>	<b>134 440</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.69</b>
	<b>2004</b>	<b>180 458</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.19</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>754 350</b>	<b>673 200</b>	<b>16.82</b>
<b>Asia: South</b>				
Afghanistan <sup>1</sup>	2001	24 606	-	1.35
	2002	87 178	-	3.73
	2003	60 389	-	2.55
	2004	122 242	-	4.20
	2005	120 980	-	2.70
Bangladesh <sup>1</sup>	2001	86 420	-	4.75
	2002	67 863	-	2.90
	2003	159 512	-	6.75
	2004	137 909	-	4.73
	2005	111 820	-	2.49
Bhutan <sup>1</sup>	2001	-	-	n/a
	2002	-	-	n/a
	2003	- 12	-	n/a
	2004	-	-	n/a
	2005	-	-	n/a
Burma <sup>1</sup>	2001	1 173	-	0.06
	2002	4 299	-	0.18
	2003	6 792	-	0.29
	2004	6 537	-	0.22
	2005	5 820	-	0.13

1. Low Income Country.

2. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a in shown.

#### 4.4 UK Net Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Recipient Country (Asia) – continued

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	£ thousands of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA <sup>2</sup>
India <sup>1</sup>	2001	120 725	-	6.63
	2002	229 089	-	9.80
	2003	202 019	-	8.54
	2004	201 991	-	6.93
	2005	318 640	-	7.11
Maldives	2001	236	-	0.01
	2002	260	-	0.01
	2003	208	-	0.01
	2004	202	-	0.01
	2005	1 010	-	0.02
Nepal <sup>1</sup>	2001	23 016	-	1.26
	2002	24 607	-	1.05
	2003	32 518	-	1.38
	2004	35 902	-	1.23
	2005	33 900	-	0.76
Pakistan <sup>1</sup>	2001	19 017	-	1.04
	2002	44 589	-	1.91
	2003	68 662	-	2.90
	2004	49 571	23 149	1.70
	2005	34 720	-	0.77
Sri Lanka	2001	10 428	-	0.57
	2002	5 119	-	0.22
	2003	5 677	-	0.24
	2004	9 179	-	0.32
	2005	7 550	-	0.17
<b>Total South Asia</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>285 621</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15.69</b>
	<b>2002</b>	<b>463 004</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19.82</b>
	<b>2003</b>	<b>535 764</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22.66</b>
	<b>2004</b>	<b>563 533</b>	<b>23 149</b>	<b>19.34</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>634 440</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14.15</b>
<b>Asia: Far East</b>				
Cambodia <sup>1</sup>	2001	8 137	-	0.45
	2002	8 798	-	0.38
	2003	9 192	-	0.39
	2004	9 610	-	0.33
	2005	11 810	-	0.26
China	2001	35 215	-	1.93
	2002	24 081	-	1.03
	2003	29 022	-	1.23
	2004	39 372	-	1.35
	2005	30 520	-	0.68

1. Low Income Country.

2. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a in shown.

#### 4.4 UK Net Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Recipient Country (Asia) – continued

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	£ thousands of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA <sup>2</sup>
East Timor <sup>1</sup>	2001	6 068	-	0.33
	2002	7 052	-	0.30
	2003	- 7 771	-	n/a
	2004	218	-	0.01
	2005	600	-	0.01
Indonesia	2001	16 274	-	0.89
	2002	21 141	-	0.90
	2003	4 520	-	0.19
	2004	4 611	-	0.16
	2005	13 250	-	0.30
Korea	2001	792	-	0.04
	2002	2 000	-	0.09
	2003	22 763	-	0.96
	2004	20 387	-	0.70
	2005	-	-	-
Laos <sup>1</sup>	2001	757	-	0.04
	2002	693	-	0.03
	2003	202	-	0.01
	2004	1 222	-	0.04
	2005	130	-	0.00
Malaysia	2001	35	-	0.00
	2002	- 73	-	n/a
	2003	331	-	0.01
	2004	289	-	0.01
	2005	720	-	0.02
Mongolia <sup>1</sup>	2001	1 451	-	0.08
	2002	380	-	0.02
	2003	- 202	-	n/a
	2004	4 022	-	0.14
	2005	150	-	0.00
Philippines	2001	4 145	-	0.23
	2002	853	-	0.04
	2003	343	-	0.01
	2004	191	-	0.01
	2005	3 510	-	0.08
Thailand	2001	- 104	-	n/a
	2002	193	-	0.01
	2003	- 17 049	-	n/a
	2004	- 10 728	-	n/a
	2005	160	-	0.00

1. Low Income Country.

2. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a in shown.

## 4.4 UK Net Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Recipient Country (Asia) – continued

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	£ thousands of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA <sup>2</sup>
Vietnam <sup>1</sup>	2001	16 455	-	0.90
	2002	17 642	-	0.76
	2003	21 183	-	0.90
	2004	36 928	-	1.27
	2005	53 150	-	1.19
<b>Total Far East Asia</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>89 224</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.90</b>
	<b>2002</b>	<b>82 759</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.54</b>
	<b>2003</b>	<b>62 532</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.64</b>
	<b>2004</b>	<b>106 122</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.64</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>114 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.54</b>
<b>Asia: Central Asian Republics</b>				
Kazakhstan	2001	590	-	0.03
	2002	753	-	0.03
	2003	1 151	-	0.05
	2004	960	-	0.03
	2005	910	-	0.02
Kyrgyzstan <sup>1</sup>	2001	1 659	-	0.09
	2002	2 979	-	0.13
	2003	4 330	-	0.18
	2004	3 432	-	0.12
	2005	5 150	-	0.11
Tajikistan <sup>1</sup>	2001	646	-	0.04
	2002	2 179	-	0.09
	2003	668	-	0.03
	2004	829	-	0.03
	2005	2 420	-	0.05
Turkmenistan	2001	83	-	0.00
	2002	160	-	0.01
	2003	410	-	0.02
	2004	60	-	0.00
	2005	30	-	0.00
Uzbekistan <sup>1</sup>	2001	528	-	0.03
	2002	913	-	0.04
	2003	361	-	0.02
	2004	791	-	0.03
	2005	300	-	0.01
<b>Total Central Asian Republics</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>3 506</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.19</b>
	<b>2002</b>	<b>6 985</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.30</b>
	<b>2003</b>	<b>6 920</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.29</b>
	<b>2004</b>	<b>6 074</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.21</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>8 810</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.20</b>

1. Low Income Country.

2. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a in shown.



#### 4.4 UK Net Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Recipient Country (Asia) – continued

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	£ thousands of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA <sup>2</sup>
Asia Regional	2001	9 831	-	0.54
	2002	12 150	-	0.52
	2003	8 139	-	0.34
	2004	9 790	-	0.34
	2005	66 710	-	1.49
<b>TOTAL ASIA</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>419 135</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>23.03</b>
	<b>2002</b>	<b>600 583</b>	<b>3 253</b>	<b>25.70</b>
	<b>2003</b>	<b>747 796</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31.62</b>
	<b>2004</b>	<b>865 977</b>	<b>23 149</b>	<b>29.72</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>1 578 310</b>	<b>673 200</b>	<b>35.19</b>

#### 4.5 UK Net Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Recipient Country (Europe)

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	£ thousands of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA <sup>2</sup>
<b>Europe</b>				
Albania	2001	3 687	-	0.20
	2002	3 233	-	0.14
	2003	2 762	-	0.12
	2004	2 199	-	0.08
	2005	2 080	-	0.05
Armenia	2001	1 652	-	0.09
	2002	1 113	-	0.05
	2003	1 929	-	0.08
	2004	3 580	-	0.12
	2005	3 420	-	0.08
Azerbaijan	2001	798	-	0.04
	2002	313	-	0.01
	2003	178	-	0.01
	2004	87	-	0.00
	2005	20	-	0.00
Belarus	2001	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2002	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2003	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2004	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2005	60	-	0.00

1. Low Income Country.

2. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a is shown.

## 4.5 UK Net Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Recipient Country (Europe) – continued

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	£ thousands of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA <sup>2</sup>
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2001	4 256	-	0.23
	2002	4 852	-	0.21
	2003	7 728	-	0.33
	2004	5 992	-	0.21
	2005	3 610	-	0.08
Croatia	2001	1 708	-	0.09
	2002	1 400	-	0.06
	2003	1 010	-	0.04
	2004	1 261	-	0.04
	2005	1 000	-	0.02
Georgia	2001	3 951	-	0.22
	2002	2 579	-	0.11
	2003	2 088	-	0.09
	2004	1 703	-	0.06
	2005	1 840	-	0.04
Macedonia (FYR of)	2001	5 103	-	0.28
	2002	5 092	-	0.22
	2003	1 329	-	0.06
	2004	1 632	-	0.06
	2005	1 530	-	0.03
Malta	2001	118	-	0.01
	2002	60	-	0.00
	2003	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2004	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2005	n/a	n/a	n/a
Moldova <sup>1</sup>	2001	1 757	-	0.10
	2002	2 213	-	0.09
	2003	3 252	-	0.14
	2004	2 652	-	0.09
	2005	1 630	-	0.04
Serbia & Montenegro (including Kosovo)	2001	11 817	-	0.65
	2002	306 417	299 072	13.11
	2003	8 378	-	0.35
	2004	5 261	-	0.18
	2005	51 160	45 820	1.14
Slovenia	2001	132	-	0.01
	2002	140	-	0.01
	2003	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2004	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2005	n/a	n/a	n/a

1. Low Income Country.

2. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a in shown.

#### 4.5 UK Net Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Recipient Country (Europe) – continued

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	£ thousands of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA <sup>2</sup>
States of ex Yugoslavia	2001	9 179	-	0.50
	2002	1 013	-	0.04
	2003	110	-	0.00
	2004	939	-	0.03
	2005	2 170	-	0.05
Turkey	2001	- 153	-	n/a
	2002	- 473	-	n/a
	2003	- 1 133	-	n/a
	2004	- 2 019	-	n/a
	2005	- 590	-	n/a
Ukraine	2001	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2002	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2003	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2004	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2005	5 920	-	0.13
Europe regional	2001	1 479	-	0.08
	2002	33	-	0.00
	2003	600	-	0.03
	2004	1 883	-	0.06
	2005	3 290	-	0.07
<b>TOTAL EUROPE</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>45 484</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.50</b>
	<b>2002</b>	<b>327 985</b>	<b>299 072</b>	<b>14.04</b>
	<b>2003</b>	<b>28 232</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.19</b>
	<b>2004</b>	<b>25 168</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.86</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>77 140</b>	<b>45 820</b>	<b>1.72</b>

#### 4.6 UK Net Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Recipient Country (Pacific)

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	£ thousands of which: Debt Relief	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA <sup>2</sup>
<b>PACIFIC</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>3 034</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.17</b>
	<b>2002</b>	<b>5 119</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.22</b>
	<b>2003</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	<b>2004</b>	<b>- 2 259</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>n/a</b>
	<b>2005</b>	<b>4 160</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.09</b>

1. Low Income Country.

2. Percentages are not appropriate when Net ODA is negative so n/a in shown.

## 5 UK ODA, OOF and Private Flows to Developing Countries

	£ million					UK		DAC Average	
	Official flows		Private flows		Total flows	ODA as a % of GNI <sup>1</sup>	Total Flows as a % of GNI <sup>2</sup>	ODA as a % of GNI <sup>1</sup>	Total Flows as a % of GNI <sup>2</sup>
	ODA	OOF	On Market Terms	Voluntary Grants	ODA, OOF and Private				
1970	186	3	317	14	520	0.36	1.01	0.34	0.78
1971	231	5	297	19	552	0.40	0.96	0.35	0.80
1972	243	6	315	20	584	0.38	0.92	0.33	0.76
1973	246	25	307	23	601	0.34	0.82	0.30	0.79
1974	307	34	655	24	1 020	0.40	1.25	0.34	0.65
1975	388	14	633	24	1 059	0.39	1.00	0.36	1.17
1976	487	17	3 882	29	4 415	0.39	3.37	0.33	1.10
1977	638	57	3 329	29	4 053	0.44	2.71	0.33	1.09
1978	763	185	3 887	29	4 865	0.46	2.93	0.35	1.24
1979	1 016	67	5 226	51	6 359	0.51	3.25	0.35	1.17
1980	797	- 71	4 475	52	5 253	0.35	2.32	0.38	1.04
1981	1 081	173	4 549	47	5 850	0.43	2.34	0.35	1.25
1982	1 028	89	2 405	57	3 579	0.37	1.29	0.38	1.15
1983	1 061	137	2 769	55	4 022	0.35	1.33	0.36	0.91
1984	1 070	350	2 091	105	3 615	0.33	1.13	0.35	0.99
1985	1 180	299	292	130	1 900	0.33	0.54	0.35	0.53
1986	1 185	220	3 024	130	4 558	0.31	1.20	0.35	0.66
1987	1 142	161	693	135	2 131	0.28	0.51	0.35	0.55
1988	1 485	181	607	134	2 408	0.32	0.52	0.34	0.61
1989	1 578	280	3 756	160	5 775	0.31	1.14	0.32	0.59
1990	1 485	354	1 652	184	3 675	0.27	0.68	0.33	0.48
1991	1 815	293	866	215	3 188	0.32	0.56	0.33	0.55
1992	1 848	170	3 035	250	5 303	0.31	0.89	0.33	0.63
1993	1 945	87	3 523	300	5 855	0.31	0.94	0.30	0.73
1994	2 089	22	5 356	350	7 816	0.31	1.15	0.30	0.83
1995	2 029	135	5 661	307	8 132	0.29	1.15	0.27	0.75
1996	2 050	52	11 345	245	13 692	0.27	1.83	0.25	0.88
1997	2 096	- 69	8 830	216	11 073	0.26	1.39	0.22	0.86
1998	2 332	- 33	4 048	253	6 600	0.27	0.83	0.23	0.81
1999	2 118	- 15	7 056	297	9 456	0.24	1.05	0.24	0.80
2000	2 974	- 47	1 383	354	4 664	0.32	0.50	0.22	0.54
2001	3 179	2	3 242	216	6 639	0.32	0.67	0.22	0.46
2002	3 281	- 3	1 573	231	5 083	0.31	0.49	0.23	0.35
2003	3 847	30	7 251	238	11 367	0.34	1.01	0.25	0.39
2004	4 302	- 85	12 858	213	17 288	0.36	1.45	0.26	0.48
2005 <sup>3</sup>	5 916	- 54	19 212	399	25 473	0.47	2.03	0.33	..

1. The UN target for official development assistance, endorsed in the 1970 UN General Assembly, is 0.7 per cent of Gross National Income.

2. The UN target for total flows, endorsed in the 1970 UN General Assembly, is 1.0 per cent of Gross National Income (GNI).

3. 2005 DAC figures are based on provisional data.

6 Net ODA from DAC Donors to Developing Countries<sup>1</sup>

DAC Countries	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005 <sup>2</sup>	
	£m	% of GNI	£m	% of GNI	£m	% of GNI	£m	% of GNI	£m	% of GNI
Australia	606	0.25	659	0.26	746	0.25	797	0.25	916	0.25
Austria	440	0.34	347	0.26	309	0.20	370	0.23	854	0.52
Belgium	602	0.37	714	0.43	1 135	0.60	799	0.41	1 087	0.53
Canada	1 064	0.22	1 337	0.28	1 244	0.24	1 418	0.27	2 052	0.34
Denmark	1 135	1.03	1 095	0.96	1 071	0.84	1 112	0.85	1 159	0.81
Finland	270	0.32	308	0.35	342	0.35	357	0.35	494	0.47
France	2 915	0.32	3 657	0.38	4 442	0.40	4 623	0.41	5 533	0.47
Germany	3 464	0.27	3 549	0.27	4 155	0.28	4 111	0.28	5 454	0.35
Greece	140	0.17	184	0.21	222	0.21	254	0.23	294	0.24
Ireland	199	0.33	265	0.40	308	0.39	331	0.39	381	0.41
Italy	1 130	0.15	1 554	0.20	1 490	0.17	1 343	0.15	2 780	0.29
Japan	6 837	0.23	6 187	0.23	5 438	0.20	4 860	0.19	7 207	0.28
Luxembourg	96	0.76	98	0.77	119	0.81	129	0.83	145	0.87
Netherlands	2 203	0.82	2 225	0.81	2 433	0.80	2 294	0.73	2 823	0.82
New Zealand	78	0.25	81	0.22	101	0.23	116	0.23	151	0.27
Norway	934	0.80	1 130	0.89	1 251	0.92	1 200	0.87	1 527	0.93
Portugal	186	0.25	215	0.27	196	0.22	563	0.63	202	0.21
Spain	1 206	0.30	1 141	0.26	1 201	0.23	1 330	0.24	1 718	0.29
Sweden	1 156	0.77	1 327	0.83	1 470	0.79	1 485	0.78	1 804	0.92
Switzerland	631	0.34	626	0.32	796	0.39	843	0.41	974	0.44
United Kingdom	3 179	0.32	3 282	0.31	3 847	0.34	4 302	0.36	5 916	0.47
United States of America	7 935	0.11	8 858	0.13	9 994	0.15	10 753	0.17	15 104	0.22
<b>DAC TOTAL</b>	<b>36 406</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>38 839</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>42 308</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>43 390</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>58 573</b>	<b>0.33</b>

1. Source DAC online database, includes bilateral and multilateral ODA, excluding UK 2005 figure.

2. Figures are based on provisional data.





**Section 3:  
Where does the UK expenditure on International  
Development go?**

## Where does the UK expenditure on International Development go?

1. This section shows the destination countries of bilateral aid, and for multilateral aid, the organisations to which flows are directed. It also reports on flows from the UK's aid budget to Civil Society Organisations<sup>1</sup> (CSOs). The rationale for classifying assistance as bilateral or multilateral is explained in Section 1.
2. In this section, Tables 7 to 15 show aid flows to individual countries, regions and country groupings (e.g. Commonwealth countries, Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) countries and low, middle and high income countries). Tables 14 and 15 also give details of multilateral expenditure as does Table 16. Table 17 shows UK flows to Civil Society Organisations. Some tables report DFID/GPEX data and others ODA, as indicated by the table titles.
3. Sudan received by far the largest amount of DFID humanitarian assistance in 2005/06, £98m (Table 10). Sudan ranked third in terms of its overall receipt of DFID bilateral aid, however excluding humanitarian assistance, it was not one of the top twenty recipients (Table 9).
4. Some major changes to country rankings in Table 10 can be attributed to humanitarian assistance allocated in order to meet immediate relief needs following recent natural disasters. Pakistan became the third largest recipient of humanitarian assistance in 2005/06 as a result of the earthquake of October 2005. The UK also allocated £75m aid expenditure to the countries affected by the tsunami of December 2004. Most of the expenditure could not be allocated to individual countries and is classified as bilateral humanitarian aid to Asia region in Table 12.

### Major Recipients of UK Aid

3. Tables 7 to 9 highlight the top twenty recipient countries of DFID bilateral aid and UK ODA (the former is shown including and excluding humanitarian assistance<sup>2</sup>) and Table 10 shows the top ten recipients of DFID humanitarian assistance.
4. India continues to receive by far the greatest amount of DFID bilateral aid to an individual country (£253m in 2005/06), with Bangladesh in second place (£123m) and Sudan third (£117m). In total, the top twenty recipients of DFID's bilateral aid received 68 per cent of the total bilateral programme (Table 7).
5. Looking at UK bilateral ODA, Nigeria, Iraq and India were the top three recipients in 2005; the first two countries received substantial sums of debt relief in this year, which explains their unusually high ranking (Table 8).

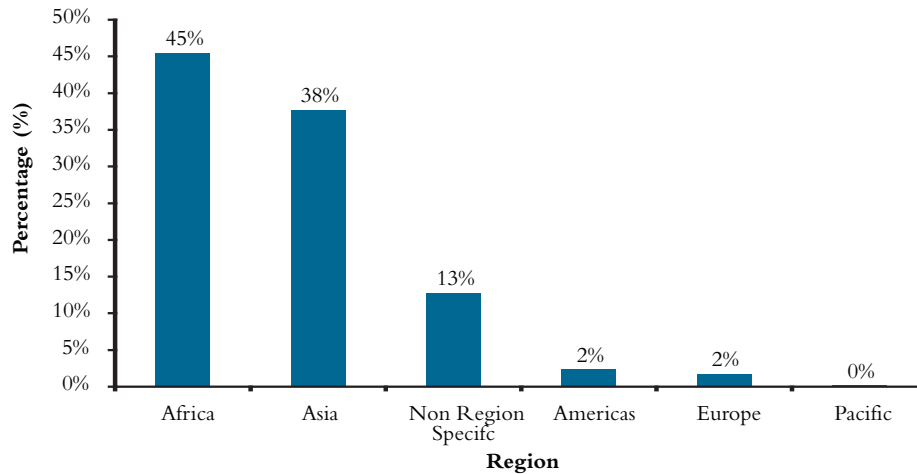
### Bilateral DFID, GPEX and ODA Flows to Individual Countries and Country Groups

8. Table 11 summarises data on DFID bilateral expenditure and GPEX for regions and a range of country groupings (e.g. commonwealth countries, HIPC countries and low, middle and high income countries). Table 12 expands on Table 11 and reports on the destination countries.
9. Figure 10 based on Table 11 data shows that in 2005/06 45 per cent of DFID's bilateral programme was spent in Africa, 38 per cent in Asia, 2 per cent in each of Europe and the Americas and less than 1 per cent in the Pacific. The remaining 13 per cent was not allocated to a particular region as it benefited all partner countries. DFID's bilateral aid to all regions has increased over the last five years.

1. See glossary for definition.

2. Humanitarian assistance can generate particularly large flows in certain years in response to emergency situations, meaning that countries that are not usually major recipients of UK aid appear in the top twenty rankings. This explains the convention of reporting the lists both including and excluding humanitarian assistance.



**Figure 10 DFID Bilateral Aid by Region 2005/06**

### Expenditure in Low Income Countries

- Table 13 breaks down the DFID programme by the income group<sup>3</sup> of the recipient countries. In 2005/06 82 per cent of 'bilateral aid excluding humanitarian assistance' was spent in low income countries.
- Table 14 shows how bilateral ODA from the UK and all DAC donors was split among different countries and regions in 2004 (the last year for which data are available for all columns in the table). This table also shows the total amount of multilateral ODA provided to each country and an estimated value for the UK's share of this multilateral ODA.
- Table 15 compares the percentages of bilateral ODA given to low, middle and high income countries for all DAC donors and for multilateral agencies in 2004. It can be seen that the UK gave a considerably higher proportion of ODA (83 per cent) to low income countries than all DAC donors, with the exception of Ireland who gave 86 per cent. Six countries gave less than 50 per cent of their ODA to low income countries; Greece, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Spain, and United States.

### Contributions to Multilateral Organisations

- Table 16 shows DFID contributions to different multilateral organisations alongside contributions from other UK Government Departments. In 2005/06 DFID spent £1,674m through multilateral agencies with the greatest amounts being channelled through the EC, World Bank Group and UN agencies. DFID increased payments through UN agencies by £98m to £299m in 2005/06. Almost half of this increase (£40m) can be attributed to the UK's contribution to the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). CERF is a new multi-donor humanitarian response fund launched in March 2006 and administered by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Total contributions in 2005/06 and 2004/05 were less than in 2003/04 due to lower payments to the World Bank Group – in particular to IDA (the World Bank's concessional lending department). The change in the attribution of EC aid for new EU member states from DFID to the Treasury also reduced the level of DFID's EC contributions from 2004/05 (while increasing the level of those of 'other government departments').

3. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds, and differ from those used in the PSA target which also excludes Iraq security expenditure.

14. There were small reductions in contributions to the Regional Development Banks as a group and Commonwealth agencies compared with the previous year.
16. In total funds disbursed through this channel increased slightly in 2005/06 (£261m) compared with 2004/05 (£233m). The British Red Cross was the single largest recipient of DFID funding (£52m), followed by VSO (£29m) and Oxfam (£21m). It should be noted that these funds appear as 'grants and other aid in kind' in Tables 1 and 12.<sup>4</sup>

### DFID Expenditure through Civil Society Organisations

15. CSOs are non-governmental organisations which play a vital role in building global alliances in support of eliminating world poverty. Table 17 sets out allocations in the last financial year to these agencies and the types of arrangements through which funds were given (terms are explained in the glossary).

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4. Table 17 includes only expenditure for UK CSOs hence the figures are smaller than those shown in Table 1 which include expenditure through non-UK CSOs.

## 7 Top Twenty Recipients DFID Bilateral Aid

Rank	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06	
	Country	£m	Country	£m	Country	£m
1	Iraq <sup>1</sup>	209	India	259	India	253
2	India	198	Bangladesh	128	Bangladesh	123
3	Tanzania	80	Tanzania	97	Sudan	117
4	Afghanistan	80	Sudan	84	Tanzania	113
5	Ghana	68	Afghanistan	80	Afghanistan	98
6	Pakistan	66	Ghana	72	Pakistan	97
7	Uganda	56	Ethiopia	62	Ghana	95
8	Bangladesh	55	Uganda	61	Iraq	87
9	Malawi	54	Malawi	56	Nigeria	78
10	Ethiopia	43	Iraq <sup>1</sup>	49	Uganda	72
11	South Africa, Republic of	42	Mozambique	48	Rwanda	70
12	Mozambique	36	Nigeria	47	Malawi	69
13	Sierra Leone	34	Rwanda	43	Kenya	63
14	Zimbabwe	34	Vietnam	40	Ethiopia	63
15	China	32	China	36	Congo, Dem Rep	59
16	Nepal	32	Kenya	35	Indonesia	58
17	Nigeria	31	Nepal	35	Vietnam	58
18	Zambia	28	Indonesia	34	Mozambique	56
19	Rwanda	27	Pakistan	31	Zambia	48
20	Kenya	26	South Africa, Republic of	31	China	35
<b>Total: Top 20 Recipient Countries</b>		<b>1 233</b>		<b>1 329</b>		<b>1 711</b>
<b>TOTAL: BILATERAL AID<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>1 961</b>		<b>2 112</b>		<b>2 504</b>
<b>Proportion of Total to Top 20</b>		<b>63%</b>		<b>63%</b>		<b>68%</b>

1. There was no aid to the government of Iraq prior to 2003/04. The amounts recorded as flows to Iraq in these years are humanitarian assistance provided through UN agencies and CSOs for Iraqi citizens.

2. Includes expenditure that could not be allocated to a specific country.

## 8 Top Twenty Recipients UK Net Bilateral ODA

Rank	2003		2004		2005 <sup>3</sup>	
	Country	£m	Country	£m	Country	£m
1	India	202	India	202	Nigeria	1 211
2	Tanzania	175	Congo, Dem Rep	164	Iraq <sup>1</sup>	725
3	Bangladesh	160	Zambia	154	India	319
4	Iraq <sup>1</sup>	110	Iraq <sup>1</sup>	150	Afghanistan	121
5	Ghana	80	Ghana	144	Tanzania	119
6	South Africa	75	Bangladesh	138	Bangladesh	112
7	Pakistan	69	Afghanistan	122	Sudan	108
8	Malawi	68	Tanzania	118	Zambia	91
9	Uganda	64	Ethiopia	80	Ghana	66
10	Afghanistan	60	Nigeria	69	Malawi	56
11	Kenya	49	Malawi	65	Vietnam	53
12	Zambia	40	Sudan	64	Serbia & Montenegro	51
13	Mozambique	39	Uganda	59	Kenya	47
14	Ethiopia	39	Pakistan	50	Rwanda	45
15	Zimbabwe	36	South Africa	48	Mozambique	44
16	Sierra Leone	34	Egypt	42	Congo, Dem Rep	43
17	Nepal	33	China	39	Ethiopia	42
18	China	29	Vietnam	37	South Africa	39
19	Rwanda	26	Mozambique	36	Pakistan	35
20	Nigeria	26	Nepal	36	Nepal	33
<b>Total: Top 20 Recipient Countries</b>		<b>1 413</b>		<b>1 816</b>		<b>3 360</b>
<b>TOTAL: NET BILATERAL ODA<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>2 365</b>		<b>2 913</b>		<b>4 484</b>
<b>Proportion of Total to Top 20</b>		<b>60%</b>		<b>62%</b>		<b>75%</b>

1. There was no aid to the government of Iraq prior to 2003/04. The amounts recorded as flows to Iraq in these years are humanitarian assistance provided through UN agencies and CSOs for Iraqi citizens.

2. Includes expenditure that could not be allocated to a specific country.

3. 2005 figures are based on provisional data.

## 9 Top Twenty Recipients DFID Bilateral Aid excluding Humanitarian Assistance

Rank	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06	
	Country	£m	Country	£m	Country	£m
1	India	197	India	259	India	249
2	Iraq	99	Bangladesh	103	Bangladesh	123
3	Tanzania	79	Tanzania	94	Tanzania	112
4	Afghanistan	69	Afghanistan	73	Afghanistan	95
5	Ghana	68	Ghana	72	Ghana	95
6	Pakistan	66	Ethiopia	56	Iraq	82
7	Bangladesh	55	Malawi	52	Nigeria	77
8	Malawi	54	Uganda	50	Rwanda	70
9	Uganda	48	Mozambique	48	Malawi	68
10	South Africa, Republic of	42	Nigeria	47	Pakistan	59
11	Mozambique	36	Rwanda	42	Vietnam	57
12	Sierra Leone	33	Vietnam	40	Mozambique	56
13	China	32	China	36	Ethiopia	53
14	Nigeria	31	Pakistan	31	Uganda	51
15	Nepal	29	South Africa, Republic of	31	Kenya	46
16	Rwanda	27	Zambia	30	Zambia	43
17	Zambia	26	Nepal	30	Indonesia	37
18	Kenya	25	Kenya	30	China	35
19	Ethiopia	25	Iraq	28	Sierra Leone	34
20	Montserrat	24	Sierra Leone	26	Nepal	32
<b>Total: Top 20 Recipient Countries</b>		<b>1 066</b>		<b>1 176</b>		<b>1 477</b>
<b>TOTAL: EXCLUDING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>						
<b>Proportion of Total to Top 20</b>		<b>65%</b>		<b>66%</b>		<b>71%</b>

## 10 Top Ten Recipients DFID Bilateral Humanitarian Assistance

Rank	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06	
	Country	£m	Country	£m	Country	£m
1	Iraq <sup>1</sup>	110	Sudan	78	Sudan	98
2	Zimbabwe	24	Bangladesh	25	Congo, Dem Rep	52
3	Sudan	22	Congo, Dem Rep	22	Pakistan	39
4	Ethiopia	19	Iraq <sup>1</sup>	21	Zimbabwe	26
5	Congo, Dem Rep	16	Zimbabwe	14	Indonesia	21
6	Afghanistan	10	Uganda	12	Uganda	21
7	Uganda	8	Indonesia	11	Kenya	17
8	Liberia	5	Afghanistan	7	Somali Democratic Rep	16
9	Angola	4	Ethiopia	7	Ethiopia	9
10	Nepal	3	Liberia	6	Burundi	6
<b>Total: Top 10 Recipient Countries</b>		<b>221</b>		<b>203</b>		<b>303</b>
<b>TOTAL:</b>						
<b>HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>		<b>310</b>		<b>336</b>		<b>411</b>
<b>Proportion of Total to Top 10</b>		<b>71%</b>		<b>61%</b>		<b>74%</b>

1. There was no aid to the government of Iraq prior to 2003/04. The amounts recorded as flows to Iraq in these years are humanitarian assistance provided through UN agencies and CSOs for Iraqi citizens.

11 Total DFID<sup>1</sup> and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Region and Country Groupings

	Financial Aid										£ thousand	
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Grants and Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID DebtRelief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Aid from other UK Official Sources <sup>3</sup>	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure		Percentage of Total Bilateral
<b>TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>245 500</b>	<b>22 718</b>	<b>264 202</b>	<b>474 233</b>	<b>294 233</b>	<b>192 576</b>	<b>17 682</b>	<b>1 511 145</b>	<b>478 888</b>	<b>1 990 033</b>	<b>100.00</b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>184 500</b>	<b>23 685</b>	<b>304 167</b>	<b>559 738</b>	<b>407 971</b>	<b>294 974</b>	<b>20 364</b>	<b>1 795 400</b>	<b>724 846</b>	<b>2 520 246</b>	<b>100.00</b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>268 750</b>	<b>44 724</b>	<b>367 876</b>	<b>484 025</b>	<b>469 827</b>	<b>310 125</b>	<b>15 531</b>	<b>1 960 858</b>	<b>637 097</b>	<b>2 597 955</b>	<b>100.00</b>
	<b>2004/05</b>	<b>306 150</b>	<b>115 752</b>	<b>283 411</b>	<b>465 403</b>	<b>589 712</b>	<b>336 225</b>	<b>14 932</b>	<b>2 111 585</b>	<b>1 000 129</b>	<b>3 111 714</b>	<b>100.00</b>
	<b>2005/06</b>	<b>328 817</b>	<b>195 870</b>	<b>361 096</b>	<b>483 642</b>	<b>684 909</b>	<b>410 616</b>	<b>39 502</b>	<b>2 504 452</b>	<b>1 897 287</b>	<b>4 401 738</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Africa	2001/02	155 500	17 718	139 047	132 700	80 713	44 289	5 936	575 903	295 296	871 199	43.78
	2002/03	134 500	17 100	138 887	156 430	134 530	152 841	5 248	739 535	156 929	896 464	35.57
	2003/04	168 750	9 700	107 575	144 674	151 119	125 390	3 590	710 798	350 144	1 060 942	40.84
	2004/05	285 250	24 885	78 622	134 480	171 558	171 000	2 101	867 896	403 022	1 270 918	40.84
	2005/06	308 817	62 289	115 775	142 107	221 499	269 444	19 300	1 139 232	1 266 563	2 405 795	54.66
of which:	2001/02	155 500	17 718	112 325	121 951	75 747	43 726	5 529	532 497	295 296	827 794	41.60
South of Sahara	2002/03	134 500	17 100	127 756	143 385	123 190	152 097	4 841	702 869	151 133	854 002	33.89
	2003/04	168 750	9 700	107 575	119 379	139 344	123 631	3 184	671 563	313 733	985 296	37.93
	2004/05	285 250	24 885	78 622	113 476	152 728	169 068	1 694	825 722	347 596	1 173 319	37.71
	2005/06	308 817	62 289	113 513	121 906	203 059	268 706	18 893	1 097 184	1 246 761	2 343 945	53.25
Americas	2001/02	-	-	22 603	32 872	27 932	3 590	9 755	96 751	72 729	169 480	8.52
	2002/03	-	-	26 741	29 107	22 427	2 957	13 169	94 401	129 523	223 923	8.88
	2003/04	-	-	35 649	20 911	14 973	2 141	9 393	83 067	22 807	105 875	4.08
	2004/05	900	-	24 435	14 919	16 980	4 629	10 820	72 682	53 411	126 093	4.05
	2005/06	-	850	17 089	11 273	13 544	4 093	11 324	58 173	27 211	85 383	1.94
Asia	2001/02	85 000	-	98 568	113 386	106 598	83 730	1 639	488 921	46 491	535 412	26.90
	2002/03	50 000	6 585	135 827	105 643	159 975	83 087	1 669	542 787	67 221	610 007	24.20
	2003/04	100 000	35 024	222 181	90 210	205 806	128 964	2 270	784 456	184 847	969 302	37.31
	2004/05	20 000	90 667	178 227	100 304	303 213	113 241	1 734	807 385	436 392	1 243 777	39.97
	2005/06	20 000	132 731	225 604	124 676	343 953	87 956	8 201	943 120	413 045	1 356 165	30.81

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

3. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments to CSOs, British Council and Global Conflict Pool, and small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and FCO.

11 Total DFID<sup>1</sup> and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Region and Country Groupings – continued

	Financial Aid							Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Aid from other UK Official Sources <sup>3</sup>	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Grants and Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID Debt/Relief				
Europe	2001/02	5 000	5 000	2 754	61 630	11 089	10 710	-	1 426	97 609	4.90
	2002/03	-	-	2 076	62 118	16 169	4 138	-	299 738	384 240	15.25
	2003/04	-	-	1 873	49 627	14 810	4 130	-	4 431	74 871	2.88
	2004/05	-	200	1 642	41 525	13 146	3 346	-	2 486	62 344	2.00
	2005/06	-	-	1 521	28 884	9 522	1 627	500	48 140	90 194	2.05
Pacific	2001/02	-	-	1 107	1 442	1 567	-	353	2 416	6 885	0.35
	2002/03	-	-	481	1 799	1 831	183	278	790	5 362	0.21
	2003/04	-	-	474	1 990	1 593	150	278	-	4 484	0.17
	2004/05	-	-	446	1 800	748	-	278	-	3 272	0.11
	2005/06	-	-	1 072	2 030	544	-	178	-	3 823	0.09
Non Region Specific <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	124	132 203	66 334	50 257	-	60 530	309 447	15.55
	2002/03	-	-	154	204 642	73 040	51 769	-	70 645	400 249	15.88
	2003/04	-	-	123	176 613	81 527	49 351	-	74 868	382 481	14.72
	2004/05	-	-	39	172 375	84 067	44 009	-	104 819	405 310	13.03
	2005/06	-	-	35	174 673	95 847	47 495	-	142 328	460 378	10.46
<b>Total Developing Countries</b>	2001/02	245 500	22 718	264 126	436 587	287 523	189 692	17 682	478 690	1 942 520	97.61
	2002/03	184 500	23 685	304 103	525 151	397 628	291 874	20 364	724 432	2 471 738	98.08
	2003/04	268 750	44 724	367 819	462 777	460 174	306 977	15 531	632 797	2 559 549	98.52
	2004/05	306 150	115 752	283 359	449 283	582 944	334 796	14 932	997 632	3 084 849	99.14
	2005/06	328 817	195 870	361 050	477 142	680 530	410 184	39 502	1 886 777	4 379 871	99.50
Least Developed Countries	2001/02	130 500	17 718	90 321	89 842	91 029	88 939	3 835	263 699	775 883	38.99
	2002/03	114 500	23 685	111 962	95 952	155 839	145 068	3 161	40 129	690 297	27.39
	2003/04	143 750	9 724	95 266	83 421	185 903	107 306	1 549	357 185	984 104	37.88
	2004/05	250 250	56 792	44 143	75 996	236 646	189 215	1 150	256 936	1 111 127	35.71
	2005/06	266 317	77 973	92 005	79 476	290 302	232 199	13 921	93 394	1 145 587	26.03

£ thousand



Commonwealth	200 /02	222 500	17 718	193 383	197 989	124 358	22 439	14 810	793 198	321 089	1 114 288	55.99
	200 /03	152 500	23 685	229 881	202 157	168 562	30 001	17 606	824 394	170 691	995 084	39.48
	200 /04	240 000	44 724	202 633	167 692	173 596	16 281	12 037	856 963	318 930	1 175 893	45.26
	200 /05	201 000	98 445	241 760	154 694	235 661	53 457	11 961	996 977	357 810	1 354 786	43.54
	200 /06	254 567	130 336	263 182	153 166	279 378	92 969	27 189	1 200 788	1 279 783	2 480 570	56.35
of which	2001/02	-	-	22 545	9 306	4 040	1 279	118	37 288	-	37 288	1.87
Overseas Territories	2002/03	-	-	26 584	6 463	1 636	830	116	35 629	26	35 655	1.41
	2003/04	-	-	28 864	6 636	891	552	114	37 057	68	37 125	1.43
	2004/05	-	-	23 663	8 145	246	183	113	32 350	3	32 352	1.04
	2005/06	-	-	21 488	7 573	784	59	111	30 016	114	30 130	0.68
HIPC Countries <sup>5</sup>	2001/02	155 500	17 718	105 460	88 460	78 697	36 432	10 347	492 614	298 296	790 910	39.74
	2002/03	134 500	17 100	127 626	96 857	115 304	98 654	9 267	599 308	139 339	738 647	29.31
	2003/04	178 750	9 700	115 204	72 629	110 270	91 464	7 437	585 453	266 132	851 585	32.78
	2004/05	306 150	24 885	73 174	64 022	128 535	154 810	5 777	757 353	334 584	1 091 936	35.09
	2005/06	328 817	77 139	111 457	60 098	165 210	240 136	26 994	1 009 851	79 115	1 088 966	24.74
<b>Low income countries</b>	2001/02	240 500	17 718	172 314	181 064	148 852	109 340	5 473	875 261	296 566	1 171 827	58.88
(GNI per capita	2002/03	184 500	23 685	226 745	188 756	225 212	170 725	4 787	1 024 409	168 947	1 193 357	47.35
below \$825 in 2004) <sup>6</sup>	2003/04	268 750	44 724	220 152	157 710	252 809	129 733	3 132	1 077 009	429 938	1 506 947	58.01
	2004/05	305 250	115 752	210 094	161 630	371 833	207 984	1 648	1 374 192	408 747	1 782 938	57.30
	2005/06	328 817	195 870	258 803	166 184	455 368	314 645	22 514	1 742 202	1 264 714	3 006 916	68.31
<b>Lower middle income countries</b>	2001/02	5 000	5 000	33 119	78 816	44 192	26 241	10 698	203 065	87 825	290 891	14.62
(GNI per capita	2002/03	-	-	31 417	81 449	52 518	34 859	10 124	210 368	421 440	631 808	25.07
between \$826 and	2003/04	-	-	113 227	68 214	75 613	117 723	9 567	384 344	60 016	444 360	17.10
\$3255 in 2004) <sup>6</sup>	2004/05	900	-	40 482	70 372	65 460	41 309	10 459	228 982	433 217	662 199	21.28
	2005/06	-	-	75 727	82 830	62 470	37 017	14 524	272 568	426 201	698 769	15.87

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

3. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments to CSOs, British Council and Global Conflict Pool, and small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and FCO.

4. This includes grants to VSO, CSOs, Research Institutions and Commonwealth Organisations based in the UK.

5. See section 5 on Debt Relief for details of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative.

6. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds, see glossary for details. Pacific country expenditure is not included in these totals as bilateral assistance to the Pacific is provided under a single regional programme. The income group and LDC status of individual countries can be seen in Annex 1.

11 Total DFID<sup>1</sup> and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Region and Country Groupings

		Financial Aid										£ thousand
		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Grants and Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID DebtRelief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Aid from other UK Official Sources <sup>3</sup>	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral
<b>Upper middle income countries</b>	2001/02	-	-	28 722	54 950	19 165	5 076	1 158	109 072	26 759	135 832	6.83
	2002/03	-	-	30 955	56 171	24 200	4 143	5 175	120 644	46 567	167 211	6.63
(GNI per capita between \$3256 and \$10065 in 2004) <sup>6</sup>	2003/04	-	-	31 196	46 747	28 683	4 042	2 554	113 222	61 830	175 052	6.74
	2004/05	-	-	31 018	33 195	21 171	1 994	2 547	89 926	24 934	114 860	3.69
	2005/06	-	-	22 695	27 170	15 351	1 149	2 286	68 651	37 815	106 466	2.42
<b>High income countries</b>	2001/02	-	-	75	318	75	-	-	468	23	491	0.02
(GNI per capita of \$10066 or above in 2004) <sup>6</sup>	2002/03	-	-	64	338	119	-	-	520	124	644	0.03
	2003/04	-	-	56	58	35	-	-	150	99	249	0.01
	2004/05	-	-	51	1	-	-	-	52	65	117	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	46	2	-	-	-	48	8 620	8 668	0.20

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

3. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments to CSOs, British Council and Global Conflict Pool, and small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the home office and FCO.

6. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds, see glossary for details. Pacific country expenditure is not included in these totals as bilateral assistance to the Pacific is provided under a single regional programme. The income group and LDC status of individual countries can be seen in Annex 1.

12.1 Total DFID<sup>1</sup> and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Africa)

	Financial Aid										£ thousand	
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Grants and Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID DebtRelief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Aid from other UK Official Sources <sup>3</sup>	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure		Percentage of Total Bilateral
<b>Africa: North of Sahara</b>												
Algeria	2001/02	-	-	-	-	150	-	150	-	-	150	0.01
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	324	-	324	34 608	34 932	34 932	1.34
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	121	127	127	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	585	585	585	0.01
Egypt	2001/02	-	-	-	1 968	220	406	2 594	-	2 594	2 594	0.13
	2002/03	-	-	-	1 952	260	406	2 619	5 796	8 415	8 415	0.33
	2003/04	-	-	-	2 194	562	406	3 163	30	3 193	3 193	0.12
	2004/05	-	-	-	2 756	44	406	3 206	39 519	42 725	42 725	1.37
	2005/06	-	-	-	78	-	406	484	2 632	3 116	3 116	0.07
Morocco	2001/02	-	-	-	- 18	-	-	- 18	-	- 18	- 18	0.00
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	72	-	71	-	71	71	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	0.00
Tunisia	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 679	11 679	11 679	0.27
North Africa Regional	2001/02	-	-	-	22	-	-	22	-	22	22	0.00
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

3. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments to CSOs, British Council and Global Conflict Pool, and small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and FCO.

12.1 Total DFID<sup>1</sup> and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Africa) – continued

	Financial Aid										£ thousand	
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Grants and Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID Debt/Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Aid from other UK Official Sources <sup>3</sup>	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure		Percentage of Total Bilateral
<b>Total North of Sahara</b>												
2001/02	-	-	-	1 972	220	150	406	2 749	-	2 749	0.14	
2002/03	-	-	-	1 953	260	-	406	2 619	5 796	8 415	0.33	
2003/04	-	-	-	2 194	562	324	406	3 487	34 638	38 125	1.47	
2004/05	-	-	-	2 756	44	77	406	3 283	39 640	42 923	1.38	
2005/06	-	-	-	78	-	1	406	485	14 895	15 381	0.35	
<b>Africa: South of Sahara</b>												
Angola												
2001/02	-	-	-	239	1 324	2 191	-	3 754	-	3 754	0.19	
2002/03	-	-	-	220	2 692	6 974	-	9 887	-	9 887	0.39	
2003/04	-	-	-	334	3 019	4 452	-	7 806	-	7 806	0.30	
2004/05	-	-	-	315	3 372	2 187	-	5 874	-	5 874	0.19	
2005/06	-	-	-	369	3 374	4 105	-	7 848	-	7 848	0.18	
Benin <sup>4</sup>												
2001/02	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	51	-	51	0.00	
2002/03	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	39	2 700	2 739	0.11	
2003/04	-	-	1 782	54	-	-	-	1 836	8 411	10 247	0.39	
2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
Botswana												
2001/02	-	-	46	1 460	473	-	12	1 990	-	1 990	0.10	
2002/03	-	-	45	661	388	-	-	1 094	-	1 094	0.04	
2003/04	-	-	40	159	305	-	-	504	-	504	0.02	
2004/05	-	-	35	7	186	-	-	228	-	228	0.01	
2005/06	-	-	32	4	45	-	-	81	-	81	0.00	
Burkina Faso <sup>4</sup>												
2001/02	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	81	970	1 051	0.05	
2002/03	-	-	-	-	74	105	-	179	-	179	0.01	
2003/04	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	79	-	79	0.00	
2004/05	-	-	-	-	56	-	-	56	3 462	3 518	0.11	
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 424	1 424	0.03	

Burundi <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	-	64	540	-	604	-	604	0.03
	2002/03	-	-	56	758	1 119	-	1 934	-	1 934	0.08
	2003/04	-	-	48	171	3 189	-	3 407	-	3 407	0.13
	2004/05	-	-	33	183	5 395	-	5 612	-	5 612	0.18
	2005/06	-	-	1 756	3 318	6 311	574	11 959	-	11 959	0.27
Cameroon <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	363	2 399	891	-	3 652	2 574	6 226	0.31
	2002/03	-	-	118	2 252	918	-	3 289	28 256	31 545	1.25
	2003/04	-	-	134	268	1 109	-	1 511	8 827	10 338	0.40
	2004/05	-	-	198	284	1 506	-	1 988	14 559	16 547	0.53
	2005/06	-	1 000	1 250	55	866	-	3 170	-	3 170	0.07
Central African Republic <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	0.00
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294	294	0.01
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Chad <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	158	-	-	-	158	-	158	0.01
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	3 000	-	3 000	-	3 000	0.12
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	2 000	-	2 000	-	2 000	0.06
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Congo <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	580	-	580	-	580	0.02
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	50	-	50	2 021	2 071	0.08
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	500	-	500	2 428	2 928	0.09
	2005/06	-	-	-	106	-	-	106	-	106	0.00

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

3. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments to CSOs, British Council and Global Conflict Pool, and small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and FCO.

4. Low Income Country

12.1 Total DFID<sup>1</sup> and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Africa) – continued

	Financial Aid										£ thousand	
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Grants and Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID DebtRelief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Aid from other UK Official Sources <sup>3</sup>	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure		Percentage of Total Bilateral
Congo (Dem Rep) <sup>4</sup>												
2001/02	-	-	-	24	63	5 471	-	5 558	4 704	10 262	0.52	
2002/03	-	-	-	8	752	12 099	-	12 859	2 715	15 574	0.62	
2003/04	-	-	29	184	703	16 258	-	17 173	131 522	148 695	5.72	
2004/05	-	-	576	149	6 082	22 477	-	29 284	7 301	36 585	1.18	
2005/06	-	-	891	226	5 855	51 861	-	58 832	-	58 832	1.34	
Cote d'Ivoire <sup>4</sup>												
2001/02	-	-	-	10	71	250	248	578	440	1 018	0.05	
2002/03	-	-	-	63	207	700	236	1 206	7 617	8 823	0.35	
2003/04	-	-	-	23	150	200	228	601	350	951	0.04	
2004/05	-	-	-	-	482	-	220	703	2 710	3 413	0.11	
2005/06	-	-	-	-	240	966	214	1 420	270	1 690	0.04	
Djibouti												
2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
2002/03	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	14	0.00	
2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
Eritrea <sup>4</sup>												
2001/02	-	-	-	5	34	1 472	-	1 511	-	1 511	0.08	
2002/03	-	-	-	12	134	2 600	-	2 746	-	2 746	0.11	
2003/04	-	-	-	40	109	2 220	-	2 369	-	2 369	0.09	
2004/05	-	-	-	-	245	1 065	-	1 310	-	1 310	0.04	
2005/06	-	-	-	-	31	2 276	-	2 308	-	2 308	0.05	
Ethiopia <sup>4</sup>												
2001/02	-	-	-	1 535	2 071	8 222	-	11 828	260	12 088	0.61	
2002/03	10 000	-	39	2 940	2 907	26 824	-	42 710	1 514	44 224	1.75	
2003/04	-	-	20 017	2 474	2 299	18 512	-	43 302	363	43 665	1.68	
2004/05	50 000	15 000	- 18,849	2 603	6 890	6 719	-	62 364	10 680	73 044	2.35	
2005/06	-	42 000	45	2 428	8 180	9 175	731	62 558	4	62 562	1.42	

Gabon	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	150	-	150	0.01
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Gambia <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	20	1 281	742	-	2 043	-	2 043	-	2 043	0.10
	2002/03	-	-	19	632	244	-	894	-	894	-	894	0.04
	2003/04	-	-	17	227	185	-	429	-	429	-	429	0.02
	2004/05	-	-	16	125	266	-	406	-	406	-	406	0.01
	2005/06	-	-	15	859	271	-	1 144	-	1 144	1	1 145	0.03
Ghana <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	25 000	-	16 639	10 164	959	-	54 430	1 668	54 430	49	54 479	2.74
	2002/03	20 000	-	20 531	11 134	2 239	-	55 571	1 668	55 571	35 229	90 800	3.60
	2003/04	25 000	-	30 740	6 928	3 752	-	68 052	1 632	68 052	9 902	77 954	3.00
	2004/05	35 000	-	23 741	6 473	6 103	-	71 872	556	71 872	64 451	136 324	4.38
	2005/06	42 500	-	32 360	3 895	11 225	-	94 893	4 913	94 893	1 356	96 249	2.19
Guinea <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	12	-	32	-	44	-	44	179	223	0.01
	2002/03	-	-	14	-	61	1 250	1 325	-	1 325	1 455	2 780	0.11
	2003/04	-	-	15	-	70	1 500	1 585	-	1 585	172	1 757	0.07
	2004/05	-	-	18	-	4	-	22	-	22	217	239	0.01
	2005/06	-	-	-	19	30	750	799	-	799	10	809	0.02
Kenya <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	4 550	11 733	6 712	3 413	26 409	-	26 409	7 467	33 875	1.70
	2002/03	-	-	14 728	14 172	13 226	1 474	43 599	-	43 599	19 405	63 005	2.50
	2003/04	-	-	1 084	10 824	13 430	229	25 567	-	25 567	2 886	28 454	1.10
	2004/05	-	-	3 344	10 701	15 626	5 517	35 188	-	35 188	2 636	37 824	1.22
	2005/06	-	-	6 005	11 652	28 436	16 577	62 669	-	62 669	2 414	65 084	1.48

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

3. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments to CSOs, British Council and Global Conflict Pool, and small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and FCO.

4. Low Income Country

12.1 Total DFID<sup>1</sup> and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Africa) – continued

	Financial Aid										£ thousand	
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Grants and Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID Debt/Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Aid from other UK Official Sources <sup>3</sup>	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure		Percentage of Total Bilateral
Lesotho <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	30	1 462	1 226	-	-	2 718	-	2 718	0.14
	2002/03	-	-	94	1 939	814	-	-	2 848	-	2 848	0.11
	2003/04	-	-	129	1 841	1 348	-	-	3 318	-	3 318	0.13
	2004/05	-	-	201	2 114	1 207	-	-	3 522	-	3 522	0.11
	2005/06	-	-	221	2 582	1 516	-	-	4 319	-	4 319	0.10
Liberia <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	-	-	499	-	-	499	-	499	0.03
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	38	1 700	-	1 738	-	1 738	0.07
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	2 650	4 588	-	7 238	-	7 238	0.28
	2004/05	-	-	-	51	2 155	6 249	-	8 455	-	8 455	0.27
	2005/06	-	-	-	250	913	4 918	-	6 081	-	6 081	0.14
Madagascar <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	-	1	204	-	-	205	1 494	1 699	0.09
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	192	-	-	192	259	451	0.02
	2003/04	-	-	27	-	467	55	-	549	2 683	3 232	0.12
	2004/05	-	-	7 113	-	398	200	-	7 712	14 304	22 016	0.71
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	168	-	1 585	1 753	-	1 753	0.04
Malawi <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	12 500	-	16 421	8 523	7 849	142	76	45 511	4 052	49 563	2.49
	2002/03	-	-	9 901	10 758	21 408	7 036	20	49 124	3 087	52 211	2.07
	2003/04	10 000	-	12 627	6 986	24 263	581	-	54 458	2 886	57 344	2.21
	2004/05	15 000	-	10 384	8 209	18 116	4 573	-	56 282	147	56 429	1.81
	2005/06	26 367	7 873	19 746	5 061	8 817	723	-	68 588	215	68 803	1.56
Mali <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	95	80	215	-	-	389	258	647	0.03
	2002/03	-	-	33	25	84	-	-	141	4 345	4 486	0.18
	2003/04	-	-	4	138	109	-	-	252	-	252	0.01
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	93	-	93	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	174	550	-	724	-	724	0.02



Mauritania <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	9	702	711	0.04
	2002/03	-	-	4	-	600	-	-	604	12 904	13 508	0.54
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	681	-	-	681	-	681	0.03
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Mauritius	2001/02	-	-	24	85	59	-	57	225	2 321	2 546	0.13
	2002/03	-	-	22	74	16	-	54	167	508	675	0.03
	2003/04	-	-	20	8	89	-	52	169	-	169	0.01
	2004/05	-	-	19	-	46	-	46	112	-	112	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	19	-	36	-	23	78	-	78	0.00
Mozambique <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	20 000	5 718	6 070	2 514	4 577	908	696	40 484	93 649	134 133	6.74
	2002/03	10 000	5 100	12 559	3 708	5 587	779	144	37 878	1 223	39 101	1.55
	2003/04	15 000	5 700	6 298	2 789	6 004	454	68	36 312	401	36 713	1.41
	2004/05	30 000	5 885	5 238	1 878	4 927	12	-	47 940	-	47 940	1.54
	2005/06	35 000	6 325	9 125	2 300	3 486	235	-	56 471	-	56 471	1.28
Namibia	2001/02	-	-	-	1 361	656	-	-	2 017	-	2 017	0.10
	2002/03	-	-	-	1 373	833	-	-	2 206	-	2 206	0.09
	2003/04	-	-	-	875	491	-	-	1 366	-	1 366	0.05
	2004/05	-	-	-	580	622	-	-	1 201	-	1 201	0.04
	2005/06	-	-	-	594	315	-	-	909	-	909	0.02
Niger <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	-	-	128	-	-	128	219	347	0.02
	2002/03	-	-	126	-	58	-	-	184	182	366	0.01
	2003/04	-	-	61	-	58	-	-	119	144	263	0.01
	2004/05	-	-	2 973	-	95	-	-	3 068	4 513	7 581	0.24
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	79	3 199	-	3 278	-	3 278	0.07

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

3. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments to CSOs, British Council and Global Conflict Pool, and small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and FCO.

4. Low Income Country

12.1 Total DFID<sup>1</sup> and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Africa) – continued

	Financial Aid										£ thousand
	Financial Aid					Sector					
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Grants and Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID Debt/Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Aid from other UK Official Sources <sup>3</sup>	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral	
Nigeria <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	654	13 946	5 028	231	-	19 859	702	20 561	1.03
	2002/03	-	622	20 138	8 011	288	-	29 059	228	29 287	1.16
	2003/04	-	594	21 418	9 105	15	-	31 132	1 498	32 630	1.26
	2004/05	-	763	31 918	14 159	393	-	47 232	26 276	73 508	2.36
	2005/06	-	2 132	40 711	34 290	907	-	78 038	1 149 689	1 227 727	27.89
Rwanda <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	18 000	2 074	5 415	1 329	-	-	26 818	-	26 818	1.35
	2002/03	22 000	5 426	5 873	1 687	-	-	34 986	-	34 986	1.39
	2003/04	18 750	1 248	5 122	1 772	19	-	26 910	-	26 910	1.04
	2004/05	34 250	514	5 021	2 709	13	-	42 507	2 546	45 053	1.45
	2005/06	54 250	4 377	4 776	6 845	-	174	70 422	5	70 427	1.60
Senegal <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	193	2	202	-	59	456	150	606	0.03
	2002/03	-	13	-	228	-	58	298	136	434	0.02
	2003/04	-	44	-	200	-	49	293	107	400	0.02
	2004/05	-	-	-	54	-	-	54	4 853	4 907	0.16
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	1 532	1 532	2 270	3 802	0.09
Seychelles	2001/02	-	14	30	23	-	-	67	-	67	0.00
	2002/03	-	12	31	-	-	-	43	-	43	0.00
	2003/04	-	10	1	-	-	-	12	-	12	0.00
	2004/05	-	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	0.00
	2005/06	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	0.00
Sierra Leone <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	10 000	3 689	8 020	9 676	5 247	-	36 631	110	36 741	1.85
	2002/03	10 000	1 566	7 730	8 826	3 668	-	31 791	399	32 190	1.28
	2003/04	10 000	3 419	7 222	12 007	1 528	-	34 176	104	34 280	1.32
	2004/05	12 000	1 408	6 733	6 338	800	-	27 279	152	27 431	0.88
	2005/06	15 000	1 741	8 230	9 168	-	-	34 138	70	34 208	0.78

Somalia <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	16	30	55	1 638	-	1 739	-	1 739	0.09
	2002/03	-	-	16	8	180	2 920	-	3 124	-	3 124	0.12
	2003/04	-	-	15	5	781	3 172	-	3 973	-	3 973	0.15
	2004/05	-	-	14	-	2 263	3 543	-	5 820	-	5 820	0.19
	2005/06	-	-	13	59	3 092	15 589	-	18 753	-	18 753	0.43
South Africa	2001/02	-	-	-	15 705	9 497	282	-	25 485	18 693	44 178	2.22
	2002/03	-	-	-	22 789	13 551	95	-	36 435	20 751	57 186	2.27
	2003/04	-	-	-	23 827	18 549	-	-	42 376	50 956	93 332	3.59
	2004/05	-	-	-	13 935	16 788	-	-	30 723	18 418	49 141	1.58
	2005/06	-	-	-	15 451	13 527	-	-	28 978	33 507	62 485	1.42
St Helena & Dependencies	2001/02	-	-	7 464	2 632	9	-	-	10 106	-	10 106	0.51
	2002/03	-	-	7 011	2 538	5	-	-	9 555	-	9 555	0.38
	2003/04	-	-	7 387	2 865	199	75	-	10 525	-	10 525	0.41
	2004/05	-	-	10 903	3 538	-	40	-	14 481	-	14 481	0.47
	2005/06	-	-	9 788	3 704	12	59	-	13 563	-	13 563	0.31
Sudan <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	93	34	306	5 164	-	5 598	-	5 598	0.28
	2002/03	-	-	87	94	2 703	16 338	-	19 222	-	19 222	0.76
	2003/04	-	-	90	41	2 660	21 872	-	24 663	-	24 663	0.95
	2004/05	-	-	74	238	5 748	77 904	-	83 964	-	83 964	2.70
	2005/06	-	-	68	755	18 508	97 783	-	117 114	-	117 114	2.66
Swaziland	2001/02	-	-	36	812	254	-	-	1 102	180	1 282	0.06
	2002/03	-	-	34	494	243	-	-	770	573	1 343	0.05
	2003/04	-	-	28	145	344	389	-	907	-	907	0.03
	2004/05	-	-	33	268	355	9	-	665	-	665	0.02
	2005/06	-	-	22	219	15	300	-	556	-	556	0.01

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

3. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments to CSOs, British Council and Global Conflict Pool, and small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and FCO.

4. Low Income Country

12.1 Total DFID<sup>1</sup> and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Africa) – continued

	Financial Aid										£ thousand	
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Grants and Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID Debt/Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Aid from other UK Official Sources <sup>3</sup>	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure		Percentage of Total Bilateral
Tanzania <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	35 000	-	14 705	10 806	4 117	51	-	64 679	140 814	205 493	10.33
	2002/03	45 000	-	32 683	9 984	7 456	260	-	95 384	2 964	98 348	3.90
	2003/04	60 000	-	6 539	5 223	7 041	1 500	-	80 303	82 069	162 372	6.25
	2004/05	65 000	-	18 340	2 618	7 739	2 817	-	96 514	33 463	129 977	4.18
	2005/06	85 000	-	15 384	2 076	7 166	500	2 440	112 566	1 572	114 138	2.59
Togo <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	47	177	224	0.01
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	220	-	-	220	133	353	0.01
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	197	-	-	197	91	288	0.01
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	60	54	114	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	149	300	-	449	42	491	0.01
Uganda <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	35 000	12 000	2 641	10 940	6 574	689	-	67 843	248	68 091	3.42
	2002/03	17 500	12 000	2 024	11 680	7 476	3 361	-	54 041	-	54 041	2.14
	2003/04	30 000	-	543	11 003	6 651	7 768	-	55 965	3 593	59 558	2.29
	2004/05	35 000	-	612	7 214	6 845	11 783	-	61 454	1 474	62 928	2.02
	2005/06	30 000	-	2 030	5 159	9 538	20 640	4 697	72 064	-	72 064	1.64
Zambia <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	32 500	4 405	4 856	218	2 715	44 693	14 510	59 203	2.97
	2002/03	-	-	17 039	5 960	8 814	6 408	2 661	40 882	4 256	45 138	1.79
	2003/04	-	4 000	10 952	5 462	4 673	1 279	1 155	27 520	4 747	32 267	1.24
	2004/05	9 000	4 000	7 720	4 756	3 808	398	872	30 555	132 952	163 507	5.25
	2005/06	20 700	5 091	6 061	4 504	4 686	4 552	2 010	47 604	53 910	101 514	2.31
Zimbabwe <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	3 059	2 204	2 357	7 242	-	14 862	372	15 234	0.77
	2002/03	-	-	2 284	1 344	3 038	23 260	-	29 926	-	29 926	1.19
	2003/04	-	-	3 046	414	6 748	23 960	-	34 167	-	34 167	1.32
	2004/05	-	-	2 620	1 580	7 901	13 753	-	25 854	-	25 854	0.83
	2005/06	-	-	1 604	1 688	5 214	25 615	-	34 121	-	34 121	0.78

East African Community	2001/02	-	-	701	-	-	-	-	701	-	-	701	-	701	0.04
	2002/03	-	-	666	-	-	-	-	666	-	-	666	-	666	0.03
	2003/04	-	-	636	-	-	-	-	636	-	-	636	-	636	0.02
	2004/05	-	-	602	-	-	-	-	602	-	-	602	-	602	0.02
	2005/06	-	-	578	-	-	-	-	578	-	-	578	-	578	0.01
Southern Africa	2001/02	-	-	-	2 371	1 074	92	-	3 538	-	-	3 538	-	3 538	0.18
Development Community (SADC)	2002/03	-	-	-	2 742	2 634	38	-	5 415	-	-	5 415	-	5 415	0.21
	2003/04	-	-	-	1 270	2 492	193	-	3 954	-	-	3 954	-	3 954	0.15
	2004/05	-	-	-	1 018	5 487	113	-	6 618	-	-	6 618	-	6 618	0.21
	2005/06	-	-	-	1 847	6 625	129	-	8 601	-	-	8 601	-	8 601	0.20
South of Sahara regional	2001/02	-	-	-	1 725	1 413	111	-	3 249	-	-	3 249	-	3 249	0.16
	2002/03	-	-	-	1 953	4 472	31 622	-	38 047	-	-	38 047	-	38 047	1.51
	2003/04	-	-	-	1 161	5 067	5 894	-	12 122	-	-	12 122	-	12 122	0.47
	2004/05	-	-	-	1 120	3 813	608	-	5 541	-	-	5 541	-	5 541	0.18
	2005/06	-	-	-	679	6 746	610	-	8 035	-	-	8 035	-	8 035	0.18
<b>Total South of Sahara</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>155 500</b>	<b>17 718</b>	<b>112 325</b>	<b>121 951</b>	<b>75 747</b>	<b>43 726</b>	<b>5 529</b>	<b>532 497</b>	<b>295 296</b>	<b>295 296</b>	<b>827 794</b>	<b>295 296</b>	<b>827 794</b>	<b>41.60</b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>134 500</b>	<b>17 100</b>	<b>127 756</b>	<b>143 385</b>	<b>123 190</b>	<b>152 097</b>	<b>4 841</b>	<b>702 869</b>	<b>151 133</b>	<b>151 133</b>	<b>854 002</b>	<b>151 133</b>	<b>854 002</b>	<b>33.89</b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>168 750</b>	<b>9 700</b>	<b>107 575</b>	<b>119 379</b>	<b>139 344</b>	<b>123 631</b>	<b>3 184</b>	<b>671 563</b>	<b>313 733</b>	<b>313 733</b>	<b>985 296</b>	<b>313 733</b>	<b>985 296</b>	<b>37.93</b>
	<b>2004/05</b>	<b>285 250</b>	<b>24 885</b>	<b>78 622</b>	<b>113 476</b>	<b>152 728</b>	<b>169 068</b>	<b>1 694</b>	<b>825 722</b>	<b>347 596</b>	<b>347 596</b>	<b>1 173 319</b>	<b>347 596</b>	<b>1 173 319</b>	<b>37.71</b>
	<b>2005/06</b>	<b>308 817</b>	<b>62 289</b>	<b>113 513</b>	<b>121 906</b>	<b>203 059</b>	<b>268 706</b>	<b>18 893</b>	<b>1 097 184</b>	<b>1 246 761</b>	<b>1 246 761</b>	<b>2 343 945</b>	<b>1 246 761</b>	<b>2 343 945</b>	<b>53.25</b>
Africa regional	2001/02	-	-	26 721	8 776	4 747	412	-	40 657	-	-	40 657	-	40 657	2.04
	2002/03	-	-	11 131	11 092	11 079	744	-	34 046	-	-	34 046	-	34 046	1.35
	2003/04	-	-	-	23 101	11 212	1 435	-	35 748	-	1 773	37 521	1 773	37 521	1.44
	2004/05	-	-	-	18 249	18 787	1 854	-	38 890	-	15 785	54 676	15 785	54 676	1.76
	2005/06	-	-	2 262	20 123	18 440	738	-	41 563	-	4 907	46 469	4 907	46 469	1.06

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

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3. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments to CSOs, British Council and Global Conflict Pool, and small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and FCO.

4. Low Income Country

12.1 Total DFID<sup>1</sup> and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Africa) – continued

	Financial Aid							Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Aid from other UK Official Sources <sup>3</sup>	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Grants and Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID Debt/Relief					
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	155 500	17 718	139 047	132 700	80 713	44 289	5 936	575 903	295 296	871 199	43.78	
2002/03	134 500	17 100	138 887	156 430	134 530	152 841	5 248	739 535	156 929	896 464	35.57	
2003/04	168 750	9 700	107 575	144 674	151 119	125 390	3 590	710 798	350 144	1 060 942	40.84	
2004/05	285 250	24 885	78 622	134 480	171 558	171 000	2 101	867 896	403 022	1 270 918	40.84	
2005/06	308 817	62 289	115 775	142 107	221 499	269 444	19 300	1 139 232	1 266 563	2 405 795	54.66	

12.2 Total DFID<sup>1</sup> and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Americas)

	Financial Aid							Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Aid from other UK Official Sources <sup>3</sup>	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Grants and Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID Debt/Relief					
<b>North and Central America</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Costa Rica	-	-	-	1	114	-	-	116	1 264	1 380	0.07	
2002/03	-	-	-	18	53	-	-	70	10 285	10 355	0.41	
2003/04	-	-	-	-	122	-	-	122	7 803	7 925	0.31	
2004/05	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	17	1 909	1 926	0.06	
2005/06	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	1 834	1 840	0.04	
Cuba	-	-	-	47	49	250	-	346	20 980	21 326	1.07	
2002/03	-	-	-	65	220	200	-	485	6	490	0.02	
2003/04	-	-	-	66	87	-	-	154	1 887	2 041	0.08	
2004/05	-	-	-	38	147	-	-	184	3 410	3 594	0.12	
2005/06	-	-	-	-10	-	-	-	-10	2 750	2 740	0.06	
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	271	160	-	431	4 141	4 572	0.23	
2002/03	-	-	-	76	235	27	-	338	10 146	10 484	0.42	
2003/04	-	-	-	-	107	-	-	107	1 245	1 352	0.05	
2004/05	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	75	-	75	0.00	
2005/06	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	5	0.00	

Guatemala	2001/02	-	-	-	191	228	-	-	420	-	420	0.02
	2002/03	-	-	-	4	286	-	-	289	-	289	0.01
	2003/04	-	-	-	40	196	-	-	237	-	237	0.01
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	196	-	-	196	-	196	0.01
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	85	-	-	85	-	85	0.00
Haiti <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	130	-	130	0.01
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	125	-	-	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	130	-	-	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	114	1 913	-	2 027	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	11	1 271	-	1 283	-	-	0.00
Honduras	2001/02	-	-	-	430	465	-	324	1 220	2 519	3 739	0.19
	2002/03	-	-	-	246	407	434	93	1 181	2 519	3 700	0.15
	2003/04	-	-	-	453	364	-	93	910	2 519	3 429	0.13
	2004/05	-	-	-	250	258	-	93	960	-	960	0.03
	2005/06	-	-	-	16	146	-	655	1 302	15 371	16 673	0.38
Mexico	2001/02	-	-	-	394	117	-	-	512	-	512	0.03
	2002/03	-	-	-	338	223	-	-	561	3 943	4 504	0.18
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	71	-	-	71	-	71	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	16	81	-	-	97	-	97	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	12	0.00
Nicaragua <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	-	125	338	150	-	613	-	613	0.03
	2002/03	-	-	-	162	657	567	-	1 386	1 354	2 740	0.11
	2003/04	-	-	-	504	534	-	-	1 293	1 370	2 663	0.10
	2004/05	-	-	-	328	2 033	-	-	2 593	4 989	7 582	0.24
	2005/06	-	-	-	850	2 684	-	339	4 160	-	4 160	0.09

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

3. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments to CSOs, British Council and Global Conflict Pool, and small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and FCO.

4. Low Income Country

## 12.2 Total DFID1 and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Americas)

	Financial Aid						£ thousand				
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Grants and Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID Debt/Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Aid from other UK Official Sources <sup>3</sup>	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral
Panama	-	-	106	26	24	-	-	155	-	155	0.01
2002/03	-	-	28	3	3	-	-	35	36	71	0.00
2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	38	0.00
2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	0.00
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	31	0.00
Central America regional	-	-	-	261	2 146	-	-	2 407	-	2 407	0.12
2002/03	-	-	-	814	3 546	-	-	4 361	-	4 361	0.17
2003/04	-	-	-	1 526	2 617	-	-	4 144	-	4 144	0.16
2004/05	-	-	-	284	1 758	-	-	2 041	-	2 041	0.07
2005/06	-	-	-	350	378	93	-	822	-	822	0.02
<b>Total North and Central America</b>	-	-	106	1 476	3 883	559	324	6 348	28 904	35 252	1.77
2002/03	-	-	28	1 727	5 754	1 228	93	8 830	28 289	37 119	1.47
2003/04	-	-	255	2 590	4 228	-	93	7 166	14 863	22 029	0.85
2004/05	-	-	482	1 024	4 678	1 913	93	8 190	10 324	18 514	0.59
2005/06	-	850	7	1 121	3 328	1 365	995	7 665	19 986	27 651	0.63
<b>Caribbean</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anguilla	-	-	932	883	32	-	-	1 847	-	1 847	0.09
2002/03	-	-	171	780	92	-	-	1 044	-	1 044	0.04
2003/04	-	-	57	612	285	-	-	954	-	954	0.04
2004/05	-	-	25	1 078	112	-	-	1 216	-	1 216	0.04
2005/06	-	-	5	742	147	-	-	895	-	895	0.02
Antigua & Barbuda	-	-	350	63	39	-	-	452	1 309	1 761	0.09
2002/03	-	-	174	30	29	-	-	233	1 261	1 495	0.06
2003/04	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	4	91	95	0.00
2004/05	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	39	42	0.00
2005/06	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	0.00



Bahamas	200 /02	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	18	-	18	-	0.00
	200 /03	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	0.00
	200 /04	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	0.00
	200 /05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	200 /06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Barbados	2001/02	-	-	11	78	38	-	42	168	155	323	0.02	
	2002/03	-	-	9	73	87	-	21	190	668	857	0.03	
	2003/04	-	-	8	3	30	-	-	41	2 584	2 625	0.10	
	2004/05	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	8	170	177	0.01	
	2005/06	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	1 327	1 334	0.03	
Belize	2001/02	-	-	2 684	596	77	100	-	3 458	2 083	5 541	0.28	
	2002/03	-	-	1 044	175	98	-	1 458	2 775	8 306	11 081	0.44	
	2003/04	-	-	51	58	103	-	1 458	1 670	-	1 670	0.06	
	2004/05	-	-	23	15	146	-	1 458	1 642	-	1 642	0.05	
	2005/06	-	-	19	155	66	-	958	1 198	-	1 198	0.03	
British Virgin Islands	2001/02	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	83	-	83	0.00	
	2002/03	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	90	-	90	0.00	
	2003/04	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	27	38	0.00	
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
Cayman Islands	2001/02	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	0.00	
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	26	0.00	
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	0.00	
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

3. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments to CSOs, British Council and Global Conflict Pool, and small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the home office and FCO.

12.2 Total DFID<sup>1</sup> and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Americas)

	Financial Aid										£ thousand				
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support		Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support		Other Financial Aid		Grants and Aid in Kind		Humanitarian Assistance			Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Aid from other UK Official Sources <sup>3</sup>	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Grants and Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID Debt/Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>							
Dominica	-	-	69	309	8	3	541	930	60	990	0.05	990	0.05		
2002/03	-	-	614	317	-	2	541	1 473	360	1 833	0.07	1 833	0.07		
2003/04	-	-	6	432	307	-	541	1 287	-	1 287	0.05	1 287	0.05		
2004/05	-	-	-	401	145	-	541	1 087	-	1 087	0.03	1 087	0.03		
2005/06	-	-	121	279	138	-	541	1 078	22	1 101	0.03	1 101	0.03		
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	31	11 051	11 082	0.56	11 082	0.56		
2002/03	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	75	17 287	17 362	0.69	17 362	0.69		
2003/04	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	72	-	72	0.00	72	0.00		
2004/05	-	-	-	-	253	26	-	279	-	279	0.01	279	0.01		
2005/06	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	75	-	75	0.00	75	0.00		
Grenada	-	-	2	245	141	-	56	444	-	444	0.02	444	0.02		
2002/03	-	-	2	392	45	-	56	495	7	502	0.02	502	0.02		
2003/04	-	-	2	498	11	-	56	566	-	566	0.02	566	0.02		
2004/05	-	-	5 502	433	7	-	56	5 997	24	6 021	0.19	6 021	0.19		
2005/06	-	-	100	174	-	-	56	330	-	330	0.01	330	0.01		
Guyana	-	-	3 076	4 619	200	-	4 562	12 457	3 939	16 396	0.82	16 396	0.82		
2002/03	-	-	3 397	4 011	191	-	4 387	11 986	2 872	14 858	0.59	14 858	0.59		
2003/04	-	-	9 744	2 667	477	-	4 211	17 098	760	17 858	0.69	17 858	0.69		
2004/05	-	-	2 552	1 136	497	497	4 036	8 717	16	8 732	0.28	8 732	0.28		
2005/06	-	-	2 908	1 063	683	26	4 035	8 715	33	8 748	0.20	8 748	0.20		
Jamaica	-	-	198	3 943	628	-	3 582	8 352	575	8 927	0.45	8 927	0.45		
2002/03	-	-	541	3 295	1 113	-	3 274	8 223	391	8 614	0.34	8 614	0.34		
2003/04	-	-	990	1 475	528	-	2 139	5 133	234	5 367	0.21	5 367	0.21		
2004/05	-	-	1 342	925	482	-	3 672	6 421	3 256	9 677	0.31	9 677	0.31		
2005/06	-	-	1 178	968	388	343	3 446	6 323	3 197	9 520	0.22	9 520	0.22		

Montserrat	2001/02	-	-	13 249	3 955	3 998	1 279	-	22 481	-	22 481	1.13
	2002/03	-	-	18 741	2 285	1 494	830	-	23 350	-	23 350	0.93
	2003/04	-	-	21 376	2 510	394	477	-	24 757	-	24 757	0.95
	2004/05	-	-	12 539	1 402	66	144	-	14 151	-	14 151	0.45
	2005/06	-	-	11 209	1 388	20	-	-	12 617	-	12 617	0.29
St Kitts – Nevis	2001/02	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.00
	2002/03	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	18	-	18	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	1	34	-	-	-	35	-	35	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.00
St. Lucia	2001/02	-	-	5	379	21	-	333	738	-	738	0.04
	2002/03	-	-	5	305	39	-	333	682	-	682	0.03
	2003/04	-	-	4	95	9	-	333	441	-	441	0.02
	2004/05	-	-	4	-	24	-	333	362	-	362	0.01
	2005/06	-	-	89	-	-	-	333	422	-	422	0.01
St. Vincent & Grenadines	2001/02	-	-	5	108	4	-	-	117	-	117	0.01
	2002/03	-	-	4	61	25	-	2 596	2 686	-	2 686	0.11
	2003/04	-	-	3	2	4	-	-	9	-	9	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	3	-	9	-	-	12	-	12	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	78	-	-	-	263	341	13	354	0.01
Trinidad and Tobago	2001/02	-	-	80	52	-	-	-	132	45	177	0.01
	2002/03	-	-	72	74	-	-	-	145	35	181	0.01
	2003/04	-	-	63	28	-	-	-	91	-	91	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	59	127	186	0.01
	2005/06	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	55	-	55	0.00

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

3. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments to CSOs, British Council and Global Conflict Pool, and small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and FCO.



Bolivia	200 /02	-	-	689	2 204	9 562	-	-	12 455	18 810	31 265	1.57
	200 /03	-	-	1 090	1 945	6 233	-	-	9 268	3 520	12 788	0.51
	200 /04	-	-	2 875	943	3 239	-	-	7 057	204	7 261	0.28
	200 /05	900	-	1 053	1 553	1 896	-	-	5 402	26 677	32 079	1.03
	200 /06	-	-	1 646	668	789	-	-	3 103	138	3 242	0.07
Brazil	2001/02	-	-	-	5 464	1 400	-	-	6 864	39	6 903	0.35
	2002/03	-	-	-	7 491	2 426	-	-	9 917	74	9 991	0.40
	2003/04	-	-	-	5 435	1 475	-	-	6 910	25	6 935	0.27
	2004/05	-	-	-	3 554	1 474	-	-	5 028	81	5 109	0.16
	2005/06	-	-	-	1 745	643	-	-	2 387	122	2 509	0.06
Chile	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	96	-	96	0.00
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	145	-	145	-	145	0.01
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	351	-	351	-	351	0.01
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	437	-	437	-	437	0.01
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	790	-	790	3	793	0.02
Colombia	2001/02	-	-	208	374	335	17	-	934	546	1 480	0.07
	2002/03	-	-	189	224	184	3	-	600	1 228	1 828	0.07
	2003/04	-	-	166	144	42	-	-	351	1 307	1 658	0.06
	2004/05	-	-	134	116	291	-	-	541	615	1 156	0.04
	2005/06	-	-	-	35	236	110	-	382	349	731	0.02
Ecuador	2001/02	-	-	-	39	236	-	-	275	156	431	0.02
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	363	-	-	363	77	441	0.02
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	193	-	-	193	14	207	0.01
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	159	-	-	159	8 071	8 229	0.26
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	217	-	-	217	71	288	0.01

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

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3. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments to CSOs, British Council and Global Conflict Pool, and small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and FCO.

12.2 Total DFID<sup>1</sup> and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Americas)

	Financial Aid										Aid from other UK Official Sources <sup>3</sup>	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Grants and Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID Debt/Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral			
Paraguay	-	-	-	34	59	-	-	-	94	-	-	94	0.00
2002/03	-	-	-	9	56	-	-	-	66	-	-	66	0.00
2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	72	-	77	0.00
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	0.00
Peru	-	-	-	1 531	5 606	665	-	196	7 998	731	-	8 729	0.44
2002/03	-	-	-	1 352	1 267	311	-	295	3 225	48 704	-	51 929	2.06
2003/04	-	-	-	1 054	1 307	-	-	447	2 807	85	-	2 893	0.11
2004/05	-	-	-	531	2 942	-1	-	518	3 990	645	-	4 635	0.15
2005/06	-	-	-	38	980	-	-	586	1 604	270	-	1 874	0.04
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15	0.00
2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	0.00
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	41	0.00
2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	72	0.00
2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	76	0.00
2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	229	-	229	0.01
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	83	0.00
Latin America Regional	-	-	-	166	360	-	-	-	526	1 377	-	1 903	0.10
2002/03	-	-	-	351	1 030	68	-	-	1 450	7 409	-	8 859	0.35
2003/04	-	-	-	148	721	500	-	-	1 369	-	-	1 369	0.05
2004/05	-	-	-	300	1 629	-	-	-	1 929	272	-	2 201	0.07
2005/06	-	-	-	947	2 662	-	-	-	3 610	560	-	4 170	0.09

£ thousand

<b>Total South America</b>	2001/02	-	-	898	9 811	17 559	778	196	29 242	21 722	50 964	2.56
	2002/03	-	-	1 279	11 373	11 560	528	295	25 035	61 099	86 133	3.42
	2003/04	-	-	3 041	7 724	6 976	851	447	19 038	1 712	20 751	0.80
	2004/05	900	-	1 187	6 054	8 391	441	518	17 490	36 663	54 153	1.74
	2005/06	-	-	1 646	3 434	5 528	903	586	12 096	1 601	13 697	0.31
<b>Americas regional</b>	2001/02	-	-	-	679	100	750	-	1 529	1 354	2 883	0.14
	2002/03	-	-	-	418	-	320	-	738	7 763	8 501	0.34
	2003/04	-	-	-	30	-	777	-	808	1 000	1 808	0.07
	2004/05	-	-	-	20	-	754	-	774	1 390	2 164	0.07
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	750	-	750	890	1 640	0.04
<b>TOTAL AMERICAS</b>	2001/02	-	-	22 603	32 872	27 932	3 590	9 755	96 751	72 729	169 480	8.52
	2002/03	-	-	26 741	29 107	22 427	2 957	13 169	94 401	129 523	223 923	8.88
	2003/04	-	-	35 649	20 911	14 973	2 141	9 393	83 067	22 807	105 875	4.08
	2004/05	900	-	24 435	14 919	16 980	4 629	10 820	72 682	53 411	126 093	4.05
	2005/06	-	850	17 089	11 273	13 544	4 093	11 324	58 173	27 211	85 383	1.94

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

3. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments to CSOs, British Council and Global Conflict Pool, and small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and FCO.





Syria	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	89	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	51	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	126	-	-	-	126	-	-	-	-	126	-	-	-	126	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
United Arab Emirates	2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	0.00
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	92	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	69	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	53	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
West Bank & Gaza <sup>6</sup>	2001/02	-	-	218	4 186	5 557	4 567	-	-	14 528	-	-	-	-	14 528	-	-	-	14 528	0.73
	2002/03	-	-	-	4 650	5 982	4 534	-	-	15 165	-	-	-	-	15 165	-	-	-	15 165	0.60
	2003/04	-	-	-	5 380	11 461	-	-	-	16 841	-	-	-	-	16 841	-	-	-	16 841	0.65
	2004/05	-	-	7 575	5 293	2 897	1 800	-	-	17 565	-	-	-	-	17 565	-	-	-	17 565	0.56
	2005/06	-	-	10 335	3 689	1 034	-	-	-	15 058	-	-	-	-	15 058	-	-	-	15 058	0.34
Yemen <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	384	6	2 192	-	-	-	2 582	-	-	-	-	2 582	-	-	-	2 582	0.13
	2002/03	-	-	3 298	40	2 103	-	-	-	5 442	-	-	-	-	5 442	-	-	-	5 442	0.22
	2003/04	-	-	107	46	3 721	-	-	-	3 875	-	-	-	-	3 875	-	-	-	3 875	0.15
	2004/05	-	-	104	778	4 422	7	-	-	5 312	-	-	-	-	5 312	-	-	-	5 312	0.17
	2005/06	-	-	91	747	10 658	4	-	-	11 500	-	-	-	-	11 500	-	-	-	11 500	0.26
Middle East Regional	2001/02	-	-	4	-	73	-	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	78	6	-	-	84	0.00
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	104	-	-	-	104	-	-	-	-	104	-	-	-	104	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	34	89	-	-	-	122	-	-	-	-	122	-	-	-	122	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	278	44	-	-	-	322	-	-	-	-	322	1 700	-	-	2 022	0.06
	2005/06	-	-	-	278	58	-	-	-	335	-	-	-	-	335	1 020	-	-	1 355	0.03

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

3. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments to CSOs, British Council and Global Conflict Pool, and small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and FCO.

4. Low Income Country.

5. Recorded flows to Iraq before 2003/04 are humanitarian assistance provided through UN agencies and CSOs for Iraqi citizens. No aid was provided to the government of Iraq during that period.

6. DFID also contributes around £15m - £20m annually to UNRWA whose work supports Palestinian refugees in the Middle East. See Table 16 for details.

12.3 Total DFID<sup>1</sup> and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Asia) – continued

	Financial Aid										£ thousand	
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Grants and Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID DebtRelief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Aid from other UK Official Sources <sup>3</sup>	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure		Percentage of Total Bilateral
<b>Total Middle East</b>												
2001/02	-	-	877	6 531	10 096	13 474	1 626	32 604	472	33 075	1.66	
2002/03	-	-	3 435	7 533	8 689	24 350	1 669	45 676	738	46 414	1.84	
2003/04	-	-	79 534	9 422	33 223	111 605	2 270	236 054	5 122	241 176	9.28	
2004/05	-	-	14 043	23 726	15 340	24 392	1 734	79 235	344 370	423 604	13.61	
2005/06	-	-	46 445	49 646	14 789	5 018	1 711	117 610	340 541	458 151	10.41	
<b>Asia: South</b>												
<b>Afghanistan<sup>4</sup></b>												
2001/02	-	-	-	20	20	49 943	13	49 996	31	50 027	2.51	
2002/03	-	-	13 953	1 063	15 276	44 253	-	74 546	1 472	76 018	3.02	
2003/04	-	-	22 101	874	46 250	10 457	-	79 683	19 912	99 595	3.83	
2004/05	-	-	38	3 708	68 776	7 067	-	79 589	19 370	98 959	3.18	
2005/06	-	-	3 500	9 591	81 949	3 390	-	98 430	28 519	126 949	2.88	
<b>Bangladesh<sup>4</sup></b>												
2001/02	-	-	9 184	25 102	23 155	1 781	-	59 222	1 153	60 375	3.03	
2002/03	-	6 585	10 827	23 738	31 847	226	-	73 224	22	73 246	2.91	
2003/04	-	24	6 276	24 213	24 856	13	-	55 383	99 981	155 364	5.98	
2004/05	-	29 800	6 322	19 768	46 977	25 038	-	127 904	21 248	149 152	4.79	
2005/06	-	8 000	24 212	19 061	72 053	41	-	123 368	4 890	128 258	2.91	
<b>Bhutan<sup>4</sup></b>												
2001/02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
2003/04	-	-	-	-7	-	-	-	-7	-	-7	0.00	
2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
<b>Burma<sup>4</sup></b>												
2001/02	-	-	10	99	82	2 088	-	2 279	-	2 279	0.11	
2002/03	-	-	5	155	3 697	3 163	-	7 020	-	7 020	0.28	
2003/04	-	-	4	175	2 964	578	-	3 720	-	3 720	0.14	
2004/05	-	-	4	120	4 879	1 005	-	6 008	-	6 008	0.19	
2005/06	-	-	7	139	5 115	1 221	-	6 483	-	6 483	0.15	

India <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	65 000	-	54 886	34 302	18 547	6 872	-	179 608	19 555	199 163	10.01
	2002/03	30 000	-	73 776	26 514	19 975	5 217	-	155 480	27 966	183 446	7.28
	2003/04	55 000	20 000	82 646	18 742	20 322	1 399	-	198 109	45 839	243 948	9.39
	2004/05	-	51 260	129 478	16 035	62 237	442	-	259 451	9 861	269 313	8.65
	2005/06	-	79 547	95 892	14 182	59 797	3 757	-	253 176	17 306	270 482	6.14
Maldives	2001/02	-	-	-	17	66	-	-	83	-	83	0.00
	2002/03	-	-	-	16	180	-	-	195	-	195	0.01
	2003/04	-	-	-	20	179	-	-	199	-	199	0.01
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	203	605	-	808	-	808	0.03
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	405	-	405	-	405	0.01
Nepal <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	1 805	7 427	11 128	2 401	-	22 761	-	22 761	1.14
	2002/03	-	-	2 038	8 317	14 769	2 038	-	27 162	-	27 162	1.08
	2003/04	-	-	2 768	8 489	17 485	3 305	-	32 047	-	32 047	1.23
	2004/05	-	2 107	1 111	8 643	17 994	5 230	-	35 085	200	35 285	1.13
	2005/06	-	8 684	2 587	7 681	13 372	1 865	-	34 188	360	34 548	0.78
Pakistan <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	20 000	-	1 003	10 227	11 846	122	-	43 198	1 640	44 838	2.25
	2002/03	20 000	-	11	8 579	9 498	226	-	38 314	8 538	46 852	1.86
	2003/04	35 000	15 000	6	6 589	9 337	308	-	66 240	59	66 299	2.55
	2004/05	-	7 500	5	9 693	14 038	140	-	31 377	23 901	55 277	1.78
	2005/06	-	22 500	20 006	6 237	9 821	38 849	-	97 413	275	97 688	2.22
Sri Lanka	2001/02	-	-	10	2 334	1 304	1 100	-	4 749	2 789	7 538	0.38
	2002/03	-	-	8	1 975	3 749	-	-	5 731	2 570	8 302	0.33
	2003/04	-	-	7	805	7 171	117	-	8 099	1 445	9 544	0.37
	2004/05	-	-	6	333	5 968	250	-	6 558	659	7 217	0.23
	2005/06	-	-	198	123	2 220	5 055	3 184	10 780	670	11 450	0.26

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

3. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments to CSOs, British Council and Global Conflict Pool, and small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and FCO.

4. Low Income Country

12.3 Total DFID<sup>1</sup> and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Asia) – continued

	Financial Aid										£ thousand	
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Grants and Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID Debt/Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Aid from other UK Official Sources <sup>3</sup>	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure		Percentage of Total Bilateral
<b>Total South Asia</b>	2001/02	85 000	-	66 897	79 529	66 148	64 308	13	361 895	25 169	387 064	19.45
	2002/03	50 000	6 585	100 618	70 355	98 991	55 123	-	381 672	40 568	422 240	16.75
	2003/04	90 000	35 024	113 809	59 901	128 563	16 176	-	443 473	167 236	610 709	23.51
	2004/05	-	90 667	136 964	58 299	221 073	39 777	-	546 780	75 239	622 019	19.99
	2005/06	-	118 731	146 401	57 014	244 328	54 584	3 184	624 242	52 021	676 263	15.36
<b>Asia: Far East</b>												
Brunei	2001/02	-	-	5	14	-	-	-	19	-	19	0.00
	2002/03	-	-	4	17	-	-	-	21	-	21	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	0.00
Cambodia <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	-	1 290	4 036	771	-	6 097	-	6 097	0.31
	2002/03	-	-	-	888	7 576	928	-	9 393	-	9 393	0.37
	2003/04	-	-	-	275	8 058	176	-	8 508	-	8 508	0.33
	2004/05	-	-	60	834	9 059	-	-	9 954	-	9 954	0.32
	2005/06	-	-	1 750	801	10 112	433	-	13 095	100	13 196	0.30
China	2001/02	-	-	14 325	15 194	3 102	-	-	32 621	17 645	50 266	2.53
	2002/03	-	-	16 199	14 053	10 975	320	-	41 546	2 840	44 386	1.76
	2003/04	-	-	11 642	8 253	12 361	-	-	32 255	10 151	42 406	1.63
	2004/05	-	-	12 287	6 228	17 361	-	-	35 876	6 600	42 476	1.37
	2005/06	-	-	14 414	5 963	14 167	200	-	34 744	2 110	36 854	0.84
East Timor <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	-	519	3 605	-	-	4 124	-	4 124	0.21
	2002/03	-	-	-	33	6 514	-	-	6 547	-	6 547	0.26
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	4 490	-	-	4 490	-	4 490	0.17
	2004/05	-	-	-	89	4 424	-	-	4 512	-	4 512	0.15
	2005/06	-	-	-	48	1 593	-	-	1 641	-	1 641	0.04

Indonesia	2001/02	-	-	9 894	1 163	4 790	750	-	16 596	1 507	18 103	0.91
	2002/03	-	-	8 728	1 444	8 196	1 500	-	19 868	22 745	42 613	1.69
	2003/04	-	-	6 561	1 678	9 209	-	-	17 449	-	17 449	0.67
	2004/05	-	-	7 778	1 697	13 381	11 123	-	33 979	547	34 526	1.11
	2005/06	-	-	6 645	1 468	29 172	20 791	-	58 077	476	58 553	1.33
Korea	2001/02	-	-	-	-	3	2 117	-	2 119	-	2 119	0.11
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	-	712	-	712	-	712	0.03
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	712	-	712	-	712	0.02
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Laos <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	-	-	279	-	-	279	-	279	0.01
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	344	295	-	639	-	639	0.03
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	231	-	-	231	-	231	0.01
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	98	215	-	313	-	313	0.01
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	50	102	-	153	-	153	0.00
Malaysia	2001/02	-	-	296	220	13	-	-	529	-	529	0.03
	2002/03	-	-	272	137	-	-	-	409	-	409	0.02
	2003/04	-	-	252	4	-	-	-	256	-	256	0.01
	2004/05	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	230	3 969	4 199	0.13
	2005/06	-	-	209	-	-	-	-	209	688	896	0.02
Mongolia <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	-	56	247	239	-	542	-	542	0.03
	2002/03	-	-	-	129	166	100	-	395	-	395	0.02
	2003/04	-	-	-	14	253	-	-	267	-	267	0.01
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	231	-	-	231	-	231	0.01
	2005/06	-	-	13	-	11	-	211	235	-	235	0.01

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

3. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments to CSOs, British Council and Global Conflict Pool, and small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and FCO.

4. Low Income Country

12.3 Total DFID<sup>1</sup> and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Asia) – continued

	Financial Aid							£ thousand				
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Grants and Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID DebtRelief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Aid from other UK Official Sources <sup>3</sup>	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral	
Philippines	2001/02	-	-	3 855	14	228	50	-	4 147	1 597	5 744	0.29
	2002/03	-	-	789	67	321	-	-	1 177	-	1 177	0.05
	2003/04	-	-	1 606	55	382	-	-	2 043	-	2 043	0.08
	2004/05	-	-	945	22	345	309	-	1 621	-	1 621	0.05
	2005/06	-	-	1 883	10	200	91	-	2 185	272	2 457	0.06
Singapore	2001/02	-	-	61	22	-	-	-	83	-	83	0.00
	2002/03	-	-	52	35	-	-	-	87	-	87	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	46	27	-	-	-	73	-	73	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	42	-	42	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	37	8 511	8 548	0.19
Thailand	2001/02	-	-	79	3	62	-	-	144	-	144	0.01
	2002/03	-	-	306	3	24	-	-	333	9	341	0.01
	2003/04	-	-	181	53	45	-	-	279	5	284	0.01
	2004/05	-	-	163	9	51	-	-	223	-	223	0.01
	2005/06	-	-	64	4	9	-	-	77	-	77	0.00
Vietnam <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	1 002	2 823	11 935	49	-	15 810	-	15 810	0.79
	2002/03	-	-	2 871	3 000	12 637	-	-	18 508	-	18 508	0.73
	2003/04	10 000	-	6 535	2 486	4 243	-	-	23 264	-	23 264	0.90
	2004/05	20 000	-	5 544	2 348	12 533	-	-	40 425	-	40 425	1.30
	2005/06	20 000	14 000	7 688	2 273	10 397	50	3 095	57 502	7	57 510	1.31
<b>Total Far East Asia</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29 516</b>	<b>21 318</b>	<b>28 299</b>	<b>3 976</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>83 109</b>	<b>20 749</b>	<b>103 858</b>	<b>5.22</b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29 221</b>	<b>19 805</b>	<b>46 753</b>	<b>3 143</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>98 923</b>	<b>25 594</b>	<b>124 517</b>	<b>4.94</b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26 827</b>	<b>12 845</b>	<b>39 271</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>89 830</b>	<b>10 156</b>	<b>99 987</b>	<b>3.85</b>
	<b>2004/05</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27 052</b>	<b>11 225</b>	<b>57 483</b>	<b>12 358</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>128 119</b>	<b>11 116</b>	<b>139 236</b>	<b>4.47</b>
	<b>2005/06</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>14 000</b>	<b>32 705</b>	<b>10 566</b>	<b>65 712</b>	<b>21 668</b>	<b>3 305</b>	<b>167 957</b>	<b>12 165</b>	<b>180 122</b>	<b>4.09</b>

## Asia: Central Asian Republics

Kazakhstan	2001/02	-	-	587	25	-	-	612	-	612	-	612	0.03
	2002/03	-	-	685	32	-	-	716	-	716	-	716	0.03
	2003/04	-	-	1 222	8	-	-	1 230	-	1 230	-	1 230	0.05
	2004/05	-	-	649	23	-	-	672	-	672	-	672	0.02
	2005/06	-	-	301	500	-	-	802	-	802	-	802	0.02
Kyrgyzstan <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	1 569	260	-	-	1 829	-	1 829	-	1 829	0.09
	2002/03	-	-	3 067	238	151	-	3 456	-	3 456	-	3 456	0.14
	2003/04	-	-	3 875	325	-	-	4 200	-	4 200	-	4 200	0.16
	2004/05	-	-	3 852	635	-	-	4 487	-	4 487	-	4 487	0.14
	2005/06	-	-	3 594	3 569	-	-	7 163	-	7 163	-	7 163	0.16
Tajikistan <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	23	48	1 907	-	1 978	-	1 978	-	1 978	0.10
	2002/03	-	-	41	155	162	-	358	-	358	-	358	0.01
	2003/04	-	-	513	28	147	-	688	-	688	-	688	0.03
	2004/05	-	-	891	444	24	-	1 359	-	1 359	-	1 359	0.04
	2005/06	-	-	1 021	1 666	79	-	2 766	-	2 766	2	2 768	0.06
Turkmenistan	2001/02	-	-	43	16	-	-	59	-	59	17	77	0.00
	2002/03	-	-	118	43	-	-	161	-	161	27	188	0.01
	2003/04	-	-	-	36	-	-	36	-	36	320	356	0.01
	2004/05	-	-	-	28	-	-	28	-	28	17	45	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-	20	2	22	0.00
Uzbekistan <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	362	34	-	-	397	-	397	84	481	0.02
	2002/03	-	-	448	42	-	-	490	-	490	294	785	0.03
	2003/04	-	-	561	-2	-	-	559	-	559	-	559	0.02
	2004/05	-	-	564	49	-	-	613	-	613	-	613	0.02
	2005/06	-	-	276	-	-	-	277	-	277	-	277	0.01

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

3. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments to CSOs, British Council and Global Conflict Pool, and small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and FCO.

4. Low Income Country

12.3 Total DFID<sup>1</sup> and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Asia) – continued

		Financial Aid							£ thousand			
		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Grants and Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID Debt/Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Aid from other UK Official Sources <sup>3</sup>	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral
<b>Total Central Asian Republics</b>	200 /02	-	-	-	2 584	384	1 907	-	4 875	102	4 977	0.25
	200 /03	-	-	-	4 360	509	313	-	5 182	322	5 504	0.22
	200 /04	-	-	-	6 171	395	147	-	6 713	320	7 033	0.27
	200 /05	-	-	-	5 957	1 180	24	-	7 160	17	7 177	0.23
	200 /06	-	-	-	5 193	5 756	79	-	11 027	3	11 031	0.25
Asia Regional	2001/02	-	-	1 277	3 424	1 672	66	-	6 439	-	6 439	0.32
	2002/03	-	-	2 553	3 590	5 032	158	-	11 333	-	11 333	0.45
	2003/04	-	-	2 011	1 872	4 354	148	-	8 386	2 013	10 398	0.40
	2004/05	-	-	167	1 096	8 137	36 690	-	46 091	5 650	51 741	1.66
	2005/06	-	-	53	2 256	13 368	6 607	-	22 284	8 315	30 598	0.70
<b>TOTAL ASIA</b>	2001/02	85 000	-	98 568	113 386	106 598	83 730	1 639	488 921	46 491	535 412	26.90
	2002/03	50 000	6 585	135 827	105 643	159 975	83 087	1 669	542 787	67 221	610 007	24.20
	2003/04	100 000	35 024	222 181	90 210	205 806	128 964	2 270	784 456	184 847	969 302	37.31
	2004/05	20 000	90 667	178 227	100 304	303 213	113 241	1 734	807 385	436 392	1 243 777	39.97
	2005/06	20 000	132 731	225 604	124 676	343 953	87 956	8 201	943 120	413 045	1 356 165	30.81

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

3. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments to CSOs, British Council and Global Conflict Pool, and small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the home office and FCO.

4. Low Income Country



12.4 Total DFID<sup>1</sup> and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Europe)

	Financial Aid										Aid from other UK Official Sources <sup>3</sup>	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral	
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Grants and Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID Debt/Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Aid from other UK Official Sources <sup>3</sup>	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure					
<b>Europe</b>															
Albania	2001/02	-	-	-	2 034	1 521	624	-	4 178	-	4 178	-	4 178	0.21	
	2002/03	-	-	-	1 828	689	65	-	2 582	-	2 582	-	2 582	0.10	
	2003/04	-	-	-	1 806	315	200	-	2 321	-	2 321	-	2 321	0.09	
	2004/05	-	-	-	1 662	316	204	-	2 183	-	2 183	12	2 195	0.07	
	2005/06	-	-	-	1 258	492	45	-	1 795	-	1 795	132	1 927	0.04	
Armenia	2001/02	-	-	260	1 120	55	45	-	1 479	-	1 479	-	1 479	0.07	
	2002/03	-	-	-	790	346	43	-	1 178	-	1 178	-	1 178	0.05	
	2003/04	-	-	-	1 788	572	387	-	2 746	-	2 746	-	2 746	0.11	
	2004/05	-	-	-	2 351	262	840	-	3 453	-	3 453	-	3 453	0.11	
	2005/06	-	-	400	2 127	488	372	500	3 887	-	3 887	-	3 887	0.09	
Azerbaijan	2001/02	-	-	-	299	5	63	-	367	-	367	-	367	0.02	
	2002/03	-	-	-	246	13	-	-	259	-	259	-	259	0.01	
	2003/04	-	-	-	111	48	-	-	159	-	159	-	159	0.01	
	2004/05	-	-	-	13	29	7	-	49	-	49	-	49	0.00	
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	14	-	14	0.00	
Belarus	2001/02	-	-	-	11	50	-	-	61	-	61	-	61	0.00	
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	57	-	57	-	57	0.00	
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	49	-	49	-	49	0.00	
	2004/05	-	-	-	17	111	-	-	128	-	128	-	128	0.00	
	2005/06	-	-	-	6	23	-	-	29	-	29	-	29	0.00	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2001/02	-	-	-	2 443	523	582	-	3 547	-	3 547	-	3 547	0.18	
	2002/03	-	-	-	6 195	452	-	-	6 647	-	6 647	-	6 647	0.26	
	2003/04	-	-	-	6 130	624	-	-	6 754	-	6 754	-	6 754	0.26	
	2004/05	-	-	-	4 545	679	-	-	5 224	-	5 224	-	5 224	0.17	
	2005/06	-	-	-	2 548	735	-	-	3 282	-	3 282	-	3 282	0.07	

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

3. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments to CSOs, British Council and Global Conflict Pool, and small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and FCO.



Georgia	200 /02	-	-	-	1 945	231	270	-	2 446	-	2 446	-	0.12
	200 /03	-	-	-	1 643	229	477	-	2 349	-	2 349	-	0.09
	200 /04	-	-	-	1 244	404	438	-	2 087	-	2 087	-	0.08
	200 /05	-	-	-	1 450	227	64	-	1 741	-	1 741	-	0.06
	200 /06	-	-	-	1 993	415	30	-	2 438	-	2 438	-	0.06
Gibraltar	2001/02	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	23	-	23	-	0.00
	2002/03	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	0.00
Hungary	2001/02	-	-	-	1 201	63	-	-	1 264	-	1 271	7	0.06
	2002/03	-	-	-	1 205	100	-	-	1 306	-	1 376	70	0.05
	2003/04	-	-	-	7	74	-	-	81	-	84	3	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	- 3	-	-	-	- 3	-	- 3	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Latvia	2001/02	-	-	-	29	33	-	-	62	-	62	-	0.00
	2002/03	-	-	-	22	60	-	-	83	-	83	-	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Lithuania	2001/02	-	-	-	59	54	-	-	113	-	113	-	0.01
	2002/03	-	-	-	52	25	-	-	78	-	78	-	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	8	19	-	-	27	-	29	2	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

3. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments to CSOs, British Council and Global Conflict Pool, and small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and FCO.

12.4 Total DFID<sup>1</sup> and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Europe)

	Financial Aid										£ thousand
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Grants and Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID DebtRelief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Aid from other UK Official Sources <sup>3</sup>	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	
Macedonia (FYR of)	2001/02	3 000	-	1 449	71	3 545	-	8 066	-	8 066	0.41
	2002/03	-	-	1 620	77	94	-	1 791	46	1 837	0.07
	2003/04	-	-	1 255	105	80	-	1 440	8	1 447	0.06
	2004/05	-	-	1 331	197	2	-	1 529	-	1 529	0.05
	2005/06	-	-	1 282	44	-	-	1 325	-	1 325	0.03
Malta	2001/02	-	-	71	-	-	-	71	-	71	0.00
	2002/03	-	-	119	-	-	-	119	-	119	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Moldova <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	-	-	1 582	2	-	-	1 584	-	1 584	0.08
	2002/03	-	-	2 072	1 253	30	-	3 354	-	3 354	0.13
	2003/04	-	-	1 625	797	11	-	2 433	-	2 433	0.09
	2004/05	-	200	1 284	830	81	-	2 571	-	2 571	0.08
	2005/06	-	-	1 198	144	156	-	1 498	-	1 498	0.03
Poland	2001/02	-	-	2 295	232	-	-	2 527	20	2 547	0.13
	2002/03	-	-	1 278	209	-	-	1 487	-	1 487	0.06
	2003/04	-	-	57	7	-	-	63	-	63	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Romania	2001/02	-	-	4 570	826	-	-	5 396	-	5 396	0.27
	2002/03	-	-	4 859	1 228	50	-	6 137	20	6 157	0.24
	2003/04	-	-	4 223	247	-	-	4 470	43	4 513	0.17
	2004/05	-	-	3 827	413	-	-	4 240	-	4 240	0.14
	2005/06	-	-	636	115	75	-	826	-	826	0.02

Russian Federation	2001/02	-	-	-	18 800	3 641	2 772	-	25 213	-	25 213	1.27
	2002/03	-	-	-	17 804	6 218	2 751	-	26 773	-	26 773	1.06
	2003/04	-	-	-	13 792	7 524	3 139	-	24 455	-	24 455	0.94
	2004/05	-	-	-	10 758	3 002	1 374	-	15 133	-	15 133	0.49
	2005/06	-	-	-	4 486	898	299	-	5 684	-	5 684	0.13
Serbia & Montenegro (including Kosovo)	2001/02	2 000	5 000	-	3 531	599	487	-	11 618	27	11 645	0.59
	2002/03	-	-	-	5 256	834	- 2	-	6 088	299 164	305 252	12.11
	2003/04	-	-	-	6 836	981	-	-	7 818	10	7 828	0.30
	2004/05	-	-	-	3 958	1 525	-	-	5 483	-	5 483	0.18
	2005/06	-	-	-	2 744	1 711	-	-	4 455	45 821	50 276	1.14
Slovak Republic	2001/02	-	-	-	1 983	197	-	-	2 181	8	2 188	0.11
	2002/03	-	-	-	2 462	589	-	-	3 051	-	3 051	0.12
	2003/04	-	-	-	230	4	-	-	234	-	234	0.01
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Slovenia	2001/02	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	75	21	96	0.00
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	119	-	-	119	6	125	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	35	3	38	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
	2005/06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
States of ex Yugoslavia	2001/02	-	-	-	260	1 035	1 817	-	3 112	-	3 112	0.16
	2002/03	-	-	-	151	719	9	-	879	-	879	0.03
	2003/04	-	-	-	151	180	- 269	-	62	-	62	0.00
	2004/05	-	-	-	1 170	125	320	-	1 615	-	1 615	0.05
	2005/06	-	-	-	1 635	76	-	-	1 711	-	1 711	0.04

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

3. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments to CSOs, British Council and Global Conflict Pool, and small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and FCO.

4. Low Income Country

12.4 Total DFID<sup>1</sup> and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Europe)

	Financial Aid										£ thousand	
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Grants and Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID Debt/Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Aid from other UK Official Sources <sup>3</sup>	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure		Percentage of Total Bilateral
Turkey	2001/02	-	-	2 485	-	-	7	-	2 492	648	3 140	0.16
	2002/03	-	-	2 069	-	-	-	-	2 069	231	2 300	0.09
	2003/04	-	-	1 866	-	-	-	-	1 866	210	2 076	0.08
	2004/05	-	-	1 458	-	-	-	-	1 458	28	1 486	0.05
	2005/06	-	-	1 114	-	-	-	-	1 114	297	1 411	0.03
Ukraine	2001/02	-	-	-	8 438	277	-	-	8 715	-	8 715	0.44
	2002/03	-	-	-	6 977	734	2	-	7 713	2	7 715	0.31
	2003/04	-	-	-	5 890	540	-	-	6 430	-	6 430	0.25
	2004/05	-	-	-	5 270	443	400	-	6 113	-	6 113	0.20
	2005/06	-	-	-	5 757	178	-	-	5 935	-	5 935	0.13
Balkan Regional	2001/02	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	500	508	0.03
	2002/03	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	53	-	53	0.00
	2003/04	-	-	-	793	106	135	-	1 034	-	1 034	0.04
	2004/05	-	-	-	1 616	1 387	-	-	3 004	-	3 004	0.10
	2005/06	-	-	-	1 197	789	600	-	2 587	-	2 587	0.06
Europe regional	2001/02	-	-	-	4 146	1 282	110	-	5 538	-	5 538	0.28
	2002/03	-	-	-	2 671	1 320	298	-	4 289	-	4 289	0.17
	2003/04	-	-	-	1 185	1 373	9	-	2 568	4 064	6 632	0.26
	2004/05	-	-	-	496	3 220	54	-	3 771	2 150	5 921	0.19
	2005/06	-	-	-	1 273	3 350	-	-	4 624	1 890	6 514	0.15
<b>TOTAL EUROPE</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>5 000</b>	<b>5 000</b>	<b>2 754</b>	<b>61 630</b>	<b>11 089</b>	<b>10 710</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>96 183</b>	<b>1 426</b>	<b>97 609</b>	<b>4.90</b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 076</b>	<b>62 118</b>	<b>16 169</b>	<b>4 138</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>84 502</b>	<b>299 738</b>	<b>384 240</b>	<b>15.25</b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 873</b>	<b>49 627</b>	<b>14 810</b>	<b>4 130</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70 440</b>	<b>4 431</b>	<b>74 871</b>	<b>2.88</b>
	<b>2004/05</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1 642</b>	<b>41 525</b>	<b>13 146</b>	<b>3 346</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59 858</b>	<b>2 486</b>	<b>62 344</b>	<b>2.00</b>
	<b>2005/06</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 521</b>	<b>28 884</b>	<b>9 522</b>	<b>1 627</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>42 054</b>	<b>48 140</b>	<b>90 194</b>	<b>2.05</b>

12.5 Total DFID<sup>1</sup> and GPEX Bilateral Aid by Recipient Country (Pacific)

		Financial Aid							£ thousand			
		General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Grants and Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance	Total DFID DebtRelief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Aid from other UK Official Sources <sup>3</sup>	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure	Percentage of Total Bilateral
<b>TOTAL PACIFIC<sup>7</sup></b>	2001/02	-	-	1 107	1 442	1 567	-	353	4 469	2 416	6 885	0.35
	2002/03	-	-	481	1 799	1 831	183	278	4 572	790	5 362	0.21
	2003/04	-	-	474	1 990	1 593	150	278	4 484	-	4 484	0.17
	2004/05	-	-	446	1 800	748	-	278	3 272	-	3 272	0.11
	2005/06	-	-	1 072	2 030	544	-	178	3 823	-	3 823	0.09

1. Descriptions of aid types given in Section 1.

2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

3. Includes CDC investments, non-DFID debt relief, contributions from Other Government Departments to CSOs, British Council and Global Conflict Pool, and small amounts of drug related assistance funded by the Home Office and FCO.

7. No country breakdown is available as bilateral assistance to the Pacific is provided under a single regional programme.

## 13 DFID Bilateral Aid by Income Group<sup>1</sup>

	2001/02 <sup>2</sup> £m	2002/03 £m	2003/04 £m	2004/05 £m	2005/06 £m
<b>Total Bilateral Aid</b>	<b>1 511</b>	<b>1 795</b>	<b>1 961</b>	<b>2 112</b>	<b>2 504</b>
<i>of which: Country Specific</i>	<b>1 188</b>	<b>1 356</b>	<b>1 575</b>	<b>1 693</b>	<b>2 083</b>
<b>Total Bilateral Aid (excluding Humanitarian Assistance)</b>	<b>1 319</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>1 651</b>	<b>1 775</b>	<b>2 094</b>
<i>of which: Total Country Specific (excluding Humanitarian Assistance)</i>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>1 146</b>	<b>1 323</b>	<b>1 442</b>	<b>1 731</b>

### Country Specific DFID Programme: All Recipient Countries

	2001/02 <sup>2</sup>		2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
Low Income Countries	875	74	1 024	76	1 077	68	1 374	81	1 742	84
Lower Middle Income Countries	203	17	210	16	384	24	229	14	273	13
Upper Middle Income Countries	109	9	121	9	113	7	90	5	69	3
High Income Countries	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Least Developed Countries - LDCs	512	43	650	48	627	40	854	50	1 052	51
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 188</b>		<b>1 356</b>		<b>1 575</b>		<b>1 693</b>		<b>2 083</b>	

### Country Specific DFID Programme: All Recipient Countries – Excluding Humanitarian Assistance

	2001/02 <sup>2</sup>		2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
Low Income Countries	766	73	854	74	947	72	1 166	81	1 428	82
Lower Middle Income Countries	177	17	176	15	267	20	188	13	236	14
Upper Middle Income Countries	104	10	117	10	109	8	88	6	68	4
High Income Countries	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Least Developed Countries - LDCs	423	40	505	44	520	39	665	46	820	47
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 047</b>		<b>1 146</b>		<b>1 323</b>		<b>1 442</b>		<b>1 731</b>	

- Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds, and differ from those used in the PSA target which also excludes Iraq security expenditure. This table covers only bilateral aid which can be attributed to individual countries. Pacific country expenditure is not included in these totals as bilateral assistance to the Pacific is provided under a single regional programme. The income group and LDC status of individual countries can be seen in Annex 1.
- 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting.



## Income Group Status<sup>1</sup>

### Low Income Group

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Dem Rep), Congo, Cote D'Ivoire, East Timor, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Kenya, Korea Dem Rep (North), Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

### Lower Middle Income Group

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, China, Columbia, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Macedonia (FYR of), Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Serbia & Montenegro, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, West Bank & Gaza.

### Upper Middle Income Group

Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, Belize, Argentine Republic, Barbados, Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Gabon, Grenada, Hungary, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mexico, Montserrat, Oman, Panama, Poland, Russian Federation, Seychelles, South Africa, Slovak Republic, St Helena, St Kitts & Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent & Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Turks & Caicos Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela.

### High Income Group

Bahamas, Bahrain, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, French Polynesia, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Israel, Korea Rep (South), Kuwait, Malta, Netherlands Antilles, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovenia, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates.

1. Inclusion on this list does not necessarily mean DFID is providing aid to a country. DFID's assistance to the Pacific is provided as a single regional programme and so these countries are not included in analysis looking at low and middle income groups. Pacific countries have therefore been omitted from this table.

## 14 Total DAC and UK Net Bilateral and Multilateral ODA/OA by Recipient Country

2004 <sup>1</sup>	Net Bilateral ODA/OA <sup>2</sup>				Total Multilateral	Imputed UK Share of Multilateral Net ODA/OA <sup>3</sup>
	United Kingdom	of which: Debt Relief	Total DAC Donors			
						£ million
Afghanistan	122	-	926	231		26.7
Albania	2	-	125	67		5.6
Algeria	0	-	128	43		7.4
Angola	8	-	554	72		9.6
Anguilla	1	-	1	1		0.2
Antigua & Barbuda	0	-	1	1		0.4
Argentine Republic	-	-	43	7		1.0
Armenia	4	-	73	65		3.4
Azerbaijan	0	-	50	31		1.4
Bahamas	-	-	3	- 1		-0.2
Bahrain	-	-	1			0.0
Bangladesh	138	-	345	407		18.1
Barbados	0	-	1	15		2.7
Belarus	0	-	17	2		0.2
Belize	0	1.0	2	2		0.8
Benin	-	-	115	92		12.3
Bermuda	-	-	-	-		-
Bhutan	-	-	29	14		0.7
Bolivia	28	-	304	114		5.6
Bosnia & Herzegovina	6	-	164	192		13.3
Botswana	0	-	18	5		0.8
Brazil	6	-	80	74		6.1
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	- 1		-0.3
Brunei	-	-	-	-		0.0
Bulgaria	2	-	134	197		38.7
Burkina Faso	4	-	181	152		14.1
Burma	7	-	44	20		-
Burundi	5	-	101	91		8.0
Cambodia	10	-	163	85		5.5
Cameroon	16	15.0	312	103		12.8
Cape Verde	-	-	50	27		3.4
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-		-0.1
Central African Republic	-	-	30	27		5.0
Chad	4	-	89	84		7.6
Chile	1	-	14	12		1.8

1. 2004 data are shown since these are the latest figures available for all columns in the table except UK net bilateral ODA and presenting 2005 figures for this column would prevent comparisons.
2. Total net bilateral ODA comprises flows from 22 DAC member countries, including the UK, but excludes the European Commission.
3. An estimate of multilateral net ODA that can be attributed to the UK.

2004 <sup>1</sup>	Net Bilateral ODA/OA <sup>2</sup>				Imputed UK Share of Multilateral Net ODA/OA <sup>3</sup>	£ million
	United Kingdom	of which: Debt Relief	Total DAC Donors	Total Multilateral		
China	39	-	865	21	22.5	
Colombia	1	-	257	21	4.6	
Comoros	-	-	8	6	0.9	
Congo (Dem Rep)	164	139.0	635	355	31.3	
Congo	3	2.0	26	37	4.2	
Cook Islands <sup>4</sup>	-	-	3	2	0.2	
Costa Rica	- 9	-	6	1	0.9	
Cote d'Ivoire	3	3.0	107	- 23	13.2	
Croatia	1	-	48	18	2.8	
Cuba	2	-	38	11	0.7	
Cyprus	-	-	12	17	2.9	
Czech Republic	-	-	23	129	25.4	
Djibouti	-	-	22	15	1.1	
Dominica	- 2	-	6	10	3.7	
Dominican Republic	0	-	46	1	2.1	
East Timor	0	-	73	10	1.5	
Ecuador	- 8	-	87		1.8	
Egypt	42	-	642	143	21.4	
El Salvador	0	-	110	5	2.4	
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	13	4	0.6	
Eritrea	3	-	97	47	3.2	
Estonia	-	-	15	59	11.7	
Ethiopia	80	11.0	560	415	22.4	
Falkland Islands	-	-	-		0.0	
Fiji <sup>4</sup>	-	-	20	15	-	
French Polynesia	-	-	314	3	0.5	
Gabon	-	-	13	8	1.3	
Gambia	0	-	6	28	1.4	
Georgia	2	-	115	52	4.0	
Ghana	144	64.0	489	246	15.1	
Gibraltar	-	-		-	-	
Grenada	0	-	6	3	0.8	
Guatemala	0	-	111	8	2.7	
Guinea	2	0.0	97	55	6.4	
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	16	26	2.1	

1. 2004 data are shown since these are the latest figures available for all columns in the table except UK net bilateral ODA and presenting 2005 figures for this column would prevent comparisons.
2. Total net bilateral ODA comprises flows from 22 DAC member countries, including the UK, but excludes the European Commission.
3. An estimate of multilateral net ODA that can be attributed to the UK.
4. Individual country information is not available as UK to Pacific expenditure is at regional level only.

## 14 Total DAC and UK Net Bilateral and Multilateral ODA/OA by Recipient Country – continued

2004 <sup>1</sup>	Net Bilateral ODA/OA <sup>2</sup>				Total Multilateral	Imputed UK Share of Multilateral Net ODA/OA <sup>3</sup>	£ million
	United Kingdom	of which: Debt Relief	Total DAC Donors				
Guyana	11	-	44	35	6.0		
Haiti	2	-	114	19	4.8		
Honduras	1	-	179	168	6.9		
Hong Kong	-	-	3	-	-		
Hungary	-	-	33	132	25.9		
India	202	-	11	364	35.6		
Indonesia	5	-	- 80	114	6.2		
Iran	3	-	77	19	2.3		
Iraq	150	-	2 397	83	14.3		
Israel	-	-	261	1	0.1		
Jamaica	4	3.0	4	36	7.9		
Jordan	3	-	236	80	17.3		
Kazakhstan	1	-	111	10	1.4		
Kenya	25	-	256	91	11.4		
Kiribati <sup>4</sup>	-	-	6	4	0.5		
Korea, Dem Rep (North)	20	-	75	26	3.4		
Korea, Rep (South)	-	-	- 38	1	0.0		
Kuwait	-	-	1	-	0.0		
Kyrgyzstan	3	-	59	61	5.4		
Laos	1	-	97	48	3.3		
Latvia	-	-	16	74	14.5		
Lebanon	0	-	70	76	14.8		
Lesotho	4	-	19	37	2.6		
Liberia	9	-	88	26	3.5		
Libya	-	-	5	3	0.3		
Lithuania	-	-	18	120	23.6		
Macedonia (FYR of)	2	-	-	45	9.3		
Madagascar	15	14.0	374	301	18.7		
Malawi	65	0.0	168	91	10.1		
Malaysia	0	-	157	2	0.1		
Maldives	0	-	5	7	0.3		
Mali	0	-	179	131	17.3		
Malta	-	-	-	4	0.7		
Marshall Islands <sup>4</sup>	-	-	27	1	0.1		
Mauritania	0	-	45	53	6.5		

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3. An estimate of multilateral net ODA that can be attributed to the UK.
4. Individual country information is not available as UK to Pacific expenditure is at regional level only.

2004 <sup>1</sup>	Net Bilateral ODA/OA <sup>2</sup>				Imputed UK Share of Multilateral Net ODA/OA <sup>3</sup>	£ million
	United Kingdom	of which: Debt Relief	Total DAC Donors	Total Multilateral		
Mauritius	0	-	8	14	1.5	
Mayotte	-	-	114		0.0	
Mexico	0	-	43	22	1.9	
Micronesia, Fed States <sup>4</sup>	-	-	47	1	0.0	
Moldova	3	-	42	19	1.3	
Mongolia	4	-	84	52	2.5	
Montserrat	20	-	20	4	0.6	
Morocco	0	-	215	132	22.7	
Mozambique	36	-	397	271	27.7	
Namibia	2	-	71	18	2.0	
Nepal	36	-	174	58	4.9	
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	10	2	0.3	
New Caledonia <sup>4</sup>	-	-	278	8	1.6	
Nicaragua	7	1.0	468	204	8.0	
Niger	5	5.0	167	126	12.8	
Nigeria	69	-	172	142	10.8	
Oman	-	-	1		0.0	
Pakistan	50	23.0	209	559	18.9	
Panama	0	-	14	7	0.9	
Papua New Guinea <sup>4</sup>	-	-	136	9	1.3	
Paraguay	0	-	3	- 4	0.6	
Peru	3	-	251	13	2.2	
Philippines	0	-	237	10	2.0	
Pitcairn <sup>4</sup>	..	-	-	-	-	
Poland	-	-	225	606	119.5	
Qatar	-	1		0.0		
Romania	5	-	114	385	75.6	
Russian Federation	21	-	587	103	18.7	
Rwanda	32	-	119	137	8.8	
Samoa (Western) <sup>4</sup>	-	-	13	3	0.3	
Sao Tome & Principe	-	-	12	6	0.8	
Saudi Arabia	-	-	5	8	0.6	
Senegal	5	1.0	412	161	11.6	
Serbia & Montenegro	5	319	307	38.3		
Seychelles	0	-	3	2	0.2	

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3. An estimate of multilateral net ODA that can be attributed to the UK.
4. Individual country information is not available as UK to Pacific expenditure is at regional level only.

## 14 Total DAC and UK Net Bilateral and Multilateral ODA/OA by Recipient Country – continued

2004 <sup>1</sup>	Net Bilateral ODA/OA <sup>2</sup>				Total Multilateral	Imputed UK Share of Multilateral Net ODA/OA <sup>3</sup>	£ million
	United Kingdom	of which: Debt Relief	Total DAC Donors				
Sierra Leone	33	0.0	89		107	11.1	
Singapore	0	-	5		-	0.0	
Slovak Republic	0	-	32		94	18.3	
Slovenia	0	-	2		31	6.2	
Solomon Islands <sup>4</sup>	-	-	64		3	0.4	
Somalia	6	-	76		28	4.2	
South Africa	48	-	251		85	14.9	
Sri Lanka	9	-	184		88	7.0	
States of ex Yugoslavia	1	-	46		1	-	
St Helena	14	-	14			0.0	
St Kitts & Nevis	-	-			1	0.3	
St Lucia	- 15	-	- 13		1	0.5	
St Vincent & Grenadines	0	-	4		2	0.1	
Sudan	64	-	406		61	9.0	
Suriname	-	-	9		4	0.7	
Swaziland	1	-	57		6	1.0	
Syria	0	-	8		63	12.0	
Taiwan	-	-	-		-	-	
Tajikistan	1	-	51		74	3.4	
Tanzania	118	-	562		390	25.5	
Thailand	- 11	-	- 14		12	2.0	
Togo	0	0.0	29		5	1.3	
Tonga <sup>4</sup>	-	-	8		2	0.4	
Trinidad & Tobago	0	-	4		- 4	-1.0	
Tunisia	-	-	126		52	9.1	
Turkey	- 2	-	- 25		168	30.8	
Turkmenistan	0	-	6		4	0.2	
Turks & Caicos Islands	1	-	1		1	0.4	
Tuvalu <sup>4</sup>	-	-	3		1	0.3	
Uganda	59	-	373		259	21.7	
Ukraine	6		127		50	8.9	
United Arab Emirates	-	-	3			0.0	
Uruguay	-	-	5		6	1.1	
Uzbekistan	1	-	113		14	0.8	
Vanuatu <sup>4</sup>	-	-	19		2	0.3	

1. 2004 data are shown since these are the latest figures available for all columns in the table except UK net bilateral ODA and presenting 2005 figures for this column would prevent comparisons.
2. Total net bilateral ODA comprises flows from 22 DAC member countries, including the UK, but excludes the European Commission.
3. An estimate of multilateral net ODA that can be attributed to the UK.
4. Individual country information is not available as UK to Pacific expenditure is at regional level only.

2004 <sup>1</sup>	Net Bilateral ODA/OA <sup>2</sup>				Imputed UK Share of Multilateral Net ODA/OA <sup>3</sup>	£ million
	United Kingdom	of which: Debt Relief	Total DAC Donors	Total Multilateral		
Venezuela	0	-	15	11	1.5	
Vietnam	37	-	645	334	12.6	
West Bank & Gaza	16	-	330	263	54.9	
Yemen	7	-	83	54	3.8	
Zambia	154	133.0	407	182	18.8	
Zimbabwe	27	-	90	11	5.6	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2233</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>23 095</b>	<b>12 071</b>	<b>1 389</b>	

1. 2004 data are shown since these are the latest figures available for all columns in the table except UK net bilateral ODA and presenting 2005 figures for this column would prevent comparisons.
2. Total net bilateral ODA comprises flows from 22 DAC member countries, including the UK, but excludes the European Commission.
3. An estimate of multilateral net ODA that can be attributed to the UK.
4. Individual country information is not available as UK to Pacific expenditure is at regional level only.

## 15 Net ODA from Bilateral DAC Donors and Multilateral Agencies by Income Group

2004 <sup>1</sup>	% of Total allocable by Income Group <sup>1,2</sup>					£ million		
	Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	Higher Income	% of total allocable to LDC <sup>3</sup>	Total allocable by Income Group	Unallocable	Total
<b>Bilateral Donors</b>								
Australia	73.9	23.9	2.2	0.0	32.1	504	146	650
Austria	53.4	44.1	2.5	0.0	18.4	163	29	192
Belgium	76.5	21.8	1.6	0.0	70.5	355	137	492
Canada	69.6	27.1	3.4	0.0	48.1	623	464	1 087
Denmark	78.7	19.0	2.3	0.0	55.4	486	170	656
Finland	61.2	36.8	1.9	0.0	47.4	127	71	198
France	64.6	25.6	9.7	0.0	54.1	2 291	747	3 038
Germany	61.4	33.5	5.1	0.0	32.3	1 630	456	2 086
Greece	15.1	83.3	1.6	0.0	7.6	104	62	166
Ireland	86.2	13.1	0.6	0.0	80.4	184	40	224
Italy	48.4	47.5	4.1	0.0	57.0	275	109	384
Japan	36.2	56.4	7.3	0.0	19.7	2 531	698	3 229
Luxembourg	60.5	36.7	2.8	0.0	50.8	76	17	93
Netherlands	56.4	41.4	2.2	0.0	56.1	931	526	1 457
New Zealand	54.9	40.2	4.9	0.0	46.2	66	20	87
Norway	66.9	29.7	3.4	0.0	58.7	574	264	838
Portugal	9.2	90.6	0.1	0.0	96.8	465	11	476
Spain	35.0	61.0	4.1	0.0	15.0	614	150	764
Sweden	66.1	32.8	1.2	0.0	51.6	621	512	1 133
Switzerland	63.8	34.7	1.4	0.0	40.8	345	303	648
United Kingdom	82.5	16.6	0.9	0.0	54.5	2 200	713	2 913
United States	41.1	58.0	0.9	0.0	31.5	5 956	2 912	8 867
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>21 120</b>	<b>8 558</b>	<b>29 678</b>

1. Income Groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details. The income group and LDC status of individual countries can be seen in Annex 1.

2. Percentages are not appropriate when flows for middle or high income countries are negative and so NA is shown for the entire row.

3. LDCs = Least Developed Country. See glossary for definition.



2004 <sup>1</sup>	% of Total allocable by Income Group <sup>1,2</sup>					% of total allocable to LDC <sup>3</sup>	£ million	
	Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	Higher Income	Total allocable by Income Group		Unallocable	Total
<b>Multilateral Donors</b>								
African Development Fund	96.4	3.4	0.1	0.0	82.8	445	56	502
Arab Agencies	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	205	2	207
Asian Development Fund	86.7	13.1	0.2	0.0	23.3	379	-	379
Caribbean Development Bank	0.0	58.6	41.4	0.0	0.0	20	2	22
EBRD	64.0	32.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	16	14	29
EC	53.3	43.0	3.7	0.0	42.4	3 403	1 000	4 403
GEF	27.3	46.3	26.3	0.0	14.6	60	15	75
IDA	91.0	8.9	0.1	0.0	53.9	3 973	1	3 974
IDB Special Operations Fund	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	129	13	142
IFAD	85.5	13.1	1.4	0.0	66.5	90	-	90
Montreal Protocol	13.9	79.5	6.6	0.0	0.0	32	-	32
Nordic Development Fund	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	38	-	38
SAF & ESAF	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	- 98	-	- 98
UNDP	82.0	16.0	2.0	0.0	59.6	201	3	204
UNFPA	69.6	26.7	3.7	0.0	47.8	130	40	170
UNHCR	68.7	25.5	5.8	0.0	49.0	183	6	189
UNICEF	81.0	16.8	2.2	0.0	54.5	203	151	355
UNRWA	0.0	87.2	12.8	0.0	0.0	245	-	245
UNTA	62.6	27.8	9.6	0.0	45.1	139	98	237
WFP	79.1	20.9	0.0	0.0	69.5	146	-	146
Other UN	11.8	12.8	75.4	0.0	7.4	124	21	145
<b>Total Multilateral</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>10 064</b>	<b>1 422</b>	<b>11 486</b>
<b>Other Donors</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>1 569</b>
EC + EU Members	60.9	35.2	3.9	0.0	48.5	13 924	4 751	18 675
<b>TOTAL ALL DONORS</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>31 768</b>	<b>10 965</b>	<b>42 733</b>

1. Income Groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details. The income group and LDC status of individual countries can be seen in Annex 1.

2. Percentages are not appropriate when flows for middle or high income countries are negative and so NA is shown for the entire row.

3. LDCs = Least Developed Country. See glossary for definition.

## 16 DFID and Gross Public Expenditure on Multilateral Contributions

£ thousand

	2001/02			2002/03			2003/04			2004/05			2005/06		
	DFID Programme <sup>1</sup>	Other Govt Departments		DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments		DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments		DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments		DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	
<b>European Community<sup>2</sup></b>															
European Development Fund	91 463	-		132 545	-		230 883	-		253 655	-		234 431	-	
European Commission National Experts <sup>3</sup>	1 440	-		1 571	-		1 419	-		1 203	-		1 000	-	
European Investment Bank	3 847	-		3 108	-		3 034	-		2 598	-		1 845	-	
<b>EC Attribution</b>	<b>633 005</b>	<b>27 130</b>	<b>30 330</b>	<b>733 505</b>	<b>30 330</b>	<b>54 200</b>	<b>796 058</b>	<b>54 200</b>	<b>258 938</b>	<b>693 998</b>	<b>54 200</b>	<b>258 938</b>	<b>679 581</b>	<b>255 690</b>	
<i>of which:</i>															
<i>Asia &amp; Latin American Countries</i>	75 315	-		93 295	-		112 956	-		123 988	-		140 790	-	
<i>Disaster Relief</i>	66 590	-		59 350	-		66 463	-		64 089	-		67 670	-	
<i>Food Aid<sup>4</sup></i>	57 430	-		52 060	-		57 008	-		54 001	-		56 170	-	
<i>Mediterranean Associates</i>	68 725	-		101 305	-		91 495	-		140 548	-		130 900	-	
<i>CARDS<sup>5</sup></i>	114 025	-		93 450	-		66 050	-		65 557	-		40 760	-	
<i>Phare/Tacis (developing countries)<sup>5</sup></i>	10 470	-		15 900	-		11 550	-		30 635	-		49 980	-	
<i>Phare/Tacis (other countries)<sup>5</sup></i>	202 055	-		253 685	-		335 394	-		175 844	-		148 531	-	
<i>Other</i>	38 395	27 130	30 330	64 460	30 330	54 200	55 142	54 200	38 938	39 336	38 938	44 780	44 780	45 690	
<b>Total European Community</b>	<b>729 755</b>	<b>27 130</b>	<b>30 330</b>	<b>870 729</b>	<b>30 330</b>	<b>54 200</b>	<b>1 031 394</b>	<b>54 200</b>	<b>258 938</b>	<b>951 454</b>	<b>258 938</b>	<b>916 857</b>	<b>255 690</b>		
<b>World Bank Group</b>															
International Development Association	213 850	-		220 290	-		381 120	-		205 140	-		271 175	-	
International Finance Corporation	574	-		577	-		576	-		242	-		-	-	
World Bank Group TC	911	-		1 072	-		898	-		1 073	-		1 051	-	
Other	4 281	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
<b>Total World Bank Group</b>	<b>219 616</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>221 939</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>382 594</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>206 455</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>272 226</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>IMF Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>11 147</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11 434</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9 417</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 767</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23 728</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Global Environmental Assistance</b>	<b>25 231</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>27 253</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>61 133</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>47 539</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>50 008</b>	<b>118</b>		
<b>HIPC Trust Fund Payments</b>	<b>23 400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17 855</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19 949</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42 123</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11 094</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

1. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.
2. Prior to 2004/05 aid to the 10 countries that joined the EU in 2004 was attributed to DFID. Since 2004/05 these sums have become part of the UK's total contribution to the EU and cannot be attributed directly to DFID.
3. Formerly EC Technical Co-operation, but renamed as used entirely for funding of national experts working for EC.
4. EC Food Aid includes only regular provisions. Emergency food aid is included indistinguishably in the Disaster Relief figures.
5. CARDS is the EC assistance programme to the Western Balkans. Phare/Tacis are assistance programmes for Eastern Europe and the newly independent states of Central Asia and the Former Soviet Union. See glossary for details.
6. Includes £13.7m for MDRI in 2005/06 – see Section 5.

**Regional Development Banks**

African Development Bank	1 004	-	1 026	-	1 051	-	841	-	854	-
African Development Fund	29 058	-	33 198	-	32 033	-	34 602	-	34 041	-
Asian Development Bank	1 093	-	1 091	-	936	-	689	-	689	-
Asian Development Fund	26 638	-	26 103	-	23 935	-	21 864	-	19 227	-
Caribbean Development Fund	2 115	-	5 319	-	-	-	3 286	-	1 491	-
Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)	683	-	398	-	182	-	-	-	-	-
IADB Fund for Special Operations	1 068	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Bank for Reconstruction & Development (EBRD)	13 082	-	15 082	-	16 788	-	15 898	-	16 238	-
Multilateral Development Bank TC	641	-	8 430	-	5 466	-	4 985	-	5 206	-
<b>Total Regional Development Banks</b>	<b>75 382</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>90 647</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>80 391</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>82 165</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>77 746</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Commonwealth</b>										
Commonwealth Foundation	62	728	428	738	253	758	272	783	266	798
Commonwealth Fund for TC	6 408	-	5 963	-	5 579	-	7 309	-	3 979	-
Commonwealth Science Council	258	-	266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commonwealth Youth Programme	706	-	697	-	726	-	719	-	829	-
Pacific Community	-	15	-	15	-	15	-	15	-	15
Other Commonwealth	118	-	265	-	112	-	252	-	229	-
<b>Total Commonwealth</b>	<b>7 552</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>7 619</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>6 670</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>8 552</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>5 303</b>	<b>813</b>
<b>UN Agencies<sup>7</sup></b>										
Food & Agricultural Organisation <sup>8</sup>	6 395	-	6 129	-	6 323	-	6 873	-	4 805	-
International Atomic Energy Authority	-	2 629	-	2 505	-	2 451	-	3 200	-	2 400
International Fund for Agricultural Development	2 728	-	3 000	-	5 299	-	7 899	-	12 002	-
International Labour Organisation	2 232	-	1 387	-	4 176	1 279	4 200	1 280	3 204	1 444
Office for Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs	4 591	-	3 413	-	4 507	-	4 511	-	47 500	-

1. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

7. Where DFID has influence over the destination of some payments to the UN these are counted as bilateral aid and included in Table 12. See classifying bilateral and multilateral aid in section 1.

8. This includes only contributions to the FAO which are counted as aid. See memo items at the end of this table for the non-aid elements.

## 16 DFID and Gross Public Expenditure on Multilateral Contributions – continued

	2001/02			2002/03			2003/04			2004/05			2005/06	
	DFID Programme <sup>1</sup>	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments
<b>UN Agencies<sup>7</sup> continued</b>														
UN Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA)	25 426	-	18 807	-	23 646	-	17 229	-	14 985	-	-	-	-	-
UN AIDS	3 052	-	3 052	-	3 000	-	8 069	-	16 002	-	-	-	-	-
UN Childrens Fund (UNICEF)	17 500	-	19 666	-	18 453	-	23 721	-	32 428	-	-	-	-	-
UN Development Programme (UNDP)	39 826	-	44 934	-	42 791	-	43 039	-	52 768	-	-	-	-	1 000
UN Drugs Control Programmes	-	1 408	-	3 281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UN Environment Programme	-	4 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>UNESCO<sup>9</sup></b>	3 373	-	3 325	-	2 865	-	2 714	-	2 946	-	-	-	-	-
UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)	14 273	-	14 432	-	14 484	-	19 916	-	20 193	-	-	-	-	1 000
UN Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)	4 574	-	3 560	-	3 846	-	3 844	-	4 783	-	-	-	-	-
UN Population Fund	24 000	-	9 000	-	18 100	-	20 038	-	30 000	-	-	-	-	-
UN Regular Budget	-	5 233	-	4 959	-	5 793	-	5 950	-	-	-	-	-	6 965
World Food Programme <sup>10</sup>	5 000	-	8	-	1 415	-	2 498	-	5 001	-	-	-	-	-
World Health Organisation (WHO)	41 348	10 526	35 135	11 004	34 427	11 690	30 689	8 934	45 586	10 850	-	-	-	-
World Meteorological Organisation	-	60	-	56	-	66	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	84
Other UN Agencies	7 156	238	4 313	203	5 718	1 039	5 791	1 142	6 685	1 578	-	-	-	-
<b>Total UN Agencies<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>201 475</b>	<b>24 594</b>	<b>170 161</b>	<b>22 008</b>	<b>189 050</b>	<b>22 318</b>	<b>201 030</b>	<b>20 587</b>	<b>298 888</b>	<b>25 321</b>	-	-	-	-

1. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

7. Where DFID has influence over the destination of some payments to the UN these are counted as bilateral aid and included in Table 12. See classifying bilateral and multilateral aid in section 1.

9. This includes only contributions to UNESCO which are counted as aid. See memo items at the end of this table for the non-aid elements.

10. This is the regular programme of food aid. It does not include emergency food aid which is classified as bilateral humanitarian expenditure.

11. In addition to these core contributions, DFID also channels some bilateral expenditure through UN agencies.

## 16 DFID and Gross Public Expenditure on Multilateral Contributions – continued

£ thousand

	2001/02			2002/03			2003/04			2004/05			2005/06		
	DFID Programme <sup>1</sup>	Other Govt Departments		DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments		DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments		DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments		DFID Programme	Other Govt Departments	
<b>International Research Organisations</b>															
<b>Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)</b>	7 847	-	-	7 464	-	-	7 633	-	-	16 471	-	-	17 315	-	-
<i>of which:</i>															
<i>Centre for Int Forestry Research</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	600	-	-
<i>Int Centre for Agric Research in the Dry Areas</i>	560	-	-	560	-	-	560	-	-	780	-	-	780	-	-
<i>Int Centre for Research in Agroforestry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	600	-	-
<i>Int Institute for Tropical Agriculture</i>	369	-	-	636	-	-	523	-	-	720	-	-	1 387	-	-
<i>Int Crop Research Inst for the Semi-Arid Tropics</i>	1 014	-	-	760	-	-	750	-	-	1 200	-	-	1 200	-	-
<i>Int Food Policy Research Institute</i>	348	-	-	249	-	-	190	-	-	869	-	-	810	-	-
<i>Int Institute for Tropical Agriculture</i>	680	-	-	650	-	-	673	-	-	620	-	-	570	-	-
<i>Int Livestock Research Institute</i>	819	-	-	730	-	-	1 050	-	-	1 538	-	-	1 080	-	-
<i>Int Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre</i>	813	-	-	830	-	-	780	-	-	3 590	-	-	3 360	-	-
<i>Int Plant Genetics Resources Institute</i>	708	-	-	731	-	-	650	-	-	910	-	-	910	-	-
<i>Int Potato Centre</i>	656	-	-	717	-	-	702	-	-	640	-	-	640	-	-
<i>Int Rice Research Institute</i>	1 046	-	-	858	-	-	750	-	-	1 120	-	-	1 120	-	-
<i>Int Service for National Agricultural Research</i>	219	-	-	200	-	-	430	-	-	290	-	-	290	-	-
<i>Int Water Management Institute</i>	46	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	2 869	-	-	3 166	-	-
<i>West Africa Rice Development Association</i>	260	-	-	230	-	-	230	-	-	425	-	-	350	-	-
<i>World Fish Centre</i>	309	-	-	254	-	-	345	-	-	500	-	-	452	-	-
<b>Other International Research Organisations</b>															
CAB International	100	242	243	213	243	243	325	242	242	425	242	242	664	262	262
Int Centre for Dev Research in Agriculture	108	-	-	162	-	-	140	-	-	250	-	-	250	-	-
Other International Research	57	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	300	-	-
<b>Total International Research Organisations</b>	<b>8 112</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>7 900</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>8 098</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>17 446</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>18 529</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>262</b>
<b>TOTAL MULTILATERAL CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>1 301 670</b>	<b>52 815</b>	<b>53 419</b>	<b>1 425 537</b>	<b>53 419</b>	<b>1 788 696</b>	<b>77 613</b>	<b>1 558 531</b>	<b>280 643</b>	<b>1 674 379</b>	<b>1 674 379</b>	<b>282 204</b>			

1. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

Memo – contributions from DFID funds which are not reportable to DAC and so excluded from above:

Food & Agricultural Organisation	6 145	-	-	5 889	-	-	6 076	-	-	6 603	-	-	4 617	-	-
UNESCO	10 120	-	-	9 974	-	-	8 594	-	-	8 141	-	-	8 839	-	-

17 DFID Expenditure through UK CSOs 2005/06<sup>1</sup>

	Civil Society Challenge Fund <sup>2</sup>	Partnership Programme Agreement <sup>3</sup>	Humanitarian Assistance	Country and other DFID Programme <sup>4</sup>	£ thousand Total
Action Against Hunger	-	-	720	-	720
ACTIONAID	-	5 000	440	5 994	11 435
ADD	-	950	-	-	950
ADRA UK	423	-	-	-	423
Africa Educational Trust	-	-	-	575	575
Aga Khan Foundation	19	-	-	1 348	1 367
Alternative for India Development	330	-	-	-	330
AMREF	143	-	134	-	277
APT Enterprise Development	218	-	-	-	218
Balcraig Foundation	-	-	269	-	269
Band Aid	-	-	-	2 162	2 162
BasicNeeds	421	-	-	-	421
BOND	220	-	-	200	420
Book Aid International	-	-	-	299	299
British Red Cross	-	-	50 688	1 472	52 161
British Refugee Council	-	-	-	254	254
CAFOD	-	3 700	1 715	270	5 685
Calmeadow	-	-	-	408	408
CAMFED	229	-	-	56	285
CARE	-	3 250	539	14 306	18 095
Christian Aid	-	5 030	1 482	2 167	8 678
CIIR	-	2 800	-	155	2 955
Coda International	303	-	-	-	303
Commonwealth Broadcasting Association	-	-	-	314	314
Concern Universal	62	-	-	578	640
Concern Worldwide	551	-	405	-	956
Connections For Development Ltd	-	-	326	-	326
Debt Relief International Limited	-	-	-	465	465
DEC Tsunami Earthquake Appeal	-	-	2 000	-	2 000
Development Education Association	-	-	-	733	733

1. A number of CSOs also have consultancy contracts with DFID. Expenditure under these is contained within the consultancies line in Table 3.2. See also Annex 2 – Glossary.

2. Project based support for CSOs includes joint funding scheme which it replaced from 2000/01.

3. Strategic level agreements with CSOs. See glossary for full definition.

4. Includes expenditure DFID country programmes and other DFID departments channel through individual CSOs.

	Civil Society Challenge Fund <sup>2</sup>	Partnership Programme Agreement <sup>3</sup>	Humanitarian Assistance	Country and other DFID Programme <sup>4</sup>	£ thousand Total
EIA (Environmental Investigation Agency)	244	-	-	7	251
Engineers Against Poverty	-	-	-	231	231
FARM Africa	298	-	-	-	298
Halo Trust	-	-	2 459	-	2 459
Handicap International	318	-	427	-	745
Health Unlimited	791	-	-	299	1 090
Healthlink Worldwide	214	-	-	481	695
Helpage International	-	1 355	-	42	1 397
Homeless International	391	-	-	-	391
Homeworkers Worldwide	274	-	-	-	274
IIED	40	-	-	2 154	2 194
Interact Worldwide	515	-	-	66	581
Intermediate Technology and Development	37	750	-	219	1 006
International Alert	-	-	438	1 224	1 662
International Development Limited	-	-	-	294	294
International HIV and AIDS Alliance	-	2 750	-	35	2 785
International Services UNAIS	-	1 470	-	-	1 470
IRC (International Rescue Committee)	42	-	3 441	1 499	4 982
Islamic Relief	74	-	822	422	1 318
Marie Stopes International	478	-	-	239	717
Medecins Sans Frontieres	-	-	7 610	936	8 546
Mercy Corps	261	-	212	-	473
Merlin	-	-	2 085	681	2 766
Mines Advisory Group	-	-	2 538	-	2 538
Minority Rights Group	135	-	8	120	262
Ockenden International	96	-	197	455	748
ODI	-	1 070	113	1 552	2 735
One World Action	130	-	-	1 785	1 915
One World International	-	-	-	1 108	1 108
Opportunity Trust	-	-	-	581	581
OXFAM	-	9 500	9 173	2 220	20 894
Panos Institute	-	1 795	-	299	2 094
Plan International UK	587	-	-	-	587
Population Services International	197	-	82	11 163	11 442
Refugee Studies Centre	-	-	311	-	311

2. Project based support for CSOs includes joint funding scheme which it replaced from 2000/01.

3. Strategic level agreements with CSOs. See glossary for full definition.

4. Includes expenditure DFID country programmes and other DFID departments channel through individual CSOs.

17 DFID Expenditure through UK CSOs 2005/06<sup>1</sup> – continued

	Civil Society Challenge Fund <sup>2</sup>	Partnership Programme Agreement <sup>3</sup>	Humanitarian Assistance	Country and other DFID Programme <sup>4</sup>	£ thousand Total
Royal Society For The Protection Of Birds	191	-	-	61	252
Saferworld	101	-	1 373	111	1 585
Save The Children	-	6 900	2 334	2 111	11 345
Sense International	321	-	-	-	321
Skillshare International	-	2 350	188	100	2 638
Tearfund	88	-	866	-	954
The Fairtrade Foundation	-	-	-	264	264
University Of Wales Bangor	-	-	-	1 705	1 705
Vetaid	216	-	-	31	246
VSO	-	27 960	-	873	28 833
War On Want	265	-	-	-	265
Wateraid	-	1 460	-	2 045	3 505
Womankind Worldwide (JFS)	378	-	-	-	378
World Vision	278	-	792	113	1 183
WWF-UK	-	3 560	-	-	3 560
Total Other <sup>5</sup>	3 381	-	1 066	3 506	7 953
<b>TOTAL<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>13 260</b>	<b>81 650</b>	<b>95 254</b>	<b>70 788</b>	<b>260 952</b>

1. A number of CSOs also have consultancy contracts with DFID. Expenditure under these is contained within the consultancies line in Table 3.2. See also Annex 2 – Glossary.

2. Project based support for CSOs includes joint funding scheme which it replaced from 2000/01.

3. Strategic level agreements with CSOs. See glossary for full definition.

4. Includes expenditure DFID country programmes and other DFID departments channel through individual CSOs.

5. This covers 131 CSOs receiving less than £218,000 each in total in 2005/06.

6. Since this table includes details of UK CSOs only, the figures are lower than those reported in Table 1 which cover payments to all CSOs.





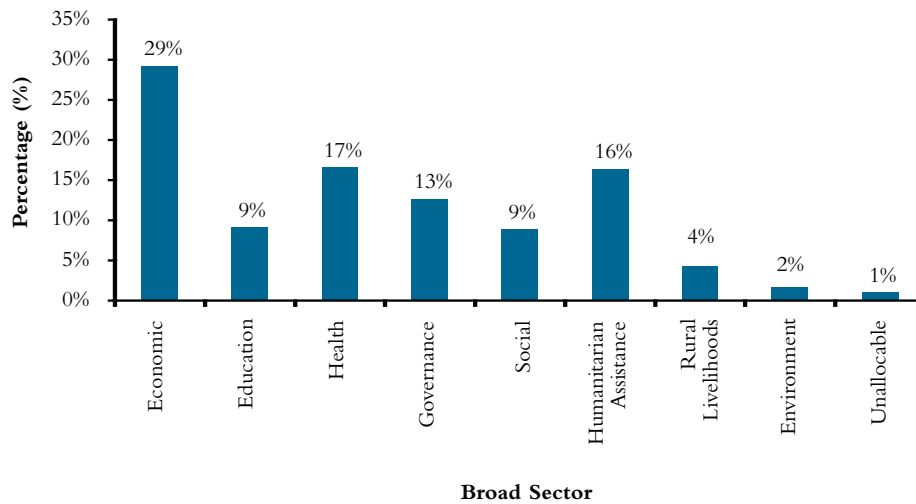
**Section 4:**  
**What is the purpose of UK expenditure on  
International Development?**

## What is the purpose of UK expenditure on international development?

1. This section considers the issue of what aid is being spent on. It is important to be aware that demonstrating the exact areas on which aid is being spent is not a simple and exact exercise and a certain amount of judgement is involved. Increasingly more projects are multi-dimensional and address interrelated policy areas, as well as more innovative types of aid instruments being introduced. This makes attributing expenditure to specific topics more difficult.
2. DFID is increasingly moving towards larger and longer term programmes including a greater use of Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS) both General Budget Support (GBS) and Sector Budget Support (SBS). In PRBS, funds are provided directly to recipient governments which then use their own allocation, execution, accounting and reporting systems in spending the aid to support their development programmes. Understanding how the UK's money is used therefore means understanding the way in which the recipient government allocates and uses all its funds. In managing PRBS, DFID country offices monitor this process closely. For future statistical reporting purposes, DFID is developing a standardised methodology for attributing General Budget Support (GBS) to sectors in the same proportions as the recipient government spends total resources. For example, if a government spent 25 per cent of its budget on education, 25 per cent of GBS provided would be attributed to education.
3. Two systems in operation in DFID attempt to gather information on the purpose of bilateral aid: Sector codes (which also apply to GPEX), and the Policy Information Marker System (PIMS). Depending on the nature of particular questions, it might be more appropriate to use data from one or other system. The types of question best addressed by each approach are considered at the end of this section.<sup>1</sup>
4. Every bilateral project or programme that comes within the umbrella of GPEX, is marked with 'input sector codes' that identify where funding will be spent. There are eight broad sectors:
  - Economic** (including transport, communications, construction and manufacturing)
  - Education** (including teacher training and development awareness)
  - Health** (including communicable disease control and nutrition)
  - Governance** (including international influencing, statistics and local government reform)
  - Social** (including human rights, shelter and housing and water supply)
  - Humanitarian Assistance** (including emergency food aid and de-mining)
  - Rural Livelihoods** (including agriculture and aquaculture)
  - Environment** (including biodiversity and climate change)

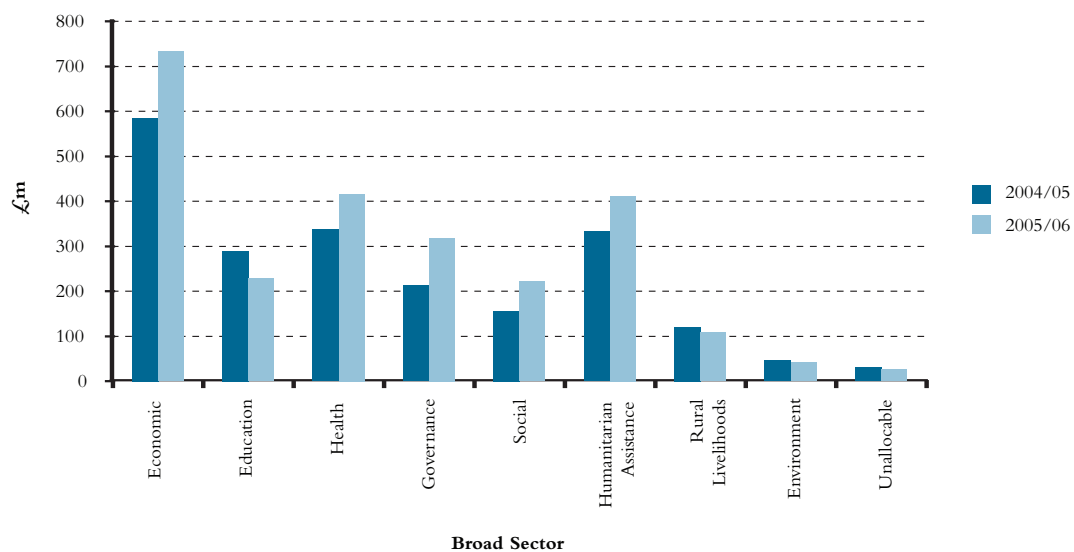
### Broad Sector Codes

1. A combination of Sector Codes and PIMs is used in calculating spend against DFID's various spending target commitments – for example on HIV/AIDS and education. The results of these exercises are not reported in SID.

**Figure 11 DFID Bilateral Aid by Broad Sector 2005/06**

5. Within the broad sectors there are a range of more detailed codes. Since October 2002, up to 6 sector codes can be specified for each project or programme (including PRBS and debt relief). For each code selected, budget holders indicate what proportion of the total commitment is expected to be spent in or on behalf of that sector.<sup>2</sup> Prior to October 2002 just one dominant sector was identified which limits comparison between the latest three years and older data.

6. Figure 11 shows the split of DFID's bilateral programme between sectors for 2005/06. It can be seen that over a quarter of spend was classified under the economic sector code and that health, humanitarian assistance and governance received the next largest amounts. As the DFID bilateral programme has grown over the last two years, so spend in most sectors has increased (see Figure 12).

**Figure 12 DFID Bilateral Aid by Broad Sector 2004/05 – 2005/06**

2. Because of the lack of precision inherent in this exercise, percentages are rounded to the nearest 5 or 10 per cent; they must sum to 100 per cent. For international reporting purposes it is necessary to allocate a single broad sector to each project. This is done automatically based on the largest percentage (or the first code specified where percentages are equal).

7. Table 18 shows sector breakdowns of DFID and GPEX bilateral aid by aid type. It can be seen that for GBS, the economic sector is reported to be a key focus. This may in part be due to the difficulties of coding this type of expenditure and reflect the fact that GBS is intended to facilitate the establishment and maintenance of fiscal discipline. In contrast SBS is mainly focused on health and education sectors. Technical cooperation is particularly likely to be focused on the health, economic and governance sectors. A sector breakdown of DFID's bilateral aid by region is given in Table 19.
10. While it is a requirement to have at least one PIMS marker, there is no upper limit on the number allowed and because DFID policy areas are mutually supportive and overlapping, most bilateral activities contribute to, and are marked against two or more PIMS markers.

### Policy Information Marker System (PIMS)

8. The policy information marker system (PIMS) is used within DFID to show the extent to which development activities target specific policy areas – in particular those focused on different MDGs. The PIMS system has been revised over the years to reflect changes in development focus and reporting needs. It currently includes 13 markers, which map onto the MDGs.
9. All bilateral spending commitments over £100,000 are required to be marked under the PIMS system.<sup>3</sup> By value, this means that over 90 per cent of DFID's expenditure is coded, although by number only around half of all projects are included.<sup>4</sup> Debt relief is excluded, and while PRBS is PIMS marked, it has been excluded from Table 20 due to the new approach under investigation to allocate PRBS according to recipient country budgets.
11. The PIMS system is designed to show whether a particular policy area is a principal target for the project/programme, in which case a 'principal' marker should be applied or whether it is an important objective, but not a primary reason for undertaking the activity – in which case a 'significant' marker should be used. Projects can have more than one principal marker.
12. Scoring against PIMS does not involve attributing spend proportionately to different markers where there are more than one. As a result, in analysis the total value of expenditure on any project or programme in the year in question is counted against each of the markers allocated to it. This means that there would be double counting if data for different PIMS markers were added together. *SID* does not aggregate spending against PIMS markers (except under MDG headings where we avoid double counting) and Table 20 includes a footnote warning against adding markers together.

3. Marking for PIMS takes place at the commitment stage of a project or programme although markers can later be changed as the project or programme is reviewed.

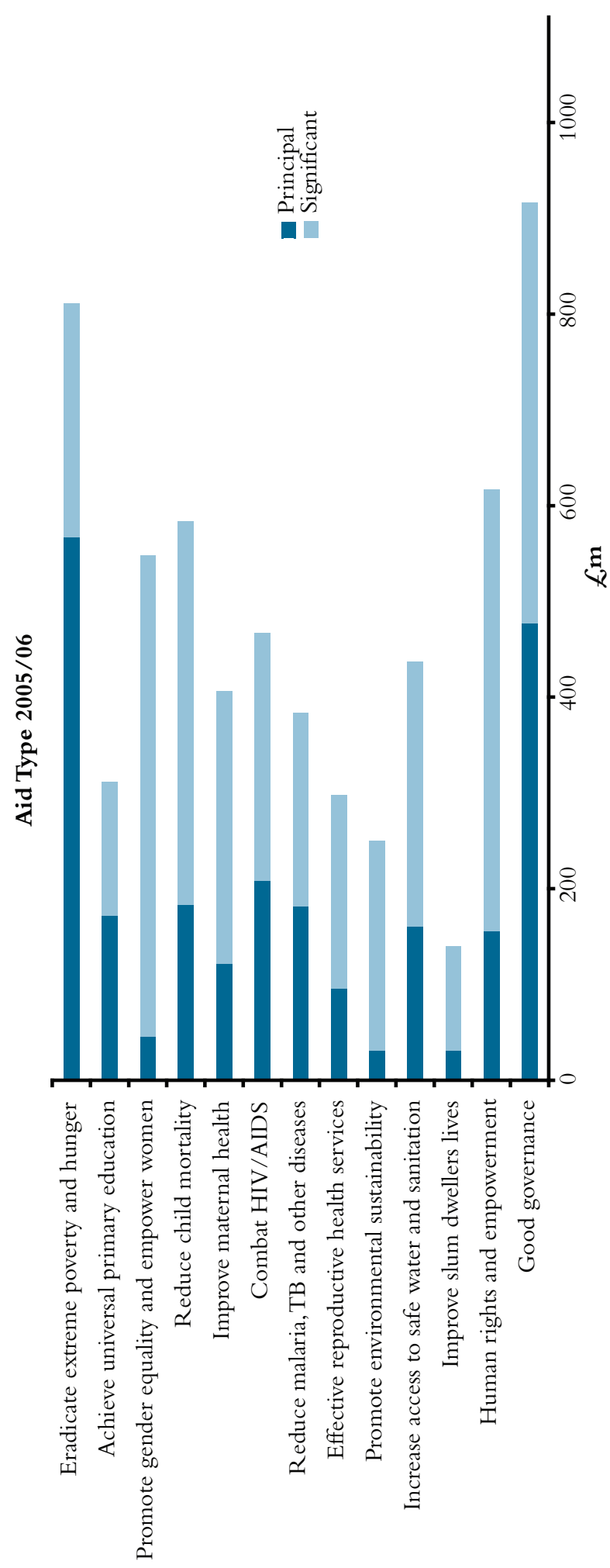
4. DFID has a large number of relatively low value projects in its portfolio and since PIMS analysis presents monetary value against the markers, it was decided that only projects over £100,000 should be included to maximise the value of the data while minimising the time involved in coding.

13. Figure 13 shows that the PIMS marker with greatest DFID bilateral expenditure marked against it in 2005/06 was 'good governance', followed by 'the elimination of extreme poverty and hunger' and 'human rights and empowerment'. The markers 'reducing child mortality' and 'promote gender equality and empower women' were next in line. It is interesting to note that some markers like the ones for poverty/hunger and education are more likely to have a principal marker, while others such as the gender equality and human rights markers are more likely to be awarded as significant. This is what would be expected given the mainstreaming agendas which apply to gender, HIV/AIDS and the environment.
14. Table 20 is the table on which Figure 13 is based and shows how DFID's eligible expenditure is marked against the full range of PIMS marks and gives a regional breakdown of estimated allocations under PIMS.

### When to use Sector Codes or PIMS data

15. Sector codes should be used to address questions such as what proportion of DFID's bilateral programme is spent on health? (the percentage should be calculated on the basis of aid that can be allocated to sectors which is shown in Tables 18 and 19). Sector data are also most appropriate if a UK perspective is required since data are available for total GPEX.
16. PIMS markers should be used for questions such as to what extent is DFID targeting work on a particular policy area. In answering the question, the principal markers which show direct targeting should be reported separately from the significant markers which show a wider reach of work in the area concerned. PIMS eligible spend should be used as the baseline for any calculations.

Figure 13 Policy and MDG focus of DFID's PIMS Marked Bilateral Expenditure (excluding PRBS) by Aid Type 2005/06



18 DFID and GPEX Bilateral Expenditure by Broad Sector<sup>1</sup>

	Financial Aid						Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Aid from other UK Official Sources	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure		
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Grants and Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance				DFID Debt Relief	
Economic	2001/02	113 000	-	120 885	111 019	38 725	- 104	17 682	401 209	359 542	760 751
	2002/03	82 000	6 585	123 751	110 879	56 619	- 353	20 364	399 846	552 745	952 591
	2003/04	148 750	24	158 861	101 245	83 120	5 125	15 531	512 656	365 601	878 257
	2004/05	226 150	29 800	80 517	109 718	119 244	5 158	14 932	585 520	805 933	1 391 453
	2005/06	328 170	18 000	97 218	122 758	121 089	5 190	39 502	731 927	1 600 780	2 332 708
Education	2001/02	62 500	12 000	36 411	36 256	12 580	42	-	159 788	-	159 788
	2002/03	45 000	12 000	43 021	39 782	27 754	-	-	167 557	-	167 557
	2003/04	70 000	24 000	56 460	48 328	34 182	-	-	232 971	-	232 971
	2004/05	80 000	57 367	62 628	46 633	42 025	630	-	289 283	-	289 283
	2005/06	-	79 101	56 467	34 514	58 165	389	-	228 636	-	228 636
Health	2001/02	35 000	5 718	55 795	81 078	60 491	375	-	238 458	7 794	246 252
	2002/03	17 500	5 100	64 350	135 766	86 227	4 704	-	313 647	17 883	331 530
	2003/04	30 000	20 325	63 906	111 787	97 691	10 581	-	334 290	147	334 437
	2004/05	-	13 760	67 296	94 213	148 481	13 680	-	337 430	61	337 491
	2005/06	-	53 919	65 902	107 352	157 055	31 459	-	415 687	150	415 837
Governance	2001/02	32 000	-	26 012	72 230	29 740	298	-	160 280	7 492	167 772
	2002/03	40 000	-	23 200	83 230	44 805	226	-	191 461	9 586	201 046
	2003/04	20 000	-	72 520	86 624	54 108	2 329	-	235 582	9 329	244 910
	2004/05	-	200	42 563	93 353	65 729	11 529	-	213 374	4 978	218 351
	2005/06	-	5 000	81 118	118 340	92 021	22 051	-	318 529	12 342	330 870
Social	2001/02	-	5 000	2 379	28 940	85 819	3 628	-	125 767	-	125 767
	2002/03	-	-	5 636	33 943	107 449	4 428	-	151 455	-	151 455
	2003/04	-	-	6 175	26 626	119 097	11 571	-	163 469	-	163 469
	2004/05	-	-	1 639	26 829	122 893	4 962	-	156 322	3 969	160 291
	2005/06	-	-	7 805	23 362	180 307	10 351	-	221 825	-	221 825

1. Since October 2002 projects can be classified by up to 6 sectors.

2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

£ thousand

18 DFID and GPEX Bilateral Expenditure by Broad Sector<sup>1</sup> – continued

	Financial Aid										£ thousand		
	General Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Sector Poverty Reduction Budget Support	Other Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Grants and Aid in Kind	Humanitarian Assistance	DFID Debt Relief	Total DFID Bilateral Programme <sup>2</sup>	Aid from other UK Official Sources	Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure			
Humanitarian Assistance	2001/02	3 000	-	1 244	2 963	7 659	188 110	-	202 976	-	202 976	-	202 976
	2002/03	-	-	266	4 095	12 568	284 674	-	301 603	-	301 603	-	301 603
	2003/04	-	-	102	6 302	17 887	277 714	-	302 004	28 000	330 004	28 000	330 004
	2004/05	-	10 000	4 170	5 919	14 059	298 076	-	332 224	34 670	366 894	34 670	366 894
	2005/06	1 497	42 000	9 961	5 473	12 488	340 067	-	411 487	30 050	441 537	30 050	441 537
Rural Livelihoods	2001/02	-	-	9 914	86 333	29 553	-	-	125 801	5 446	131 247	5 446	131 247
	2002/03	-	-	14 391	88 377	36 030	413	-	139 210	40 683	179 893	40 683	179 893
	2003/04	-	-	11 575	66 362	39 530	2 745	-	120 211	17 704	137 915	17 704	137 915
	2004/05	-	-	20 171	57 272	40 687	1 927	-	120 058	22 093	142 151	22 093	142 151
	2005/06	-	1 000	20 722	46 042	39 785	507	-	108 056	4 546	112 602	4 546	112 602
Environment	2001/02	-	-	3 069	23 251	13 188	2	-	39 510	-	39 510	-	39 510
	2002/03	-	-	2 422	27 554	9 293	-	-	39 270	-	39 270	-	39 270
	2003/04	-	-	2 318	24 845	9 627	-	-	36 791	-	36 791	-	36 791
	2004/05	-	-	1 465	25 104	19 244	263	-	46 076	-	46 076	-	46 076
	2005/06	-	-	4 923	22 265	14 306	586	-	42 080	-	42 080	-	42 080
<b>Total Allocable</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>245 500</b>	<b>22 718</b>	<b>255 711</b>	<b>442 071</b>	<b>277 756</b>	<b>192 350</b>	<b>17 682</b>	<b>1 453 789</b>	<b>380 274</b>	<b>1 834 063</b>	<b>380 274</b>	<b>1 834 063</b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>184 500</b>	<b>23 685</b>	<b>277 038</b>	<b>523 626</b>	<b>380 744</b>	<b>294 091</b>	<b>20 364</b>	<b>1 704 048</b>	<b>620 897</b>	<b>2 324 945</b>	<b>620 897</b>	<b>2 324 945</b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>268 750</b>	<b>44 349</b>	<b>371 917</b>	<b>472 119</b>	<b>455 242</b>	<b>310 065</b>	<b>15 531</b>	<b>1 937 974</b>	<b>420 781</b>	<b>2 358 754</b>	<b>420 781</b>	<b>2 358 754</b>
	<b>2004/05</b>	<b>306 150</b>	<b>111 127</b>	<b>280 449</b>	<b>459 042</b>	<b>572 361</b>	<b>336 225</b>	<b>14 932</b>	<b>2 080 286</b>	<b>871 704</b>	<b>2 951 989</b>	<b>871 704</b>	<b>2 951 989</b>
	<b>2005/06</b>	<b>329 667</b>	<b>199 020</b>	<b>344 116</b>	<b>480 106</b>	<b>675 216</b>	<b>410 600</b>	<b>39 502</b>	<b>2 478 227</b>	<b>1 647 868</b>	<b>4 126 095</b>	<b>1 647 868</b>	<b>4 126 095</b>
Unallocable	2001/02	-	0	8 417	32 162	16 477	226	-	57 283	98 614	155 897	98 614	155 897
	2002/03	-	-0	27 203	36 112	27 227	884	-	91 426	103 949	195 375	103 949	195 375
	2003/04	-	375	-4 041	11 905	14 585	61	-	22 885	216 316	239 201	216 316	239 201
	2004/05	-	4 625	2 962	6 361	17 351	-	-	31 299	128 425	159 724	128 425	159 724
	2005/06	-	-4 000	16 979	3 536	9 693	16	-	26 225	249 419	275 643	249 419	275 643



<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>245 500</b>	<b>22 718</b>	<b>264 128</b>	<b>474 233</b>	<b>294 233</b>	<b>192 576</b>	<b>17 682</b>	<b>1 511 072</b>	<b>478 888</b>	<b>1 989 959</b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>184 500</b>	<b>23 685</b>	<b>304 241</b>	<b>559 738</b>	<b>407 971</b>	<b>294 974</b>	<b>20 364</b>	<b>1 795 474</b>	<b>724 846</b>	<b>2 520 320</b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>268 750</b>	<b>44 724</b>	<b>367 876</b>	<b>484 025</b>	<b>469 827</b>	<b>310 125</b>	<b>15 531</b>	<b>1 960 858</b>	<b>637 097</b>	<b>2 597 955</b>
	<b>2004/05</b>	<b>306 150</b>	<b>115 752</b>	<b>283 411</b>	<b>465 403</b>	<b>589 712</b>	<b>336 225</b>	<b>14 932</b>	<b>2 111 585</b>	<b>1 000 129</b>	<b>3 111 714</b>
	<b>2005/06</b>	<b>329 667</b>	<b>195 020</b>	<b>361 096</b>	<b>483 642</b>	<b>684 909</b>	<b>410 616</b>	<b>39 502</b>	<b>2 504 452</b>	<b>1 897 287</b>	<b>4 401 738</b>

1. Since October 2002 projects can be classified by up to 6 sectors.

2. 2001/02 is a unique year in that total DFID expenditure is understated by around £140m due to move to resource accounting. See glossary for details.

## 19 DFID Bilateral Expenditure by Broad Sector and Region<sup>1</sup>

		£ thousand					
		Total Bilateral Programme	of which <sup>2</sup> Africa	Asia	Europe	Americas	Pacific
Economic	2003/04	512 656	129 112	305 947	13 271	23 898	413
	2004/05	585 520	282 843	219 010	12 020	21 122	1 185
	2005/06	731 927	427 339	219 724	12 298	17 605	1 813
Education	2003/04	232 971	135 954	69 432	205	6 015	498
	2004/05	289 283	125 880	134 618	259	1 757	227
	2005/06	228 636	57 553	150 033	2	2 034	186
Health	2003/04	334 290	148 260	97 233	7 257	6 117	98
	2004/05	337 430	146 113	135 647	5 000	5 841	42
	2005/06	415 687	183 063	177 926	3 222	3 659	-
Governance	2003/04	235 582	83 823	95 058	15 927	23 132	444
	2004/05	213 374	86 123	71 684	15 139	19 525	104
	2005/06	318 529	137 374	133 298	9 599	19 271	27
Social	2003/04	163 469	34 529	38 335	15 343	8 558	804
	2004/05	156 322	29 970	33 221	11 465	5 860	477
	2005/06	221 825	42 739	74 071	7 349	5 645	945
Humanitarian Assistance	2003/04	302 004	121 827	121 989	8 287	2 454	276
	2004/05	332 224	153 964	124 064	7 389	4 895	-
	2005/06	411 487	263 791	89 922	5 464	5 315	-
Rural Livelihoods	2003/04	120 211	32 779	44 758	5 683	7 200	384
	2004/05	120 058	25 772	57 067	4 786	4 251	321
	2005/06	108 056	15 591	61 126	2 760	1 822	-
Environment	2003/04	36 791	8 601	15 020	1 747	1 899	144
	2004/05	46 076	9 139	21 524	1 572	1 791	33
	2005/06	42 080	10 731	14 304	672	3 804	-
<b>Total Allocable</b>	2003/04	1 937 974	694 886	787 774	67 723	79 272	3 060
	2004/05	2 080 286	859 803	796 835	57 631	65 042	2 390
	2005/06	2 478 227	1 138 182	920 404	41 366	59 154	2 972
Unallocable <sup>3</sup>	2003/04	22 885	15 912	- 3 318	2 717	3 795	1 424
	2004/05	31 299	8 093	10 549	2 227	7 641	882
	2005/06	26 225	1 049	22 716	688	- 981	851
<b>TOTAL</b>	2003/04	1 960 858	710 798	784 456	70 440	83 067	4 484
	2004/05	2 111 585	867 896	807 385	59 858	72 682	3 272
	2005/06	2 504 452	1 139 232	943 120	42 054	58 173	3 823

1. Since October 2002 projects can be classified by up to 6 sectors.

2. These figures will not necessarily sum to the total as some sector information is not allocable by region.

3. Unallocable expenditure is mainly accounted for by older projects which have not been reclassified since the move to using up to 6 sectors.

## 20 Policy and MDG focus of DFID's PIMS Marked Bilateral Expenditure by Region (excluding PRBS) 2005/06<sup>1</sup>

MDG	PIMS Mark	Total DFID PIMS Marked Expenditure excluding PRBS	% of Total	of which					£ thousand
				Africa	Asia	Europe	Americas	Pacific	
<b>GOAL 1</b>	<b>Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>	<b>810 986</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>316 114</b>	<b>349 033</b>	<b>12 817</b>	<b>10 829</b>	<b>27</b>	
	Principal	567 051	30.2	249 058	237 918	7 323	6 493	27	
	Significant	243 935	13.0	67 056	111 115	5 494	4 336	-	
<b>GOAL 2</b>	<b>Achieve universal primary education</b>	<b>311 756</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>103 452</b>	<b>148 172</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>3 738</b>	<b>195</b>	
	Principal	172 063	9.2	38 803	91 371	2	1 138	168	
	Significant	139 693	7.4	64 649	56 801	500	2 600	27	
<b>GOAL 3</b>	<b>Promote gender equality and empower women</b>	<b>548 261</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>195 744</b>	<b>277 414</b>	<b>1 170</b>	<b>6 699</b>	<b>68</b>	
	Principal	45 694	2.4	15 325	24 802	104	284	62	
	Significant	502 567	26.8	180 419	252 612	1 066	6 415	6	
<b>GOAL 4</b>	<b>Reduce child mortality</b>	<b>583 447</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>336 471</b>	<b>157 616</b>	<b>2 591</b>	<b>5 760</b>	<b>-</b>	
	Principal	182 772	9.7	108 484	43 538	631	91	-	
	Significant	400 675	21.3	227 987	114 078	1 960	5 669	-	
<b>GOAL 5</b>	<b>Improve maternal health</b>	<b>406 296</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>257 896</b>	<b>101 148</b>	<b>2 780</b>	<b>1 981</b>	<b>27</b>	
	Principal	121 398	6.5	72 093	39 177	1 649	91	-	
	Significant	284 898	15.2	185 803	61 971	1 131	1 890	27	
<b>GOAL 6<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>	<b>673 572</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>364 214</b>	<b>157 053</b>	<b>4 890</b>	<b>8 103</b>	<b>735</b>	
	<b>Combat HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>466 909</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>242 116</b>	<b>110 618</b>	<b>3 935</b>	<b>5 147</b>	<b>62</b>	
	Principal	208 012	11.1	103 964	72 990	1 569	1 619	-	
	Significant	258 897	13.8	138 152	37 628	2 366	3 528	62	
	<b>Reduce malaria, TB and other diseases</b>	<b>383 330</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>224 518</b>	<b>93 202</b>	<b>1 444</b>	<b>2 685</b>	<b>646</b>	
	Principal	181 666	9.7	106 801	48 723	9	983	-	
	Significant	201 664	10.7	117 717	44 479	1 435	1 702	646	
	<b>Effective reproductive health services</b>	<b>297 732</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>161 212</b>	<b>102 222</b>	<b>3 202</b>	<b>4 000</b>	<b>27</b>	
	Principal	96 231	5.1	49 722	36 855	205	1 028	-	
	Significant	201 501	10.7	111 490	65 367	2 997	2 972	27	

1. This includes bilateral projects/programmes which have been allocated PIMS marks. To avoid double counting, data for different markers within this table cannot be added together.

2. Principal and Significant markers have been combined for any of the 3 PIMS marks relating to the MDG, with no double counting across markers.

## 20 Policy and MDG focus of DFID's PIMS Marked Bilateral Expenditure by Region (excluding PRBS) 2005/06<sup>1</sup> – continued

MDG	PIMS Mark	Total DFID PIMS Marked Expenditure excluding PRBS	of which					£ thousand	
			%	Africa	Asia	Europe	Americas	Pacific	
<b>GOAL 7<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Ensure environmental sustainability</b>	<b>575 695</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>234 135</b>	<b>215 623</b>	<b>4 128</b>	<b>14 016</b>	<b>1 404</b>	
	<b>Promote environmental sustainability</b>	<b>250 468</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>76 076</b>	<b>107 462</b>	<b>4 088</b>	<b>5 286</b>	<b>1 404</b>	
	Principal	31 187	1.7	3 283	14 975	759	419	-	
	Significant	219 281	11.7	72 793	92 487	3 329	4 867	1 404	
	<b>Increase access to safe water and sanitation</b>	<b>436 806</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>201 637</b>	<b>156 574</b>	<b>1 001</b>	<b>8 466</b>	<b>-</b>	
	Principal	160 411	8.5	80 288	61 555	277	4 470	-	
	Significant	276 395	14.7	121 349	95 019	724	3 996	-	
	<b>Improve slum dwellers lives</b>	<b>140 469</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>53 100</b>	<b>51 631</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>6 185</b>	<b>-</b>	
	Principal	31 142	1.7	4 277	22 042	-	1 069	-	
	Significant	109 327	5.8	48 823	29 589	502	5 116	-	
<b>OTHER</b>	<b>Human rights and empowerment</b>	<b>616 599</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>249 875</b>	<b>219 143</b>	<b>11 360</b>	<b>12 886</b>	<b>945</b>	
	Principal	155 821	8.3	38 221	43 168	1 083	3 979	943	
	Significant	460 778	24.5	211 654	175 975	10 277	8 907	2	
	<b>Good governance</b>	<b>916 060</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>299 262</b>	<b>416 957</b>	<b>31 638</b>	<b>27 628</b>	<b>2 423</b>	
	Principal	476 906	25.4	195 527	224 263	23 551	11 152	1 479	
	Significant	439 154	23.4	103 735	192 694	8 087	16 476	944	
	<b>TOTAL DFID PIMS MARKED EXPENDITURE EXCLUDING PRBS</b>	<b>1 877 105</b>		<b>746 812</b>	<b>750 865</b>	<b>37 533</b>	<b>46 350</b>	<b>2 620</b>	

1. This includes bilateral projects/programmes which have been allocated PIMS marks. To avoid double counting, data for different markers within this table cannot be added together.

2. Principal and Significant markers have been combined for any of the 3 PIMS marks relating to the MDG, with no double counting across markers.



## **Section 5: Debt Relief**

## Debt Relief

### Introduction

1. Debt is a major development issue. There is widespread support for lifting the burden of unpayable debt from the poorest countries. Debt relief frees developing countries from their debt service payments. They can then use these savings to implement a national poverty reduction strategy.
2. The UK provides debt relief, where appropriate, on debts owed to DFID, CDC and ECGD,<sup>1</sup> as well as advice and technical assistance to strengthen countries' management of their debts. The UK also makes additional contributions to international financial institutions such as the World Bank, African Development Bank (AfDB) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to compensate them for the costs of debt relief. Contributions to the IMF in 2005/06 and to the World Bank and AfDB from 2006/07 are or will be reported with other contributions to these bodies as multilateral aid.

### Debt Terminology

3. A country's debt can be described in terms of 'principal' and 'interest'. The principal is the amount of the original loan still outstanding. A country's debt stock is the outstanding principal, plus any interest accrued (as well as any penalties incurred for failure to make debt service payments).
4. Debt Relief can take various forms, including:
  - **Debt cancellation** (sometimes called stock relief) - partial or 100 per cent reduction of amounts outstanding (principal and/or interest);
  - **Debt rescheduling** where payments (interest and/or principal) are delayed or rearranged;
  - **Flow relief** - partial or 100 per cent relief on debt service payments.

5. Decisions to award a particular type of debt relief, for example, under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, are usually made by international consensus. All creditors participating in the HIPC Initiative are then expected to deliver agreed (or better) terms. Bilateral deals can also take place between creditors and debtor governments. The Paris Club is the main forum for agreeing treatment of bilateral (government to government) debt.

### The Paris Club

6. The Paris Club is an informal group of government creditors who work together to find co-ordinated and sustainable solutions to payment difficulties experienced by debtor nations. The UK is a permanent member of the Paris Club.

To date, the Paris Club, or ad hoc groups of Paris Club creditors, have reached 403 agreements concerning 84 debtor countries. Debt treatments in the Paris Club can take various forms. Details of the options and terms available are given in the Glossary.

### The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative

7. The HIPC Initiative was launched by the World Bank and the IMF in 1996 to reduce the debts of the poorest and most indebted countries to sustainable levels. The majority of bilateral (government) and multilateral creditors (such as the World Bank, IMF and Regional Development Banks) have agreed to participate.
8. The HIPC Initiative was strengthened in 1999 and re-launched as the enhanced HIPC Initiative (e-HIPC). In particular, the link between debt relief and poverty reduction was strengthened under e-HIPC. To be eligible, countries must demonstrate their

1. See Glossary for a description of CDC and ECGD.

commitment to sound economic management (and the implementation of an IMF programme) and poverty reduction (through the implementation of a national Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). A PRSP analyses poverty in the country and sets out what government will do to reduce it. The strategy also contains expenditure frameworks which indicate how resources, including savings from debt relief, will be allocated.

9. Debt relief under HIPC is delivered in two stages. Initially countries work towards **'Decision Point'** by developing an interim PRSP, and establishing a track record of sound economic management, generally under an IMF Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) funded programme. When these standards have been met, interim debt relief is delivered, meaning that debt service payments are considerably reduced. Countries then work towards **'Completion Point'** and irrevocable debt stock cancellation by developing a full PRSP and implementing it for a year. They must also continue their sound economic management under an IMF programme, as well as implementing any agreed structural reforms. 'Decision Point' and 'Completion Point' status is decided by the Executive Boards of the IMF and World Bank and subsequently by the Board of the relevant Regional Development Bank. The Paris Club group then follows this lead.
10. Overall, debt relief worth over \$70bn has been agreed under HIPC for 29 countries so far. This has reduced their debts, on average, by around two-thirds, and freed up roughly \$1bn a year for spending on poverty reduction. Several of these countries did not meet the full set of normal HIPC requirements, but the international community agreed to be more flexible in assessing eligibility for relief, including, for example, post conflict countries.
11. The table on the following page shows the progress of eligible countries through the HIPC Initiative. Twenty countries (16 of them African) have now completed the HIPC Initiative and received irrevocable debt relief. Nine more African countries are receiving interim relief. A further 14 countries are eligible for HIPC but have yet to progress through the Initiative. Some have struggled with governance problems or conflict, whilst six have only recently become eligible under the extended 'HIPC Sunset Clause' (end date by which countries can qualify for starting the Initiative). Of these 14 countries, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and Lao PDR have indicated that they do not wish to participate.

### DFID Bilateral Aid Debts

12. DFID has cancelled nearly all of its aid debts for low income countries by **Retrospective Terms Adjustment (RTA)**, providing over £1.3bn of debt relief since 1978.

The annual sums reported as debt relief reflect the money available to the country in the year in question that would otherwise have been spent on debt servicing.<sup>2</sup> This is, effectively, converting loans to grants.

13. In September 1997, the UK also launched the **Commonwealth Debt Initiative (CDI)** to provide relief on the remaining aid debts (valued at £132m) of lower-middle income Commonwealth countries. In order to benefit, countries were required to demonstrate their commitment to poverty reduction and the Millennium Development Goals, sound economic management, accountable and transparent governance and efforts to reduce corruption. To date, 12 countries (predominantly in the Caribbean) have benefited from debt relief under CDI. Debts cancelled, or rescheduled, under CDI are reported in the same way as RTA.

2. These amounts of debt relief were 'rolled up' and reported to the DAC at the time the change to lump sum reporting was made (1999).

14. DFID bilateral debt relief given under RTA and CDI in recent years is included in Tables 1, 11, 12 and 21 under 'DFID Debt Relief'. In 2005/06, £39.5m is shown as DFID debt relief.<sup>3</sup>

## UK Bilateral Aid Debts

15. UK bilateral debt relief under the **Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative** covers debt relief on bilateral export credit and CDC loans to governments.

16. The **Export Credit Guarantee Department** (ECGD), like its counterparts in other developed countries, assists UK exporters to win business overseas by providing guarantees and insurance for contracts. Developing countries can acquire debt, however, if they default on paying for these goods and services.

17. If countries face difficulties with meeting their debt repayments, assistance may be provided in the form of rescheduling and, for poorer countries, partial cancellation. Such arrangements are generally agreed in the Paris Club and are conditional on the debtor country following sound economic policies, agreed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Bilateral export credit debt is UK official debt, and so is eligible for debt relief under HIPC and other internationally agreed debt relief deals.

18. The UK exceeds its commitment under HIPC by providing **100 per cent cancellation** of bilateral debts for qualifying countries. The Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD) therefore offers 100 per cent debt service relief at Decision Point and 100 per cent debt cancellation at Completion Point. ECGD meets the costs of the relief agreed at the Paris Club and DFID pays for whatever additional relief is needed to bring the total to 100 per cent. DFID payments to ECGD under this HIPC 100 per cent relief policy are recorded as '**Bilateral HIPC**'. 'Bilateral HIPC' payments also include reimbursements to countries under the 'Hold in Trust' Policy.<sup>4</sup>

19. In 2005/06 DFID 'Bilateral HIPC' payments amounted to £0.6m. In Table 1, these payments are included within 'Other Financial Aid'. They are reported as ODA for the relevant year and identified as debt relief in DAC reporting.

20. Table 22 contains details of debt relief given by ECGD. The total ECGD debt relief for 2005/06 was £1.6bn. ECGD and CDC debt relief are combined in Table 2 under Debt Relief.<sup>5</sup>

21. **CDC** (as described in the Glossary) had a portfolio of loans to governments. These are now 'DFID Public Sector Loans' managed by Actis but referred to as 'CDC Loans'. This is UK official debt and so is eligible for debt relief under HIPC and other internationally agreed debt deals. In 2005/06, £18.2m of CDC debts were cancelled as countries reached HIPC 'Completion Point' (see Tables 21 and 22).<sup>5</sup>

3. Within this sum, annual cancellation under CDI will be included in the UK ODA figures for 2005 or 2006 but the debts reported on the 'benefit to country basis' will not be included in ODA figures as the relevant sums have already been reported to the DAC. The sum also includes UK MDRI.

4. From December 2000, the UK has held in trust any debt service payments received from pre-Decision Point HIPC countries. This money is then reimbursed for spending on poverty reduction when the country reaches Decision Point.

5. ECGD/CDC debt relief is reported as UK ODA in the relevant year on a net basis (i.e. with deductions for any repayments made).



## Multilateral Debt Relief

22. DFID also provides, through the **HIPC Trust Fund** at the World Bank, financial support to help multilateral institutions provide debt relief under HIPC. DFID is currently the second largest bilateral contributor to the Trust Fund. Contributions are recorded as 'Multilateral HIPC Trust Fund' in Table 21 and as a DFID multilateral contribution in Table 16. UK multilateral contributions to the HIPC Trust Fund amounted to £11.1m in 2005/06. These contributions are reported as ODA for the relevant year and identified as debt relief in DAC reporting.
23. Despite the successes of HIPC, debt owed by the poorest countries to multilateral institutions such as the World Bank, African Development Bank and IMF remained a significant burden to them. The UK therefore used its Presidencies of the G8 and EU in 2005 to promote 100 per cent debt relief by multilateral institutions to match the 100 per cent relief already being given by bilateral creditors.
24. In 2005, the G8 agreed a proposal for a **Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI)** that would cancel 100 per cent of the remaining debts of HIPCs to the concessional lending arms of the World Bank (IDA), IMF and African Development Bank (AfDB). This MDRI, worth over \$50bn to 43 countries, will mean 100 per cent debt cancellation when countries reach HIPC 'Completion Point'.
25. Donors agreed to fully compensate the Banks for the debt service that HIPC countries would otherwise have paid. These additional funds will be allocated to all poor countries using the institutions' performance-based allocation systems. MDRI relief will be delivered with no additional conditions, although countries which have already passed HIPC Completion Point were required to demonstrate that they had maintained their commitment to poverty reduction and sound financial management.
26. The MDRI has now been agreed by the Boards of Governors of the IMF, World Bank and AfDB and is being implemented at all three institutions. The IMF has cancelled 100 per cent of the debts of 22 countries (16 of which are African). The International Development Association (IDA), the concessional funding arm of the World Bank has cancelled the debt of 20 countries, and the African Development Fund (AfDF) of the African Development Bank has cancelled the debt of 16 countries. Twenty-three other countries are eligible for similar cancellation when they reach required standards.
27. The UK will pay its share of the costs of the MDRI at the World Bank and African Development Bank by additional contributions to IDA and AfDF from 2006/7 onwards. The costs of MDRI debt relief at the IMF were met from internal resources. The G8 however, agreed to provide additional resources to the IMF to ensure that it was able to continue to lend on concessional terms. In March 2006, the UK made a payment of £13.7m to the IMF as part of this. This payment is included in the IMF payments in Table 16.

## Implementation status of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative (August 2006)

Countries at Completion Point (irrevocable relief)	Decision Point Date	Completion Point Date
Benin	July 2000	April 2003
Bolivia	Feb 2000	Jun 2001
Burkina Faso	July 2000	April 2002
Cameroon	Oct 2000	May 2006
Ethiopia	Nov 2001	April 2004
Ghana	Feb 2002	July 2004
Guyana	Nov 2000	Dec 2003
Honduras	July 2000	April 2005
Madagascar	Dec 2000	Oct 2004
Malawi	Dec 2000	August 2006
Mali	Sept 2000	Feb 2003
Mauritania	Feb 2000	June 2002
Mozambique	April 2000	Sept 2001
Nicaragua	Dec 2000	Jan 2004
Niger	Dec 2000	April 2004
Rwanda	Dec 2000	April 2005
Senegal	June 2000	April 2004
Tanzania	April 2000	Nov 2001
Uganda	Feb 2000	May 2000
Zambia	Dec 2000	April 2005

Countries at Decision Point (interim relief)	Decision Point Date
Burundi	August 2005
Chad	May 2001
Congo Dem Rep	July 2003
Congo Rep	March 2006
Gambia	Dec 2000
Guinea	Dec 2000
Guinea-Bissau	Dec 2000
Sao Tome and Principe	Dec 2000
Sierra Leone	March 2002

### Pre-Decision Point Countries

Central African Republic  
Comoros  
Cote D'Ivoire  
Eritrea  
Kyrgyz Republic  
Liberia  
Nepal  
Somalia  
Sudan  
Togo

In addition, three countries have opted not to participate in HIPC at this stage:

Bhutan  
Lao PDR  
Sri Lanka

28. In addition to participation in the MDRI, the UK has also agreed to pay its share (10 per cent) of qualifying non-HIPC poor countries' debt service to IDA and AfDB until 2015 under the **UK Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (UK MDRI)**. Six non-HIPC countries (Armenia, Cape Verde, Georgia, Mongolia, Vietnam and Sri Lanka) currently receive UK MDRI assistance. The UK also provided UK MDRI assistance to 17 Completion Point HIPCs in 2005/06 until their debts were cancelled under the new MDRI. In total, payments under UK MDRI during 2005/06 totalled £24.9m. These payments are included in DFID Debt Relief in Tables 12 and 21.

### HIPC Debt Management Capacity Building Programme

29. DFID co-funds (with Austria, Canada, Ireland, Sweden and Switzerland) a programme of technical advice and assistance for HIPC countries to strengthen their debt management capacity. The programme, currently in its fourth and final phase, also assists HIPCs to develop a debt management strategy to plan and manage future borrowing.
30. DFID also provides technical assistance in debt management for some non-HIPC countries, supporting developing countries' participation in Bank of England, IMF and other training courses. Such assistance is included as 'Technical Cooperation' in Table 1.

### Reporting of Debt Relief

31. The UK, in line with other donors, reports cancellation of aid loans on a lump sum basis to the OECD-DAC. This means that the total outstanding is reported as ODA in the year in which a bilateral deal is signed between the UK and a debtor country, except for countries reaching Completion Point under HIPC where the date of the multilateral agreement is used as the date for DAC reporting.
32. The various components of UK debt relief are summarised in Table 21. In 2005/06, DFID debt relief of £64.9m represents, 1 per cent of the DFID programme and UK debt relief of £1,653m represents 25 per cent of total GPEX. Debt relief for Nigeria of £1,135m represents 69 per cent of UK debt relief and 17 per cent of total GPEX. Countries receiving DFID and non DFID debt relief are shown in Tables 12 and 22 respectively.
33. Table 14 reports UK bilateral debt relief as reported to the DAC for 2004 as £415m. The sums reported to the DAC are lower than those shown in Table 21 since a net figure is reported to the DAC (i.e. the difference between loans repaid and debts forgiven in the year in question) whereas elsewhere we show the total debt forgiven.<sup>6</sup>

6. Debt relief reported in SID under the heading 'DFID debt relief' (except the CDI component) is not included in current ODA/OA figures as the relevant sums have already been reported. HIPC related payments and money for the CBP are included in the total ODA figures (although CBP payments are not identified as debt relief).

## 21 Total DFID and UK Debt Relief<sup>1</sup>

	2003/04	2004/05	£ thousand 2005/06
<b>DFID Debt Relief</b>			
DFID Debt Relief <sup>2</sup>	15 531	14 932	39 502
Bilateral HIPC <sup>3</sup>	18 048	12 531	643
Multilateral HIPC Trust Fund <sup>4</sup>	19 949	42 123	11 094
MDRI Debt Relief to IMF	-	-	13 700
<b>Total DFID Debt Relief</b>	<b>53 528</b>	<b>69 586</b>	<b>64 939</b>
<b>Non-DFID Debt Relief</b>			
CDC Debt	12 485	35 203	18 221
ECGD Debt	163 059	583 187	1 570 015
<b>Total Non-DFID Debt Relief<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>175 544</b>	<b>618 390</b>	<b>1 588 236</b>
<b>TOTAL UK DEBT RELIEF</b>	<b>229 072</b>	<b>687 976</b>	<b>1 653 175</b>

1. See Section 5 for detailed descriptions of different components of debt relief.

2. This category is shown in Tables 1, 11, and 12 and includes cancellation of DFID aid loans (reported on a 'benefit to country' basis) and debt relief under the Commonwealth Debt Initiative.

3. Payments to allow 100 per cent cancellation of ECGD loans and reimbursements under the Hold in Trust Policy.

4. Core payments for cancellation of HIPC multilateral debt.

5. Table 22 provides further breakdowns.

## 22 ECGD and CDC Debt Relief by Country<sup>1</sup>

	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		£ thousand
	ECGD Debt	CDC Debt	ECGD Debt	CDC Debt	ECGD Debt	CDC Debt	
<b>Africa</b>							
Benin, Peoples Republic	8 411	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	6 253	2 574	14 559	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo, Dem Rep	131 522	-	7 301	-	-	-	-
Congo	2 021	-	2 428	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	350	-	2 710	-	270	-	-
Ethiopia	357	-	10 680	-	-	-	-
Ghana	5 395	4 506	55 400	9 050	-	-	-
Guinea	172	-	217	-	10	-	-
Madagascar	2 683	-	14 304	-	-	-	-
Malawi	-	2 886	147	-	65	-	-
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	144	-	4 513	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	1 135 499	-	-
Senegal	107	-	1 361	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	104	-	152	-	70	-	-
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	91	-	54	-	42	-	-
Zambia	3 320	-	132 761	-	51 638	-	-
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>160 930</b>	<b>9 966</b>	<b>246 587</b>	<b>9 050</b>	<b>1 187 594</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Americas</b>							
Guyana	759	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	-	2 519	-	-	-	15 371	-
Jamaica	-	-	-	3 014	-	2 850	-
Nicaragua	1 370	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Americas</b>	<b>2 129</b>	<b>2 519</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 014</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18 221</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Asia</b>							
Iraq	-	-	336 600	-	336 600	-	-
Pakistan	-	-	-	23,139	-	-	-
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>336 600</b>	<b>23 139</b>	<b>336 600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Europe</b>							
Serbia & Montenegro	-	-	-	-	45 821	-	-
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45 821</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total ECGD/CDC</b>	<b>163 059</b>	<b>12 485</b>	<b>583 187</b>	<b>35 203</b>	<b>1 570 015</b>	<b>18 221</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL NON-DFID DEBT RELIEF</b>	<b>175 544</b>	<b>618 390</b>	<b>1 588 236</b>				

1. See section 5 text for descriptions of different components of debt relief.





## Annexes 1-4

Annex 1 – Recipient Country Information<sup>1</sup>

	Population (millions)	Commonwealth <sup>2</sup>	Income Group <sup>3</sup>	LDC <sup>4</sup>	ODA Eligible Countries	HIPC <sup>6</sup>	Gross National Income (US\$ billions) <sup>7</sup>	Gross National Income per capita (US\$) <sup>8</sup>
Afghanistan	..	.	L	✓	✓	.	6	..
Albania	3	.	LM	.	✓	.	7	2 080
Algeria	32	.	LM	.	✓	.	74	2 280
Angola	14	.	LM	✓	✓	✓	14	1 030
Anguilla	..	OT	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
Antigua & Barbuda	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	1	10 000
Argentine Republic	38	.	UM	.	✓	.	142	3 720
Armenia	3	.	LM	.	✓	.	3	1 120
Azerbaijan	8	.	LM	.	✓	.	8	950
Bahamas	0	I	H	.	.	.	..	..
Bahrain	1	.	H	.	.	.	..	..
Bangladesh	140	I	L	✓	✓	.	61	440
Barbados	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
Belarus	10	.	LM	.	✓	.	21	2 120
Belize	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	1	3 940
Benin	7	.	L	✓	✓	✓	4	530
Bermuda	0	OT	H	.	.	.	..	..
Bhutan	1	.	L	✓	✓	.	1	760
Bolivia	9	.	LM	.	✓	✓	9	960
Bosnia & Herzegovina	4	.	LM	.	✓	.	8	2 040
Botswana	2	I	UM	.	✓	.	7	4 340
Brazil	179	.	LM	.	✓	.	552	3 090
British Virgin Islands	..	OT	H	.	.	.	..	..
Brunei	0	I	H	.	.	.	..	..
Bulgaria	8	.	LM	.	.	.	21	2 740
Burkina Faso	12	.	L	✓	✓	✓	4	360
Burma	50	.	L	✓	✓	✓	..	..
Burundi	7	.	L	✓	✓	✓	1	90
Cambodia	14	.	L	✓	✓	.	4	320
Cameroon	16	I	L	.	✓	✓	13	800
Cape Verde	0	.	LM	✓	✓	.	1	1 770
Cayman Islands	0	OT	H	.	.	.	..	..
Central African Republic	4	.	L	✓	✓	✓	1	310
Chad	9	.	L	✓	✓	✓	2	260
Chile	16	.	UM	.	✓	.	78	4 910
China	1297	.	LM	.	✓	.	1677	1 290
Colombia	45	.	LM	.	✓	.	91	2 000
Comoros	1	.	L	✓	✓	✓	0	530
Congo (Dem Rep)	55	.	L	✓	✓	✓	6	120
Congo	4	.	L	.	✓	✓	3	770

1. Data is based on the latest year available which is 2004. See end of Annex 1 for footnotes.



	Population (millions)	Commonwealth <sup>2</sup>	Income Group <sup>3</sup>	LDC <sup>4</sup>	ODA Eligible Countries	HIPC <sup>6</sup>	Gross National Income (US\$ billions) <sup>7</sup>	Gross National Income per capita (US\$) <sup>8</sup>
Cook Islands <sup>9</sup>	..	O	R	.	✓	.	..	..
Costa Rica	4	.	UM	.	✓	.	19	4 670
Cote d'Ivoire	17	.	L	.	✓	✓	13	770
Croatia	5	.	UM	.	✓	.	30	6 590
Cuba	11	.	LM	.	✓	.	..	..
Cyprus	1	I	H	.	.	.	14	17 580
Czech Republic	10	.	UM	.	.	.	93	9 150
Djibouti	1	.	LM	✓	✓	.	1	1 030
Dominica	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	0	3 650
Dominican Republic	9	.	LM	.	✓	.	18	2 080
East Timor	1	.	L	✓	✓	.	1	550
Ecuador	13	.	LM	.	✓	.	29	2 180
Egypt	69	.	LM	.	✓	.	90	1 310
El Salvador	7	.	LM	.	✓	.	16	2 350
Equatorial Guinea	1	.	UM	✓	✓	.	..	..
Eritrea	4	.	L	✓	✓	.	1	180
Estonia	1	.	UM	.	.	.	9	7 010
Ethiopia	70	.	L	✓	✓	✓	8	110
Falkland Islands	..	OT	H	.	.	.	..	..
Fiji <sup>9</sup>	1	I	R	.	✓	.	2	2 690
French Polynesia	0	.	H	.	.	.	..	..
Gabon	1	.	UM	.	✓	.	5	3 940
Gambia	1	I	L	✓	✓	✓	0	290
Georgia	5	.	LM	.	✓	.	5	1 040
Ghana	21	I	L	.	✓	✓	8	380
Gibraltar	..	OT	H	.	.	.	..	..
Grenada	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	0	3 760
Guatemala	13	.	LM	.	✓	.	27	2 130
Guinea	8	.	L	✓	✓	✓	4	460
Guinea-Bissau	2	.	L	✓	✓	✓	0	160
Guyana	1	I	LM	.	✓	✓	1	990
Haiti	9	.	L	✓	✓	.	3	390
Honduras	7	.	LM	.	✓	✓	7	1 030
Hong Kong	7	.	H	.	.	.	184	26 810
Hungary	10	.	UM	.	.	.	83	8 270
India	1080	I	L	.	✓	.	675	620
Indonesia	218	.	LM	.	✓	.	248	1 140
Iran	67	.	LM	.	✓	.	154	2 300
Iraq	..	.	LM	.	✓	.	..	..
Israel	7	.	H	.	.	.	118	17 380

Annex 1 – Recipient Country Information<sup>1</sup> – continued

	Population (millions)	Commonwealth <sup>2</sup>	Income Group <sup>3</sup>	LDC <sup>4</sup>	ODA Eligible Countries	HIPC <sup>6</sup>	Gross National Income (US\$ billions) <sup>7</sup>	Gross National Income per capita (US\$) <sup>8</sup>
Jamaica	3	I	LM	.	✓	.	8	2 900
Jordan	5	.	LM	.	✓	.	12	2 140
Kazakhstan	15	.	LM	.	✓	.	34	2 260
Kenya	32	I	L	.	✓	✓	15	460
Kiribati <sup>9</sup>	0	I	R	✓	✓	.	0	970
Korea, Dem Rep (North)	23	.	L	.	✓	.	..	..
Korea, Rep (South)	48	.	H	.	.	.	673	13 980
Kuwait	2	.	H	.	.	.	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	5	.	L	.	✓	.	2	400
Laos	6	.	L	✓	✓	✓	2	390
Latvia	2	.	UM	.	.	.	13	5 460
Lebanon	5	.	UM	.	✓	.	23	4 980
Lesotho	2	I	L	✓	✓	.	1	740
Liberia	3	.	L	✓	✓	✓	0	110
Libya	6	.	UM	.	✓	.	25	4 450
Lithuania	3	.	UM	.	.	.	20	5 740
Macedonia (FYR of)	2	.	LM	.	✓	.	5	2 350
Madagascar	17	.	L	✓	✓	✓	5	300
Malawi	11	I	L	✓	✓	✓	2	170
Malaysia	25	I	UM	.	✓	.	117	4 650
Maldives	0	I	LM	✓	✓	.	1	2 510
Mali	12	.	L	✓	✓	✓	4	360
Malta	0	I	H	.	.	.	5	12 250
Marshall Islands <sup>9</sup>	0	.	R	.	✓	.	0	2 370
Mauritania	3	.	L	✓	✓	✓	1	420
Mauritius	1	I	UM	.	✓	.	6	4 640
Mayotte	0	.	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
Mexico	104	.	UM	.	✓	.	703	6 770
Micronesia, Fed States <sup>9</sup>	0	.	R	.	✓	.	0	1 990
Moldova	4	.	L	.	✓	.	3	710
Mongolia	3	.	L	.	✓	.	1	590
Montserrat	..	OT	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
Morocco	31	.	LM	.	✓	.	47	1 520
Mozambique	19	I	L	✓	✓	✓	5	250
Namibia	2	I	LM	.	✓	.	5	2 370
Nepal	25	.	L	✓	✓	.	7	260
Netherlands Antilles	0	.	H	.	.	.	..	..
New Caledonia <sup>9</sup>	0	.	R	.	.	.	..	..
Nicaragua	6	.	L	.	✓	✓	4	790
Niger	12	.	L	✓	✓	✓	3	230

1. Data is based on the latest year available which is 2004. See end of Annex 1 for footnotes.

	Population (millions)	Commonwealth <sup>2</sup>	Income Group <sup>3</sup>	LDC <sup>4</sup>	ODA Eligible Countries	HIPC <sup>6</sup>	Gross National Income (US\$ billions) <sup>7</sup>	Gross National Income per capita (US\$) <sup>8</sup>
Nigeria	140	I	L	.	✓	.	54	390
Oman	3	.	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
Pakistan	152	I	L	.	✓	.	91	600
Panama	3	.	UM	.	✓	.	13	4 450
Papua New Guinea <sup>9</sup>	6	I	R	.	✓	.	3	580
Paraguay	6	.	LM	.	✓	.	7	1 170
Peru	28	.	LM	.	✓	.	65	2 360
Philippines	83	.	LM	.	✓	.	97	1 170
Pitcairn <sup>9</sup>	..	OT	R	.	✓	.	..	..
Poland	38	.	UM	.	.	.	232	6 090
Qatar	1	.	H	.	.	.	..	..
Romania	22	.	LM	.	.	.	64	2 920
Russian Federation	143	.	UM	.	.	.	487	3 410
Rwanda	8	.	L	✓	✓	✓	2	220
Samoa (Western) <sup>9</sup>	0	I	R	✓	✓	.	0	1 860
Sao Tome & Principe	0	.	L	✓	✓	✓	0	370
Saudi Arabia	23	.	H	.	✓	.	242	10 430
Senegal	10	.	L	✓	✓	✓	7	670
Serbia & Montenegro	8	.	LM	.	✓	.	22	2 620
Seychelles	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	1	8 090
Sierra Leone	5	I	L	✓	✓	✓	1	200
Singapore	4	I	H	.	.	.	105	24 220
Slovak Republic	5	.	UM	.	.	.	35	6 480
Slovenia	2	.	H	.	.	.	30	14 810
Solomon Islands <sup>9</sup>	0	I	R	✓	✓	.	0	550
Somalia	10	.	L	✓	✓	✓	..	..
South Africa	46	I	UM	.	✓	.	165	3 630
Sri Lanka	19	I	LM	.	✓	.	20	1 010
St Helena	..	OT	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
St Kitts & Nevis	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	0	7 600
St Lucia	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	1	4 310
St Vincent & Grenadines	0	I	UM	.	✓	.	0	3 650
Sudan	34	.	L	✓	✓	✓	18	530
Suriname	0	.	LM	.	✓	.	1	2 250
Swaziland	1	I	LM	.	✓	.	2	1 660
Syria	18	.	LM	.	✓	.	21	1 190
Taiwan	..	.	H	.	.	.	..	..
Tajikistan	6	.	L	.	✓	.	2	280
Tanzania	37	I	L	✓	✓	✓	12	330
Thailand	62	.	LM	.	✓	.	159	2 540

## Annex 1 – Recipient Country Information – continued

	Population (millions)	Commonwealth <sup>2</sup>	Income Group <sup>3</sup>	LDC <sup>4</sup>	ODA Eligible Countries	HIPC <sup>6</sup>	Gross National Income (US\$ billions) <sup>7</sup>	Gross National Income per capita (US\$) <sup>8</sup>
Togo	5	.	L	✓	✓	✓	2	380
Tonga <sup>9</sup>	0	I	R	.	✓	.	0	1 830
Trinidad & Tobago	1	I	UM	.	✓	.	11	8 580
Tunisia	10	.	LM	.	✓	.	26	2 630
Turkey	72	.	UM	.	✓	.	269	3 750
Turkmenistan	5	.	LM	.	✓	.	7	1 340
Turks & Caicos Islands	..	OT	UM	.	✓	.	..	..
Tuvalu <sup>9</sup>	..	I	R	✓	✓	.	..	..
Uganda	26	I	L	✓	✓	✓	7	270
Ukraine	48	.	LM	.	✓	.	60	1 260
United Arab Emirates	4	.	H	.	.	.	..	..
Uruguay	3	.	UM	.	✓	.	13	3 950
Uzbekistan	26	.	L	.	✓	.	12	460
Vanuatu <sup>9</sup>	0	I	R	✓	✓	.	0	1 340
Venezuela	26	.	UM	.	✓	.	105	4 020
Vietnam	82	.	L	.	✓	✓	45	550
West Bank & Gaza	4	.	LM	.	✓	.	..	..
Yemen	20	.	L	✓	✓	✓	11	570
Zambia	11	I	L	✓	✓	✓	5	450
Zimbabwe	13	.	L	.	✓	.	..	..

1. Data is based on the latest year available which is 2004.

2. Commonwealth countries are divided into 3 types: Independent Commonwealth (I), Overseas territory (OT) and Other (O).

3. There are 4 Income Groups: L = Low, LM = Lower Middle, UM = Upper Middle, H = High, R = Regional is used where an income group cannot be allocated see footnote 9. Income groups are classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds. For more information, please see glossary.

4. LDC = Least Developed Country. For more information, please see glossary.

5. Only countries included in the DAC List are eligible to receive Official Development Assistance. See 'What counts as aid' in Section 1 for more details.

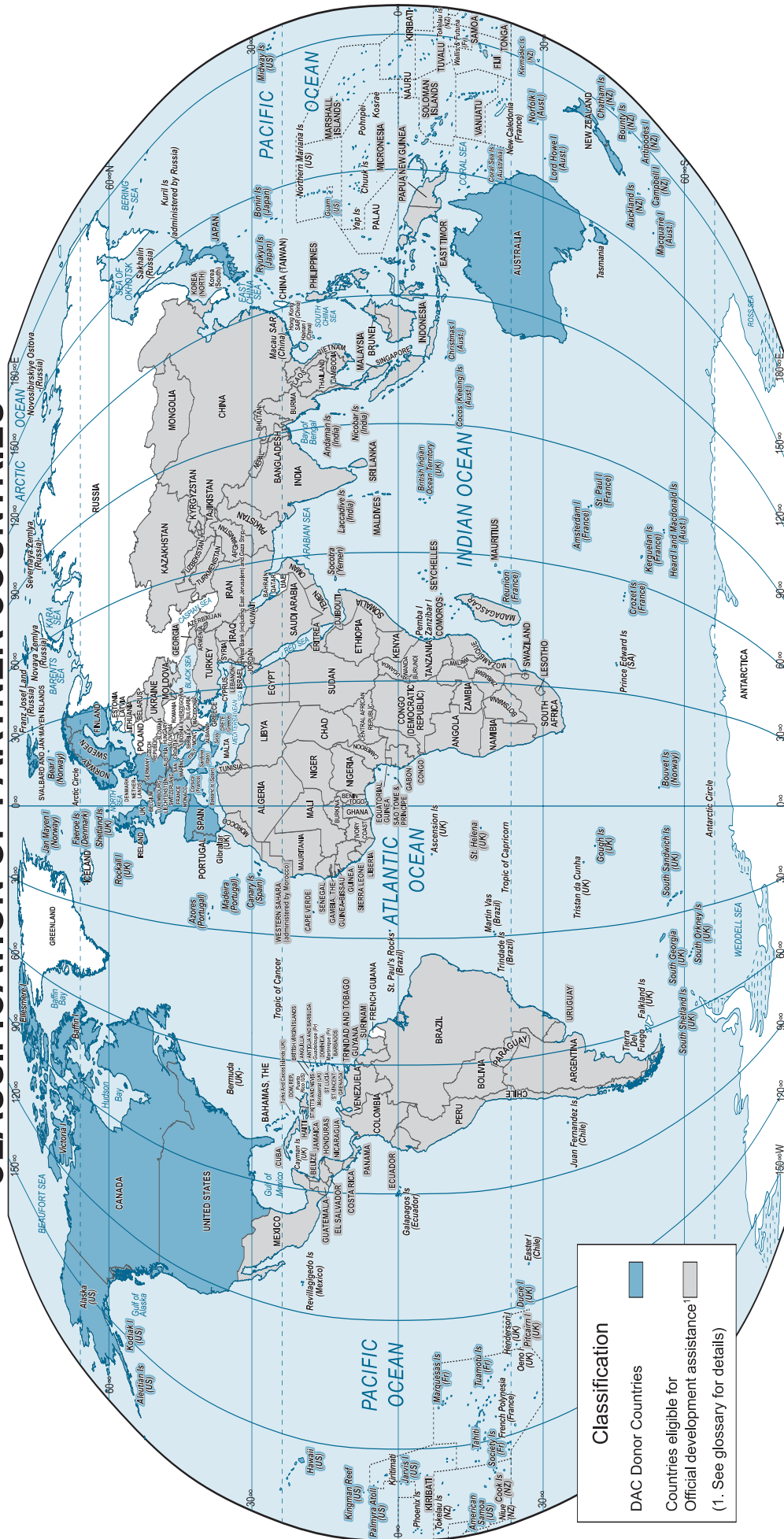
6. HIPC = Heavily Indebted Poor Countries. See glossary for details.

7. Data are in US \$ converted using the World Bank Atlas method. Data from the World Bank WDI Online. For a full definition of GNI, please see glossary.

8. Gross National Income divided by mid-year population. Population data from WDI Online. See Annex 3 for source information.

9. Individual country information is not available as UK to Pacific expenditure is at regional level only. DAC country status is shown for information.

# CLASSIFICATION OF PARTNER COUNTRIES



Produced by the Mapping Unit of the Office of National Statistics 2006.  
 For briefing purposes only. This map is not to be taken as necessarily representing the views of the UK Government on boundaries or political status.

## Annex 2 - Glossary

*(Items which are underlined have separate entries elsewhere in the Glossary)*

### Administrative costs

DFID administrative costs cover the total cost of delivering all DFID's programmes. They include UK based and local staff, consultants, travel, rents and communications – anything that does not provide a direct developmental benefit. They also cover expenditure in respect of residual rent liability on the Chatham Maritime site arising from the terms agreed for the privatisation of DFID's former Next Steps agency, the Natural Resources Institute.

Other administrative costs cover the overseas costs of staff in agreed diplomatic posts concerned with full time aid administration and other elements of FCO and CDC administration costs which are related to aid delivery.

### Africa Conflict Pool

See [Conflict Pools](#)

### Aid

Aid is an imprecise term but in SID, three concepts are presented of aid to developing countries: the [DFID programme](#) of aid; [Gross Public Expenditure on Development \(GPEX\)](#); and [Official Development Assistance \(ODA\)](#). Particular usage should be clear from the context. The term '[Official Aid](#)' (OA) relates to countries which were on Part II of the [DAC List](#). In December 2005 the DAC approved a new list of Recipients of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and the previous Part I and Part II lists were discontinued. There are also some countries to which the UK gives aid although not classed as ODA (see Annex 1 for a list of ODA eligible countries). In situations covering all recipient countries, the term 'aid' is used. Further discussion is found in Section 1 of SID under 'What counts as aid?'

### Aid and Trade Provision (ATP)

ATP was an allocation of [bilateral aid](#) funds to finance development projects which were also of commercial and industrial importance. It was used to enable banks to provide long term loans at below market interest rates to recipient country governments for specific projects agreed with the British Government. The ATP scheme lacked poverty elimination as its central focus and was closed in November 1997.

### Attribution of EC budgetary spending

The external relations part of the EC regular budget provides [Official Development Assistance \(ODA\)](#) to the countries of Asia, Latin America, Europe, the Mediterranean and Africa. The costs are attributed to member states.

Most of the UK's share of EC expenditure for developing countries is attributed to the DFID programme and is shown under multilateral contributions (Table 16). From 2004/05 the EC attribution of spending to ten countries (on the old [DAC List Part II](#)) is attributed to the Treasury. In addition, a small amount of EC spending on administration is attributed to the Treasury and parts of some specific projects may be attributed to the FCO. These are included in gross public expenditure.

### Bank lending

This refers to net lending to countries on the [DAC List of Aid Recipients](#) by banks in OECD countries. Loans from Central Monetary Authorities are excluded. In SID, figures obtained from the Bank of England, are shown in Table 4.

### Bilateral aid

Bilateral aid is provided to developing countries on the DAC List and some other countries on a country to country basis, and to institutions, normally in Britain, working in fields related to these countries.

### British Council

The British Council promotes Britain abroad and works in close co-operation with British Diplomatic Missions. It provides access to British ideas, talents and experience in education and training, books and periodicals, the English language, the arts, the sciences and technology. DFID contracts the Council to manage development projects, administer the training of overseas study fellows in the UK and in other countries. DFID's contribution to British Council ceased from 1 April 1999.

### CARDS

CARDS is a European Union assistance programme to the Western Balkans whose objective is the promotion of stability and peace in those countries, through their participation in the Stabilisation and Association Process (SAP). The SAP is the framework for EU policy in the region. It seeks to promote stability while also facilitating closer association with the EU and focuses on political and economic reform and administrative capacity building.

### CDC Group PLC (formerly Commonwealth Development Corporation)

CDC was transformed from a statutory corporation into a public limited company in December 1999, paving the way for it to become a Public/Private Partnership. From 1999 to 2004 it traded as CDC Capital Partners. From July 2004, most of the operational staff, including all overseas offices, transferred to a new company called Actis Capital LLP, which was de-merged from CDC. Actis has a majority of private sector partners and manages some of CDC's investments under contract. CDC Group plc itself remains wholly Government-owned and is now the UK government's instrument for investing in the private sector in developing economies (it does so through fund management companies). CDC only has activities in developing countries and regions. It provides equities and concessional loans to companies in some aid-eligible countries, and these disbursements and repayments are included as UK flows. Although CDC no longer provides

loans to governments, it did in the past and these existing loans can become eligible for debt relief.

### Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)

Non-governmental organisations, trade unions, black and ethnic minority groups and church faith and community groups have a long and impressive record of involvement in international development. These civil society organisations and networks can play a vital role in empowering poor people overseas and in building global alliances in support of eliminating world poverty.

### Civil Society Challenge Fund (CSCF)

The Civil Society Challenge Fund replaced the Joint Funding Scheme from April 2000 as DFID's main funding mechanism for UK based development non-governmental organisations and civil society organisations. It is open to any UK based non-profit making organisation or network, which shares DFID's overall objective, namely the eradication of poverty. Financial support is offered on a project basis up to a maximum of £500,000 over periods of up to five years. Among other conditions for funding, the applicant organisation must be working with a local partner in the developing world.

### Concessional

A loan, the terms of which are more favourable to the borrower than those currently attached to commercial market terms is described as concessional (or a soft loan) and the degree of concessionality is expressed as its grant element. (The grant element is a mathematical summarisation of the financial terms of a transaction or set of transactions. It is measured as the difference between the face value of a loan and the present value, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent, of the service payments to be made by the borrower during the lifetime of the loan, expressed as a percentage of the face value.)

## Conflict Pools

There are two Conflict Prevention Pools – one for sub-Saharan Africa (the Africa Pool), and one covering the rest of the world (the Global Pool).

The Conflict Prevention Pools were formed in April 2001, following the HMG cross cutting review on conflict prevention in 2000. One of the key challenges in addressing conflict is ensuring a coherent response from the international community, and across the different interests of the UK Government. The cross-Whitehall Conflict Prevention Pools were set up to help address this problem, by bringing together the UK Government's development, diplomatic, and defence interests.

The Pool's total budget is set by the Treasury in response to a joint bid from DFID, FCO and MOD. Ministers representing the Pool Partners then agree to divide the annual budget between a limited number of priorities on the basis of recommendations put forward by the Global Conflict Prevention Pool Steering Team comprising of members from the three departments. The funds voted to DFID and other government departments are added to their budgets.

## Consultancies

Consultancies is a generic term used to describe a range of entities that DFID uses under contract to provide services to the development programme, usually in response to requests from developing country partners. Contracts may be issued to profit and not for profit companies, CSOs, universities, research institutes, and self-employed personnel. Consultants provide wider experience and innovation, and can fill skill gaps. Business over £93,000 is subject to mandatory competition. All payments are in arrears on completion of satisfactory work.

## DAC list of aid recipients

This list used to be in two parts (Part I for countries and territories eligible to receive Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Part II for countries and territories eligible to receive Official Aid (OA)). From December 2005 there is only one list, those countries eligible for ODA and

details of these countries are shown in Annex 1.

The list is designed for statistical purposes and not as guidance for aid or other preferential treatment. In particular, geographical aid allocations are national policy decisions and responsibilities.

## Debt relief (see also section 5)

Debt relief may take the form of cancellation, rescheduling (or reorganisation). Interest and principal foregone from aid debt cancellation forms part of DFID programme expenditure; other debt relief is funded from other official sources, and forms part of the UK's total Official Development Assistance (ODA).

- **Debt cancellation** is relief from the burden of repaying both the principal and interest on past loans.
- **Debt rescheduling** is a form of relief by which the dates on which principal and interest payments are due are delayed or rearranged.

A country's debt can be described in terms of 'principal' and 'interest'. The principal is the amount of the original loan still outstanding. A country's **debt stock** is the outstanding principal and interest combined (plus any penalties incurred for failure to maintain debt service payments).

Launched by the World Bank and the IMF in 1996, the **HIPC Initiative** recognised that exceptional debt relief would be needed to bring about a once and for all reduction in the debts of some of the poorest countries and that this would need to include debt relief from multilateral institutions, such as the World Bank, the IMF and the regional development banks. The HIPC Initiative was enhanced in 1999. Forty-three of the poorest countries are eligible for HIPC and more may become eligible. HIPC countries have to demonstrate commitment to poverty reduction through the production of a Poverty Reduction Strategy. Under the HIPC Initiative, countries progress through Decision Point to Completion Point.



At Decision Point countries start to receive partial or full relief on debt service payment – both principal and interest (flow relief). At Completion Point countries receive partial or 100 per cent reduction of amounts outstanding –principal and/or interest. This debt relief is irrevocable. More information on the HIPC Initiative and the triggers for Decision Point and Completion Point can be found in Section 5 of *SID* along with information on the flows involved.

The UK (like other donors) makes payments to the **HIPC Trust Fund** to ensure implementation of the HIPC Initiative. These payments include sums to compensate multilateral institutions for the debt relief they are awarding.

Official bilateral debts are re-organised in the Paris Club of official bilateral creditors, of which the UK is a permanent member. The Paris Club has devised increasingly generous arrangements for reducing and rescheduling the debt of the poorest countries. The most generous terms offered by the Paris Club are for countries qualifying for the enhanced HIPC Initiative.

Paris Club arrangements in recent years are:

- **Toronto terms** agreed by the Paris Club in 1988 provided up to 33 per cent debt relief on rescheduled official bilateral debt owed by the poorest, most indebted countries pursuing internationally agreed economic reform programmes.
- **Trinidad terms** agreed by the Paris Club in 1990 provided up to 50 per cent debt relief.
- **Naples terms** agreed by the Paris Club in 1994 provided up to 67 per cent debt relief.
- **Enhanced Naples/Lyons terms** were agreed for countries qualifying for the HIPC debt initiative (see below). Paris Club members agreed to increase the amount of debt relief provided to 80 per cent.

- **Cologne terms** were agreed when the enhanced HIPC initiative was approved in September 1999. Debt relief is provided up to 90 per cent, and more when this is required for countries to achieve debt sustainability, as defined by the HIPC initiative.
- For **non-HIPC countries**, the Paris Club announced its adoption of the **Evian Approach** on 29 October 2003. Under this new flexible approach, the fixed menu previously offered by the Paris Club has been replaced by a tailor made solution linked to a debt sustainability analysis prepared by the IMF. The key innovation is that the Paris Club will now look at the sustainability of a debtor country's long-term debt position, not just its short-term cash needs. If the debt position is clearly unsustainable, creditors will adopt a more active approach, including debt reduction if necessary, with the aim of offering a long-term solution.

#### Developing countries (see map in Annex 1)

Developing countries are those countries and territories in the [DAC List](#) of Recipients of Official Development Assistance (ODA) see Map.

#### Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

The Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is a forum for consultation among 22 donor countries, together with the European Commission, on how to increase the level and effectiveness of aid flows to all aid recipient countries. The member countries are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK and USA.

DAC sets the definitions and criteria for aid statistics internationally. Statistical Directives exist to encourage comparability of reporting of resource flows by DAC members. An updated version of these was approved in 2000. The countries receiving aid are set out in the [DAC List of Recipients of Official Development Assistance \(ODA\)](#).

### DFID programme

This term covers all DFID expenditure on development assistance. DFID programme comprises:

- Bilateral development assistance to developing countries on the DAC list of ODA eligible countries and some other countries, including activities funded from the two conflict pools (one for Africa and one for the rest of the world) jointly managed by DFID, Ministry of Defence and the FCO.
- Multilateral development assistance, including global environmental assistance and the UK's assessed contribution to EC development programmes
- Administration costs.

Total expenditure on these programmes is the sum of expenditure of funds which are voted for development assistance and the [attribution \(to the UK aid budget\) of EC budgetary spending](#).

### Direct investment

This is investment that adds to, or acquires, a lasting interest in an enterprise operating in an aid recipient country, the investor's purpose being to have an effective voice in the management of the enterprise. It is measured as the change in the net worth of branches, subsidiaries, or associate companies to the investing company. Direct Investment is shown in Table 4.

### European Development Fund (EDF)

The EDF finances development co-operation between the EC and the African, Caribbean and Pacific States under the Cotonou Agreement, and its predecessor, the Lomé Convention. It is an intergovernmental fund managed by the European Commission and financed on a voluntary basis by member states separately from the regular EC budget.

### Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD)

ECGD is an agency of the Department of Trade and Industry and provides insurance for exporters against the main risks in selling overseas, and guarantees to banks providing export finance. It also negotiates debt relief arrangements on commercial debt.

Payments by the ECGD to commercial banks to enable them to maintain internationally agreed interest rates for export credits for trade with aid recipient countries are known as International Stabilisation Grants. These are included in [Other Official Flows \(OOF\)](#) but are excluded from [GPEX](#) as they are not developmental. ECGD debt relief is included in [GPEX](#).

### Export credits

Export credits finance the supply of goods and services to aid recipient countries. Only credits with an initial or extended maturity of over one year are included in total flows of resources. Private export credits are those made available by the private, bank and non-bank, sector. Guaranteed export credits are those parts of private export credits guaranteed by ECGD.

### Financial aid

In *SID* the term financial aid covers [Poverty Reduction Budget Support](#) and other financial aid (ie projects and programmes including sector wide approaches not classified as PRBS).

The term ‘financial aid’ is sometimes used in a wider sense to mean a grant which is the subject of a formal arrangement with the recipient government or institution. This would cover all bilateral aid other than Technical Co-operation and Administrative Costs. In SID, bilateral financial aid expenditure is sub-divided into PRBS (General and Sector), Other Financial Aid, Grants and Other Aid in Kind, Humanitarian Assistance and Debt Relief.

### Flow of resources

See Official and private flows.

### Food aid

All British food aid is provided in accordance with the code of conduct agreed under the 1999 Food Aid Convention.

Under the terms of the Convention, the EC and its Members undertake to provide a minimum of £422m each year to cover food aid and related transport and operational costs. Of this, a minimum 1,320,000 tonnes of cereal is guaranteed.

In addition, the EC has its own food aid programme, the cost of which is attributed to member states in accordance with the normal arrangements for external assistance (see Table 16 for UK share).

Britain’s food aid obligations are met both bilaterally, on a country basis, and multilaterally through the World Food Programme and others.

### Global Conflict Pool

See Conflict Pools

### Global Environment Assistance (GEA)

This comprises of two funding agreements – the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Montreal Protocol.

The GEF provides grants and concessional funds to help developing countries fund projects and programmes that protect the global environment. Established in 1991, GEF is the designated financial mechanism for the international conventions on biodiversity, climate change, persistent organic pollutants and desertification. GEF also supports projects that protect international waters and the ozone layer. The GEF partnership brings together the World Bank, specialist UN agencies such as the UNDP and UNEP, regional development banks and NGOs. The GEF is also positioning itself to work more systematically with the private sector.

The GEF meets recipients’ agreed incremental costs (ie the additional costs of meeting global rather than national environmental benefits) in the following focal areas:

- Climate Change
- Biological Diversity
- International Waters
- Ozone Layer Depletion (for countries with economies in transition)
- Persistent Organic Pollutants
- Land Degradation

The GEF are, in addition, managers of the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and the Least Developed Countries Fund, enabling funds agreed under the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change to help mainstream adaptation responses to the impacts of climate change into the national development strategies of developing countries. It was agreed by DAC members that 84 per cent of contributions to GEF in the period 1994-1997 be reported as Official Development Assistance (ODA). From 1998-2001, 75 per cent of contributions counted as ODA and the remaining 25 per cent as Official Aid (OA) From 2002, 77 per cent of contributions count as ODA and 23 per cent as OA.

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer is a legally binding multilateral agreement to eliminate or reduce the use of chemicals which damage the ozone layer. The Protocol was established in 1987. Its control regime has been progressively tightened in the light of new scientific evidence and developing countries are now entering the compliance period.

The protocol explicitly recognises the different capabilities and needs of developing countries. Through the Multilateral Fund of the Protocol, provision is made for the transfer of appropriate technologies and skills to enable industry in developing countries to convert to ozone friendly alternatives. Assistance is also given with institutional strengthening to ensure that the necessary policies, strategies and institutional framework for the phasing out of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) are in place at the national level. The Multilateral Fund was established to meet, by grant or concessional lending, the agreed incremental costs to developing countries of their phasing out of ODS.

It has been agreed by DAC members that 100 per cent of contributions to the Montreal Protocol may be reported as ODA from 1994.

### Grants and Other Aid in Kind

This covers:

- Support to the development work of UK and international voluntary organisations, grants to the British Council and for other development work by UK institutions, and non-emergency special appeals through multilateral agencies.

- Small Grants Scheme (an amalgamation of the former British Partnership Scheme and the Heads of Mission Gift Scheme). The Small Grants Scheme allows Heads of UK Diplomatic Missions to finance projects in line with DFID objectives costing up to £100,000 a year, with an annual ceiling which is normally £200,000. (This is administered by the FCO from 1 April 2005.)
- Funding of land and geological surveys in developing countries.
- Provision of books, equipment and other supplies in addition to those supplied through the Small Grants Scheme.
- Development Awareness Fund.

### Grants by private organisations

This comprises all expenditure by UK voluntary agencies on development assistance and relief to recipient countries, to multilateral agencies or to private international organisations for the benefit of recipient countries net of any support from official sources. Data are shown in Table 4 and obtained via DFID's Voluntary Agency Survey (See Annex 3).

### Gross National Income (GNI) - formerly Gross National Product (GNP)

GNI comprises the total value of goods and services produced within a country (ie its Gross Domestic Product or GDP), together with income received from other countries (notably interest and dividends), less similar payments made to other countries.

The new System of National Accounts (SNA 1993) co-sponsored by the OECD and other major international organisations broadened the coverage of Gross National Product and it was renamed Gross National Income. This change for aid reporting did not take place until 2000 when all DAC donors would be using the new system.

### Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX)

GPEX is expenditure by all official UK sources i.e. government departments and public bodies such as CDC, on aid to developing countries on the DAC list of ODA eligible countries and some other countries, which meets the criteria for developmental Official Flows agreed by the DAC. See 'Understanding Aid Statistics'.

### Guaranteed export credits

See **Export credits**.

### High income countries (HIC)

See Income groups and Annex 1.

### Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)

See **Debt Relief**.

### HIPC Trust Fund

See **Debt Relief**.

### Humanitarian assistance

Humanitarian assistance generally involves support to humanitarian organisations and the provision of material aid (including food, shelter and medical care), personnel, and advice in order to:

- save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity during and in the aftermath of man-made crises and natural disasters;
- reduce the incidence of refugees and internally displaced;
- hasten recovery and protect and rebuild livelihoods and communities;
- reduce risks and vulnerability to future crises, including strengthening preparedness measures.

DFID provides funding to certain UN agencies (mainly WFP, UNICEF, OCHA, UNHCR and WHO) for their humanitarian assistance programmes in individual countries. These amounts are recorded as bilateral disaster relief as DFID has influence over the use and destination of the funds.

DFID also channels assistance through Civil Society Organisations, including the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement, as a means of providing humanitarian assistance to individual countries. These contributions are recorded as bilateral aid as the destination country of flows is known.

### Income groups

The classification of aid recipient countries by income groups is based on GNI per capita figures in 2004 according to the thresholds set out below. These thresholds are identical to those used by the World Bank as follows:

**low income group:** countries with a GNI per capita in 2004 of \$825 or less;

**lower middle income group:** countries with a GNI per capita in 2004 of \$826 or above but not exceeding \$3,255;

**upper middle income group:** countries with a GNI per capita in 2004 of \$3,256 or above but not exceeding \$10,065;

**high income group:** countries with a GNP per capita in 2004 of \$10,066 or above.

These thresholds differ from those used in the Value for Money PSA target on aid to lower income countries which is based on 2001 GNI per capita thresholds.

### Least developed country (LDC)

In the mid 1960s, 24 developing countries were identified as having particularly severe long term constraints on development. They were assessed on three criteria: per capita GDP, manufacturing base and literacy. Inclusion on the list of LDCs is now assessed on two main criteria: economic diversity and quality of life. The total number of LDCs at 31 March 2004 was 49 and they are identified in Annex 1.

### Low income countries (LIC)

See **Income groups** and Annex 1.

### Lower middle income countries (LMIC)

See Income groups and Annex 1.

### Montreal Protocol

See **Global Environmental Assistance**

### Multilateral aid

This is aid channeled through international bodies for use in or on behalf of aid recipient countries. For those international bodies whose activities benefit both developing and developed countries, only that part of the UK contribution estimated to be for development oriented activities in the former is reckoned as aid. The proportion reckoned as aid for each agency is agreed by the DAC.

Aid channeled through multilateral agencies is regarded as bilateral where DFID controls the use and destination of the funds. This relates mainly to humanitarian assistance delivered through UN agencies, including the World Food Programme.

### Multilateral Debt Relief (MDRI)

In 2005, the G8 agreed a proposal for a MDRI that would cancel 100 per cent of the remaining debts of HIPC countries to the concessional lending arms of the World Bank (IDA), IMF and African Development Bank (AfDB). The MDRI, worth over \$50bn to 43 countries, will mean 100 per cent debt cancellation when countries reach HIPC Completion Point.

### Official Aid (OA)

This refers to countries on the DAC Part II list of countries which ceased to exist from 2005. To qualify as official aid, resource flows should have had the same concessional and qualitative features as ODA.

### Official and private flows

The flow of resources to aid recipient countries is a term used in DAC reporting and corresponds broadly to the following transactions with recipient countries and multilateral institutions (for the benefit of recipient countries).

- Grants and long term capital transactions effected by governments or the official sector of DAC countries;

- Private flows which are long term (over one year) capital transactions by UK residents (as defined for balance of payment purposes) with aid recipient countries, or through multilateral agencies for the benefit of such countries. They include all forms of investment, including bank lending and export credits where the original maturity exceeds one year. Private flows are reported to DAC separately for direct investment, export credits and bank lending. Figures can be seen in Table 4.
- Grants by private voluntary agencies (often referred to as 'private grants').

It excludes:

- **military equipment or services:** grants, official loans, or credits (guaranteed or not) for the supply or financing of military equipment or services. However from 1993 onwards forgiveness of debt generated by military lending is recorded as OOE.
- **transfers to private individuals:** transfer payments to private individuals are not included unless they are part of technical co-operation or relief programmes.
- **transfers by private individuals:** private payments are excluded except for grants by private voluntary organisations for development assistance and welfare purposes (see third bullet above).

### Official Development Assistance (ODA)

Official development assistance is defined as those flows to developing countries and multilateral institutions provided by official agencies or by their executive agencies, each transaction of which meets the following tests:

- it is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and

- it is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent.

Official Development Assistance is shown both gross and net of loan repayments. From 2005 only aid to countries on the DAC List of Recipients of Official Development Assistance is eligible to be recorded as ODA.

The UN target for aid (0.7 per cent), endorsed in 1970 by the UN General Assembly, is expressed in terms of net ODA (ie after deduction of loan capital (ie principal) repayments) as a percentage of Gross National Income.

### Other Official Flows (OOF)

Other Official Flows are defined as flows to developing countries by the official sector which do not satisfy both the criteria necessary for ODA, i.e. can be either non-concessional and convey a grant element of less than 25 per cent or for non-developmental purposes or both.

### Partnership Programme Agreements (PPAs)

These are strategic level agreements between DFID and UK Civil Society Organisations with which it has significant working relationships and shared objectives. The PPA sets out at a strategic level how the two partners will work together to meet the Millennium Development Goals. PPAs are long-term agreements of 3–5 years, which aim to strengthen the relationship between different parts of DFID and significant civil society organisations who have a strong track record of work in international development and an ability to make a contribution to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

The Agreements are built around a set of specific outcomes and identify the respective roles of both DFID and the partner in achieving those outcomes.

### Phare

The Phare programme is a European Union initiative which provides grant finance to the countries of Eastern Europe to help their transition to democracy and assist with the institutional reform required to meet the standards for membership of the European Union.

### Policy Information Marker System (PIMS)

DFID's spending departments mark new bilateral project commitments according to which policy areas they target. This system is described in Section 4 on the purpose of UK expenditure on development.

### Poverty Reduction Budget Support

Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS) can take the form of a general contribution to the overall budget (general budget support) or support with a more restricted focus (sector budget support). PRBS is aid which is:

- Provided in support of a government policy and expenditure programme whose long-term objective is poverty reduction;
- Spent using national (or sub-national) financial management, procurement and accountability systems, although provided the recipient government's Public Financial Management Administration (PFMA) systems remain the principle means by which fiduciary risk is managed, additional safeguards may be agreed to where necessary;
- Normally transferred to the central exchequer account, but may be transferred to a sector specific bank account or sub-national level bank account over which government has full financial authority;<sup>1</sup>

1. The sub-national authority must have a significant level of policy and budgetary authority. This would exclude many local government bodies, but include states and provinces within large federal countries where significant power is devolved.

And, in the case of sector budget support

- Earmarked for expenditure either in a particular sector, sub sector, programme, or set of expenditure lines, but where the use of DFID funds cannot be tracked to the level of goods and services.

Note:

- I. This definition was agreed in May 2005 and is wider than that used in last year's *SID*. The main difference is that the old definition required PRBS to be spent through a central exchequer while the new definition recognises the important issue is that the funds are spent using national (or sub-national) financial management systems and are allocated through the government's budget process.
- II. The difference between the definitions with regards to DFID's current portfolio is likely to be relatively small. Some PRBS expenditure included in *SID* has been classified under the wider aspects of the new definition, however to date no retrospective marking exercise has taken place so most of the historical PRBS data has been gathered using the old definition. In the future, expenditure will be classified using the new definition.

### Private Flows

See [Official and private flows](#)

### Promissory notes

Capital subscriptions to the World Bank, the regional development banks, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, GEF and the [Montreal Protocol](#) are made in the form of promissory notes which are deposited by DFID mainly with the Bank of England. They are subsequently cashed by the agency when needed. The disbursements recorded against DFID programmes and GPEX are at the time of encashment; those recorded as ODA are at the time of deposit.

### Reorganising

See **Debt relief**.

### Resource accounting

Resource Accounts are an accrual-based approach to Government accounting that adopts a commercial style of preparation in line with generally accepted accounting practice. Accruals accounting is a method of recording expenditure as it is incurred, not when it is paid out, and income as it is earned, not when it is received. Resource Accounting requires departments to report on and manage all assets and liabilities and takes account of non-cash charges not previously recognised under cash accounting such as depreciation and capital charges. Resource accounts also provide information on how resources have been used to meet objectives.

Under Resource Accounting, expenditure is recorded at the time goods and services are consumed rather than when payments are brought to book. Under the earlier cash accounting conventions it was possible for advance payments to be attributed to a particular financial year provided they were accounted for in the two months following the end of that year. Historically quite a number of payments have been handled in this way, mainly relating to overseas accounts and grants to NGOs, averaging £127m per annum in each of the four financial years to 2000/01. However, this practice ceased in 2002 and so, for 2001/02, there was no information available on these 'prior year' adjustments. From 2001/02 onwards, in cash terms, all payments have been counted in the year they are made. As *SID* continues to be produced on a cash basis in line with international reporting practices, this means that 2001/02 was a unique year. It was 'light' by the amount of what under the old system would have been prior year adjustments, which have instead been attributed to 2002/03. 2002/03 is the starting point for a new consistent series.

The data in *SID* are on a cash basis, but can be reconciled to DFID's formal resource accounts as shown in the table at the end of the glossary.



## Tacis

The Tacis programme is a European Union initiative which aims to foster economic and political links between the European Union and the newly independent states of Central Asia and the former Soviet Union.

## Technical Co-operation (TC)

Technical Co-operation is the provision of know-how in the form of personnel, training, research and associated costs. It covers primarily:

- Consultancies: the provision of assistance to recipient countries in the form of contracted specialists
- Knowledge and Research: includes grants for agreed programmes of research and development at UK institutions (sometimes in collaboration with non-UK institutions) which will be of benefit to assisted countries.

TC also includes:

- Training and scholarships: the provision of assistance in the form of training for persons from aid recipient countries. The training may be provided in the UK, in the home country of the student, or in a third country. Training provided under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, the Shared Scholarship Scheme and Training through Country Programmes is managed directly by, or on behalf of, DFID.

Increasingly training is also being provided by means of short in-country courses as part of, or in association with, country projects. This is not fully captured at present in the statistics on training. The costs of these activities are included within projects and programmes.

## Upper middle income countries (UMIC)

See **Income groups** and Annex 1.

## Voted funds

Voted funds are those funds approved by Parliament for public expenditure. Details are contained in the supply estimates.

## World Bank

The term World Bank is commonly used to refer to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). The World Bank has three other agencies, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Together these organisations are referred to as the World Bank Group.

## Reconciliation of DFID programme expenditure in SID and DFID formal resource accounts for 2005/06

	SID £m	Accounts £m
<b>Total DFID Programme (Gross)</b>	4413	
<b>Less</b>		
EC Attribution	680	
Retrospective Terms Adjustment (RTA)	15	
Receipts	24	
<b>Plus</b>		
Non aid contributions	13	
Non aid capital payments	1	
<b>Cash Expenditure (Net)</b>	<b>3709</b>	<b>3709</b>
<b>Plus</b>		
Non cash items		152
New provisions + promissory notes		478
Year end adjustments		(8)
<b>Less</b>		
Use of provisions		424
Capital investment		7
Non resource income		(3)
<b>RESOURCE OUTTURN</b>		<b>3904</b>

Notes to table:

**Non cash items** – includes the cost of capital charges and depreciation costs.

**New provision and promissory notes** – includes provisions taken in year for early retirement costs and other new provisions, as well as deposits of promissory notes made in 2005/06

**Year end adjustments** – includes the movement between the opening and closing debtors and creditors, including accruals and prepayments.

**Use of provisions** – provisions have been taken for future liability on current obligations, for example showing the deposit of a promissory note or the pre-independence pensions costs for colonial pensions. The amount shown against the use of provision relates to the calls made on them.

**Capital investment** – reflects the purchase of fixed assets, additions to investments and loans, and repayments of loans.

## Annex 3 – Data Sources

1. This Annex provides two types of information:
  - Sources of data used in *SID*;
  - Sources of data on MDG progress;
7. In addition to the above sources, DAC reporting on calendar years requires data on export credits (both official and private), provided by ECGD; on direct investments, provided by the Office for National Statistics; and on bilateral securities and other claims, provided by the Bank of England. Private flows from voluntary agencies are estimated from a statistical inquiry conducted by DFID in line with current survey control policy.

### Sources of Data Used in *SID*

2. Figures for DFID programmes are produced from a combination of data from DFID's internal accounting and management information systems which are used to process and monitor all DFID payments, and the UK attributions of EC budgetary spending.
3. Non-DFID aid figures are provided by the relevant agencies directly to DFID. Data are not obtained from public sources.
4. The CDC provides quarterly information on its new investments and equity purchases and sales, all of which are included in GPEX. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) reports annual aid flows to UN organisations and a proportion of its administration costs are reportable to DAC as aid to developing countries. The FCO also produce annual figures for expenditure on programmes for the control of illicit drugs, as well as other expenditure programmes classified as ODA.
5. The Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD) reports new agreements and calculates annual disbursements of official debt relief on export credit debts. CDC provides details of debt relief on its loans quarterly.
6. In 2005/06, the Scottish Executive started reporting expenditure programmes which have been have been classified as ODA.
8. Sources for the international comparisons contained in Tables 6 and 15 are the DAC Chairman's Report,<sup>1</sup> DAC 'big book'<sup>2</sup> and DAC website.  
<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats>
9. The statistics on recipient countries given in Annex 1 are taken from the World Bank (see reference below) and DAC website.

### Sources of Data on MDG Progress

10. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) represent a shared vision to rid the world of poverty. They provide a set of internationally agreed mutually-reinforcing objectives for development. The individual goals are derived from a series of United Nations conferences held during the 1990s. These were brought together as the MDGs in the Millennium Declaration, signed by 189 nations in September 2000. There are 8 goals with 18 targets and 48 proposed indicators for monitoring progress.
  1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
  2. Achieve universal primary education
  3. Promote gender equality and empower women
  4. Reduce child mortality
  5. Improve maternal health
  6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
  7. Ensure environmental sustainability
  8. Develop a global partnership for development.

1. OECD (2006) Development Co-operation Report 2005 (Volume 7, No 1)

2. OECD (2005) Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients 1999-2003 (Book and CD-Rom)

11. Each year since the Millennium Declaration the UN has produced a report outlining global progress against the MDG indicators. DFID in line with other agencies, utilises this report and data from the UN's website in making its own assessments of MDG progress: <http://millenniumindicators.un.org>
12. Another very important source of data on the MDGs and other development indicators is the World Bank's annual report 'World Development Indicators' and on-line data source [www.developmentgoals.org](http://www.developmentgoals.org).
13. For poverty data, two other World Bank sites are also very useful: the online data base 'Povcalnet' [www.worldbank.org/research/povmonitor](http://www.worldbank.org/research/povmonitor) and the Global Economic Prospects Report available from: <http://www.worldbank.org/prospects>
14. These sites have all been used in previous editions of *SID* where we reported in detail on MDG indicators.
15. As well as these international sources, individual developing countries have also reported on their own progress towards the MDGs and reports can be found at: <http://www.undp.org/mdg/countryreports>
16. In the lead up to the UN's 2005 Millennium Declaration Review, EU member states agreed to report on their contributions towards MDG 8 which calls on the donor nations to increase aid and debt relief and improve the terms of trade. Reports from the EC and a number of donors are available at: <http://www.undp.org/mdg/donorcountryreports.html>. The UK's report is available at: <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/uk-cont-mdg-report.pdf>. From 2006 the UK reports annually on its contributions towards MDG 8 in DFID's Departmental Report.

## Annex 4 – International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act 2006

The statistical reporting requirements of the International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act are specified below with the tables within *SID* where the corresponding information can be located. Information should be included for the most relevant period and each of the four periods before.

Some data specified in the Act have not been included in this edition of *SID* however these will be incorporated in next year's edition.

Act Schedule	<i>SID</i> 2006
<b>Total UK Bilateral Aid broken down by:</b>	
Debt Relief, in turn split by cancelled export credits	Table 21
Region	Tables 11 and 12
Country including Humanitarian Assistance breakdown	Table 12
Sector	Table 19
Country as a percentage of UK Bilateral Aid	Table 12
Percentage and amount to low income countries	Table 12
<b>UK Multilateral Aid broken down by:</b>	
Debt Relief, in turn split by cancelled export credits	Table 21
European Community	Table 3
World Bank	Table 3
United Nations and its agencies	Table 3
Other multilateral organisations	Table 3
<b>UK Bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) broken down by:</b>	
Percentage of GNI	Table 4 (only past three years included in this edition)
Country	Table 4
Percentage and amount to low income countries	Table 4
Country as a percentage of UK ODA	Table 4
<b>UK Multilateral ODA broken down by:</b>	
Percentage of GNI	Table 4 (only past three years included in this edition)
<b>UK Imputed Share of the Aggregate Amount of Multilateral ODA provided by the bodies to which the UK contributed such assistance broken down by:</b>	
Country	Table 14 (only past year included in this edition)
Percentage and amount to low income countries	Table 14 (only past year included in this edition)



DFID, the Department for International Development: leading the British government's fight against world poverty.

One in five people in the world today, over 1 billion people, live in poverty on less than one dollar a day. In an increasingly interdependent world, many problems – like conflict, crime, pollution and diseases such as HIV and AIDS – are caused or made worse by poverty.

DFID support long-term programmes to help tackle the underlying causes of poverty. DFID also responds to emergencies, both natural and man-made.

DFID's work forms part of a global promise to:

Halve the number of people living in extreme poverty and hunger

Ensure that all children receive primary education

Promote sexual equality and give women a stronger voice

Reduce child death rates

Improve the health of mothers

Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Make sure the environment is protected

Build a global partnership for those working in development

Together, these form the United Nations' eight 'Millennium Development Goals', with a 2015 deadline. Each of these Goals has its own, measurable targets.

DFID works in partnership with governments, civil society, the private sector and others. It also works with multilateral institutions, including the World Bank, United Nations agencies and the European Commission.

DFID works directly in over 150 countries worldwide, with a budget of some £4.4bn in 2005/06. Its headquarters are in London and East Kilbride, near Glasgow.

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