



Foreign, Commonwealth
& Development Office



**UK International
Development**

Partnership | Progress | Prosperity

Statistics on International Development: Provisional UK ODA Spend 2024



April 2025

Contents

1. Background	3
1.1 About this release	3
1.2 Key concepts	3
2. Key Headlines.....	5
3. Total UK ODA and ODA:GNI ratio	7
Table 1: UK GNI estimates, total UK ODA and ODA:GNI ratios; current prices (£ million) 2023 to 2024 (provisional)	7
Figure 1: UK ODA levels (£ millions) and ODA:GNI ratios (%), 1970 to 2024.....	8
4. Total UK ODA by contributor and delivery mechanism.....	9
Figure 2: UK ODA spend by contributor, 2023 and 2024.....	9
Figure 3: Total UK ODA for In-donor Refugee Costs in the UK: 2019 to 2024.....	11
4.1 UK ODA by delivery mechanism	11
Figure 4: Total UK Net ODA: by Delivery Channel, 2020-2024 (provisional)	12
5. FCDO Bilateral funding to regions.....	14
Figure 5: FCDO Bilateral ODA: 2023 and 2024 (provisional).....	15
5.1 FCDO Bilateral ODA by Region	15
Figure 6: FCDO Region-Specific Bilateral ODA, 2023 and 2024	16
5.2 Non-Region-Specific Bilateral ODA.....	16
Figure 7: Breakdown of FCDO's Non-Region-Specific Bilateral ODA in 2024	17
6. Background Notes	18

1. Background

1.1 About this release

This statistical release contains **provisional UK ODA** figures for the **calendar year 2024**. The figures presented in this publication are based on summary data with limited sector and geographical breakdowns. Finalised figures and more detailed breakdowns of UK ODA will be published in Autumn 2025 in ‘Statistics on International Development: Final UK ODA Spend 2024’.

All data tables included in this report are available to download in spreadsheet format [here](#). Further information on the technical terms, data sources, quality and processing of the statistics in this publication are found in the [Background Notes](#) and [Annexes 1-3](#) on the Statistics on International Development [webpage](#).

If you require any other data or information relating to this publication, or if you have any suggestions on how to improve the publication, please contact the statistics team at: statistics@fcdo.gov.uk.

1.2 Key concepts¹

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

ODA is an **internationally agreed measure of resource flows to developing countries and multilateral organisations**, which are **provided by official agencies** (e.g. the UK Government) or their executive agencies, where each transaction meets the following requirements:

- It is administered with the **promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries** as its main objective; and
- It is **concessional**, including grants and soft loans.

ODA is measured according to the [standardised definitions and methodologies](#) of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development’s (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

¹ A glossary, explaining key terms used throughout this report, is available in [Annex 1](#).

Which countries are ODA eligible?

The [list of countries](#) eligible to receive ODA is set by the OECD DAC and comprises those with a **Gross National Income (GNI) per capita below the World Bank high-income threshold**.²

It includes all **low, lower-middle and upper-middle income** countries, except for those that are members of the G7 or the European Union (including countries with a firm accession date for EU membership). The DAC reviews the list every three years. Countries 'graduate' if they have surpassed the high-income GNI per capita threshold for the three consecutive years prior to a graduation year.

ODA:GNI ratio

The ODA:GNI ratio presents the **total amount of ODA** provided by a donor country as a **proportion of its Gross National Income (GNI)**. An ODA:GNI target of **0.7 per cent** was first agreed internationally in 1970 by the United Nations General Assembly. The UK government made a commitment to spend 0.7 per cent of GNI on ODA from 2013. The International Development (Official Development Assistance Target) Act 2015 placed this commitment in domestic legislation.

The UK spent 0.7 per cent of its GNI on ODA between 2013 to 2020. In 2020, the previous UK government announced a temporary reduction to ODA spend from 0.7 per cent to 0.5 per cent of UK GNI from 2021, citing a severe economic downturn as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The ODA:GNI ratio temporarily increased to 0.51 and 0.58 per cent in 2022 and 2023 respectively as a result of additional ODA made available³ to respond to increased levels of in-donor refugee costs. In February 2025, the UK government took the decision⁴ to reduce ODA spending to 0.3 per cent of GNI by 2027 to fund an increase in defence spending and has stated its commitment to restoring ODA spending at the level of 0.7 per cent of GNI as soon as fiscal circumstances allow.

² <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/oda-eligibility-and-conditions/dac-list-of-oda-recipients.html>

³ In the [Autumn Statement 2022](#) the previous government announced additional ODA resources of £2.5 billion over 2022-23 and 2023-24, stating these funds were to help meet the significant and unanticipated costs incurred in supporting the people of Ukraine and Afghanistan to escape oppression and conflict and find refuge in the UK.

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/prime-ministers-oral-statement-to-the-house-of-commons-25-february-2025>

2. Key Headlines

In 2024...

UK Official Development Assistance (ODA) spend was £14,066 million, a decrease of £1,278 million (8 per cent) on 2023.

The provisional **ODA:GNI ratio** was 0.50 per cent, compared to 0.58 per cent in 2023. This reflects the UK government's commitment to spend 0.5% of GNI on ODA in 2024. In the preceding years (2022 and 2023) there was an increase in ODA³ to respond to increased levels of in-donor refugee costs.

£2,834 million (20 per cent) of UK ODA was spent on **support to refugees or asylum seekers** in the UK⁵. This is a £1,440 million decrease (approximately one third) compared to 2023. As a share of total ODA, these costs have decreased from 28 per cent to 20 per cent.

The UK spent £1,416 million of bilateral ODA on **humanitarian assistance**, an increase of £534 million (60 per cent) from £882 million in 2023.

UK **bilateral** ODA was £11,261 million and UK **multilateral** ODA was £2,806 million. For more information and definitions see section 4.

The **Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)** spent £9,465 million on ODA, compared with £9,491 million in 2023 (down £27 million, 0.3 per cent). However, the FCDO's share of total UK ODA increased to 67 per cent in 2024, from 62 per cent in 2023.

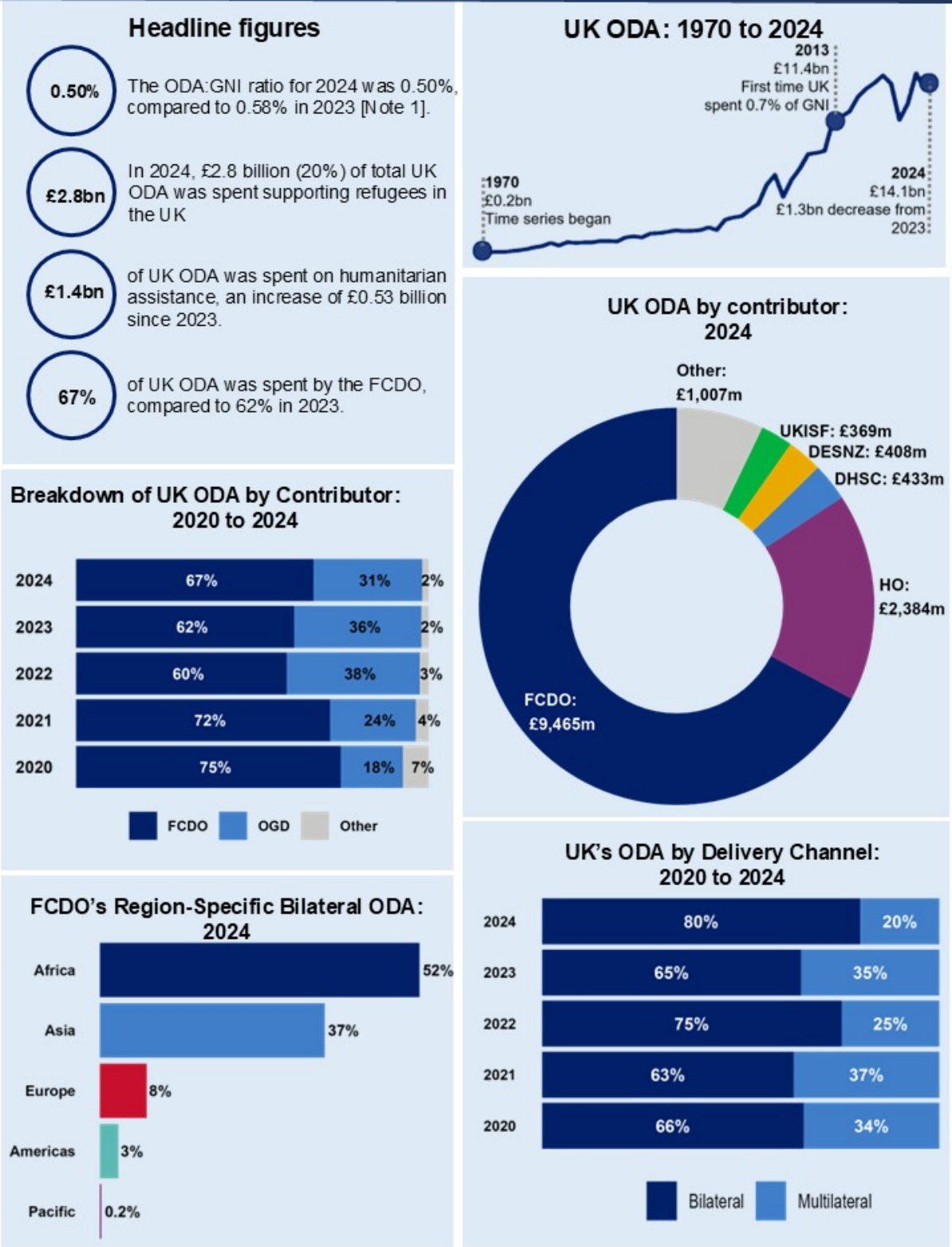
Non-FCDO⁶ spend on ODA in 2024 was £4,601 million, compared with £5,852 million in 2023 (a decrease of £1,251 million). The non-FCDO share was 33 per cent, down from 38 per cent in 2023.

Statistics on **bilateral ODA by geographic region** in 2024 are currently only available for FCDO spend. Africa remained the largest recipient at £1,479 million (up from £1,051 million in 2023), followed by Asia at £1,040 million (up from £705 million in 2023).

⁵ OECD DAC Statistical Reporting Directives, page 3

⁶ Non-FCDO refers to all entities and activities that are not part of the FCDO, including other government departments, NGOs and international bodies.

In 2024 the UK provided £14.1bn of Official Development Assistance



[Note 1]: In 2022 and 2023 there was an increase in ODA to respond to increased levels of in-donor refugee costs. The volume of ODA in 2024 reflects the UK government's commitment to spend 0.5% of GNI on ODA.

3. Total UK ODA and ODA:GNI ratio

This chapter provides an overview of UK ODA in 2024. It presents the total amount of ODA provided by the UK and the ODA:GNI ratio.

Table 1 and Figure 1 show that in 2024:

- **UK ODA** was **£14,066 million**, a decrease of £1,278 million (8 per cent) on 2023.
- The **ODA:GNI ratio** was **0.50 per cent**.

The volume of ODA reflects the UK government's commitment to spend 0.5% of GNI on ODA in 2024. In the preceding years (2022 and 2023) there was an increase in ODA³ to respond to increased levels of in-donor refugee costs.

Table 1: UK GNI⁷ estimates, total UK ODA and ODA:GNI ratios; current prices (£ million) 2023 to 2024 (provisional)

2023 GNI £ million	2023 ODA £ million	2023 ODA:GNI ratio %	2024 GNI £ million	2024 ODA £ million	2024 ODA:GNI ratio %
2,652,321	15,344	0.58	2,825,858	14,066	0.50

Figure 1 (below) shows the historical trend in UK ODA⁸, including the decrease in ODA and ODA:GNI ratio in 2021 caused by the reduction in ODA spend from 0.7% to 0.5% of UK GNI and the subsequent fluctuations that have taken place, including the recent decrease in 2024.

⁷ [Explanatory note](#) on GNI use.

⁸ For a more detailed description of the trend see p10 of [Statistics on International Development Final UK aid spend 2022](#) (publishing.service.gov.uk).

Figure 1: UK ODA levels (£ millions) and ODA:GNI ratios (%), 1970 to 2024

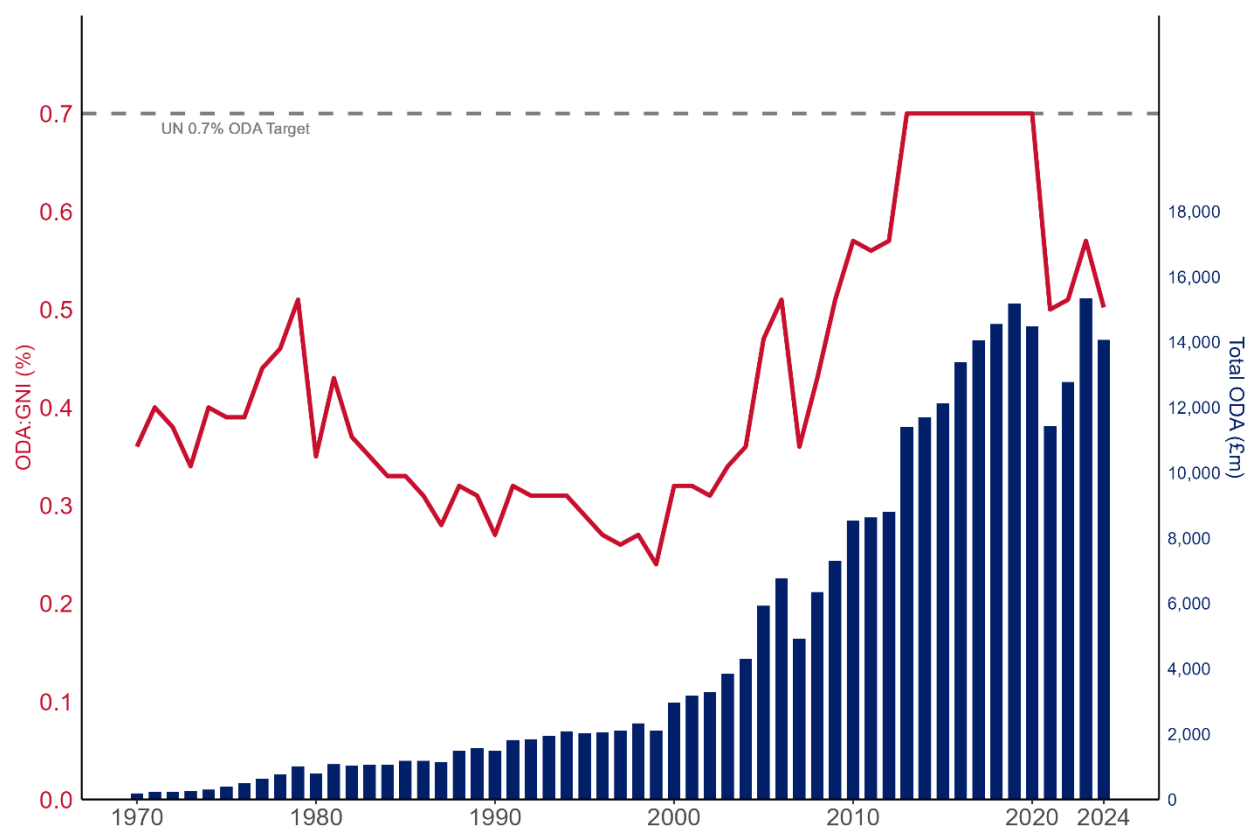


Figure 1 legend: The blue bars are the UK ODA spend from 1970 to 2024 (note the 2024 ODA figure is provisional), the red line is the calculated ODA:GNI ratio from 1970 to 2024 and the grey dashed line is the 0.7% ODA:GNI target set by the United Nations General Assembly in 1970. From 2018 onwards, ODA has changed from being measured on a cash basis to being measured on a grant equivalent basis, following a decision taken by the DAC in 2014⁹.

⁹ For information on the difference between the Grant Equivalent measure and the historical cash measurement please see background note 6.5.

4. Total UK ODA by contributor and delivery mechanism

This chapter presents the breakdown of UK ODA by government department and other official contributors, and by delivery mechanism.

Figure 2 shows a breakdown of UK ODA by government department and other official sector contributors in 2023 and 2024.

Figure 2: UK ODA spend by contributor, 2023 and 2024

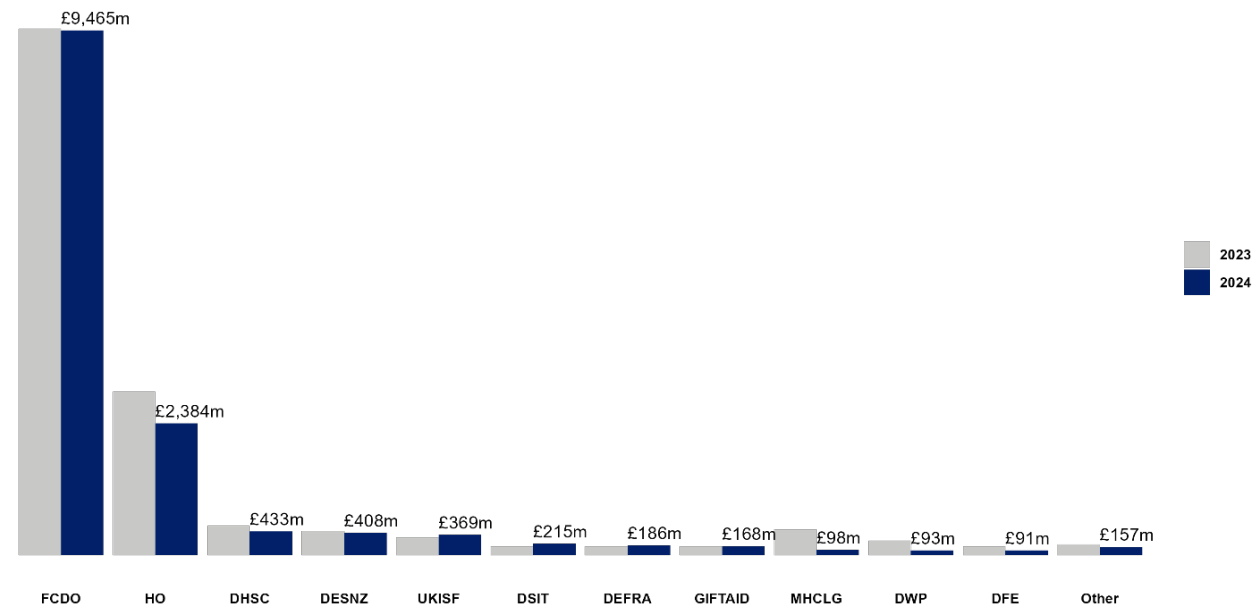


Figure 2 legend: FCDO = Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office; HO = Home Office; DHSC = Department of Health & Social Care; DESNZ = Department for Energy Security & Net Zero; UKISF = UK Integrated Security Fund; DSIT = Department for Science, Innovation and Technology; DEFRA = Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs. See Table 3 linked below for the 11 other departments and official sector contributors of ODA which make up 'Other'. Blue bars = 2024, grey bars = 2023.

See Excel Table 3 for a detailed breakdown of ODA by contributor and comparisons between 2023 and 2024.

Most government departments and other contributors saw a decrease in ODA spend between 2023 and 2024.

- **FCDO** was the largest provider spending £9,465 million, a small decrease of £27 million (0.3 per cent) compared to 2023. However, FCDO's share of total ODA increased from 62 per cent to 67 per cent.
- **Home Office** was the second highest provider, spending £2,384 million, a decrease of £570 million (19 per cent) compared to 2023. This was driven by a decrease in ODA eligible support costs for asylum seekers in the UK.

Other departments with large decreases were **Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government**, which spent £98 million, a decrease of £368 million (79 per cent) and **Department of Work and Pensions**, which spent £93 million, a decrease of £165 million (64 per cent). This was largely due to less arrivals into the Homes for Ukraine Scheme, Ukraine Extension Scheme and Ukraine Family Scheme.

A small number of government departments saw an increase in ODA in 2024. These were **Department of Science, Innovation and Technology**, which spent £215 million (up £48 million, 29 per cent), **UK International Security Fund**, which spent £369 million (up £42 million, 13 per cent) and **Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs**, which spent £186 million (up £21 million, 13 per cent).

In-Donor Refugee Costs

ODA-eligible **In-Donor Refugee Costs (IDRC)** are defined by the OECD DAC¹⁰ as costs incurred in a donor country for certain support to asylum seekers and refugees from developing countries during the first 12 months of their stay. This includes payments for refugees' transport to the host country and temporary sustenance (food, shelter and training).

- In 2024 £2,834 million of total UK ODA was spent on ODA-eligible IDRC (20 per cent of total UK ODA). This represents a £1,440 million decrease (around a third) compared to 2023 (Figure 3). ODA spend reduced across all IDRC-spending departments in 2024. More detail can be found in Supplementary Table 1 of the accompanying Excel tables.

¹⁰ <https://web-archive.oecd.org/temp/2024-04-10/392914-refugee-costs-oda.htm>

Figure 3: Total UK ODA for In-donor Refugee Costs in the UK: 2019 to 2024

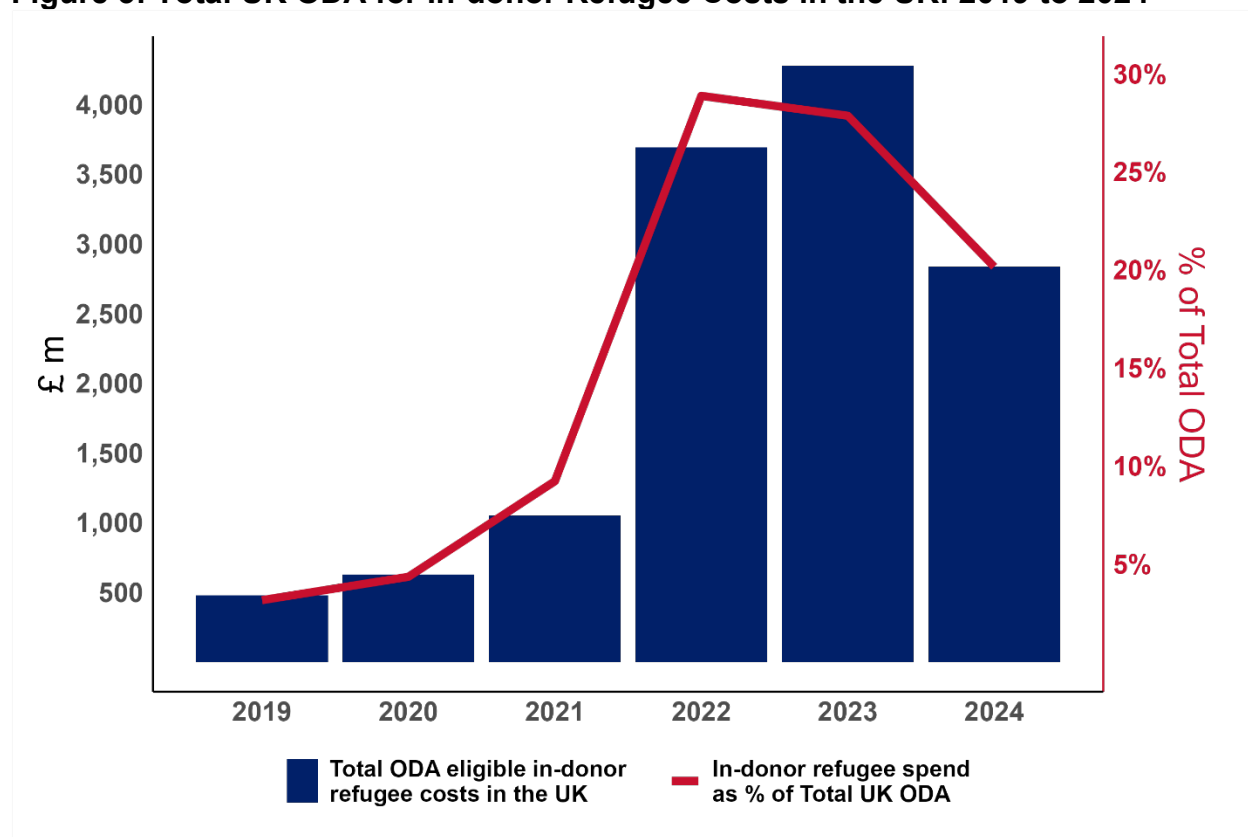


Figure 3 legend: The blue bars are the total UK ODA for in-donor refugee costs in the UK (£ millions), 2020 to 2024 (provisional). The red line is the in-donor refugee costs in the UK as a % of total UK ODA.

4.1 UK ODA by delivery mechanism

There are two main channels of delivery for ODA: bilateral and multilateral.

Bilateral ODA:

ODA provided for a **specific purpose** (normally a particular country, region or sector) which is given for specific projects in developing countries or delivered via other partners. e.g. UK funding to an NGO to deliver humanitarian assistance in Syria

Multilateral ODA:

ODA that is given directly to the core budget of a **multilateral organisation without specifying where or how it should be spent**. It is pooled with other donors' funding. e.g. UK core funding to the International Development Association (IDA)

Figure 4 shows the breakdown of bilateral and multilateral UK ODA spend between 2017 and 2024.

Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office: Provisional UK ODA Spend 2024

- In 2024, £11,261 million of UK ODA was delivered through **bilateral** channels, a 13 per cent increase (£1,257 million) compared to 2023.
- £2,806 million was delivered through **core contributions to multilateral organisations**. This was a decrease of 47 per cent (£2,534 million) from a peak in multilateral spending in 2023 to the lowest level since 2009. Multi-year multilateral payment profiles are often quite variable and were particularly so in 2022 and 2023, primarily due to FCDO decisions to move several large multilateral ODA payments between years to accommodate the increase in IDRC and the additional £2.5 billion resource in 2022/23 and 2023/24³. This led to a subsequent reduction in multilateral payments in 2024.
- There has been an increase in the share of UK ODA delivered through bilateral channels (from 65 per cent in 2023 to 80 per cent in 2024), whilst the share delivered through multilateral channels has decreased (from 35 per cent in 2023, to 20 per cent, its lowest to date). More detail will be available in the 'Statistics on International Development: Final UK ODA Spend 2024' publication in Autumn 2025.

Figure 4: Total UK Net ODA: by Delivery Channel, 2020-2024 (provisional)

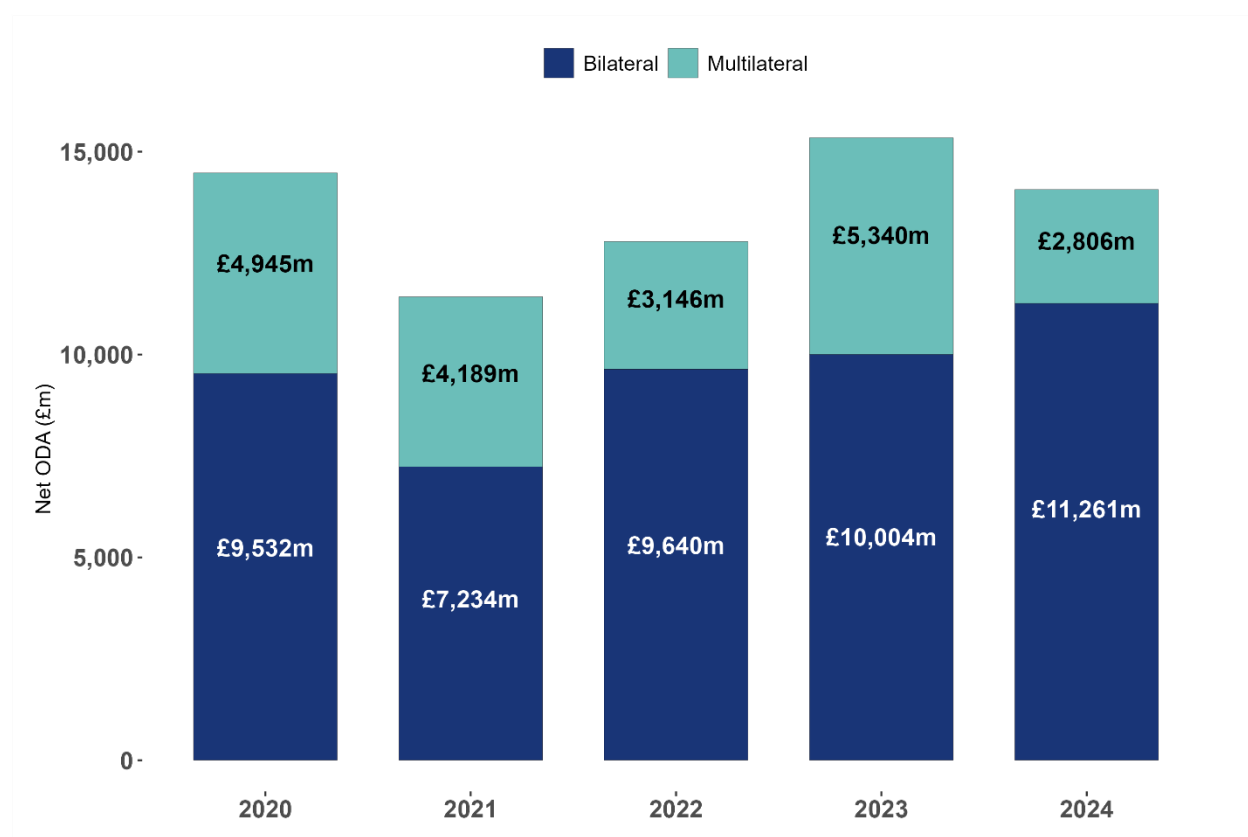


Figure 4 legend: Total UK Net ODA by Delivery Channel (£ millions), 2017 to 2024. The blue portions of the bars represent the proportion of UK ODA spent through bilateral channels and the teal portions of the bars represent the proportion of UK ODA spent through core contributions to multilateral organisations.

In addition:

- £1,416 million of bilateral ODA was in the form of **humanitarian assistance** (10 per cent of total UK ODA), an increase of £534 million (60 per cent) compared with 2023. This reflected increased priority on growing humanitarian needs and the humanitarian impact of global crises and conflicts in 2024.

5. FCDO Bilateral funding to regions

Key terms used in this chapter

The geographical breakdowns of bilateral ODA in this publication are determined by the region which benefits from the ODA spend (not by where the spend takes place).

Bilateral ODA by region includes spend which has been identified as benefitting either a single region or country/countries within a single region (referred to in this report as 'region-specific'). It excludes spend that benefits multiple regions.

Non-region-specific bilateral ODA consists of spend on projects which cannot be identified as benefitting either a single region, or countries within a single region (e.g. a project which benefits several developing countries across multiple regions, or ODA spend that takes place within the UK, for example scholarships, ODA eligible administrative costs).

This chapter presents high level information about FCDO's bilateral ODA spend in 2024. Similar data from other contributors of UK ODA is not available for this release but will be presented in 'Statistics on International Development: Final UK ODA Spend 2024' in Autumn 2025, alongside more detailed country-level information.

Figure 3 (above) showed that total FCDO ODA remained broadly consistent between 2023 and 2024, while most other departments' spend decreased, particularly as a result of in-donor refugee costs decreasing. Figure 4 also highlighted that UK ODA spent via multilateral organisations decreased by £2,534 million. This was driven by FCDO which accounts for the majority of the UK's multilateral ODA spend.

The total volume of bilateral ODA spent by FCDO increased by £2,491 million (58 per cent) to £6,751 million in 2024 (Figure 5).

Figure 5: FCDO Bilateral ODA: 2023 and 2024 (provisional)

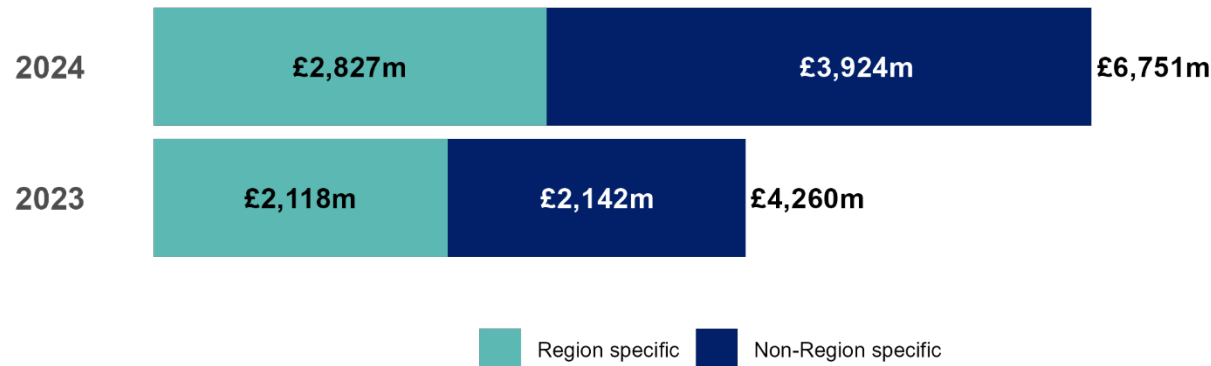


Figure 5: FCDO bilateral ODA, 2023 and 2024 (provisional). The blue portions of the bars represent the proportion of FCDO bilateral ODA spent on non-region-specific and the teal portions of the bar represent FCDO bilateral ODA spent on region-specific.

5.1 FCDO Bilateral ODA by Region

- In 2024, the volume of FCDO bilateral ODA identified as benefitting a single country or region was £2,827 million, an increase of just over one third compared to 2023.
- As a share of FCDO’s total bilateral ODA, this was a decrease from 50 per cent to 42 per cent.
- Figure 6 shows that Africa remained the largest recipient of FCDO ODA at £1,479 million (up from £1,051 million in 2023), followed by Asia at £1,040 million (up from £705 million in 2023). ODA to Europe and Americas both decreased (by £40 million and £15 million respectively) while Pacific region saw an increase of £1 million.

Figure 6: FCDO Region-Specific Bilateral ODA, 2023 and 2024



Figure 6 legend: Provisional FCDO region-specific bilateral ODA by recipient region (£ millions), 2023 and 2024. Blue bars = 2024, grey bars = 2023.

5.2 Non-Region-Specific Bilateral ODA

Figure 5 showed that non-region-specific bilateral ODA spend by FCDO¹¹ amounted to £3,924 million in 2024, an increase of £1,782 million compared to 2023. This accounted for 58 per cent of FCDO's total bilateral ODA spend, up from 50 per cent in 2023.

To provide some detail on what is included in this figure, Figure 7 illustrates the different "types of aid"¹² which make up the FCDO's non-region-specific bilateral ODA. Private sector instruments (PSI) (£1,253 million) and specific programmes/funds managed by international organisations (£1,078 million) represent the largest components of this and have both seen increases compared to 2023.

¹¹ This includes an estimate of FCDO's ODA-eligible administrative costs which is calculated using an interim methodology while we finalise the approach using FCDO's finance system Hera. We plan to review and finalise the methodology in 2025 and update the explanatory note. See para 19 in the background note below for more information.

¹² For more information on these types of aid (also known as "co-operation modality by the OECD DAC) see: <https://webfs.oecd.org/oda/DataCollection/Resources/DAC-CRS-CODES.xlsx>

Figure 7: Breakdown of FCDO's Non-Region-Specific Bilateral ODA in 2024

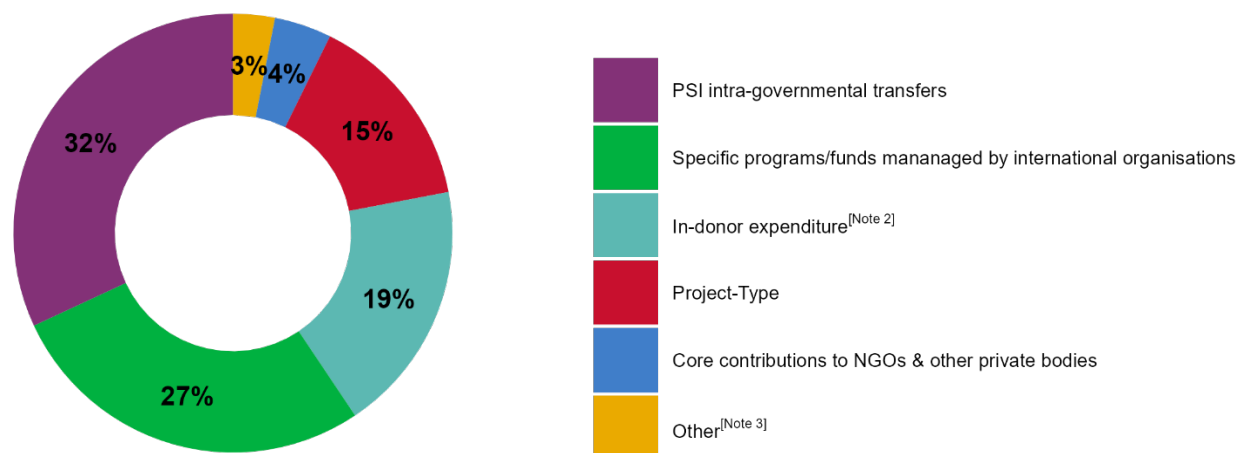


Figure 7 legend: Breakdown of FCDO's non-region-specific bilateral ODA (%) in 2024. Purple = PSI intra-governmental transfers, green = specific programs/funds managed by international organisations, teal = in-donor expenditure, red = project-type interventions, blue = core contributions to NGOs and other private bodies, yellow = other.

Note 2. In-donor expenditure includes the administrative costs of FCDO, raising development awareness, cost of UK experts and UK scholarships.

Note 3. Other includes technical assistance and basket funds.

6. Background Notes

6.1. Definitions and Sources

1. Information on the main definitions and sources used in this publication can be found in [Annexes 2 and 3](#) respectively, of the Statistics on International Development publication.
2. UK ODA figures for this publication are derived from:
 - FCDO's Hera system of financial transactions relating to payments and receipts, which was fully operationalised in 2023 and is quality assured centrally to ensure that data is complete and spend is in line with OECD definitions of ODA. The FCDO data comprises 67 per cent of total UK ODA in 2024. Background note 7.7 has more information on the quality assurance of data from the Hera finance system.
 - Non-FCDO sources are largely derived from financial transaction data. ODA contributors also assess whether the spend is in line with the OECD definitions of ODA. A small proportion of non-FCDO spend is estimated, for example Gift Aid on ODA eligible activity. These non-FCDO sources account for around 33 per cent in 2024.

6.2 Scope

3. This publication presents information on the UK's Official Development Assistance (ODA) spend in calendar year 2024. Comparisons are made to calendar year 2023. It includes data from UK government departments as well as the Devolved Administrations of the UK and other contributors to UK ODA such as Gift Aid. Data relating to both Bilateral and Multilateral ODA are included in the scope of this publication.
4. This publication does not include information on:
 - Private spending or donations made in support of developing countries, for example by the public, the voluntary sector or through remittances, are not part of the ODA definition and not covered in this publication.
 - Financial Year ODA budget allocations, which are set by HM Treasury. Users are advised to use caution when making comparisons between the calendar year figures reported in SID with financial year ODA budget allocations.

6.3 ODA spending and reporting

5. FCDO and HM Treasury monitor spend by UK departments and funds, and movements in GNI during the year. The UK ODA commitment is reported in the calendar year following the spend, using confirmed ODA outturn spend, and GNI estimates published by the Office for National Statistics.
6. While FCDO manages its own spending on ODA, FCDO has no control over GNI nor the spending by other government departments and other sources of ODA. After final decisions on UK ODA spending are made the GNI estimate can still shift, due to later economic data for the year becoming available. So can the amount of ODA spent by other government departments and ODA contributions from non-departmental sources.
7. Between the spring and the autumn, the previous year's ODA totals of FCDO and other government departments are finalised. Government departments provide project-level details that allow the ODA spend to be quality assured by FCDO. The ONS release further updates of GNI throughout the year. The final ODA data and the most up-to-date available GNI estimate are then used to calculate the final ODA:GNI ratio in the autumn publication.
8. FCDO is responsible for collating data and reporting spend on UK ODA to the Organisation of Economic Development and Co-operation (OECD), including the ODA:GNI ratio.

6.4 EU attribution

9. The provisional estimate for the UK's share of the EU ODA spend in 2024 was £282 million compared to £432 million in 2023. The UK's share of the EU attribution fluctuates from year to year due to the speed of programme delivery, the total share of EU external programming spend that is classified as ODA and exchange rate movements. In addition to the normal fluctuations, the decrease in 2024 reflects the UK's shrinking residual contributions to the EU Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2014 - 2020 budget. Under the Withdrawal Agreement, the UK committed to meet outstanding contributions from the 2014-2020 EU budget including external action, development and humanitarian aid programming. This means a declining tail of ODA contributions until around 2030.

6.5 Grant Equivalent Measure

10. Since 2018, Official Development Assistance (ODA) has been measured on a grant equivalent basis, following a decision taken by the DAC in 2014. for more information on the grant equivalent measure, please see our [technical note](#).

6.6 Revisions and Changes to the Publication

11. The revisions process is set out in [FCDO's Revisions Policy](#). This Provisional publication contains revised data for 2023 which has been updated since the Final SID publication was released in September 2024. Further details of the revisions can be found in the [revisions statement](#).

Accessibility

12. We have reformatted the summary tables which accompany the publication to ensure that they are fully assessable for use with screen readers and keyboard only navigation. This is in line with [The Public Sector Bodies \(Websites and Mobile Applications\)](#).
13. If you need any of the information published as part of the SID collections (SID 2024 or historical) in a different format, please contact us on statistics@fcdo.gov.uk.

6.7 Future developments

14. An important part of Accredited Official Statistics production is assessing whether a product continues to meet user needs. The ODA statistics team are currently reviewing the SID to identify areas to develop further, as well as testing how best to present and communicate ODA trends. So far, the SID has been peer reviewed by other statisticians. The team has also gathered information on the users of SID and their data needs via short user feedback surveys launched in April 2021 and November 2022. A user engagement session was also held in conjunction with Bond in January 2025 – a readout and follow-up actions will be published during summer 2025. More information on the development plans and user engagement opportunities will be published on the statistics.gov.uk page throughout 2025.
15. The team always welcomes the opportunity to understand further how our readers are using the SID products and data. You can provide feedback by contacting us by email to statistics@fcdo.gov.uk.
16. FCDO's new finance system "Hera" was implemented during 2022. A dedicated statistician worked on the shift between the former DFID and FCO systems to assess the impact of the new system on our statistics and ensure that FCDO ODA data can be consistently collected and reported in line with the OECD DAC directives. The assurance process is ongoing as teams across FCDO adjust to the new system and we will update our 'assessment of assurance of administrative data' ([Annex 3](#)) to provide more information about the quality assurance of ODA data on the Hera system alongside Final SID 2024 in the autumn.
17. FCDO is defined as a multi-purpose agency by the OECD, as it carries out both ODA and non-ODA activities. FCDO statisticians have produced a suitable methodology that captures the ODA eligible proportion of FCDO administrative costs. Information on this methodology can be found in our explanatory note [here](#). The methodology has been applied from April 2021 (beginning of the 2021/22 financial year). This methodology is expected to be used on an interim basis whilst the Hera system is being fully implemented and tested. Once this happens, the methodology will be reviewed and adjusted as necessary. The explanatory note will be updated once the methodology is finalised. The ODA statistics team will keep

users informed via the [SID gov.uk](#) page of any changes or improvements to FCDO ODA statistics.

6.8 Timing and Releases

18. FCDO releases two editions of Statistics on International Development each year:
 - Provisional UK ODA spend is published in the spring and includes a preliminary estimate of the UK's ODA:GNI ratio for the previous calendar year. This is usually early April each year.
 - Final UK ODA spend is usually published in the autumn. This publication confirms the UK's ODA:GNI ratio for the previous year, as well as including more detailed analysis of the UK's Bilateral and Multilateral ODA, and includes the microdata used to produce the publication. The latest edition of this publication can be found on [Statistics on International Development Final 2023](#).
19. Provisional 2024 ODA statistics for all members of the OECD will be published by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) on 16th April 2025. Final data is normally published by the OECD in December.

6.9 Quality

20. The DAC sets the definitions and classifications for reporting on ODA internationally. These are laid out in the [DAC Statistical Reporting Directives](#). The statistics in this report are produced in line with these directives and are subject to the quality assurance process as described in [Annex 3](#) of Statistics on International Development.
21. The data in the publication is largely based on administrative data and so it is not subject to sampling error. However, these provisional statistics may change between now and the final release in Autumn 2025 as the data is further audited and assured as part of the closing of accounts and statistical quality assurance processes.
22. The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) states [5 clarifications for defining what in-donor refugee costs can be considered ODA](#) in statistical reporting. The United Kingdom adheres to these principals to preserve ODA integrity and allow comparability between countries.
23. The UK's methodology for estimating in-donor refugee costs is published [here](#).

6.10 Related Statistics and Publications

24. The [OECD](#) provide ODA breakdowns for DAC donors (including multilaterals). This source is useful when carrying out international comparisons.

25. The [Development Tracker](#) can be used to explore details of the individual development projects that the UK is funding. This allows you to filter projects by country and sector and view further details about the project as published in documents such as the business case and annual review. The tracker uses open data on development projects, compliant with the [International Aid Transparency Initiative](#) standard, to show where funding by the UK Government and its partners is going and 'trace' it through the delivery chain.

6.11 Uses and users

26. The main purpose of these statistics is to provide timely summary statistics on ODA expenditure by the UK. They are published prior to the release of provisional ODA statistics by the OECD DAC for all OECD members.
27. Responses from our short user feedback survey in May 2021 show that our largest user groups include expert analysts/technical users, policy influencers and information foragers (see definitions of each personas [here](#)). Our users use the SID primarily to find out which countries and sectors receive UK ODA, the bilateral/multilateral split of UK ODA and the amount of ODA spent by each government department.
28. We are always keen to enhance the value of these statistics and welcome your feedback via email statistics@fcdo.gov.uk.

6.12 Accredited Official Statistics

29. The Office for Statistics Regulation (part of the United Kingdom Statistics Authority) designated these statistics as National Statistics in March 2016, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Statistics. OSR introduced the term 'Accredited Official Statistics' to describe National Statistics in September 2023. Designation means the statistics carry the Accredited Official Statistics label and conform to the standards summarised below.
30. Office for Statistics Regulation published their findings from the [compliance check](#) of SID carried out during 2023 which confirmed that it is designated an Accredited Official Statistics.
31. The Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office is now responsible for producing the Statistics on International Development statistical series. The designation of Accredited Official Statistics carries through to the new Department.
32. For information on the work of the UK Statistics Authority visit: <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk>



On 7 June 2024, the Office for Statistics Regulation introduced the new **accredited official statistics badge**, to denote official statistics that have been independently reviewed by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) and judged to meet the standards in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#). The new badge replaces the National Statistics badge. The move to the new badge was approved by the Regulation Committee of the UK Statistics Authority in February 2024.

Contact

For enquiries (non-media) about the information contained in this publication, or for more detailed information, please contact: Jacqueline Mulcahy

E-mail: statistics@fcdo.gov.uk

Website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/foreign-commonwealth-development-office/about/statistics>

For media enquiries please contact the FCDO Press Office on +44 (0)20 7008 3100.

For further information on development issues and FCDO policies, please contact the Public Enquiry Point on 020 7008 5000.