Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office

UK International Development
Partnership | Progress | Prosperity

Statistics on International Development:

Final UK ODA Spend 2025

OFFICIAL STATISTICS Accredited

September 2026

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Statistics on International Development: Final UK ODA Spend 2025

Corrections

A small number of revisions have been made to the report since publication on 17th September 2026:

- A small adjustment (£4m) to the bilateral/multilateral split: total bilateral ODA increased from £10,497m to £10,501m, with multilateral ODA decreasing from £2,598m to £2,594m. This also affects the FCDO multilateral and country/region unspecified figures.
- A correction to the income-group breakdown: £50m moved from LMICs to UMICs, changing LMIC ODA from £989m to £939m (7.6% to 7.2%) and UMIC ODA from £421m to £471m (3.2% to 3.6%).

A number of additional corrections have been made to the accompanying data tables which do not affect the report. Details of the amendments are set out in the Notes tabs of the standard, chart, and additional tables.

1. Background

1.1 About this release

This statistical release provides final UK official development assistance (ODA) figures for the calendar year 2025. It updates previous provisional UK ODA figures for 2025 published in April 2026. The tables and project-level dataset which accompany the release are available to download in Open Document Format here.

This is an Accredited Official Statistics publication, produced in line with the UK Code of Practice for Statistics. More information is available at Statistics at FCDO.

Calendar year figures in Statistics on International Development (SID) are not directly comparable with financial year ODA figures in other documents[1] due to different accounting bases and reporting periods. All figures in the report are in current prices (i.e. not adjusted for inflation or changes over time). Further information on technical terms, data sources, quality and processing are found in the Background Notes and Annexes 1-3.

SID 2025 includes, for the first time, information on Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) policy markers in the accompanying factsheet. This factsheet presents data on the gender equality and disability inclusion policy markers for FCDO bilateral ODA in 2024 and 2025, and the corresponding data are also available in the underlying SID dataset. The scope and presentation of these statistics will be kept under review as part of the ongoing development of SID. Future developments may include publication of additional policy markers and policy marker data reported by other government departments.

For additional data, queries, or suggestions for improvement, please contact statistics@fcdo.gov.uk or join the new "International Statistics" group on StatsUserNetwork. We will be undertaking a review of the format and content of the SID publications for 2027 onwards to ensure they meet user needs and continue to deliver statistics in the most effective and efficient way. We will keep you informed and provide information on how you can feed in your views on the SID page on GOV.UK as well as via StatsUserNetwork.

[1] For example, FCDO's Annual Report and Accounts or the Written Ministerial Statement on Official Development Assistance (ODA) programme allocations 2026/27 – 2028/29.

1.2 Key concepts

A glossary, explaining key terms used throughout this report, is available in Annex 1.

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 OECD DAC.

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.

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' from the list 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 the impact of the

COVID-19 pandemic on the economy and, as a result, the public finances. 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 available[2] to respond to increased levels of in-donor refugee costs. In February 2025, the UK government took the decision[3] 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] 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.
[3] https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/prime-ministers-oral-statement-to-the-house-of-commons-25-february-2025

3. Key Headlines

In 2025…

- **UK ODA** spend was **£13,095 million**, a decrease of £987 million (7.0 per cent) on 2024.
- The final **ODA:GNI ratio** was **0.44 per cent** (i.e. the UK spent 0.44 per cent of its GNI on ODA), compared with 0.50 per cent in 2024.
- The decreased volume of ODA and ODA:GNI ratio reflects the UK Government's decision to reduce ODA spending to 0.3 per cent of GNI by 2027 to fund an increase in defence spending.
- The largest amount of bilateral ODA was focused on the sector '**Refugees in Donor Countries**' (£2,403 million and 18.4 per cent of UK ODA). This is a £424 million decrease compared to 2024 when its share of total ODA was 20.1 per cent.
- The next largest sectors were '**Humanitarian Aid**' (£1,324 million) and '**Multisector/Cross-cutting**' (£1,243 million). See chapter 6 for more information on bilateral ODA by sector.

UK **bilateral** ODA was £10,501million (80.2 per cent of total UK ODA) while UK core funding to **multilateral** organisations was £2,594 million (19.8 per cent of total UK ODA).

- **Africa** remained the largest recipient of UK region-specific bilateral ODA – accounting for 51.5 per cent (up from 49.4 per cent in 2024). In volume terms, ODA to Africa increased by £138 million (7.3 per cent) to £2,023 million.
- The top three recipients of UK country-specific bilateral ODA were **Ukraine** (£271 million), **Yemen** (£149 million) and **Afghanistan** (£145 million).
- The **Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO**) spent £9,050 million (69.1 per cent of total UK ODA) while **non-FCDO ODA** spend (by Other Government Departments and other providers of UK ODA) was £4,045 million (30.9 per cent of total UK ODA). This compares to shares of 67.2 per cent (FCDO) and 32.8 per cent (non-FCDO) in 2024.

Statistics on International Development: Final UK ODA Spend 2025

In 2025 the UK provided £13.1bn of Official Development Assistance

Headline figures

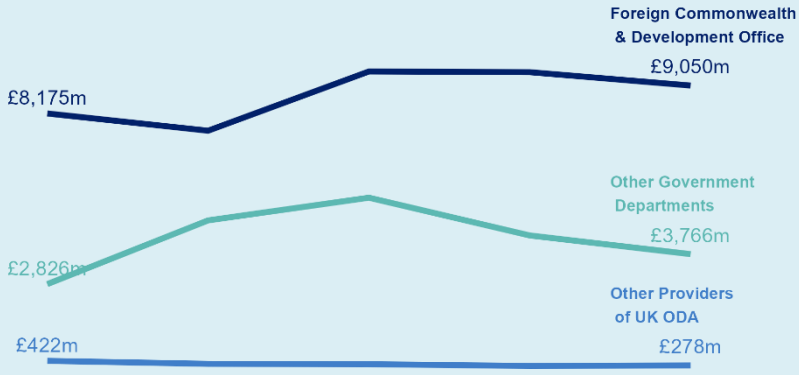
0.44% of GNI — The UK spent 0.44 per cent of Gross National Income on ODA, compared with 0.50 per cent in 2024

£2,403m — of UK ODA (18 per cent) was spent on support to refugees or asylum seekers in the UK

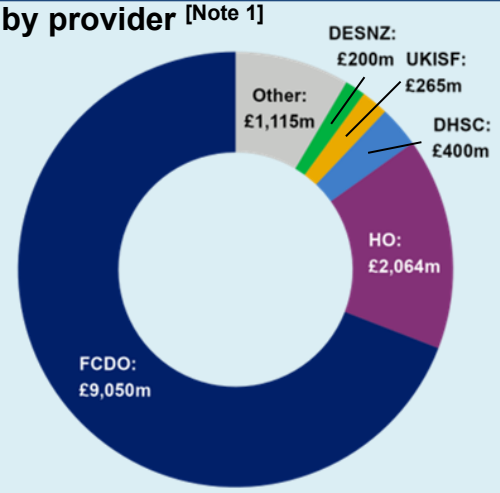
69% — of UK ODA was spent by the FCDO

80% — of UK ODA was spent bilaterally (i.e. going to specific countries, regions or programmes)

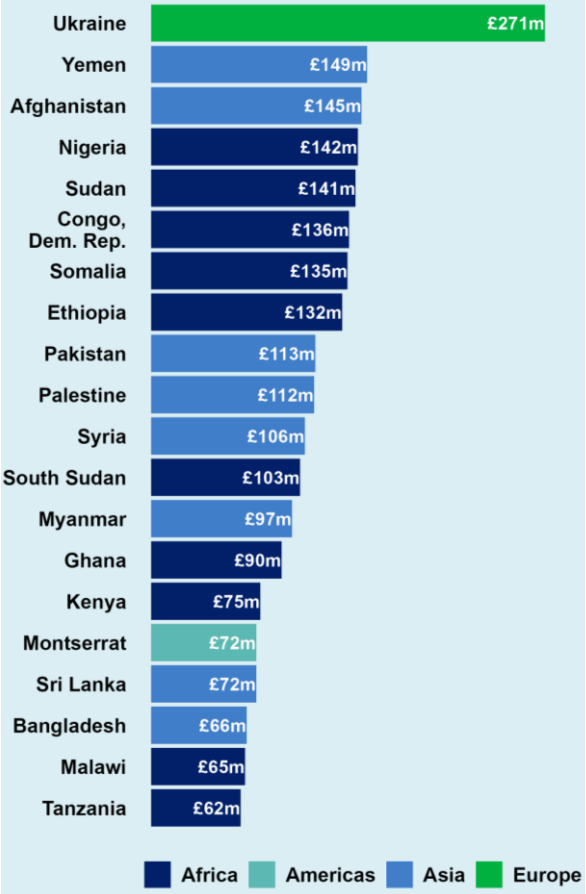
Total UK ODA by Provider 2021 - 2025



UK ODA by provider [Note 1]

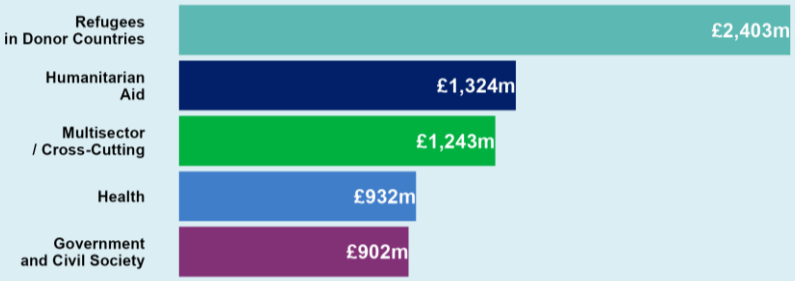


UK Bilateral ODA



UK bilateral spend by region

Top 5 sectors for UK bilateral spend



[Note 1]: The following acronyms have been used for providers: FCDO = “Foreign, Commonwealth, & Development Office”, HO = “Home Office”, DHSC = “Department for Health & Social Care”, UKISF = “UK Integrated Security Fund”, DESNZ = “Department for Energy Security & Net Zero”, See Table 3 for further detail on provider spend in “Other” category.

3. Total UK ODA and ODA:GNI ratio

This chapter provides an overview of UK ODA in 2025. It presents the total amount of ODA provided by the UK and the ODA:GNI ratio.

Table 1 and Figure 1 show that in 2025:

- **UK ODA** was **£13,095 million**, a decrease of £987 million (7.0 per cent) on 2024
- The **ODA:GNI ratio** was **0.44 per cent**, compared with 0.50 per cent in 2024

Table 1: Total UK ODA, UK GNI estimates and ODA:GNI ratios (£ million) 2024 to 2025

2024			2025		
ODA £ million	GNI £ million	ODA:GNI ratio	ODA £ million	GNI £ million	ODA:GNI ratio
14,082	**2,825,858**	**0.50**	**13,095**	**2,995,223**	**0.44**

Figure 1 (below) shows the historical trend in UK ODA, including the decrease in ODA and ODA:GNI ratio in 2021 caused by the reduction in ODA spend from 0.7 per cent to 0.5 per cent, and the decrease in ODA and ODA:GNI ratio in 2025 following the February 2025 announcement that the UK Government will reduce ODA spend to 0.3% by 2027.

Figure 1: UK ODA levels (£ million) and ODA:GNI ratios (%), 1970 to 2025

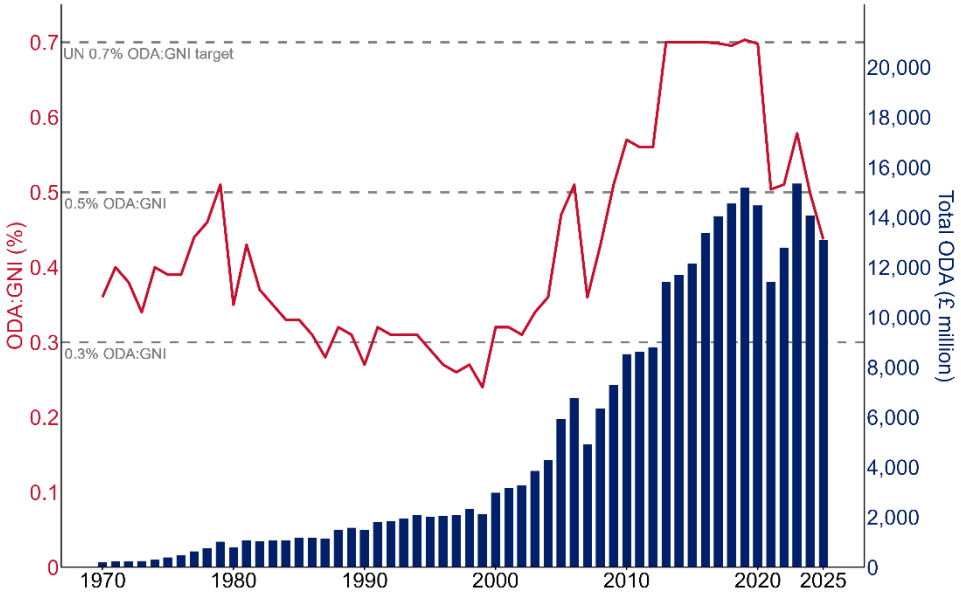


Figure 1 legend: Blue bars are UK ODA spend from 1970-2025; red line is the ODA:GNI ratio from 1970-2025. The top grey dashed line is the 0.7% ODA:GNI target set by the United Nations General Assembly in 1970; the middle grey dashed line is the 0.5% ODA:GNI ratio, the level around which the UK government spent ODA from 2021 to 2024; the bottom grey dashed line is the 0.3% ODA:GNI ratio, the level that the UK government has announced the ODA:GNI ratio will be reduced to by 2027. From 2018, ODA changed from being measured on a cash basis to being measured on a grant equivalent basis, following a decision taken by the DAC in 2014[4].

[4] For information on the difference between the Grant Equivalent measure and the historical cash measurement please see background note 9.7.

4. Total UK ODA by provider and delivery mechanism

This chapter presents a breakdown of UK ODA by government department and other official providers, and by main delivery mechanism.

Figure 2 shows a breakdown of UK ODA by government department and other official providers in 2024 and 2025. See Table 3 for more detail.

Figure 2: UK ODA spend by provider (£ million), 2024 and 2025

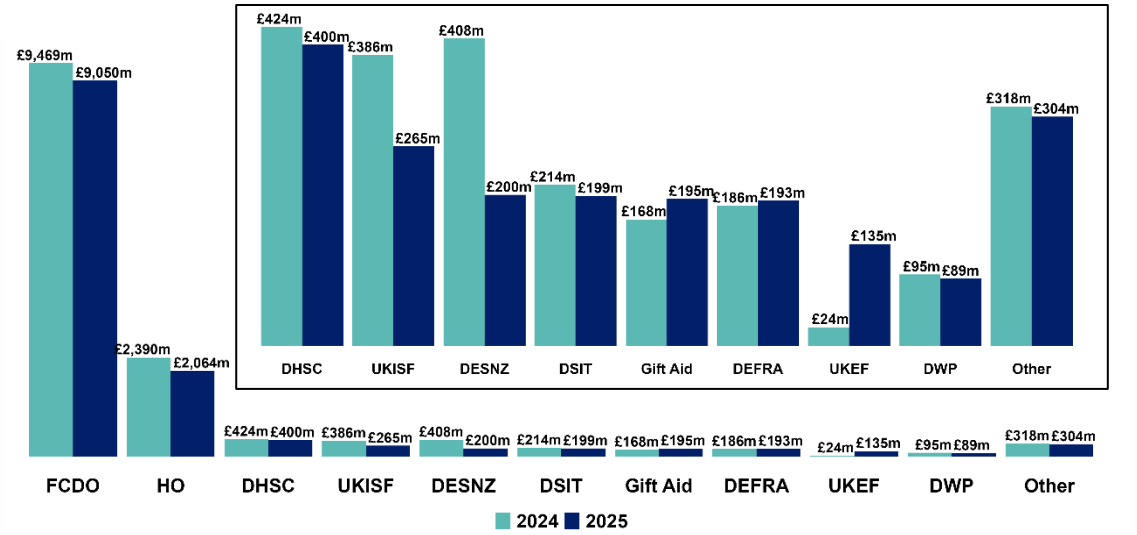


Figure 2 legend: FCDO = Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office; HO = Home Office; DHSC = Department for Health & Social Care, UKISF = UK Integrated Security Fund; DESNZ = Department for Energy Security & Net Zero; DSIT = Department for Science, Innovation & Technology; DEFRA = Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs; UKEF = UK Export Finance; DWP = Department of Work & Pensions. See Table 3 linked above for the 12 other departments and official providers of ODA which make up 'Other'.

Most government departments and other providers saw a decrease in ODA spend between 2024 and 2025.

- **FCDO** was the largest provider spending £9,050 million, a decrease of £419 million (4.4 per cent) compared to 2024. However, FCDO's share of total ODA increased from 67.2 per cent to 69.1 per cent
- **Home Office** was the second highest provider, spending £2,064 million, a decrease of £325 million (13.6 per cent) compared to 2024. This was driven by a decrease in ODA-eligible support costs for asylum seekers

Other departments with large decreases were **Department for Energy Security and Net Zero**, which spent £200 million, a decrease of £208 million (50.9 per cent). This was partly due to the timing of a £260m contribution to the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), which was delayed to March 2026. The **UK Integrated Security Fund** also saw a large decrease, spending £265 million in 2025, a decrease of £122 million from 2024 (31.4 per cent).

A small number of government departments saw an increase in ODA in 2025. The department with the largest increase was **UK Export Finance**, which spent £135 million (up £111 million from £24 million in 2024). UKEF ODA spend is on debt relief and therefore fluctuates year on year – 2025 saw debt relief of £68 million for Ghana and £67 million for Sri Lanka. **HM Treasury** also saw an increase, spending £45 million (up £41 million from £4 million in 2024). This was largely due to a one-off contribution to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. **Gift Aid** saw an increase of £27 million up to £195 million in 2025. This partly due to the updated methodology used to calculate this figure, as described in background note 9.10.

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 for specific projects in developing countries or delivered via partners. e.g. UK funding to an NGO to deliver humanitarian assistance in Syria. See Chapter 5 for a breakdown of UK bilateral ODA by countries and regions and Chapter 6 for a breakdown by sector.

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). See Chapter 7 for a breakdown of UK multilateral ODA.

Figure 3 shows the breakdown of bilateral and multilateral UK ODA spend between 2009 and 2025.

- In 2025, **£10,501 million** of UK ODA was delivered through **bilateral** channels, a 6.9 per cent decrease (£772 million) compared to 2024
- In 2025, **£2,594 million** was delivered through **core contributions to multilateral organisations**. This was a decrease of 7.7 per cent (£215 million) from 2024.

The share of UK ODA delivered through bilateral and multilateral channels in 2025 has remained similar to 2024. The share of bilateral ODA spend has

seen a slight increase to 80.2 per cent in 2025, from 80.1 per cent in 2024, whilst the share delivered through multilateral channels has seen a slight decrease to 19.8 in 2025, from 19.9 per cent in 2024.

Figure 3: Total UK ODA by main delivery channel (£ million), 2009 to 2025

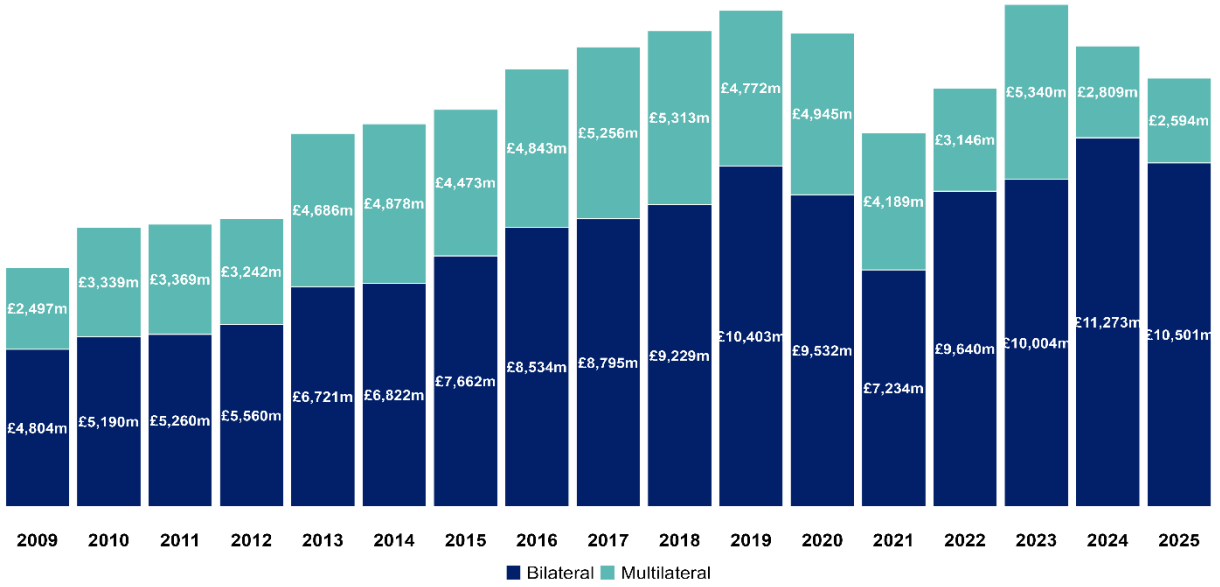


Figure 3 legend: Total UK ODA by main delivery channel. The bars for each year represent 100% of total UK ODA spend. The dark blue section represents the proportion of total UK ODA delivered through 'Bilateral' channels. The teal section represents the proportion of total UK ODA that was channelled as core contributions to multilaterals, 'Multilateral'.

5. Bilateral ODA to countries and regions

This chapter presents the breakdown of bilateral ODA by country, income group, region and country/region unspecified.

Key terms used in this chapter

In line with the OECD DAC reporting rules, the geographical breakdowns of bilateral ODA in this publication are determined by the country or region which benefits from the ODA spend (not by where the spend takes place).

- **Country specified:** Where a project targets a specific developing country, that country can be explicitly tagged as the benefitting country
- **Region specified:** Projects that target several countries within the same region are tagged as benefitting a specific region
- **Country/region unspecified:** Projects that benefit several developing countries, across regions cannot be tagged to a specific country or region and are tagged as benefitting "Developing countries, unspecified". This category also includes ODA spend where there is no cross-border flow (e.g. in-donor refugee costs and ODA-eligible administrative costs)

Figure 4: UK Bilateral ODA breakdown (%), 2024 and 2025

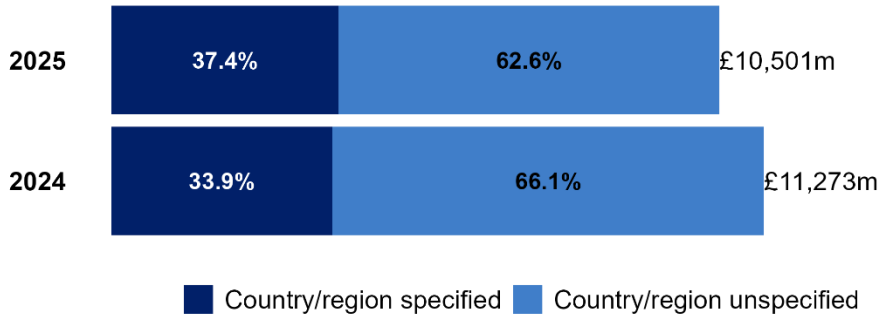


Figure 4 legend: Country or region specified or unspecified, each bar represents 100% UK bilateral ODA spend of the given year. Light blue represents bilateral ODA spent on country/region unspecified while dark blue represents ODA spent on unspecified countries/regions.

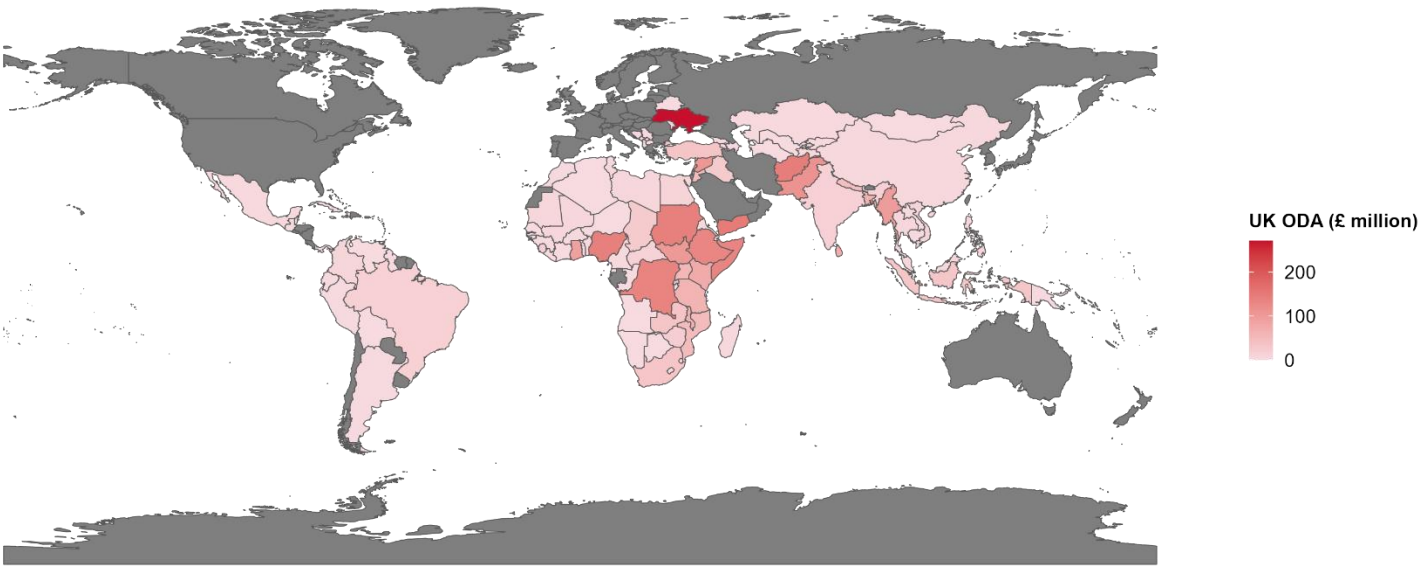
- UK bilateral ODA identified as benefiting a single country or region increased by £112 million from £3,818 million (33.9 per cent of bilateral

ODA) in 2024 to £3,930 million (37.4 per cent) in 2025. A breakdown of this spend is detailed below in sections 5.1-5.3.

- The UK's 'country/region unspecified' bilateral ODA decreased by £885 million (11.9 per cent) from £7,455 million (66.1 per cent of UK bilateral ODA) in 2024 to £6,572 million (also 62.6 per cent of UK bilateral ODA) in 2025. A breakdown of this ODA spend into type of activity can be found in section 5.4.

5.1 Bilateral ODA spend by Country

Figure 5: Map of UK Bilateral ODA Spend by Recipient Country, 2025



- In 2025, the UK provided bilateral assistance to 118 countries (Figure 5, Table C5), a similar number to previous years. Figure 6 shows the top ten benefitting countries of UK ODA, eight of which were also in the top ten in 2024.

Figure 6: Top 10 recipients of country-specific UK bilateral ODA (£ million), 2024 and 2025

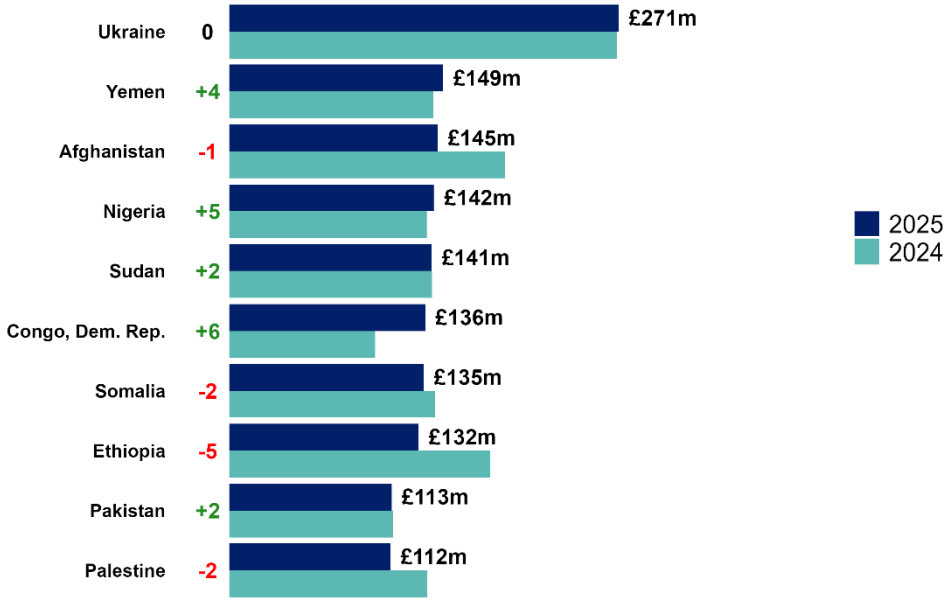


Figure 6 legend: Top 10 Recipients of UK bilateral ODA in 2025. The countries are listed in order from one to ten on the y-axis, ODA spend (£ million) is on the x-axis. The numbers beside each country name are how the rank for that country compared to last year (2024), coloured in red if it's decreased, green if it's increased and black if its unmoving. For example, Sudan in 2024 was in 7th position, and in 2025 is in 5th position (a change of +2).

- **Ukraine** was the top recipient of UK bilateral ODA in 2025 (also top in 2023 and 2024) receiving **£271 million**, an increase of £1 million (0.5 per cent) compared to 2024.

- **Yemen** was the second largest recipient of UK bilateral ODA in 2025, moving up from sixth in 2024. Yemen received **£149 million** in 2025, an increase of £7 million (4.8 per cent) compared to 2024.

- **Afghanistan** received **£145 million**, a decrease of £47 million (24.6 per cent) dropping from the second largest recipient in 2024 to third in 2025.

- The largest overall **decrease** in ODA volume between 2024 and 2025 was to **Syria** which decreased by **£52 million** to £106 million, dropping from fourth largest ODA recipient in 2024 to eleventh in 2025. The only other country to drop from the top 10 was South Sudan which fell from tenth to twelfth. The second largest decrease was in **Ethiopia**, which decreased by **£50 million** to £132 million.

- The largest overall **increases** in ODA volume between 2024 and 2025 were to **Ghana** which increased by **£69 million** to £90 million and **Sri Lanka** which increased by **£66 million** to £72 million. **Myanmar** also increased by **£53 million** to £97 million. The majority of ODA to both

Ghana and Sri Lanka was in the form of debt relief from UKEF. Ghana received £68 million of debt relief and Sri Lanka received £67 million in 2025.

More detailed country-level information can be found in Tables A4a – A4g.

5.2 Bilateral ODA Spend by Income Group

ODA-eligible countries are classified into four **income groups** – Least Developed Countries (LDC), Other Low-Income Countries (Other LIC), Lower Middle-Income Countries (LMIC) and Upper Middle-Income Countries (UMIC). The threshold for each income group is based on gross national income per capita data published by the World Bank. The list of countries is reviewed every three years by the OECD-DAC, and countries exceeding the high-income threshold for three consecutive years are no longer ODA-eligible. The latest list can be found here.

Figure 7: UK country-specified bilateral ODA by income group, 2021 to 2025

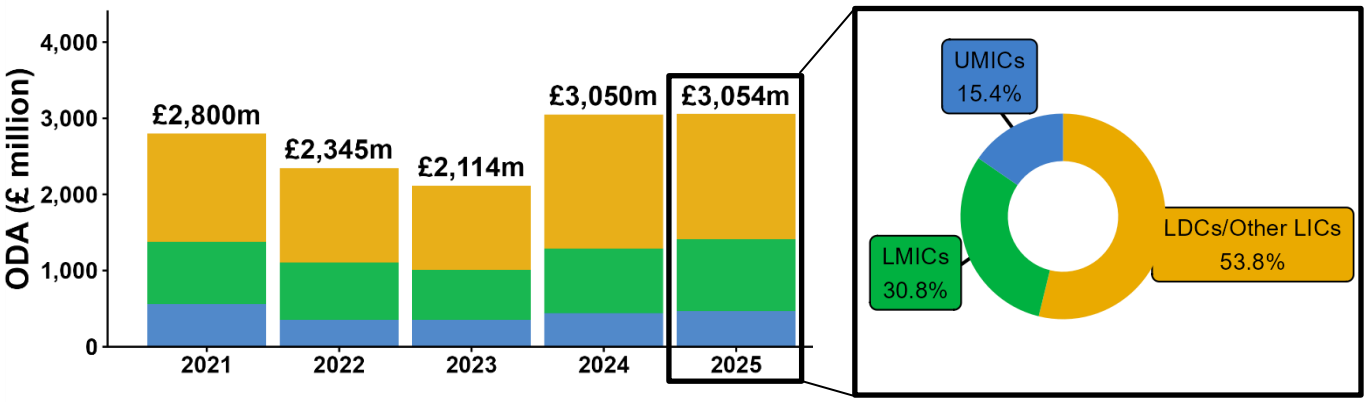


Figure 7 legend: Breakdown of Country-Specific UK Bilateral ODA by Country Income Group, 2021-2025. Gold = LDCs (Least Developed Countries) and Other LICs (Low-Income Countries) Green = LMICs (Lower Middle-Income Countries), Blue = UMICs (Upper Middle-Income Countries).

Figure 7 presents country-specified bilateral ODA by income group and shows that the volume by income group was similar in 2025 compared to 2024.

- LDCs and other LICs received the largest volume of country-specific bilateral ODA in 2025 with £1,644 million, a decrease of £118 million (6.7 per cent) compared to 2024. This comprised 53.8 per cent of total

country-specific bilateral ODA in 2025, a decrease from 57.8 per cent in 2024.

- ODA volume increased to both LMICs and UMICs, with LMICs receiving £939 million (an increase of £93 million compared to 2024) and UMICs receiving £471 million (an increase of £28 million compared to 2024). ODA to LMICs accounted for 30.8 per cent (up from 27.7 per cent in 2024) of total country-specific bilateral ODA in 2025, and ODA to UMICs accounted for 15.4 per cent (up from 14.5 per cent in 2024).

Further information about income groups can be found in Table 7.

5.3 Bilateral ODA Spend by Region

Figure 8: UK country/region-specified bilateral ODA by recipient region (£ million), 2021 to 2025 and regional share of ODA in 2025

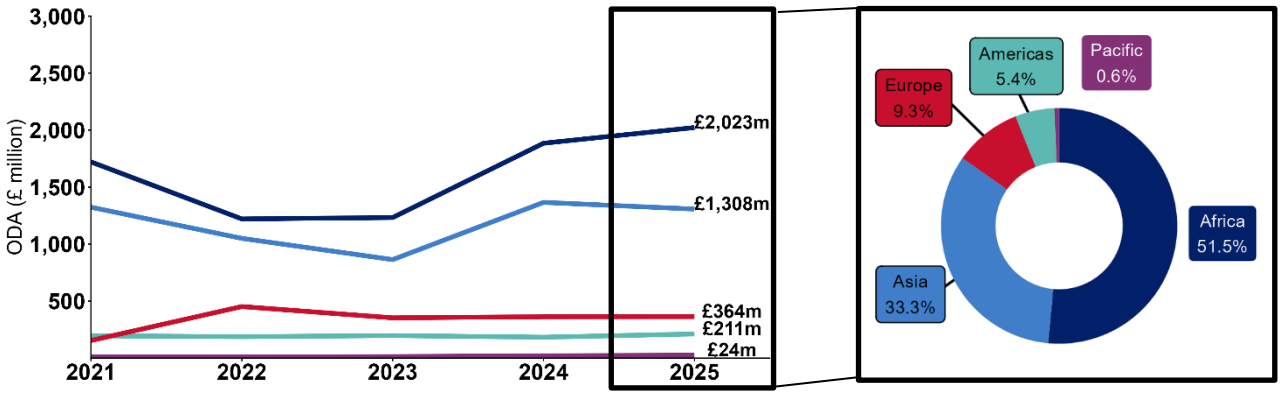


Figure 8 legend: UK bilateral ODA by receiving region (£ million), 2021 to 2025. Dark blue = Africa, light blue = Asia, red = Europe, teal = Americas, purple = Pacific.

- Figure 8 shows ODA to all regions from 2021 to 2025. All regions other than Asia saw some level of increase between 2024 and 2025. ODA to **Africa** increased by £138 million (7.3 per cent) from £1,885 million in 2024 to **£2,023 million** in 2025. Africa continues to receive the largest volume and share of UK bilateral ODA allocated to a specific country or region with a share of 51.5 per cent (up from 49.4 per cent in 2024).

- **Asia** remains the second largest regional recipient of UK bilateral ODA with a share of 33.3 per cent (down from 35.8 per cent in 2024). The volume of ODA to Asia decreased by £59 million (4.3 per cent) to **£1,308 million**.

- ODA to the other regions has always been considerably smaller than ODA to Africa and Asia. **Europe** saw an increase in 2022 (to £452 million) in

response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Since 2022 UK bilateral ODA to Europe has decreased (to **£364 million** in 2025).

- The **Americas** and **Pacific** regions have received more ODA in 2025 than in 2024. The Americas received **£211 million** of UK bilateral ODA in 2025, an increase of £28 million (15.5 per cent) from 2024, and the Pacific received £24 million of UK bilateral ODA in 2025, an increase of £4 million (17.6 per cent) from 2024. The Americas and the Pacific accounted for a 5.4 per cent and 0.6 per cent share of country or region-specific bilateral ODA respectively.

See Table 5 for further detail on bilateral ODA spend by region.

5.4 Bilateral ODA Spend with No Single Benefitting Country or Region

The UK's country/region unspecified bilateral ODA decreased by £884 million to £6,572 million in 2025 (making up 62.6 per cent of bilateral ODA, down from 66.1 per cent in 2024). This is spend which benefits several developing countries across regions and therefore cannot be assigned to a specific country or region or which does not involve a cross-border flow of ODA funds.

Figure 9 and Table C9 provides some additional detail on the type of activity included in this category, by presenting the broad sector[5] the activities fall under.

[5] The Private Sector Instruments category is a sub-set of the sector "Unallocated / Unspecified" which has been split out using the co-operation modality data field "PSI Intra-governmental transfers".

Figure 9: Breakdown of bilateral ODA spend with no single benefitting country or region by sector, 2025

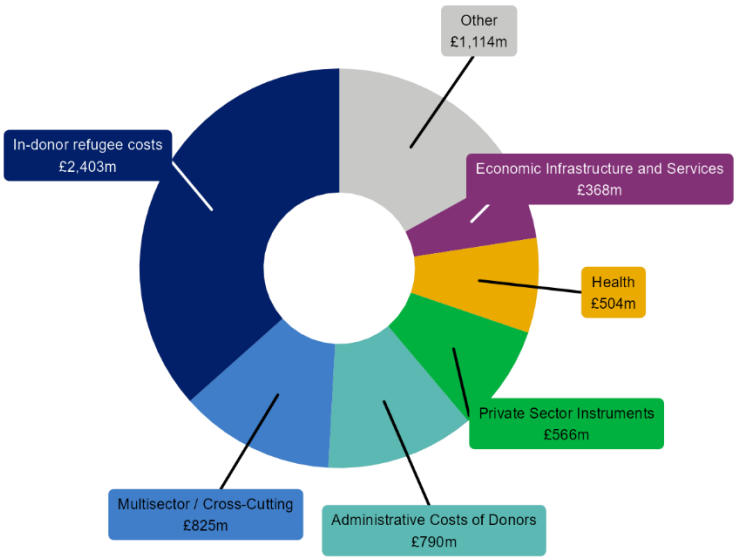


Figure 9 legend: 'Other' includes Production Sectors, Education, Humanitarian Aid, Government and Civil Society, Other Social Infrastructure and Services, Water Supply and Sanitation, Commodity and General Programme Assistance and Unspecified.

- **In-donor refugee costs** which, by definition, are not assigned to a benefitting country, make up the greatest spend category with £2,403 million (36.6 per cent) in 2025.
- **Multisector / Cross-Cutting** was £825 million (12.6 per cent). This includes things such as: Disaster Risk Reduction, Food Security Policy and Administrative Management, and Research/Scientific Institutions.
- **Administrative costs of donors** was £790 million (12.0 per cent). This includes ODA-eligible spend such as staff costs.

6. Bilateral ODA by sector

This chapter presents bilateral ODA classified into sectors according to its purpose, such as health or education. These sectors are defined by specific OECD DAC codes[6], which are grouped into broader sectors to simplify key messages. Further details on sector classification can be found in Annex 1.

6.1 Bilateral ODA Spend by Sector in 2025

Figure 10 provides an overview of bilateral UK ODA by broad sector in 2024 and 2025. A more detailed sectoral breakdown can be found in Tables 8 and A7.

Figure 10: Top 10 major sectors of bilateral ODA (£ million), 2024 and 2025

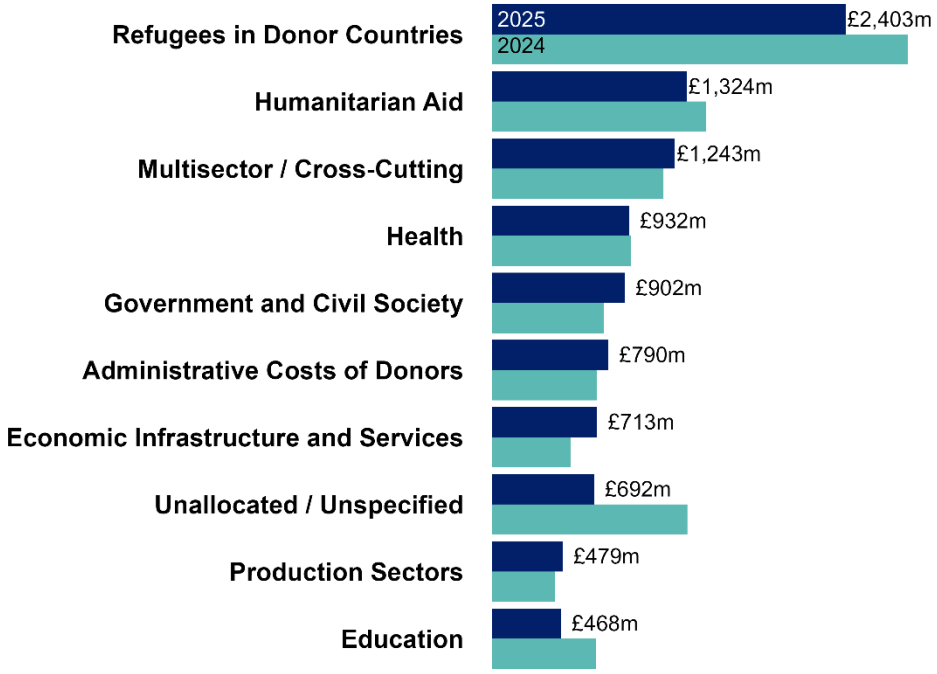


Figure 10 legend: Major sector spend – comparison between 2024 and 2025 bilateral ODA (£ million). The top 10 major sectors are ordered from top to bottom by largest 2025 ODA spend. 2025 spend coloured in dark blue, 2024 spend in teal.

[6] From 2017, a single project could allocate spend to one or more sectors codes. See our note on Multiple Sector Codes for Project Activity – Analysis 2017 which looks at the impact of this methodology change.

Refugees in Donor Countries

The 'Refugees in Donor Countries' sector covers "costs incurred in donor countries for providing basic assistance to asylum seekers and refugees from developing countries during the first 12 months of their stay" (Source: OECD Statistical Reporting Directives). The UK's methodology for reporting these costs can be found here.

In 2025, the '**Refugees in donor countries**' sector received the **largest amount** of UK ODA (**£2,403 million**) for the fourth consecutive year, which was a **decrease** of £424 million (15.0 per cent) compared to 2024 (Figure 11). This sector comprised 18.4 per cent of total UK ODA and 22.9 per cent of UK bilateral ODA. Table S1 provides a breakdown of this spend by UK government department and other official sector providers.

Figure 11: Total UK ODA for In-donor Refugee Costs in the UK, 2020 to 2025

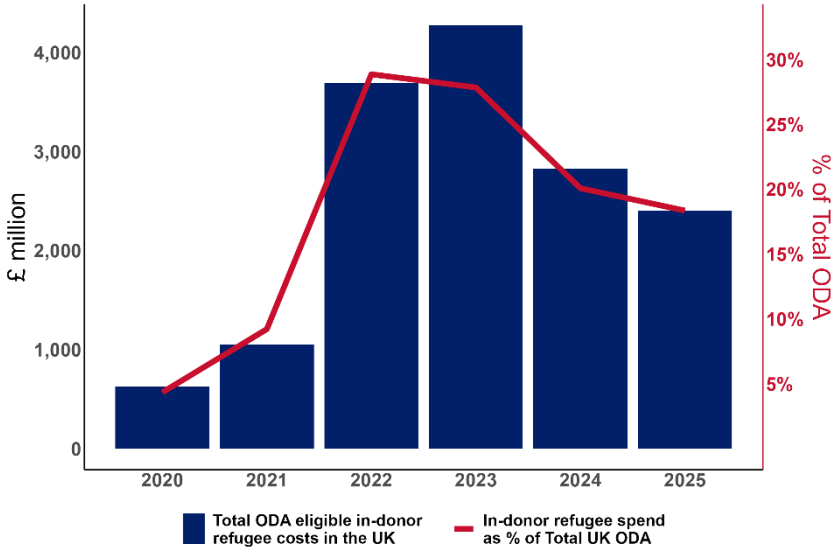


Figure 11 legend: The blue bars are the total UK ODA for in-donor refugee costs in the UK (£ million), 2020 to 2025. The red line is the in-donor refugee costs in the UK as a percentage of total UK ODA.

- The 'Humanitarian' sector received the second largest amount of UK bilateral ODA at £1,324 million, a decrease of 8.9 per cent compared to 2024 (down £129 million). The humanitarian sector represented 12.6 per cent of all bilateral ODA in 2025.
- Bilateral UK ODA spend marked as 'Multisector / Cross-Cutting' was the third largest sector. Bilateral ODA spend to this sector increased by £78 million to £1,243 million in 2025. This sector includes a range of

activities, such as Disaster Risk Reduction, Environmental Research, and Urban Development and Management. The full list of specific sectors that fall under this broad sector category can be found in Annex 12 of the DAC Reporting Directives.

7. Multilateral organisations in receipt of UK core funding

Multilateral organisations[7] are an essential part of the **international system** for ODA. The UK works with a wide range of organisations, for example to respond to humanitarian need, develop infrastructure, support economic growth, or ensure that particular diseases are tackled in line with the best available evidence.

Multilateral organisations offer **economies of scale in their operations and expertise** and often have the mandate and legitimacy to work in politically sensitive situations. Accordingly, they enable individual donor governments, such as the UK, to support development and humanitarian work in a wider range of countries.

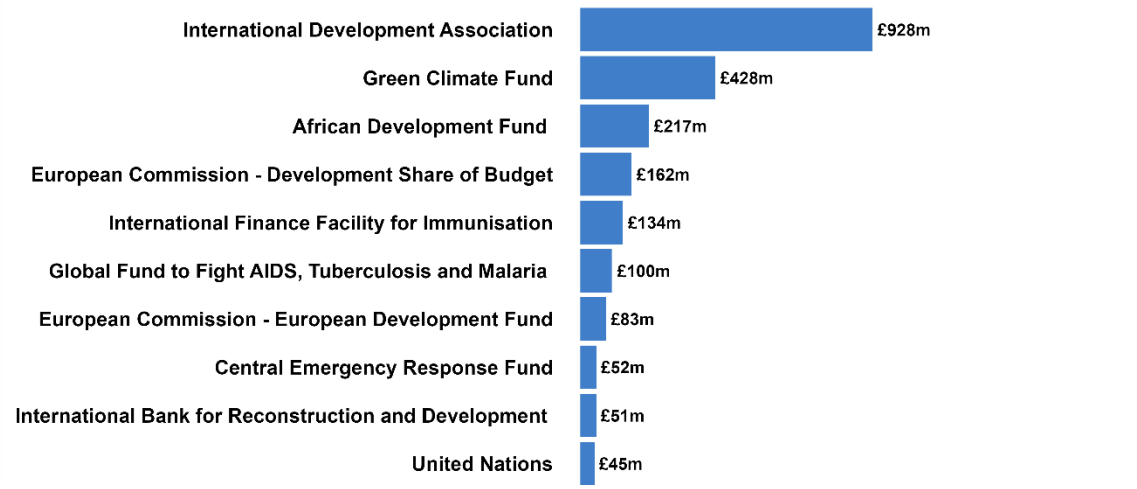
The information in this chapter covers the UK's **core contributions** to multilateral organisations. Core contributions are un-earmarked funding (i.e. not assigned for a specific purpose) to multilaterals, which is pooled with other donors' funding and spent as part of the multilateral's core budget.

7.1 UK Multilateral Funding by Organisation

Figure 12 shows the top ten multilateral organisations that received core funding (referred to as "multilateral ODA") from the UK in 2025. Core contributions fluctuate year-to-year, in part due to the payment schedules of the receiving multilateral organisation.

[7] Defined as ODA eligible multilateral organisations for core (unearmarked) contributions by the OECD DAC, see ODA recipients: countries, territories, and international organisations | OECD

Figure 12: Top Ten Recipients of UK Core Funding to Multilateral Organisations (£ million), 2025



Tables 9 and A8 provide more detail on all recipients of UK core multilateral funding.

- The **International Development Association (IDA)** received the highest volume of core contributions (£928 million) in 2025, having been the second largest recipient in 2024. Multilateral ODA to IDA accounted for 35.7 per cent of UK multilateral ODA in 2025.

- The next largest recipients were the **Green Climate Fund**, which received £428 million (16.5 per cent of UK multilateral ODA), followed by the **African Development Fund,** which received £217 million (8.4 per cent of UK multilateral ODA). Together, the top three largest recipients received 60.6 per cent of UK multilateral ODA in 2025.

- The UK's share of the **EU ODA budget** in 2025 was £162 million, a decrease from £282 million in 2024. The UK's share of EU ODA spend (European Development Fund and the Development share of the EU Budget), will continue on a declining scale until around 2029, in line with UK commitments.

7.2 UK Multilateral Funding by Extending Agency

- **FCDO** provided the majority of the UK's core multilateral ODA, accounting for 97.1 per cent (£2,519 million).

- The amount of core funding to multilateral organisations from **non-FCDO providers** has increased from £70.8 million (2.5 per cent) in 2024 to £74.6 million (2.9 per cent) in 2025. **HM Treasury (HMT)** was the largest non-FCDO department to provide core multilateral ODA in 2025, with a total multilateral spend of £41.8 million, made as one core contribution to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

See Table 10 for a full breakdown of UK ODA by Government Department and Other Providers and delivery channel.

7.3 UK Imputed Multilateral Shares

As UK core funding to multilateral organisations is pooled with other donors' funding and disbursed as part of the core budget of the multilaterals, it is not possible to directly track how our core multilateral funding is actually used. To provide an indication of the destination and sector of UK multilateral ODA, data on ODA disbursements by the relevant multilateral organisations are used to impute a UK estimate.

The UK uses data on ODA spend by sector and country/region reported by each multilateral organisation to the OECD DAC to estimate what percentage of UK core contributions are spent in each country and sector.

The DAC normally publish detailed information of the multilaterals' country and sector spending in December. Because of this timing the latest estimates that are available are for 2024. These shares should be taken as indicative estimates rather than exact amounts of funding, and they are dependent upon multilateral organisations returning disbursement data to the DAC.

The estimates for 2024 can be found in our published Tables A9 and A10. Table A9 gives the UK share of multilateral ODA broken down by sector, and Table A10 by country.

8. Comparisons between the UK and other International Donors

This chapter provides information on international donors' provisional ODA spend in 2025[8] and provides the wider context of the UK's spend.

Total ODA from DAC country donors in 2025 was £174.3 billion, decreasing by 23.1 per cent in real terms[9] from 2024. The is the largest annual contraction of total ODA spend in the history of ODA.

8.1 ODA Flows and ODA:GNI Ratios by DAC donors

Figure 13 shows that the **UK is the third largest DAC donor by volume** (£13.1 billion) in 2025, behind Germany (£22.1 billion) and the United States (£22.0 billion).

Figure 13: Provisional ODA from DAC donors, 2025

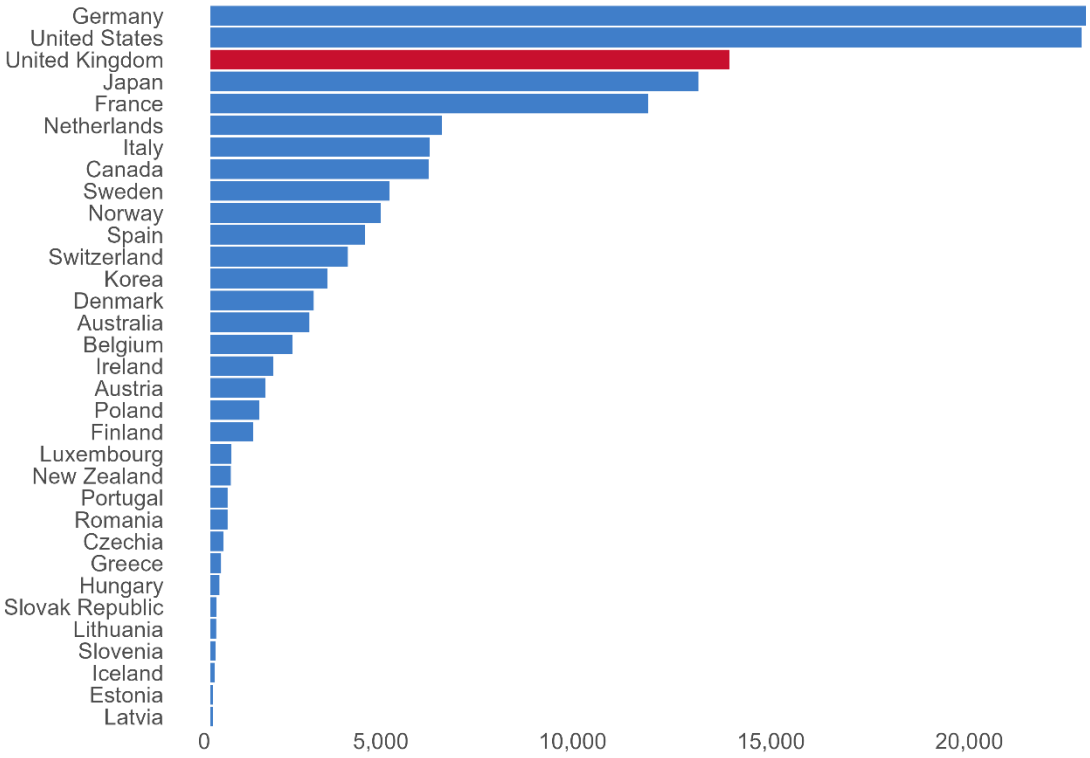


Figure 13 legend: Comparing the UK ODA (£ million) spend with other DAC donor countries in 2025. The UK spend is highlighted in red with the other donors in blue. Note that provisional 2025 spend from other DAC donors is used in this chart.

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[8] Data is taken from the OECD DAC Detailed Summary Note: Preliminary official development assistance levels in 2025. Final OECD data for 2025 is expected to be published in December 2026.

[9] The data in real terms means they are adjusted both for inflation and for exchange rate fluctuations.

Donor ODA can also be compared by ODA:GNI ratio (Gross National Income). Figure 14 shows donors' ODA spend as a proportion of GNI in 2025. Norway, Luxembourg, Sweden and Denmark exceeded the United Nations' target of an ODA:GNI ratio of 0.7 per cent. Norway's ODA:GNI ratio was 1.03 and Luxembourg's was 0.99 per cent.

As a combined total, DAC members provided 0.26 per cent of GNI as ODA in 2025. This is a decrease from 0.34 per cent in 2024.

The UK had the ninth highest ODA:GNI ratio, at 0.44.

Figure 14: DAC donors' provisional ODA:GNI ratio, 2025

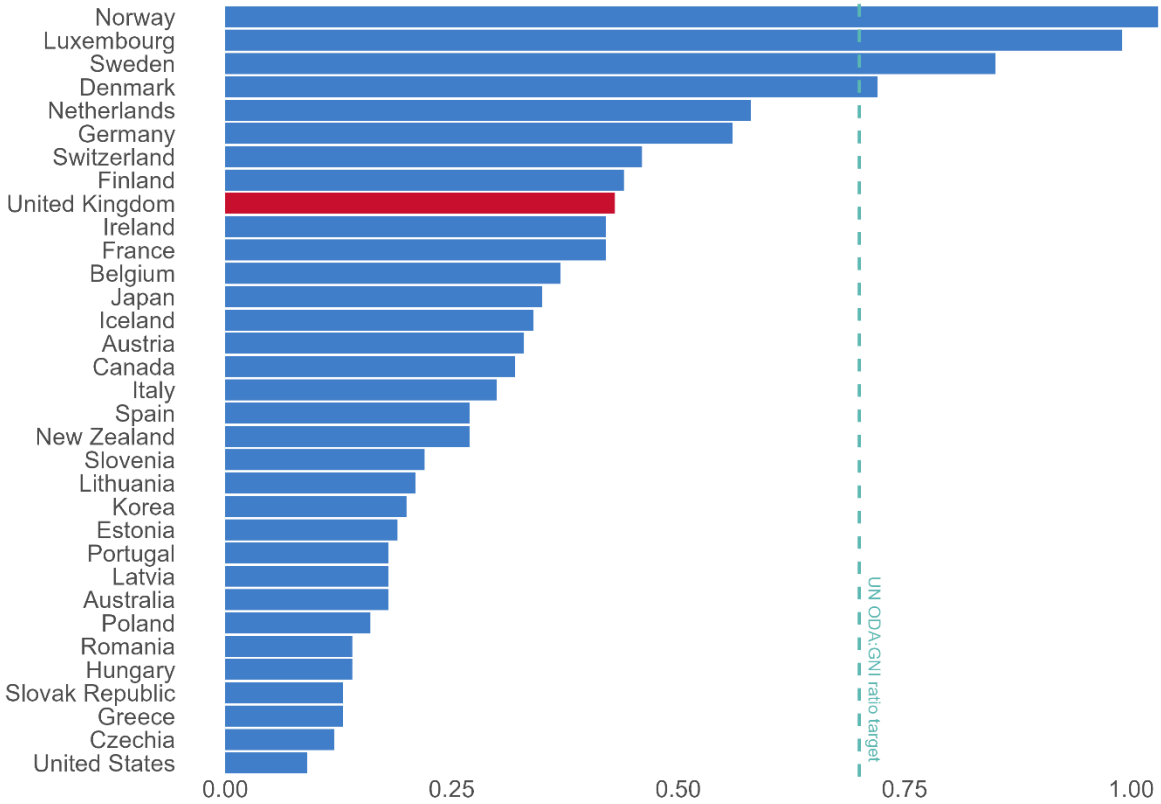

Figure 14 legend: ODA spend in terms of GNI comparing 2025 spend for each DAC donor country (ODA:GNI ratio). The vertical dashed line indicates the 0.7% ODA:GNI UN target. Note that provisional 2025 spend from other DAC donors is used in this chart.

8.2 In-Donor Refugee Costs by DAC donors

Total DAC donor spend on **In-Donor Refugee Costs (IDRC)** was **13.2 per cent** of total ODA in 2025, an increase from 13.0 in 2024.

The **UK** was the **third largest donor of IDRC by volume** (£2,403 million) and the **seventh largest by percentage of total ODA** (18.4 per cent). The United States was the largest donor by volume at £4,203 million, followed by Germany at £3,684 million. Figure 15 shows DAC donor IDRC spend in decreasing order of volume.

Figure 15: DAC donors' IDRC ODA by volume, 2025

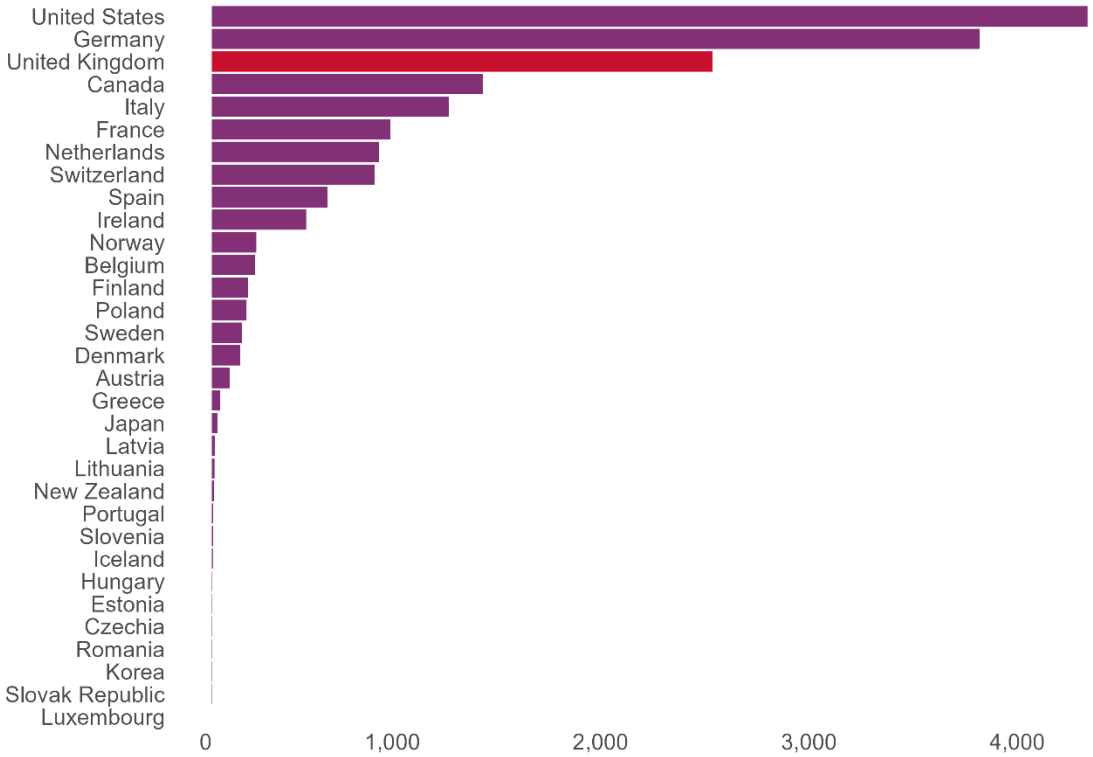

Figure 15 legend: Comparing the UK IDRC (£ million) spend with other DAC donor countries in 2025. The UK spend is highlighted in red with the other donors in purple. Note that provisional 2025 spend from other DAC donors is used in this chart.

For more detailed information about other donors' ODA spend, see the OECD website.

9. Background Notes

9.1 Scope

1. This publication presents information on the UK's Official Development Assistance (ODA) spend in calendar year 2025. Comparisons are made to calendar year 2024. It includes data from UK government departments as well as the Devolved Administrations of the UK and other sources of UK ODA such as the portion of the UK's contribution to the EU that is spent on ODA and the ODA eligible proportion of Gift Aid. Data relating to both Bilateral and Multilateral ODA are included in the scope of this publication.

   This publication does not include information on:

   - private spending or donations made in support of developing countries, for example by members of the public, the voluntary sector or through remittances. These are not part of the ODA definition and are not covered in this publication.
   - financial year ODA budget allocations, which are set by HM Treasury. Users are advised to be careful when making comparisons between the calendar year figures reported in SID with financial year ODA budget allocations as they are not directly comparable (the latter are financial year and use resource accounting methods whereas SID is produced on a calendar year and cash accounting basis).

9.2 Definitions and sources

2. Information on the main definitions and sources used in this publication can be found in Annexes 2 and 3.

3. UK ODA figures for this publication are derived from:

   - FCDO's Hera system of financial transactions relating to payments and receipts, which is quality assured centrally to ensure that data is complete and spend is in line with OECD definitions of ODA. The FCDO data comprises 69 per cent of total UK ODA in 2025. Background note 9.10 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 providers 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. Non-FCDO sources account for around 31 per cent of total ODA in 2025.
- All figures in the report are in current prices (i.e. not adjusted for inflation or changes over time).

9.3 ODA spending and reporting

4. 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. The FCDO is no longer the spender and saver of last resort so the FCDO does not change it's spending to account for changes in spend of other providers or in changes in the GNI estimate.

5. Between the spring and the autumn, the previous year's ODA spending of government departments are finalised. Government departments provide project-level details that allow the ODA spend to be quality assured by FCDO statisticians. The ONS release updates of GNI on a quarterly basis 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.

6. FCDO is responsible for collating and reporting spend on ODA to the Organisation of Economic Development and Co-operation (OECD), including the ODA:GNI ratio.

9.4 Timing and Releases

7. 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 spend and ODA:GNI ratio for the previous calendar year. This is usually early April each year. The latest edition of this publication can be found on GOV.UK.
    - 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. Final ODA statistics for all members of the OECD are

normally published by the OECD in December on the OECD Data Explorer and on their website.

9.5 Difference between Provisional and Final publications

8. The "Statistics on International Development: Provisional ODA Spend 2025" publication outlines provisional ODA spend information and uses an estimate of GNI for the relevant calendar year published by ONS in March of the following year to calculate a provisional estimate of the ODA:GNI ratio. Between the spring and the autumn, the ODA spending of government departments and other ODA providers are finalised.

9. As part of this, other government departments will provide project-level data which will have codes that allocate for each project: sectors, delivery partner, type of aid and other key variables. A project title and description are also provided. These extra details allow the ODA spend to be quality assured using guidance from OECD.

10. The final ODA data and an updated GNI estimate for 2025 released by the ONS in June 2026 have been used to calculate the final ODA:GNI ratio in this publication and to report to the OECD. Further information on the data sources, quality and processing of the statistics in this publication are found in Annexes 1-3 on the Statistics on International Development webpage.

9.6 EU Attribution

11. The finalised estimate for the UK's share of the EU ODA budget in 2025 was £162 million compared to £282 million in 2024. 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 fluctuations in exchange rates. In addition to the normal fluctuations, the decrease in 2025 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 beyond 1 January 2021 including for external action, development and humanitarian aid. This means a declining tail of ODA contributions until 2029-2030 and which is part of the wider financial settlement in the Withdrawal Agreement.

9.7 Grant Equivalent

12. 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.

9.8 Sensitive Information

13. A small number of project lines have had sensitive information removed (redacted), for example where publication would raise security or commercial concerns. This has been done in line with the Freedom of Information Act 2000 criteria. Additionally, due to the security situation in Afghanistan, we have temporarily removed potentially sensitive information (project title, description, channel of delivery, co-operation modality and detailed sector code) for UK Official Development Assistance (ODA) programmes in Afghanistan. Information in the summary tables is based upon the full, unredacted dataset

9.9 Revisions and Changes to the Publication from previous years

14. The revisions process is set out in the FCDO's Revisions Policy.

9.10 Improvements and Developments

User engagement

15. 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 SID to identify areas to develop further, as well as testing how best to present and communicate ODA trends.

16. 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 at statistics@fcdo.gov.uk or join the new "International Statistics" group on StatsUserNetwork.

17. We will be undertaking a review of the format and content of the SID publications for 2027 onwards to ensure they meet user needs and continue to deliver statistics in the most effective and efficient way. We will keep you informed and provide information on how you can feed in your views on the SID page on GOV.UK as well as via StatsUserNetwork.

18. FCDO's new finance system "Hera" was implemented during 2022. A dedicated statistician worked on the shift between systems to assess its impact on our statistics and ensure that FCDO ODA can be consistently

collected and reported in line with the OECD DAC directives. We will update our 'assessment of assurance of administrative data' (Annex 3) and provide more information about the quality assurance of the Hera system in due course.

ODA-eligible administrative costs

19. 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. Figures for 2025 include a methodology change which results in a change of £65 million.

Gift Aid

20. The methodology used to estimate the ODA-eligible portion of Gift Aid can be found here. The methodology has been reviewed and strengthened to identify an updated list of charities that claim Gift Aid and work overseas which were surveyed to identify the percentage of their annual spend over the last three years that was for ODA-eligible activities. 2025 figures included this methodological change to how Gift Aid ODA was calculated. This resulted in an increase of £18m in 2025 figures, due to the increased percentage applied to HMRC's Gift Aid figure (from 70.5% to 77.7%).

Private Sector Instruments (PSI)

21. In 2023, the OECD DAC agreed on revised methods for measuring donor effort in private sector instruments (PSI) in ODA, leading to the development of a 'grant equivalent' measure for ODA transactions with the private sector. There was a two-year transition period for DAC members to adopt the new rules. For the majority of UK PSI (capital increases under the "institutional approach" of the PSI rules[10]), the new rules do not change how much is scored as ODA.

22. For the majority of UK PSI, the reported value of disbursements (i.e. spend) is not affected by the new rules (hence the grant equivalent reported in a given year will equal the value of disbursements in that year). For a small number of programmes, reflows from investments will not be reported in the year they are received but rather, reported cumulatively upon exit from the investment. For 2025, this applied to

[13.] Methodological notes | OECD

reflows from a small number of projects related to India, totalling £30 million. Further details of the new rules can be found in Addendum 3 of the Statistical Reporting Directives and in the PSI Handbook.

23. The total of these three changes is outlined below:

Issue	Size of change
ODA-eligible administrative costs	+£65m
Gift Aid	+£18m
Private Sector Instruments (PSI)	+£30m
Total	**+£113m**

9.11 Uses and users

24. The main purpose of this publication is to provide timely statistics on ODA expenditure by UK Official sources. They are published prior to the release of final ODA statistics by the OECD DAC for all OECD members (normally in December).

25. 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 persona 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.

26. We are always keen to enhance the value of these statistics and welcome your feedback at statistics@fcdo.gov.uk.

9.12 Data Quality

27. 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 publication are reported in line with these directives and are subject to the quality assurance process as described in Annex 3.

28. The data in the publication is largely based on administrative data and so it is not subject to sampling error. Calendar year financial transaction data are used to compile UK ODA spend statistics. These are extracted from FCDO's finance system "Hera" and other provider financial transaction data and are subject to input errors from spending teams. The risk of input

error is relatively low for estimates of total spend, and by country/region, and relatively higher for spending by sector (where there is sometimes ambiguity, especially for projects or programmes that cut across sectors) and by funding channel. The quality assurance section of Annex 3 describes the steps that have been taken by FCDO statisticians to minimise these kinds of input errors, and to produce UK ODA statistics.

29. 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.

30. The UK's methodology for estimating in-donor refugee costs is published here.

9.13 Related Statistics and Publications

31. The OECD statistics provide ODA breakdowns for DAC donors (including multilaterals). This source is useful when carrying out international comparisons. Figures for DAC donors' final 2025 ODA will be published in December 2026.

    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 (IATI) standard, to show where funding by the UK Government and its partners is going and 'trace' it through the delivery chain.

9.14 Accessibility

32. 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) (No. 2) Accessibility Regulations 2018.

33. On 30th June 2021 the Government Statistical Service (GSS) published guidance around releasing statistics in spreadsheets. This sets out best

practice for accessibility in the statistics produced across Government, for example to enable access to statistics for visually impaired individuals using screen readers. As such, we have followed the guidance where possible and implemented accessibility measures to the summary tables published alongside this report, as well as providing alternative text where necessary.

34. If you need any of the information published as part of the SID collections (SID 2025 or historical) in a different format please contact us at statistics@fcdo.gov.uk.

9.15 Accredited Official Statistics

35. These are accredited official statistics. They have been independently reviewed by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) and found to comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the Code of Practice for Statistics. These statistics were first accredited by OSR in October 2015, and a compliance review in August 2023 confirmed the accreditation.

9.16 Contact details

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

E-mail: statistics@fcdo.gov.uk

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

For **media enquiries** please email newsdesk@fcdo.gov.uk or telephone +44 (0)20 7008 3100.

For further information on development issues and FCDO policies, please contact the General Enquiries on 020 7008 5000.

1. Main summary factsheet – page 8 Infographic

This factsheet covers the key headlines of the Final SID 2025.

Box 1: Headlines

- The UK spent 0.44 per cent of GNI on ODA, compared with 0.50 per cent in 2024
- £2,403m of UK ODA (18.4 per cent) was spent on support to refugees or asylum seekers in the UK.
- 69% of UK ODA was spent by the FCDO.
- 80% of UK ODA was spent bilaterally (i.e. going to specific countries, regions or programmes).

Box 2: Total UK net ODA: by provider, 2021 - 2025

This box presents a line chart of Total UK Net ODA by Provider, 2021 to 2025. The FCDO spend starts at £8,175m in 2021 and ends at £9,050m in 2025. The FCDO spend decreased between 2021 and 2022, increasing in 2023 and remained around the same in 2024 then decreasing in 2025. The Other Government Departments spend starts at £2,826m in 2021 and gradually increases over time to its highest point of £5,535m in 2023, after which it decreases to £3,766m in 2025. The Other Providers of UK ODA spend starts at £422m in 2021 keeping consistent to £278m in 2024.

Box 3: Total ODA spend by provider

This box presents a rectangle area chart of ODA spend by provider. It shows the five largest providers total UK ODA spend in 2025. FCDO is the largest provider spending £9,050m, followed by the Home Office (£2,064m), the Department for Health and Social Care (£400m), the UK International Security Fund (£265m), the Department of Energy Security and Net Zero (£200m), as well as other providers (total of £1,115m).

Box 4: UK Bilateral ODA: Top 10 recipient countries 2025

This box presents a bar chart of the top 20 recipient countries of UK bilateral ODA in 2025 from the largest to smallest. All the values in the bar chart are found in Table 6a. Ukraine (£271m), Yemen (£149m), Afghanistan (£145m), Nigeria (£142m), Sudan (£141m), Congo Dem. Rep. (£136m), Somalia (135m), Ethiopia (£132m), Pakistan (£113m), Palestine (£112m), Syria (£106m), South Sudan (£103m), Myanmar (£97m), Ghana (£90), Kenya (£75m), Monserrat (£72m), Sri Lanka (£72m), Bangladesh (£66m), Malawi (£65m), Tanzania (£62m)

Box 5: UK bilateral ODA by region

This box presents a bar chart of UK region-specific spend broken down by region, from largest to smallest – Africa (£2,023m), Asia (£1,308m), Europe (£364m), Americas (£211m) and Pacific (£24m).

Box 6: Top 5 sectors for UK bilateral spend

This box presents a bar chart of the percentage share of the top 5 sectors, from largest to smallest – Refugees in Donor Countries (£2,403m), Humanitarian Aid (£1,324m), Multisector/Cross-Cutting (£1,243m), Health (£932m), Government and Civil Society (£902m).