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# Development Co-operation Report 2006



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By Richard Manning,  
Chair of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)



*Efforts and Policies  
of the Members  
of the  
Development Assistance Committee*

# **Development Co-operation Report 2006**

Report by Richard Manning  
Chair of the **D**evelopment **A**ssistance **C**ommittee



ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

## ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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## Preface by the Secretary-General

**A**s the new Secretary-General of the OECD, I want to state my belief that poverty is the ultimate systemic threat. That a fifth of the world's people still live in extreme poverty is unacceptable ethically and morally, dangerous in terms of social and political stability, and it is economically wasteful as it involves a major underutilisation of resources.

The Development Assistance Committee “is the place where governments come together to make aid work”. That is the central theme of the DAC, and it needs to be read today in an increasingly open sense – where all donors, old and new, bilateral and multilateral, public and private, can join in a collective process of reflection, policy analysis, statistical reporting, evaluation and monitoring. It is, in a sense, the intellectual headquarters of an expanding industry of providers of development assistance. In this report, the DAC Chair stresses the importance of local accountability mechanisms in making sure that all development efforts are producing positive development outcomes at the grass roots level and that incompetence and corruption are identified and dealt with. The report describes how the Paris Declaration monitoring process is fostering reform of aid at the national level. Donors and aid partners are sitting together for the first time in a systematic effort to identify what is – and is not – working in terms of the local aid system, and whether sustainable local capacities are being developed. We read here also of the application of the Paris Declaration principles to the proposals of the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade – where the OECD has an important role in measuring flows, evaluating effectiveness and implementing the new approach.

With the emergence as new aid donors of major new players such as China and India; with the challenges we face in the areas of climate change, water, health and migration; with conflict and violence in several “hot spots” threatening stability and progress, I am convinced that development co-operation is one of the main instruments that we have to deploy. I am glad to have the DAC as a key part of what the OECD can bring to the broader international effort and I will work to ensure that its contribution makes an important and positive impact.

Angel Gurría  
Secretary-General





## Foreword

2006 has seen another year of growth in income per head for most poor countries at rates which are above those of OECD countries, in many cases significantly so. This growth has been robust for some years now, and is gradually changing the realities of development.

Despite these encouraging results, three important questions remain: are such rates of growth sustainable? Can they – in some cases – even be increased? And are the benefits of growth reaching the poor? Aid has a role to play in achieving all these goals.

This year's Report looks at the prospects for increased aid; the issue of aid dependence; the need for greater domestic accountability; and the Aid for Trade agenda. It also provides preliminary results from the baseline survey which monitors the Paris Declaration aid effectiveness indicators, as agreed by the High Level Forum in March 2005. The Report notes some real progress on key goals set by the UN Millennium Assembly, but also notes the heavy toll of continuing crises on the aid programmes of the donor community.

As usual, we offer short descriptions of the aid programmes of each member of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), and of an increasing number of donors outside the DAC, as the more multi-polar world of modern development assistance continues to emerge. The Report also describes briefly the work of the Committee and of its Working Parties and Networks, where most of its work is carried out.

Finally, the report maintains its long tradition of providing the most up-to-date and detailed summary of aid statistics available anywhere.

One of the most important contributions of the DAC is to provide the interested and concerned public with clear and consistent information. Transparency is the mother of effectiveness. Aid is an investment in a better and safer world. Those who contribute and those who receive it can, and should, demand that it contributes to tangible results for poor people. I hope that the information and analysis in the Report will contribute to an improved debate about its effective use.

Richard Manning  
DAC Chair



### Acknowledgements

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### This book has...



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## Table of Contents

<b>Preface by the Secretary-General</b> .....	3
<b>Foreword</b> .....	5
<b>Acknowledgements</b> .....	6
<b>List of Acronyms</b> .....	11
<b>1. Overview by the DAC Chair</b> .....	13
Introduction .....	14
Trends in development assistance: A medium-term perspective .....	14
Overall aid volume .....	14
DAC members' aid .....	15
Innovative finance .....	19
Non-DAC donors .....	20
Foundations and NGOs .....	21
Remittances .....	21
Commercial flows .....	21
Conclusion .....	22
Major trends in aid allocation .....	22
Aid by type of flow .....	22
Aid by region .....	23
Aid by income group .....	25
Aid by individual recipient .....	25
Aid dependency .....	27
More effective aid delivery .....	29
Promoting domestic accountability .....	30
What's the problem? .....	30
More attention to the revenue side of the budget .....	31
More support for evidence-based policy making .....	34
More support for representative government .....	34
More support for an independent judiciary .....	35
More support for independent media .....	35
More support for civil society in its challenge function .....	35
Not just "more": "More effective" .....	36
Keeping the score .....	36
Notes .....	40
<b>2. Aid for Trade: Making it Effective</b> .....	41
Introduction .....	42
Defining Aid for Trade .....	43
Measuring donor support .....	45
Assessing Aid for Trade effectiveness .....	46

Priorities for improvement . . . . .	48
Formulate trade policies . . . . .	48
Mainstream trade in national development strategies . . . . .	49
Align donors' strategies to aid effectiveness principles . . . . .	50
Effective Aid for Trade: Local accountability and global monitoring . . . . .	51
Local accountability . . . . .	51
Global review . . . . .	52
Notes . . . . .	53
<b>3. Preliminary Findings from the 2006 Baseline Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration . . . . .</b>	<b>55</b>
Ownership (Indicator 1) . . . . .	56
Alignment . . . . .	57
Indicator 2: Building reliable country systems . . . . .	57
Indicator 3: Aligning aid flows with national priorities . . . . .	58
Indicator 4: Co-ordinating support to strengthen capacity . . . . .	59
Indicator 5: Using strengthened country systems . . . . .	60
Indicator 6: Avoiding parallel implementation structures . . . . .	61
Indicator 7: Providing more predictable aid . . . . .	61
Indicator 8: Untying aid . . . . .	63
Harmonisation . . . . .	63
Indicator 9: Using common arrangements . . . . .	63
Indicator 10: Conducting joint missions and sharing analysis . . . . .	64
Managing for results (Indicator 11) . . . . .	64
Mutual accountability (Indicator 12) . . . . .	65
Notes . . . . .	66
<b>4. Policies and Efforts of Bilateral Donors . . . . .</b>	<b>67</b>
Introduction: DAC members' aid performance in 2005 . . . . .	68
Notes on DAC members . . . . .	70
Australia . . . . .	71
Austria . . . . .	72
Belgium . . . . .	73
Canada . . . . .	74
Denmark . . . . .	75
European Community . . . . .	76
Finland . . . . .	77
France . . . . .	78
Germany . . . . .	79
Greece . . . . .	80
Ireland . . . . .	82
Italy . . . . .	83
Japan . . . . .	84
Luxembourg . . . . .	85
Netherlands . . . . .	86
New Zealand . . . . .	88
Norway . . . . .	89
Portugal . . . . .	90
Spain . . . . .	92
Sweden . . . . .	93
Switzerland . . . . .	94

United Kingdom .....	95
United States .....	97
Notes on non-DAC donors .....	99
Non-DAC OECD members .....	99
Czech Republic .....	99
Hungary .....	100
Iceland .....	100
Korea .....	101
Mexico .....	102
Poland .....	102
Slovak Republic .....	102
Turkey .....	103
Non-OECD donors .....	104
Cyprus .....	104
Estonia .....	104
Israel .....	104
Kuwait .....	104
Latvia .....	105
Lithuania .....	105
Slovenia .....	105
Chinese Taipei .....	105
Notes .....	106
<b>The DAC at Work</b> .....	107
Development Assistance Committee .....	108
The Development Assistance Committee Representatives in 2006 .....	110
DAC Subsidiary Bodies' Mandates and Work Programmes .....	112
OECD's Development Co-operation Directorate .....	121
DAC Web Site Themes and Aliases .....	124
<b>Statistical Annex</b> .....	125
<b>Technical Notes</b> .....	225
Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts .....	226
Notes on Definitions and Measurement .....	231
DAC List of ODA Recipients – As at 1 January 2005 .....	234
<b>List of boxes</b>	
1.1. Accounting for Nigeria's buy-back of part of its debt .....	16
1.2. Examples of improved tax collection .....	33
1.3. Reporting of debt forgiveness in DAC statistics .....	39
2.1. Recommendations of the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade .....	44
4.1. DAC Peer Review of Greece, 22 November 2006 .....	81
4.2. DAC Peer Review of the Netherlands, 12 September 2006 .....	87
4.3. DAC Peer Review of Portugal, 19 April 2006 .....	91
4.4. DAC Peer Review of the United Kingdom, 31 May 2006 .....	96
4.5. DAC Peer Review of the United States, 7 December 2006 .....	98
<b>List of tables</b>	
1.1. OECD-DAC Secretariat simulation of DAC members' net ODA volumes in 2006 and 2010 .....	18

1.2.	DAC countries' net disbursements .....	23
1.3.	Net ODA from all donors allocable by region and income groups.....	24
1.4.	Main recipients of total ODA.....	26
1.5.	Total net ODA as a percentage of recipients' GNI .....	28
1.6.	Keeping the score .....	37

### List of figures

1.1.	Major components of net ODA between 2000 and 2005 .....	15
1.2.	DAC members' net ODA 1990-2005 and DAC Secretariat simulations of net ODA to 2006 and 2010.....	17
1.3.	Net ODA receipts as a percentage of recipients' GNI .....	27
1.4.	Government revenue, sub-Saharan Africa, as per cent of GDP .....	32
2.1.	Aid for Trade: The expanding agenda .....	45
2.2.	Scaling up the Aid for Trade agenda (2005-10).....	46
2.3.	Mainstreaming trade .....	49
2.4.	Effective Aid for Trade partnerships: Local accountability and global review.	52
3.1.	<i>Indicator 2a</i> : Quality of partner country PFM systems in 2005 .....	58
3.2.	<i>Indicator 3</i> : How accurately is aid reported in partner countries' national budgets? .....	59
3.3.	Use of country PFM ( <i>Indicator 5a</i> ) systems vs. quality of PFM systems ( <i>Indicator 2a</i> ).....	61
3.4.	<i>Indicator 7</i> : Predictability of aid as measured by the disbursement shortfall .....	62
3.5.	<i>Indicator 9</i> : Percentage of aid provided as programme-based approaches (PBAs) .....	63

## List of Acronyms\*

<b>AER</b>	Aid Effectiveness Review
<b>BoP</b>	Balance of payments
<b>CDF</b>	Comprehensive Development Framework
<b>CFAA</b>	Country Financial Accountability Assessment
<b>CPIA</b>	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
<b>CRS</b>	Creditor Reporting System (of the DAC)
<b>DAC</b>	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
<b>DDA</b>	Doha Development Agenda
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development (UK)
<b>EC</b>	European Community
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>GNI</b>	Gross national income
<b>HIPC</b>	Heavily indebted poor country
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association
<b>IF</b>	Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Assistance to the Least-Developed Countries
<b>IFFIm</b>	International Finance Facility for Immunisation
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>LDCs</b>	Least-developed countries
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goal
<b>MFA</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>MTS</b>	Multilateral trading system
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organisation
<b>ODA</b>	Official development assistance
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>PEFA</b>	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Framework
<b>PRS</b>	Poverty reduction strategy
<b>PRSP</b>	Poverty reduction strategy paper
<b>PFM</b>	Public financial management
<b>SSA</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa

\* This list is not exhaustive. See also Chapter 4 of this Report for country-specific acronyms.

<b>SWAp</b>	Sector-wide approach
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>USD</b>	United States dollar
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WTO</b>	World Trade Organization

## Chapter 1

# Overview by the DAC Chair

*This chapter examines three fundamental and linked aspects of ODA: overall aid volume, major trends in aid allocation and more effective aid delivery. It goes on to consider how donors can do more to encourage greater domestic accountability for public expenditure, including expenditure financed by aid, in developing countries. And it reports on some key measures of progress in the development assistance field.*

## Introduction

The Development Co-operation Report sets out to distil observations and trends from the most notable issues in international aid, and one of its main objectives is to chart developments in official development assistance (ODA). The task is particularly significant this year, following the big decisions on aid volume announced in 2005, so in the first part of this Chapter I will focus on seeking to shed light on three aspects of ODA:

- Overall aid volume.
- Major trends in aid allocation.
- More effective aid delivery.

While the volume and quality of ODA is central to the work of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), it cannot too often be re-stated that aid is of limited significance compared to the efforts of developing countries themselves. Equally important are the effects of the policies adopted by both developed and emerging countries on issues such as trade, investment, security and the global environment. To my mind, a crucial aspect of development effectiveness is the success or otherwise of developing countries in creating and sustaining institutions, public and private, that hold the executive to account. The second section of this chapter therefore concentrates on what we can say about the key dimensions of domestic accountability, and how donors could do a better job of supporting them. Finally, I report on some dimensions of development assistance that I seek to track from year to year.

While I do not focus this year on the **results** of development activity, I should note that there are some encouraging signs that real progress is being made. Thus the 2007 global monitoring report *Education for All* published by UNESCO records a decline from 98 to 77 million over the period 1999-2004 in the number of children of primary school age recorded as not in school. Although these figures are taken from administrative records, which tend to overstate the level of attendance, the trend is clear. Survey data is also showing steep declines, of the order of 20-30%, in infant mortality across the last two Demographic and Health Surveys in several low-income African countries, such as Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania. Infant mortality in Tanzania, for example, fell by about 30% over 1999-2004.<sup>1</sup> A joint enterprise for development, of which I spoke last year, can indeed achieve real results. But we need to do a better job of communicating this.

## Trends in development assistance: A medium-term perspective

### Overall aid volume

In 2005, most members of the DAC announced important medium-term plans to increase ODA. The DAC Secretariat published a widely-quoted “simulation” showing that if all donors respected their commitments, ODA from DAC members, as measured by the DAC, would rise from just under USD 80 billion in 2004 to USD 130 billion in constant dollars by 2010. In April 2006, this positive message was reinforced by the publication of



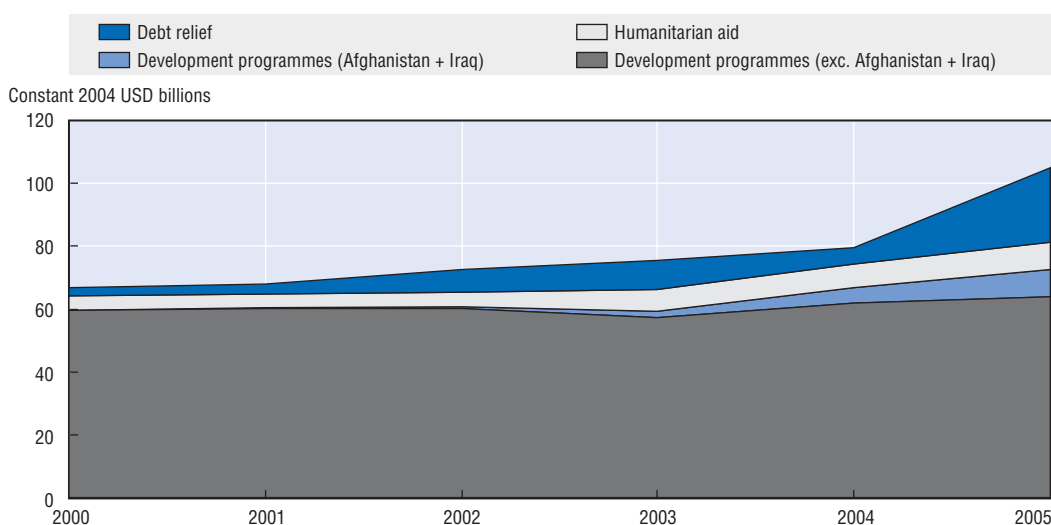
estimated ODA net disbursement by DAC members of an unprecedented USD 106 billion in the calendar year 2005. At the same time, progress was being made in tapping innovative forms of finance for certain aid-financed objectives. Many donors outside the DAC announced their own plans to increase aid and other official flows, and Warren Buffett doubled the resources of the Gates Foundation overnight. So are we seeing the sort of aid expansion that some have long hoped for and other commentators view with concern?

#### *DAC members' aid*

Let us start by looking at the performance of DAC members, as this seems likely to be the most crucial single factor in the outcome. DAC ODA totalled USD 106.8 billion in 2005 compared to perhaps USD 1.5 billion from non-DAC OECD members, USD 2.5 billion from the Middle Eastern Funds and probably less than USD 3 billion from all other bilateral official donors.

The 2005 ODA figures were exceptional. Between 2004 and 2005 the increase in DAC ODA amounted to USD 25 billion of which a notable USD 18 billion is accounted for by increased debt relief, heavily dominated by the Paris Club settlements with Iraq in 2004 and Nigeria in 2005. The increase was therefore highly concentrated by recipient country, and delivered in a form which, by its nature, does not provide dollar for dollar transfers to the recipient. Excluding these exceptional items and a modest increase in both humanitarian aid and technical co-operation, bilateral aid rose sharply for the second successive year. However a large part of this increase was itself concentrated (particularly in Iraq and to a lesser extent Afghanistan), as Figure 1.1 shows. As a result, ODA (other than humanitarian aid and debt relief) to the vast majority of recipients as a group rose only very slightly in real terms.

Figure 1.1. **Major components of net ODA between 2000 and 2005**



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/037278656580>

Some NGOs and other commentators have called for changes to the DAC definition of ODA to give more weight to “real aid”, and some have argued that debt relief should be accounted for as additional to ODA. Those who cite the conclusions of the International

Conference on Financing for Development of March 2002 in support of the latter argument should, however, note that the text falls far short of any decision by the international community that this should be done.<sup>2</sup> Because of the importance of debt relief in ODA totals, at the end of this chapter we set out a brief account of how the DAC accounts for debt cancellation.

There is of course a case for looking further at how ODA is defined, within the basic parameters that it must be official, concessional and provided for a developmental purpose. Legitimate arguments can be made for both narrowing and widening the present scope. For example, one could narrow it by eliminating categories of flow that do not transfer either finance or expertise to developing countries, or widen it by recognising as ODA other forms of public expenditure by DAC member governments which assist developing countries cope with global threats. But the definition has the merit of existing as an international point of reference and its existing coverage, which has not changed in substance for over 20 years, corresponds to a certain broadly-accepted view of where reasonable boundaries should be drawn. It would be illogical to change it significantly (either by narrowing it or by broadening it), without at the same time reconsidering the many commitments now made by DAC members on future ODA volume, all of which are based on the existing definition.

The Paris Club debt settlement with Nigeria of October 2005 has raised a further issue about the accounting for debt-related transactions. This is described in Box 1.1.

#### **Box 1.1. Accounting for Nigeria's buy-back of part of its debt**

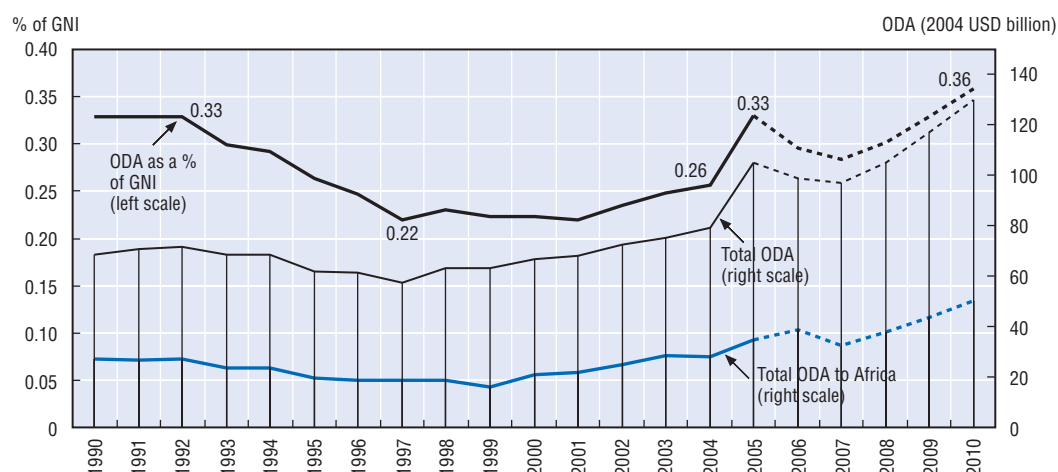
Within the Paris Club settlement of October 2005, Nigeria has bought back its outstanding debt after cancellation at an equivalent market rate of 60% of its face value, a payment of some USD 4.6 billion. The difference between the face value and the payment that official creditors received from Nigeria amounts to some USD 3.1 billion.

There is no precedent as to whether this sum can be reported as Official Development Assistance. The issue hinges on the requirement of the ODA definition that a transaction must have "the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective". DAC members are divided as to whether the main objective of the buy-back element of the comprehensive debt relief package for Nigeria was developmental or commercial. Any ODA flows would be reported against the calendar year 2006, and therefore the issue does not affect the statistics shown in this report.

At the time of publication of this report, discussions were still ongoing within the DAC on the appropriate reporting of this transaction – and potentially of other future buybacks of debt. The conclusion of these discussions will be made public in a transparent manner at latest when the headline ODA figures for 2006 are announced in early April 2007.

In this situation, a particularly significant contribution by the DAC – and one that this report aims to offer – is maximum transparency about what flows are being recorded as ODA by DAC members both collectively and individually. This is particularly important to enable serious evidence-based discussion of policies to take place: for example, many econometric studies of aid are distorted by rolling together forms of ODA whose rationale and effects are quite different.

Figure 1.2. **DAC members' net ODA 1990-2005 and DAC Secretariat simulations of net ODA to 2006 and 2010**



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/326826863003>

So what may we expect the size and composition of ODA to look like over the next few years, following the pledges of 2005? The latest DAC Secretariat simulation of future levels of ODA from DAC members to the year 2010 is shown in aggregate in Figure 1.2 and in more detail in Table 1.1. It is very important to note that these figures are indeed simulations – i.e. an attempt to quantify commitments made by most DAC members, and a reasoned estimate for those members who have not made such commitments. They are not forecasts of what will happen. Much past experience shows that world events have major effects on ODA levels. In some cases, as with major debt relief or large-scale emergencies, these events may increase planned aid levels. In others, for example, where national budgets are under pressure or national priorities change, or where commitments go beyond the bounds of the possible, outcomes may well fall far short of the simulation.

A particularly important issue is how far headline commitments translate into concrete action plans within donor administrations. A partial survey of DAC members carried out in 2006 showed that, for the members able to respond to questions about their plans to 2008, spending plans appeared to fall well short of a steady increase in levels agreed to by many DAC members for 2010. Although most public commitments are for the year 2010, it is clear that leaving delivery to sudden and colossal increases in the last year or two would not be a sensible policy. It is therefore very important that donors do in fact plan annual increases that bring aid to committed levels at a rate that facilitates effective planning and co-ordination at country level. This issue is of particular significance for Africa, to which donors have promised to double ODA between 2004 and 2010. It seems highly unlikely that debt write-off to Africa will continue at the levels of the recent past. Other forms of aid will therefore need to rise very fast to compensate for this if the target is to be reached.

A particularly significant test of donors' intentions will be their willingness to increase the funding for the next replenishments of the World Bank and African Development Bank soft funds, the International Development Association (IDA) and the African Development Fund (ADF). In both cases, the period for deposit of promissory notes will extend to 2010, and in both cases the forgiveness of credits to HIPC countries means that the funds will

Table 1.1. OECD-DAC Secretariat simulation of DAC members' net ODA volumes in 2006 and 2010\*

In constant 2004 USD million

The data below are not forecasts, but Secretariat projections based on public announcements by member countries of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC). The key figures from such announcements are shown as "Assumptions". To calculate net ODA and ODA/GNI ratios requires projections for GNI for 2006 and 2010. For 2006 and 2007 the projections of real growth for each country are taken from the OECD Economic Outlook No. 79 (May 2006) Annex Table 1. For the period 2008-10, real annual GNI growth of 2% is assumed for all countries.

While calculations have been discussed at technical level with national authorities, the **DAC Secretariat is responsible for the methodology and the final published results.**

Note that debt relief levels are exceptionally high in 2005 and will also be high in 2006, assisting some donors to meet or exceed their 2006 targets. The 2006 simulations are based on stated targets and have not been adjusted for exceptional debt relief. Similar levels of debt relief are not expected in 2010.

	2005		Assumptions	2006		2010			
	Net ODA (2004 USD m)	ODA/GNI (%)		Net ODA (2004 USD m)	ODA/GNI (%)	Net ODA (2004 USD m)	ODA/GNI (%)	Real change in ODA compared with 2005	
								2004 USD m	Per cent
Austria	1 539	0.52	0.33% in 2006 and 0.51% in 2010	998	0.33	1 674	0.51	134	9
Belgium	1 924	0.53	0.5% in 2006 and 0.7% in 2010	1 876	0.50	2 855	0.70	931	48
Denmark	2 076	0.81	Minimum 0.8%	2 108	0.80	2 290	0.80	214	10
Finland <sup>1,2</sup>	883	0.46	0.44% in 2007 and 0.7% in 2010	819	0.41	1 512	0.70	629	71
France <sup>1</sup>	9 893	0.47	0.5% in 2007 and 0.7% in 2012	9 991	0.47	14 155	0.61	4 261	43
Germany	10 013	0.36	0.33% in 2006 and 0.51% in 2010	9 331	0.33	15 553	0.51	5 540	55
Greece	372	0.17	0.3% in 2006 and 0.51% in 2010	674	0.30	1 260	0.51	888	239
Ireland	703	0.42	EUR 734 million in 2006 and EUR 1.2 billion in 2010 <sup>8</sup>	1 272	0.65	1 272	0.65	570	81
Italy	4 958	0.29	0.33% in 2006 and 0.51% in 2010	5 721	0.33	9 507	0.51	4 549	92
Luxembourg <sup>1</sup>	248	0.82	1% in 2009	284	0.90	352	1.00	103	42
Netherlands	5 036	0.82	Minimum 0.8%	5 166	0.80	5 498	0.80	463	9
Portugal	371	0.21	0.33% in 2006 and 0.51% in 2010	584	0.33	972	0.51	601	162
Spain <sup>1,2</sup>	2 911	0.27	0.5% in 2008 and 0.7% in 2012	3 651	0.33	7 157	0.59	4 246	146
Sweden	3 377	0.94	1% in 2006	3 722	1.00	4 080	1.00	704	21
United Kingdom <sup>1,2</sup>	10 640	0.47	0.47% in 2007-08 and 0.7% in 2013	9 682	0.42	14 851	0.59	4 211	40
DAC EU members, Total	54 943	0.44		55 484	0.43	82 988	0.59	28 045	51
Australia <sup>3</sup>	1 557	0.25	See footnote 3	1 813	0.28	2 538	0.36	980	63
Canada <sup>4</sup>	3 410	0.34	See footnote 4	2 897	0.28	3 648	0.32	238	7
Japan <sup>5</sup>	13 534	0.28	See footnote 5	9 922	0.22	11 922	0.22	-1 611	-12
New Zealand	251	0.27	0.27% in 2005-06 and 0.28% in 2007-08	254	0.27	284	0.28	33	13
Norway	2 494	0.94	1% over 2006-09	2 726	1.00	2 958	1.00	463	19
Switzerland <sup>6</sup>	1 757	0.44	See footnote 6	1 666	0.41	1 801	0.41	44	2
United States <sup>7</sup>	26 888	0.22	See footnote 7	24 000	0.19	24 000	0.18	-2 888	-11
DAC members, Total	104 835	0.33		98 762	0.30	130 139	0.36	25 303	24

1. ODA/GNI ratios interpolated between 2004 and year target is scheduled to be attained.

2. Finland aims to achieve 0.7% by 2010 "subject to economic circumstances"; Spain is aiming for a minimum of 0.5% by 2008, with the intention then to aim for 0.7% by 2012; the UK has announced a timetable to reach 0.7% by 2013.

3. Australia will increase its ODA to about 4 billion Australian dollars by 2010. The figures here assume ODA is 0.28% of GNI in 2006, and 4 billion Australian dollars in 2010, and allow for average annual inflation of 2.5% between 2004 and 2010.

4. Canada intends to double its 2001 International Assistance Envelope (IAE) level by 2010 in nominal terms. The ODA portion estimated here, supplied by the Canadian authorities, includes adjustments for inflation (approximately 2 per cent per annum) and for ODA expenditures outside the IAE.

5. Japan intends to increase its ODA volume by USD 10 billion in aggregate over the five years 2005-09 compared to its net ODA in 2004. The Secretariat's estimate assumes USD 1 billion extra in 2006 compared to 2004, and excluding exceptional debt relief and USD 3 billion extra in 2010.

6. The Secretariat's estimate assumes maintenance of 0.41% of GNI in the period 2006-10. A new goal is to be determined for the years from 2009.

7. Secretariat estimate based on 2004 ODA plus USD 5 billion per annum to cover the Gleneagles G8 commitments on increased aid to Africa, Millennium Challenge Account, and initiatives on HIV/AIDS, malaria and humanitarian aid.

8. These euro figures are converted to dollars at the 2004 exchange rate and discounted by 2 per cent per annum for inflation.

require sharp increases in donor contributions to sustain, let alone to increase, their levels of operation. If donors are serious about scaling up, serious about compensating these institutions for the effects of the Multilateral Debt Reduction Initiative, wish to see multilateral aid channels sustained, and see the two soft funds as competent channels for part of their aid, donor contributions to these two replenishments should grow very significantly. It will be interesting to see whether they do so in practice.

### *Innovative finance*

An interesting feature of the past year or so is that ideas for innovative forms of development assistance have moved ahead from the discussion phase to reality. The three main initiatives, all in the field of health, have been:

- The establishment of the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) in January 2006, with the support of France, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.
- Pledges to introduce air ticket levies to fund development aid in a number of both OECD and non-OECD countries. As of September 2006, 19 developed and developing countries had taken at least initial steps to introduce an air ticket solidarity levy. The countries concerned are: Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, Congo, Cyprus, France, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Nicaragua, Norway, South Korea and the United Kingdom.
- Agreement by – in the first instance – Canada, Italy and the United Kingdom on an “Advanced Market Commitment” to provide incentives to the development of vaccines of importance to developing countries but where the market demand is insufficient to attract the commercial sector.

How significant are these initiatives? The IFFIm is going to allow the GAVI Fund<sup>3</sup> (formerly the Vaccine Fund) to scale up its annual spending by up to USD 500 million, compared to total spending of about USD 600 million during its first five years of operation (to December 2005). This will therefore radically increase vaccination coverage, and estimates suggest that up to 500 000 child deaths a year can be averted. Part of the funding will be made available for strengthening health systems. The method of finance, which involves the GAVI Fund floating bonds (USD 4 billion anticipated over the period to 2015) which will eventually be redeemed by the donors, uses the market to advance funding – at a cost. The logic is that increased expenditure on vaccination now will have disproportionate benefits, for example, by driving down the unit cost or by bringing the level of some infectious diseases below a critical threshold. The additional USD 500 million per year will add to ODA flows **to** developing countries but only the annual payments by donors to IFFIm (which will be low in the early years) will score as ODA **from** the participating donors. In the coming years, therefore, the flows from this source will be substantially additional to planned ODA levels.

The scale of the contribution from air ticket levies obviously depends on the size of the levy and the number of tickets to which it applies. France, which will be one of the largest contributors, has estimated that, initially, an annual flow of some EUR 200 million (USD 250 million) might be provided from airline passengers taking flights from French airports. This would amount to roughly 2% of French ODA. It is estimated that total revenue from the initial group of countries might eventually reach the order of USD 1-1.5 billion a year, a figure that one would expect to rise with the increase in air travel, and of course if

other countries decide to join in. The characteristics of the levy are very different from the IFFIm. In the first place, the funds do not have to be repaid. The full amount is therefore available indefinitely for development purposes. Based on this, the donors have decided to use the proceeds of the levy, together with predictable long-term budget contributions, to purchase treatment for malaria and TB as well as HIV/AIDS antiretroviral drugs, for which there will be a continuing requirement. Purchases will be managed via a new financing initiative known as UNITAID. Secondly, a mandatory levy for development purposes will score in full as ODA as soon as it is spent by the country imposing the levy. It is therefore interesting to see how far such levies are seen by donors as additional to their existing ODA commitments (the position taken, for example, by France and Norway), and how far are they perceived as a means to deliver on their commitments (the position taken, for example, by Germany and the UK). In the latter case, to what extent the funds may still be additional to what would otherwise have been provided in practice depends on the specifics of each case.

Based on this short analysis, one might expect the two initiatives above to increase developing countries' ODA receipts by up to USD 2 billion a year in the first instance, or some 2%. The percentage increase in aid-supported health spending will be a great deal higher, though there might be some substitution effect if countries spend less of other parts of their aid programmes on the objectives being targeted by the innovative finance initiatives. The Advanced Market Commitment – a market-based mechanism to support research and development of vaccines – will not increase aid flows as such; rather it will stimulate additional research and development by drug companies. This will, if successful, improve health outcomes and perhaps trigger ODA flows at some future date. There is no basis at this stage to judge whether such flows will be additional to whatever levels might otherwise have been available. The value of the initiative, if successful, will be more effective action against the diseases concerned.

#### *Non-DAC donors*

To what extent will transfers other than ODA from DAC members significantly add to these possible flows? I have argued elsewhere<sup>4</sup> that these have historically been larger in relation to DAC flows than was the case in the past 10-15 years; indeed ODA from the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) members alone reached 30% of worldwide ODA as long ago as 1978. In the recent past, flows from non-DAC countries have probably represented about 5% of worldwide ODA. This figure is set to rise again, on several accounts: i) non-DAC EU members are increasing their ODA rapidly in accordance with their established targets; ii) other non-DAC OECD members such as Korea and Turkey are increasing their already significant programmes; and iii) states which are members of neither the OECD nor the EU are embarking on, or expanding, ODA programmes. However, for the biggest emerging countries such as China and India, ODA programmes, while important, are likely to be less significant to developing countries than is the effect of the trade, investment and non-concessional flows of these very large countries. Non-DAC ODA will therefore become increasingly important, if starting from a much lower base. This effort by countries outside the DAC is to be welcomed, though better information on its amount and content is desirable. As with most other international issues, development assistance will become more multi-polar. It will however be very important, particularly for the poorer and more aid-dependent countries, that this broader effort is coherent and

supportive of greater aid effectiveness and that, for example, debt remains at sustainable levels.

#### *Foundations and NGOs*

Flows from charitable and philanthropic sources have also risen rapidly, from USD 7 billion in 2000 to over USD 11 billion in 2004. These seem likely to continue to rise, although they remain modest in comparison to ODA flows. Total annual spending of major US foundations on development-related purposes was estimated at USD 3 billion a year in a recent report.<sup>5</sup> They are, however, particularly important in certain fields such as humanitarian aid and research into vaccines and tropical diseases, where major foundations and NGOs play an increasingly important role in both funding and in policy-setting. (For example, in 2004 the Gates Foundation spent over USD 800 million on international health programmes.) Closer co-operation between official and non-official donors needs to be promoted more systematically, including through the DAC. Indeed, the DAC will co-sponsor an international conference on the developmental role of philanthropic foundations with Portugal and the European Foundation Centre in March 2007.

#### *Remittances*

A good deal of prominence is also being given to remittances, sometimes obscuring the fact that remittances are flows from private citizen to private citizen and are therefore very different in character from official development assistance. Remittances are highly significant for many developing countries – ranging from large emerging countries like Mexico, to large poor countries like Bangladesh and to micro-states like the Cook Islands. As argued in the Development Co-operation Report for 2004, the headline figures need to be interpreted with care: many remittance flows are between developing countries, and there is a lack of good information on flows to many poor countries, for example sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Estimates of remittance flows to SSA vary widely, but ODA from DAC countries is estimated to be perhaps up to four times larger than remittance flows from DAC countries to SSA. However, there is no doubt about their importance to the recipient communities, and there seems every reason to expect further rapid growth in their volume.

#### *Commercial flows*

Commercially-motivated flows have followed a path which combines a strong secular upward trend, linked to the process of globalisation, with cyclical fluctuations reflecting economic conditions in both capital exporting and capital importing countries. They are vastly more significant than ODA for the more successful emerging economies, and for countries with significant natural resources. And South-South investment and other commercial flows are becoming relatively more significant. ODA remains, however, more important than foreign direct investment and commercial lending for a large number of poor countries without, for example, large exploitable natural resources.



### *Conclusion*

This rapid survey demonstrates the complexity of the various funding channels. Although it is hard to make confident predictions about how ODA programmes will develop, I will nevertheless offer an outline scenario that I consider reasonable:

- Overall ODA from DAC members will decline modestly in 2006 and 2007 from 2005 levels, as exceptional debt relief declines.
- Underlying ODA (*i.e.* excluding debt write-off and emergency aid) available to the average developing country should, however, start to increase up to 2007 after the relative flat profile of recent years, as donor commitments increase.
- The course of ODA after 2007 will depend crucially on the extent that DAC members can increase taxpayer-funded aid programmes faster than almost all other forms of public expenditure: even if they do so, a very steep climb will be necessary in the period 2008-10 if a figure of the order of USD 130 billion (at 2004 prices and exchange rates) is to be achieved in 2010. Arithmetically, this will require a 10% increase of ODA in 2008-10 on the basis of an underlying 5% increase in 2006-07 and no further exceptionally large debt relief agreements.
- ODA from DAC members will decline gradually as a proportion of total ODA, but remain close to 90% of total ODA for at least the period up to 2015.
- ODA will continue to decline gradually in comparison to both private grant-like flows (charitable donations and foundation funding), remittances and commercially-motivated flows, but will remain the predominant form of development finance for many poorer countries with limited diaspora, natural resources or other tradeable assets for many years yet.

### **Major trends in aid allocation**

Much discussion about aid and development makes an unstated assumption that the world is static. The term “developing countries” itself suggests that there is a more or less unchanging group of “have-nots”, whereas in fact some of these countries have experienced astonishing rates of growth over long periods which have radically changed the conditions of life of their people. While there is certainly evidence that there is a large hard-core of people who live in chronic, extreme poverty, many others move in and out of it.

It is therefore important to look at how aid flows have been changing over the years, and to consider what pattern of aid would have the best effect on the sustainable reduction of poverty in the future, particularly in the expectation of a continued increase in ODA as argued above. The OECD-DAC publishes ODA figures each year, but trends need to be observed over a much longer period. This section is based on looking at changes between three two-year periods (two-year averages help to damp some of the exceptional fluctuations that occur on the basis of annual figures): 1994-95; 1999-2000; and 2004-05, which uses the most recent data available. I would highlight the value of the annual DAC publication “Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients”,<sup>6</sup> which is a gold mine of relevant information, from which much of the analysis below is drawn.

### *Aid by type of flow*

Table 1.2 shows the changes in how donors have been allocating their aid by main categories of ODA over the last decade.



Table 1.2. DAC countries' net disbursements

	In constant 2004 USD million			As a percentage of total ODA		
	1994-95	1999-2000	2004-05	1994-95	1999-2000	2004-05
<b>Bilateral grants</b>						
Technical co-operation	15 129	15 479	19 590	23	24	21
Developmental food aid	1 878	1 270	1 017	3	2	1
Humanitarian aid	3 931	5 011	7 919	6	8	9
Debt relief grants	4 046	3 099	16 062	6	5	17
Aid to NGOs	1 343	1 774	2 365	2	3	3
Administrative costs	3 024	3 636	3 995	5	6	4
Other (project and programme grants)	11 078	10 952	18 434	17	17	20
<b>Total bilateral grants</b>	<b>40 429</b>	<b>41 222</b>	<b>69 381</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Bilateral loans</b>	<b>4 572</b>	<b>3 105</b>	<b>-1 924</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-2</b>
<i>of which: Offsetting entry for debt forgiveness</i>	-582	-712	-2 683	-1	-1	-3
<b>Total bilateral ODA</b>	<b>45 001</b>	<b>44 327</b>	<b>67 457</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Contributions to multilateral institutions</b>						
United Nations	4 976	5 449	5 238	8	8	6
EC	6 110	6 778	9 008	9	10	10
World Bank (IDA, IBRD, IFC, MIGA)	5 606	4 063	5 730	9	6	6
Regional development banks and funds	1 998	2 376	2 165	3	4	2
Other	1 665	2 092	2 524	3	3	3
<i>of which: Global Funds</i>	-	544	1 627	-	1	2
<b>Total contributions to multilateral institutions</b>	<b>20 355</b>	<b>20 757</b>	<b>24 665</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Total Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>65 356</b>	<b>65 084</b>	<b>92 122</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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Key points from this analysis are that:

- The sharp rise of debt relief grants has significantly affected the “normal” proportions of aid spending. Thus the multilateral share of ODA has fallen sharply in the latest period, despite increases in real terms in contributions to multilateral agencies.
- Within bilateral aid, the largest proportional increases over the decade were in debt relief, emergency aid and project and programme grants (which were boosted by increased spending in Iraq and Afghanistan in particular). Technical co-operation also rose in the more recent past. Aid provided to NGOs has risen quite significantly, and developmental food aid (excluding emergency food) has fallen.
- Bilateral loans, even after stripping out the offsetting entry for debt forgiveness, are now an insignificant form of net disbursements. Gross bilateral lending, however, remains significant (it amounted to USD 8 billion in 2004).
- Among the various multilateral channels, the European Commission (a quasi-multilateral body) has become more significant as a channel. Donor contributions to UN core funding and to the Multilateral Development Banks have been remarkably consistent in real terms (hence declining as a proportion of total ODA) while aid to “other” multilaterals, such as the global funds, has increased rapidly.

### Aid by region

Where has this money been going? Table 1.3 shows the allocation of net aid from all donors (DAC and non-DAC, including multilateral) by region and by income group, both in constant 2004 US dollars and in percentage form. The analysis is based on the share of ODA

Table 1.3. Net ODA from all donors allocable by region<sup>1</sup> and income groups

	Including debt relief			Excluding debt relief		
	1994-95	1999-2000	2004-05	1994-95	1999-2000	2004-05
<i>Constant 2004 USD billion</i>						
<b>Africa</b>	25.8	19.9	32.0	24.7	18.4	25.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	21.2	16.1	28.6	20.3	14.9	22.2
North Africa	3.9	3.0	2.7	3.7	2.7	2.5
<b>Asia</b>	16.7	16.4	17.8	16.5	16.0	17.5
South and Central Asia	7.9	6.9	10.2	7.8	6.6	10.1
Far East	8.5	9.3	7.1	8.4	9.1	6.8
<b>America</b>	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.0
North and Central America	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.2	2.8
South America	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.7
<b>Middle East</b>	4.1	2.8	15.8	3.9	2.8	8.8
<b>Oceania</b>	2.1	1.4	1.0	2.1	1.4	1.0
<b>Europe</b>	2.5	4.8	3.8	2.5	4.6	3.7
<b>Total allocable by region</b>	57.9	51.9	76.9	56.2	49.6	62.4
<i>Memo: Unallocated by region</i>	8.2	10.4	14.8	8.2	10.4	14.8
<b>Least developed</b>	19.2	15.8	25.4	18.5	14.8	23.0
<b>Other low-income</b>	10.9	9.3	14.2	10.4	8.9	9.8
<b>Lower middle-income</b>	19.3	19.8	29.4	18.9	19.0	21.8
<b>Upper middle-income</b>	3.1	2.2	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.6
<b>More advanced developing countries</b>	2.2	0.6	0.1	2.2	0.6	0.1
<b>Total allocable by income</b>	54.7	47.8	71.7	53.0	45.5	57.2
<i>Memo: Unallocated by income</i>	11.5	14.5	20.0	11.5	14.5	20.0
<b>Total</b>	66.2	62.3	91.7	64.4	60.0	77.2
<i>As a percentage of allocable</i>						
<b>Africa</b>	44	38	42	44	37	41
Sub-Saharan Africa	37	31	37	36	30	36
North Africa	7	6	4	7	5	4
<b>Asia</b>	29	32	23	29	32	28
South and Central Asia	14	13	13	14	13	16
Far East	15	18	9	15	18	11
<b>America</b>	12	13	8	12	13	10
North and Central America	6	6	4	6	6	4
South America	5	5	4	4	5	4
<b>Middle East</b>	7	5	21	7	6	14
<b>Oceania</b>	4	3	1	4	3	2
<b>Europe</b>	4	9	5	4	9	6
<b>Total allocable by region</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Memo: Unallocated by region as % of total ODA</i>			16	13	17	19
<b>Least developed</b>	35	33	35	35	33	40
<b>Other low-income</b>	20	20	20	20	19	17
<b>Lower middle-income</b>	35	41	41	36	42	38
<b>Upper middle-income</b>	6	5	4	6	5	5
<b>More advanced developing countries</b>	4	1	0	4	1	0
<b>Total allocable by income</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Memo: Unallocated by income as % of total ODA</i>			22	18	24	26

1. Each region includes regional amounts which cannot be allocated by sub-region. The sum of the sub-regional amounts may therefore fall short of the regional total.

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that can be allocated by country, thus in effect assuming that the share that cannot be allocated (and which has risen from 18% in 1994-95 to 26% in 2004-05) is allocated *pro rata*.

Looking first at the regional analysis, Table 1.3 shows that, for many regions, trends between 1994-95 and 1999-2000 were reversed in the last few years. Thus for sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East, aid fell in the first period but these falls were offset in the second period, taking the share of these regions back to, or above, their shares in 1994-95. For the Far East and Europe, rises between 1994-95 and 1999-2000 were reversed in the later period, though in the case of Europe, the proportion of total ODA remained above that of 1994-95. The figures for both the Middle East and Oceania are distorted by the fact that three major recipients of ODA in 1994-95 (Israel and the two French overseas territories of French Polynesia and New Caledonia) were removed from the list of eligible ODA recipients in 1997 and 2000 respectively. This makes the rise in aid to the Middle East even more significant.

While it is hazardous to draw long-term conclusions from this regional analysis, it would seem likely that some features of the past five years will indeed be pointers to the future. We may well see a further decline in the share of aid to Europe and the Far East, as more countries in these regions progress with their development (though the recent inclusion of Belarus and the Ukraine in the DAC List of ODA Recipients may slow the decline in Europe's share in the short term). We should also see a further rise in aid to sub-Saharan Africa (and maybe also to North Africa) as the commitments to double aid to Africa between 2004 and 2010 have their effect. Lastly, there are the unpredictable impacts of crises which result in large programmes such as those now being delivered in Iraq and Afghanistan.

#### *Aid by income group*

The analysis by income group is, in some ways, clearer. ODA is being allocated more closely to where the poor live. This is again partly because of the revisions to the DAC List mentioned above, but 96% of all reported ODA now goes to the poorer range of developing countries (least developed, low income and lower middle-income countries). An allocation *pro rata* to the number of poor people living on under a dollar a day<sup>7</sup> would entail little change in the allocation by income groups but major changes at the level of individual countries. It would result, notably, in a large increase in aid to India. However, India has prepaid numerous bilateral loans and thinned out the number of donors providing assistance, showing how marginal aid has been to its overall economy. The addition of multilateral aid to this analysis would raise the percentages going to the poorest countries even further.

#### *Aid by individual recipient*

It is interesting to go beyond the analysis by groups and look at individual aid recipients. Table 1.4 shows the top 25 recipients of DAC members' ODA in each of the three periods, and illustrates some important changes in the country allocation of ODA:

- It shows that several countries have, in essence, been either promoted out of the category of ODA recipients completely because of changes in DAC classifications (i.e. Israel) or become much less significant users of net ODA as they have developed (e.g. Thailand, Philippines). China's and India's ODA receipts have nearly halved in real terms over the decade, though India's latest figures reflect one-off debt repayments as noted above, and may therefore rise somewhat going forward. These changes are logical.

**Table 1.4. Main recipients of total ODA**  
Net disbursements,<sup>1</sup> two-year averages

	1994-95		1999-2000		2004-05	
	Current USD million	Constant 2004 USD m	Current USD million	Constant 2004 USD m	Current USD million	Constant 2004 USD m
	China	3 304	3 300	2 061	2 320	6 139
Egypt	2 209	2 559	1 819	1 933	2 448	2 448
India	1 985	2 083	1 543	1 715	1 871	1 866
Bangladesh	1 502	1 681	1 472	1 702	1 802	1 780
Indonesia	1 421	1 380	1 231	1 436	1 721	1 728
<b>Top 5 recipients</b>	<b>10 422</b>	<b>11 003</b>	<b>8 126</b>	<b>9 106</b>	<b>14 015</b>	<b>13 860</b>
Zambia	1 325	1 460	1 019	1 285	1 573	1 557
Côte d'Ivoire	1 280	1 438	905	1 236	1 514	1 500
Pakistan	1 209	1 310	864	1 105	1 410	1 386
Mozambique	1 051	1 239	856	861	1 350	1 334
Philippines	977	976	796	1 030	1 260	1 245
<b>Top 10 recipients</b>	<b>16 263</b>	<b>17 426</b>	<b>12 566</b>	<b>14 622</b>	<b>21 122</b>	<b>20 883</b>
Ethiopia	897	1 044	731	945	1 209	1 194
Tanzania	895	1 020	663	829	1 196	1 183
Israel	786	951	650	832	1 176	1 163
Viet Nam	767	843	632	695	1 119	1 105
Uganda	763	879	628	715	1 059	1 050
<b>Top 15 recipients</b>	<b>20 372</b>	<b>22 164</b>	<b>15 870</b>	<b>18 639</b>	<b>26 882</b>	<b>26 579</b>
Sis Ex-Yugoslavia unsp.	733	874	604	732	1 042	1 032
Thailand	707	648	603	742	1 031	1 019
Rwanda	700	817	587	709	1 008	997
Kenya	695	757	577	717	848	840
Bosnia and Herzegovina	660	744	556	702	702	695
<b>Top 20 recipients</b>	<b>23 866</b>	<b>26 003</b>	<b>18 797</b>	<b>22 242</b>	<b>31 513</b>	<b>31 161</b>
Haiti	630	738	514	661	690	681
Senegal	606	668	514	654	687	680
Bolivia	587	647	504	624	683	676
Ghana	587	636	477	556	683	678
Sri Lanka	573	587	435	546	673	668
<b>Top 25 recipients</b>	<b>26 849</b>	<b>29 278</b>	<b>21 241</b>	<b>25 283</b>	<b>34 930</b>	<b>34 545</b>
<b>Total (176 recipients)</b>	<b>47 969</b>	<b>52 976</b>	<b>37 514</b>	<b>45 469</b>	<b>57 868</b>	<b>57 244</b>
<b>Total bilateral net</b>	<b>57 980</b>	<b>64 428</b>	<b>49 314</b>	<b>60 003</b>	<b>76 062</b>	<b>77 211</b>

1. Excluding debt relief.

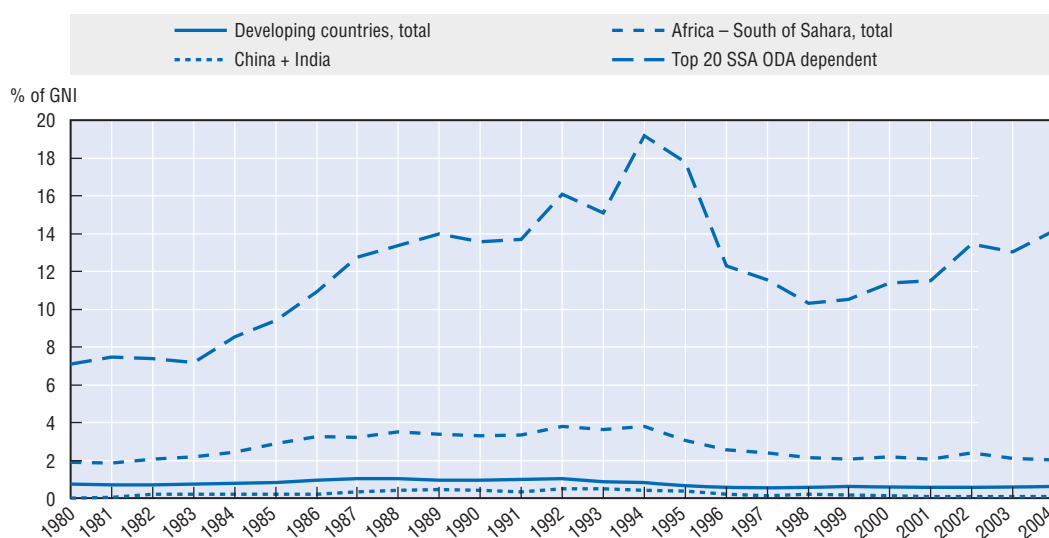
- Equally logical is the fact that donors are responding to good performance: there have been rises in ODA to Viet Nam, Tanzania, Uganda and Ghana, for example. Mozambique initially experienced a falling level of ODA as emergency aid was replaced by development aid, and then rising receipts as progress was rewarded. Bangladesh has remained a very consistent recipient of aid throughout the decade, while Pakistan has returned to former levels after a decline and Egypt has received significantly less in each period.
- The table underlines the high costs in terms of ODA of major crises for: Rwanda in 1994-95; the various states emerging from the former Yugoslavia through much of the 1990s; Honduras and Nicaragua after Hurricane Mitch in 1998; and above all Iraq, together with Afghanistan, Sudan and the Palestine Administered Areas in 2004-05, and Indonesia and Sri Lanka after the tsunami.

### Aid dependency

A question often asked is whether aid dependency has reached, or is likely to reach, levels that threaten developing countries' macroeconomic stability and competitiveness ("Dutch disease") or leave them unhealthily dependent on aid. Figure 1.3 attempts to elucidate this issue by showing aid/GNI ratios over the period since 1980. It shows that levels of aid dependence across the developing world are low and stable, after a significant decline in the early/mid-1990s, and, not surprisingly, insignificant in China and India. Even in sub-Saharan Africa, they are only around 2%, compared with over 3% for the period 1986-94, though this figure reflects the weight of large economies like South Africa and Nigeria, where ODA/GNI levels are particularly low.

The top line shows the ratio for the 20 sub-Saharan African countries with the highest ODA/GNI ratios in each year, excluding very small economies (defined as those with a

**Figure 1.3. Net ODA receipts as a percentage of recipients' GNI**  
Excluding debt relief and emergency aid



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/146262874740>

population of less than 5 million), where dependency levels are typically high, but which account for a very small proportion of the world's poorest people. As the chart indicates, for this group, the average ODA/GNI ratio is usually in the low teens, with a peak in the early 1990s, and a recent increase after a significant decline. Such ratios are below most estimates of the levels at which marginal returns to aid would be expected to decline markedly.

If aid rises, as promised by many DAC members, these ratios may be expected to rise somewhat, particularly for Africa, where the G8 has committed its members to a doubling of their ODA between 2004 and 2010 and EU members have committed themselves to allocating half their aid increases over that period. The extent of the rise will depend on how far aid rises faster than overall economic growth (which has been running at about 5% even in Africa in the recent past). Its macroeconomic significance will also depend on how far the increment is delivered in forms that impact on the local economy. Total ODA includes several types of assistance (debt relief, emergency aid, and to some extent, technical assistance) that have much less economic impact than their face value may suggest. And, as argued by Killick and Foster,<sup>8</sup> the balance of spending between imports and local goods and services, and between infrastructure and the social sectors, is also highly relevant. The rate at which ODA is “absorbed” (*i.e.* leads to increased imports) is also a critical factor.


On the basis of plausible assumptions on rates of growth, it seems unlikely that the average ODA/GNI ratio for the “top twenty” group will exceed by 2010 the levels of the early 1990s, still less the benchmark of 20% sometimes cited as a level of dependence likely to cause difficulties.

It is however of some interest to look at countries which are already at such a level of aid dependence. Table 1.5 shows the 18 recipient countries for which net ODA receipts exceeded 20% of GNI in 2004-05.

It will be noted that the vast majority of these recipients fall into one or both of two main groups: first, very small states – usually islands, with few natural resources – which

**Table 1.5. Total net ODA as a percentage of recipients' GNI**

	1994-95	1999-2000	2004-05
Sao Tome and Principe	159.3	73.8	60.2
Solomon Islands	15.7	17.3	59.1
Liberia		22.3	53.8
Burundi	31.4	11.0	50.9
Micronesia, Fed. States	39.5	46.4	40.0
Afghanistan			37.7
Eritrea	27.0	24.6	32.7
Sierra Leone	29.1	20.3	32.0
Marshall Islands		45.2	30.9
Timor-Leste		64.8	28.8
Guinea-Bissau	63.8	32.1	28.5
Congo, Dem. Rep.	4.4	3.8	28.4
Malawi	36.3	25.9	27.7
Rwanda	68.6	18.7	27.3
Madagascar	10.1	9.1	23.6
Congo, Rep.	17.7	4.5	21.8
Mozambique	56.0	23.0	21.5
Nicaragua	23.4	17.0	21.5

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/635500707531>

may well remain aid-dependent for the foreseeable future. The second group is fragile states, often embroiled in, or emerging from, conflict and where, based on past experience, exceptionally high levels of ODA/GNI are likely to decline. Furthermore, in some cases, the figures are inflated by debt relief, as in the case of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda and Mozambique appear to be the prime examples where neither criterion applies in the recent past, though some countries would have been regarded as highly “fragile” in earlier years, when indeed several of them had much higher aid-dependency figures. Other countries which could see their aid/GNI ratio rising to over 20% by 2010 if commitments are delivered include Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Niger, Tanzania and Uganda. Overall, the analysis suggests that very high levels of aid dependency are likely to be rare despite the scaling-up of aid. But managing levels of around 20% of GNI over the medium term is a significant challenge, to be considered further in the next section.

### **More effective aid delivery**

A central theme of much work in the DAC and elsewhere over recent years has been the search for practical steps that would enhance aid effectiveness by tackling some of the unnecessary complications and duplication inherent in much aid delivery. The points of contention are well known, and are particularly acute in poor countries that are relatively dependent on aid and have a modest capacity to manage it. They could become even more acute if aid rises sharply and the sources of aid finance continue to diversify.

Problems include donor-led approaches that are not really “owned” by the recipient country or institution, lack of alignment of aid to local priorities, inadequate use of local systems and over-reliance on stand-alone donor-led structures and accountability. The sheer inefficiency and waste caused by the large number of donors operating in the same field each with its own “rule-book”, procedures and decision-making systems compounds the muddle. This is despite the fact that, in most cases, all donors agree on the results they are seeking to help developing countries achieve, with the Millennium Development Goals providing an agreed focus at world level. The High Level Forums held in Rome (2003) and in Paris (2005) have helped cement the international discourse about aid effectiveness, with emphasis on the key principles of ownership, alignment, harmonisation, managing for results, and above all mutual accountability between donors and recipients. It is particularly noteworthy that all G-20 countries signalled their support for the Paris Declaration at the G-20 meeting in Melbourne in November 2006.

But is any of this guidance having an effect on what is really happening at country level? In seeking to address this question, it is important to note that virtually every good practice document drawn up by the DAC and others over the past 5 years is visible and being applied in some country or another. Yet, as a survey of a cross-section of developing countries found in 2004: “Good practice is not yet general practice”. In 2006, new insights were available as a result of the first round of monitoring since the Paris High Level Forum, and these are analysed in Chapter 3. While this survey was designed to provide baseline data, rather than evidence of change, there is enough material to identify areas where the targets set in Paris for achievement by 2010 will require renewed energy and attention by both recipients and donors.

Information suggests that actions in support of the Paris agenda are being taken in at least 60 countries. Broad and substantial implementation is at hand in 5-8 countries and good, but less extensive, implementation in 10-15 others. In addition, 31 countries have

signalled their commitment to reform by undertaking the 2006 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration.

The Survey strongly suggests that greater attention is needed on managing the costs of delivering aid. But it is very important to recognise that aid effectiveness goes beyond the reduction of transaction costs: it must also involve stronger and more accountable institutions at country level. One part of this is the role and credibility of the budget systems of recipient countries, and here the Survey makes clear that there are substantial discrepancies between the funds disbursed by donors and the information recorded in the budget.

It is also clear that some of the processes recommended in the Paris Declaration may, at least initially, involve costs, not least for donors. Evidence suggests that co-ordinated multi-donor programmes may require 15-20% more time and resources than traditional stand-alone projects – although this may well be a price worth paying for better and more sustainable results. It will therefore be important to continue to look for incentives which encourage greater harmonisation and alignment by donors in the face of pressures to “get on with the job”. Chapter 3 gives a fuller account of the results of the Survey.

## Promoting domestic accountability

### **What's the problem?**

As I mentioned earlier, overall, the dependence of developing countries on aid has decreased since the early 1990s. This is because average growth rates have tended to exceed the growth rate of ODA, and for some countries ODA receipts have fallen as the countries have progressed. However, for a significant number of small countries and a few larger very poor countries, or countries emerging from crises, ODA accounts for a very large proportion of the national economy. I also argued that if promised ODA increases are in fact delivered, the number of countries concerned could grow, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.

Several authors have suggested that where ODA is relatively large there can be significant negative side-effects. There is a risk not only of loss of international competitiveness (the so-called Dutch Disease problem), but that the whole process of domestic accountability could be undermined.<sup>9</sup> Donors need to recognise the potential dangers of this. Every country needs to have systems, formal or informal, which hold their public authorities to account. History shows that a government's need to raise revenue has often driven a process leading to more democracy and more domestic accountability. History also shows that without such accountability mechanisms the risks of tyranny and kleptocracy are very serious, even for regimes that start out with strong developmental aims. Indeed, some very unattractive regimes have stayed in office for a long time in countries where revenue can be relatively easily extracted from natural resource rents (one version of the so-called “resource curse”).

Consequently, there is at least a discussion to be had over whether levels of aid that are high relative to domestic taxation may weaken domestic accountability, however virtuous the intentions of the donor community. In an article entitled “Is Aid Oil?”,<sup>10</sup> Paul Collier argued that aid is less intrinsically likely to have such an effect than are large revenues, but there are clearly risks. Put crudely, discussion between finance ministry officials and local – often quite junior – donor officials may carry more weight than the views of the legislature or local civil society. At the same time, the need to expand basic services and infrastructure in order to lift more people out of poverty, illiteracy and ill health argue for a rise in public as well as private investment and service delivery. For a significant number of countries there



will be a real choice, if donors deliver on their pledges, between keeping aid dependence within bounds and responding to the needs of their citizens.

Here then is the problem: can developing countries which face relatively high levels of aid dependency both accept increased aid where it is on offer, and strengthen the accountability of their governments to their citizens? This is all the more important if we are to see an effective programme for reducing the extent of corruption. Corruption has to be tackled in both OECD and non-OECD countries, and most successes against corruption have been achieved through greater domestic accountability. A recent survey of 56 partner organisations of the network Catholic International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity (CIDSE) in 24 Southern countries showed that a vast majority of respondents said that donors should prioritise "... the accountability of the state to their citizens" as one of their first reform agenda items. Such an approach needs to be accompanied by work to ensure that OECD countries assume their own role with regard to corruption in developing countries. Much work is underway in the OECD and elsewhere to address private sector bribery, money laundering, weak banking regulations and recovering illegally acquired assets held in OECD countries. Greater acknowledgement of these "supply-side" problems can also make the position of donors more credible in their dialogue with partner governments over governance issues.

However, we should also recognise the difficulties of effective intervention. Donors have a long track record of trying to "enable the state to work better" by helping to build the capacity of public institutions, particularly those of the government itself. It is a much more delicate task for outsiders to become involved in the underpinnings of the social contract that sets the terms of the local political debate. And experience shows that deep-seated cultural and structural factors, which exist in every society, are seldom amenable to rapid change, particularly change pressed by outsiders. Much more progress is likely in those circumstances – as with the accession of Central European states to the European Union – where there is a basic consensus in society itself that things have to change.

Issues of domestic accountability are particularly significant for donors who provide assistance directly through the budget of recipient countries. Budget support exposes donor funds to the same risks as the contributions of local taxpayers. The systems whereby the latter are accounted for therefore become of central importance. Budget support both requires close attention to issues of domestic accountability and also provides new possibilities to address them.

### ***More attention to the revenue side of the budget***

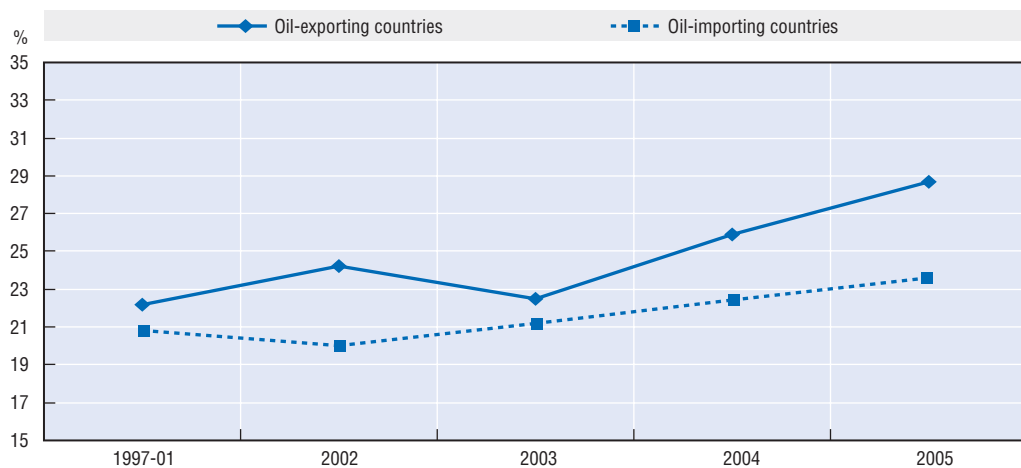
In this section I identify some areas where donors could – and should – be doing more, and more effectively, to promote greater accountability by the governments of poor countries to their citizens. The international community has developed quite sophisticated methods for discussing and assessing spending priorities. The Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) process, a central feature in most aid-dependent countries, deals extensively with how the government should use the resources available to it, and how international aid can support these priorities. Medium-term expenditure frameworks are increasingly used to help translate the aims of such strategies into spending plans. A serious attempt has been made in the second generation of such strategies to improve consultation with non-government actors in the formulation of these priorities, though arguably too little weight is still being given to the views of parliaments as opposed to those of interest groups and non-governmental


organisations (NGOs). But overall, the focus on the composition of government expenditure is not matched by equivalent focus on the sources of local revenue and the scope for enhancing them.

The statistics are telling: of the USD 7.1 billion ODA spent in 2005 on government administration, economic policy and public sector financial management, only 1.7% went on tax-related assistance. The figures for 2004, 2003 and for 2002 were 2.7%, 2.2% and 3.5% respectively (IMF assistance is additional to these figures).

There is, in this connection, some encouraging news from sub-Saharan Africa. As Figure 1.4 shows, revenue has been rising steadily for the past few years as a share of GNI, even in countries without oil resources.

Figure 1.4. **Government revenue, sub-Saharan Africa, as per cent of GDP**



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/325810071144>

The previously referenced article by Moss, Pettersson and van de Walle<sup>9</sup> surveys the literature on whether higher levels of aid tend to depress the revenue raising effort. They quote several pieces of work that imply that high aid is usually associated with low levels of domestic revenue and *vice versa*, but prudently conclude that it is hard to be certain that higher levels of aid weaken revenue-generating endeavours. Nevertheless, there seems to be a strong case for donors to make a greater collective effort to encourage and support higher levels of domestic revenue collection in aid-dependent countries, particularly those where levels of dependence are high or rising significantly. The large number of countries where aid dependence has fallen shows what can be done. To give just one example, ODA receipts declined as a share of Bangladesh's national income from 5.9% in 1984 to 2.4% in 2004, and the share of local taxation in the budget thus increased markedly. For most aid-dependent countries, it should be feasible to envisage a process, already well advanced in many lower middle-income countries, whereby:

- ODA increases in the short to medium term to support not only better service delivery but the underpinnings of higher growth (infrastructure, the productive sector, better public institutions, a healthier and better educated workforce).

- In the medium term, aid begins to fall as a proportion of current spending as local revenue grows.
- In the longer term, most countries become able to finance the large bulk of current spending, and to tap sources of capital spending other than ODA on an increasing scale.

There will be some exceptions, notably countries penalised by high transport costs and limited resources such as remote island communities, where it is difficult to envisage a future without continued recurrent aid support from donors, and where an open-ended commitment to international support or (even better) the establishment of some kind of “endowment fund”, as in Tuvalu, may be the only way to maintain reasonable living standards.

Improved revenue collection does not necessarily mean a high and rising level of taxes on individuals or companies. In most developing countries the priorities are:

- To widen the tax base (particularly beyond trade-related taxation, where the negative effects of high rates of duty are well documented). As history shows, the wider the tax base, the greater the demands for effective representation.
- More effective, simple and transparent collection of existing taxes.

Box 1.2 shows recent examples of where relatively rapid progress has been made through strong local commitment and effective institutional support from donors. There is scope for many more collaborations of this kind.

#### Box 1.2. **Examples of improved tax collection**

The case of the Rwanda Revenue Authority illustrates the gains that can be made with revenue mobilisation, even in apparently unpropitious broader governance conditions. In just 6 years, it became a high performing and well respected body, helping to increase domestic revenue generation from 9.5% to 13% of GDP. Success can be put down to effective leadership, responsive donor support, institutional independence and semiautonomy and attention to educating taxpayers and information campaigns as a means of drawing citizens closer to the state.

*Source:* Land, A. (2004), “Developing capacity for tax administration: The Rwanda Revenue Authority”, ECDPM Discussion Paper 57D, Maastricht: ECDPM.

Donors have been supporting the Government of Orissa’s Commercial Tax Department (CTD) to improve tax collection and to prepare the state for value added tax (VAT) implementation under the Orissa Public Sector Reform Programme (OPSRP). The OPSRP seeks to assist the government in increasing its spending for poverty reduction by making its governance systems more effective and responsive. CTD has simplified and rationalised its tax rates; strengthened border controls to reduce tax evasion; and informed the wider public on the benefits of a new VAT system. The result has been that the implementation of VAT has enabled the state to register a healthy growth rate of 22% in tax revenue collection for 2005-06.

*Source:* DFID.

Several OECD donors are using communications as a development tool in partner countries to increase citizen participation and “grow” the demand for accountability, as against just using communications as a tool for public relations or corporate identity in donor countries. At the World Bank, over 50% of projects now carry a “communications for development” strategy, and all poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs) now include communications as part of the main activity of their design and implementation. The anecdotal results are significant. In Kenya for example, the Sexually Transmitted Infections Project sponsored a series of meetings and workshops to engage political leaders and civil society in discussions about HIV/

AIDS. The president and 98% of parliamentarians attended. As a result, evaluations showed that the environment for HIV/AIDS activities improved significantly.

### ***More support for evidence-based policy making***

Every country in the world could probably do a better job of ensuring that its policies and programmes are regularly and openly tested against the evidence. Poor countries are no exception. They are, at least, seldom short of advice. Donors spend much time and money on country and sector analytical work, on pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, on appraisal, and on monitoring and evaluation systems. What is often missing is an authentic domestic system for assessing policies, programmes and projects against the evidence. There is a real opportunity here to bring together good practice in managing for results, in participatory methods, in development research and in audit and evaluation practice to help improve the transparency and quality of public decision taking.

A focus on realistic and clear results is valuable for any consistent and accountable approach to public policies and programmes. The clearer governments can be about what they can (and cannot) deliver in terms of results that represent palpable improvements for the population, the easier it is to make use of local capacities (which are growing) to appraise and monitor whether public programmes are “delivering the goods”. The more the public are involved in the process, the greater its chance of being well-grounded and understood. The more that local universities, research centres and institutions of civil society are developed and used by governments and donors to help assess and monitor policies, the greater the chance of sustainable and robust change. The more that local audit systems can be properly resourced and given the independence that they need, the more likely it is that misappropriation and waste will be brought to public attention. And the more that appropriately rigorous evaluation methods can be built into the whole design of programmes and policies, the more confidence can be had in the process of assessment – leading to greater prospects of changing policies that do not work and sustaining those that do.

My point here is that donors need to switch from going it alone, as many of them have done for years, with a high degree of professionalism in some cases, to supporting the institutions of the recipient country. The latter must demand and, increasingly, supply the basis for sound policies and programmes which can be tested against clear evidence and results. Tracking these changes – such as donor support to Southern based institutions – requires disaggregating of DAC technical co-operation statistics, which is now underway.

### ***More support for representative government***

Donors have often had an ambivalent attitude towards working with the institutions of representative government. This is not altogether surprising. If donors appear to become involved with the local political process, there is a great risk of arousing sensitivities about interference. Donors may (sometimes with reason) doubt the utility of supporting legislative bodies that may seem to them ineffective, corrupt, or tied to vested interests. Support for health care may look more “pro-poor” than helping a weak Public Accounts Committee do a better job of scrutinising public expenditure. At the same time, donors have been ready to invest substantial sums in support of the electoral process, particularly in countries emerging from conflict, though there is often a mismatch between the one-off investment at election time and the continuing support that institutions of representative government may need.

Donors should re-evaluate the role that they can play in helping such institutions to do a better job. They should recognise that these institutions are central to domestic accountability,

and therefore to the sustainability of development. They should not of course be starry-eyed about the quality of such institutions. Support needs to be relevant to the local situation. It may sometimes be more readily provided through quasi-independent channels, as with the German Political Foundations and other similar initiatives. In most cases, it will need to be continued over a significant period, and to take account of the lessons learned in institutional support elsewhere (these points were well documented in a recent DAC publication<sup>11</sup>).

### ***More support for an independent judiciary***

In the Palazzo Pubblico in the Italian city of Siena, a famous 14th century wall painting shows both the effects and the causes of good and bad government. The effects are graphically demonstrated by the busy commercial activity of the well-governed state and the chaos and desolation of its badly-governed equivalent. But the frescos showing the causes of good and bad government are even more telling. In the well-governed state, the painting shows the state authority on one side and an independent figure representing Justice on the other; in the badly governed state, Justice is shown gagged and bound by the executive power.

What was obvious to the citizens of Siena two-thirds of a millennium ago is just as important today. If there is no independent and accessible justice system, good government cannot be sustained. Again, donors have sometimes been too reluctant to take an interest in the functioning of judicial systems, which are often woefully under-resourced, poorly managed, inaccessible to poor people and prone to interference from the executive branch of government. The DAC's work on security system reform quite rightly argues for looking at all aspects of the "security system", including the judiciary. However, an effective judiciary is no less important from the point of view of effective checks on uncontrolled executive power, enabling the private sector to invest with confidence and making it possible for ordinary citizens to object when powers are misused.

### ***More support for independent media***

Formal public institutions such as parliaments and the judiciary have a key role to play in domestic accountability, but the less formal institutions are probably at least as important. Among these are free and independent media: press, radio, television, and Internet. Governments have, of course, to set the boundaries within which media can operate and decide what part should be played by publicly funded channels. But in all countries encouragement of editorial independence, competition and access are crucial to public debate and to holding governments to account. Donors have again to be sensitive to the local situation in their support for independent media, but there is no shortage of opportunities to highlight their importance. One example is the commercial case for cheaper and more competitive access to mobile phones and the Internet, even if this dents the profits of an incumbent telephone corporation.

In many areas of the media, if the enabling environment is right, continuing aid support may be unnecessary. But there may be "public good" areas, such as training for journalists, broadcasters and providers of locally-relevant content, in which donors could be readier to invest in recognition of the importance of independent media to healthy public debate.

### ***More support for civil society in its challenge function***

The last issue which I should like to flag is that donors need to re-think their priorities for the support of local civil society organisations. The largest investments have, not surprisingly, been in service delivery by NGOs. The balance between state and civil society in

service delivery varies widely between countries and over time, and “either/or” approaches are not usually appropriate, though there are some basic responsibilities which public institutions need to perform.

However, in most countries, civil society’s role in domestic accountability needs to grow. This is not just an issue for “developmental NGOs”. In all OECD countries the role of professional associations, business organisations and trade unions is fundamental to the close scrutiny of government policy and practice. This makes a huge contribution to improving the quality of policy and legislation, as long as vested interests are exposed to challenge effectively. A bigger investment by donors in promoting such non-state institutions is well justified, and cannot be provided by traditional government-to-government channels, which tend to be the default option for many donors.

Developmental NGOs have an important role to play as well, naturally. In particular, they can make a real contribution in confronting policy makers and donors with realities in the field, and in helping devolved levels of government to be held more effectively to account. There is scope for a fuller discussion between donors and both international and Southern-based NGOs on how this “challenge role”, which is not of course uncontroversial with developing country governments, can be supported in a reasonable and effective way in the medium term.

### **Not just “more”: “More effective”**

In all the areas mentioned above, it is not just a question of donors being willing to do more. At least as important is how they do it. In many cases, one can find donor-financed activities, each of which has some justification, but which add up to less than the sum of their parts. Too seldom does one find activities that are the product of a consistent strategy, supported by the recipient country, and pursued over the medium to long term with collective and cohesive support from the donors. There are areas where donors do, in some cases, take a sector-wide approach, such as access to justice. But all too often you will find that they offer a few individual projects, or maybe just a training place or two, when something more strategic is required if real change is to be achieved over time.

More could also be done to co-ordinate aid to civil society. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the availability of unco-ordinated donor funding can trigger a proliferation of local NGOs, societies and foundations, so there are risks that outsiders can distort the authenticity of representative civil society voices. A lack of co-ordination between donors can also distort the market for capable staff in the voluntary sector, as is sometimes the case with unco-ordinated salary supplements in donor-funded projects in the public sector.

In sum, there is much scope for more lesson learning around good practice in all these areas. But there is no doubt that in developing countries – those that are responsive to the needs of the poor – effective states are those that are accountable to their citizens.

## **Keeping the score**

In my first report as Chair of the DAC, I suggested a number of areas where I hoped that progress could be made over a reasonably short period. Table 1.6 shows the latest position. For those areas that relate to volume and distribution of aid, the interpretation of the figures needs to take account of the very large increases in aid to a few countries

Table 1.6. **Keeping the score**

Target for 2006	Indicator	2002 baseline	Latest indicator (2005 unless otherwise shown)	Progress (+ or -)		
Donors deliver at least USD 75 billion in net disbursements.	Total Net ODA receipts (at 2002 prices and exchange rates)	USD 57.4 billion	USD 86.0 billion	+		
Proportion of ODA to LDCs and other low income countries rises significantly from proportion in 2002.	Net bilateral ODA:	40%	36% (Excl. Iraq: 49%)	-(+)		
	Total net ODA:	47%	41% (Excl. Iraq: 52%)	-(+)		
Higher share of ODA to countries with relatively good performance and large numbers of poor.	Net bilateral ODA:	18%	13% (Excl. Iraq: 18%)	-(.)		
	Total net ODA:	22%	17% (Excl. Iraq: 22%)	-(.)		
Well considered interventions in poor performing countries where effective transfers possible.	<i>Partially assessed through work of Fragile States Group work (see section "Keeping the score")</i>					
Emergency and humanitarian relief is on a downtrend at least as a proportion of total aid.	Humanitarian aid as % of total aid	7%	8% (Excl. Iraq: 8%)	-		
Higher proportion of aid is untied (Data are available for financial aid only; coverage limited).	Untied aid	42.5%	50.9%	+		
	Tied aid	7.3%	4.6%			
	Not reported	50.2%	44.5%			
Recipients expand provision of services but also raise domestic resource mobilisation by several percentage points.	Public expenditure on health as % of GDP	2000: 2.7% <sup>1</sup>	2003: 2.8% <sup>1</sup>	+		
	Public expenditure on education as % of GDP	2000: 4.1% <sup>1</sup>	2004: 4.1% <sup>1</sup>	..		
	Current revenue as % of GDP	2000: 15.4% <sup>1</sup>	2004: 18.1% <sup>2</sup>	+		
Much more aid clearly aligned to local priorities, programmes and systems, and shown in recipients' budgets.	<i>The Paris Declaration Indicators provide a partial baseline for these aspects (see section "Keeping the score")</i>					
Indicators of harmonisation show quantum leap from 2002/03 baseline.						
Bulk of increased flows involves genuine transfer of resources in balance of payments terms.	ODA flows delivering resources for development (i.e. excluding humanitarian aid, debt relief, admin. costs, in-donor refugee costs and imputed student costs; at 2002 prices and exchange rates)	USD 44.4 billion 76% of total net ODA	USD 54.1 billion 62% of total net ODA	-		
TC expenditure demonstrably more efficient (including through more coordinated support, use of country systems and more use of local or other southern skills) and more effective.	<i>The Paris Declaration Indicators provide a partial baseline for these aspects (see section "Keeping the score")</i>					
Increased and more effective support beginning to be translated into more progress towards the harder-to-reach MDGs, not least in SSA.	Selected MDGs <sup>3</sup>	Developing countries (1990)	SSA (1990)	Developing countries (2002-04)	SSA (2002-04)	(But too slow for 2015 targets)
	Poverty (% < \$1 per day)	27.9%	44.6%	19.4%	44.0%	+
	Primary enrolment	79%	53%	86%	64%	+
	Child mortality (per 1 000 births)	106	185	87	168	+
	Access to improved sanitation	35%	32%	50%	37%	+

1. Source: World Development Indicators (WDI) 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006.

2. OECD Secretariat Estimate based on WDI database.

3. Source: Millennium Development Goals Report 2006.

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(notably to Iraq) and in the form of debt relief, which affect both absolute numbers and percentages. The overall picture is modestly encouraging:

- ODA volume has, as we know, risen sharply.
- Excluding Iraq, a higher proportion of ODA is going to least developed countries (LDCs) and other low income countries (LICs) (though the write-off of Nigerian debt has probably boosted the proportion to untypically high levels in 2005).
- The proportion of aid whose tying status is not reported has fallen, and the amount explicitly untied has risen.
- Although the surge in debt relief has reduced the proportion of flows that involve a direct transfer of resources in balance of payments terms, the absolute increase in the latter is significant (although, as noted above, much is accounted for by Iraq).
- Most importantly, developing countries in aggregate are estimated to have increased their revenue effort by nearly 3 percentage points of GDP over a four year period.

Less encouragingly, there is no increase in the proportion of aid going to countries with relatively good performance and large numbers of poor, and emergency and humanitarian aid has risen as a proportion of the total, though this is not surprising in the year immediately after the tsunami. More surprising is the finding that recipient country spending on health and education, as a percentage of GDP, appears to be flat.

As for the areas where quantification is not possible (at least not yet), the work of the Fragile States Group has revealed several cases where innovative work is being carried out in fragile states. In some countries, such as Nepal, the Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States have served as a common starting point for the donor community for its engagement with the government. In others, such as Ethiopia, the Principles have been used as a common diagnostic tool for the donor community. These developments are certainly heartening, although it would be rash to say that this amounts yet to a significant change in donor action.

It will not be possible to establish clear trends in harmonisation and alignment until after the second round of monitoring the Paris indicators in 2008. I believe, however, that there is evidence of modest practical progress in several areas. For example, the 2006 Survey found that much analysis of public financial management is now being done jointly; this is a far cry from the position found by the DAC Task Force on Donor Practices only four years ago. The Paris monitoring process will shed light on trends in co-ordinated technical co-operation, but unfortunately not on its overall efficiency and effectiveness, which remains an area requiring further research.

Finally, Table 1.6 reminds us that results are what matters. Against the backdrop of the Millennium Development Goals, performance continues to be rapid as regards reducing income poverty (with sub-Saharan Africa still a troubling exception); most other areas are progressing but are well short of the desired pace, even on a global scale. However, the relatively rapid improvements in a few indicators over the recent past, as mentioned in the introduction to this chapter, suggest that the response should not be despair at the distance still to be travelled, but collective determination to act together now.



### Box 1.3. Reporting of debt forgiveness in DAC statistics

DAC data on resource flows for development originated from balance of payments (BoP) statistics, which record cross-border transfers of real resources. Although aspects of the statistics have since moved towards measuring budget spending by donors, data on debt forgiveness are still based on BoP methods.

To see how this works in practice, we can follow a loan from the time it is made to the time it is forgiven. At the outset, a loan will be recorded as a disbursement from the sector (official or private) that extends it, and according to its terms (market terms or concessional). In practice there are three categories of loans:

1. Official concessional (these are recorded as ODA).
2. Official non-concessional (recorded as “other official flows”, or OOF).
3. Private non-concessional (hereafter referred to as “private”).

Any repayments during the life of the loan will be recorded against the sector that extended the loan, but only repayments of principal actually reduce net flows (interest payments are recorded separately in line with BoP practice of separating capital and factor income transfers).

Where outstanding amounts are forgiven, these are reportable as ODA if forgiveness had “the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries” as its “main objective”. Forgiveness is treated as converting the amount forgiven (including interest arrears) from a loan to a grant. DAC statistics reflect this by making two types of entries: an ODA grant for the amount forgiven, and negative entries under loans to reflect the extinction of the debt. The negative loan entries are recorded against the original sector (ODA, OOF or private), and divided into principal and interest, with only principal entries reducing net flows.

The practical result of this is that ODA grant entries are made for all amounts forgiven pursuant to Paris Club agreements. Net ODA rises by the total of these amounts, less any negative entries made for the cancellation of the outstanding amounts of principal of ODA loans (which has already been reported as ODA at the time the loans were made). All other negative entries – covering extinction of ODA interest arrears, OOF or private debt – only reduce those items, and have no effect on ODA. Thus forgiveness converts all affected loans, regardless of their original sector and including any unpaid interest arrears forgiven, into ODA grants and hence into net ODA.

In recent years, debt forgiveness action has expanded, especially with the heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) initiative, and massive debt relief operations for Nigeria and Iraq. This has attracted criticism from NGOs and academics, particularly on the ground that net ODA data overstate the benefit to debtor countries of forgiveness action. If debt forgiveness data shifted from measuring cross-border capital transfers to measuring official effort, the amounts recorded as net ODA would be much reduced. For example, in the case of forgiven private loans, recording official effort instead of responsibility for cross-border flows would reduce net ODA by amounts:

1. Received by the official sector in insurance premia, or
2. Borne as “own risk” losses by private creditors, or
3. Accrued as interest on loans after the official sector had indemnified private creditors but before a Paris Club debt agreement was reached.

The last item, interest accruals, often accounts for more than 50% of total loan arrears in Paris Club debt relief packages, and removing it would substantially reduce reported ODA volumes.

While recording official effort rather than cross-border transfers may seem a fairer method of accounting for debt forgiveness, it would involve a major change of approach and introduce a significant discontinuity in the data. Such a change would have to be decided by a consensus of the DAC.

**Notes**

1. National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and ORC Macro (2005), *Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey 2004-05*, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, National Bureau of Statistics and ORC Macro.
2. The relevant text reads “We encourage donor countries to take steps to ensure that resources provided for debt relief do not detract from ODA resources intended to be available for developing countries” ([www.un.org/esa/ffd/0302finalMonterreyConsensus.pdf#search=%22debt%20relief%20monterrey%20consensus%22](http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/0302finalMonterreyConsensus.pdf#search=%22debt%20relief%20monterrey%20consensus%22)).
3. The GAVI Fund provides resources for the GAVI Alliance (formerly known as the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation) programmes.
4. Manning, R. (2006), “Will ‘Emerging Donors’ Change the Face of International Co-operation?”, *Development Policy Review*, Vol. 24, Issue 4, Overseas Development Institute, London, pp. 371-385.
5. Chervalier, B. and J. Zimet (2006), “American Philanthropic Foundations: Emerging Actors of Globalisation and Pillars of the Transatlantic Dialog”, The German Marshall Fund of the US, available at [www.gmfus.org/doc/ABCDE%20foundations%20policy%20paper.pdf](http://www.gmfus.org/doc/ABCDE%20foundations%20policy%20paper.pdf). See also OECD (2003), “Philanthropic Foundations and Development Co-operation”, Off-print of *The DAC Journal 2003*, Vol. 4, No. 3, OECD, Paris.
6. For SourceOECD subscribers, this document is available at <http://new.sourceoecd.org/development/9264036334>.
7. Of course such an assessment is simplistic. For a more sophisticated analysis which takes account of the probability that poverty will continue to decline much faster in some regions than others, see a recent paper by Adrian Wood (2006), “Looking ahead optimally in Allocating Aid”, Oxford.
8. Foster, M. and T. Killick (2006), “What Would Doubling Aid do for Macroeconomic Management in Africa?”, Overseas Development Institute Working Paper No. 264, London.
9. A useful recent survey is by Moss, Pettersson and van de Walle (2006), “An Aid-Institutions Paradox? A Review Essay on Aid Dependency and State Building in Sub-Saharan Africa”, Working Paper No. 74, Center for Global Development, Washington.
10. Collier, P. (2005), “Is Aid Oil? An analysis of whether Africa can absorb more aid”, Oxford University.
11. OECD (2006), “The Challenge of Capacity Development: Working Towards Good Practice”, [www.oecd.org/dac/governance](http://www.oecd.org/dac/governance).

## Chapter 2

# Aid for Trade: Making it Effective

*Aid for Trade is not a new concept but concerted efforts are needed to ensure that multilateral trade liberalisation has an effective impact on pro-poor growth. For too many WTO members, market access improvement – without support to strengthen trade capacity – brings little benefit. Money, however, is not the central issue. The problem seems to lie in the poor value for money of Aid for Trade programmes, as highlighted by most Aid for Trade evaluations. In fact, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness is far from being systematically applied in these programmes, particularly in regards to country ownership and results-based management. The key value added the WTO can bring to Aid for Trade is a step change in its effectiveness. Consequently, based on its coherence mandate, the WTO should play a key role in providing the necessary political incentives to increase effectiveness. It should strengthen the scrutiny, monitoring and surveillance at a global level and thus encourage better local accountability mechanisms. The DAC has an important contribution to make to these mechanisms.*

## Introduction

Membership of the World Trade Organisation has often been a key tool for governments seeking to enhance the credibility of trade reform and to provide firms with a more predictable external trading environment. At the same time, successive rounds of multilateral trade liberalisations have highlighted the difficulties that many low-income countries are facing in capturing the benefits of more open markets. In these countries, governments, institutions and enterprises often lack capacities, *e.g.* information, policies, procedures and/or infrastructure, to compete effectively in global markets and take full advantage of the opportunities that are offered through international trade. Against that background, the 2005 Hong Kong WTO Ministerial Declaration called for the expansion of Aid for Trade to help developing countries benefit from WTO agreements and, more broadly, expand their trade.<sup>1</sup>

The OECD-DAC and Trade Committee have contributed to these efforts by examining the following three issues: i) how much aid do donors already provide in support of trade; ii) what has been the impact of these programmes; and iii) how can Aid for Trade be made a more effective tool. Their conclusions were published in *Aid for Trade: Making it Effective*, which was presented in 2006 to the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade. The publication argues that the volume of Aid for Trade is not what is holding back low-income countries. Despite the considerable amount of aid spent on trade there is little evidence of the impact of these programmes. The main challenge remains the lack of genuine country ownership which is vital for making trade an engine for economic growth and development. The publication maintains that the WTO has a key interest in ensuring that multilateral trade liberalisation benefits all of its members. It should therefore take the lead in establishing clear incentives to improve the effectiveness of Aid for Trade in accordance with the principles of the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. This can be achieved by measures such as strengthening local accountability through Aid for Trade partnerships and global monitoring through a WTO-hosted body.

This chapter is structured as follows. The first section sketches some of the challenges in defining the scope of the Aid for Trade agenda. This is followed by an attempt to measure the financial assistance that donors have provided in support of the Aid for Trade agenda, and two scenarios for additional aid in the context of scaling up ODA. Next, there follows an overview of the problems related to identifying market failures and a review of whether Aid for Trade programmes have effectively addressed these. The chapter goes on to identify three priority areas where work is needed to improve the effectiveness of Aid for Trade, *i.e.* i) establish a national dialogue to formulate and implement trade policy; ii) mainstream trade policy into national economic development and external assistance strategies; and iii) better adapt donor programmes to aid effectiveness principles. Finally, it concludes with a proposal for strengthening an action-focused Aid for Trade framework, and in particular for providing incentives to apply these principles.

## Defining Aid for Trade

The Uruguay Round negotiations marked the coming-of-age for many developing countries as full participants in the multilateral trading system (MTS). This presented many of them with a number of challenges, including putting in place the necessary administrative, institutional and legal machinery to implement their WTO commitments. Since then, developing countries – in particular the least-developed countries (LDCs) and other low-income countries – have consistently expressed their reluctance to agree on further significant Most Favoured Nation (MFN) tariff cuts and to undertake other trade-related commitments. This has mostly been driven by their concerns about preference erosion, loss of tariff revenue, and perceived lack of capacity to capture the gains from emerging market access opportunities and other WTO agreements.

The 2005 Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration agreed that Aid for Trade should aim to help developing countries, and particularly the LDCs. This aid should build the supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure that they need to implement and benefit from WTO agreements and to expand their trade. Furthermore, the Declaration called for the creation of a Task Force to provide recommendations on how to operationalise Aid for Trade and how this might contribute most effectively to the development dimension of the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) (Box 2.1).

When attempting to define Aid for Trade, the key issue is where to draw the line, *e.g.* how to distinguish between aid specifically focused on improving trade capacity and aid targeted at promoting economic growth in general. In fact, there are few economically rational criteria to ring-fence Aid for Trade activities from the overall economic growth agenda. Consequently, any Aid for Trade definition based on a typology of Aid for Trade activities would inevitably be arbitrary. Moreover, if such a definition was to be used to prioritise financial support to eligible activities, there is a risk that Aid for Trade programmes would fail to take into account the different characteristics and specific needs of developing countries. This could lead to a misallocation of resources and reduce the overall effectiveness of Aid for Trade programmes.

At the same time, there is a risk of re-labelling all development assistance which promotes economic growth as Aid for Trade. This could reduce the impact of the Aid for Trade initiative and increase scepticism about the potential of this initiative to enhance developing countries' abilities to benefit better from WTO agreements. A potential way forward would be to adopt a definition that is based on the objectives of the aid. That is, Aid for Trade would be defined by the objectives of the activity to be financed, rather than by the type or category of activity it is supposed to finance. Such an approach seems to be closer to the spirit of the Hong Kong Declaration which defines Aid for Trade in terms of the supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure which developing countries need if they are to fully benefit from WTO agreements and expand their trade.

The WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade has followed this logic and recommended that "Projects and programmes should be considered as Aid for Trade if these activities have been identified as trade-related development priorities in the recipient country's national development strategies". At the same time, the Task Force concluded that clear and agreed benchmarks are necessary for reliable global monitoring of Aid for Trade efforts to assure accurate accounting and to assess additionality.

### Box 2.1. Recommendations of the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade\*

The report of the Task Force was approved by the WTO General Council on 10 October 2006. The report (and accompanying recommendations) articulates the rationale for Aid for Trade, proposes widening its scope and using the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness as the guiding principles for its implementation. It underlines the centrality of country ownership and country-driven approaches, and of the commitment of governments to fully mainstream trade into their development strategies. In this context, the Task Force notes that effectiveness requires selectivity, i.e. by focusing Aid for Trade on countries that can demonstrate results. The Task Force stresses in particular the critical issue of strengthening the monitoring and evaluation of Aid for Trade.

The specific recommendations include:

- A global periodic review of Aid for Trade should be convened by a monitoring body in the WTO, based on reports from several different sources, to be published if feasible on the WTO website.
- Recipient countries should report on efforts to mainstream trade in national development strategies, such as the poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs), the formulation of trade strategies, Aid for Trade needs, donor responses, and implementation and impact. The primary responsibility for reporting to the global monitoring body would lie with the National Aid for Trade Committee.

In addition, the Task Force has highlighted key areas for follow up:

- Explore the establishment of an in-country process modeled on the Integrated Framework, but separately funded, only for non-LDC International Development Association (IDA) countries, if such mechanisms do not already exist or can be improved upon.
- Step up the diagnosis of needs, costing of projects, preparation of project proposals, and the co-ordination of donor responses in relation to regional and cross-border issues.
- The Director General of the WTO will report to the WTO General Council in December 2006 the progress made in carrying forward these recommendations and in raising additional funding.

\* WT/AFT/1.

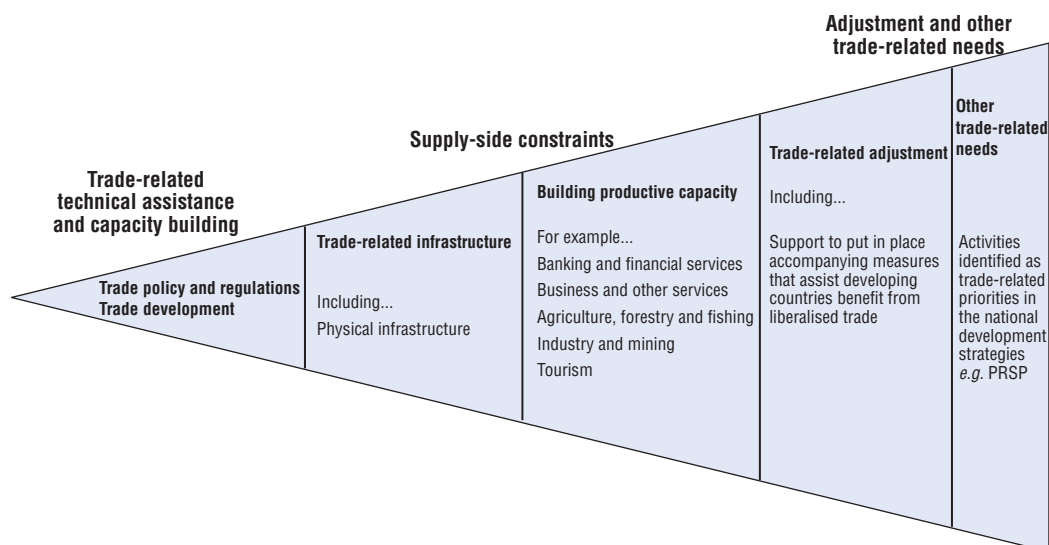
The following Aid for Trade categories, building upon the definitions used in the Joint WTO/OECD database, have been identified:

- a) **Trade policy and regulations**, including: training of trade officials; analysis of proposals and positions and their impact; support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interests and identify trade-offs; dispute issues; institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to ensure that countries adapt to, and comply with, rules and standards.
- b) **Trade development**, including: facilitating investment; analysis and institutional support for trade in services; business support services and institutions; public-private sector networking; e-commerce; trade finance; trade promotion; market analysis and development.
- c) **Trade-related infrastructure**, including physical infrastructure.
- d) **Building productive capacity**.
- e) **Trade-related adjustment**, including support to developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that help them to benefit from liberalised trade.

### f) Other trade-related needs.

The WTO agreement on the scope of the Aid for Trade agenda is represented in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1. **Aid for Trade: The expanding agenda**



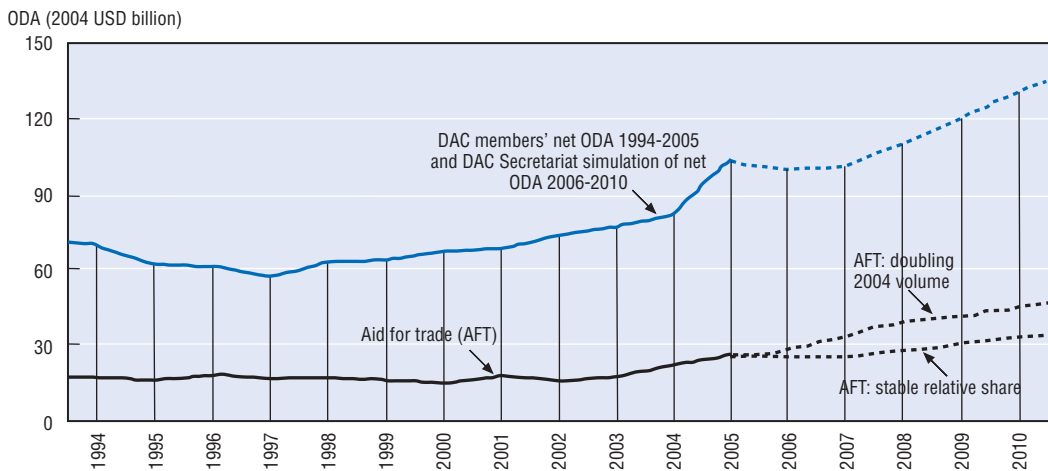
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## Measuring donor support

For the purposes of measuring donor support for the Aid for Trade agenda, only official development assistance (ODA) targeted towards trade-related technical assistance and capacity building, economic infrastructure and building productive capacity was considered. At a global level, it is still not possible to estimate aid to projects and programmes that have been identified as trade-related development priorities in the recipient country's national development strategies. Furthermore, assistance for adjustment, such as social safety nets and balance of payments support, are also excluded as the DAC databases do not differentiate between assistance to trade-related adjustment and other types of adjustment.

In 2004, assistance to the Aid for Trade agenda included USD 2.5 billion for trade-related technical assistance and capacity building, USD 12.9 billion to build infrastructure and USD 7.3 billion to promote productive capacities. This adds up to nearly USD 23 billion and a combined share of over 24% of total ODA, excluding debt relief.<sup>2</sup> In fact, since the Uruguay Round, the share of broadly defined Aid for Trade has averaged around 24% of total ODA and almost 40% of sector allocable ODA (Figure 2.2).

With increased donor attention to trade, infrastructure and the broader economic growth agenda, it seems reasonable to assume that the volume of ODA to help developing countries participate more effectively in international trade could rise significantly. On the basis of the Secretariat's simulations of the scaling up of aid,<sup>3</sup> two scenarios for additional Aid for Trade have been developed for the period 2005-10 which are illustrated in Figure 2.2. The scaling-up effect alone could deliver an additional USD 11 billion, a 48% increase over

Figure 2.2. **Scaling up the Aid for Trade agenda (2005-10)**

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the 2004 total of USD 23 billion. Doubling the volume would lead to an increase of USD 15 billion; Aid for Trade would then account for 30% of total ODA.

Increasing the capacity of less-advanced developing countries to become more dynamic players in the global economy will clearly require a wide range of support mechanisms. The scaling up of aid provides scope for this, but it is worth keeping in mind that these countries need to take a pro-active stance. It is their responsibility to give more priority and clearer definitions to their trade and growth strategies in order to effectively accelerate their successful integration into the world economy, a process which donors are willing to support.

### Assessing Aid for Trade effectiveness

On the whole, the economic rationale for government intervention in the Aid for Trade agenda is to improve equity and efficiency. Equity concerns figure at the global level, but efficiency concerns are situated at the local/country/regional level. The main cause of inefficiency is due to a discrepancy between private returns and returns to society as a whole. In other words, the market fails to achieve economic efficiency. This can be due to imperfect information, and can occur in the case of public goods, externalities, or market dominance due to insufficient competition. It is essential to correct market failures in order to ensure that government intervention has a supply-side or structural impact that enhances the productive capacity of the economy by, for example, improving the working of markets and economic institutions or strengthening capacities.

Among donor agencies there has been a concerted effort to improve the analysis of capacity gaps in developing countries. For example, the Trade Diagnostic Tool of the Integrated Framework (IF) helps LDCs to analyse where government intervention will be most helpful. However, while these tools are vital to help the poorest countries build a coherent national trade policy and identify priority areas, they are often geared towards identifying needs and not market failures. During the last decade, many OECD countries have focused their public sector reform efforts on improving the delivery of public services through expanding the use of performance and project management tools, such as



joined-up government, stakeholders' consultations, outcome-based targets and in-built evaluations. The development community has also developed a vast body of best practices on delivering aid effectively.

In particular, signatories of the Paris Declaration committed themselves to support such local ownership of development strategies, align their development assistance with these local strategies, harmonise their policies and procedures, and implement principles of good practice in development co-operation. In addition, donors and recipients both affirmed their commitment to foster a global partnership on managing for results and to define how aid is expected to contribute to them. Finally, donors agreed to work with, and strengthen, partner countries' monitoring and evaluation systems in order to track progress. Together, these international agreements define the principles of the aid effectiveness agenda.<sup>4</sup>

Aid for Trade faces the same challenges inherent to all other forms of aid delivery: harmonising donors' efforts to implement common arrangements, simplifying procedures, and an effective division of labour and collaboration. These are all key aid effectiveness principles. Reducing administrative costs – which can be extremely high in programmes based on a large number of relatively small activities – is essential to enable recipient countries' administrations to increase their absorptive and technical capacity. Recent evaluations of Aid for Trade programmes highlight, however, the lack of explicit targets in most projects and a consequent lack of effective monitoring. This problem needs to be addressed. The main challenge, therefore, will be to implement performance management and use evaluation and monitoring tools effectively. There are no magic recipes to improve Aid for Trade projects, but applying the aid effectiveness principles of the Paris Declaration is a prerequisite to improving their impact.

A number of bilateral donors and multilateral agencies that recently reviewed their trade-related technical assistance and capacity building programmes concluded that direct effects on raising export volumes have been difficult to substantiate. The most widely cited positive outcomes at a general level are improved understanding of the potential contribution trade can make to economic growth and development, increased awareness and knowledge of trade policy issues (including WTO-related), and strengthened national dialogue.

A recent review of 45 case studies on how various world economies manage the challenges of WTO participation notes the key importance of country ownership and national dialogue.<sup>5</sup> Cases where a high level of interaction, information exchange and collaboration occurred between key domestic stakeholders (government, business and civil society) have all been successful. Countries where, for a variety of reasons, this collaboration and information exchange broke down, or where the priorities of the government and those of the private sector were poorly identified, have derived little benefit from greater integration into the global economy. Beyond the key requirement of national ownership and stakeholder dialogue, the case studies also highlight the need for strong political will and leadership from the highest levels. These are prerequisites to creating a macro-economic policy environment conducive to private sector development and economic growth through trade liberalisation.

Local ownership, however, remains rather weak in many low-income developing countries. Under multi-donor initiatives, such as the IF, partner countries have often failed to demonstrate strong leadership and political will for the reforms needed to underpin an effective trade development strategy. The trade agenda seems to have been driven mainly

by the donors. Equally, bilateral donors have not always assessed trade-related needs in consultation with all relevant stakeholders. On the whole, very few donors have used local institutions and country systems to implement their programmes. Consequently, lack of alignment has been a serious factor impeding the effectiveness of trade-related capacity development programmes. In principle, the aim of a multi-donor initiative, such as the IF, is to foster and advance a harmonised approach to trade-related assistance. Yet, in practice, donors at the field level have had little success in designing and implementing complementary trade-related interventions through an integrated approach. All too often donors have programmed their activities in isolation rather than within the framework of a broader comprehensive programme. Finally, most donors failed to ensure a results-based management of their own programmes and often lacked clear and measurable (multi-year) objectives and indicators. A number of reviewed donor programmes did not contain information regarding the cost, timing or target per activity. These findings underscore the need for donors to improve their capacity in the field of results-based management.<sup>6</sup>

## Priorities for improvement

Based on the evaluation of past trade-related assistance programmes, there are three main priority areas for improvement that have so far proven particularly difficult to tackle: i) the establishment of a national dialogue to formulate and implement trade policy; ii) the mainstreaming of trade policy into national economic development and external assistance strategies; and iii) the alignment of Aid for Trade with aid effectiveness principles.

### **Formulate trade policies**

In order to formulate and implement sound trade strategies and policies there needs to be a formal consultation mechanism or dialogue structure involving key stakeholders from the public and private sectors. This is necessary to ensure the sustainability of the process and linkages with national policy making. The objective is to devise, based on consensus, a country-owned trade/development strategy and a plan that identifies the priorities, roles and actions expected of national and external actors in implementing the strategy.

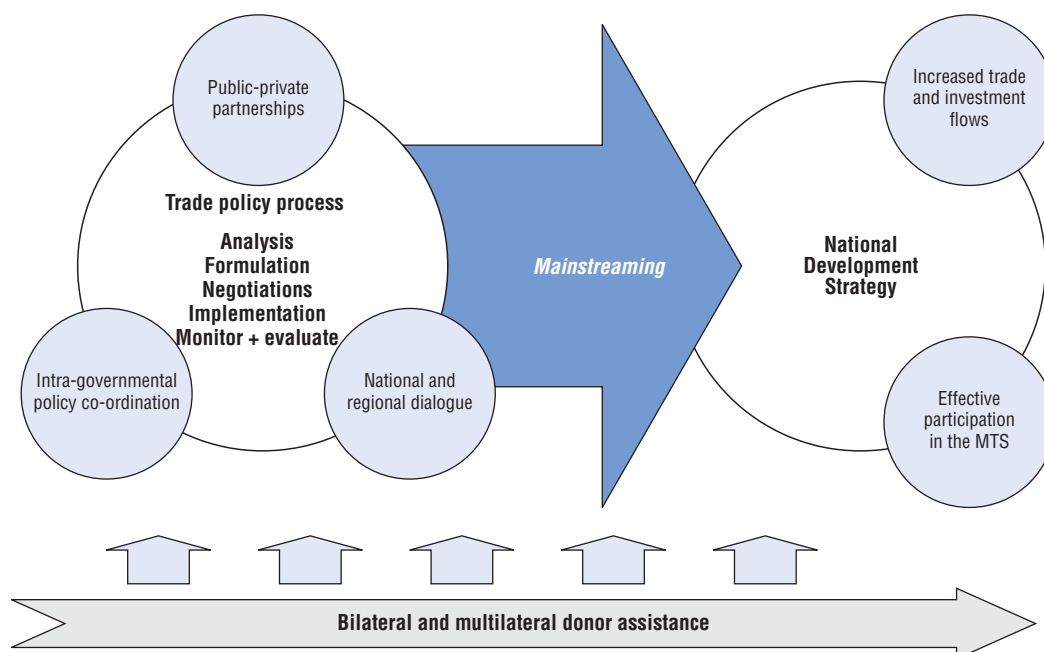
The second imperative is more joined-up government. Developments in international trade and investment today frequently have implications for the core work of ministries responsible for finance, infrastructure, social welfare, labour, economic planning, statistics, justice, and foreign affairs. The reverse is also increasingly true: policies formulated well beyond trade ministries have implications for trade. Yet officials in these disparate government departments do not always fully recognise the trade implications of the matters under their jurisdiction.


That said, many developing countries, especially the LDCs, do not have sufficient government capacity to co-ordinate activities among ministries. They are also short of effective business associations and civil society groups with sufficient capabilities to advance the interests of their members in the national policy-making process, or in international markets. Given the weakness of many business associations and civil society groups in some developing countries, a critical first step towards creating effective stakeholder policy dialogue would be capacity building and support to the development of private institutions that could act as effective interlocutors with government.<sup>7</sup>

### Mainstream trade in national development strategies

The breadth, complexity and continuing evolution of trade development challenges have led to a consensus that one of the principal objectives of trade capacity building should be to help developing countries put in place effective and sustainable trade policy frameworks and processes. There is no single way to structure the trade policy framework, and no two countries necessarily adopt the same approach. Yet every country, regardless of the course it chooses, must master the same four-stage policy cycle: analyse and formulate trade policy and strategy; prepare and execute negotiating strategies; implement agreements; and monitor and evaluate policies and agreements. During all the stages of the mainstreaming process, donors' assistance can contribute to the effectiveness of the process, but cannot replace it. This cycle and the overall mainstreaming process are illustrated in Figure 2.3.

Figure 2.3. Mainstreaming trade



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Mainstreaming trade policy strategies into development strategies such as poverty reduction strategies (PRSs) is a crucial step to signal the recipient country's priorities to the donor community. Contrary to common perceptions, trade issues are part of national development strategies, such as poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs). In fact, import and export growth targets are included in most of them as part of their macro-economic frameworks and most include various trade objectives, such as improved competitiveness. An export-led growth strategy is implicit in many of them. But despite the fact that trade issues are present in PRSPs, trade objectives and targets are treated in a general manner, and there are weak links between strategic goals and priority policies. This weakness is a general problem with the PRSPs, rather than a trade-specific one.

It is unclear whether the superficial integration of trade policy into PRSPs reflects a lack of real national priorities with regard to the trade agenda, or recipient countries'

perceptions of donors' priorities in the context of poverty reduction. PRSs are tools used to obtain and manage donor assistance and it is tempting for recipient countries to emphasise donors' priorities in these plans. The history of the PRSs and the required focus on poverty reduction have not always led to prioritising the reforms needed for trade development, which tend to have complex and often indirect effects on poverty reduction. Thus, the fact that trade policy is not adequately mainstreamed into PRSs might either reflect a lack of political will, or a perception that donors do not really prioritise trade as a tool for economic growth. Indeed, the findings of the evaluations of past trade-related assistance programmes also highlight the fact that trade-related assistance is poorly integrated in donor strategies.

### ***Align donors' strategies to aid effectiveness principles***

The Paris Declaration specifically calls for donors to "... base their overall support on partner countries' national development strategies, institutions and procedures". The failure to apply aid effectiveness principles systematically is not specific to trade-related assistance. In fact, on the whole many donor agencies have few incentives to apply these principles. Too often, their performance is assessed according to levels of disbursements rather than the results they obtain. In addition, there are two constraints that particularly affect Aid for Trade assistance: lack of technical capacity and lack of political will.

Diagnostic tools are relatively weak and have tended to over-rely on external consultants' analyses with little local input. This has too often led to a superficial analysis of the binding constraints affecting trade capacity and relatively little thinking on the underlying reasons for these constraints and how aid might resolve them. Technical assistance has focused primarily on international trade policy – a key element to improve trade policy making. But it is unclear whether it has helped to improve countries' capacity to identify where aid or government intervention would be most beneficial.

One issue of major importance is that trade reform is extremely sensitive to the conditions governing the political economy of a country. In common with land reform and anti-corruption measures, trade reforms have a great potential to undermine the economic power of political elites and other vested interests. The more restrictive the trade and economic regime is, the more powerful entrenched vested interests will be. Successful integration into the world economy often demands considerable reform; there are very few countries where the binding supply constraints are only of a physical nature, and solvable by a few hefty investments in infrastructure. Thus, in many cases, genuine country ownership of a pro-growth trade strategy will not be feasible in the short to medium term. This means that mainstreaming and dialogue are unlikely to take place or to be effective tools to develop a good strategy.

In cases where donors are unable to align their priorities with that of the recipient country, different approaches, such as Drivers of Change (DoC) might be more fruitful. The DoC approach seeks to identify the political institutions, structures and agents that can act as key levers to enable pro-poor change. In particular, the role of institutions – both formal and informal – and their underlying structural features is being recognised. For this reason DoC analysis focuses on formal and informal rules, power structures, vested interests and incentives within these institutions. The aim of the DoC approach is not to steer the conditions governing the local political economy, but rather to ensure that the country and donors understand the obstacles they face.

## Effective Aid for Trade: Local accountability and global monitoring

The inclusion of Aid for Trade in the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration offers the aid and trade community the opportunity to establish an effective and efficient framework for Aid for Trade. This provision will ensure that developing countries benefit from WTO agreements and that they improve their performance in the global economy. Increasing the effectiveness of Aid for Trade requires a much more comprehensive and rigorous implementation of the aid effectiveness principles of the Paris Declaration. At the same time, it is clear that despite their apparently widespread acceptance, implementing a genuine management for results approach and setting up review mechanisms for mutual accountability remain a challenge. Moreover, there is a need in aid agencies to strengthen incentives to ensure that the principles of alignment around local strategies and harmonisation of donor procedures are adhered to in practice.

While there are compelling needs to enhance the credibility of Aid for Trade in the context of the DDA, there are no convincing arguments to create a new global institutional governance structure to mobilise and disburse additional Aid for Trade. On the contrary, the problem is not insufficient financing at the global level. The problem is prioritisation of trade in national development strategies and effective aid delivery. To ensure that trade needs at the national level are adequately addressed requires their integration in national development strategies. To ensure that national Aid for Trade programmes are effective requires the design and management of these programmes with clear and specific objectives to improve trade capacities. This requires, in turn, a system of mutual accountability between recipients and donors at the level where the intervention takes place. This will provide for genuine local ownership.<sup>8</sup>

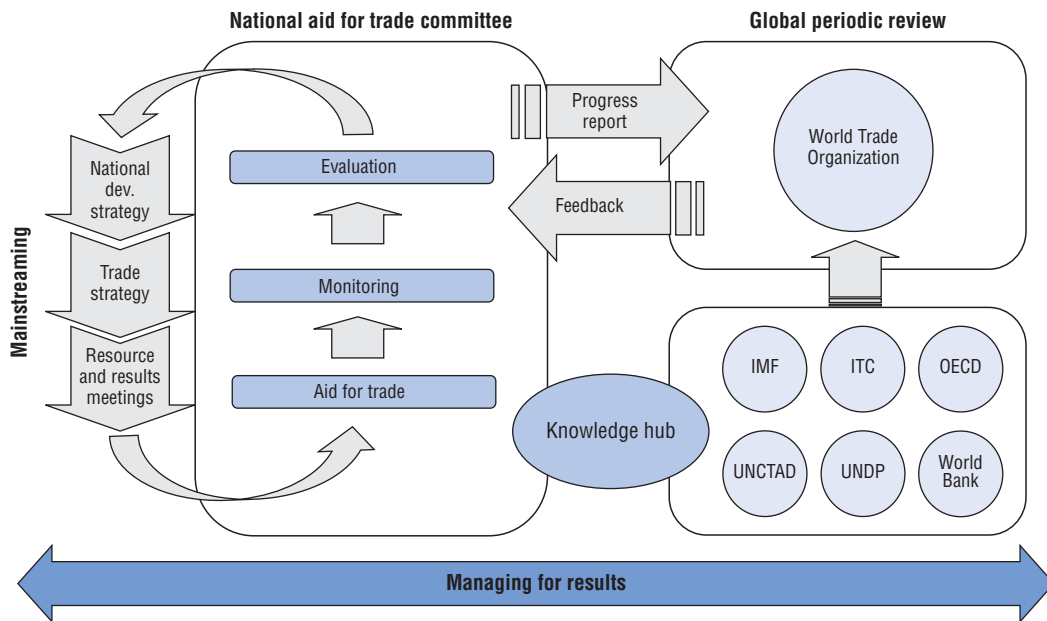
This logic has been accepted by the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade which, in order to establish the credibility of Aid for Trade in the context of the DDA, recommends that two accountability mechanisms are necessary: one committee at a national or regional level and one at a global level. Once these are operational, strengthened in-country Aid for Trade structures should improve local ownership and management for results and increase the transparency of financial flows, from donor commitments to the disbursement of resources at the national level. The global periodic review of Aid for Trade undertaken by a monitoring body hosted by the WTO, as well as its corrective feedback, should ensure that needs identified locally – whether financial or performance related – are addressed.


### Local accountability

The national Aid for Trade committees should be based upon – and aligned with – recipient-donor partnerships for scaling up aid. They should bring together all the key donors and recipient country actors that are active in the field of Aid for Trade. Their remit would focus on: i) integrating trade into national development strategies; ii) monitoring the disbursement of Aid for Trade; and iii) evaluating jointly the effectiveness and results of the assistance. The committees' key mandate would be to provide local feedback in the form of a joint performance/progress report on the targets set out and results achieved (Figure 2.4).

The national Aid for Trade committees' obligation to report progress to a WTO monitoring body should provide a strong incentive to improve the design and implementation of Aid for Trade programmes and focus minds on managing for results. Reinforcing mutual accountability would also create incentives at local level for

Figure 2.4. **Effective Aid for Trade partnerships: Local accountability and global review**



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/707548810354>

strengthening country ownership, aligning donors' priorities to country strategies and stepping up collaboration among donors. It is important neither to duplicate existing mechanisms in recipient countries nor create additional bureaucratic layers or additional conditionality requirements. Many countries already have consultation or policy co-ordination mechanisms that fulfil some of the functions detailed above and could easily expand their remit. Moreover, the national Aid for Trade committees should be fully compatible and integrated, if possible, with the "resources and results meetings" currently advocated by the international donor agencies to enable recipient countries to manage the ODA scaling up process.

### Global review

As well as the national Aid for Trade committees, the role of the global monitoring body hosted by the WTO is also vital. First, local obligations to report regularly will only succeed in changing practice on the ground if these reports are seriously reviewed by the trade and development community. The global review needs to be transparent and support local processes. The idea is to establish a corrective feedback process enabling the international community to act upon the identified key constraints and tackle the challenges of improved trade capacity, unmet financial needs, lack of donor co-ordination or lack of technical capacity to design, and effectively implement and manage Aid for Trade. It would also spearhead better co-ordination among the many specific trade-related initiatives on, for example, standards, trade facilitation and intellectual property.

The WTO is a suitable forum to review on a regular basis whether Aid for Trade is being adequately funded and is delivering the expected results. The WTO has a vested interest in ensuring that all its members benefit from trade and WTO agreements. It is a consensus-based organisation and has institutional experience in reviewing complex

policy areas through its Trade Policy Review Mechanism. However, it lacks country presence and has little hands-on experience with providing aid (except for technical assistance). This is not necessarily a problem if its role is confined to reviewing local performance progress reports and donors' evaluations with a view to formulating recommendations and disseminating the results.

Lastly, although the traditional evaluations of individual and multilateral donors' strategies are insufficient in themselves to drive reform on the ground, they have a key role to play. They should ensure the dissemination of best practice among their own programmes, identify areas for improvement and increase transparency on pledges and commitments. The joint OECD-WTO database already monitors financial commitments in the area of trade-related assistance, while the DAC database provides financial information on donor support for infrastructure, building productive capacity and structural adjustment programmes. The database could be complemented with qualitative information and assessments based on the results obtained by different donors.

## Notes

1. Paragraph 57 of the WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration, WT/MIN(05)/W/3/Rev.2.
2. On a commitment basis (Creditor Reporting System data), excluding debt relief and 2003 prices, [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs).
3. These are only simulations. The actual supply of ODA will depend on DAC members approving aid budgets and delivering ODA at the level indicated in their public commitments.
4. See the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, March 2005, [www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/parisdeclaration](http://www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/parisdeclaration).
5. WTO (2005), *Managing the Challenge of WTO Participation: 45 Case Studies*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
6. OECD (2006), *Trade-Related Assistance: What Do Recent Evaluations Tell Us?*, [www.oecd.org/dataoecd/19/3/37326353.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/19/3/37326353.pdf).
7. OECD (2001), *Strengthening Trade Capacity for Development, The DAC Guidelines*, [www.oecd.org/dataoecd/46/60/2672878.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/46/60/2672878.pdf).
8. Easterly, W. (2006), *The White Man's Burden: Why the West's Efforts to Aid the Rest Have Done so Much Ill and So Little Good*, Penguin Press, London.





## Chapter 3

# Preliminary Findings from the 2006 Baseline Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration

*The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness is an ambitious attempt to increase the impact of aid on development by promoting more mature partnerships between donors and partner countries. It also seeks to enhance the ability of partner countries to manage all development resources more effectively, and to enable their citizens and parliaments to hold governments accountable for the use of these resources. This chapter presents some preliminary and tentative findings from the 2006 survey on monitoring implementation of the Paris Declaration in 31 countries. The final report will be released in March 2007.*

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness is an ambitious attempt to increase the impact of aid on development by promoting more mature partnerships between donors and partner countries. It also seeks to enhance the ability of partner countries to manage all development resources more effectively, and enable their citizens and parliaments to hold governments accountable for the use of these resources. As well as committing all parties to the Declaration to a clearly specified set of actions and behavioural changes, it also calls for periodic monitoring at the country level, so that the governments of developing countries and their external partners are increasingly accountable to each other for the progress being made. This chapter presents some early, and tentative, findings from the 2006 Baseline Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration. It is based on an analysis of 31 countries that have taken part in the survey.

### Ownership (Indicator 1)

Ownership is the first of the five thematic headings of the Paris Declaration – the apex of a conceptual pyramid whose other building blocks are aid alignment, aid harmonisation, managing for results and mutual accountability. It comes first because experience shows that aid is most effective when it supports countries' own development efforts and policies to which leaders, officials and citizens of the country are really committed. It is less effective when the policies are donor-driven. This obviously has several dimensions, some easily measured or assessed and others not.

For the purpose of the Paris Declaration, the indicator that measures ownership is based on the World Bank's 2005 Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF) Progress Report for the quantitative analysis. It has been complemented by a qualitative assessment drawn from the World Bank's Aid Effectiveness Review (AER). This review is based on a broad and fully transparent consultative process with partner authorities and donors.<sup>1</sup> Five criteria are used by the CDF Progress Report to assess the operational value of national development strategies: i) a coherent long-term vision; ii) a medium-term strategy derived from it; iii) country-specific development targets; iv) holistic, balanced and well-sequenced development strategy; and v) capacity and resources for its implementation.

In many cases governments have produced documents that begin with a vision and derive from it a medium-term policy framework consisting of broad fields or "pillars" of development effort. **Increasingly, the strategies are comprehensive and reasonably well balanced, but they tend to fall down on prioritisation and sequencing, which are the key features needed for a realistic implementation plan, given human and material resource constraints.** Some countries do have costed targets and operational priorities. However, these are not always well specified in terms of government activities, nor are mechanisms in place to ensure that prioritised activities actually get the resources and implementation capacities they require. This depends on the linkage of the strategy to a fiscal policy and budget process that generate new resources, reallocate existing resources and stimulate

the efficient use of resources for priority purposes. Operationalisation in this regard is often particularly weak at local tiers of government.

Scores on Indicator 1 are available for 26 countries out of the 31 covered by the survey. The baseline results show that, of these 26 countries, only 5 (19%) had largely or substantially developed operational development strategies in 2005. The target for this indicator is to raise the proportion of these countries to 75% by 2010. The baseline numbers suggest that this will be a difficult, but not impossible, challenge. The main factor that would enable more countries to move a step up from their 2005 ratings is the commitment of governments to use their central resource allocation instrument, the national budget, in a more vigorous and consistent way to support agreed policy priorities.

## Alignment

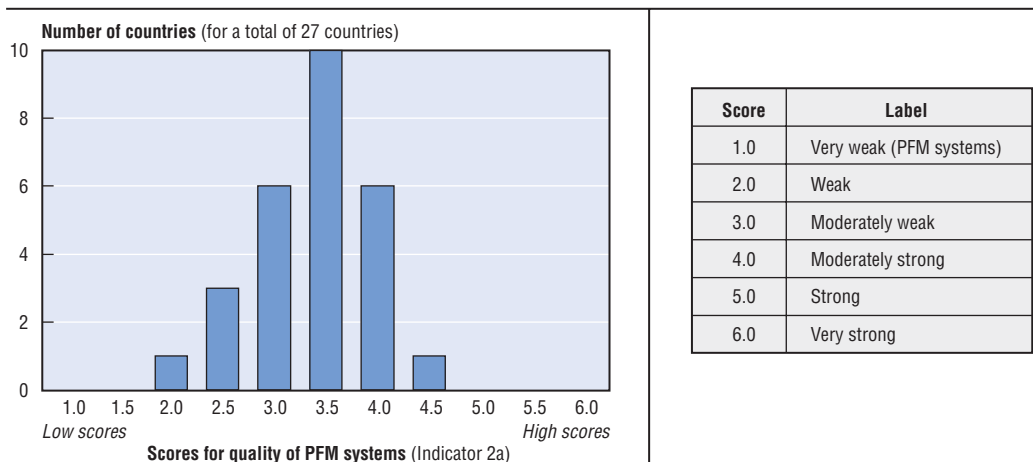
The Paris Declaration aspires to a situation in which donors align their support to a maximum extent on partner countries' development strategies, institutions and procedures. Experience suggests that aid that is well aligned makes a bigger contribution to development than aid which is donor-driven and fragmented. As with ownership, alignment has several dimensions, and measuring it is challenging. Today bilateral and multilateral donors, with few exceptions, base their support in general on established country policy frameworks, be these Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSs), national plans or sector strategies. However, donor choices are only significantly restricted if the strategies are reasonably well prioritised and translated into definite activities. For this reason, the monitoring plan of the Paris Declaration aims to set some measures of progress on alignment that demand a greater effort on the part of donors and imply more than a formal acknowledgement of a desirable end state.

The commitments on alignment are mutual, and some of them call for joint action. It is recognised that policy alignment needs to develop alongside country policy ownership, including the operationalisation of the country's development vision, so that the two processes reinforce each other. At the same time, alignment of aid with country systems entails efforts by governments to improve the reliability of those systems and their ability to accommodate external support. Donors must also make efforts to remove barriers to the utilisation of country systems that originate in their own laws, rules or operational habits.


### **Indicator 2: Building reliable country systems**

Indicator 2 is intended to cover two aspects of country systems, public financial management (Indicator 2a) and procurement (Indicator 2b). This overview focuses only on public financial management (PFM).<sup>2</sup> The assessment of PFM systems is based on a component of the World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA). It is a measure of the quality of a country's budget and financial management system and is based on the assessment of four criteria: i) a comprehensive and credible budget linked to policy priorities; ii) effective financial management systems for budget expenditure and budget revenues; iii) timely and accurate fiscal reporting; iv) clear and balanced assignment of expenditures and revenues to each level of government.

Figure 3.1 shows results of the quality for partner country PFM systems in 2005. Scores ranged from 2.0 (weak) to 4.5 (moderately strong). A significant political impulse seems to lie behind most successful efforts to improve PFM systems. The Paris Declaration target is that half of partner countries move up at least half a point by 2010. On past experience, this

Figure 3.1. **Indicator 2a: Quality of partner country PFM systems in 2005**

Source: World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA sub-component 13), 2005.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/844723406308>

is an attainable objective so long as political leaders recognise the importance of credible public finances to their countries' future and transmit this message to their officials.

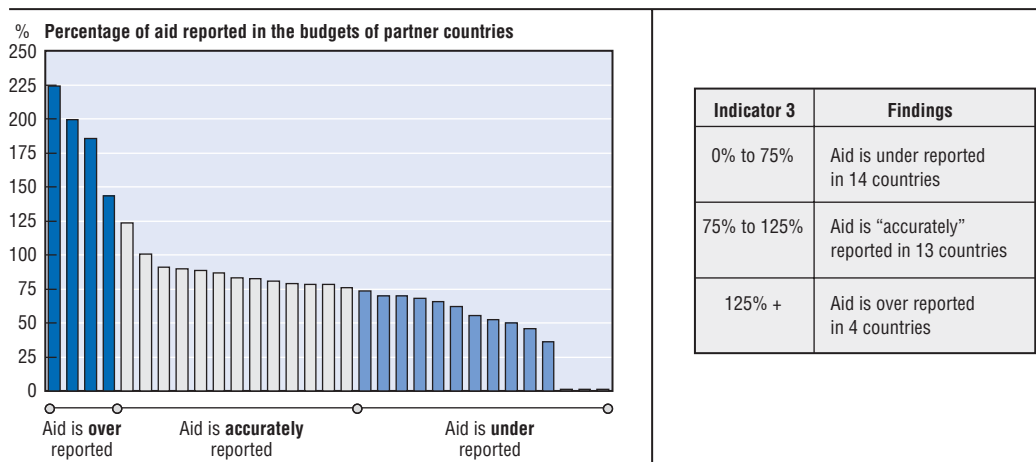
### **Indicator 3: Aligning aid flows with national priorities**

The objective of Indicator 3 is to increase the credibility of the budget as a mechanism for governing actual allocation and utilisation of development resources – an important criterion for making alignment a reality rather than a loose principle. To this end, it seeks to encourage a reasonable degree of congruence between how much aid is reported in the budget and how much aid is actually disbursed. In doing so, it recognises that the formulation of the budget is a central feature of the formal policy process. So the degree to which donor financial contributions are fully and accurately reflected in the budget provides a relevant indicator of the degree to which there is a serious effort to align aid with country policies and policy processes, and to be transparent. In a nutshell, Indicator 3 tells us whether aid is over-reported or underreported in the budget. Results are presented in Figure 3.2 below.


Figure 3.2 shows a very significant spread for Indicator 3. The overall average for the 31 countries was that 90% of aid was recorded in national budgets – a baseline that is very close to the agreed target of at least 85% of aid reported on-budget. This number is deceptive because it averages high and low numbers. This is why analysis should focus on countries rather than cross-country aggregations.<sup>3</sup>

At the country level, the survey shows how these numbers vary greatly by source of funding (proportion of loans vs. grants) and modalities (volume of budget support), with a similar pattern of proportions exceeding as well as falling below 100%. **Therefore, the relevant feature of the baseline situation on this variable is that for nearly all countries there are sizeable discrepancies in both directions between the funds actually disbursed by donors and the information recorded in the budget.** The descriptive parts of the survey

Figure 3.2. **Indicator 3: How accurately is aid reported in partner countries' national budgets?**



Source: OECD 2006 Baseline Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration.

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returns make clear that in-country donors and government officials see this as the compound effect of three rather general problems:

- Donors are not always attentive to getting information on intended disbursements to the budget authorities in good time and in a usable form, resulting in systematic under-inclusion of aid in the budget.
- When donors do provide such information, they are not always realistic about their ability to disburse on schedule, resulting in a tendency to overestimate some types of aid flows in the budget.
- Budget authorities are often poorly motivated or equipped to capture information on donor disbursement intentions, or to make realistic estimates of shortfalls, resulting in both overcounting and undercounting on quite a large scale.

The objective to be met by 2010 is therefore not just to achieve an on-budget percentage averaging around 85%, but to achieve this by means of a concerted assault on the above three problems, so that this percentage reflects both a higher rate of recording of aid information in the budget and a greater degree of realism on the part of both donors and the country authorities about actual disbursement patterns.

#### **Indicator 4: Co-ordinating support to strengthen capacity**

According to the Paris Declaration, capacity improvements are critical to improving development results in partner countries, as well as to achieving the agreed objectives in respect of ownership, aid alignment and mutual accountability. Capacity development is increasingly recognised as involving changes in institutional rules and organisational systems, and not just training and the transfer of expertise. For related reasons, successful capacity development is seen as necessarily endogenous – led by country actors with clear objectives, making effective use of existing capacities and harmonising external support within this framework. Indicator 4 focuses on the extent to which donor technical co-operation is moving towards this country-led model of capacity development.<sup>4</sup>

As the survey country chapters explain on a case-by-case basis, several partner authorities took the view that in 2006 there were no technical cooperation programmes in the country that were genuinely country-led, making the true baseline zero per cent. The most frequently missing element was effective country leadership based on a specific vision and plan for capacity development. Donor respondents, on the other hand, took the view individually, and sometimes as a group, that the definition in the survey guidance (see footnote 4) is too stringent.

According to the 2006 survey, USD 5.6 billion were provided in technical co-operation to 31 countries, 43% of which was qualified as country-led or co-ordinated. These numbers reflect, in some cases, substantial technical co-operation efforts that are coordinated in a looser sense, with the accent on consistency with the relevant policy framework (*e.g.* sector strategy or public financial management action plan) rather than on the presence of a specific country initiative for capacity development. The aggregate baseline figure of 43% for this indicator might suggest that little needs to be done to achieve the target level of 50% of technical co-operation in co-ordinated programmes. However, that would not be a valid conclusion. Now that the survey process has prompted an in-country discussion on the subject, it is to be hoped that further consideration will be given, in appropriate forums, to whether the expectations that donors and partners currently have of each other and themselves on this issue are sufficiently far-sighted and ambitious.

### **Indicator 5: Using strengthened country systems**

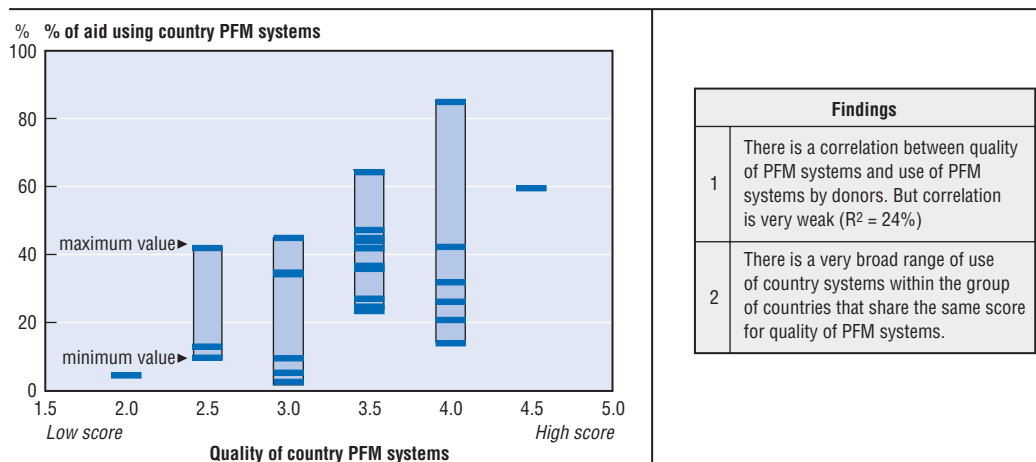
Indicator 5 provides a relatively unambiguous and telling measure of the degree to which systems alignment is taking place. Together with the CPIA rating on the quality of country public financial management systems and the expected, but not yet available, rating of procurement systems, it provides a set of realistic and appropriate targets towards which donors and country authorities should be expected to work.

Indicator 5a measures the volume of aid that uses strengthened country public financial management systems (*i.e.* budget execution, financial reporting and auditing systems). On average, the survey shows that 37% of aid flows use country systems. More detailed analysis of these results is presented in Figure 3.3. Each small line represents a country. The figure plots use of country systems (vertical dimension) against the quality of country public financial management systems as defined in Indicator 2a.


The survey data (Figure 3.3) tells us two very important things. First, generally speaking there is a relationship between the quality of a country's PFM system and the use that is being made of it by donors, as envisaged by the Paris Declaration. The stronger the country systems, the more likely donors are to use them. However, this correlation is very weak. Figure 3.3 shows very clearly that there is a broad range of use of country systems within the group of countries that have the same quality of PFM systems. Take, for example, the six countries that have moderately strong PFM systems (score = 4.0). Use of country systems ranges from 17% (minimum value) to 84% (maximum value). This suggests that factors other than quality of systems are affecting donors' willingness to use them.

With these qualifications, the panorama is not unduly discouraging. The number of donors making at least some use of all three of the PFM system components is already quite high in relation to the agreed target, as reported in the country chapters. With some exceptions, budget execution is most used and financial reporting and audit less so. Use of country procurement systems is, in general, on a par with the use of PFM systems. For

Figure 3.3. **Use of country PFM (Indicator 5a) systems vs. quality of PFM systems (Indicator 2a)**



Source: OECD 2006 Baseline Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/065463866388>

countries that have a current CPIA rating for PFM systems between 3.5 and 4.5, the target for 2010 is to reduce by a third the non-utilisation of country systems, using the average rates across the 3 components. Future surveys should expect to record steady progress towards this objective for those countries, and equivalent changes for countries currently contending with weaker systems.

### **Indicator 6: Avoiding parallel implementation structures**

The Paris Declaration invites donors to “... **avoid, to the maximum extent possible, creating dedicated structures for day-to-day management and implementation of aid-financed projects and programmes**”. Indicator 6 is a count of parallel Project Implementation Units (PIUs), where parallel refers to having been created outside existing country institutional structures. Interpretation of the survey question on this subject was controversial in a number of countries, and it is not entirely clear that within countries all donors applied exactly the criteria with the same degree of rigour, or that across countries the same standards have been applied. The overall target is to reduce the baseline stock of 1 637 parallel PIUs by two-thirds, to only 446, by 2010. Each donor and country may reasonably be expected to contribute proportionally to this reduction, whatever the basis on which it determined the baseline number.

### **Indicator 7: Providing more predictable aid**

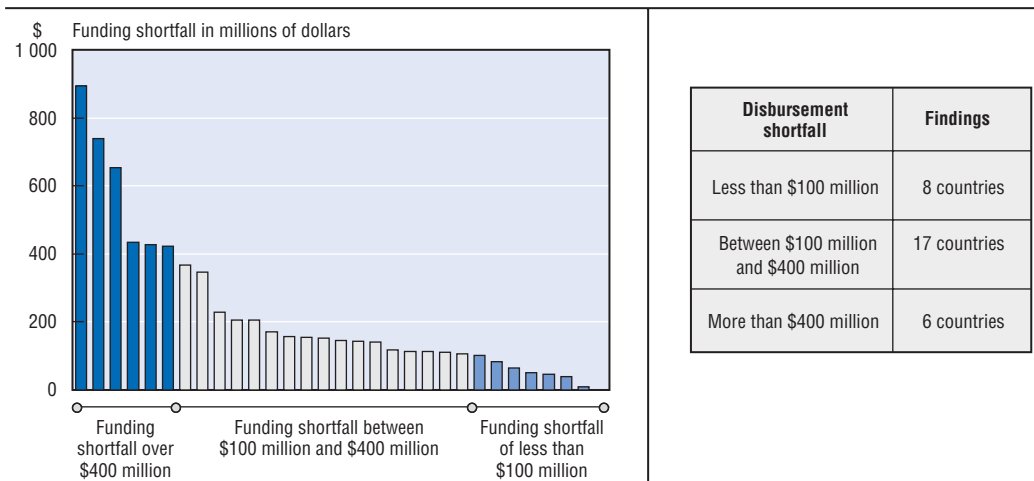
In the Paris Declaration, donors undertook to provide reliable indicative commitments of aid over a multi-year framework and to disburse aid in a timely and predictable fashion according to agreed schedules. Aid predictability is generally recognised to be an important factor in the ability of countries to manage public finances and undertake realistic planning for development. The agreed indicator for this issue, Indicator 7, resembles Indicator 3 (inclusion of aid in the budget) in so far as it captures both the extent to which aid is disbursed on schedule and the capacity of the government to record the scheduled disbursement in its financial accounts. This is deliberate, and is intended to bring into the

picture both of the main factors influencing the extent to which plans can be based on reliable estimates of external, as well as domestic, resources.

According to the survey, 65% of aid flows were disbursed by donors within the fiscal year for which they were scheduled. Figure 3.4 presents results on a country-by-country basis. It represents the funding shortfall, or in other words, the difference between what was recorded in government systems as disbursed and what was scheduled for disbursement by donors. The survey shows that 6 out of 31 countries had a disbursement shortfall, in absolute terms, above USD 400 million.

The survey also includes some suggestions that budget support, especially when provided within a multi-year framework and disbursed early in the year, is friendlier to aid predictability than project finance, where implementation delays can be unavoidable. On the other hand, budget support faces some residual predictability problems arising from performance-based variable tranches if not from uncompleted framework conditions or prior actions. It is clear however that if budget support continues its present upward trend, with the expected improvements in management, it will be reasonable to expect that country accountants become progressively more adept at accurately recording the flows. By the same token, there is also scope for projects to improve their overall disbursement patterns.

Figure 3.4. **Indicator 7: Predictability of aid as measured by the disbursement shortfall**



Source: OECD 2006 Baseline Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/866828122720>

The Paris Declaration target is to reduce by half scheduled disbursements not recorded by the country within the same year, i.e. raising the recorded proportion from 65% in aggregate to 84%. However, the substantive objective is to achieve this by means of a combined effort to: **i) tackle the causes of both disbursement delays and, to a lesser extent, unscheduled overdisbursement by donors; and ii) reduce both overestimation and underestimation of disbursements in country accounting systems.**



### Indicator 8: Untying aid

The Paris Declaration reaffirms the 2001 DAC Recommendation on Untying Official Development Assistance to the Least Developed Countries and commits the signatories to making further progress on this issue. Data on the current status of untying has been compiled by the OECD. In the 31 countries covered by the survey 64% of aid was untied.<sup>5</sup> A steady increase in the proportion of untied aid and in the coverage of the data is to be expected over the years to 2010.

### Harmonisation

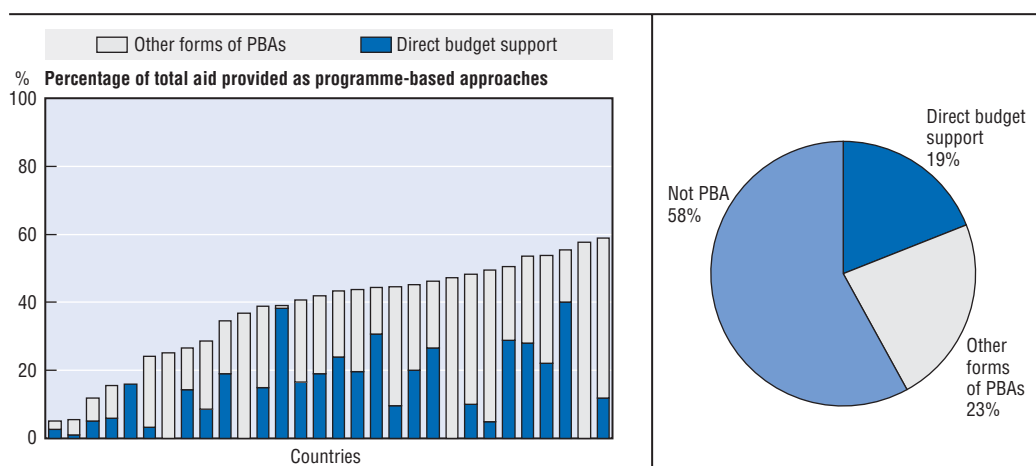
If donors and governments were to achieve a complete alignment of aid flows with country-owned policies and country systems, aid harmonisation would not be an issue. However, as the baseline survey confirms, in the real world alignment is imperfect – for reasons that have to do with donors and reasons that relate to developing country partners. In these circumstances, aid effectiveness is likely to be enhanced if donors harmonise their actions and adopt, as far as possible, simple and transparent common procedures. The baseline survey focuses on just two dimensions of harmonisation, the use of common arrangements within programme-based approaches and conducting joint missions and sharing analysis.

### Indicator 9: Using common arrangements

Indicator 9 measures the proportion of aid to the government sector that is disbursed within a programme-based approach (PBA). In the survey guidance, PBAs are defined in such a way that this proportion is an accurate indicator of the extent to which common arrangements are being used.<sup>6</sup>

The set of four criteria provided in the survey guidance is restrictive, typically limiting PBAs to direct (general or sectoral) budget support and the more advanced sector-wide approaches (SWAps) or SWAp-type arrangements. The survey suggests that as much as 42% of all aid flows are provided in the context of programmes. Figure 3.5 shows the

Figure 3.5. **Indicator 9: Percentage of aid provided as programme-based approaches (PBAs)**



Source: OECD 2006 Baseline Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/468436686240>

reported volume and proportion of programme-based aid, and also the breakdown between direct budget support (defined as unearmarked funding) and other PBAs. It is clear from the survey returns that donors in many countries had some difficulty in accepting the suggested definition of a PBA, and partner authorities did not feel empowered to impose a ruling. In a number of countries a more flexible set of criteria was adopted on the basis of some degree of consensus, while in others individual donors were permitted to follow their own definition of a “programme”.

The descriptive part of the survey reveals some general patterns in the adoption of PBAs. There appears to be quite a strong trend towards the adoption of SWAp-type arrangements, not only for sectors but also for crosscutting institutional areas such as private sector development, and justice, law and order. The sectors that move reasonably quickly towards a full SWAp are typically health, education and/or water and sanitation.

### **Indicator 10: Conducting joint missions and sharing analysis**

Indicator 10 measures the extent to which donors are merging their review and analysis activities at the country level. It counts the proportion of missions to the country that were undertaken jointly by more than one donor, and the share of country analysis exercises that were undertaken on a joint or co-ordinated basis.

**Missions (Indicator 10a).** According to the survey, **10 837 donor missions were fielded in the 31 countries – less than a third of these were co-ordinated.**<sup>7</sup> Quite a large share of this reported joint analysis is accounted for by the single area of public financial management assessment (CFAA and PEFA in particular). A substantial contribution also comes from UN agencies in which the bulk of the co-ordination is internal to the UN system. In some countries governments are taking the matter in hand themselves. In several African countries where the total number of missions is large, governments have taken the initiative by declaring mission-free or “quiet” periods during which officials, especially in ministries of finance, are able to concentrate on budget preparation. This is an approach that might be more widely emulated.

**Country analytical work (Indicator 10b).** Again, according to the survey, **2 381 analyses were undertaken in 31 countries of which broadly half were coordinated.**<sup>8</sup> In a positive vein, there is a noticeable trend towards the preparation of Joint Assistance Strategies, which could be expected to raise the proportion of joint work in both the mission and the analysis categories. Based on the numbers currently available, the 2010 targets of 40% joint missions and 66% joint analytical work appear within easy reach.

### **Managing for results (Indicator 11)**

The commitments on management for results call for donors and partner countries to work together to manage resources for the achievement of development results, using information on results to improve decision making. Countries are expected to develop cost-effective results-oriented reporting and performance assessment frameworks, while donors commit to using any such arrangements and refraining from requiring separate reporting. Indicator 11 measures the extent to which the country commitment on establishing performance frameworks has been realised, using the scorings of the World Bank’s 2005 CDF Progress Report for the quantitative analysis. This has been complemented by a qualitative assessment drawn from the World Bank’s AER.

According to the CDF Progress Report, 6 countries out of 26 for which a score was available had substantially, or largely developed, performance assessment frameworks against three criteria.<sup>9</sup> The assessments therefore reflect both the extent to which sound data on development outputs, outcomes and impacts are collected, and various aspects of the way information is used and feeds back into policy. It is generally recognised that the supply of survey-based data on poverty incidence and human development variables has been improving in most countries, leaving the quality of administrative reporting and other sources of information about intermediate performance variables as the principal area of weakness with respect to data generation. Data sharing and dissemination are somewhat better than they were in most countries, but feedback loops into policy improvement pose a major challenge for most countries. This is at least partly because country plans are often weakest at the point where monitoring information might be expected to have some purchase on policy, the specification of an implementation plan in terms of activities to be undertaken.

### Mutual accountability (Indicator 12)

One of the features distinguishing the Paris Declaration from previous agreements on the effectiveness of aid is an effort to capture the way improvements in donor practices and country institutions are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. This is reflected, on the one hand, in the mutuality of the commitments, and on the other in the inclusion of two major areas not covered, for example, in the Rome Declaration on Harmonisation and Alignment: mutual accountability and monitoring results.

The specific focus of the agreed indicator (Indicator 12) is on mutual accountability for the implementation of the Partnership Commitments included in the Declaration and any local agreements on enhancing aid effectiveness. Specifically, the country survey returns tell us whether or not there exists a mechanism for mutual review of progress on aid effectiveness commitments.

**The survey suggests that only a small minority of reviewed countries has a mechanism of this type in place.** Those that do are mostly countries where Harmonisation Action Plans (HAPs) were agreed following the Rome Declaration, or where governments have initiated the formulation of country aid policies with harmonisation and alignment dimensions. Several country responses indicate that discussions are taking place now, and some in response to the 2006 survey, which may lead to the formulation of a local action plan. If this happens, the proportion of positive responses may increase when the survey is repeated in 2008, bringing closer the time when 100% of countries have a mutual assessment mechanism, the target that has been set for 2010. The country reports suggest that lengthy periods sometimes elapse between agreement on an HAP and the definition of a monitoring framework. In addition, the actual presentation and discussion of monitoring data in an appropriate joint forum can take even longer. **A less elaborate form of agreement, with a simpler monitoring mechanism, may be worth considering in future initiatives.**

**Notes**


1. The World Bank will publish the Aid Effectiveness Review and its assessment methodology.
2. The survey returns and AER reports contain some information on the improvement of country procurement systems, and this is reflected in the country chapters. However, no systematic and quantified assessments of procurement system quality are available at this point.
3. It also strongly suggests that a more appropriate way of measuring Indicator 3 (and setting a target) would be to record the cumulative gap between: i) aid disbursed; and ii) aid reported on-budget.
4. For the purpose of the survey, four criteria were used to identify country-led models of capacity development: i) the programmes support partners' national development strategies; ii) partner countries exercise effective leadership over the capacity development programme supported by donors, implying clearly communicated objectives from senior officials; iii) donors integrate their support within country-led programmes to strengthen capacity development; and iv) where more than one donor is involved, arrangements for coordinating donor contributions are in place, for example, pooling of resources or complementary inputs.
5. This number is based on 2004 data and will be updated in due course: OECD-DAC members are still reporting their 2005 aid. The volume of reported untied aid has been steadily increasing.
6. In the words of the Definitions and Guidance paper for the Monitoring Survey, PBAs share all four of the following features: i) leadership by the host country or organisation; ii) a single comprehensive programme and budget framework; iii) a formalised process for donor coordination; and iv) harmonisation of donor procedures for reporting, budgeting, financial management and procurement. The guidance also recognised that PBAs are consistent with a broad range of aid modalities.
7. The number of co-ordinated missions is currently overestimated (cases of double-counting in some countries) and is likely to be revised downwards in the final survey report.
8. Ditto for the number of co-ordinated analyses.
9. These criteria are: i) quality of development information; ii) stakeholder access to development information; and iii) co-ordinated country-level monitoring and evaluation.

## Chapter 4

# Policies and Efforts of Bilateral Donors

*In 2005 DAC members demonstrated continued strong support for poverty reduction. For many, this is a primary goal of their foreign policy and, in particular, of their development assistance programmes. Contributions to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were made in the fields of basic education, basic health, empowerment of women and environmental sustainability. In addition, DAC members also made fighting corruption a core objective of their governance agendas. Several enhanced their programmes supporting security sector reform and included security as a driver for development interventions. While work is underway to further policy coherence for development, it appears that much is still to be achieved in this area, especially in relation to policies and to structures for achieving coherence. Members seem to be paying more attention to monitoring and evaluation, with the accent on results orientation. In 2006 five countries were peer reviewed by the DAC: Greece, the Netherlands, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States.*

All the graphs in this chapter can be downloaded in Excel format:

For **DAC members**: StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/861602310080>

For **non-DAC OECD members**: StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/075250787778>

## Introduction: DAC members' aid performance in 2005

Official development assistance (ODA) from DAC member countries to developing countries rose 31.4% to USD 106.5 billion in 2005 – a record level. It represents 0.33% of the Committee members' combined gross national income (GNI) in 2005, up from 0.26% in 2004. Aid in the form of debt relief grants increased more than 400% between 2004 and 2005, while other aid increased 8.7% in the same period.

The main factors which accounted for this increase were:

- **Debt relief for Iraq and Nigeria.** The Paris Club of creditors has agreed large debt relief operations for Iraq and Nigeria. In 2005 DAC members provided debt forgiveness grants of nearly USD 14 billion to Iraq and a little over USD 5 billion to Nigeria. Further debt relief to Nigeria will be included in 2006 ODA figures; relief to Iraq will be reflected over the next three years as members implement further stages of the Paris Club agreements. Given the exceptional scale of debt relief in 2005, Table 1 in the Statistical Annex provides a breakdown of debt relief grants in 2005 ODA figures and explains the balance of payments basis for recording this item as ODA.
- **Tsunami aid.** DAC members provided about USD 2.2 billion in ODA to countries affected by the devastating December 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami.

ODA is expected to fall back slightly over 2006 and 2007 as debt relief declines. But other forms of aid are likely to continue their recent steady increase as donors fulfil their ODA volume pledges for later years.

The largest donor in 2005 was the United States, followed by Japan, the United Kingdom, France and Germany. The only countries to exceed the United Nations target for ODA of 0.7% of GNI were, as for some years now, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

The United States' net ODA in 2005 was USD 27.6 billion, a rise of 36.5% in real terms. Its ODA/GNI ratio rose from 0.17% to 0.22%, its highest level since 1986. Apart from debt relief, most of the increase was due to reconstruction aid in Iraq (US aid to Iraq totalled USD 3.5 billion), reconstruction and anti-narcotics programmes in Afghanistan (which accounted for USD 1.5 billion) and aid to sub-Saharan Africa (USD 4.2 billion).

Japan's net ODA rose to USD 13.1 billion and its ODA/GNI ratio to 0.28%; an increase in real terms of 51.7%. Japan also provided over USD 540 million in aid to tsunami-affected countries. On a gross basis Japan's ODA was USD 18.6 billion, up 18.3% in real terms.

The combined ODA of the 15 members of the DAC that are also European Union (EU) members rose 27.9% in real terms to USD 55.7 billion, equivalent to 0.44% of their combined GNI. The bulk of this increase was for debt relief grants. In 2002, DAC/EU members committed to reach an ODA level of 0.39% of their combined GNI by 2006, with a minimum country target of 0.33%. Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain still need to increase their ODA in order to reach this target.

Aid increased in 14 DAC EU member states as follows:

- Greece (15.9%), due to increased emergency aid and technical co-operation.
- Italy (99.9%), as it made large contributions to multilateral agencies.
- Spain (23.6%), reflecting an increase in bilateral grants.
- Sweden (24.1%), due to large contributions to the United Nations and the World Bank.
- Aid also increased in Austria (127.1%), Belgium (31.5%), Denmark (1.9%), Finland (29.2%), France (17.1%), Germany (34.2%), Ireland (15.7%), Luxembourg (8.4%), the Netherlands (19.8%) and the United Kingdom (34.8%).

Aid fell in Portugal (-64.1%) following the large debt rescheduling operation for Angola which boosted its ODA in 2004.

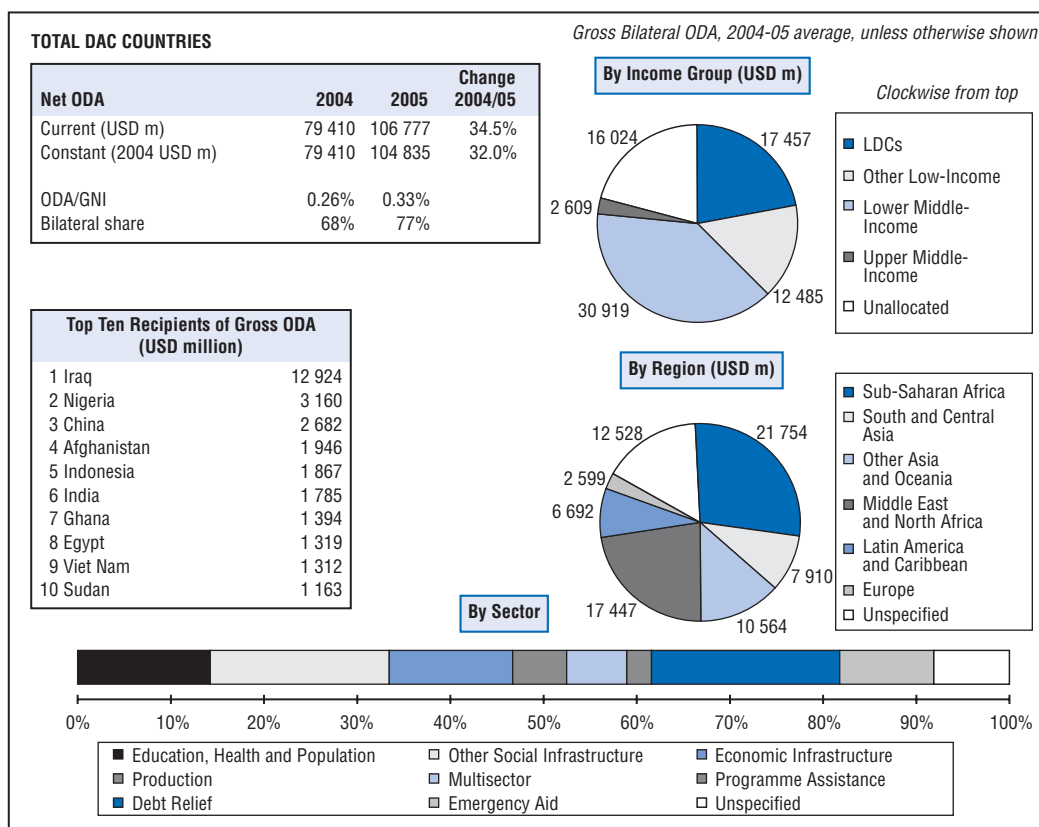
Aid provided by the European Community (EC) rose by 6% to USD 9.4 billion, reflecting an improvement of the EC's disbursement capacity and substantial reconstruction aid for countries hit by the tsunami.

Other DAC members' ODA rose as follows:

- Canada (31.2%), reflecting increased contributions to multilateral agencies.
- New Zealand (18.7%), due to exceptional sums disbursed in response to the tsunami, which have now been consolidated as an increase to ODA baselines for future years.
- Norway (13.5%), linked to an increased response to catastrophes in 2005, in particular tsunami-related reconstruction projects.
- ODA also rose in Australia (5.7%) and Switzerland (14%).

## Notes on DAC members

Notes on DAC members are presented in alphabetical order and include a box on each member reviewed in 2006 (Greece, the Netherlands, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States). The data on net ODA (top left-hand corner) refer to 2005; other data are 2004-05 averages.





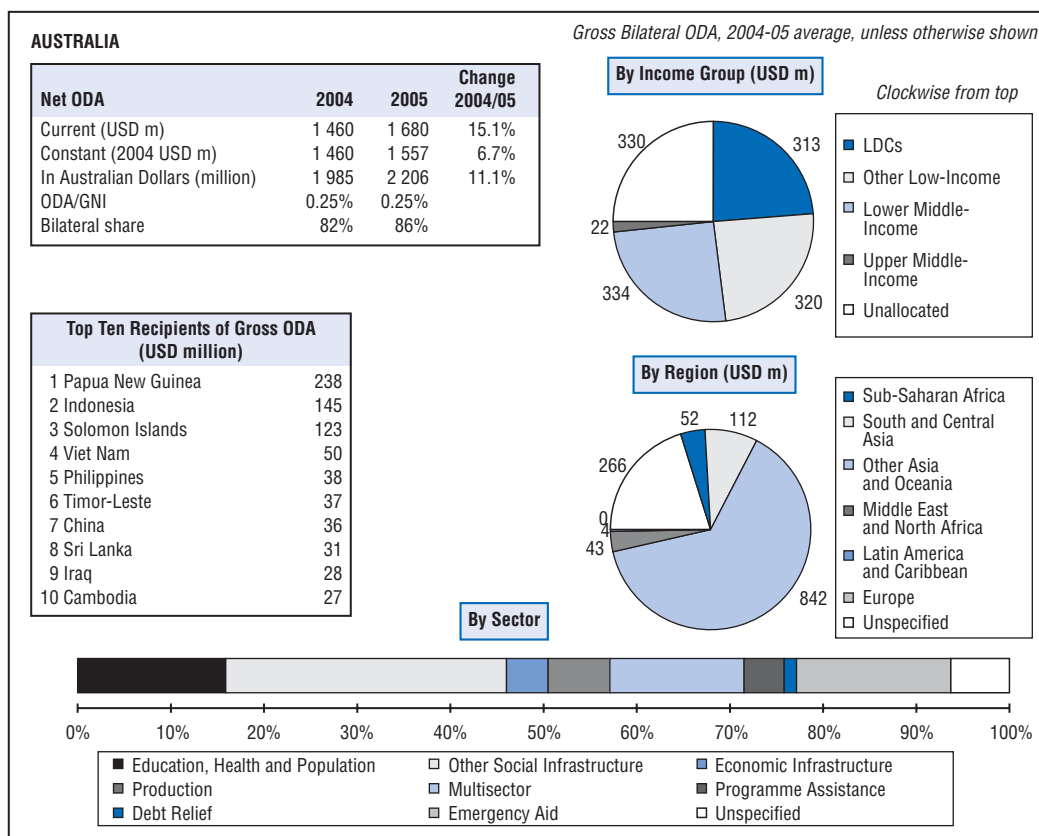
## Australia

**In 2005 Australia's total net ODA amounted to USD 1.68 billion, an increase of 6.7% in real terms, representing 0.25% of its GNI, the same percentage as in 2004.**

**Commitment to the MDGs.** Australia fully and actively supports the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with strategies and programmes to reduce poverty and promote development, largely in the Asia-Pacific region. The new White Paper for Australia's aid programme, launched in April 2006, foreshadows scaled-up investments in health, education and infrastructure, underpinned by efforts to strengthen those areas most conducive to the long-term elimination of poverty: economic growth, governance, anti-corruption and security. In 2005, Australia published a progress report entitled *A Global Partnership for Development* which provides details on Australia's approach and contribution to achieving the MDGs.

**Aid effectiveness agenda.** Australia is committed to the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. Under its new strategic framework, effectiveness strategies are a central pillar of the Australian aid programme. These are organised into strategic areas: i) strengthening performance orientation; ii) combating corruption; iii) enhancing engagement in the Asia-Pacific region; and iv) working with partners. Australia has established an Office of Development Effectiveness (ODE) to monitor the quality and assess the impact of Australia's programme. In addition to its advisory function to government through the Development Effectiveness Steering Committee, the ODE will produce an "Annual Review of Development Effectiveness".

**Policy coherence.** An international leader in whole-of-government strategies, Australia's work on policy coherence is supported by high-level policy commitment to the development of the Asia-Pacific region. Seven "Strategic Partnership Agreements" have been signed between AusAID and other government departments which allow Australia to better address challenges to regional security (including conflict prevention) and prosperity (including trade). These agreements have already taken a very practical form over recent years as Australia has responded to security, economic and humanitarian crises with long-term commitments involving government-wide support. The increased involvement of other government agencies in the aid programme draws in skills from diverse areas, ranging from policing, education and health to economic policy and financial management. It also helps build long-term linkages between Australia and key developing country institutions.



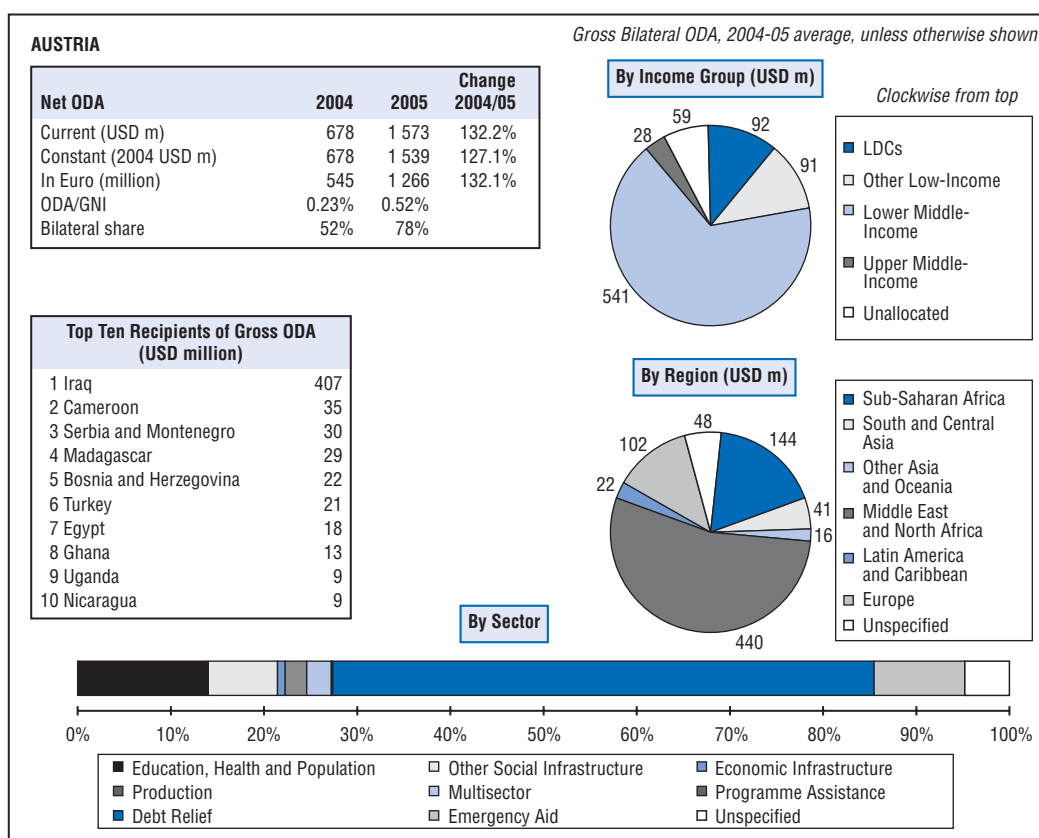
## Austria

**In 2005 Austria's net ODA increased by 127.1% in real terms, reaching USD 1 573 million, mainly due to debt relief grants. The ODA/GNI ratio rose from 0.23% to 0.52%.**

**Commitment to the MDGs.** Austria identified poverty reduction as one of the three main objectives of Austrian development co-operation through the Federal Act on Development Co-operation 2002 (amended in 2003). Commitment to the MDGs has been reiterated in the three-year programme for 2005-07. A new three-year programme for 2006-08 is in the process of being elaborated and should include policy directives for a more strategic implementation and operationalisation of this commitment.

**Aid effectiveness agenda.** The implementation of the Paris Declaration continues to be a key element shaping Austria's development co-operation, for which the DAC's active monitoring of aid effectiveness progress is a priority. Moreover, Austria has drawn up a national action plan which refers directly to the five aid effectiveness principles of the Paris Declaration – ownership, harmonisation, alignment, managing for results and mutual accountability – and includes recommendations for putting them into practice. Austria has reinforced its support to partner countries by developing poverty reduction strategies and further aligning its development co-operation with these strategies, including direct budget support to specific sectors.

**Policy coherence.** Responsibility for the co-ordination of policy coherence for development lies with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The Federal Act on Development Co-operation includes a coherence clause which provides an explicit legal basis for improving policy coherence for development. In accordance with the recommendations of the 2004 Peer Review, Austria is consciously integrating the policy coherence dimension as a priority into new policy guidelines. In order to ensure policy coherence, an inter-ministerial Private Sector and Development Platform, as well as a joint working group with the Ministry of Finance, have been established. *Ad hoc* meetings with individual ministries on specific issues aim at further improving policy coherence.



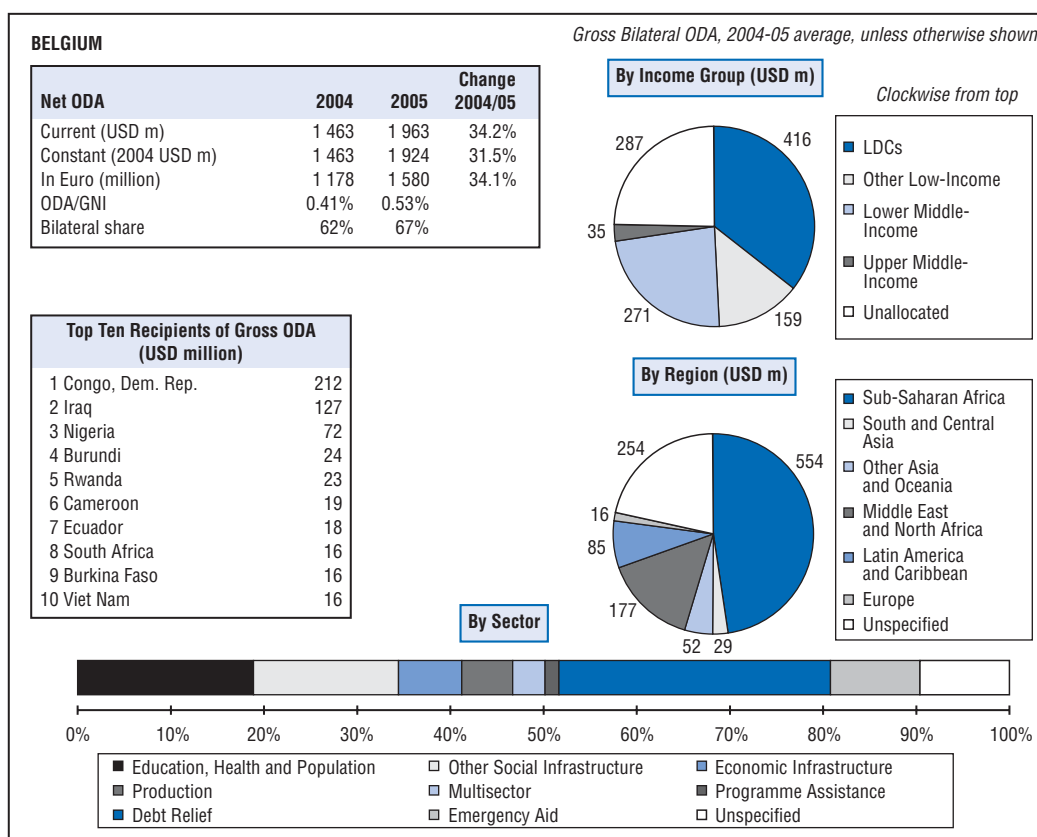
## Belgium

**In 2005 Belgium's net ODA increased 31.5% in real terms to reach USD 1 963 million. This represents an increase in the ODA/GNI ratio from 0.41% in 2004 to 0.53% in 2005.**

**Commitment to the MDGs.** In order to ensure recipient country ownership of the MDGs, these have to be incorporated in the development plans of the recipient countries. These plans provide the reference framework for Belgian country strategies. Measures to combat poverty and prevent conflicts are seen as vital to promote sustainable human development, which is the overarching objective of Belgian co-operation. Therefore, a large share of its ODA goes to the least-developed countries (LDCs) and a large number of programmes are carried out in fragile states, mainly in Central Africa. Belgium recognises the importance of economic growth in combating poverty and, in this context, the need to allocate sufficient resources to development co-operation and distribute them in the fairest way possible. Belgian support to private actors is therefore an important feature of its development co-operation policy.

**Aid effectiveness agenda.** Belgium enthusiastically endorsed the Paris Declaration and is actively engaged in implementing it by aligning its co-operation programmes with the development strategies of its partner countries and by encouraging donor co-ordination and harmonisation in these countries. Belgium is seeking to become increasingly involved in programme approaches and is expanding its range of aid instruments, including budget support in the context of sectoral approaches.

**Policy coherence.** Policy coherence, especially with respect to trade, migration and security policies, is one of Belgium's main concerns and it has set up an Interministerial Foreign Policy Committee with the task of fostering synergies between the ministries responsible for drawing up policies with an impact on developing countries. The committee takes into consideration the specific features of Belgium's institutional system and the crosscutting themes relating to long-term development strategies. Belgium is also involved in promoting greater policy coherence at the European level.



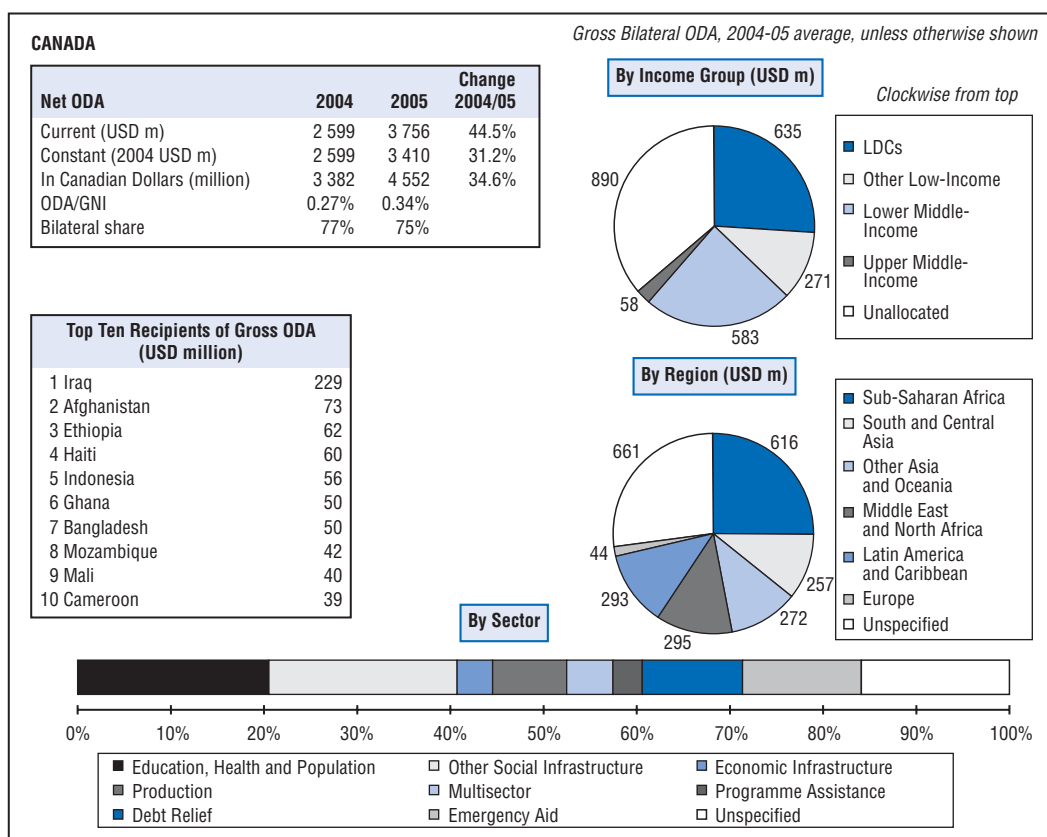
## Canada

**In 2005 Canada's net ODA increased by 31.2% in real terms to reach USD 3.8 billion. Its ODA/GNI ratio rose from 0.27% to 0.34%.**

*Commitment to the MDGs.* Canada continued to intensify its support for the MDGs, building on current initiatives, increasing aid volumes and concentrating efforts where they can make the greatest difference: health (including HIV/AIDS), basic education, private sector development, gender equality, environmental sustainability as well as the promotion of democratic governance.

*Aid effectiveness agenda.* Based on the lessons learned internationally on what makes aid work, and in line with the Paris Declaration, Canada developed a four-part agenda for aid effectiveness composed of: i) a strategic focus for aid programming; ii) strengthened programme delivery; iii) effective use of the Canadian International Development Agency's resources; and iv) clear accountability for results. This agenda will be driving policy and programming as CIDA continues to develop and implement measures to increase aid effectiveness.

*Policy coherence.* Policy coherence is critical to sustainable development. Canada believes that a coherent cross-government approach is necessary to harness policy instruments that complement the aid programme and to ensure that policies adopted by the Government of Canada are mutually supportive. Canada also notes the value-added of country responses that integrate development, defence and diplomacy.



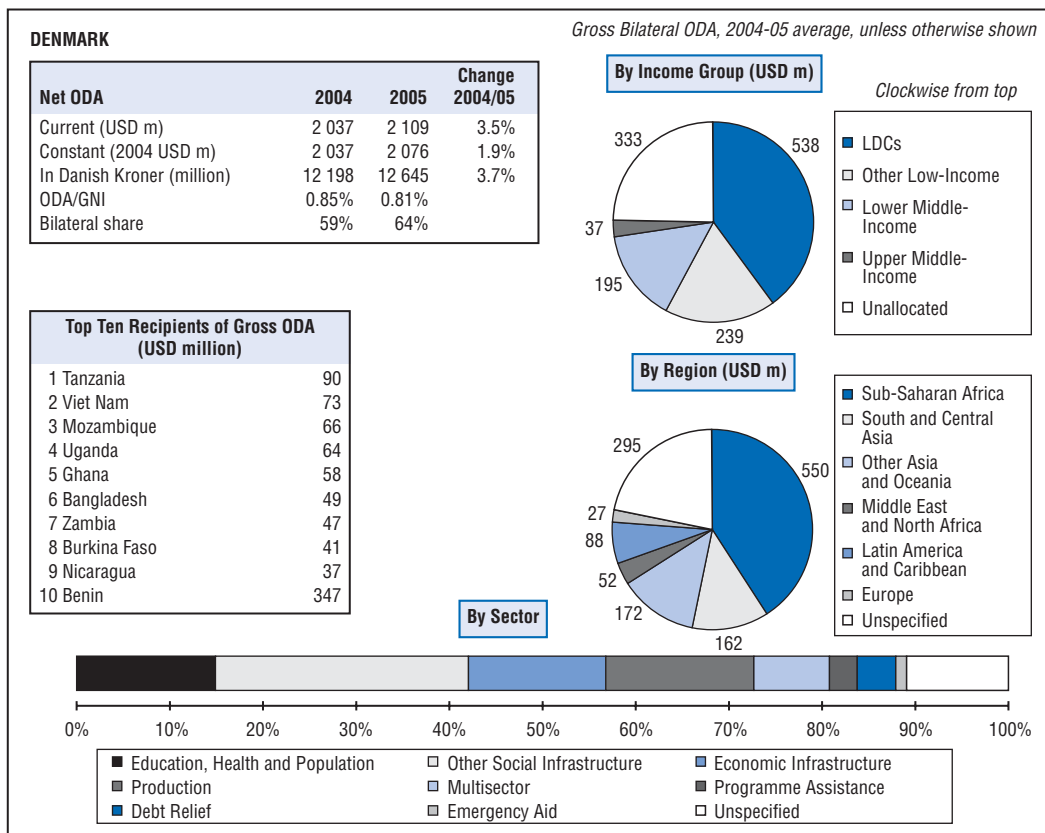
## Denmark

**In 2005 Denmark's net ODA amounted to USD 2.11 billion, representing an increase in real terms of 1.9%. However, the ODA/GNI ratio decreased from 0.85% in 2004 to 0.81% in 2005.**

*Commitment to the MDGs.* Poverty reduction is the overarching goal of Danish assistance. Its programmes focus on sectors with particular relevance to the poor and contain a clear acknowledgement of gender issues. Denmark supports country-led poverty reduction strategies, in collaboration with other donors, sees the MDGs as a means to focus attention on poverty reduction impact and supports local joint efforts to measure them.

*Aid effectiveness agenda.* Denmark's policy document *Partnership 2000* affords local partners substantial opportunities to influence strategy formulation. Denmark believes in recipient country ownership of its local aid programmes and has played a long-standing role in supporting partnership around sector programmes at the country level. Denmark has a highly decentralised aid administration and is frequently recognised for its operational leadership in the field of performance measurement. It recognises that the current interest in poverty reduction strategies, harmonised and aligned aid modalities and results orientation suggests a need for joint evaluations of combined donor efforts. Denmark actively implements the Paris Declaration.

*Policy coherence.* Since 1991 the same regional departments within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have dealt with development co-operation, foreign policy and general economic relations. This has permitted substantial, although not systematic, coherence among key national policies relating to development. Denmark is in favour of untying aid to the LDCs, but in this context also insists on the principle of "effort sharing" among all donors.



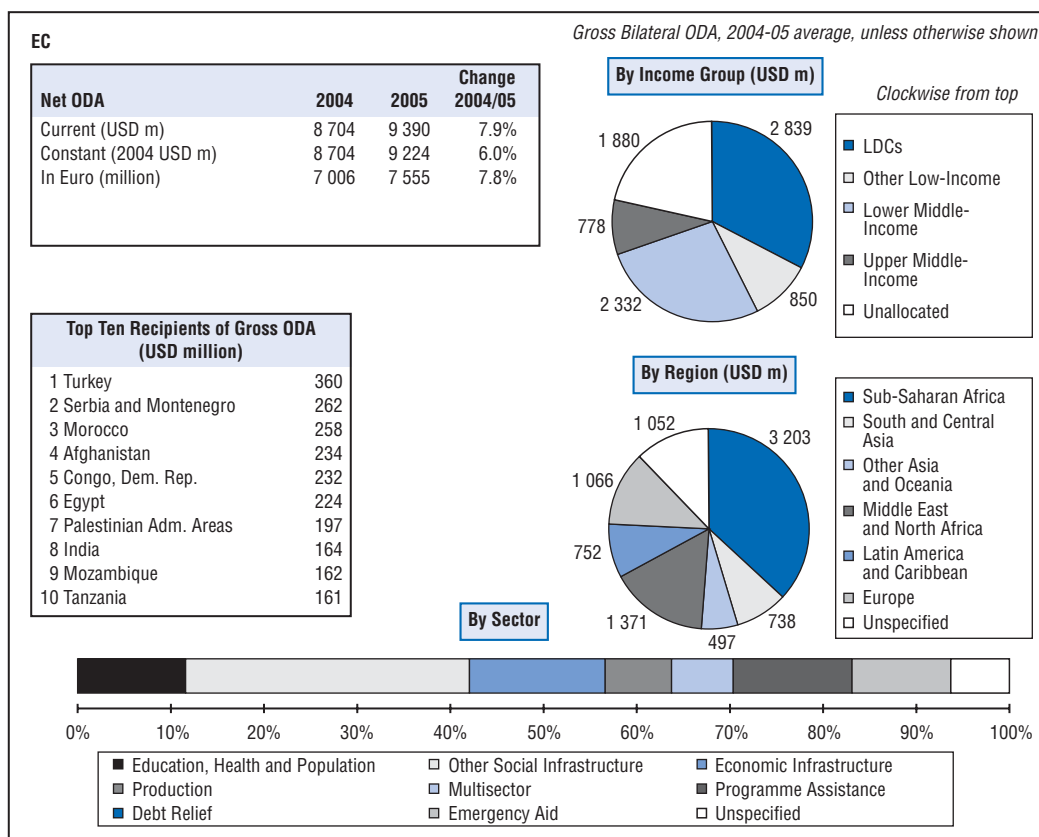
## European Community

**In 2005 the EC's net ODA volume was USD 9.4 billion, an increase of 6% in real terms over 2004.**

**Commitment to the MDGs.** Since 2000 the core objective of the European Community's development co-operation policy has been poverty reduction. The European Consensus on Development, the development policy statement agreed by the EU in December 2005, clearly states that the overarching objective of poverty eradication includes the pursuit of the MDGs. To measure progress towards the MDGs in its partner countries the European Commission has identified a "core set" of ten key indicators.

**Aid effectiveness agenda.** In 2005 the Commission approved an Action Plan with a list of detailed measures to be implemented by 2010 based on lessons learned in the field, good practices and expectations of partner countries. They are rooted in the Paris Declaration principles of ownership, harmonisation, alignment, managing for results and mutual accountability. The EU objective is to change donor practices, to improve activity impact and to help achieve the MDGs. The Commission reports annually on the Barcelona Summit commitment "To improve aid effectiveness through closer co-ordination and harmonisation". The central database (CRIS) and the new Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM) system have strengthened the Community's capacity for management and impact assessment. Continued efforts are underway to establish a results-based approach, through the integration of benchmarks and performance indicators in country strategy papers and programmes. Evaluation has been strengthened and integrated into the full co-operation cycle.

**Policy coherence.** Ensuring coherence between policies other than aid and EU development policy has become an operational priority. Among the practical tools to improve coherence, the impact assessment system of the Commission plays an important role. The Commission and the EU Member States have prepared a rolling work programme that identifies main steps in order to implement 2005 commitments on policy coherence for development. Progress has been made on priorities such as migration, security, agricultural and fisheries policy.



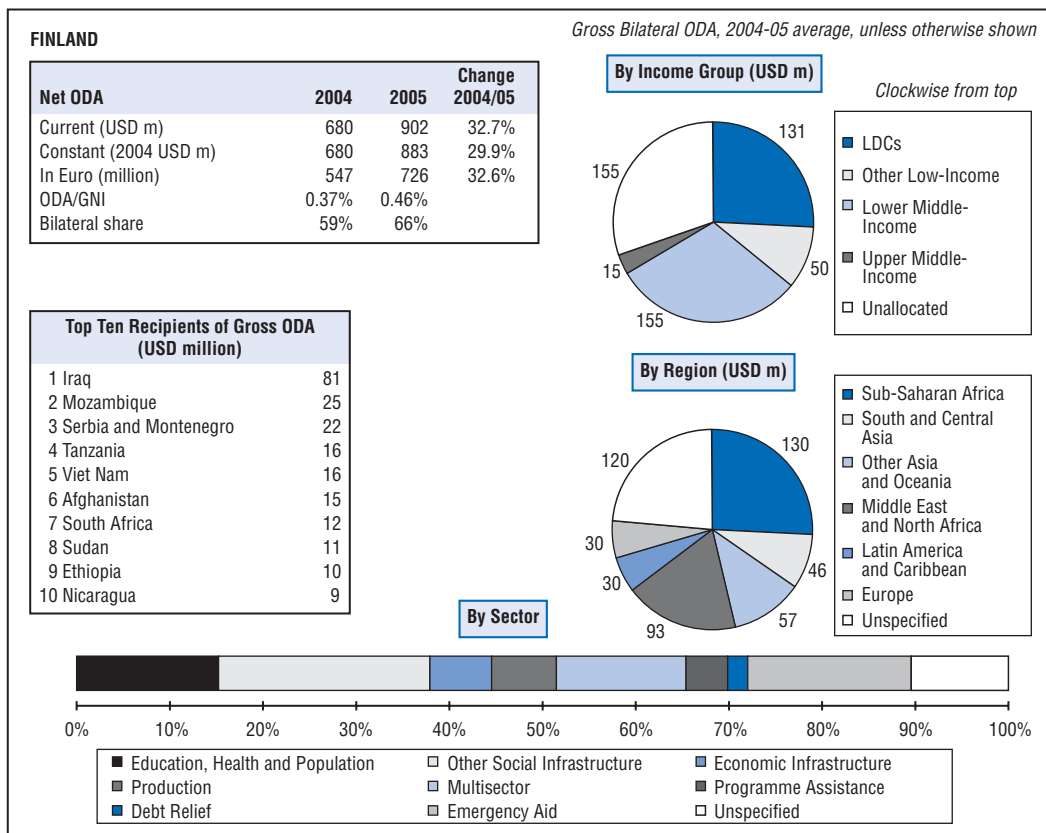
## Finland

**In 2005 Finland's net ODA volume was USD 902 million, an increase of 29.9% in real terms over 2004. The ODA/GNI ratio also increased from 0.37% in 2004 to 0.46% in 2005.**

**Commitment to the MDGs.** In Finland's 2004 Government Resolution on Development Policy the main principle of development policy was the commitment to the values and goals of the UN Millennium Declaration and the MDGs. The Resolution also focused on improving policy coherence in all policy areas, the advancement of a rights-based approach and sustainable development. The MDGs underpin and are specifically referred to in government strategies and guidelines. They also provide the basis for all forms of implementation. Crosscutting themes which receive particular attention are: women's and girls' rights, gender and social equality; rights and equal participation of easily marginalised groups; and environmental issues.

**Aid effectiveness agenda.** Having signed the Paris Declaration, Finland is strongly committed to achieving better aid effectiveness, improving complementarity and division of labour and increasing the share of budget support. The issues of complementarity and division of labour figured, among other items, on Finland's EU Presidency agenda. Finland aligns its bilateral assistance according to the national development plans of partner countries.

**Policy coherence.** In order to promote policy coherence, in 2003 Finland established inter- and intra-ministerial policy networks and a Development Policy Committee. One of the main priorities of Finland's EU Presidency was policy coherence, with a specific focus on aid for trade and migration and development. A comprehensive overview is underway to assess the risk of dispersion of responsibility for coherence.





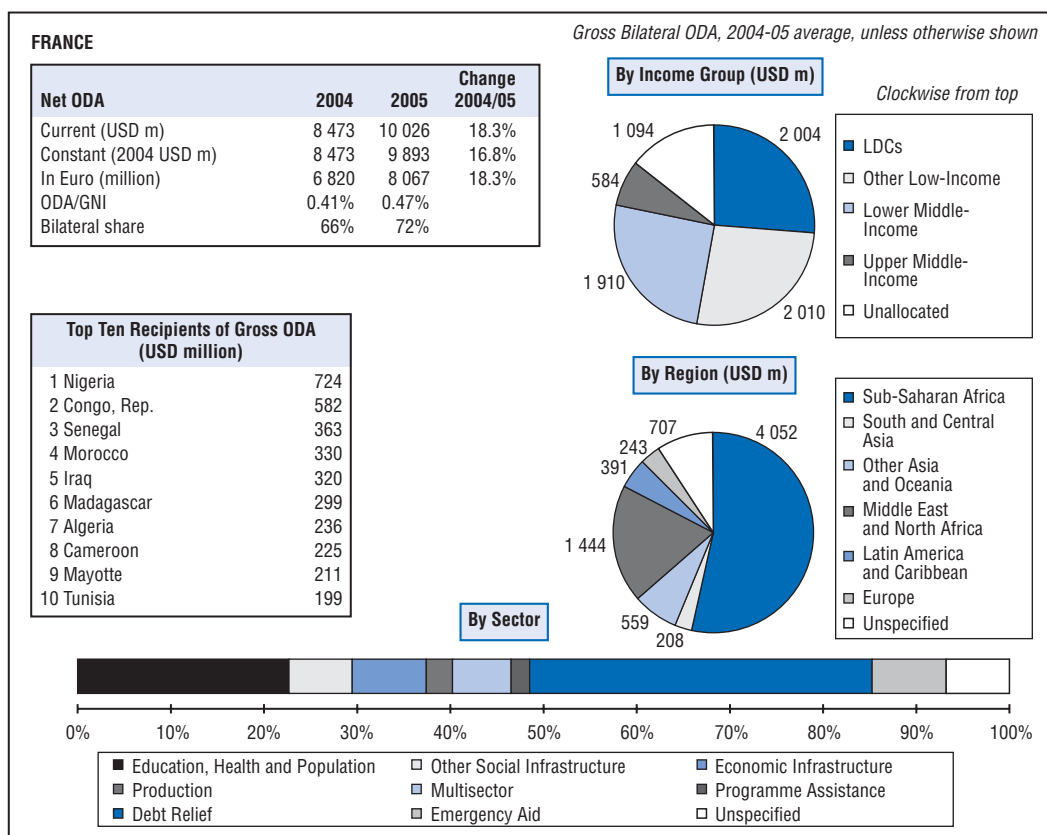
## France

**In 2005 France's net ODA increased 16.8% in real terms, reaching USD 10 billion. The ODA/GNI ratio also increased from 0.41% in 2004 to 0.47% in 2005.**

**Commitment to the MDGs.** France is committed to achieving the MDGs. French aid is largely directed towards Africa and nearly a third of subsidies granted to poor countries are spent on education and health projects. Its efforts go hand-in-hand with initiatives to protect the global commons, "global public goods" (the three priorities being: combating emerging transmittable diseases, combating climate change and conserving biodiversity). Along with five other European countries, in 2006 France launched the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) in order to broaden immunisation programmes in Africa and also introduced a solidarity tax on airline tickets. This innovative method of financing will raise financial resources which will be used for development programmes in the field of health. Managed by the international drug purchase facility, UNITAID and IFFIm, these funds will serve in particular to fight HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria and will be additional to France's commitments to the Global Fund to fight the three pandemic diseases.

**Aid effectiveness agenda.** France takes an active part in the international community's work on harmonising donor procedures and practices. It has developed an action plan to implement commitments under the Paris Declaration. In order to improve the division of work between donors, France drew up Partnership Framework Papers to serve as the main tool for dialogue between partner countries in the Priority Solidarity Zone and all public actors in France. The Framework Papers include tentative 5-year programmes. France is in the process of transforming part of its bilateral debt into budget support and programme aid through debt relief and development contracts.

**Policy coherence.** Policy coherence is ensured by the Inter-ministerial Committee for International Co-operation and Development (CICID), which is chaired by the Prime Minister. The Committee oversees implementation of the seven sectoral strategies for which it approved guidelines in 2005. A governance strategy for policy coherence was adopted in 2006. In addition, in sectors which come under European Union jurisdiction (trade, agriculture and migration), France ensures that its statements at the European Commission promote policy coherence for development.





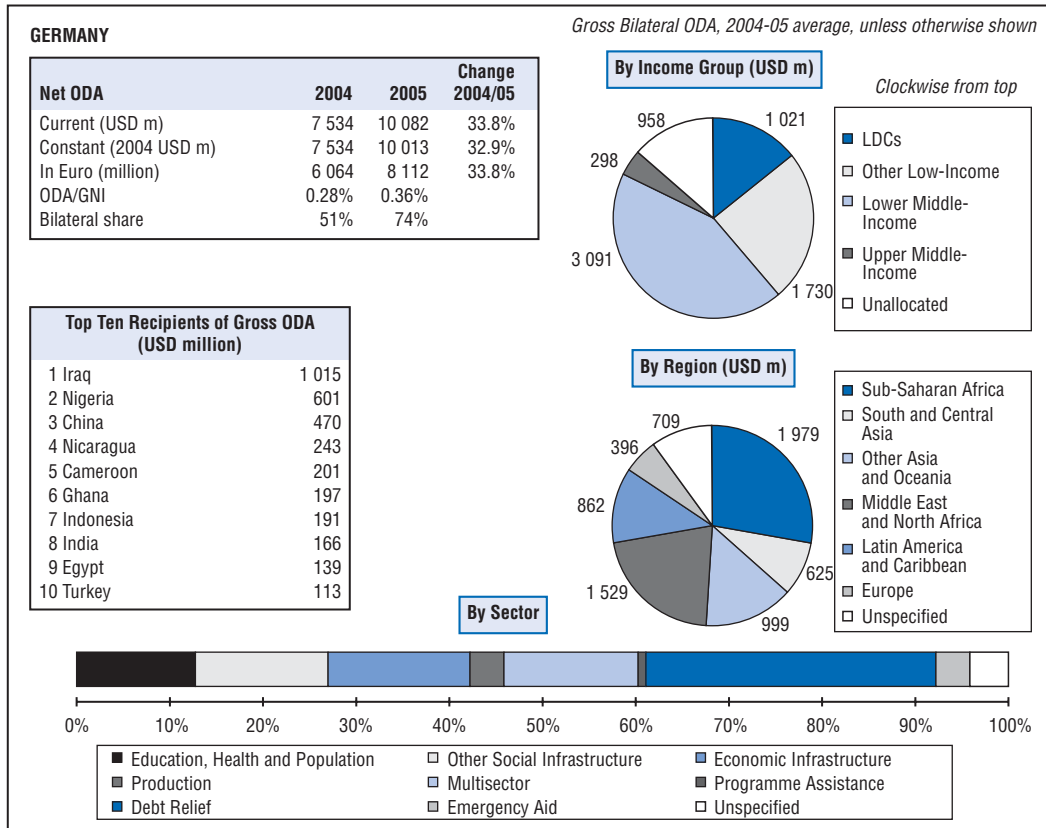
## Germany

**In 2005 Germany's net ODA was USD 10.1 billion, an increase of 32.9% in real terms over 2004. The ODA/GNI ratio increased from 0.28% in 2004 to 0.36% in 2005.**

**Commitment to the MDGs.** Germany views its development policy as part of the global ambition to realise the goals of the Millennium Declaration. The main goals of German development policy are to reduce poverty, build peace, promote democracy and equitable forms of globalisation and protect the environment. The aim of improving general international conditions and national structures, both in partner countries and in Germany, is linked to the goal of sustainable development. This comprises economic efficiency, social justice, ecological sustainability and political stability. In line with the commitment for new partnerships, Germany advocates greater participation by developing countries in multilateral decision-making processes, for instance, by reforming the way voting rights are allocated within multilateral institutions.

**Aid effectiveness agenda.** In 2005 Germany adopted an action plan on implementing the Paris Declaration. The plan translates the 12 Paris indicators into concrete, time-bound actions and is being complemented by a guidance paper disseminated at the end of 2006. Revised guidelines on implementing a programme-based approach and other Paris-related issues are being prepared. In order to promote division of labour and complementarity, co-operation portfolios have already been limited to one priority area in smaller partner countries and to a maximum of three in larger ones. The number of partner countries is currently being reduced from over 80 down to 60. Germany is in favour of using country-led poverty reduction strategies as a basis for joint programming of donor assistance. It has also adopted multi-year commitments and participates in joint financing of programmes with other donors.

**Policy coherence.** As stated in Germany's Programme of Action 2015, improving policy coherence is a central element of national policies: inter-ministerial coherence dialogue sensitises all ministries on development policy issues. A specific inter-ministerial action plan contributes to the national debate on coherence in the fields of peace and crisis prevention. To promote policy coherence in international trade, Germany supported the reform of the European Cotton Market Regulations as well as the cotton initiative within the WTO. It has called for a prompt reform of the European Sugar Market Regulations.



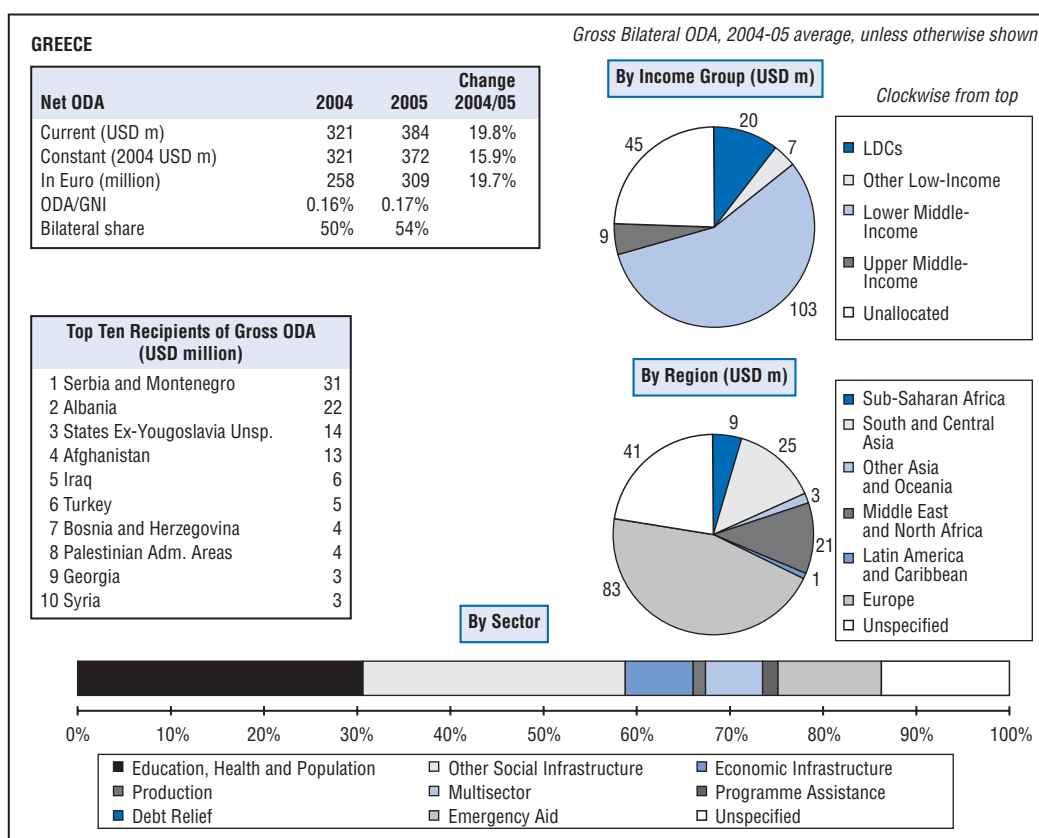
## Greece

**In 2005 Greece's net ODA increased to reach USD 384 million, 15.9% higher in real terms than in 2004. Expressed as a share of GNI, Greece's ODA was 0.17% compared to 0.16% in 2004.**

*Commitment to the MDGs.* Hellenic Aid seeks, on the one hand, to align Greek development co-operation goals with the MDGs and, on the other, to ensure that national targets conform to both EU objectives and national foreign policy priorities. Thus, poverty reduction, basic health, basic education, water and sanitation, empowerment of women and economic development are some of the key sectors identified by Greece in its efforts to achieve the MDGs in a limited number of priority countries. At the same time, the Greek programme is expanding its focus to LDCs and sub-Saharan African countries.

*Aid effectiveness agenda.* Greece supports the principles of the Paris Declaration. In this regard Hellenic Aid has developed an action plan focusing on global partnerships. It is pursuing its efforts to make further progress on the key themes of the international aid effectiveness agenda – which have been included in its policy framework for some time – namely the principles of local ownership of policies and strategies, alignment with local poverty reduction strategies and harmonisation among donor policies.

*Policy coherence.* Hellenic Aid supports activities agreed to in international fora that promote policy coherence for development. At the same time, Greece is striving to strengthen the coherence of its internal policies in order for them to be aligned with the objectives of poverty reduction. Greece has many neighbouring countries which are either developing or in economic transition. Its geographical location has therefore emphasised the need to develop whole-of-government approaches to address the specific challenges of the region. Greece's efforts to promote policy coherence are mainly focused on the fields of illegal trafficking, organised crime, good governance and economic development, as well as international trade, money laundering and environmental sustainability.



**Box 4.1. DAC Peer Review of Greece, 22 November 2006***Examiners: Luxembourg and New Zealand*

The DAC commended both the Greek government's move to strengthen its aid policies and development co-operation system and its humanitarian assistance to victims of the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. The Review stressed, however, that Greece faces major challenges if it hopes to deliver high quality aid while increasing the volume to its European Union commitment of 0.51% of Gross National Income (GNI) by 2010.

At USD 321 million in 2004, accounting for 0.16% of its Gross National Income, the volume of Greece's aid has increased since 2000 but is still below the objective it set when joining the DAC in 1999. In addition to its aid programme, Greece has allocated significant funding, amounting to 0.07% of its GNI in 2004, to provide education and health services to large numbers of migrants from the neighbouring region, particularly Albania – though these costs are not ODA eligible under the DAC reporting rules.

The DAC made several recommendations to assist Greece's efforts to further develop its strategic approach to development and to include new ways to deliver aid. To do this, the Committee suggested that Greece draw on the political leadership and the public support it presently enjoys to shape and promote its development aid programme.

Other key conclusions and recommendations from the DAC Review of Greece's development co-operation were:

- Greece should take the opportunity of the launch of its next medium-term programme to announce a clear strategy for its aid, reflecting Greece's comparative advantages, as the framework for the medium term programme in terms of country and sector priorities and allocation among aid channels.
- Greece needs to address urgently the challenge of implementing its political commitment to reach the 0.51% ODA/GNI target by 2010. Therefore Greece should include an ODA growth implementation plan focusing both on how resources will be raised and spent in its new medium-term programme.
- As the aid programme changes in size, geographic focus and ways in which it is delivered, public accountability will become crucial. The DAC encourages further developing the dialogue with the Parliament in order to strengthen political support for Greek development co-operation. Greece also needs to further raise public awareness on development co-operation issues.
- Greece is encouraged to strengthen policy coherence for development as a government objective. A strong focus on this in the medium-term strategy would provide a solid foundation for developing a systematic, formal framework for inter-ministerial co-ordination.
- Greece should pursue the consolidation of its development co-operation system. With a view to strengthening its capacity, Hellenic Aid should put in place all units of the organisational structure laid out in 2002 and rationalise its procedures. It should adopt a strategic approach to the management of its human resources in terms of recruitment, training and career development, and provide development assistance specialists to embassies in priority countries.
- Greece is encouraged to develop new ways of programming and delivering aid and to adopt a results-based approach to its aid programme.
- As the scale of Greek humanitarian response grows, more formal systems of coordination within government and with external actors should be developed. An explicit overall humanitarian strategy will help to ensure that all those contributing to the growing response do so on the basis of a clear statement of policy and priorities.

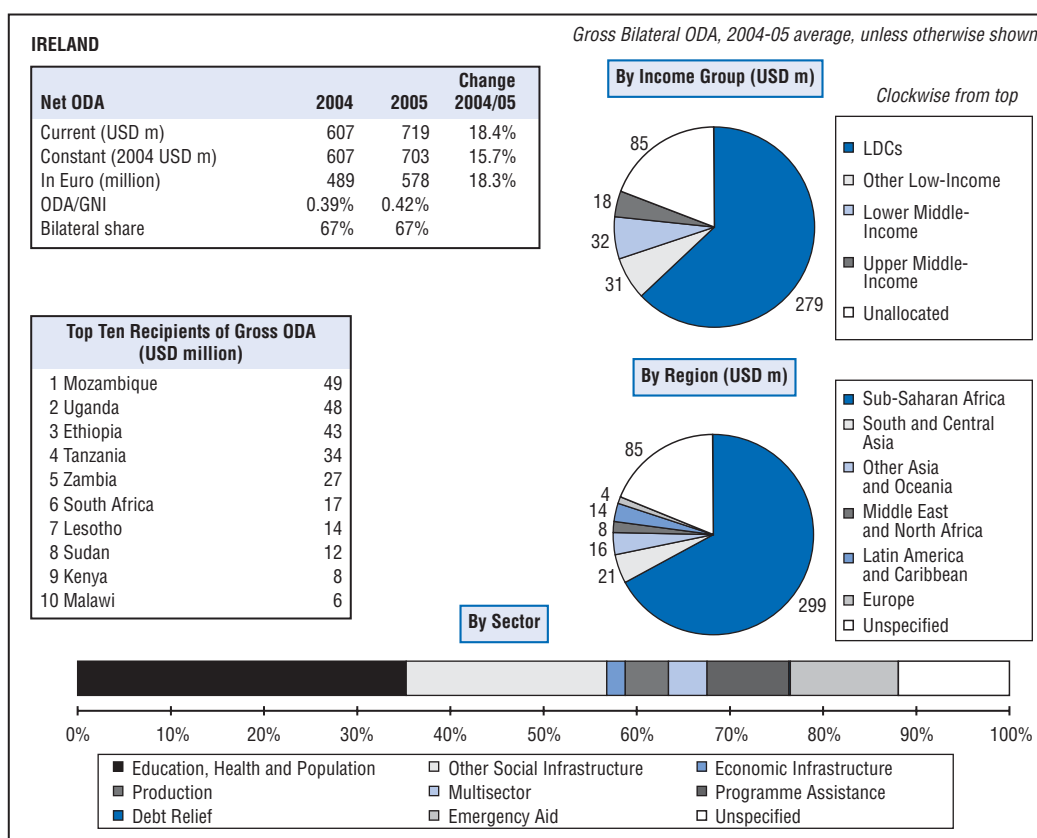
## Ireland

**In 2005 Ireland's net ODA reached USD 719 million, a 15.7% increase in real terms over 2004. The ODA/GNI ratio also increased from 0.39% to 0.42%.**

*Commitment to the MDGs.* Ireland's development co-operation programmes have, for a number of years, been planned and delivered in the context of the MDGs. Approximately two-thirds of its bilateral assistance goes to LDCs and Ireland is committed to reaching the UN ODA target of 0.7% by 2012, well ahead of the EU target date. The Government of Ireland launched its first White Paper on Development Co-operation on 18 September 2006, which reaffirmed its commitment to the 0.7% target and re-enforced its focus on poverty reduction, alleviation from hunger, conflict resolution and peace building, HIV/AIDs and other communicable diseases.

*Aid effectiveness agenda.* Ireland has made key themes of the international aid effectiveness agenda central elements of its bilateral policy framework. It has made extensive use of sector approaches and general budget support and has promoted partnership and alignment with other donors' local poverty reduction strategies. Harmonisation of its practices with other donors, and especially with partner procedures and systems, are priorities in Ireland's current aid effectiveness activities. Mainstreaming the crosscutting priorities of gender equality, HIV/AIDS, governance and environmental sustainability are important features of Ireland's commitment to increased development effectiveness.

*Policy coherence.* Ireland has made efforts to increase coherence in such forums as the European Union and the World Trade Organization and works at the national level with other government departments on developing country issues that relate to non-aid policies. Nevertheless, policy coherence for development is a challenge for Ireland, especially with regard to agricultural policy. A new inter-ministerial committee on development is being established to help strengthen Ireland's commitment to policy coherence.



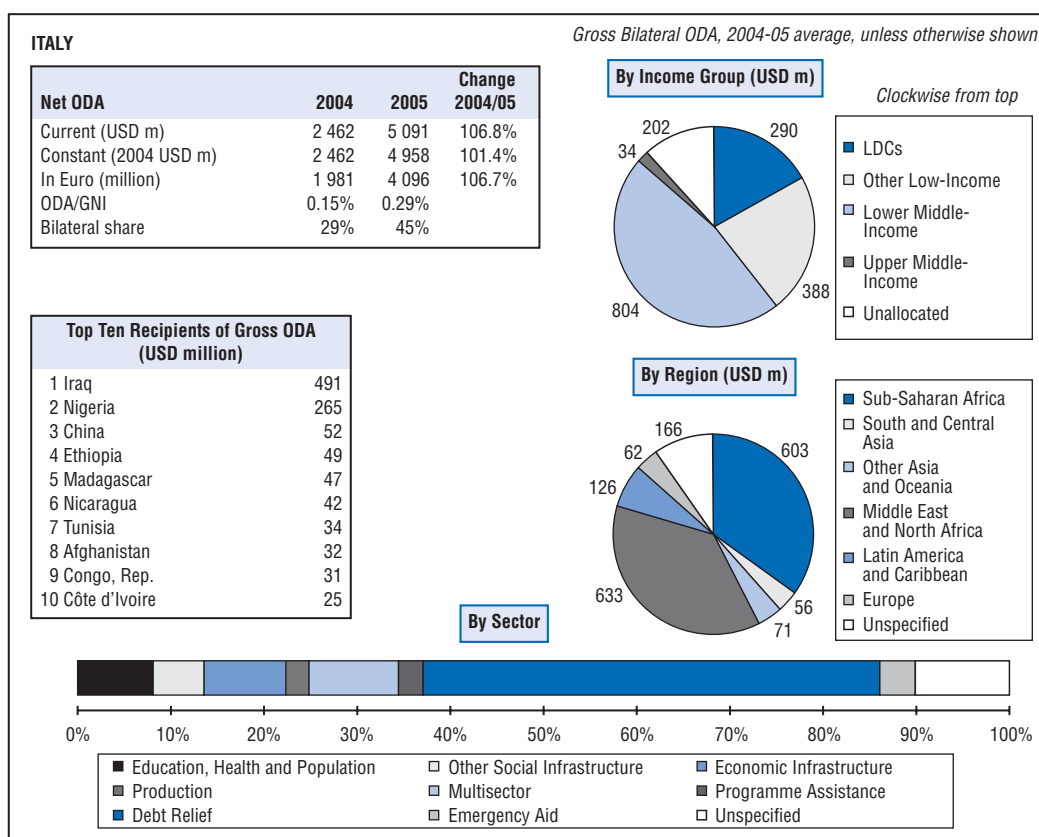
## Italy

**In 2005 Italy's net ODA volume reached USD 5.1 billion, a 101.4% increase in real terms over 2004. The ODA/GNI ratio rose from 0.15% in 2004 to 0.29% in 2005.**

**Commitment to the MDGs.** Since the adoption of its official guidelines in 1999, poverty reduction has been one of the chief objectives of Italian development co-operation. However, Italy has yet to establish a coherent approach to mainstreaming this focus throughout its aid portfolio. Neither has it yet developed an operational strategy on its contribution to the achievement of the MDGs.

**Aid effectiveness agenda.** Italy played an important role as facilitator and host at the 2003 High-Level Forum on Harmonisation in Rome and remains committed to the 2005 Paris Declaration agenda. Italy supports the principle of local country ownership of its aid and attempts to align its programmes with local strategies where they exist. Its ability to carry out its commitments is curtailed by a lack of staff and organisational support, as well as operational flexibility. The 2004 DAC Peer Review recommended that Italy build upon its efforts to achieve administrative streamlining and address the parallel need for a clear implementation strategy on harmonisation. Italy is working to reinforce the quality and utility of evaluation feedback, including improved evaluation planning and operational guidance.

**Policy coherence.** The ministries of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Finance maintain regular contact and co-ordinate *ad hoc* policy issues as they arise. This has been facilitated by the appointment in 2006 of Italy's first Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs in charge of development co-operation, who serves as a focal point for development co-operation at the political level. The Italian government has not issued a specific statement on policy coherence for development, nor has it regularly mobilised the expertise and analytical capacities within and outside of government that would be necessary to address such issues more systematically at the national and European levels.



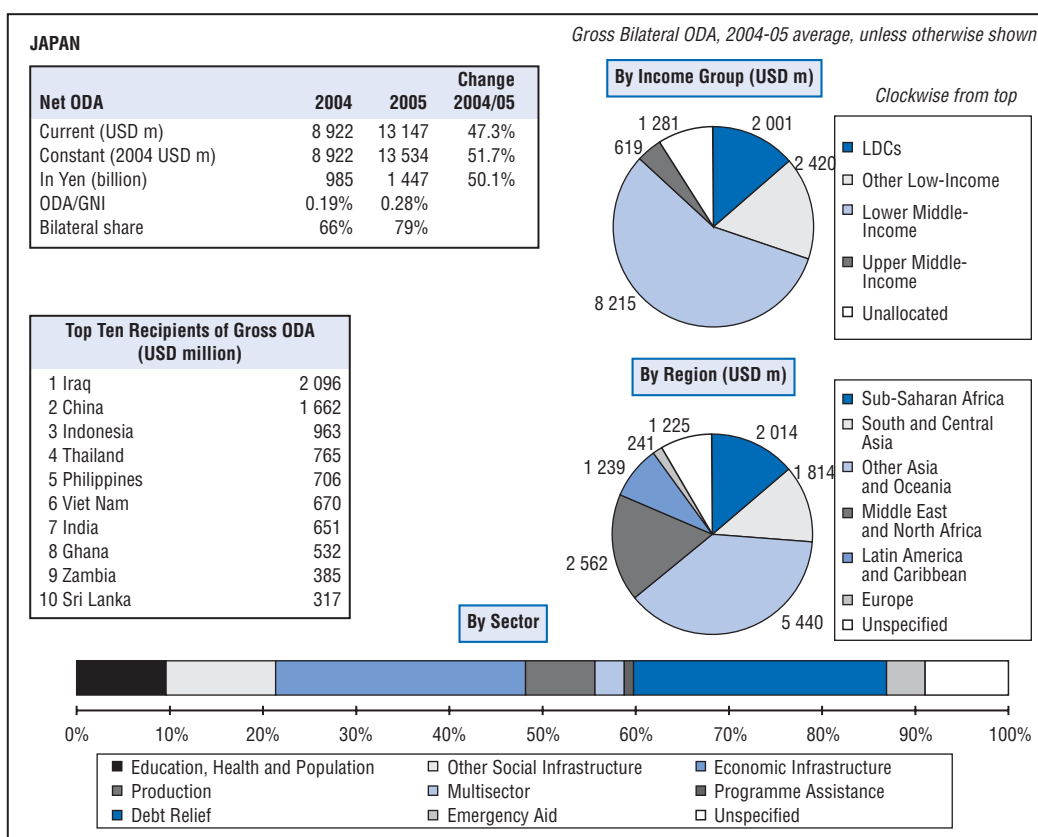
## Japan

**In 2005 Japan's net ODA rose to USD 13.1 billion, an increase of 51.7% in real terms over 2004. This represents an increase in the ODA/GNI ratio from 0.19% in 2004 to 0.28% in 2005.**

**Commitment to the MDGs.** Japan's 2003 Official Development Assistance Charter adopted a "human security" perspective to help achieve the MDGs. At the 2005 Gleneagles summit it announced it would increase its ODA volume by USD 10 billion in aggregate by the end of 2009. Earlier that year at the Asian-African Summit it announced that it would double its ODA to Africa in three years, i.e. by the end of 2007 (relative to net ODA disbursements in 2003). In 2005 Japan committed USD 5 billion to be spent on the "Health and Development Initiative" by March 2010.

**Aid effectiveness agenda.** Japan is committed to implementing the Paris Declaration. To fulfil its commitment, Japan launched an action plan which stressed the importance of i) further aligning Japan's ODA with partner countries' national development strategies; ii) capacity development; iii) public financial management; iv) untying; v) rationalising aid procedures; vi) managing for development results; and vii) enhancing the planning and implementation framework of Japanese ODA. Development operations are increasingly being decentralised to the field to better address these issues.

**Policy coherence.** Japan's ODA Charter states the Japanese Government's commitment to formulating and implementing its ODA policies in a unified and coherent manner. Co-ordination between ministries has increased substantially in many areas and has improved the consistency of aid procedures. In 2005 Japan launched a Development Initiative for Trade with a view to further improving the coherence between trade and development policies. Under this initiative, Japan intends to provide a wide range of economic and technical co-operation, along with other relevant measures, such as duty-free and quota-free market access, for practically all products originating from LDCs.



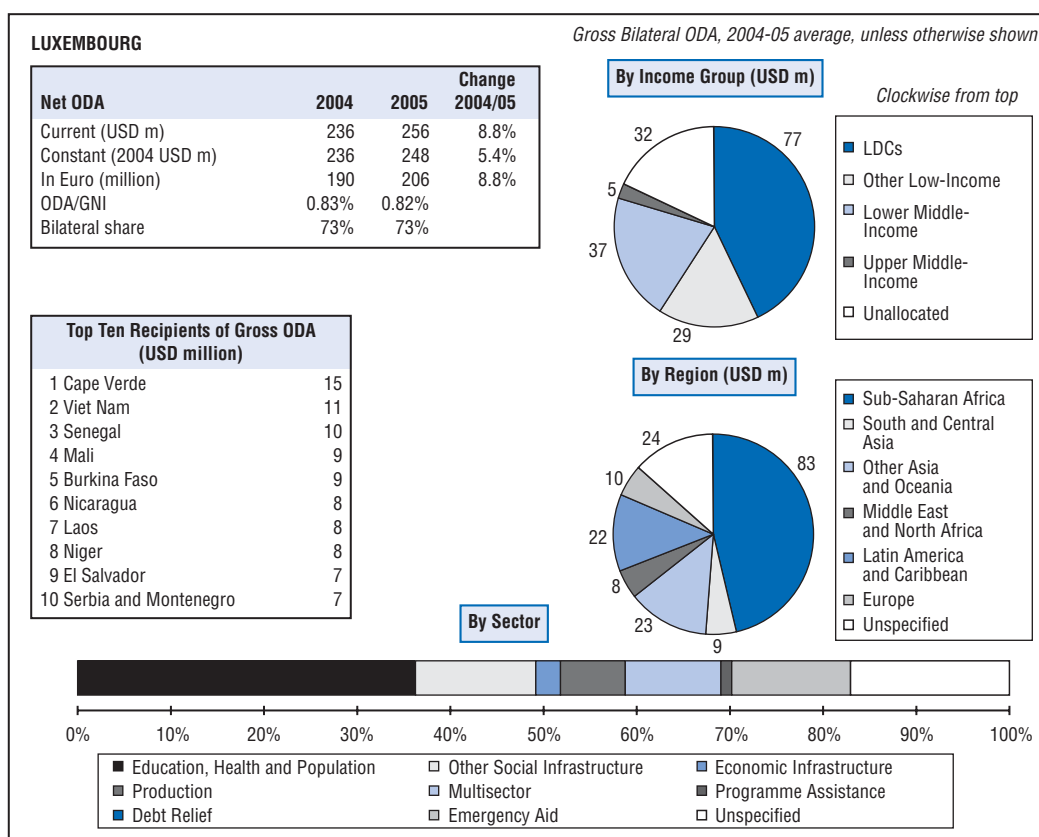
## Luxembourg

**In 2005 Luxembourg's net ODA increased by 5.4% in real terms to reach USD 256 million. However ODA as a share of GNI decreased from 0.83% to 0.82%. Luxembourg is committed to reach an ODA/GNI ratio of 1% by 2009.**

**Commitment to MDGs.** The MDGs are at the forefront of Luxembourg's development co-operation policy and poverty reduction and sustainable development are key objectives. Furthermore, most of its programmes place particular emphasis on primary education, basic health care, HIV/AIDS, water and sanitation. ODA goes mainly to least-developed and low-income countries.

**Aid effectiveness agenda.** Aid programmes are implemented in ten priority countries on the basis of multi-annual tentative co-operation programmes. These aim to align Luxembourg's aid with the development priorities of its partner countries, enhance transparency and predictability and improve management. The new tentative co-operation programme for Viet Nam (2006-10) is in line with the national socio-economic development plan and will provide opportunities for new aid modalities. Luxembourg participated actively in the elaboration of the Hanoi Core Statement on Aid Effectiveness and the local EU action plan for the implementation of the Paris Declaration. All its new projects comply with the EU guidelines for financing local costs. Co-ordination in the field has been stepped up, as has field representation in priority countries. Most of Luxembourg's aid is untied and project implementation relies greatly on local contractors. Multilateral co-operation is increasingly developed through "multi-bi" initiatives in priority countries, mainly with four agencies: UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA.

**Policy coherence.** Luxembourg is committed to policy coherence and promotes a people-oriented globalisation process. A focal point for policy coherence was set up in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Luxembourg supports the EU cotton initiative and is encouraging reform efforts in the area of sugar.





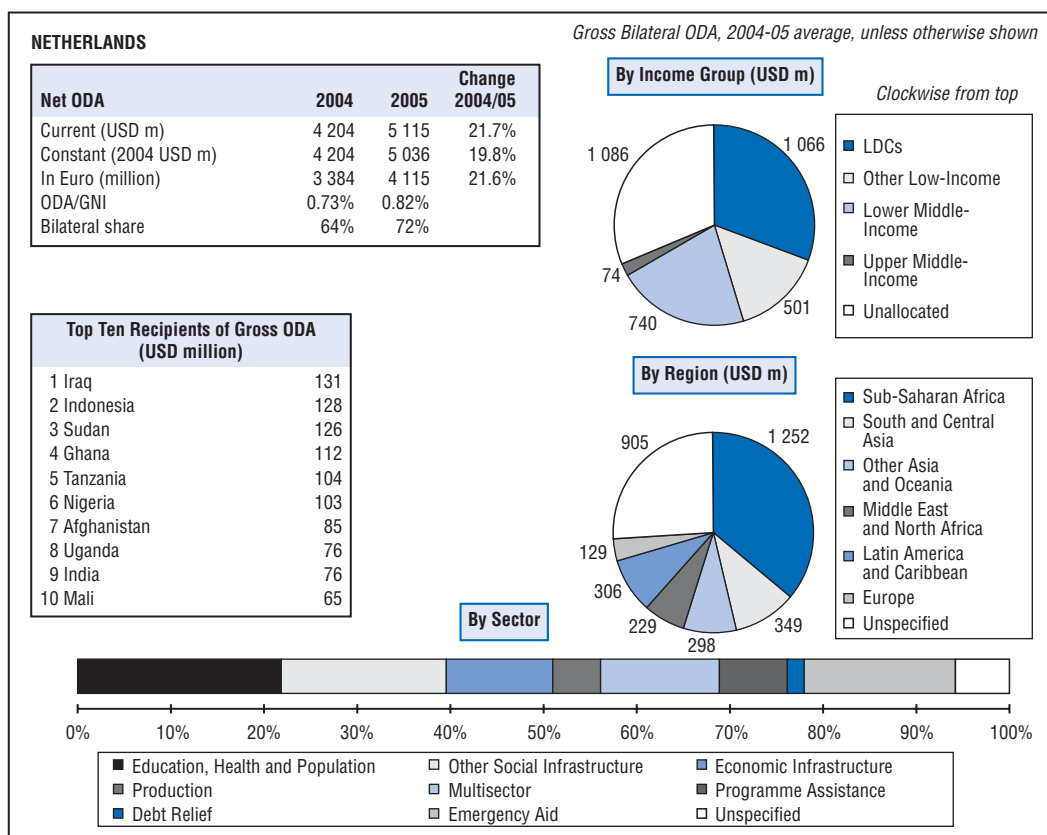
## Netherlands

In 2005 the Netherlands' net ODA volume in constant terms increased by 19.8% to reach USD 5.1 billion, representing 0.82% of its GNI. This significant increase reflects a rebound from 2004 when net ODA was depressed by India's repayment of its loans from the Netherlands. The Netherlands' target for ODA is 0.8%.

*Commitment to the MDGs.* Poverty reduction is the dominant overarching objective of Dutch foreign policy as a whole and development co-operation in particular. The PRSP framework is seen as a primary mechanism which guides Dutch strategy, assists in implementing programmes, provides a basis for monitoring and evaluation and serves as an essential forum for policy dialogue. In relation to its contribution to specific MDG targets, the Netherlands focuses on those relating to education, HIV/AIDS, reproductive health and rights, the environment and water.

*Aid effectiveness agenda.* The Netherlands is committed to the principles of the Paris Declaration and seeks partnerships with relevant actors in its bilateral country programmes. Embassies are encouraged to be actively involved in local processes resulting from the Paris commitments. At a national level the focus is on mainstreaming this agenda in planning and monitoring processes. The Netherlands continues to focus its aid on a limited number of target countries and sectors. Sector approaches encourage ownership by partner countries and are also used to identify areas where national capacity can be strengthened. Budget support is favoured whenever there is effective local capacity. The Netherlands is also investing in a monitoring and evaluation system that supports feedback for learning and decision making at all administrative levels.

*Policy coherence.* The Cabinet actively engages with coherence issues and approves all instructions for Dutch participants of international meetings. The Policy Coherence Unit of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs acts as a watchdog for policy coherence for development and co-operates with key players from line ministries who form dedicated teams. The Unit has improved policy coherence in the Netherlands, the EU and the OECD and achieved concrete results related to the reform of EU cotton and sugar policies and EU commitments on policy coherence. In 2006 the second MDG-8 report was published, containing contributions from the private sector, NGOs, trade unions and the research community.





**Box 4.2. DAC Peer Review of the Netherlands, 12 September 2006***Examiners: Japan and Sweden*

The DAC welcomed the Netherlands' continued commitment to maintain high levels of aid. Dutch ODA in 2005 amounted to USD 5.11 billion, or 0.82% of GNI, making the Netherlands one of the most generous DAC members. The Committee noted that the Netherlands sets a good example by using innovative approaches to adapt its aid delivery to enable greater partner country ownership. Since the early 1990s, the Netherlands has been a leading player in consistently promoting poverty reduction, with a particular focus on the quality of aid and the international aid effectiveness agenda as embodied in the Paris Declaration. The Netherlands has also been a major source of influence on the international agenda on policy coherence for development.

The Netherlands was commended for addressing the recommendations of the 2001 DAC Peer Review, which identified the relationship between the headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and embassies and the adequacy of human resources as key issues. The Netherlands' response included: i) developing a strategic planning and monitoring system for bilateral aid; ii) improving communications between headquarters and embassies; iii) strengthening the MFA's capacity through additional posts and expertise. The planning and monitoring system may need further adjustments and embassies should have sufficient delegation of authority and the right human resource skills. Capacity to fulfil the ambitious Dutch policy agenda is another ongoing challenge.

Other key conclusions and recommendations by the DAC to assist the Netherlands in pursuing its efforts to improve the effectiveness of its development co-operation programmes were as follows:

- The 2003 policy framework "Mutual interests, mutual responsibilities" introduced thematic spending targets associated with policy priorities. The Netherlands should ensure that such targets do not jeopardise the principles of aid effectiveness and are balanced with a strong focus on results.
- The Netherlands could develop a more coherent strategy with respect to private sector development and pro-poor economic growth.
- The MFA should consider a more systematic and strategic approach to domestic policy dialogue with various civil society organisations, the private sector and the research community beyond current cofinancing and contractual arrangements.
- The Netherlands is encouraged to build on its efforts towards geographic concentration by increasing the share of its aid provided to its 36 partner countries. In collaboration with other donors, the Netherlands is also encouraged to pursue its efforts towards a stronger sector focus in its bilateral country programmes.
- The MFA is encouraged to pursue its efforts to improve the effectiveness of its programmes with NGOs. It should ensure complementarity with its bilateral programmes and consider how to manage potential risks identified by the NGOs in moving to a stronger results focus.
- Given its objective of promoting greater multilateral effectiveness, the Netherlands is encouraged to elaborate its multilateral strategy and to strike a balance between bilateral objectives and implications for the management of multilateral agencies, taking account of ongoing reform efforts.
- The Netherlands is encouraged to move forward with its plan to develop an overall aid effectiveness strategy to better communicate how the Paris Declaration agenda is to be implemented at headquarters and in different partner country circumstances, including fragile states.
- Responsibility for the evaluation planning process has been assigned to policy departments so as to address the challenge of the extent and timeliness with which evaluation findings and recommendations feed back to policy makers. With a view to safeguarding the quality of evaluations, the MFA is encouraged to ensure that the Policy and Operations Evaluation Department retains its independence for managing the evaluation process and for reporting and making the findings public.
- A comprehensive humanitarian aid policy framework could be developed to draw together the various elements of the Netherlands' involvement in this area. The framework would also be useful to identify issues where further work needs to be done in order to improve the predictability of Dutch humanitarian assistance and to help reduce transaction costs for partners at country level.

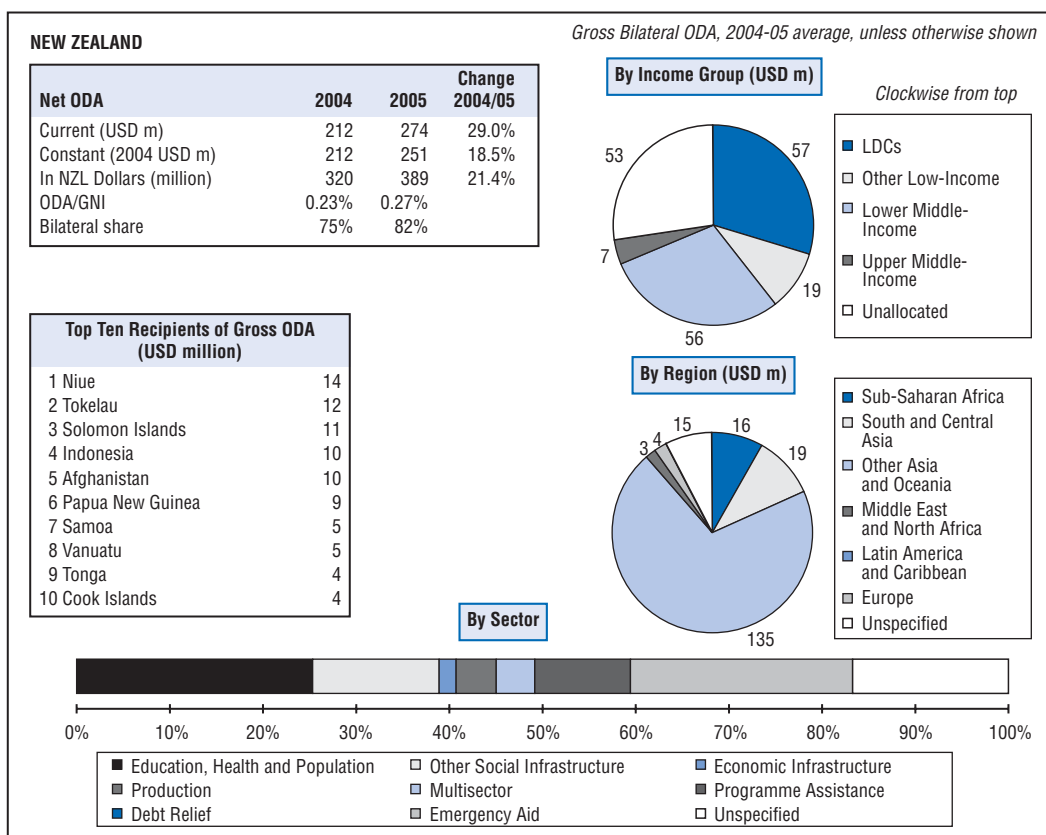
## New Zealand

**New Zealand's net ODA reached USD 274 million in 2005, representing an increase of 18.5% in real terms and an improvement in the ODA/GNI ratio from 0.23% in 2004 to 0.27% in 2005.**

**Commitment to the MDGs.** In its strategies to address poverty, New Zealand pays particular attention to the rights of the poorest communities within partner countries. Considerable efforts are made to help communities fulfil basic needs, expand opportunities and reduce vulnerability to poverty. In a drive to better contribute to the fulfilment of the MDGs and support global commitments, New Zealand's health and education policies have been re-targeted. New Zealand provides substantial assistance in the areas of governance, economic development and the environment, focusing on the long-term elimination of poverty.

**Aid effectiveness agenda.** NZAID continues to make progress in aligning its activities with the policies and priorities of partner governments and in encouraging the harmonisation of donor efforts. Improving aid effectiveness is a critical issue in NZAID's five-year strategic plan and New Zealand is involved in a growing number of bilateral, regional and multilateral/international initiatives in this area. Operational procedures and internal capacity building have been simplified and indicators are being integrated into NZAID's new management information system. Implementing the Paris Declaration is a priority for NZAID's Pacific and South-East Asia programmes, as well as for New Zealand's engagement with the UN reform process. New Zealand is contributing to sector-wide approaches in health and education. Specific measures have been agreed for delegated co-operation between Australia and New Zealand and other shared efforts in Pacific countries.

**Policy coherence.** New Zealand sees its contribution to the MDGs as part of a range of efforts to address development challenges worldwide, including ODA, trade, debt relief, migration policy and peace operations. Instability in parts of the Asia-Pacific region, and elsewhere, continues to underline the need to develop whole-of-government and improved international strategies. These should address the development, security, economic and political challenges in many parts of the globe, of which the Asia-Pacific region is no exception. NZAID has made particular efforts to promote policy coherence for development in trade, bio-security, environment, immigration and security-related affairs.



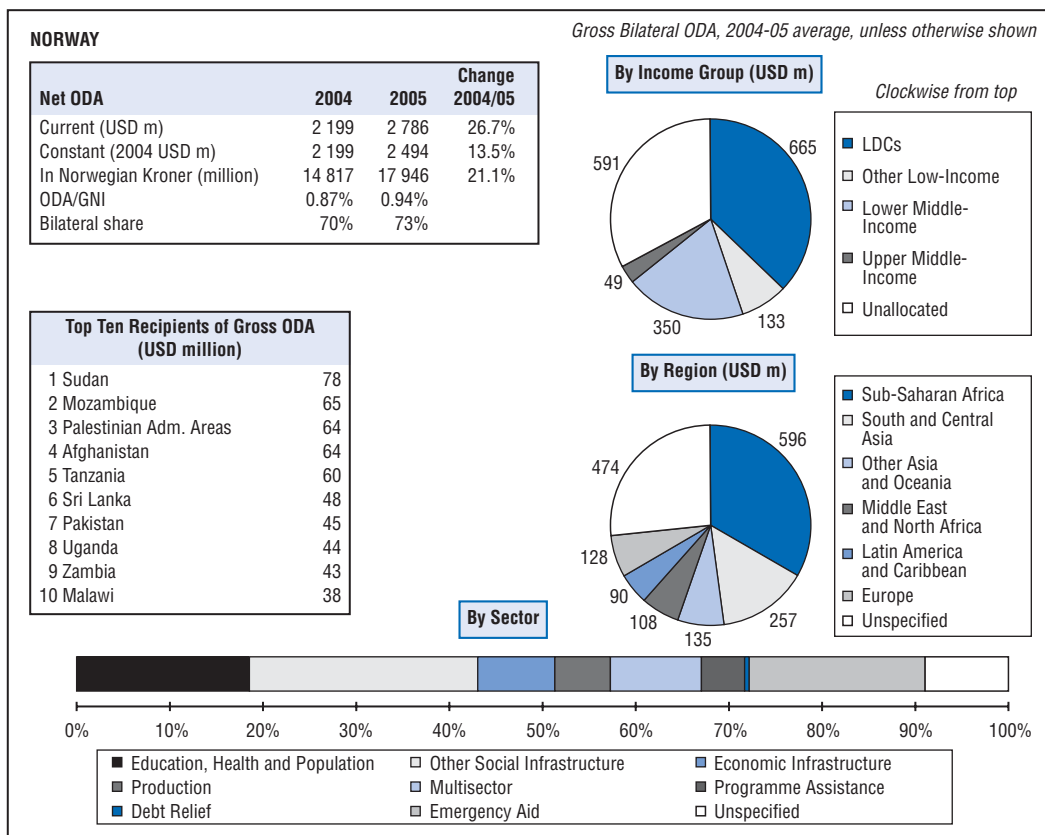
## Norway

**In 2005 Norway's net ODA increased 13.5% in real terms to reach USD 2.8 billion. This represented an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.94% compared to 0.87% in 2004.**

**Commitment to the MDGs.** Norway's development programme focuses on sectors that are crucial to achieving the MDGs. The 2004 White Paper, "Fighting Poverty Together", called for a reform of the international framework conditions, notably those governing trade and debt; improved governance in developing countries; more ODA and better harmonised development co-operation efforts; and the mobilisation of the private sector and civil society organisations. Norway actively participates in international fora in which it seeks to promote awareness of the MDGs, review progress made and identify ways to overcome obstacles to their achievement. In 2005, 39% of Norwegian bilateral ODA was allocated to LDCs.

**Aid effectiveness agenda.** The Norwegian aid administration places great importance on results and improved capacity to measure the impact of aid interventions. Norway actively supports locally identified priorities and programmes. Within the Nordic+ Group it has led discussions on the scope for harmonisation and alignment with PRSPs and is implementing new aid modalities such as delegated co-operation and silent partnerships. Norway continues to play a decisive role in the construction of tailor-made plans for donor harmonisation in a number of partner countries.

**Policy coherence.** Norway contributes to assessing the extent to which OECD policies support poverty reduction in developing countries. It is actively involved in reducing the burden of debt of poor countries, fighting corruption and improving health and security standards. Norway also contributes to the integration of developing countries in world trade by providing duty- and quota-free access to products from LDCs.



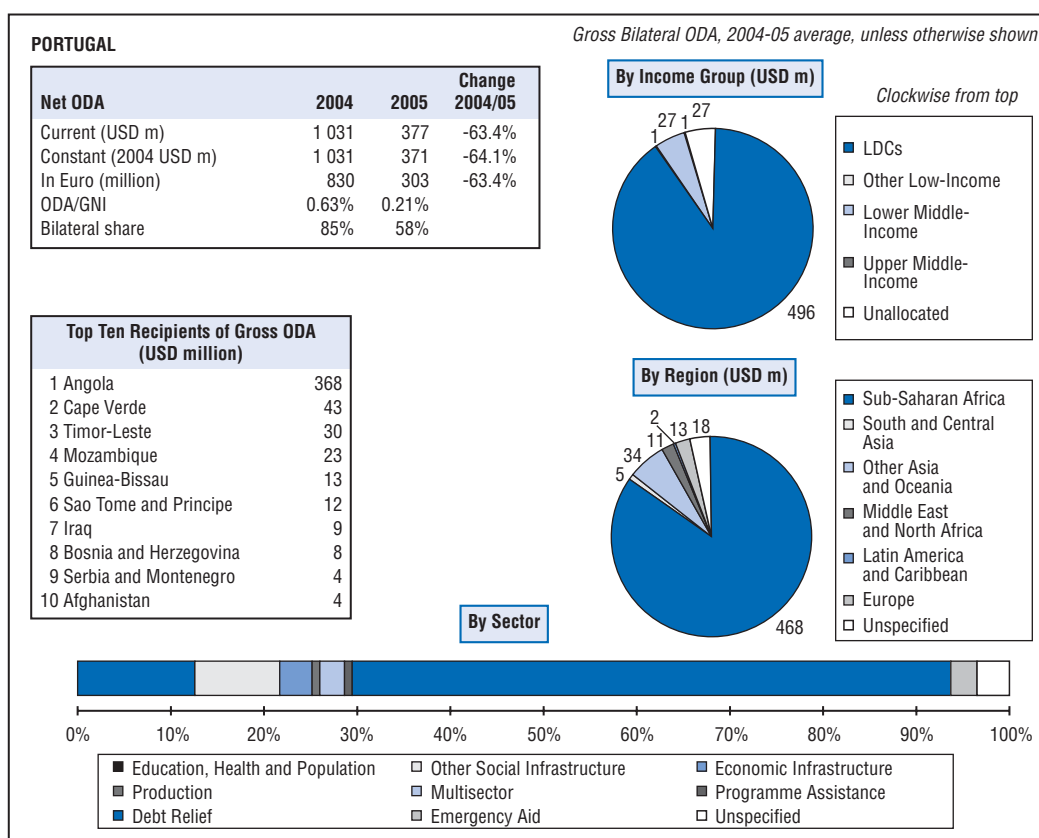
## Portugal

In 2005 Portugal's net ODA came to USD 377 million. This represents a decrease in real terms over 2004 of 64.1% due to the exceptional debt relief for Angola that year. The ODA/GNI ratio also fell from 0.63% to 0.21%.

**Commitment to the MDGs.** Portugal's ODA focuses on the five Portuguese-speaking African countries and Timor-Leste, all of which are LDCs. In November 2005 the Council of Ministers approved a new strategy for development co-operation which makes commitment to the MDGs one of its five guiding principles. Specific steps and a calendar to reinforce the integration of poverty reduction throughout Portugal's development co-operation programme have since been adopted.

**Aid effectiveness agenda.** Portugal's 2005 Action Plan for Harmonisation and Alignment was updated in June 2006 and disseminated to relevant Portuguese co-operation actors. Country-specific tentative co-operation programmes based on partner countries' poverty reduction strategies or the equivalent are negotiated by the authorities every three years following a consultative process. Under the new programming cycle (2007-09) Portugal will adopt the EU Common Framework for Country Strategy Papers. Portuguese co-operation still relies predominantly on small projects rather than programme and sector aid. Portugal is also involved in the DAC Fragile States Group as a facilitator of the pilot process of field testing the DAC Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States in Guinea Bissau.

**Policy coherence.** The Inter-Ministerial Committee for Co-operation (CIC) has been designated as the forum to address policy coherence for development. The CIC Secretariat is chaired by the President of the Portuguese Institute for Development Assistance (IPAD). It helps to supervise the planning and decentralised implementation of Portugal's development co-operation policy. Since 2006 monthly meetings are contributing to bring policy coherence to the fore and to increase awareness of official development structures other than IPAD.



**Box 4.3. DAC Peer Review of Portugal, 19 April 2006***Examiners: Ireland and Spain*

The DAC welcomed Portugal's commitment to increase ODA to 0.51% of GNI by 2010. Mobilising and programming new financial resources represents a challenge, given the government's tight fiscal situation and the fact that debt relief will not be a significant source of ODA in future years. The DAC urged Portugal to adopt an ODA growth implementation plan with a specific time frame. Commitments to increase ODA in line with the MDGs will require a strategic review of current budget allocations and specific steps to reinforce the integration of poverty reduction throughout Portugal's development co-operation programme.

As a signatory of the Paris Declaration, the Portuguese Government was encouraged by the DAC to make some adjustments to its aid delivery modalities and instruments in order to comply with the Declaration. The government should adopt multi-year programming to increase aid predictability for partner countries and give full control of the bilateral aid budget to IPAD, the chief co-ordinator of Portuguese development co-operation. Greater authority should be delegated to Portuguese embassies for which additional human resources are also needed. Portuguese co-operation agents should experiment with sector-wide and programme approaches as well as with delegated partnerships, working jointly with other donors whenever possible.

Other key conclusions and recommendations from the DAC Review of Portugal's development co-operation were as follows:

- IPAD should shift from an administrative culture to a more strategic and development-oriented culture, acquiring additional technical development co-operation expertise and expanding training activities to cover substantive development-related themes. The agency should elaborate and implement a communication strategy to foster greater understanding of, and public support for, development co-operation.
- Building on progress already achieved within IPAD's Evaluation Division, the Portuguese Government should continue to strengthen its evaluation culture across the board and target line ministries.
- Portugal could develop a global policy on fragile states supported by policy and operational work specifically devoted to conflict prevention and peace building.
- Portugal is encouraged to endorse policy coherence for development at the highest political level and to clarify the role that the Council of Ministers for Co-operation might play to promote policy coherence across government ministries.
- Portugal should develop sectoral guidelines based on needs assessments. These should incorporate a gender dimension.
- The Portuguese authorities are encouraged to adopt a more strategic approach to the use of technical co-operation for capacity and institution building, based on needs assessment in the sectors in which Portuguese co-operation is most active and working jointly with other donors.
- Given the vulnerability of its major partner countries to natural and conflict-related emergencies, Portugal should develop a policy for its humanitarian aid to guide its response to future situations. Such policy should ensure consistency with the endorsed "Principles and Good Practice of Humanitarian Donorship" and address the need for investment in disaster preparedness and mitigation.

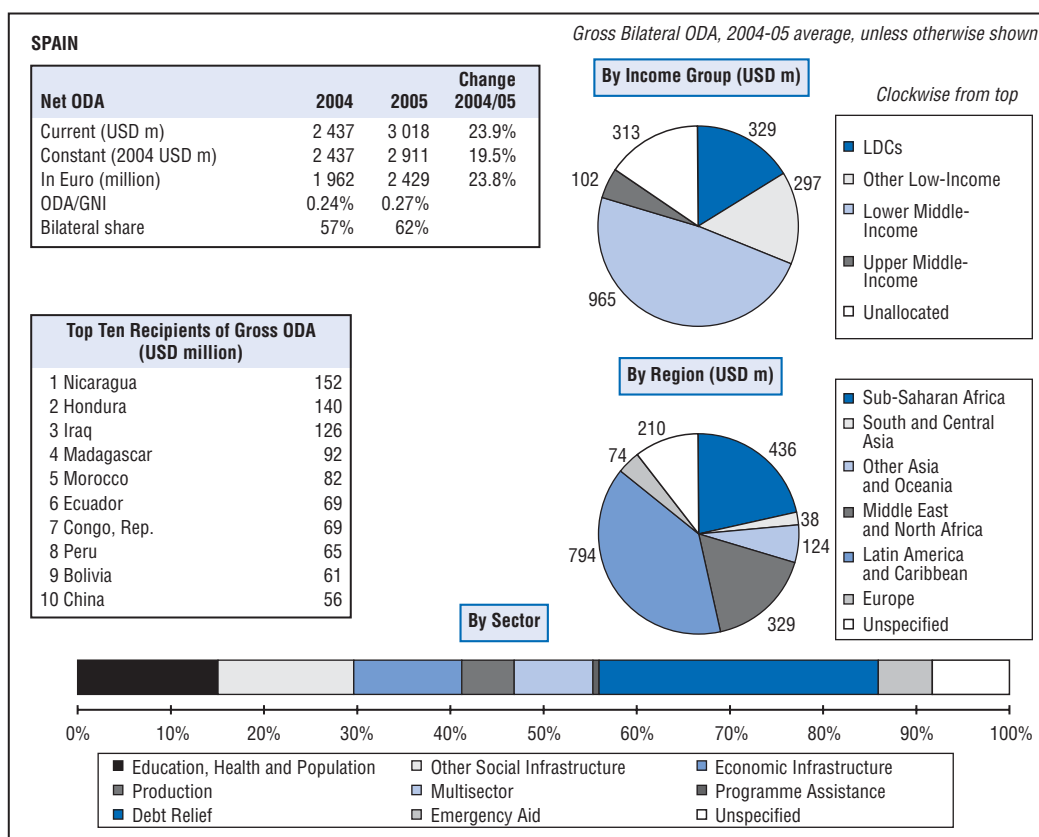
## Spain

**In 2005 Spain's net ODA increased 19.5% in real terms to reach USD 3.0 billion. This represents 0.27% of its GNI compared to 0.24% in 2004.**

**Commitment to the MDGs.** Spain launched its second Master Plan for International Co-operation (2005-08) which is closely linked to the MDGs. Under its new planning and programming process, the Spanish Government is about to finalise five sectoral strategies in support of the MDGs. They focus on indigenous people, health, education, gender and culture and development. Strategies on governance, food security, humanitarian action, conflict, security and peace and the environment were due to be completed by the end of 2006.

**Aid effectiveness agenda.** Spain's Country Strategy papers make reference to improved co-ordination with partner governments. Spain is now strongly committed to aligning its programmes with national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies. The Annual Plan for International Cooperation 2007 uses aid effectiveness principles as a baseline for Spanish International Co-operation.

**Policy coherence.** Spanish law mandates regular consultations between the central and regional public administrations and civil society involved in development co-operation in order to ensure common approaches. Spain's Master Plan establishes the need for policy coherence across government with the objective of poverty reduction in developing countries. A report promoting an overall policy and mechanism for policy coherence for development was presented to parliament in 2006. As a member of the EU, Spain aligns its policies with EU decisions that affect developing countries.



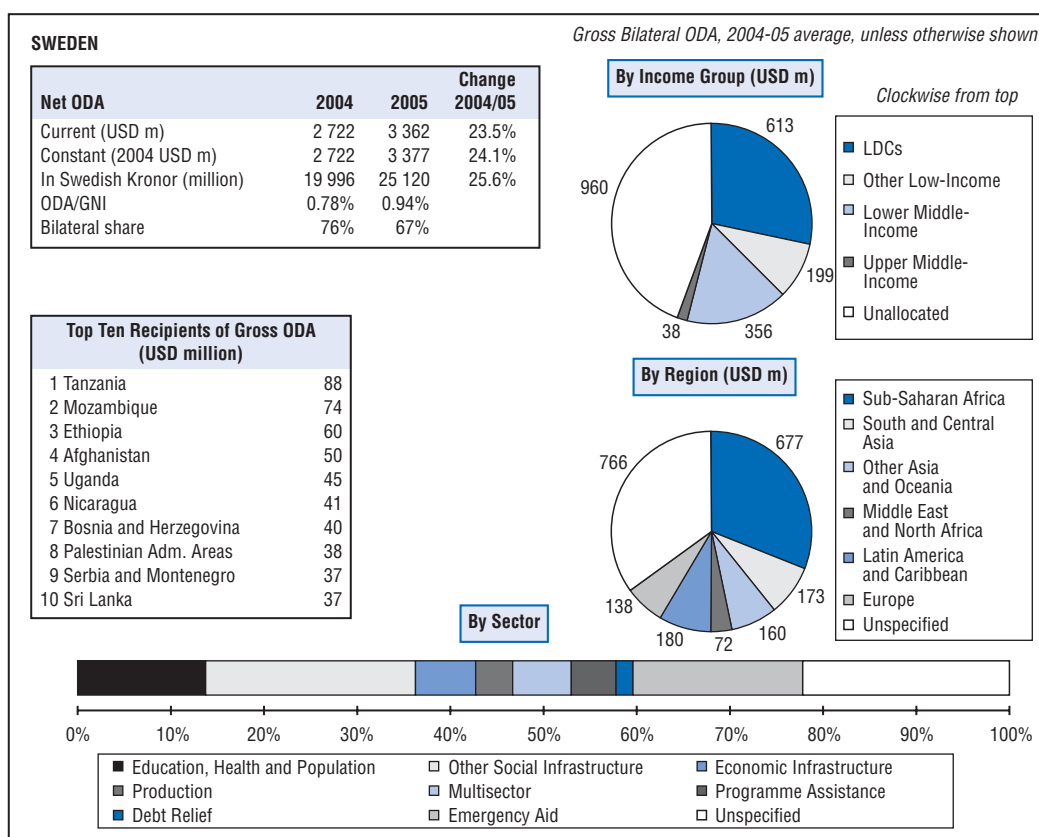
## Sweden

**In 2005 Sweden's net ODA represented USD 3.4 billion, an increase of 24.1% in real terms over 2004. The ODA/GNI ratio reached 0.94% compared to 0.78% in 2004.**

**Commitment to the MDGs.** As specified in "Sweden's Policy for Global Development" the MDGs are a special objective of Swedish national policy. The 2004 report "Making it Happen" inventories an array of actions already taken, including the launching of a major MDG public awareness campaign. Sweden supports international donor MDG reporting and is one of the few industrialised countries to fulfil its MDG reporting requirements to the UN. The results of Swedish development co-operation will be included as part of MDG-8 reporting, as well as periodic collaborative assessments of the impact of aid on poverty.

**Aid effectiveness agenda.** The policy paper makes clear commitments to harmonisation and alignment and provides the political rationale for this approach. Reporting on actual implementation is a requirement of the annual PGD report to parliament. Sweden makes the most of its flexible implementation procedures and its longstanding belief in ownership to promote these concepts in practice. It also supports a gradual transition to using recipient country systems, accompanied by funding for capacity building. Together with the Nordic+ group, Sweden has developed a common action plan for harmonisation efforts. From an international perspective, Sweden takes a leading role in promoting harmonisation and alignment in the DAC, EU and other multilateral forums.

**Policy coherence.** The growing donor consensus on the importance of policy coherence for development drew inspiration from Sweden's pioneering work over the years. Sweden recognises the need to integrate development more systematically into national policy where relevant, including EU policy. Policy coherence is included in the requirements for annual reporting from all ministries.





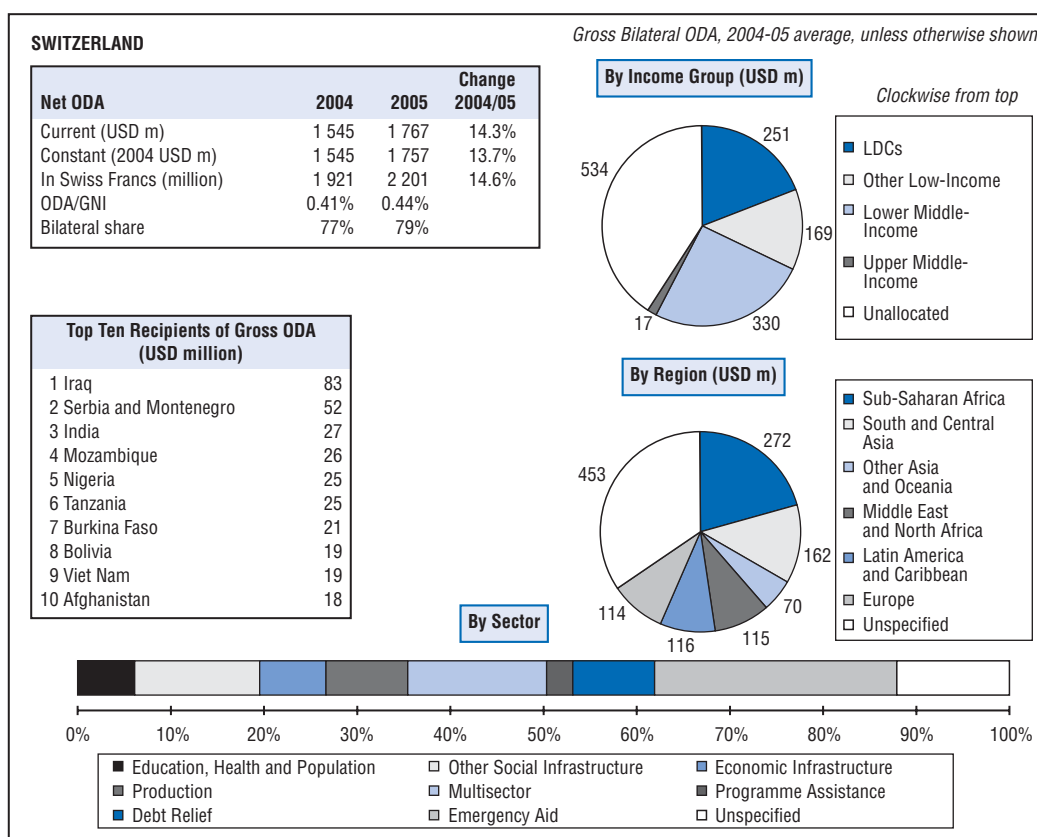
## Switzerland

**In 2005 Switzerland's net ODA increased by 13.7% in real terms over 2004 to reach USD 1.8 billion. This represents an increase in the ODA/GNI ratio from 0.41% in 2004 to 0.44% in 2005.**

**Commitment to the MDGs.** Switzerland has made poverty reduction one of the five strategic goals of its foreign policy and considers the MDGs and the Millennium Declaration as development policy milestones. Both the Swiss Agency for Development Co-operation (SDC) and the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (seco) have made poverty reduction a main objective of their respective strategies and address poverty with different, yet complementary, approaches and tools. Switzerland's commitment in favour of the MDGs was reiterated by the Federal Council (government) in its report "Millennium Development Goals: Progress Report of Switzerland 2005" and at the September 2005 "High level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly" (M + 5 Summit).

**Aid effectiveness agenda.** A Joint SDC/seco statement dated March 2005 restates Switzerland's full support to the Paris Declaration. A Swiss Implementation Plan was issued in May 2005, followed by an SDC/seco Plan of Dissemination for the Paris Declaration principles. SDC and seco address aid effectiveness through the activities of an inter-departmental working group that looks for specific ways to implement the Paris Declaration.

**Policy coherence.** The promotion of policy coherence across the Swiss Federal Administration to ensure that the debate includes not only SDC and seco but other Federal agencies remains a challenge. A number of specific steps have been taken to strengthen policy coherence in agriculture and finance, such as returning illegally acquired funds to some countries, gradually abolishing import tariffs and quotas on LDCs' agricultural products and reducing tariff escalation in the food industry. The decision has also been taken to progressively phase out milk quotas between 2006 and 2009.





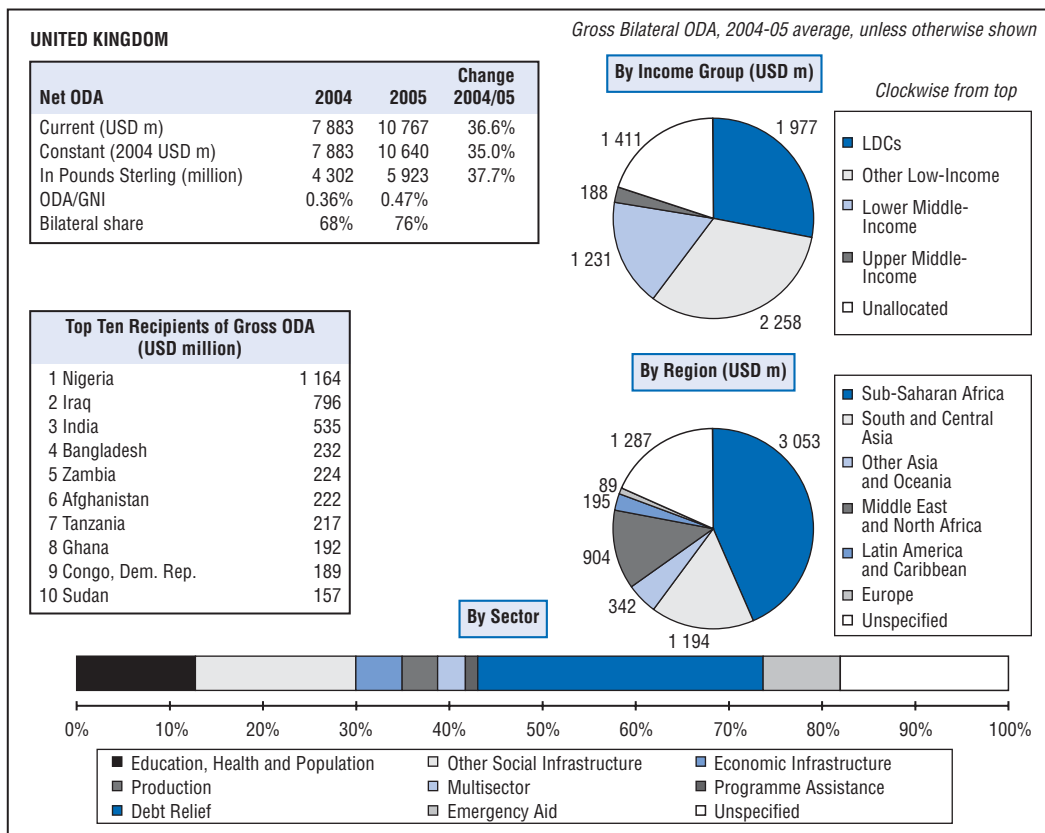
## United Kingdom

In 2005 the United Kingdom's net ODA reached USD 10.8 billion, representing an increase in real terms of 35% over 2004. The ODA/GNI ratio rose from 0.36% in 2004 to 0.47% in 2005.

**Commitment to the MDGs.** With respect to international development, the United Kingdom's aim is to eliminate extreme poverty by 2015, as prescribed by the MDGs. Progress towards the MDGs is tracked by way of the Department for International Development's (DFID) Public Service Agreement. DFID concentrates its resources on the poorest countries, particularly in sub-Saharan African and South Asia and is increasing its assistance to fragile and under-aided states.

**Aid effectiveness agenda.** The UK endorsed the Paris Declaration and its 2006 White Paper on International Development features specific commitments on aid effectiveness. These include working with others to implement the Paris Declaration and supporting the orientations of the DAC in monitoring commitments and holding international partners to account. The UK has committed to increasing its aid budget to 0.7% of GNI by 2013 and is working with others on innovative ways of raising financing for development and on setting long-term, predictable commitments at country-level. DFID has established a Medium-Term Action Plan on aid effectiveness, which sets targets for DFID action at the country, regional, international and corporate levels up to 2010. DFID promotes country-led approaches and harmonisation and is conducting new work on monitoring donor behaviour and mutual accountability based on a results-based approach. DFID's Public Service Agreement tracks performance in many of these areas.

**Policy coherence.** Policy coherence is supported by a high level policy commitment shared by the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the International Development Secretary. It is a strong component of the 2006 White Paper. DFID works closely with other government departments on a range of issues, and joint Public Service Agreement targets have been set, with other departments, for trade, conflict prevention, debt relief and realising the Millennium Development Goals.



#### Box 4.4. DAC Peer Review of the United Kingdom, 31 May 2006

*Examiners: Italy and the United States*

The DAC commended the United Kingdom for its proactive approach to development co-operation, built around the objective of global poverty reduction. The UK is seen by many as one of the bilateral models for today's fast evolving world of development co-operation. A clear legislative mandate and organised administrative approach have permitted the UK to organise its aid programmes strategically around a lean and well managed delivery system. Operational follow-through on the developmental objectives of national legislation and government commitment is provided through a government-wide system of Public Service Agreements, both with respect to the Department for International Development (DFID) and other departments.

Over the period 2000-04 the UK's ODA volume increased by 30% in real terms. The UK is now the fourth largest donor in volume terms, with USD 7.9 billion disbursed in 2004. The DAC welcomed the UK commitment to achieving a 0.7% ODA/GNI target by 2013, supported by a financial "road map", developed collaboratively with the Treasury.

It was recognised that DFID has gone through a "golden age" of growth and achievement since 1997 but that it must now reassess its capacity to take on the important, simultaneous challenges of the near future. These include doubling ODA volume in seven years, a commitment to deliver aid better (aid effectiveness, results monitoring) and an expectation of more difficult work environments (fragile states and situations of conflict). At the same time, it plans to do so with fewer delivery resources (10% reduction in staff and support service costs). It will require a special effort to undertake all of these initiatives while maintaining the quality and innovative character of its aid.

Other main findings and recommendations from the Peer Review included:

- In order to maintain the current high level of **political** and **public support** DFID will need to identify results and "tell the story" to the British public and its elected officials. This will require strategically formulated messages, particularly in less understood areas such as fragile states or the suspension of aid.
- DFID is encouraged to refine its road map for **ODA** growth, so as to more strategically allocate funds between bilateral and multilateral channels and among priority countries and sectors. It was encouraged to avoid setting additional aggregate sector and thematic spending targets.
- The UK should articulate a more clearly prioritised action agenda on **policy coherence** for development, including judicious use of its significant field and headquarters' resources to identify and work on specific policy issues.
- In terms of **aid management**, DFID needs to give close consideration to the future implications of scaling up. It should build on its decentralised structures to inform this process, including future policies relating to general budget support, performance measurement systems, relationships with the NGO community, or approaches to work better with other donors around pilot operations in the field. Human resource policy priorities will need to focus on implementation and advance planning so as to address the future needs of the department.
- The DAC appreciates the new DFID **humanitarian policy** which will further strengthen its role in providing needs-based and principled humanitarian aid, but notes that greater operational clarity among the key UK agencies is needed to best protect civilians and to work in fragile states.

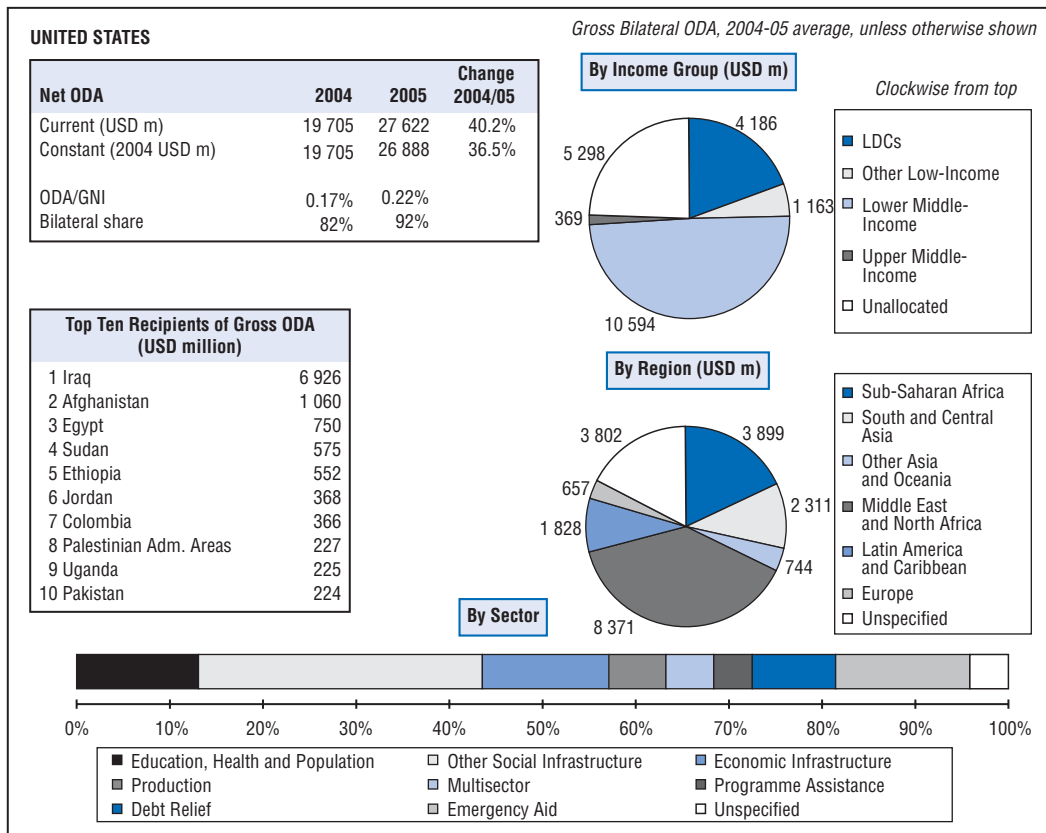
## United States

**In 2005 US net ODA volume increased by 36.5% in real terms to USD 27.6 billion. The ODA/GNI ratio also rose from 0.17% to 0.22%, its highest level since 1986.**

**Commitment to the MDGs.** The United States subscribes to the Millennium Development challenge of halving extreme poverty by 2015. USAID strategic objectives (economic growth, agriculture and trade; global health; democracy, conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance) are seen as essential to sustainable poverty reduction and meeting the MDGs, although the MDG targets are not used operationally in the programming system of either USAID or the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). MCC considers economic growth to be of vital importance in the fight to achieve poverty reduction, whereas the United States on the whole considers private sector-led growth to be capital.

**Aid effectiveness agenda.** The paper "A New Compact for Global Development" issued in 2003 advocates collaboration among development actors, both international and American. Field agencies engaged in development co-operation are asked to work with local partners to avoid overlaps, to increase overall effectiveness and to support host country ownership. USAID sponsors a "Global Development Alliance" that promotes public-private partnerships among US organisations working in development (NGOs, foundations, academic institutions and corporations). USAID has several international partnerships on themes such as HIV/AIDS. Since the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, USAID has used a system that tracks results through a co-ordinated planning-implementation-monitoring process. The hefty Millennium Challenge Account programme, still in its early stages, uses local ownership and performance-based results as its operational focus.

**Policy coherence.** In the field, ambassadors oversee coherence and co-ordination among the various US agencies through the embassy "country team". In Washington, co-ordination across agencies responsible for development co-operation was strengthened through the creation, in 2006, of a new Office of the Director of Foreign Assistance. The National Security Council encourages coherence across government through a series of high level Policy Co-ordination Committees, including one on development.



**Box 4.5. DAC Peer Review of the United States, 7 December 2006***Examiners: Canada and United Kingdom*

The DAC applauded the major increase in American ODA and the efforts made by the US, along with the international community, to reduce the debt burden of poor countries. With a record high net ODA of USD 27.6 billion in 2005, the US ranked first among DAC members in terms of volume of aid. As a share of gross national income, this represented 0.22%, its highest level since 1986 but second to last among the members of the DAC. The bulk of this growth is explained by debt forgiveness and reconstruction in Iraq, reconstruction and anti-narcotics efforts in Afghanistan and specific programmes in Africa, primarily Sudan and Ethiopia.

The events of 9/11 and the “War on Terror” which grew from them have stimulated a renewed American interest in development co-operation. The government has used the logic of national security to resuscitate the image of development with Congress and the American people. The US National Security Strategy raised development to the status of one of three pillars of national foreign policy, along with diplomacy and defence (the 3Ds). From this strategic perspective, the government has shaped a policy of Transformational Diplomacy and a subsequent operational matrix – the Foreign Assistance Framework – which will help to co-ordinate better both the multiple objectives and the myriad of official institutions of development.

Among the most remarkable institutional trends since the last Peer Review was the continued fragmentation of funding among government institutions, the reduction of total ODA managed by the US Agency for International Development (from 50.2% to 38.8%) and the rapid rise of ODA administered by the Department of Defense (from 5.6% to 21.7%).

Key conclusions and recommendations of the DAC included:

- The DAC commends the US for making development a high priority within the 3D foreign policy approach. Development needs to be accorded the same status as diplomacy and defence and the key importance of poverty reduction within this mandate should be more explicitly stated.
- The escalating distribution of aid to crisis countries and to address emergencies reflects current US policy priorities. The government needs to find a balance between the use of aid in these countries and those where long-term and significantly increased development efforts are required.
- The government is encouraged to develop a more explicit policy on the role of policy coherence for development. It also needs to put in place the resources needed to carry out analysis and effectively manage the policy coherence agenda.
- As the government seeks to accord the Department of Defense a greater role in development and humanitarian work, it should persist in clarifying the lines of operational responsibility between military and development institutions to ensure that aid efforts are optimally co-ordinated and primarily focused on development outcomes.
- The current US objective of improved aid effectiveness should be supported by further government attention to the Paris Declaration agenda, including actions on ownership, untying and collaborative strengthening of local systems and tracking of results. The new Office of the Director of Foreign Assistance should brief Congress on the Principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and their implications for US foreign assistance.
- The Department of State and USAID should develop jointly and disseminate an overarching strategic plan to guide US humanitarian work. This would provide a framework for increasing the coherence of different US agency approaches as well as informing US efforts internationally to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian action.

## Notes on non-DAC donors

The DAC brings together the major OECD aid donors. But other donors, both within and outside the OECD, are playing an increasing role in development co-operation. MDG-8 calls for a global partnership for development. At the same time, there is limited information on non-DAC donorship and often a lack of co-ordination with the traditional donor community. Over 2006 the DAC has undertaken to address this shortcoming by expanding its dialogue with non-DAC donors as partners in development co-operation.

The international development community has repeatedly highlighted its interest in having improved statistical information provided by non-DAC donors. As the authoritative source on development co-operation statistics, the DAC aims to provide a comprehensive overview of worldwide ODA on the basis of comparable data. To date, this objective has been met only partially. It is hoped that, in future, other significant providers of development assistance will start to report on their ODA so as to receive due recognition for their efforts and to contribute to a more complete picture of global aid flows.

In one specific effort to facilitate this, the DAC is working together with the World Bank, the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs and the United Nations Development Programme. These bodies are conducting a joint survey of donors which do not yet report their development assistance in a systematic way, according to the internationally accepted DAC definitions.

The following sections present information on the programmes of non-DAC donors. The data received from these donors are included in Table 33 of the statistical annex of this report.

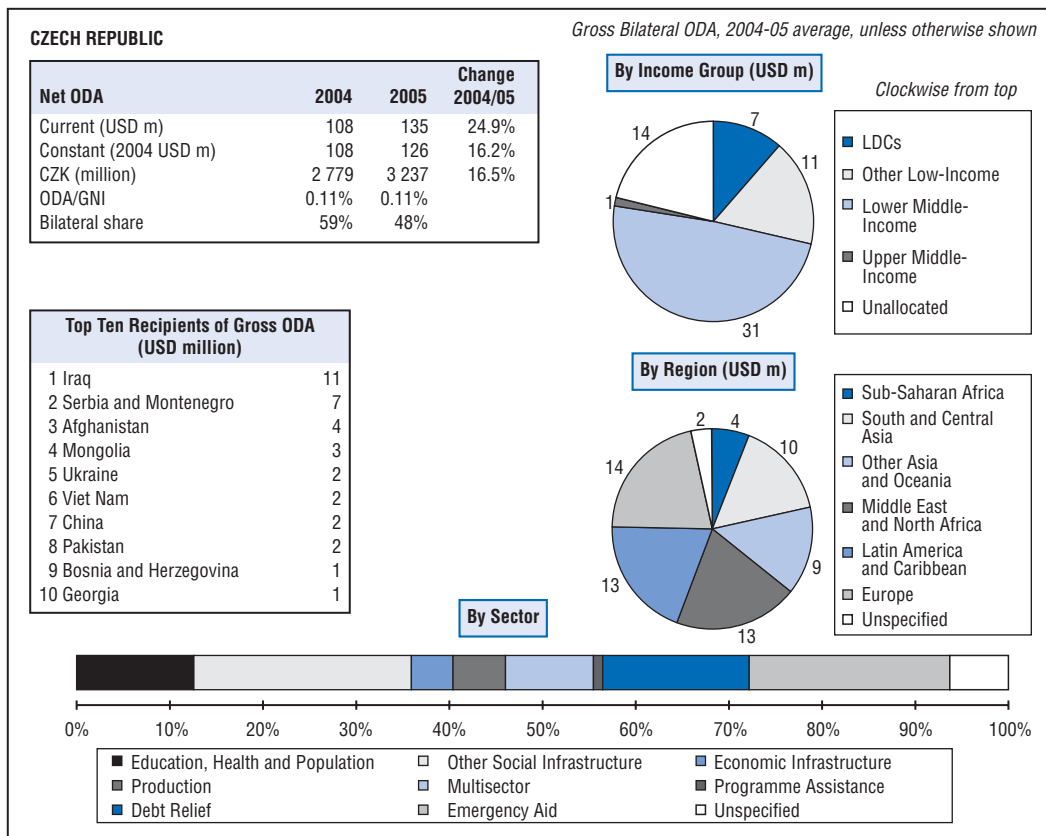
## Non-DAC OECD members

### Czech Republic

**In 2005 Czech ODA increased by 16% in real terms, reaching USD 135 million and amounting to 0.11% ODA/GNI. The increase was due primarily to the Czech contribution to the EU development budget (USD 62 million) and partly due to humanitarian operations in Asia. All assistance was provided in the form of grants.**

The majority of Czech ODA in 2005 (52%) was granted in the form of multilateral assistance, including through the EU budget. The bilateral share of 48% comprised technical assistance (11%), investment projects (5%), special programmes in the Middle East and the Balkans (7%), humanitarian aid and assistance to refugees (14%), debt relief (7%) and administrative costs including public awareness campaigns (3%). Bilateral aid was focused on the Balkans (Serbia and Montenegro), South-East Asia (Mongolia, Pakistan) and the Middle East (Iraq). The main thematic focus was on good governance and civil society, education and environmental protection.

In late 2005, the Czech Government approved strategic country co-operation programmes with eight countries or entities (Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Mongolia, Serbia and Montenegro, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zambia) for the period 2006-10. The aim of the strategic country programmes is to enhance the predictability and coherence of Czech assistance so as to improve aid effectiveness. In further efforts to enhance efficiency and transparency, Principles for Tender Procedures of Development Assistance Projects (October 2005) and Guidelines for Project Cycle Management (April 2006) were introduced. At present, the government is preparing a bill on development co-operation and humanitarian aid.



## Hungary

In 2005 Hungary disbursed USD 100 million for development, which corresponds to an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.11% and represents a rise in aid volume by 38% in real terms from 2004. Both multilateral and bilateral assistance increased. Debt relief to Tanzania and Yemen accounted for 50% of bilateral aid.

Hungary's ODA programme continued in 2005 with a focus on its bilateral assistance to Western Balkan and CIS countries. Main partners included Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro, Macedonia, Moldova, Mongolia, Kyrgyz Republic and Ukraine. Beyond this, Hungary provided assistance to Cambodia, Laos, the Palestinian Administered Areas, Viet Nam and Yemen, while aid continued to Afghanistan and Iraq. At the same time, Hungary's large number of partner countries was seen as a significant challenge for the effective implementation of its ODA programme.

The sectoral priorities of political and economic transformation and EU accession have been chosen in view of Hungary's comparative advantage in these fields and to ensure complementarity with common EU objectives for development. Beyond these priority sectors, Hungary also provided assistance in areas such as knowledge transfer, training and education, health services, agriculture and water management.

## Iceland

Iceland's ODA disbursements in 2005 totalled USD 27.2 million, representing 0.18% of GNI, as in 2004. Bilateral development assistance increased from USD 16.4 million in 2004 to USD 20.1 million in 2005, thus constituting 74% of ODA. Contributions to multilateral agencies increased from USD 4.9 million in 2004 to USD 7.1 million in 2005.

The Government of Iceland has set a target to reach the ODA level of 0.35% of GNI by 2009. This is to be done on the basis of the government's overall policy as outlined in the document "Iceland's Policy on Development Co-operation 2005-09". Budget allocations in 2005 and 2006, as well as the budget proposal for 2007, are on track towards reaching this target. The stagnating ODA/GNI ratio between 2004 and 2005 is partly due to a weakening of the US dollar against the Icelandic króna,



resulting in less króna expenditures to cover commitments pledged in US dollars, and partly because economic growth in Iceland has been considerably faster than projected.

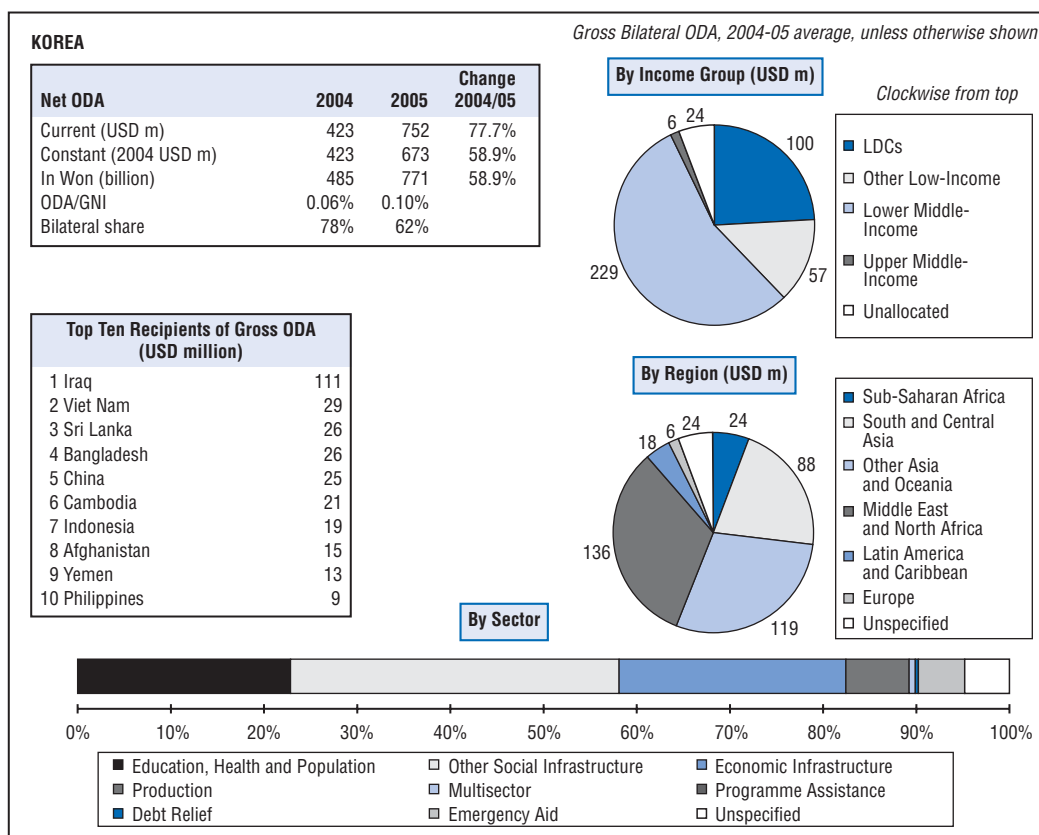
The Icelandic International Development Agency (ICEIDA), an autonomous agency attached to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, accounted for the disbursement of 33% of Iceland's ODA in 2005. ICEIDA operates in five countries: Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Uganda and Sri Lanka. A General Agreement on Development Co-operation between Iceland and Nicaragua is under preparation. The Icelandic Crisis Response Unit (ICRU) of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs provides support to peace building operations. In 2005 ICRU provided assistance to operations in Sri Lanka, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and Afghanistan, and disbursed 17% of Iceland's overall ODA. In 2006 the Minister of Foreign Affairs commissioned a review of the laws regulating the operations of ICEIDA. The operations of ICRU are also under review.

## Korea

**In 2005 strong growth of both bilateral and multilateral assistance pushed Korean ODA up to USD 752 million, a 78% increase from 2004, representing a rise of the ODA/GNI ratio from 0.06% to 0.10%. Bilateral ODA, constituting 62% of total ODA, rose from USD 330.8 million from 2004 to USD 463.3 million largely due to grants to Iraq. Multilateral ODA increased from USD 92.6 million to USD 289 million mainly due to large contributions of over USD 200 million to the International Development Association and the Inter-American Development Bank's Special Fund.**

A major share of bilateral ODA (81%) was channelled to the Asian region. The geographical proximity and interest of many Asian countries to emulate Korea's economic experience partially explains this concentration. Social and economic infrastructure sectors accounted for 61% and 21% respectively of bilateral ODA. More specifically, water supply and sanitation accounted for 15%, followed by health (14%), transport (13%) and government and civil society (11%).

Korea introduced a five-point plan for its development assistance programme over the coming years. The plan addressed: i) quantitative targets for Korea's ODA of an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.1% in 2009



and 0.25 by 2015, while also aiming at further improving the effectiveness of Korean aid; ii) the development of a Korean aid model, with strong reference to Korea's own development experiences; iii) improving the aid management system and developing programme-based assistance, including country-specific mid-term plans to allow predictable implementation; iv) raising public awareness for development co-operation; and v) reinforcing networks with NGOs.

Korea also expressed its intention to seek full membership of the DAC by 2010.

## Mexico

**Mexico is committed to contributing to the achievement of the MDGs and recognises the role of international co-operation in this respect. Contributions to the development of national capacities and achievement of social stability and economic integration are the principal objectives of its development co-operation.**

In 2005, Mexican international co-operation included 387 projects in sectors including education, environment, science, social development, agriculture, health, culture and energy. The main beneficiaries were institutions in Central America, the Caribbean and South America. Work is in progress to establish a monitoring and evaluation system for development co-operation and improved tracking of its ODA.

## Poland

**In 2005 Polish ODA totalled USD 204.8 million, up from USD 117.5 million in 2004. The ODA/GNI ratio also increased from 0.05% to 0.07%. Bilateral ODA amounted to USD 48 million, or 23% of total ODA, while aid channelled through multilateral institutions totalled USD 156.8 million. Poland allocated 92% of its multilateral ODA to the EU budget, i.e. USD 145 million.**

The significant increase of ODA in 2005 resulted mainly from the fore-mentioned contribution. At the same time, Poland enhanced its institutional capacity to provide ODA by establishing a Development Co-operation Department within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The department is responsible for programming, implementing and evaluating development assistance.

In 2005 most Polish bilateral development assistance was delivered in the form of technical assistance, concessional loans, debt relief, scholarships and humanitarian aid. Belarus, China, Serbia and Montenegro, Ukraine and Uzbekistan were the main recipients of Polish ODA, while assistance was also provided to Georgia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Moldova and Viet Nam.

The government is expected to adopt a new foreign aid strategy at the beginning of 2007. This new strategy will describe the main directions, priority sectors and modalities of aid delivery from 2007 onwards. In this way, Poland hopes to further align its ODA programme with the principles of effective aid in the Paris Declaration and in the European Consensus on Development. Moreover, it should serve as a key reference for managing ODA, which is set to reach 0.17% of GNI in 2010.

## Slovak Republic

**The Slovak Republic's 2005 ODA disbursements totalled USD 56 million, an increase of USD 28 million over 2004. ODA flows represented 0.12% of GNI compared with 0.07% in 2004. The increase in the ODA/GNI ratio was mainly due to a higher level of multilateral development assistance in the form of a contribution to the EC budget and debt forgiveness to Sudan, Afghanistan, Iraq and Albania. Bilateral aid accounted for 55% of total ODA.**

In April 2006 the government approved a new Annual Programme, which provided USD 5.7 million for new projects including USD 1.8 million for bilateral aid to Serbia and Montenegro and USD 3.9 million for 13 priority countries: Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Macedonia, Mongolia, Mozambique, Sudan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Slovak ODA supports the MDGs by focusing on social infrastructure, including health care and education, sustainable economic development and environment, and developing democratic institutions and a market environment. Future annual programmes will grow in line with the goal set by the European Council to achieve an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.17% in 2010.



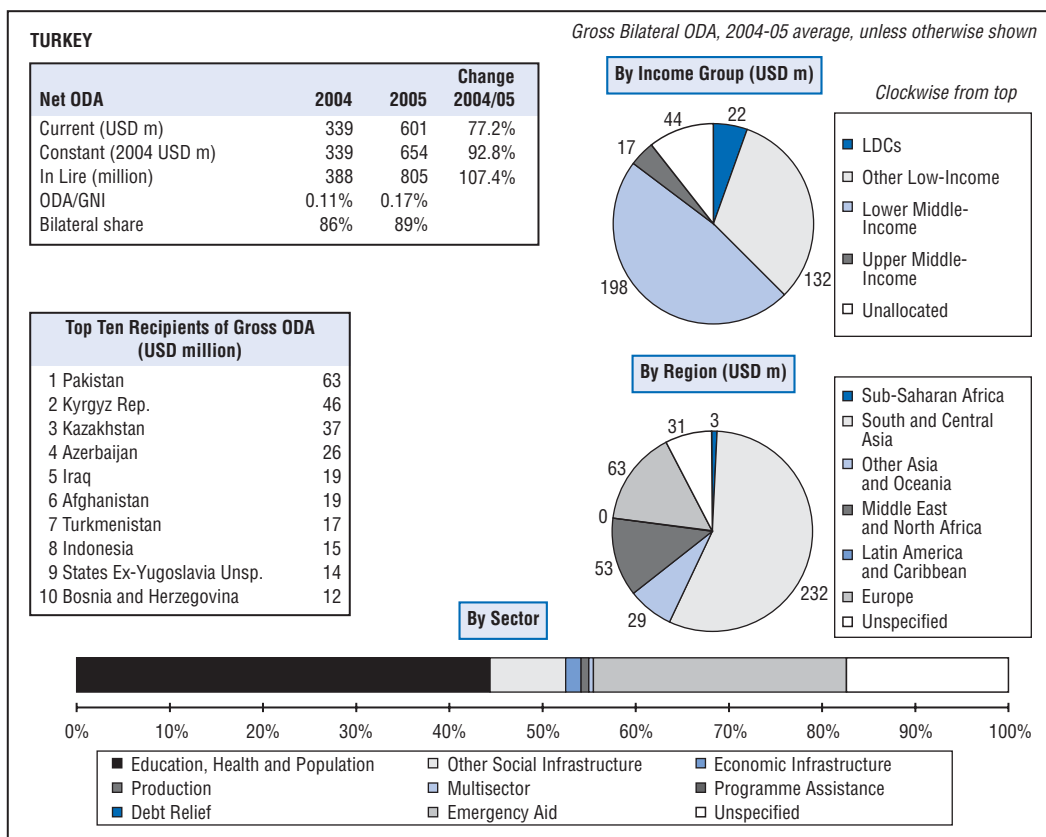
## Turkey

In 2005, Turkish ODA totalled USD 601 million, representing 0.17% of its GNI and a rise of USD 262 million compared with 2004. The sharp increase results from: i) humanitarian aid to Pakistan after the earthquake and to tsunami-affected countries in South-East Asia; ii) new initiatives in Africa and the Middle East; and iii) improved data on other departments' ODA spending.

Turkey launched development assistance in 1985 and since 1997 its ODA spending has exceeded its ODA receipts, making it a net donor. The current government has reiterated Turkey's intention to become a full member of the DAC.

The Turkish International Co-operation and Development Agency (TIKA) carries primary responsibility for administering Turkish development aid. It is an autonomous technical co-operation organisation accountable to the Prime Minister's office. TIKA focuses on helping partner countries develop their institutions and improve their human resources in fields such as private sector development, agriculture, health, environment, taxation, banking, infrastructure, legislation and tourism. Geographically, Turkey's aid is concentrated on eastern and south-eastern Europe as well as central Asia, with further activities in the Middle East and Africa.

TIKA is closely following the agenda set by the Paris Declaration and is gradually adopting a programme-based approach to aid delivery as it continues to enhance its development assistance capacity with a view to eventual accession to the DAC.



## Non-OECD donors

### Cyprus<sup>1, 2</sup>

**In 2005 Cypriot aid amounted to over USD 16 million, comprised of 4.4 million in bilateral aid and 12 million in multilateral contributions.**

With a view to improving the management and implementation structures of Cypriot ODA, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Planning Bureau were appointed as the main implementing bodies of the ODA programme as of 2006. The geographical focus of Cypriot ODA has shifted from Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States to Africa, as well as to partner countries in the European Neighbourhood Policy.

Over the period 2006-10 assistance will be delivered mainly through the Cypriot Scholarship Scheme and through new aid delivery mechanisms which include delegated implementation and trilateral co-operation with international organisations or programmes such as the World Food Programme.

### Estonia

**In 2005 Estonia provided over USD 9 million for development assistance, of which 80% was in the form of multilateral aid.**

Since 2003 the "Principles of Estonian Development Co-operation" provide the policy framework for Estonia's aid programme. In May 2006, the "Strategy of Estonian Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Aid 2006-10" was endorsed by the government. This strategy formulates objectives for up to 2010, identifying Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine and Afghanistan as principle partner countries.

Estonia defines its strategic objectives for development co-operation as i) contributing to global poverty reduction and human development; ii) supporting peace and stability, human rights, the development of democracy and good governance practices; iii) supporting economic development and the liberalisation of the international trade system; and iv) supporting environmentally sustainable development. Development of the ICT sector and e-governance are crosscutting themes. Estonia is actively engaged not only in bilateral, but also trilateral, co-operation.

### Israel

**Israel's ODA disbursements totalled USD 95.4 million in 2005, of which 84% were bilateral and 16% multilateral. The bulk of bilateral assistance was focused on Asia (38%) and Africa (35%). Included in ODA reporting are first-year sustenance expenses for persons arriving from developing countries, many of which are experiencing civil war or severe unrest, or individuals who have left their countries of origin due to humanitarian, religious or political reasons.**

Israel provides ODA through several ministries. The Center for International Co-operation (MASHAV) is a division of Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and provides guidance and training in Israel and abroad. Part of MASHAV's activities take place in co-operation with other countries and international institutions, or with their financial assistance in integrated regional projects. MASHAV's priorities are poverty alleviation, food security, empowerment of women and improvement of basic health and education services.

MASHAV operates an extensive training programme in fields such as agriculture; medicine and public health; science and technology; management and entrepreneurship; education; and economic, social, community and rural development.

### Kuwait

**After significant fluctuations in recent years, Kuwait's ODA increased in 2005 to reach USD 547.3 million, of which USD 491.7 million was spent on bilateral aid.**

The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development is responsible for the disbursement of the country's bilateral ODA and also channels resources to multilateral development institutions. It provides concessional loans and grants, the latter towards technical, economic and financial studies often in relation to development assistance investments. Kuwait Fund partners in recipient countries include central and regional governments, public utilities and other public institutions. The sectoral focus of the assistance is on infrastructure development in transport, agriculture and irrigation, water and sewerage, energy and social development.

## Latvia

**In 2005 Latvian ODA amounted to USD 10.7 million, representing 0.07% of GNI; 91% of development assistance was multilateral. Bilateral ODA took the form of various technical assistance projects.**

The main recipients of Latvian bilateral ODA in 2005 were Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Georgia, the Kyrgyz Republic, Macedonia (FYROM), Moldova, Tajikistan and Ukraine. Technical assistance projects were undertaken and humanitarian assistance was extended to Georgia, Indonesia and Pakistan.

The priority sectors of the Latvian "Development Cooperation Policy Plan for 2006" are: i) promotion of good governance; ii) reform processes of municipality and defence systems; iii) European and transatlantic integration process; iv) development of democratic and civil society; v) technical assistance in the fields of environment protection, education, culture, social development, health. Georgia and Moldova and, to a lesser extent, Belarus are foreseen as the main partner countries.

## Lithuania

**Lithuania's total 2005 ODA flows reached USD 15.6 million, with a breakdown of USD 1.28 million in bilateral aid and USD 14.28 million in multilateral aid.**

Lithuanian bilateral assistance focuses mainly on regional projects with Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova and the Caucasus, but also comprises projects in Afghanistan. Humanitarian assistance, which is provided in the event of natural disasters, is customarily delivered to neighbouring regions and, beyond that, to severely affected countries.

Lithuania views its experience in political and economic reform as a comparative advantage. The country seeks to share this experience with development partners by focusing its assistance on the areas of democratisation, human rights, good governance, market reforms, justice and home affairs, European integration, health and social security, culture, education and environmental issues.

## Slovenia

**In 2005 Slovenia allocated 0.11% of its GNI to ODA; this represented a total of USD 34.7 million in aid disbursements.**

The bulk of Slovenian aid efforts has been concentrated on the Western Balkan states on the basis of bilateral agreements. A prevailing percentage of this bilateral assistance represented various forms of technical training and institution building. Development assistance activities and projects are carried out through the mechanism of the Stability Pact for South-East Europe and through further co-operation in the context of post-conflict assistance.

In May 2005 the Slovenian Government established a Centre for European Perspective to promote European and Euro-Atlantic integration process through education, training and dialogue.

Another substantial part of Slovenia's development assistance funds were allocated to the EU budget, for joint development assistance programmes, and to other international organisations dealing with development cooperation and humanitarian aid.

## Chinese Taipei

**In 2005 Chinese Taipei's ODA amounted to USD 483 million (0.14% of GNI), of which the bulk was bilateral assistance. In providing its development co-operation, Chinese Taipei worked with a range of multilateral institutions as well as international NGOs. The strongest regional focus has been on Africa, followed by Latin America, the Caribbean, Central and South-East Asia and the Pacific.**

Chinese Taipei's development assistance is implemented primarily through the International Cooperation and Development Fund (ICDF) and complemented by several other ministries and agencies. ICDF operates with a three-year rolling programme, providing assistance in the form of concessional lending and equity investment, technical co-operation, human resource development and humanitarian assistance. In delivering its development assistance, Chinese Taipei supports a strategy of combining official development assistance with private assistance and intends to strengthen co-operation with NGOs. A particular focus is placed on information and communication technology. Other areas of co-operation include agriculture and agribusiness development, small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) development, public health and medical services.

### Notes

1. **Note by Turkey:** As regard to the Cyprus question, Turkey reserves its position as stated in its declaration of 1 May 2004. The information in the report under the heading Cyprus relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC).
2. **Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Commission:** The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this report relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

## The DAC at Work

## Development Assistance Committee

The OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) is the key forum in which the major bilateral donors work together to co-ordinate development co-operation and to increase the effectiveness of their efforts to support sustainable development.

Within the OECD, the DAC is one of the main committees. The DAC, however, has three distinctive features. First, it meets more frequently than other OECD committees (about 15 times a year) and the Chair is based at OECD headquarters. Second, the DAC has the power to make binding recommendations in matters within its competence directly to countries on the Committee as well as to the Council (*e.g.* Recommendation on Untying Aid to Least Developed Countries, 2001). Third, the Chair issues an annual report on the efforts and policies of DAC members. This report has become a standard reference in the field of development co-operation.

The DAC holds an annual High Level Meeting in which participants are ministers or heads of aid agencies. Once a year, a Senior Level Meeting is also convened at the OECD to review the Committee's work on current policy issues. Ordinary DAC meetings are attended by Paris-based delegates of DAC members and by officials from member capitals.

### The DAC's mission

The mandate of the DAC (which is shown on the next page, followed by DAC permanent representatives in 2006) has been unchanged from its inception in 1961. The mission of the DAC can be described as follows:

- Be the leading source of good practice and review on priority development issues.
- Mobilise more ODA financing for development, especially for poverty reduction.
- Be the definitive source of statistics on the global development co-operation effort.
- Help change behaviour in the international aid system to increase the effectiveness of aid, including by making it more aligned, harmonised, results-focused and untied.
- Develop effective ways to assist poor-performing, conflict-prone countries.
- Support increased attention by OECD members, and within OECD, to policy coherence for development.

### **Mandate of the Development Assistance Committee**

*(Paragraph 14 of the Report by the Preparatory Committee)*

As decided by the Ministerial Resolution of 23 July 1960 [OECD(60)13], the Development Assistance Group shall, upon the inception of the OECD, be constituted as the Development Assistance Committee, and given the following mandate:

- a) The Committee will continue to consult on the methods for making national resources available for assisting countries and areas in the process of economic development and for expanding and improving the flow of long-term funds and other development assistance to them.
- b) The Development Assistance Committee will acquire the functions, characteristics and membership possessed by the Development Assistance Group at the inception of the Organisation.
- c) The Committee will select its Chairman, make periodic reports to the Council and its own members, receive assistance from the Secretariat as agreed with the Secretary-General, have power to make recommendations on matters within its competence to countries on the Committee and to the Council, and invite representatives of other countries and international organisations to take part in particular discussions as necessary.
- d) The Development Assistance Committee may act on behalf of the Organisation only with the approval of the Council.
- e) In case the responsibilities of the Development Assistance Committee were to be extended beyond those set forth under a), any member country not represented in the Development Assistance Committee could bring the matter before the Council.

## *The Development Assistance Committee Representatives in 2006 (as at 31 December 2006)*

### Chair and Vice-Chairs of the DAC

Mr. Richard MANNING, Chair (United Kingdom)

Mr. Jeroen VERHEUL, Vice-Chair (Netherlands)

Ms. Stephanie LEE, Vice-Chair (New Zealand)

Mr. George CARNER, Vice-Chair (United States)

Country	Name
Australia	Mr. Peter WADDELL-WOOD
Austria	Ms. Maria ROTHEISER-SCOTTI
Belgium	Mr. Guy BERINGHS
Canada	Ms. Nicole GESNOT
Denmark	Mr. Ole CHRISTOFFERSEN
European Commission	Mr. Franco CONZATO
Finland	Ms. Pirkko-Liisa KYÖSTILÄ
France	Mr. Dominique BOCQUET
Germany	Mr. Josef FUELLENBACH
Greece	Ms. Maria VLANTI
Ireland	Mr. Maurice BIGGAR
Italy	Mr. Fabio CASSESE
Japan	Mr. Hironori SHIBATA
Luxembourg	Mr. Georges TERNES
Netherlands	Mr. Jeroen VERHEUL
New Zealand	Ms. Stephanie LEE
Norway	Ms. Kristin LANGSHOLT
Portugal	Ms. Alda MEDEIROS FERNANDES
Spain	Mr. José Manuel ALBARES
Sweden	Ms. Kristin PÅLSSON
Switzerland	Mr. Anton STADLER
United Kingdom	Mr. Roland FOX
United States	Mr. George CARNER

### Observers to the DAC

IMF	Mr. Pierre EWENCZYK
UNDP	Mr. Luc FRANZONI
World Bank	Mr. Brian NGO

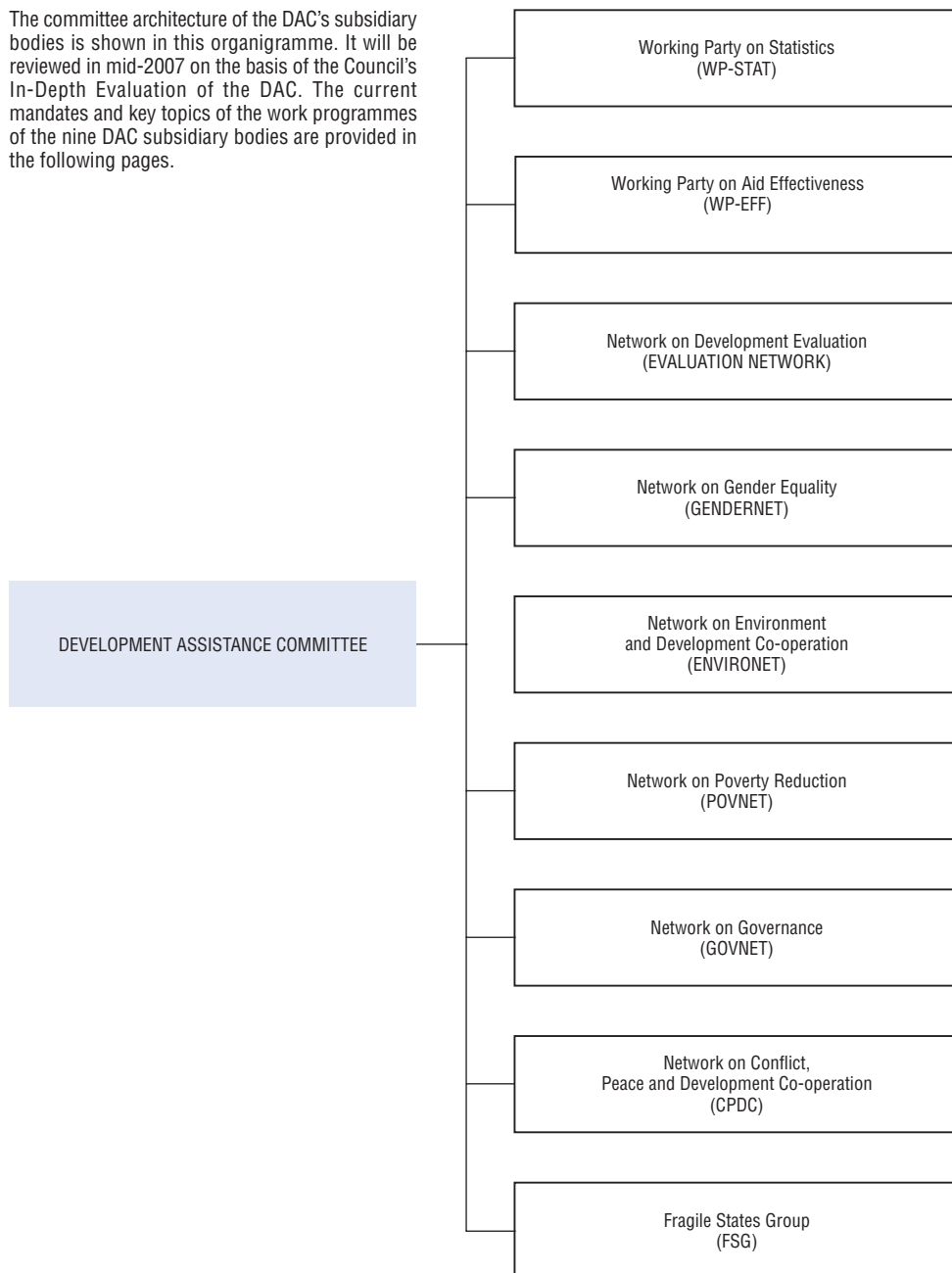
### Other OECD Delegates

Czech Republic	Mr. Roman HOLY
Hungary	Dr. Agnes JANSZKY
Iceland	Mr. Jón G. JÓHANNESSON
Korea	Mr. In gyun CHUN
Mexico	Mr. Gerardo BRACHO Y CARPIZO
Poland	Mr. Piotr DERWICH
Slovak Republic	Mr. Libor GULA
Turkey	Mr. Cengiz Kamil FIRAT



## The DAC's Subsidiary Bodies

The committee architecture of the DAC's subsidiary bodies is shown in this organigramme. It will be reviewed in mid-2007 on the basis of the Council's In-Depth Evaluation of the DAC. The current mandates and key topics of the work programmes of the nine DAC subsidiary bodies are provided in the following pages.



## *DAC Subsidiary Bodies' Mandates and Work Programmes*

### **DAC Working Party on Statistics (WP-STAT)**

<b>Date created</b>	<b>1968</b>
<b>Duration</b>	<b>Current mandate through 2008</b>
<b>Chair</b>	<b>Mr. Fritz Meijndert (Netherlands – to July 2006)</b>
<b>Vice-Chairs</b>	<b>Mr. Geert Deserranno (Belgium); Ms. Hedwig Riegler (Austria)</b>
<b>Mandate</b>	<p>The mandate of the DAC Working Party on Statistics is to keep under review and propose improvements in the statistical reporting of resource flows to developing and transition countries and multilateral agencies.</p> <p>It makes recommendations to the DAC about: ODA eligibility; guidelines and definitions for reporting; data comparability; and the use of DAC statistics.</p> <p>It proposes, for decision by the DAC, amendments to the statistical reporting directives; deals with related subjects referred to it by the DAC; and reports to the DAC as appropriate.</p>

#### **Key Topics in the Work Programme for 2007-08**

Maintain and improve DAC's regular statistical products and better meet user requirements. Co-operate with members and UN on MDG reporting. Routine updates to Statistical Reporting Directives.

Statistical policy issues – update policy relevance and timeliness of data collections; DAC List; Peace and Security; Humanitarian Aid; Clean Development Mechanism; innovative financing mechanisms.

Dialogue with non-DAC donors to improve access to and completeness of aid statistics.

Use of the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) for special reporting – e.g. targeting of MDGs, trade capacity building, gender, environment, health, HIV/AIDS.

Co-operate with WP-EFF on indicators for monitoring the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, using DAC statistical definitions as appropriate. Produce policy papers on the use of Aid management systems and extend implementation of “Aid Management Platform”.

Provide data and analysis on trends and issues in the international aid system – monitoring donors' commitments to scale up aid; inform discussion of aid allocation and aid architecture.

Continue to share development information with AiDA.

Maintain the joint OECD/WTO trade capacity building database and recommend its use for broader coverage of Aid for Trade.

## DAC Working Party on Aid Effectiveness (WP-EFF)

<b>Date created</b>	<b>April 2003</b>
<b>Duration</b>	<b>Current mandate through 2008</b>
<b>Chair</b>	<b>Mr. Jan Cedegren (Sweden)</b>
<b>Vice-Chairs</b>	<b>Mr. Christopher Hall (World Bank); Ms. Helen Allotey (Ghana)</b>
<b>Mandate</b>	<p>The DAC Working Party on Aid Effectiveness is the international partnership of donors and partner countries hosted by the DAC which works on improving the effectiveness of aid for greater impact on development and poverty reduction. Its current mandate is to promote, facilitate and monitor the implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness endorsed by over 100 donors and developing countries at the High Level Forum held in March 2005.</p> <p>To carry out its mandate, the Working Party relies on the expertise of its four specialised Joint Ventures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Joint Venture on Monitoring the Paris Declaration.</li> <li>● Joint Venture on Public Financial Management.</li> <li>● Joint Venture on Procurement.</li> <li>● Joint Venture on Managing for Development Results.</li> </ul>

### **Key Topics in the Work Programme for 2007-08**

Support implementation of the Paris Declaration commitments on ownership, alignment, harmonisation, results and mutual accountability.

Respond to the mandate entrusted by the Paris Declaration on monitoring the internationally-agreed indicators of progress.

Act as a focal point to which institutions engaged in implementing the Paris Declaration can report back on progress for experience-sharing. Formulate policy guidance in areas critical for improving aid effectiveness.

Lay the groundwork for the 3rd High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness to be held in Accra, Ghana in September 2008.

## DAC Network on Development Evaluation (EVALUATION NETWORK)

<b>Date created</b>	<b>March 2003</b>
<b>Duration</b>	<b>Current mandate through 2008</b>
<b>Chair</b>	<b>Mr. Finbar O'Brien (Ireland)</b>
<b>Vice-Chairs</b>	<b>Ms. Belén Sanz Luque (Spain); Mr. Dominique de Crombrughe (Belgium)</b>
<b>Mandate</b>	<p>The mandate of the DAC Network on Development Evaluation is to:</p> <p>Strengthen the exchange of information, experience and co-operation on evaluation among Network members and, as appropriate, with development evaluation partners, with a view to: a) improving the evaluation activities of individual members; b) encouraging harmonisation and standardisation of methodological and conceptual frameworks; c) facilitating co-ordination of major evaluation studies; d) encouraging development of new methods in evaluation and best practice.</p> <p>Contribute to improved development effectiveness by a) synthesising and extracting policy, strategic and operational lessons from evaluations for consideration by the DAC and the wider development community; b) promoting joint or co-ordinated evaluations and studies undertaken by individual members.</p> <p>Provide advice and support to the DAC and its subsidiary bodies, notably on Peer Reviews, development results and aid effectiveness.</p> <p>Promote and support evaluation capacity development in partner countries.</p>

### **Key Topics in the Work Programme for 2007-08**

Evaluation follow-up to the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

Facilitate and co-ordinate joint evaluations, including an evaluation of total ODA at the country level.

Evaluation capacity development.

Develop guidance on conflict prevention and peace building.

Review of follow-up to the general budget support evaluation.

Expand the DAC Evaluation Resource Centre (DEReC) to promote knowledge sharing.

Review of impact evaluation methodologies.

Apply the DAC quality evaluation standards during a three-year test phase.

## DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET)

<b>Date created</b>	<b>1984</b>
<b>Duration</b>	<b>Current mandate through 2008</b>
<b>Chair</b>	<b>Ms. To Tjoelker (Netherlands)</b>
<b>Bureau members</b>	<b>Ms. Kathy Blakeslee (USA); Ms. Dorthea Damkjær (Denmark); Ms. Angela Langenkamp (Germany); Ms. Patricia McCullagh (Canada); Ms. Lina Neeb (Belgium)</b>
<b>Mandate</b>	<p>The DAC Network on Gender Equality:</p> <p>Contributes to improving the quality and effectiveness of development co-operation. The knowledge, insights and experience of both women and men are required if development is to be effective, sustainable and truly people-centred. Hence, progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment is vital for improving economic, social and political conditions in developing countries.</p> <p>Provides strategic support to the policies of the DAC: it acts as a catalyst and provides professional expertise to ensure that gender equality perspectives are mainstreamed in DAC work, reinforces this priority in members' programmes, and supports partner countries' development efforts.</p> <p>Meets the needs of members of the DAC and the Network by providing a unique opportunity to exchange innovative and catalytic thinking on strategies and practices for integrating gender perspectives and women's empowerment to support partners' own efforts in all spheres of development co-operation.</p> <p>Guided by this mandate, the GENDERNET plays a catalytic role to ensure mainstreaming of a gender equality perspective into DAC work. In doing so, it will continue to collaborate closely with the other DAC subsidiary bodies.</p>

### **Key Topics in the Work Programme for 2007-08**

Update the *DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development Co-operation*, drawing on lessons learned from gender equality work in the context of changing aid modalities, the partnership commitments of the Paris Declaration and experience gained in implementing gender mainstreaming.

Share good practice and lessons learned on "scaling up" harmonised approaches to gender equality work and women's empowerment.

Actively engage with other DAC subsidiary bodies (including through Peer Reviews), the wider OECD development partners and multilateral agencies on the integration of gender equality and women's empowerment into development co-operation programmes.

Jointly host, along with the UN's Interagency Network on Women and Gender Equality, a biennial meeting on an issue of interest and relevance to both Networks.

## DAC Network on Environment and Development Co-operation (ENVIRONET)

<b>Date created</b>	<b>March 2003</b>
<b>Duration</b>	<b>Current mandate through 2008</b>
<b>Chair</b>	<b>Mr. Pierre Giroux (Canada)</b>
<b>Vice-Chair</b>	<b>Mr. Stephan Paulus (Germany)</b>
<b>Mandate</b>	<p>The DAC Network on Environment and Development Co-operation:</p> <p>Contributes to the formulation of coherent approaches to sustainable development in the context of the OECD cross-sectoral approach to sustainable development.</p> <p>Formulates specific guidance for development co-operation efforts in support of environment and sustainable development.</p> <p>Provides its members with a policy forum for sharing experience and disseminating good practice with regard to the integration of environmental concerns in development co-operation.</p>

### **Key Topics in the Work Programme for 2007-08**

Integrate development co-operation and environment; policy and good practice in the context of new aid modalities (follow up on the DAC-EPOC Ministerial Meeting of April 2006).

Identify, adapt, scale up and expand implementation of “good practices” at the interface of environment and development and supporting harmonised capacity development for environment/development integration and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

Promote meaningful co-ordination and sharing of good practices on integrating climate change in development co-operation, with the aim of developing guidance for such integration, in the context of development co-operation, in order to facilitate climate risk management and sharing tools and experiences.

Engage partner countries in developing approaches for the integration of local and global natural resource management into national and local poverty reduction and development plans.

Provide inputs to the DAC and its subsidiary bodies WP-STAT, POVNET, CPDC, Peer Reviews, as well as to WP-EFF in respect to monitoring progress towards the implementation of the environmental dimension of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (par. 40/41). Provide input to other OECD bodies on issues related to the environment in development co-operation.

## DAC Network on Poverty Reduction (POVNET)

<b>Date created</b>	<b>June 1998</b>
<b>Duration</b>	<b>Current mandate through 2008</b>
<b>Chair</b>	<b>Mr. Pierre Jacquet (France)</b>
<b>Vice-Chair</b>	<b>Mr. Hitoshi Shoji (Japan)</b>
<b>Mandate</b>	The mandate of the DAC Network on Poverty Reduction focuses on the multidimensionality of poverty and on the relationship between inequality, economic growth and poverty reduction in developing countries. POVNET provides a forum for the exchange of experience and best practice on pro-poor growth, i.e. involving the poor in generating growth and benefiting from growth. In this respect it is preparing good practices in implementing pro-poor growth policies, with particular reference to the roles of investment and private sector development, agriculture and infrastructure. It is also examining how to strengthen the contributions of social protection/social policy and of employment and labour markets to pro-poor growth. It promotes the pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals and a central role for broad-based growth and its determinants within the strategic framework of national poverty reduction strategies.

### **Key Topics in the Work Programme for 2007-08**

Compile good practices in implementing pro-poor growth policies, with particular reference to the roles of investment and private sector development, agriculture and infrastructure.

Strengthen the contributions of social protection/social policy and of employment to pro-poor growth and explore synergies between these areas.

Manage and integrate the “broader” agenda, including Aid for Trade and how ODA can promote investment for development.

## DAC Network on Governance (GOVNET)

<b>Date created</b>	<b>April 2001</b>
<b>Duration</b>	<b>Current mandate through 2008</b>
<b>Chair</b>	<b>Mr. Eduard Westreicher (Germany)</b>
<b>Vice-Chairs</b>	<b>Mr. John Lobsinger (Canada); Mr. Sanjay Pradhan (World Bank); Ms. Sheelagh Stewart (UK)</b>
<b>Mandate</b>	The DAC Network on Governance aims at improving the effectiveness of donor assistance in governance and in support of capacity development. It provides members with a policy forum for exchanging experiences, and lessons, as well as identifying and disseminating good practice, and developing pro-poor policy and analytical tools. The GOVNET work focuses on how to improve the effectiveness of support in a broad range of areas including: the fight against corruption, capacity development, human rights, and political economy analysis. This list is not intended to be exclusive. The work of the Network covers relationships between the state, citizens, civil society and the private sector.

### **Key Topics in the Work Programme for 2007-08**

Capacity development: implement the capacity development commitments set out in the Paris Declaration and monitor progress on Indicator 4 on co-ordinating support to strengthen capacity; record lessons from donor experiences with capacity development in the area of state-building; disaggregate policy-relevant technical co-operation statistics.

Anti-corruption: strengthen collective action against corruption, especially in deteriorating situations, by developing a common framework of reference; support donor efforts to improve their governance assessments and their work on political corruption.

Taxation and accountability: increase awareness of the importance of domestic resource mobilisation for governance, especially in an environment where aid is being scaled up; identify “governance-enhancing” actions that partner countries could take to increase domestic revenue; provide guidance to donors on how best to strategically support partner countries in improving their domestic resource mobilisation.

Human rights and development: promote dialogue and collaboration between human rights practitioners and other development practitioners. Integrate human rights more consistently into donor policies and practice in the areas of aid effectiveness, peace and security and growth strategies.



## DAC Network on Conflict, Peace and Development Co-operation (CPDC)

<b>Date created</b>	<b>1995</b> (Task Force became a Network in 2001)
<b>Duration</b>	<b>Current mandate through 2008</b>
<b>Acting Co-Chairs</b>	<b>Ms. Inger Buxton (EC); Ms. Cristina Hoyos (Switzerland)</b>
<b>Vice-Chair</b>	<b>Pending nomination</b>
<b>Mandate</b>	The DAC, through its Network on Conflict, Peace and Development Co-operation, strives to improve the effectiveness of development co-operation and the coherence of members' policies by promoting the principles and agreements in the DAC guidelines <i>Helping Prevent Violent Conflict</i> and subsequent policy guidance on <i>Security System Reform and Governance</i> . The Network enhances donors' work with developing country actors – especially in conflict-prone and conflict affected countries – to promote structural stability and peace, prevent and manage violent conflict, and provide reconstruction assistance in crises.

### **Key Topics in the Work Programme for 2007-08**

Promote the integration of policy and operational messages on conflict, peace and security into agencies' work. To this end, CPDC will develop joint donor training packages, pilot test the new assessment framework for Peer Reviews on conflict prevention, peacebuilding, security and fragile states as well as engage regional organisations, partner countries and other development organisations in a dialogue on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and security issues.

Improve the evaluation of conflict prevention and peacebuilding interventions. The draft guidance will be finalised, and a partner country perspective will be sought by piloting/ applying it at field level for a 1-2 year trial period (undertaken in partnership with the DAC Network on Evaluation).

Improve the integration of early warning analysis and response into donor agencies' programming and planning frameworks undertaken in partnership with the Fragile States Group.

Pilot and finalise the Implementation Framework on Security System Reform through regional consultations and field application.

Develop policy recommendations on armed violence and poverty reduction.

CPDC will also continue to conduct horizontal work with GOVNET (on human rights, peace and security) with the Working Party on Statistics (case book on ODA reporting on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and security) as well as with GENDERNET.

## Fragile States Group (FSG)

<b>Date created</b>	<b>June 2003</b>
<b>Duration</b>	<b>Current mandate through 2008</b>
<b>Co-Chairs</b>	<b>Ms. Sarah Cliffe (World Bank); Ms. Sheelagh Stewart (UK)</b>
<b>Mandate</b>	The mandate and objective of the Fragile States Group (FSG, formerly the Learning and Advisory Process on Difficult Partnerships) is to facilitate co-ordination among bilateral and multilateral donors to improve aid effectiveness in fragile states. It is designed to help increase the focus and effectiveness of donor assistance to countries facing weak governance and violent conflict and to avoid the “cost of neglect”. The work of the Group is characterised by innovation with an emphasis on practical, field-level implementation of global policy issues. The FSG forms a bridge between the DAC Network on Governance (GOVNET) and the Conflict, Peace and Development Co-operation Network (CPDC). The Group also benefits from links with the DAC Working Party on Aid Effectiveness (WP-EFF).

### **Key Topics in the Work Programme for 2007-08**

Extend the application and implementation of the “Principles of Good International Engagement in Fragile States”.

Formulate policy recommendations on state building; refine definitions and develop practical guidance for donor strategies in fragile states.

Promote whole-of-government approaches and integrated planning models and mechanisms across development, security, and humanitarian sectors.

Analyse resource allocations to fragile states.

Broaden partnerships with the private sector and regional organisations.

Improve the integration of early warning analysis and response into donor agencies’ programming and planning frameworks (joint work with CPDC).

## OECD's Development Co-operation Directorate

The Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD) is one of a dozen directorates in the OECD Secretariat working on substantive themes. The role of the DCD is to assist members with policy formulation, policy co-ordination and information systems for development. In so doing, it supports the work of both the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and of the OECD as a whole. So close is the relationship with the DAC that DCD is generally identified with the DAC itself.

DCD is part of the “**Development Cluster**”, under the authority of a Deputy Secretary-General. Within this framework, DCD works closely with other OECD directorates on issues of policy coherence for development. In addition to DCD, the cluster includes the following units:

- The **Development Centre**, the OECD's knowledge base and research arm on development issues.
- The **Sahel and West Africa Club**, which is a facilitator and leader of informed action-oriented debates within West Africa and between that region and OECD members.
- The **Centre for Co-operation with Non-Members (CCNM)**, provides strategic co-ordination to the development of OECD's relations with non-members and with other international organisations.
- The **Africa Partnership Forum Support Unit (APF SU)** provides a bridge between G8/OECD and African agendas. Through its monitoring work it seeks to catalyse action in favour of African development at a high political level.

The DCD organigramme is shown on the next page. The Office of the Director oversees the work of some 90 staff in the following areas:

The **Policy Co-ordination Division (DCD/POL)** covers a significant range of policy issues, including: governance and anti-corruption; capacity development; conflict, peace and security issues; fragile states; environment; gender equality and women's empowerment; policy coherence for development. It engages members and observers through corresponding networks.

The **Poverty Reduction and Growth Division (DCD/PRG)** concentrates on the relationship between economic growth and poverty reduction (treated in the POVNET) through work on agriculture; private sector development; infrastructure; social protection; employment and labour markets. Aid for trade, private investment for development and untying of aid are also important parts of its work programme.

The **Aid Effectiveness Division (DCD/EFF)** supports the implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness of 2 March 2005. It services the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness (i.e. the international partnership, hosted by the DAC, of bilateral and multilateral donors and partner countries) which monitors the Paris commitments and reports on progress achieved against set targets. The division also supports specific work on public financial management, procurement and management for development results.

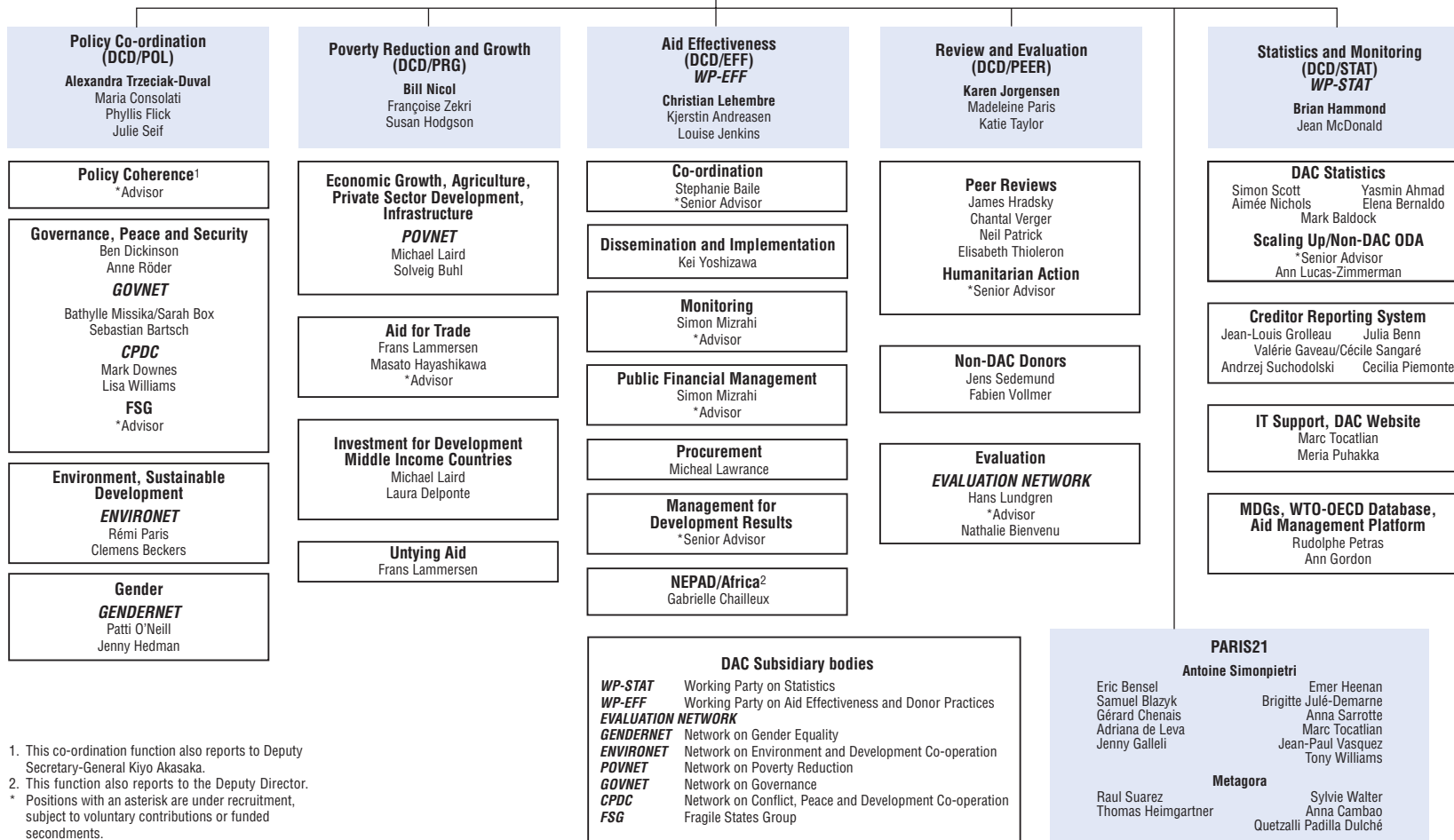
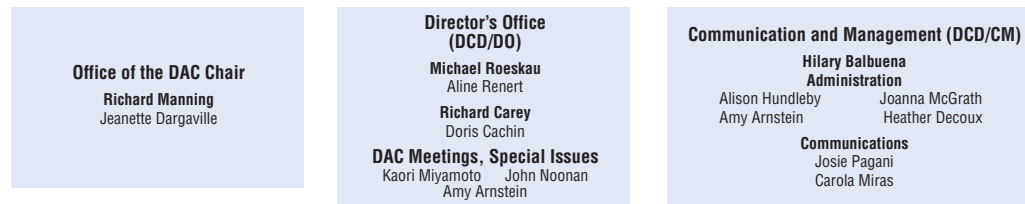
The **Review and Evaluation Division (DCD/PEER)** monitors the aid programmes, including humanitarian aid, of individual DAC members through peer reviews and country-level assessments. It also deals with evaluation, notably through the Network on Development Evaluation, which supports work on effectiveness and results-based management. In addition, it covers DAC outreach to non-DAC donors.

The **Statistics and Monitoring Division (DCD/STAT)** collects and compiles statistics on flows of aid and other resources, including their type, terms, sectoral breakdown, and geographical distribution among developing countries. It tracks members' ODA pledges and collects information on their future aid allocations.

**Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21)**. PARIS21 was established in 1999 by the UN, OECD, World Bank, IMF and the EC and is hosted at the DCD. PARIS21's main output over the next four years will be well designed national and international statistical programmes, centred on implementing National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDSs) which both build statistical capacity and provide data for high priority needs. The objective is for countries to have better nationally-produced data by the time of the next major review of the MDGs in 2010. **Metagora** is a pilot project implemented under the auspices of PARIS21. It focuses on methods, tools and frameworks for measuring democracy, human rights and governance.

# Development Co-operation Directorate

as of 8 January 2007



1. This co-ordination function also reports to Deputy Secretary-General Kiyo Akasaka.  
2. This function also reports to the Deputy Director.  
\* Positions with an asterisk are under recruitment, subject to voluntary contributions or funded secondments.

## DAC Web Site Themes and Aliases

Themes and sub-themes	Direct URL to themes and sub-themes
<b>DAC Home Page</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac">www.oecd.org/dac</a>
<b>Aid Statistics</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats">www.oecd.org/dac/stats</a>
Aid Activities	● <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs">www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs</a>
Aid from DAC members	● <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac">www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac</a>
<b>Aid Effectiveness and Donor Practices</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness">www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness</a>
Monitoring the Paris Declaration	● <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/monitoring">www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/monitoring</a>
Managing for Development Results	● <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/results">www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/results</a>
Public Financial Management	● <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/pfm">www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/pfm</a>
Procurement	● <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/procurement">www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/procurement</a>
<b>Conflict and Peace</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict">www.oecd.org/dac/conflict</a>
<b>Development Effectiveness in Fragile States</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/fragilestates">www.oecd.org/dac/fragilestates</a>
<b>Environment and Development Co-operation</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/environment">www.oecd.org/dac/environment</a>
<b>Evaluation of Development Programmes</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation">www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation</a> <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluationnetwork">www.oecd.org/dac/evaluationnetwork</a> <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluationnetwork/derec">www.oecd.org/dac/evaluationnetwork/derec</a>
<b>Gender Equality</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/gender">www.oecd.org/dac/gender</a>
<b>Governance and Capacity Development</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/governance">www.oecd.org/dac/governance</a>
<b>Millennium Development Goals</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/mdg">www.oecd.org/dac/mdg</a>
<b>Peer Reviews of DAC Members</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/peerreviews">www.oecd.org/dac/peerreviews</a>
<b>Poverty Reduction</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/poverty">www.oecd.org/dac/poverty</a>
<b>Trade, Development and Capacity Building</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/trade">www.oecd.org/dac/trade</a>
<b>Untied Aid</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/untiedaid">www.oecd.org/dac/untiedaid</a>

## Statistical Annex





### Overview of Resource Flows

Table 1. DAC Members' Net Official Development Assistance in 2005 . . . . .	130
Table 1a. Share of Debt Relief Grants in Net Official Development Assistance . . . . .	131
Figure 1. DAC Members' Net Official Development Assistance in 2005 . . . . .	133
Table 2. Total Net Flows from DAC Countries by Type of Flow . . . . .	134-135
Table 3. Total Net Flows by DAC Country . . . . .	136-137
Table 4. Net Official Development Assistance by DAC Country . . . . .	138-139
Table 5. Total Net Private Flows by DAC Country . . . . .	140-141
Table 6. Total Net Official Flows from DAC Member Countries and Multilateral Organisations by Type of Flow . . . . .	142-143

### Aid Performance by DAC Members

Table 7. Burden Sharing Indicators . . . . .	145
Table 8. ODA by Individual DAC Countries at 2004 Prices and Exchange Rates . . . . .	146
Table 9. Long-term Trends in DAC ODA . . . . .	147
Table 10. Technical Co-operation Expenditure . . . . .	148
Table 11. Non-ODA Financial Flows to Developing Countries in 2005 . . . . .	149

### Detailed Data on Financial Flows from DAC Countries

Table 12. Comparison of Flows by Type in 2004 . . . . .	150-151
Table 13. Comparison of Flows by Type in 2005 . . . . .	152-153
Table 14. The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations . . . . .	154-169

### Multilateral Aid

Table 15. ODA from DAC Countries to Multilateral Organisations in 2005 . . . . .	170-171
Table 16. Capital Subscriptions to Multilateral Organisations on a Deposit and an Encashment Basis . . . . .	173
Table 17. Concessional and Non-concessional Flows by Multilateral Organisations . . . . .	174-175

### Sectoral Allocation of ODA

Table 18. Major Aid Uses by Individual DAC Donors . . . . .	176-177
Table 19. Aid by Major Purposes in 2005 . . . . .	178-179

### Terms and Conditions

Table 20. Financial Terms of ODA Commitments . . . . .	180
Table 21. DAC Members' Compliance in 2004 and 2005 with the 1978 DAC Terms Recommendations . . . . .	181
Table 22. Other Terms Parameters . . . . .	182
Table 23. Tying Status of ODA by Individual DAC Members, 2005, percentages . . . . .	183
Table 24. Tying Status of ODA by Individual DAC Members, 2005, USD million . . . . .	185

### Geographical Distribution of ODA

Table 25. ODA Receipts and Selected Indicators for Developing Countries and Territories . . . . .	186-189
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Table 26. Distribution of ODA by Income Group . . . . .	191
Table 27. Regional Distribution of ODA by Individual DAC Donors and Multilateral Agencies . . . . .	192-193
Table 28. Regional Distribution of ODA by Individual DAC Donors . . . . .	194-195
Table 29. Net Disbursements of ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa by Donor . . . . .	196-197
Table 30. Net Disbursements of ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa by Recipient . . . . .	198
Table 31. Aid from DAC Countries to Least Developed Countries. . . . .	199
Table 32. Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid . . . . .	200-215
<b>Aid by Non-DAC Donors</b>	
Table 33. ODA from Non-DAC Donors. . . . .	217
<b>Key Reference Indicators for DAC Countries</b>	
Table 34. Share of Debt Relief in DAC Members' Total Net ODA in 2005 . . . . .	218
Table 35. Economic Indicators for DAC Member Countries in 2005 . . . . .	219
Table 36. Deflators for Resource Flows from DAC Donors (2004 = 100) . . . . .	220-221
Table 37. Annual Average Dollar Exchange Rates for DAC Members . . . . .	222
Table 38. Gross National Income and Population of DAC Member Countries. . . . .	223

**For more information on DAC statistics, please refer to our  
WORLD WIDE WEB SITE  
[www.oecd.org/dac](http://www.oecd.org/dac)  
See “Statistics”**

Notes: This report incorporates data submitted up to 29 November 2006. All data in this publication refer to calendar years, unless otherwise stated. The data presented in this report reflect the DAC List as it was in 2005 (for a complete list of countries, please refer to the end of this volume).

**Signs used**

<b>()</b>	Secretariat estimate in whole or in part
<b>0 or 0.00</b>	Nil or negligible
<b>- or . .</b>	Not available
<b>n.a.</b>	Not applicable
<b>p</b>	Provisional

Slight discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

More detailed information on the source and destination of aid and resource flows is contained in the statistical report on the *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients 2001-05* and the CD-ROM *International Development Statistics*.

Table 1

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/867875571651>

## DAC Members' Net Official Development Assistance in 2005

	2005		2004		Percent change 2004 to 2005 in real terms <sup>a</sup>
	ODA USD million current	ODA/GNI %	ODA USD million current	ODA/GNI %	
Australia	1 680	0.25	1 460	0.25	6.7
Austria	1 573	0.52	678	0.23	127.1
Belgium	1 963	0.53	1 463	0.41	31.5
Canada	3 756	0.34	2 599	0.27	31.2
Denmark	2 109	0.81	2 037	0.85	1.9
Finland	902	0.46	680	0.37	29.9
France	10 026	0.47	8 473	0.41	16.8
Germany	10 082	0.36	7 534	0.28	32.9
Greece	384	0.17	321	0.16	15.9
Ireland	719	0.42	607	0.39	15.7
Italy	5 091	0.29	2 462	0.15	101.4
Japan	13 147	0.28	8 922	0.19	51.7
Luxembourg	256	0.82	236	0.83	5.4
Netherlands	5 115	0.82	4 204	0.73	19.8
New Zealand	274	0.27	212	0.23	18.5
Norway	2 786	0.94	2 199	0.87	13.5
Portugal	377	0.21	1 031	0.63	-64.1
Spain	3 018	0.27	2 437	0.24	19.5
Sweden	3 362	0.94	2 722	0.78	24.1
Switzerland	1 767	0.44	1 545	0.41	13.7
United Kingdom	10 767	0.47	7 883	0.36	35.0
United States	27 622	0.22	19 705	0.17	36.5
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>106 777</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>79 410</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>32.0</b>
Average Country Effort		0.47		0.42	
<i>Memo Items:</i>					
EC	9 390		8 704		6.0
DAC-EU countries	55 745	0.44	42 767	0.35	28.5
G7 countries	80 492	0.30	57 578	0.22	37.8
Non-G7 countries	26 285	0.50	21 832	0.45	16.8

a) Taking account of both inflation and exchange rate movements.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/122073700107>


Table 1a

## Share of Debt Relief Grants in Net Official Development Assistance

	2005 ODA USD million current	of which: Debt relief grants	Percent change 2004 to 2005 <sup>a</sup> Without debt relief grants
Australia	1 680	20	6.3
Austria	1 573	904	12.0
Belgium	1 963	472	16.2
Canada	3 756	455	18.7
Denmark	2 109	-	1.9
Finland	902	150	12.3
France	10 026	3 212	-0.7
Germany	10 082	3 441	-5.5
Greece	384	-	15.9
Ireland	719	0	15.7
Italy	5 091	1 670	42.0
Japan	13 147	3 553	12.7
Luxembourg	256	-	5.4
Netherlands	5 115	324	18.3
New Zealand	274	-	18.5
Norway	2 786	2	14.0
Portugal	377	3	-64.2
Spain	3 018	613	4.2
Sweden	3 362	53	23.3
Switzerland	1 767	224	-0.2
United Kingdom	10 767	3 525	0.9
United States	27 622	4 078	17.0
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>106 777</b>	<b>22 699</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<i>Memo Items included in the above:</i>			
EC	9 390	-	6.0
DAC-EU countries	55 745	14 366	5.0
G7 countries	80 492	19 933	10.2
Non-G7 countries	26 285	2 766	8.5

a) Taking account of both inflation and exchange rate movements.



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/652426003852>

**Figure 1**

**DAC Members' Net Official Development Assistance in 2005**

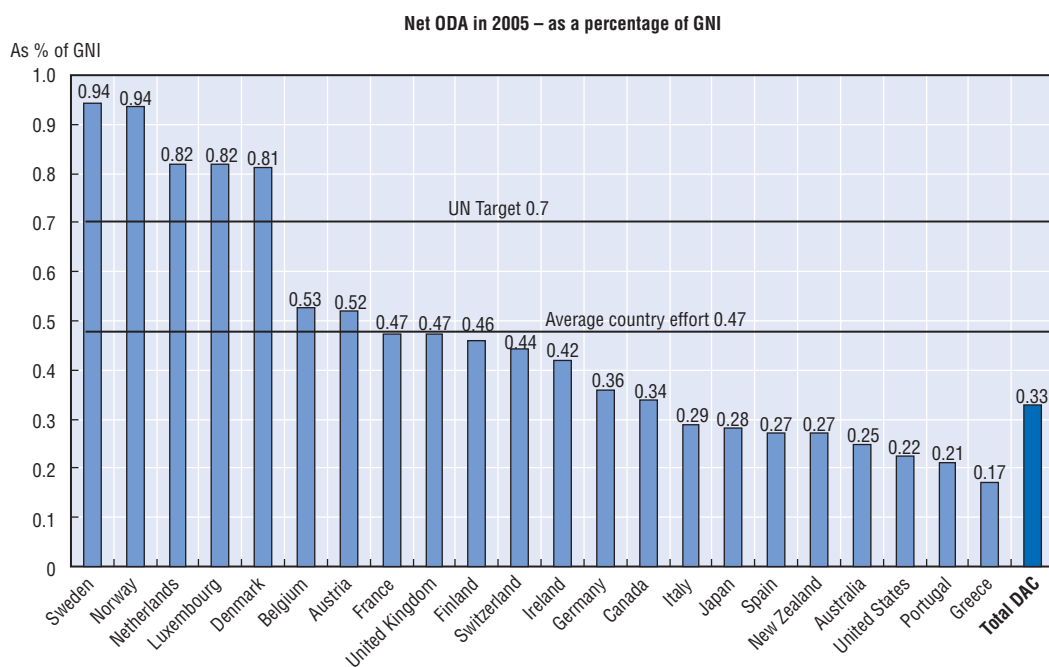
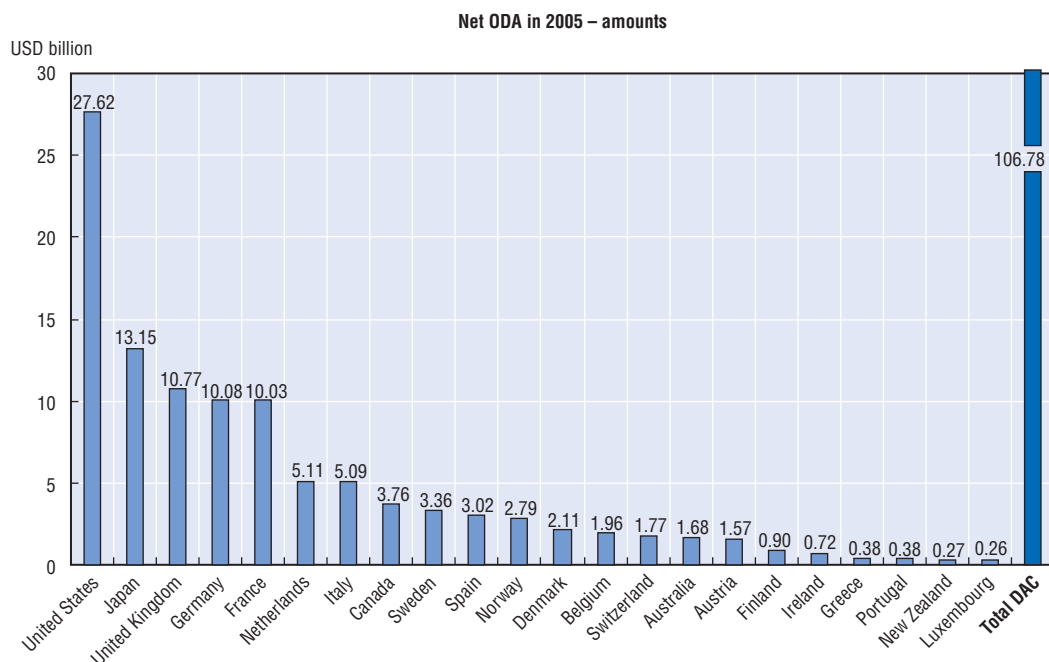



Table 2

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/508851477872>**Total Net Flows from DAC Countries by Type of Flow**

Net disbursements at current prices and exchange rates

	USD million						
	1989-1990 average	1994-1995 average	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>I. Official Development Assistance (a)</b>	49 232	58 800	52 435	58 292	69 085	79 410	106 777
1. Bilateral grants and grant-like flows	29 066	35 708	33 522	39 813	50 908	57 222	83 109
of which: Technical co-operation	10 642	13 574	13 602	15 452	18 352	18 672	20 926
Developmental food aid (b)	1 641	1 574	1 007	1 086	1 196	1 169	887
Humanitarian aid (b)	934	3 265	3 276	3 869	6 221	7 339	8 720
Debt forgiveness	2 466	3 588	2 514	4 534	8 338	7 109	24 963
Administrative costs	1 900	2 745	2 964	3 027	3 520	4 001	4 065
2. Bilateral loans	6 634	5 017	1 602	939	-1 153	-2 940	- 976
3. Contributions to multilateral institutions	14 300	18 075	17 311	17 540	19 330	25 127	24 644
of which: UN (c)	3 842	4 313	5 325	4 739	4 828	5 129	5 451
EC (c)	3 005	5 039	4 946	5 695	6 946	8 906	9 258
IDA (c)	3 773	5 006	3 599	3 279	3 120	5 690	4 827
Regional development banks (c)	2 159	1 950	1 491	1 813	1 734	2 274	2 096
<b>II. Other Official Flows</b>	7 007	10 329	-1 589	- 45	- 348	-5 601	1 430
1. Bilateral	6 408	9 014	- 797	2 401	- 818	-5 349	2 262
2. Multilateral	599	1 315	- 792	-2 446	470	- 252	- 832
<b>III. Private Flows at market terms</b>	20 921	90 325	51 438	5 621	46 573	75 228	182 100
1. Direct investment	26 717	50 472	67 733	35 655	49 340	76 867	110 695
2. Bilateral portfolio investment	-8 027	38 635	-14 946	-26 902	-6 164	-3 544	66 652
3. Multilateral portfolio investment	1 361	-1 904	-4 086	-3 146	1 083	-4 657	- 814
4. Export credits	870	3 122	2 736	14	2 313	6 561	5 567
<b>IV. Net grants by NGOs</b>	4 560	6 010	7 289	8 768	10 239	11 320	14 712
<b>TOTAL NET FLOWS</b>	<b>81 719</b>	<b>165 463</b>	<b>109 573</b>	<b>72 636</b>	<b>125 550</b>	<b>160 356</b>	<b>305 019</b>
<b>Total net flows at 2004 prices and exchange rates (d)</b>	<b>112 586</b>	<b>183 923</b>	<b>142 039</b>	<b>90 307</b>	<b>136 976</b>	<b>160 356</b>	<b>299 460</b>

a) Excluding debt forgiveness of non-ODA claims in 1990. See Technical Notes on Definitions and Measurement.

b) Emergency food aid included with developmental food aid up to and including 1995.

c) Grants and capital subscriptions, does not include concessional lending to multilateral agencies.

d) Deflated by the total DAC deflator.





StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/508851477872>

Table 2

**Total Net Flows from DAC Countries by Type of Flow**  
(continued)  
Net disbursements at current prices and exchange rates

1989-1990 average	1994-1995 average	Per cent of total					
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
60	36	48	80	55	50	35	<b>I. Official Development Assistance (a)</b>
36	22	31	55	41	36	27	1. Bilateral grants and grant-like flows
13	8	12	21	15	12	7	of which: Technical co-operation
2	1	1	1	1	1	0	Developmental food aid (b)
1	2	3	5	5	5	3	Humanitarian aid (b)
3	2	2	6	7	4	8	Debt forgiveness
2	2	3	4	3	2	1	Administrative costs
8	3	1	1	-1	-2	-0	2. Bilateral loans
17	11	16	24	15	16	8	3. Contributions to multilateral institutions
5	3	5	7	4	3	2	of which: UN (c)
4	3	5	8	6	6	3	EC (c)
5	3	3	5	2	4	2	IDA (c)
3	1	1	2	1	1	1	Regional development banks (c)
9	6	-1	-0	-0	-3	0	<b>II. Other Official Flows</b>
8	5	-1	3	-1	-3	1	1. Bilateral
1	1	-1	-3	0	-0	-0	2. Multilateral
26	55	47	8	37	47	60	<b>III. Private Flows at market terms</b>
33	31	62	49	39	48	36	1. Direct investment
-10	23	-14	-37	-5	-2	22	2. Bilateral portfolio investment
2	-1	-4	-4	1	-3	-0	3. Multilateral portfolio investment
1	2	2	0	2	4	2	4. Export credits
6	4	7	12	8	7	5	<b>IV. Net grants by NGOs</b>
<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>TOTAL NET FLOWS</b>

**Table 3**StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/176014816448>**Total Net Flows by DAC Country**

Net disbursements at current prices and exchange rates

	USD million						
	1989-1990 average <sup>a</sup>	1994-1995 average	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Australia	1 547	2 336	1 290	834	3 010	2 466	5 366
Austria	260	893	836	1 910	1 445	1 352	4 215
Belgium	777	971	304	1 337	1 221	816	3 142
Canada	3 102	5 680	1 538	2 044	4 949	5 986	13 373
Denmark	984	1 559	2 645	1 577	1 896	2 634	2 215
Finland	966	578	1 334	- 180	- 44	1 338	1 642
France	5 484	12 597	16 327	4 729	6 936	12 599	15 744
Germany	12 853	22 572	6 345	7 207	5 224	15 251	30 059
Greece	..	..	202	322	403	328	709
Ireland	136	223	735	1 469	2 334	3 851	5 298
Italy	4 488	3 110	- 189	1 399	4 218	3 239	4 103
Japan	19 612	35 391	13 714	4 659	6 335	11 368	23 259
Luxembourg	23	68	144	148	201	242	265
Netherlands	3 215	5 724	-3 432	-1 487	15 196	14 106	22 781
New Zealand	104	146	139	164	208	271	401
Norway	1 048	1 575	1 485	2 279	3 306	2 785	2 791
Portugal	192	332	1 775	175	1 145	676	1 109
Spain	706	2 778	11 523	8 171	6 667	12 762	6 801
Sweden	2 576	2 297	3 077	2 232	1 255	2 954	3 545
Switzerland	2 677	598	1 535	1 603	3 225	1 372	7 474
United Kingdom	7 997	12 673	9 627	7 634	18 561	31 680	46 318
United States	13 738	53 361	38 618	24 410	37 860	32 283	104 410
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>81 719</b>	<b>165 463</b>	<b>109 573</b>	<b>72 636</b>	<b>125 551</b>	<b>160 356</b>	<b>305 019</b>
<i>of which:</i>							
DAC-EU countries	40 659	66 377	51 254	36 643	66 657	103 826	147 946

a) Including debt forgiveness of non-ODA claims in 1990, except for total DAC. See Technical Notes on Definitions and Measurement.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/176014816448>


Table 3

## Total Net Flows by DAC Country

(continued)

Net disbursements at current prices and exchange rates

		Per cent of GNI					
1989-1990 average <sup>a</sup>	1994-1995 average	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
0.56	0.70	0.37	0.22	0.61	0.41	0.79	Australia
0.18	0.42	0.45	0.94	0.58	0.46	1.40	Austria
0.45	0.39	0.13	0.54	0.40	0.23	0.84	Belgium
0.57	1.06	0.22	0.28	0.58	0.62	1.20	Canada
0.88	1.01	1.67	0.93	0.91	1.10	0.85	Denmark
0.80	0.53	1.11	-0.14	-0.03	0.72	0.84	Finland
0.51	0.86	1.20	0.32	0.39	0.61	0.74	France
0.95	1.00	0.34	0.36	0.22	0.56	1.07	Germany
..	..	0.17	0.24	0.23	0.16	0.32	Greece
0.42	0.46	0.85	1.49	1.83	2.47	3.09	Ireland
0.46	0.30	-0.02	0.12	0.29	0.19	0.23	Italy
0.67	0.71	0.32	0.11	0.14	0.24	0.50	Japan
0.22	0.42	0.78	0.78	0.84	0.86	0.84	Luxembourg
1.29	1.57	-0.89	-0.36	3.04	2.46	3.65	Netherlands
0.26	0.29	0.32	0.30	0.28	0.30	0.40	New Zealand
1.10	1.25	0.88	1.19	1.49	1.11	0.94	Norway
0.37	0.35	1.66	0.15	0.79	0.41	0.62	Portugal
0.16	0.54	2.01	1.25	0.79	1.25	0.61	Spain
1.26	1.12	1.42	0.93	0.42	0.84	0.99	Sweden
1.27	0.20	0.57	0.54	0.96	0.36	1.87	Switzerland
0.89	1.17	0.67	0.48	1.01	1.45	2.03	United Kingdom
0.26	0.75	0.38	0.23	0.34	0.28	0.84	United States
<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>TOTAL DAC</b>
							<i>of which:</i>
0.70	0.85	0.65	0.42	0.63	0.85	1.16	DAC-EU countries

**Table 4**StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/258075787073>**Net Official Development Assistance by DAC Country**

Net disbursements at current prices and exchange rates

	1989-1990 average <sup>a</sup>	1994-1995 average	2001	USD million 2002	2003	2004	2005
Australia	987	1 143	873	989	1 219	1 460	1 680
Austria	225	472	633	520	505	678	1 573
Belgium	796	881	867	1 072	1 853	1 463	1 963
Canada	2 395	2 158	1 533	2 004	2 031	2 599	3 756
Denmark	1 054	1 534	1 634	1 643	1 748	2 037	2 109
Finland	776	339	389	462	558	680	902
France	6 483	8 455	4 198	5 486	7 253	8 473	10 026
Germany	5 634	7 171	4 990	5 324	6 784	7 534	10 082
Greece	..	..	202	276	362	321	384
Ireland	53	131	287	398	504	607	719
Italy	3 504	2 164	1 627	2 332	2 433	2 462	5 091
Japan	9 017	13 864	9 847	9 283	8 880	8 922	13 147
Luxembourg	22	62	139	147	194	236	256
Netherlands	2 316	2 871	3 172	3 338	3 972	4 204	5 115
New Zealand	91	117	112	122	165	212	274
Norway	1 061	1 191	1 346	1 696	2 042	2 199	2 786
Portugal	126	280	268	323	320	1 031	377
Spain	753	1 326	1 737	1 712	1 961	2 437	3 018
Sweden	1 903	1 762	1 666	2 012	2 400	2 722	3 362
Switzerland	654	1 033	908	939	1 299	1 545	1 767
United Kingdom	2 612	3 200	4 579	4 924	6 282	7 883	10 767
United States	9 536	8 647	11 429	13 290	16 320	19 705	27 622
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>49 232</b>	<b>58 800</b>	<b>52 435</b>	<b>58 292</b>	<b>69 085</b>	<b>79 410</b>	<b>106 777</b>
<i>of which:</i>							
DAC-EU countries	26 258	30 648	26 388	29 969	37 130	42 767	55 745

a) Including debt forgiveness of non-ODA claims in 1990, except for total DAC. See Technical Notes on Definitions and Measurement.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/258075787073>


Table 4

## Net Official Development Assistance by DAC Country

(continued)

Net disbursements at current prices and exchange rates


1989-1990 average <sup>a</sup>	1994-1995 average	Per cent of GNI					
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
0.36	0.34	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.25	Australia
0.16	0.22	0.34	0.26	0.20	0.23	0.52	Austria
0.46	0.35	0.37	0.43	0.60	0.41	0.53	Belgium
0.44	0.40	0.22	0.28	0.24	0.27	0.34	Canada
0.94	0.99	1.03	0.96	0.84	0.85	0.81	Denmark
0.64	0.31	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.46	Finland
0.60	0.58	0.31	0.37	0.40	0.41	0.47	France
0.42	0.32	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.36	Germany
..	..	0.17	0.21	0.21	0.16	0.17	Greece
0.16	0.27	0.33	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.42	Ireland
0.36	0.21	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.29	Italy
0.31	0.28	0.23	0.23	0.20	0.19	0.28	Japan
0.20	0.38	0.76	0.77	0.81	0.83	0.82	Luxembourg
0.93	0.79	0.82	0.81	0.80	0.73	0.82	Netherlands
0.22	0.23	0.25	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.27	New Zealand
1.11	0.94	0.80	0.89	0.92	0.87	0.94	Norway
0.24	0.29	0.25	0.27	0.22	0.63	0.21	Portugal
0.17	0.26	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.24	0.27	Spain
0.93	0.86	0.77	0.84	0.79	0.78	0.94	Sweden
0.31	0.35	0.34	0.32	0.39	0.41	0.44	Switzerland
0.29	0.30	0.32	0.31	0.34	0.36	0.47	United Kingdom
0.18	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.22	United States
<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>TOTAL DAC</b>
							<i>of which:</i>
0.45	0.39	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.44	DAC-EU countries
							<i>Memo:</i>
0.45	0.42	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.47	Average country effort

**Table 5**StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/141427318812>**Total Net Private Flows<sup>a</sup> by DAC Country**

Net disbursements at current prices and exchange rates

	USD million						
	1989-1990 average	1994-1995 average	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Australia	374	1 040	151	- 433	1 374	482	2 786
Austria	- 31	139	279	1 369	824	815	2 192
Belgium	- 355	- 444	- 712	86	-1 752	- 735	539
Canada	17	2 720	- 12	188	2 711	3 542	9 178
Denmark	- 60	- 49	998	- 63	106	518	33
Finland	165	100	932	- 656	- 622	647	723
France	-1 959	3 774	12 168	-1 392	-3 123	4 342	7 107
Germany	4 934	12 146	1 210	-2 650	995	7 619	11 399
Greece	..	..	..	40	33	- 14	325
Ireland	57	43	347	986	1 547	3 010	4 271
Italy	- 247	44	-1 903	- 563	2 044	221	44
Japan	8 027	16 927	5 380	- 573	- 731	4 392	12 278
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	656	2 473	-6 886	-5 310	9 946	9 339	17 091
New Zealand	..	13	16	17	21	25	26
Norway	- 86	275	- 71	131	1 264	586	..
Portugal	31	- 168	1 503	- 150	823	335	728
Spain	- 98	1 628	9 640	6 404	4 633	10 300	3 716
Sweden	536	450	1 394	199	-1 153	266	159
Switzerland	1 927	- 612	441	458	1 645	- 489	5 375
United Kingdom	4 547	8 840	4 699	2 360	11 840	23 562	34 924
United States	2 485	40 986	21 864	5 173	14 147	6 465	69 206
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>20 921</b>	<b>90 325</b>	<b>51 438</b>	<b>5 621</b>	<b>46 573</b>	<b>75 228</b>	<b>182 100</b>
<i>of which:</i>							
DAC-EU countries	8 178	28 975	23 669	659	26 141	60 225	83 251


a) Excluding grants by NGOs.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/141427318812>**Table 5****Total Net Private Flows<sup>a</sup> by DAC Country***(continued)*

Net disbursements at current prices and exchange rates

1989-1990 average	1994-1995 average	Per cent of GNI					
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
0.14	0.31	0.04	- 0.11	0.28	0.08	0.41	Australia
- 0.02	0.07	0.15	0.67	0.33	0.28	0.73	Austria
- 0.20	- 0.18	- 0.30	0.03	- 0.57	- 0.21	0.14	Belgium
0.00	0.51	- 0.00	0.03	0.32	0.36	0.82	Canada
- 0.05	- 0.03	0.63	- 0.04	0.05	0.22	0.01	Denmark
0.14	0.09	0.78	- 0.50	- 0.39	0.35	0.37	Finland
- 0.18	0.26	0.90	- 0.10	- 0.17	0.21	0.34	France
0.37	0.54	0.07	- 0.13	0.04	0.28	0.41	Germany
..	..	..	0.03	0.02	- 0.01	0.14	Greece
0.18	0.09	0.40	1.00	1.21	1.93	2.49	Ireland
- 0.03	0.00	- 0.18	- 0.05	0.14	0.01	0.00	Italy
0.27	0.34	0.13	- 0.01	- 0.02	0.09	0.26	Japan
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Luxembourg
0.26	0.68	- 1.78	- 1.29	1.99	1.63	2.74	Netherlands
..	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	New Zealand
- 0.09	0.22	- 0.04	0.07	0.57	0.23	..	Norway
0.06	- 0.18	1.40	- 0.13	0.57	0.20	0.41	Portugal
- 0.02	0.32	1.68	0.98	0.55	1.01	0.33	Spain
0.26	0.22	0.64	0.08	- 0.38	0.08	0.04	Sweden
0.91	- 0.21	0.17	0.15	0.49	- 0.13	1.35	Switzerland
0.51	0.82	0.33	0.15	0.65	1.08	1.53	United Kingdom
0.05	0.58	0.22	0.05	0.13	0.06	0.56	United States
<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>TOTAL DAC</b>
0.14	0.37	0.30	0.01	0.25	0.49	0.65	<i>of which:</i> DAC-EU countries

Table 6

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/874731447628>**Total Net Official Flows from DAC Member Countries and Multilateral Organisations<sup>a</sup> by Type of Flow**

	Current USD billion							
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>I. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE (ODF)</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>108.2</b>
1. Official development assistance (ODA)	50.3	52.0	48.9	50.5	57.4	67.2	75.3	103.7
of which: DAC countries (b)	35.2	37.8	36.1	35.1	40.8	49.8	54.3	82.1
Multilateral organisations	15.0	14.1	12.9	15.4	16.6	17.4	21.0	21.6
2. Other ODF	22.8	27.6	5.7	7.6	-1.4	-5.6	-6.4	4.5
of which: DAC countries (b)	6.7	13.8	-3.1	-0.5	3.6	0.5	-2.7	5.1
Multilateral organisations	16.2	13.8	8.8	8.1	-5.0	-6.1	-3.7	-0.6
<b>II. OFFICIAL EXPORT CREDITS</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
<b>TOTAL NET OFFICIAL FLOWS (I+II)</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>105.4</b>
<b>Memorandum items (not included):</b>								
Non-DAC donors (ODA) (b)	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	2.7	3.2	3.3	2.4
Net Use of IMF Credit (c)	12.9	-9.5	-7.0	23.2	15.0	4.1	-12.1	-35.6
Gross ODF	104.8	117.7	88.6	89.9	102.9	125.1	124.0	165.3
of which: IBRD loans	14.9	13.3	11.8	10.7	8.4	10.6	9.2	8.5
<b>For cross reference</b>								
Total DAC net ODA (d)	52.1	53.2	53.7	52.4	58.3	69.1	79.4	106.8
of which: Bilateral grants	32.5	33.9	33.0	33.5	39.8	50.9	57.2	83.1

a) Excluding Arab agencies.

b) Bilateral flows.

c) Non-concessional flows from the IMF General Resources Account.

d) Comprises bilateral ODA as above plus **contributions to** multilateral organisations in place of ODA **disbursements from** multilateral organisations shown above.




StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/874731447628>

Table 6

**Total Net Official Flows from DAC Member Countries and Multilateral Organisations<sup>a</sup> by Type of Flow**  
(continued)

1998	1999	2000	Per cent of total					2005	
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
<b>93.7</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>I. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE (ODF)</b>	
64.4	64.6	91.6	87.3	104.7	111.5	113.7	98.4	1. Official development assistance (ODA)	
45.2	47.1	67.5	60.7	74.4	82.6	82.0	78.0	of which: DAC countries (b)	
19.3	17.6	24.1	26.6	30.3	28.9	31.7	20.5	Multilateral organisations	
29.3	34.3	10.7	13.2	-2.5	-9.3	-9.7	4.2	2. Other ODF	
8.5	17.1	-5.8	-0.9	6.6	0.8	-4.1	4.8	of which: DAC countries (b)	
20.7	17.2	16.5	14.0	-9.1	-10.1	-5.6	-0.6	Multilateral organisations	
<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>II. OFFICIAL EXPORT CREDITS</b>	
<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>TOTAL NET OFFICIAL FLOWS (I+II)</b>	



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/700541728013>

Table 7

**Burden Sharing Indicators**  
**2004-2005 average**  
 Net disbursements


	Grant equivalent of total ODA <sup>a</sup> as % of GNI	Multilateral ODA as % of GNI <sup>b</sup>		of which:		ODA per capita of donor country 2004 USD		Aid by NGOs as % of GNI	
				Aid to LICs <sup>c</sup>	Aid to LDCs <sup>d</sup>	Memo:		Memo:	
				as % of GNI		1994-1995	2004-2005	1994-1995	2004-2005
Australia	0.25	0.04	n.a.	0.12	0.06	80	75	0.02	0.10
Austria	0.39	0.04	(0.11)	0.11	0.07	62	135	0.02	0.04
Belgium	0.49	0.07	(0.17)	0.24	0.17	96	163	0.02	0.06
Canada	0.31	0.07	n.a.	0.12	0.08	93	93	0.05	0.08
Denmark	0.85	0.24	(0.32)	0.44	0.31	353	379	0.02	0.03
Finland	0.42	0.08	(0.15)	0.15	0.11	76	149	0.00	0.01
France	0.49	0.05	(0.14)	0.23	0.13	165	150	0.02	..
Germany	0.36	0.04	(0.11)	0.14	0.08	91	106	0.05	0.05
Greece	0.16	0.01	(0.08)	0.03	0.02	..	31	..	0.00
Ireland	0.40	0.07	(0.13)	0.25	0.21	54	164	0.10	0.17
Italy	0.23	0.06	(0.13)	0.10	0.06	53	64	0.00	0.00
Japan	0.34	0.06	n.a.	0.08	0.04	92	88	0.00	0.01
Luxembourg	0.83	0.15	(0.23)	0.47	0.33	184	538	0.03	0.02
Netherlands	0.84	0.18	(0.25)	0.36	0.27	225	283	0.09	0.07
New Zealand	0.25	0.05	n.a.	0.10	0.07	41	57	0.03	0.06
Norway	0.91	0.26	n.a.	0.44	0.34	387	507	0.09	..
Portugal	0.38	0.02	(0.09)	0.33	0.32	38	68	..	0.00
Spain	0.29	0.04	(0.10)	0.10	0.06	45	62	0.02	..
Sweden	0.86	0.19	(0.25)	0.36	0.26	234	338	0.04	0.01
Switzerland	0.43	0.09	n.a.	0.17	0.10	158	223	0.06	0.08
United Kingdom	0.43	0.05	(0.12)	0.24	0.13	82	154	0.05	0.03
United States	0.20	0.02	n.a.	0.06	0.04	40	79	0.04	0.06
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>(0.08)</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.04</b>

a) Equals grant disbursements plus grant equivalent of new loan commitments calculated against a 10% discount rate.

b) In brackets, including EC. Capital subscriptions are on a deposit basis.

c) Low-income countries (LICs) comprise LDCs and all other countries with per capita income (World Bank Atlas basis) of USD 825 or less in 2004. Includes imputed multilateral ODA.

d) Least developed countries (LDCs) are countries on the United Nations' list. Includes imputed multilateral ODA.

**Table 8**StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/723138225277>**ODA by Individual DAC Countries at 2004 Prices and Exchange Rates**

Net disbursements

USD million

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Australia	1 224	1 255	1 340	1 324	1 424	1 363	1 427	1 432	1 460	1 557
Austria	549	595	559	621	632	919	709	566	678	1 539
Belgium	991	945	1 089	971	1 191	1 274	1 469	2 084	1 463	1 924
Canada	2 185	2 497	2 242	2 206	2 165	1 962	2 574	2 252	2 599	3 410
Denmark	2 015	2 077	2 168	2 260	2 441	2 407	2 258	1 960	2 037	2 076
Finland	444	456	474	522	522	545	609	616	680	883
France	8 005	7 657	6 970	7 153	5 931	6 134	7 456	8 107	8 473	9 893
Germany	7 634	6 759	6 499	6 678	7 089	7 150	7 147	7 518	7 534	10 013
Greece	223	222	238	258	348	312	390	413	321	372
Ireland	250	265	280	349	365	436	547	566	607	703
Italy	2 917	1 647	2 944	2 404	2 073	2 457	3 248	2 746	2 462	4 958
Japan	8 783	9 648	11 888	11 980	12 786	10 644	10 473	9 408	8 922	13 534
Luxembourg	95	123	143	155	179	204	203	219	236	248
Netherlands	3 818	3 931	4 058	4 291	4 774	4 725	4 550	4 405	4 204	5 036
New Zealand	136	178	184	191	184	188	185	196	212	251
Norway	1 698	1 800	1 958	1 966	1 766	1 902	2 162	2 253	2 199	2 494
Portugal	272	342	350	379	417	409	449	361	1 031	371
Spain	1 552	1 728	1 917	1 935	1 895	2 722	2 441	2 244	2 437	2 911
Sweden	2 045	1 988	1 865	1 991	2 407	2 463	2 750	2 673	2 722	3 377
Switzerland	1 073	1 118	1 105	1 248	1 258	1 274	1 197	1 414	1 545	1 757
United Kingdom	4 548	4 519	4 890	4 348	6 031	6 306	6 313	7 192	7 883	10 640
United States	10 900	7 865	9 936	10 195	10 861	12 177	13 917	16 749	19 705	26 888
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>61 358</b>	<b>57 618</b>	<b>63 095</b>	<b>63 427</b>	<b>66 740</b>	<b>67 971</b>	<b>72 473</b>	<b>75 373</b>	<b>79 410</b>	<b>104 835</b>
<i>of which:</i>										
DAC-EU countries	35 358	33 256	34 443	34 317	36 296	38 462	40 538	41 669	42 767	54 943
<i>Memo:</i>										
<b>Total DAC at current prices and exchange rates</b>	<b>55 591</b>	<b>48 465</b>	<b>52 087</b>	<b>53 233</b>	<b>53 749</b>	<b>52 435</b>	<b>58 292</b>	<b>69 085</b>	<b>79 410</b>	<b>106 777</b>



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/806275157615>

Table 9

## Long-term Trends in DAC ODA

	Volume of net ODA (USD million at 2004 prices and exchange rates)			Share of total DAC (at current prices and exchange rates, per cent)			Two-year averages, net disbursements ODA as per cent GNI		
	1984-1985	1994-1995	2004-2005	1984-1985	1994-1995	2004-2005	1984-1985	1994-1995	2004-2005
Australia	1 373	1 428	1 509	2.7	1.9	1.7	0.47	0.34	0.25
Austria	577	499	1 108	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.33	0.22	0.38
Belgium	1 232	972	1 694	1.6	1.5	1.8	0.56	0.35	0.47
Canada	2 651	2 711	3 005	5.7	3.7	3.4	0.50	0.40	0.31
Denmark	1 259	1 840	2 057	1.6	2.6	2.2	0.83	0.99	0.83
Finland	433	387	781	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.38	0.31	0.42
France	7 785	9 594	9 183	10.8	14.4	9.9	0.62	0.58	0.44
Germany	7 273	7 397	8 774	10.1	12.2	9.5	0.46	0.32	0.32
Greece	..	..	346	..	..	0.4	..	..	0.16
Ireland	109	195	655	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.23	0.27	0.40
Italy	3 146	2 976	3 710	3.9	3.7	4.1	0.27	0.21	0.22
Japan	9 347	11 492	11 228	14.3	23.6	11.9	0.31	0.28	0.23
Luxembourg	23	75	242	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.16	0.38	0.83
Netherlands	3 242	3 476	4 620	4.2	4.9	5.0	0.97	0.79	0.78
New Zealand	144	149	232	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.25	0.23	0.25
Norway	1 301	1 684	2 347	2.0	2.0	2.7	1.02	0.94	0.91
Portugal	35	379	701	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.05	0.29	0.41
Spain	491	1 780	2 674	0.5	2.3	2.9	0.09	0.26	0.26
Sweden	1 776	2 056	3 049	2.8	3.0	3.3	0.83	0.86	0.86
Switzerland	803	1 114	1 651	1.0	1.8	1.8	0.30	0.35	0.43
United Kingdom	4 234	4 790	9 261	5.2	5.4	10.0	0.33	0.30	0.42
United States	14 381	10 363	23 296	31.8	14.7	25.4	0.24	0.12	0.20
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>61 616</b>	<b>65 356</b>	<b>92 122</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.29</b>
<i>of which:</i>									
DAC-EU countries	31 615	36 416	48 855	42.3	52.1	52.9	0.45	0.39	0.39

**Table 10**StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/614484470618>**Technical Co-operation Expenditure**

Net disbursements

USD million at current prices and exchange rates

	1989-1990 average	1994-1995 average	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Australia	224	329	401	424	559	692	740
Austria	56	132	89	89	114	133	150
Belgium	180	199	214	291	324	414	500
Canada	291	400	346	328	345	414	335
Denmark	105	143	138	93	111	112	115
Finland	84	41	71	93	129	178	98
France	1 916	2 382	1 337	1 525	1 934	2 340	2 364
Germany	1 798	2 302	1 588	1 781	2 299	2 486	2 865
Greece	..	..	16	22	117	53	77
Ireland	11	43	11	13	11	12	13
Italy	375	103	92	102	148	140	121
Japan	1 235	2 296	1 942	1 812	1 880	1 914	1 873
Luxembourg	1	2	5	3	3	4	4
Netherlands	717	775	634	512	684	663	609
New Zealand	34	41	41	36	40	46	41
Norway	92	164	150	178	236	287	319
Portugal	43	61	117	127	142	114	114
Spain	106	129	185	239	313	340	483
Sweden	247	277	57	68	92	112	140
Switzerland	32	319	113	154	177	117	154
United Kingdom	658	731	773	874	993	751	845
United States	2 437	2 705	5 282	6 690	7 701	7 347	8 966
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>10 642</b>	<b>13 574</b>	<b>13 602</b>	<b>15 452</b>	<b>18 352</b>	<b>18 672</b>	<b>20 926</b>
<i>of which:</i>							
DAC-EU countries	6 296	7 320	5 328	5 831	7 415	7 855	8 498


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/340600124818>


Table 11

## Non-ODA Financial Flows to Developing Countries in 2005

Per cent of reporting country's GNI

	<i>Memo:</i> Total net flows	<i>of which:</i>							
		Total non-ODA flows	Export credits	OOF excl. export credits	Direct investment	Bank lending	Non-bank portfolio	Multi-lateral private flows	NGOs net
Australia	0.79	0.54	-0.01	0.04	0.23	0.07	0.08	-	0.12
Austria	1.40	0.88	-0.01	0.14	0.69	-	-	-	0.05
Belgium	0.84	0.32	-0.24	0.10	0.38	-	-	-	0.07
Canada	1.20	0.86	0.07	-0.05	0.60	0.16	-	-	0.09
Denmark	0.85	0.04	-	-0.00	0.01	-	-	-	0.03
Finland	0.84	0.38	-0.08	-	0.08	-0.01	0.39	-	0.01
France	0.74	0.27	-0.04	-0.07	0.32	0.04	0.02	-	-
Germany	1.07	0.71	-0.01	0.26	0.46	-0.12	0.07	0.00	0.05
Greece	0.32	0.15	-	-	0.14	-	-	-	0.00
Ireland	3.09	2.67	-	-	-	2.49	-	-	0.18
Italy	0.23	-0.06	0.08	-0.06	0.05	-0.03	-0.11	-	0.01
Japan	0.50	0.22	-0.10	-0.03	0.31	0.02	-	0.00	0.01
Luxembourg	0.84	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
Netherlands	3.65	2.83	1.70	0.02	0.38	0.39	0.35	-0.08	0.07
New Zealand	0.40	0.13	-	0.01	0.03	-	-	-	0.09
Norway	0.94	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	0.62	0.41	0.10	-0.00	0.31	-	-	-	0.00
Spain	0.61	0.34	-0.04	0.01	0.37	-	-	-	-
Sweden	0.99	0.05	-0.08	-0.00	0.12	-	-0.00	-	0.01
Switzerland	1.87	1.43	-0.18	-	1.71	-	-	-0.18	0.08
United Kingdom	2.03	1.56	-0.03	-0.01	1.31	0.25	-	-	0.03
United States	0.84	0.62	-0.01	0.00	0.15	0.16	0.25	0.00	0.07
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>-0.00</b>	<b>0.05</b>
<i>of which:</i>									
DAC-EU countries	1.16	0.72	0.07	0.04	0.49	0.07	0.03	-0.00	0.03

**Table 12**

 StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/445333363511>
**Comparison of Flows by Type in 2004**

USD million

	Total DAC Countries	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
<b>NET DISBURSEMENTS</b>									
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	79 410	1 460	678	1 463	2 599	2 037	680	8 473	7 534
<b>ODA as % of GNI</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.28</b>
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	54 282	1 191	353	902	1 991	1 202	402	5 567	3 823
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	57 222	1 191	380	953	2 022	1 192	397	6 067	4 513
of which: Technical co-operation	18 672	692	133	414	414	112	178	2 340	2 486
Developmental food aid	1 169	40	2	3	28	0	0	50	24
Humanitarian aid	7 339	167	58	100	295	95	60	563	207
Contributions to NGOs	1 792	-	0	23	1	11	7	35	-
Administrative costs	4 001	65	30	41	209	102	31	366	247
2. Development lending and capital	-2 940	-	-28	-50	-31	11	5	-500	-690
of which: New development lending	-133	-	-4	-46	-31	-16	-5	-293	-334
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	25 127	270	325	561	608	835	278	2 906	3 712
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	25 122	270	325	561	608	835	278	2 885	3 720
of which: EC	8 906	-	200	335	-	179	129	1 863	1 881
IDA	5 690	85	46	92	177	67	32	395	1 148
Regional Development Banks	2 274	74	30	26	102	50	16	164	170
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	-5 601	35	-229	-93	-794	21	-3	-216	-1 051
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	-5 349	-79	-229	-93	-794	21	-3	-216	-1 051
1. Official export credits (a)	-2 668	-166	-175	0	-664	-	-	-	-236
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	-2 681	87	-55	-93	-130	21	-3	-216	-815
D. Multilateral Institutions	-252	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	11 320	489	89	181	639	58	14	-	1 148
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	75 228	482	815	-735	3 542	518	647	4 342	7 619
1. Direct investment	76 867	506	924	-169	3 613	518	600	1 534	6 761
2. Private export credits	6 561	-	-109	-566	0	-	96	-23	949
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	-4 657	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	-3 544	-24	-	0	-71	-	-49	2 831	-115
<b>V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)</b>	<b>160 356</b>	<b>2 466</b>	<b>1 352</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>5 986</b>	<b>2 634</b>	<b>1 338</b>	<b>12 599</b>	<b>15 251</b>
<b>Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.56</b>
<i>For reference:</i>									
<b>GROSS DISBURSEMENTS</b>									
Official Development Assistance (b)	92 110	1 460	708	1 555	2 631	2 100	689	9 800	8 957
New development lending	7 786	-	-	28	1	-	1	508	674
Food aid, Total bilateral	2 743	52	2	19	89	0	9	50	79
Other Official Flows	12 989	210	138	24	653	47	15	410	922
of which: Official export credits	3 220	4	138	0	650	-	-	-	372
Private export credits	12 661	-	294	258	1 210	-	7	224	-
<b>COMMITMENTS</b>									
Official Development Assistance, Total (b)	98 675	1 327	727	2 199	3 013	2 497	824	9 864	9 335
Bilateral grants, Total	65 260	1 239	385	1 280	2 404	1 523	491	6 128	4 833
Debt forgiveness	6 904	7	83	211	74	-	25	1 960	814
Bilateral loans, Total	9 448	-	-	28	-	119	12	870	1 282
<i>Memo items:</i>									
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	7 240	12	117	211	74	-	25	1 961	814
of which: debt forgiveness	7 109	10	117	211	74	-	25	1 960	814
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (c)	4 318	12	93	206	74	-	25	1 701	552
Refugees in donor countries	2 146	55	52	42	177	85	26	544	15

a) Including funds in support of private export credits.

b) Including debt reorganisation.

c) Comprises bilateral grants for forgiveness of ODA, Other Official Flows (OOF) or private claims; other action on debt such as debt conversions, debt buybacks or service payments to third parties; net of offsetting entries for the cancellation of any ODA principal involved.




StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/445333363511>

Table 12


## Comparison of Flows by Type in 2004

(continued)

USD million

Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States
321	607	2 462	8 922	236	4 204	212	2 199	1 031	2 437	2 722	1 545	7 883	19 705
<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.17</b>
161	410	704	5 917	171	2 670	159	1 536	873	1 400	2 076	1 187	5 339	16 250
161	410	855	7 131	171	3 217	159	1 496	179	1 227	2 066	1 173	5 239	17 027
53	12	140	1 914	4	663	46	287	114	340	112	117	751	7 347
0	1	33	48	4	2	1	-	-	12	-	-	-	921
13	38	75	657	22	339	27	261	18	97	384	345	523	2 995
0	95	45	248	28	658	12	-	4	7	137	50	429	-
17	28	63	671	4	247	13	118	10	83	117	29	508	1 004
-	-	- 151	- 1 213	-	- 547	-	41	694	173	10	14	100	- 777
-	-	- 153	990	-	- 532	-	- 6	- 4	233	10	- 6	64	-
160	198	1 757	3 005	64	1 534	53	662	158	1 037	646	359	2 544	3 455
160	198	1 757	3 005	64	1 534	53	662	158	1 037	646	359	2 540	3 466
144	93	1 186	-	20	383	-	-	112	628	225	-	1 529	-
4	20	-	764	8	358	8	119	12	180	25	146	250	1 752
-	-	169	450	11	73	7	74	17	131	48	42	130	490
4	-	507	- 2 372	-	151	5	0	- 692	25	- 64	-	- 155	- 679
4	-	507	- 2 006	-	151	5	0	- 692	25	- 64	-	- 155	- 679
-	-	- 33	- 130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	- 1 287
4	-	540	- 1 876	-	151	5	0	- 692	25	- 64	-	- 176	607
-	-	-	- 366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	234	49	425	6	412	29	-	3	-	31	316	390	6 792
- 14	3 010	221	4 392	-	9 339	25	586	335	10 300	266	- 489	23 562	6 465
- 14	-	808	9 171	-	1 986	25	635	187	10 503	594	239	18 092	20 355
-	-	1 682	1 667	-	3 708	-	- 49	148	- 203	- 328	238	- 356	- 293
-	-	-	- 3 020	-	559	-	-	-	-	-	- 966	-	- 1 255
-	3 010	- 2 269	- 3 426	-	3 086	-	-	-	-	- 0	- 0	5 826	- 12 343
<b>328</b>	<b>3 851</b>	<b>3 239</b>	<b>11 368</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>14 106</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>2 785</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>12 762</b>	<b>2 954</b>	<b>1 372</b>	<b>31 680</b>	<b>32 283</b>
<b>0.16</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>0.28</b>
321	607	2 749	16 176	236	4 898	212	2 204	1 036	2 684	2 722	1 556	8 206	20 604
-	-	135	5 931	-	-	-	-	0	413	10	4	80	-
4	5	35	48	6	42	2	14	-	19	14	25	64	2 164
4	-	2 055	7 303	-	151	5	0	-	25	32	-	68	927
-	-	-	1 840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	194
-	-	2 029	6 717	-	-	-	3	160	-	1 037	723	-	-
321	607	3 040	15 531	236	3 427	241	2 104	1 036	2 684	2 723	1 744	8 206	26 991
161	410	817	7 651	171	2 805	184	1 415	179	1 227	2 072	1 252	5 239	23 394
-	-	115	2 448	-	29	-	-	5	198	26	8	759	141
-	-	125	5 340	-	0	-	26	698	420	6	14	381	127
-	0	115	2 413	-	231	-	12	6	277	26	8	794	143
-	-	115	2 413	-	231	-	-	5	198	26	8	759	141
-	0	115	158	-	216	-	12	6	210	26	8	788	114
3	2	-	-	-	118	11	111	1	20	178	194	-	512

Table 13

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/551882741300>

## Comparison of Flows by Type in 2005

USD million

	Total DAC Countries	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
<b>NET DISBURSEMENTS</b>									
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	106 777	1 680	1 573	1 963	3 756	2 109	902	10 026	10 082
<b>ODA as % of GNI</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.36</b>
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	82 133	1 449	1 232	1 308	2 833	1 357	597	7 239	7 447
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	83 109	1 449	1 244	1 328	2 853	1 384	591	7 707	8 248
of which: Technical co-operation	20 926	740	150	500	335	115	98	2 364	2 865
Developmental food aid	887	55	1	0	3	0	-	39	23
Humanitarian aid	8 720	269	88	124	340	225	91	613	334
Contributions to NGOs	1 780	4	0	20	31	56	7	40	-
Administrative costs	4 065	76	31	47	250	116	34	334	206
2. Development lending and capital	- 976	-	- 12	- 20	- 20	- 27	6	- 468	- 801
of which: New development lending	886	-	- 5	- 15	- 20	-	-	- 333	- 447
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	24 644	231	341	655	923	751	305	2 787	2 635
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	24 660	231	341	655	924	751	305	2 747	2 635
of which: EC	9 258	-	221	368	-	196	140	1 811	2 205
IDA	4 827	105	46	184	190	77	38	296	-
Regional Development Banks	2 096	28	36	23	213	51	20	206	54
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	1 430	74	310	391	- 534	- 8	-	- 1 390	7 055
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	2 262	- 91	310	391	- 534	- 8	-	- 1 390	7 055
1. Official export credits (a)	- 2 812	- 175	- 120	0	46	-	-	-	- 192
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	5 074	84	430	391	- 580	- 8	-	- 1 390	7 247
D. Multilateral Institutions	- 832	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	14 712	825	139	249	973	81	16	-	1 523
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	182 100	2 786	2 192	539	9 178	33	723	7 107	11 399
1. Direct investment	110 695	1 588	2 090	1 422	6 647	33	149	6 856	12 986
2. Private export credits	5 567	132	102	- 884	787	-	- 161	- 911	- 131
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	- 814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	66 652	1 066	-	-	1 744	-	736	1 163	- 1 504
V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)	<b>305 019</b>	<b>5 366</b>	<b>4 215</b>	<b>3 142</b>	<b>13 373</b>	<b>2 215</b>	<b>1 642</b>	<b>15 744</b>	<b>30 059</b>
Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>1.07</b>
<i>For reference:</i>									
<b>GROSS DISBURSEMENTS</b>									
Official Development Assistance (b)	117 426	1 680	1 587	2 015	3 777	2 174	907	11 530	11 595
New development lending	7 495	-	-	25	0	-	-	554	551
Food aid, Total bilateral	3 067	66	4	22	125	9	16	39	106
Other Official Flows	25 148	269	563	462	1 309	26	-	1 891	10 910
of which: Official export credits	2 386	1	75	0	1 254	-	-	-	68
Private export credits	28 254	132	648	158	1 954	-	3	-	2 661
<b>COMMITMENTS</b>									
Official Development Assistance, Total (b)	120 995	2 058	1 621	2 104	3 740	2 485	1 140	12 131	12 521
Bilateral grants, Total	83 414	1 431	1 260	1 554	2 816	1 641	683	7 634	7 493
Debt forgiveness	24 434	4	874	501	455	-	-	3 498	3 905
Bilateral loans, Total	12 275	-	-	24	-	98	11	1 228	1 743
<i>Memo items:</i>									
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	25 128	20	911	477	455	20	150	3 498	3 905
of which: debt forgiveness	24 963	19	911	477	455	20	150	3 498	3 905
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (c)	22 699	20	904	472	455	-	150	3 212	3 441
Refugees in donor countries	2 071	75	62	58	175	70	17	585	17

a) Including funds in support of private export credits.

b) Including debt reorganisation.

c) Comprises bilateral grants for forgiveness of ODA, Other Official Flows (OOF) or private claims; other action on debt such as debt conversions, debt buybacks or service payments to third parties; net of offsetting entries for the cancellation of any ODA principal involved.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/551882741300>

Table 13


## Comparison of Flows by Type in 2005

(continued)

USD million

Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States
384	719	5 091	13 147	256	5 115	274	2 786	377	3 018	3 362	1 767	10 767	27 622
<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.22</b>
206	482	2 270	10 406	187	3 683	224	2 033	218	1 863	2 256	1 400	8 164	25 279
207	482	2 213	9 195	187	3 696	224	1 968	201	2 020	2 247	1 380	8 244	26 042
77	13	121	1 873	4	609	41	319	114	483	140	154	845	8 966
1	19	12	58	1	-	2	0	-	10	-	-	-	661
26	66	67	516	24	503	64	412	13	134	405	329	628	3 450
-	130	53	129	33	674	14	-	6	7	134	48	394	-
30	31	40	702	11	245	15	137	16	103	126	30	427	1 056
- 0	-	57	1 212	-	- 13	-	64	17	- 157	9	20	- 80	- 762
- 0	-	45	1 533	-	- 28	-	-	17	121	9	- 3	12	-
178	237	2 821	2 740	69	1 432	50	754	159	1 155	1 106	367	2 603	2 343
178	237	2 821	2 740	69	1 432	50	754	159	1 155	1 106	367	2 649	2 353
158	112	1 261	-	25	432	-	-	128	784	198	-	1 221	-
5	23	679	750	6	245	9	113	12	123	274	142	665	843
0	-	168	487	10	163	6	88	4	134	104	54	28	219
-	-	- 1 125	- 2 421	-	152	7	5	- 3	67	- 4	-	- 99	- 1 048
-	-	- 1 125	- 1 423	-	152	7	5	- 3	67	- 4	-	- 99	- 1 048
-	-	5	- 1 202	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	- 1 212
-	-	- 1 130	- 222	-	152	7	5	- 3	67	- 4	-	- 135	164
-	-	-	- 997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	308	94	255	8	422	94	-	6	-	29	332	726	8 629
325	4 271	44	12 278	-	17 091	26	-	728	3 716	159	5 375	34 924	69 206
325	-	951	14 472	-	2 348	26	-	556	4 158	430	6 827	29 865	18 965
-	-	1 451	- 3 433	-	10 614	-	-	172	- 442	- 271	- 729	- 625	- 104
-	-	-	81	-	- 474	-	-	-	-	-	- 722	-	255
-	4 271	- 2 358	1 158	-	4 604	-	-	-	-	- 0	0	5 683	50 091
<b>709</b>	<b>5 298</b>	<b>4 103</b>	<b>23 259</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>22 781</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>2 791</b>	<b>1 109</b>	<b>6 801</b>	<b>3 545</b>	<b>7 474</b>	<b>46 318</b>	<b>104 410</b>
<b>0.32</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>0.84</b>
384	719	5 264	18 640	256	5 201	274	2 786	383	3 518	3 362	1 773	11 162	28 438
-	-	218	5 763	-	-	-	-	23	331	9	4	17	-
3	26	12	58	9	76	9	74	1	33	10	26	66	2 277
-	-	142	8 508	-	152	7	5	-	67	41	-	52	745
-	-	55	753	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	142
-	-	-	4 487	-	10 912	-	-	186	-	1 347	211	-	5 556
384	719	5 636	19 363	256	4 435	370	2 831	383	3 518	3 732	1 716	11 162	28 689
207	482	2 233	9 353	187	3 443	314	2 058	201	2 020	2 517	1 311	8 244	26 330
-	-	1 670	4 776	-	-	-	-	3	763	53	224	3 515	4 194
-	-	452	7 912	-	87	-	19	23	342	9	30	265	33
-	0	1 670	4 776	-	330	0	2	3	903	53	224	3 534	4 196
-	-	1 670	4 776	-	330	-	-	3	763	53	224	3 515	4 194
-	0	1 670	3 553	-	324	0	2	3	613	53	224	3 525	4 078
9	2	0	-	7	94	11	68	0	20	143	137	-	520

Table 14

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/864253042712>**The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations**

USD million

	1994-95	2002	Australia 2003	2004	2005
<b>NET DISBURSEMENTS</b>					
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	1 143	989	1 219	1 460	1 680
<b>ODA as % of GNI</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.25</b>
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	876	774	975	1 191	1 449
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	876	774	975	1 191	1 449
of which: Technical co-operation	329	424	559	692	740
Developmental food aid (a)	34	32	19	40	55
Humanitarian aid (a)	31	98	139	167	269
Contributions to NGOs	15	0	1	-	4
Administrative costs	33	45	55	65	76
2. Development lending and capital	-	-	-	-	-
of which: New development lending	-	-	-	-	-
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	267	215	244	270	231
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	267	215	244	270	231
of which: EC	-	-	-	-	-
IDA	86	71	90	85	105
Regional Development Banks	64	53	69	74	28
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	85	31	80	35	74
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	85	- 35	- 6	- 79	- 91
1. Official export credits (b)	85	- 83	- 118	- 166	- 175
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	-	48	110	87	84
D. Multilateral Institutions	-	66	86	114	165
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	68	248	336	489	825
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	1 040	- 433	1 374	482	2 786
1. Direct investment	500	- 103	239	506	1 588
2. Private export credits	783	-	-	-	132
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	- 242	- 331	1 135	- 24	1 066
<b>V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)</b>	<b>2 336</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>3 010</b>	<b>2 466</b>	<b>5 366</b>
<b>Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.79</b>
<b>For reference:</b>					
<b>GROSS DISBURSEMENTS</b>					
Official Development Assistance (c)	1 143	989	1 219	1 460	1 680
New development lending	-	-	-	-	-
Food aid, Total bilateral	34	47	37	52	66
Other Official Flows	101	119	199	210	269
of which: Official export credits	101	5	2	4	1
Private export credits	783	-	-	-	132
<b>COMMITMENTS</b>					
Official Development Assistance, Total (c)	1 417	926	1 242	1 327	2 058
Bilateral grants, Total	1 116	651	1 140	1 239	1 431
Debt forgiveness	4	7	3	7	4
Bilateral loans, Total	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Memo items:</b>					
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	5	5	7	12	20
of which: debt forgiveness	5	5	6	10	19
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (d)	-	5	7	12	20
Refugees in donor countries	-	4	31	55	75

a) Emergency food aid included with developmental food aid up to and including 1995.

b) Including funds in support of private export credits.

c) Including debt reorganisation.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/864253042712>

Table 14


## The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations

(continued)  
USD million

Austria					Belgium				
1994-95	2002	2003	2004	2005	1994-95	2002	2003	2004	2005
472	520	505	678	1 573	881	1 072	1 853	1 463	1 963
<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.53</b>
308	364	228	353	1 232	475	712	1 468	902	1 308
389	367	266	380	1 244	482	736	1 496	953	1 328
132	89	114	133	150	199	291	324	414	500
4	1	2	2	1	13	10	11	3	0
121	30	37	58	88	15	29	111	100	124
3	1	0	0	0	3	3	7	23	20
12	22	26	30	31	43	40	57	41	47
- 81	- 2	- 37	- 28	- 12	- 7	- 25	- 27	- 50	- 20
- 81	- 2	- 35	- 4	- 5	10	- 23	- 23	- 46	- 15
163	156	276	325	341	406	360	385	561	655
163	156	276	325	341	407	360	385	561	655
42	98	169	200	221	205	208	282	335	368
57	26	42	46	46	104	52	-	92	184
12	8	27	30	36	18	24	24	26	23
238	- 36	44	- 229	310	478	106	955	- 93	391
238	- 36	44	- 229	310	478	106	955	- 93	391
226	61	48	- 175	- 120	28	1	0	0	0
12	- 98	- 4	- 55	430	450	104	955	- 93	391
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	57	71	89	139	57	74	165	181	249
139	1 369	824	815	2 192	- 444	86	- 1 752	- 735	539
75	1 073	765	924	2 090	- 37	555	-	- 169	1 422
64	296	59	- 109	102	- 394	- 469	- 1 752	- 566	- 884
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	- 14	- 0	-	0	-
<b>893</b>	<b>1 910</b>	<b>1 445</b>	<b>1 352</b>	<b>4 215</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>1 337</b>	<b>1 221</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>3 142</b>
<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.84</b>
606	525	545	708	1 587	917	1 112	1 887	1 555	2 015
53	1	1	-	-	26	12	6	28	25
4	1	2	2	4	13	14	17	19	22
255	156	162	138	563	551	137	1 000	24	462
243	156	162	138	75	28	1	0	0	0
156	572	217	294	648	579	343	-	258	158
832	628	570	727	1 621	917	681	1 761	2 199	2 104
489	458	277	385	1 260	482	515	1 564	1 280	1 554
162	-	8	83	874	69	115	753	211	501
155	0	-	-	-	27	13	4	28	24
32	167	41	117	911	69	167	757	211	477
32	167	41	117	911	69	167	757	211	477
-	166	39	93	904	-	163	753	206	472
116	28	34	52	62	-	0	79	42	58

d) Comprises bilateral grants for forgiveness of ODA, Other Official Flows (OOF) or private claims; other action on debt such as debt conversions, debt buybacks or service payments to third parties; net of offsetting entries for the cancellation of any ODA principal involved. Available only from 1998.

Table 14

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/864253042712>**The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations**

(continued)

USD million

	1994-95	2002	Canada 2003	2004	2005
<b>NET DISBURSEMENTS</b>					
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	2 158	2 004	2 031	2 599	3 756
<b>ODA as % of GNI</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.34</b>
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	1 404	1 501	1 348	1 991	2 833
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	1 429	1 527	1 681	2 022	2 853
of which: Technical co-operation	400	328	345	414	335
Developmental food aid (a)	93	67	116	28	3
Humanitarian aid (a)	197	191	246	295	340
Contributions to NGOs	149	165	1	1	31
Administrative costs	121	159	202	209	250
2. Development lending and capital	- 26	- 26	- 333	- 31	- 20
of which: New development lending	11	- 26	- 333	- 31	- 20
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	754	503	683	608	923
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	754	504	683	608	924
of which: EC	-	-	-	-	-
IDA	202	129	164	177	190
Regional Development Banks	125	97	102	102	213
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	523	- 424	- 358	- 794	- 534
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	523	- 424	- 358	- 794	- 534
1. Official export credits (b)	560	- 192	- 277	- 664	46
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	- 37	- 233	- 81	- 130	- 580
D. Multilateral Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	280	276	566	639	973
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	2 720	188	2 711	3 542	9 178
1. Direct investment	2 968	829	2 626	3 613	6 647
2. Private export credits	- 149	- 37	3	0	787
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	- 98	- 604	82	- 71	1 744
<b>V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)</b>	<b>5 680</b>	<b>2 044</b>	<b>4 949</b>	<b>5 986</b>	<b>13 373</b>
<b>Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>1.20</b>
<i>For reference:</i>					
<b>GROSS DISBURSEMENTS</b>					
Official Development Assistance (c)	2 215	2 034	2 368	2 631	3 777
New development lending	31	3	4	1	0
Food aid, Total bilateral	93	67	116	89	125
Other Official Flows	1 738	1 004	721	653	1 309
of which: Official export credits	1 738	927	655	650	1 254
Private export credits	124	64	272	1 210	1 954
<b>COMMITMENTS</b>					
Official Development Assistance, Total (c)	2 175	2 237	2 558	3 013	3 740
Bilateral grants, Total	1 371	1 715	1 865	2 404	2 816
Debt forgiveness	65	264	96	74	455
Bilateral loans, Total	116	19	11	-	-
<i>Memo items:</i>					
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	65	264	96	74	455
of which: debt forgiveness	65	264	96	74	455
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (d)	-	264	96	74	455
Refugees in donor countries	132	126	145	177	175

a) Emergency food aid included with developmental food aid up to and including 1995.

b) Including funds in support of private export credits.

c) Including debt reorganisation.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/864253042712>

Table 14


## The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations

(continued)  
USD million

1994-95	Denmark				1994-95	Finland			
	2002	2003	2004	2005		2002	2003	2004	2005
1 534	1 643	1 748	2 037	2 109	339	462	558	680	902
<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.46</b>
849	1 038	1 032	1 202	1 357	217	251	309	402	597
979	1 019	1 144	1 192	1 384	228	248	300	397	591
143	93	111	112	115	41	93	129	178	98
-	-	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	-
75	110	117	95	225	25	40	45	60	91
7	6	12	11	56	5	5	6	7	7
73	87	97	102	116	18	20	25	31	34
- 130	19	- 113	11	- 27	- 11	4	8	5	6
- 14	-	- 103	- 16	-	2	- 3	2	- 5	-
686	605	717	835	751	122	211	250	278	305
686	605	717	835	751	122	211	250	278	305
100	109	146	179	196	21	63	108	129	140
88	51	61	67	77	18	31	35	32	38
40	64	57	50	51	16	41	15	16	20
38	- 3	41	21	- 8	134	3	7	- 3	-
22	- 3	41	21	- 8	134	3	7	- 3	-
19	-	-	-	-	134	-	-	-	-
3	- 3	41	21	- 8	0	3	7	- 3	-
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	-	-	58	81	4	10	13	14	16
- 49	- 63	106	518	33	100	- 656	- 622	647	723
4	- 63	106	518	33	45	16	78	600	149
- 54	-	-	-	-	62	48	- 297	96	- 161
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	- 7	- 720	- 403	- 49	736
<b>1 559</b>	<b>1 577</b>	<b>1 896</b>	<b>2 634</b>	<b>2 215</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>- 180</b>	<b>- 44</b>	<b>1 338</b>	<b>1 642</b>
<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>-0.14</b>	<b>-0.03</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.84</b>
1 681	1 701	1 890	2 100	2 174	357	468	560	689	907
2	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	1	-
-	-	1	0	9	5	10	9	9	16
154	9	51	47	26	263	5	21	15	-
122	-	-	-	-	258	-	-	-	-
91	-	-	-	-	90	61	-	7	3
1 497	1 434	1 558	2 497	2 485	365	533	659	824	1 140
765	799	823	1 523	1 641	194	300	381	491	683
-	-	-	-	-	13	0	-	25	-
4	46	23	119	98	5	11	8	12	11
116	17	-	-	20	13	0	-	25	150
116	17	-	-	20	13	0	-	25	150
-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	25	150
75	110	106	85	70	7	8	11	26	17

d) Comprises bilateral grants for forgiveness of ODA, Other Official Flows (OOF) or private claims; other action on debt such as debt conversions, debt buybacks or service payments to third parties; net of offsetting entries for the cancellation of any ODA principal involved. Available only from 1998.

Table 14

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/864253042712>**The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations**

(continued)

USD million

	1994-95	2002	France 2003	2004	2005
<b>NET DISBURSEMENTS</b>					
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	8 455	5 486	7 253	8 473	10 026
<b>ODA as % of GNI</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.47</b>
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	6 520	3 615	5 213	5 567	7 239
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	5 941	3 874	5 725	6 067	7 707
of which: Technical co-operation	2 382	1 525	1 934	2 340	2 364
Developmental food aid (a)	68	33	40	50	39
Humanitarian aid (a)	130	257	476	563	613
Contributions to NGOs	22	29	28	35	40
Administrative costs	296	194	256	366	334
2. Development lending and capital	579	- 259	- 511	- 500	- 468
of which: New development lending	1 089	- 312	- 798	- 293	- 333
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	1 935	1 871	2 040	2 906	2 787
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	1 935	1 849	2 048	2 885	2 747
of which: EC	950	1 286	1 311	1 863	1 811
IDA	458	244	291	395	296
Regional Development Banks	198	130	156	164	206
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	89	635	2 806	- 216	- 1 390
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	89	635	2 806	- 216	- 1 390
1. Official export credits (b)	156	-	-	-	-
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	- 67	635	2 806	- 216	- 1 390
D. Multilateral Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	280	-	-	-	-
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	3 774	- 1 392	- 3 123	4 342	7 107
1. Direct investment	1 486	2 915	681	1 534	6 856
2. Private export credits	919	- 1 448	- 2 345	- 23	- 911
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	- 233	-	-	-	-
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	1 601	- 2 859	- 1 460	2 831	1 163
<b>V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)</b>	<b>12 597</b>	<b>4 729</b>	<b>6 936</b>	<b>12 599</b>	<b>15 744</b>
<b>Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.74</b>
<i>For reference:</i>					
<b>GROSS DISBURSEMENTS</b>					
Official Development Assistance (c)	9 430	6 720	9 156	9 800	11 530
New development lending	1 451	554	447	508	554
Food aid, Total bilateral	68	44	71	50	39
Other Official Flows	980	883	4 236	410	1 891
of which: Official export credits	320	-	-	-	-
Private export credits	636	-	-	224	-
<b>COMMITMENTS</b>					
Official Development Assistance, Total (c)	9 180	6 751	10 151	9 864	12 131
Bilateral grants, Total	5 317	3 961	5 805	6 128	7 634
Debt forgiveness	1 207	507	569	1 960	3 498
Bilateral loans, Total	1 928	782	1 399	870	1 228
<i>Memo items:</i>					
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	1 828	1 302	2 432	1 961	3 498
of which: debt forgiveness	1 828	507	2 329	1 960	3 498
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (d)	-	1 072	2 127	1 701	3 212
Refugees in donor countries	-	246	445	544	585

a) Emergency food aid included with developmental food aid up to and including 1995.

b) Including funds in support of private export credits.

c) Including debt reorganisation.




StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/864253042712>

Table 14


## The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations

(continued)  
USD million

1994-95	Germany					1994-95	Greece				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002		2003	2004	2005		
7 171	5 324	6 784	7 534	10 082	-	276	362	321	384		
<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.36</b>	-	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.17</b>		
4 479	3 328	4 060	3 823	7 447	-	107	228	161	206		
3 970	3 904	4 737	4 513	8 248	-	107	228	161	207		
2 302	1 781	2 299	2 486	2 865	-	22	117	53	77		
122	23	26	24	23	-	-	-	0	1		
416	224	182	207	334	-	6	11	13	26		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-		
255	244	237	247	206	-	3	16	17	30		
509	- 576	- 678	- 690	- 801	-	-	-	-	- 0		
355	- 227	- 585	- 334	- 447	-	-	-	-	- 0		
2 692	1 997	2 724	3 712	2 635	-	169	134	160	178		
2 705	2 005	2 734	3 720	2 635	-	169	134	160	178		
1 495	1 259	1 604	1 881	2 205	-	125	116	144	158		
722	14	491	1 148	-	-	4	4	4	5		
125	199	146	170	54	-	10	-	-	0		
2 209	3 710	-3 564	-1 051	7 055	-	-	-	4	-		
2 430	3 710	-3 564	-1 051	7 055	-	-	-	4	-		
282	- 296	- 444	- 236	- 192	-	-	-	-	-		
2 148	4 006	-3 120	- 815	7 247	-	-	-	4	-		
- 221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1 046	823	1 008	1 148	1 523	-	6	8	17	1		
12 146	-2 650	995	7 619	11 399	-	40	33	- 14	325		
3 819	324	1 908	6 761	12 986	-	40	33	- 14	325		
1 607	287	249	949	- 131	-	-	-	-	-		
239	- 698	- 25	24	47	-	-	-	-	-		
6 481	-2 562	-1 137	- 115	-1 504	-	-	-	-	-		
<b>22 572</b>	<b>7 207</b>	<b>5 224</b>	<b>15 251</b>	<b>30 059</b>	-	<b>322</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>709</b>		
<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>1.07</b>	-	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.32</b>		
8 432	6 685	8 029	8 957	11 595	-	276	362	321	384		
1 537	600	474	674	551	-	-	-	-	-		
173	120	69	79	106	-	-	0	4	3		
4 434	5 300	-1 092	922	10 910	-	-	-	4	-		
965	225	126	372	68	-	-	-	-	-		
6 653	2 922	4 964	-	2 661	-	-	-	-	-		
10 363	7 135	8 567	9 335	12 521	-	276	362	321	384		
4 518	3 999	5 031	4 833	7 493	-	107	228	161	207		
291	1 037	1 337	814	3 905	-	-	-	-	-		
2 254	598	616	1 282	1 743	-	-	-	-	-		
291	1 037	1 337	814	3 905	-	-	-	-	-		
291	1 037	1 337	814	3 905	-	-	-	-	-		
-	560	1 220	552	3 441	-	-	-	-	-		
367	36	25	15	17	-	3	3	3	9		

d) Comprises bilateral grants for forgiveness of ODA, Other Official Flows (OOF) or private claims; other action on debt such as debt conversions, debt buybacks or service payments to third parties; net of offsetting entries for the cancellation of any ODA principal involved. Available only from 1998.

**Table 14**

 StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/864253042712>
**The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations**

(continued)

USD million

	1994-95	2002	Ireland 2003	2004	2005
<b>NET DISBURSEMENTS</b>					
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	131	398	504	607	719
<b>ODA as % of GNI</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.42</b>
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	72	267	352	410	482
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	72	267	352	410	482
of which: Technical co-operation	43	13	11	12	13
Developmental food aid (a)	1	2	1	1	19
Humanitarian aid (a)	8	17	26	38	66
Contributions to NGOs	0	48	74	95	130
Administrative costs	6	21	25	28	31
2. Development lending and capital	-	-	-	-	-
of which: New development lending	-	-	-	-	-
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	59	131	152	198	237
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	59	131	152	198	237
of which: EC	41	63	73	93	112
IDA	6	8	7	20	23
Regional Development Banks	-	-	-	-	-
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	-	-	-	-	-
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	-	-	-	-	-
1. Official export credits (b)	-	-	-	-	-
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	-	-	-	-	-
D. Multilateral Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	49	86	283	234	308
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	43	986	1 547	3 010	4 271
1. Direct investment	-	-	-	-	-
2. Private export credits	43	-	-	-	-
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	-	986	1 547	3 010	4 271
<b>V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>1 469</b>	<b>2 334</b>	<b>3 851</b>	<b>5 298</b>
<b>Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>3.09</b>
<i>For reference:</i>					
<b>GROSS DISBURSEMENTS</b>					
Official Development Assistance (c)	131	398	504	607	719
New development lending	-	-	-	-	-
Food aid, Total bilateral	1	7	4	5	26
Other Official Flows	-	-	-	-	-
of which: Official export credits	-	-	-	-	-
Private export credits	43	-	-	-	-
<b>COMMITMENTS</b>					
Official Development Assistance, Total (c)	131	398	504	607	719
Bilateral grants, Total	72	267	352	410	482
Debt forgiveness	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral loans, Total	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Memo items:</i>					
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	-	0	-	0	0
of which: debt forgiveness	-	-	-	-	-
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (d)	-	0	-	0	0
Refugees in donor countries	1	1	1	2	2

a) Emergency food aid included with developmental food aid up to and including 1995.

b) Including funds in support of private export credits.

c) Including debt reorganisation.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/864253042712>

Table 14


## The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations

(continued)  
USD million

Italy					Japan				
1994-95	2002	2003	2004	2005	1994-95	2002	2003	2004	2005
2 164	2 332	2 433	2 462	5 091	13 864	9 283	8 880	8 922	13 147
<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.28</b>
1 320	1 007	1 061	704	2 270	9 988	6 692	6 334	5 917	10 406
637	1 083	1 126	855	2 213	5 799	4 373	4 443	7 131	9 195
103	102	148	140	121	2 296	1 812	1 880	1 914	1 873
61	42	51	33	12	59	41	65	48	58
97	82	89	75	67	46	36	30	657	516
15	43	34	45	53	209	143	188	248	129
59	37	48	63	40	696	700	679	671	702
683	- 77	- 65	- 151	57	4 189	2 320	1 891	- 1 213	1 212
296	- 109	- 105	- 153	45	3 303	2 084	1 262	990	1 533
844	1 326	1 372	1 757	2 821	3 876	2 591	2 545	3 005	2 740
844	1 326	1 372	1 757	2 821	3 876	2 591	2 545	3 005	2 740
624	762	942	1 186	1 261	-	-	-	-	-
6	126	2	-	679	1 715	786	713	764	750
2	46	33	169	168	971	393	480	450	487
861	- 370	- 285	507	- 1 125	4 386	- 4 208	- 2 149	- 2 372	- 2 421
886	- 370	- 285	507	- 1 125	2 840	- 1 696	- 2 533	- 2 006	- 1 423
- 70	-	-	- 33	5	806	- 524	- 130	- 130	- 1 202
956	- 370	- 285	540	- 1 130	2 035	- 1 173	- 2 404	- 1 876	- 222
- 25	-	-	-	-	1 546	- 2 512	384	- 366	- 997
41	-	27	49	94	214	157	335	425	255
44	- 563	2 044	221	44	16 927	- 573	- 731	4 392	12 278
238	639	505	808	951	8 378	6 362	7 016	9 171	14 472
- 701	2 048	1 644	1 682	1 451	1 838	- 1 054	3 643	1 667	- 3 433
-	-	-	-	-	- 1 410	- 2 804	371	- 3 020	81
507	- 3 250	- 106	- 2 269	- 2 358	8 121	- 3 077	- 11 760	- 3 426	1 158
<b>3 110</b>	<b>1 399</b>	<b>4 218</b>	<b>3 239</b>	<b>4 103</b>	<b>35 391</b>	<b>4 659</b>	<b>6 335</b>	<b>11 368</b>	<b>23 259</b>
<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.50</b>
2 403	2 532	2 670	2 749	5 264	16 590	12 230	12 971	16 176	18 640
354	91	132	135	218	3 303	5 031	5 304	5 931	5 763
64	42	56	35	12	59	41	65	48	58
2 740	252	411	2 055	142	10 443	7 360	10 152	7 303	8 508
1 051	-	-	-	55	2 386	760	1 266	1 840	753
1 118	2 163	1 951	2 029	-	6 092	2 793	7 688	6 717	4 487
2 834	2 671	3 614	3 040	5 636	19 864	10 711	17 568	15 531	19 363
611	1 166	1 140	817	2 233	6 078	4 335	4 085	7 651	9 353
91	620	558	115	1 670	171	232	158	2 448	4 776
759	93	375	125	452	10 082	5 014	11 120	5 340	7 912
91	620	558	115	1 670	463	261	162	2 413	4 776
91	620	558	115	1 670	463	261	162	2 413	4 776
-	620	558	115	1 670	-	261	162	158	3 553
0	-	44	-	0	-	-	-	-	-

d) Comprises bilateral grants for forgiveness of ODA, Other Official Flows (OOF) or private claims; other action on debt such as debt conversions, debt buybacks or service payments to third parties; net of offsetting entries for the cancellation of any ODA principal involved. Available only from 1998.

**Table 14**

 StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/864253042712>
**The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations**

(continued)

USD million

	1994-95	2002	Luxembourg 2003	2004	2005
<b>NET DISBURSEMENTS</b>					
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	62	147	194	236	256
<b>ODA as % of GNI</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.82</b>
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	42	116	150	171	187
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	42	116	150	171	187
of which: Technical co-operation	2	3	3	4	4
Developmental food aid (a)	1	2	2	4	1
Humanitarian aid (a)	6	13	14	22	24
Contributions to NGOs	3	2	26	28	33
Administrative costs	-	2	3	4	11
2. Development lending and capital	-	-	-	-	-
of which: New development lending	-	-	-	-	-
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	21	31	44	64	69
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	21	31	44	64	69
of which: EC	11	14	19	20	25
IDA	5	4	4	8	6
Regional Development Banks	-	-	2	11	10
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	-	-	-	-	-
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	-	-	-	-	-
1. Official export credits (b)	-	-	-	-	-
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	-	-	-	-	-
D. Multilateral Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	5	2	7	6	8
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	-	-	-	-	-
1. Direct investment	-	-	-	-	-
2. Private export credits	-	-	-	-	-
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>265</b>
<b>Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.84</b>
<i>For reference:</i>					
<b>GROSS DISBURSEMENTS</b>					
Official Development Assistance (c)	62	147	194	236	256
New development lending	-	-	-	-	-
Food aid, Total bilateral	1	2	2	6	9
Other Official Flows	-	-	-	-	-
of which: Official export credits	-	-	-	-	-
Private export credits	-	-	-	-	-
<b>COMMITMENTS</b>					
Official Development Assistance, Total (c)	64	141	194	236	256
Bilateral grants, Total	43	110	150	171	187
Debt forgiveness	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral loans, Total	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Memo items:</i>					
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	-	-	-	-	-
of which: debt forgiveness	-	-	-	-	-
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (d)	-	-	-	-	-
Refugees in donor countries	-	-	-	-	7

a) Emergency food aid included with developmental food aid up to and including 1995.

b) Including funds in support of private export credits.

c) Including debt reorganisation.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/864253042712>

Table 14


## The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations

(continued)  
USD million

1994-95	Netherlands				1994-95	New Zealand			
	2002	2003	2004	2005		2002	2003	2004	2005
2 871	3 338	3 972	4 204	5 115	117	122	165	212	274
<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.27</b>
1 973	2 449	2 829	2 670	3 683	91	92	129	159	224
2 239	2 585	2 963	3 217	3 696	91	92	129	159	224
775	512	684	663	609	41	36	40	46	41
24	6	18	2	-	0	0	0	1	2
326	212	307	339	503	2	11	17	27	64
308	431	602	658	674	2	7	11	12	14
120	195	226	247	245	7	8	10	13	15
- 266	- 136	- 133	- 547	- 13	-	-	-	-	-
- 147	- 90	- 135	- 532	- 28	-	-	-	-	-
899	889	1 143	1 534	1 432	25	30	36	53	50
899	889	1 143	1 534	1 432	25	30	36	53	50
303	210	362	383	432	-	-	-	-	-
218	76	162	358	245	8	5	7	8	9
35	72	59	73	163	1	5	6	7	6
69	229	899	151	152	-	2	3	5	7
69	229	899	151	152	-	2	3	5	7
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
69	229	899	151	152	-	2	3	5	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
310	257	379	412	422	17	23	18	29	94
2 473	- 5 310	9 946	9 339	17 091	13	17	21	25	26
1 848	281	3 448	1 986	2 348	13	17	21	25	26
- 3	859	2 451	3 708	10 614	-	-	-	-	-
- 248	946	659	559	- 474	-	-	-	-	-
876	- 7 395	3 388	3 086	4 604	-	-	-	-	-
<b>5 724</b>	<b>- 1 487</b>	<b>15 196</b>	<b>14 106</b>	<b>22 781</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>401</b>
<b>1.57</b>	<b>- 0.36</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.40</b>
3 142	3 525	4 223	4 898	5 201	117	122	165	212	274
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	37	51	42	76	0	1	2	2	9
82	229	1 368	151	152	-	2	3	5	7
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
799	2 003	2 549	-	10 912	-	-	-	-	-
3 388	4 815	2 401	3 427	4 435	116	129	185	241	370
2 206	4 436	2 088	2 805	3 443	90	97	144	184	314
144	141	237	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	20	20	0	87	-	-	-	-	-
147	344	255	231	330	-	-	-	-	0
147	341	255	231	330	-	-	-	-	-
-	291	249	216	324	-	-	-	-	0
38	83	174	118	94	-	6	8	11	11

d) Comprises bilateral grants for forgiveness of ODA, Other Official Flows (OOF) or private claims; other action on debt such as debt conversions, debt buybacks or service payments to third parties; net of offsetting entries for the cancellation of any ODA principal involved. Available only from 1998.

Table 14

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/864253042712>**The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations**

(continued)

USD million

	1994-95	2002	Norway 2003	2004	2005
<b>NET DISBURSEMENTS</b>					
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	1 191	1 696	2 042	2 199	2 786
<b>ODA as % of GNI</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.94</b>
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	867	1 145	1 462	1 536	2 033
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	862	1 143	1 455	1 496	1 968
of which: Technical co-operation	164	178	236	287	319
Developmental food aid (a)	16	-	4	-	0
Humanitarian aid (a)	182	252	350	261	412
Contributions to NGOs	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative costs	46	82	99	118	137
2. Development lending and capital	6	2	7	41	64
of which: New development lending	7	-5	-7	-6	-
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	323	551	580	662	754
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	323	551	580	662	754
of which: EC	-	-	-	-	-
IDA	81	73	100	119	113
Regional Development Banks	11	62	72	74	88
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	-1	-	0	0	5
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	-1	-	0	0	5
1. Official export credits (b)	-	-	-	-	-
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	-1	-	0	0	5
D. Multilateral Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	110	452	-	-	-
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	275	131	1 264	586	-
1. Direct investment	221	23	1 199	635	-
2. Private export credits	-24	109	65	-49	-
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	78	-0	0	-	-
<b>V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)</b>	<b>1 575</b>	<b>2 279</b>	<b>3 306</b>	<b>2 785</b>	<b>2 791</b>
<b>Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>0.94</b>
<b>For reference:</b>					
<b>GROSS DISBURSEMENTS</b>					
Official Development Assistance (c)	1 193	1 701	2 049	2 204	2 786
New development lending	8	-	-	-	-
Food aid, Total bilateral	23	11	19	14	74
Other Official Flows	-	-	0	0	5
of which: Official export credits	-	-	-	-	-
Private export credits	169	198	156	3	-
<b>COMMITMENTS</b>					
Official Development Assistance, Total (c)	1 163	1 653	2 018	2 104	2 831
Bilateral grants, Total	804	1 088	1 398	1 415	2 058
Debt forgiveness	40	-	-	-	-
Bilateral loans, Total	8	14	39	26	19
<b>Memo items:</b>					
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	44	13	22	12	2
of which: debt forgiveness	44	-	-	-	-
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (d)	-	13	22	12	2
Refugees in donor countries	39	124	176	111	68

a) Emergency food aid included with developmental food aid up to and including 1995.

b) Including funds in support of private export credits.

c) Including debt reorganisation.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/864253042712>

Table 14


## The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations

(continued)  
USD million

1994-95	Portugal				1994-95	Spain			
	2002	2003	2004	2005		2002	2003	2004	2005
280	323	320	1 031	377	1 326	1 712	1 961	2 437	3 018
<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.27</b>
188	186	182	873	218	835	998	1 151	1 400	1 863
120	183	183	179	201	395	769	938	1 227	2 020
61	127	142	114	114	129	239	313	340	483
0	-	-	-	-	4	9	6	12	10
4	2	1	18	13	12	32	89	97	134
1	2	1	4	6	0	5	7	7	7
5	7	10	10	16	36	61	77	83	103
68	3	-1	694	17	440	229	213	173	-157
-2	2	-1	-4	17	469	229	251	233	121
92	137	137	158	159	491	714	810	1 037	1 155
92	137	137	158	159	491	714	810	1 037	1 155
65	73	88	112	128	332	416	525	628	784
9	7	11	12	12	63	57	63	180	123
1	44	24	17	4	24	130	85	131	134
220	-1	-2	-692	-3	-297	54	73	25	67
220	-1	-2	-692	-3	-297	54	73	25	67
-24	-	-	-	-	-297	-	-	-	-
244	-1	-2	-692	-3	-	54	73	25	67
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	3	4	3	6	121	-	-	-	-
-168	-150	823	335	728	1 628	6 404	4 633	10 300	3 716
85	-360	680	187	556	1 628	6 540	4 737	10 503	4 158
-224	210	143	148	172	-	-136	-104	-203	-442
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-29	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
<b>332</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>1 145</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>1 109</b>	<b>2 778</b>	<b>8 171</b>	<b>6 667</b>	<b>12 762</b>	<b>6 801</b>
<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>0.61</b>
285	323	321	1 036	383	1 395	1 872	2 217	2 684	3 518
1	2	1	0	23	509	383	454	413	331
0	-	-	-	1	4	15	13	19	33
289	-	-	-	-	16	54	80	25	67
-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-
317	220	165	160	186	-	-	-	-	-
252	323	321	1 036	383	1 220	1 872	2 217	2 684	3 518
89	183	183	179	201	395	769	938	1 227	2 020
79	10	5	5	3	64	112	116	198	763
72	3	1	698	23	334	388	469	420	342
25	11	6	6	3	64	118	144	277	903
24	10	5	5	3	64	112	116	198	763
-	11	6	6	3	-	113	91	210	613
-	-	-	1	0	-	14	21	20	20

d) Comprises bilateral grants for forgiveness of ODA, Other Official Flows (OOF) or private claims; other action on debt such as debt conversions, debt buybacks or service payments to third parties; net of offsetting entries for the cancellation of any ODA principal involved. Available only from 1998.

Table 14

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/864253042712>**The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations**

(continued)

USD million

	1994-95	2002	Sweden 2003	2004	2005
<b>NET DISBURSEMENTS</b>					
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	1 762	2 012	2 400	2 722	3 362
<b>ODA as % of GNI</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.94</b>
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	1 281	1 271	1 779	2 076	2 256
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	1 281	1 262	1 753	2 066	2 247
of which: Technical co-operation	277	68	92	112	140
Developmental food aid (a)	1	-	-	-	-
Humanitarian aid (a)	302	302	387	384	405
Contributions to NGOs	115	90	105	137	134
Administrative costs	78	74	100	117	126
2. Development lending and capital	0	8	26	10	9
of which: New development lending	-	9	26	10	9
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	480	741	621	646	1 106
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	480	741	621	646	1 106
of which: EC	50	83	123	225	198
IDA	110	359	-	25	274
Regional Development Banks	22	70	133	48	104
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	2	2	- 15	- 64	- 4
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	2	2	- 15	- 64	- 4
1. Official export credits (b)	-	-	-	-	-
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	2	2	- 15	- 64	- 4
D. Multilateral Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	84	19	23	31	29
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	450	199	- 1 153	266	159
1. Direct investment	133	296	- 337	594	430
2. Private export credits	318	- 97	- 816	- 328	- 271
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	- 2	-	-	-	-
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	-	-	0	- 0	- 0
<b>V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)</b>	<b>2 297</b>	<b>2 232</b>	<b>1 255</b>	<b>2 954</b>	<b>3 545</b>
<b>Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.99</b>
<i>For reference:</i>					
<b>GROSS DISBURSEMENTS</b>					
Official Development Assistance (c)	1 762	2 012	2 400	2 722	3 362
New development lending	-	9	26	10	9
Food aid, Total bilateral	1	12	20	14	10
Other Official Flows	2	4	68	32	41
of which: Official export credits	-	-	-	-	-
Private export credits	1 062	1 094	758	1 037	1 347
<b>COMMITMENTS</b>					
Official Development Assistance, Total (c)	1 805	1 675	2 388	2 723	3 732
Bilateral grants, Total	1 321	1 257	1 953	2 072	2 517
Debt forgiveness	52	-	165	26	53
Bilateral loans, Total	2	8	28	6	9
<i>Memo items:</i>					
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	33	0	165	26	53
of which: debt forgiveness	12	0	165	26	53
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (d)	-	-	165	26	53
Refugees in donor countries	110	138	191	178	143

a) Emergency food aid included with developmental food aid up to and including 1995.

b) Including funds in support of private export credits.

c) Including debt reorganisation.




StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/864253042712>

Table 14

## The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations


(continued)

USD million

Switzerland					United Kingdom				
1994-95	2002	2003	2004	2005	1994-95	2002	2003	2004	2005
1 033	939	1 299	1 545	1 767	3 200	4 924	6 282	7 883	10 767
<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.47</b>
752	765	945	1 187	1 400	1 739	3 506	3 861	5 339	8 164
756	750	929	1 173	1 380	1 777	3 384	3 576	5 239	8 244
319	154	177	117	154	731	874	993	751	845
25	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-
89	146	158	345	329	221	400	565	523	628
92	39	47	50	48	64	226	268	429	394
23	19	28	29	30	106	279	464	508	427
- 5	15	16	14	20	- 38	121	285	100	- 80
-	9	- 5	- 6	- 3	- 97	- 25	129	64	12
281	174	355	359	367	1 461	1 419	2 421	2 544	2 603
281	174	355	359	367	1 463	1 455	2 456	2 540	2 649
-	-	-	-	-	801	925	1 078	1 529	1 221
119	5	135	146	142	314	-	737	250	665
12	41	66	42	54	53	103	129	130	28
-	3	0	-	-	124	- 4	50	- 155	- 99
-	3	0	-	-	124	- 4	50	- 155	- 99
-	-	-	-	-	- 6	97	94	21	36
-	3	0	-	-	129	- 101	- 44	- 176	- 135
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
176	202	280	316	332	510	353	389	390	726
- 612	458	1 645	- 489	5 375	8 840	2 360	11 840	23 562	34 924
515	591	1 592	239	6 827	6 235	2 753	9 745	18 092	29 865
- 678	- 133	54	238	- 729	106	- 1 233	- 679	- 356	- 625
- 449	- 0	- 1	- 966	- 722	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	- 0	0	2 500	840	2 774	5 826	5 683
<b>598</b>	<b>1 603</b>	<b>3 225</b>	<b>1 372</b>	<b>7 474</b>	<b>12 673</b>	<b>7 634</b>	<b>18 561</b>	<b>31 680</b>	<b>46 318</b>
<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>2.03</b>
1 037	943	1 305	1 556	1 773	3 319	5 073	6 491	8 206	11 162
-	13	-	4	4	7	6	167	80	17
25	19	24	25	26	94	78	94	64	66
-	3	0	-	-	327	179	243	68	52
-	-	-	-	-	8	97	94	21	36
1 519	287	455	723	211	1 477	-	-	-	-
1 162	875	1 393	1 744	1 716	3 251	5 073	6 491	8 206	11 162
861	774	869	1 252	1 311	1 710	3 384	3 576	5 239	8 244
291	-	30	8	224	81	607	81	759	3 515
-	10	33	14	30	78	229	454	381	265
44	0	37	8	224	103	607	130	794	3 534
44	-	30	8	224	103	607	81	759	3 515
-	0	37	8	224	-	598	126	788	3 525
-	20	22	194	137	-	-	-	-	-

d) Comprises bilateral grants for forgiveness of ODA, Other Official Flows (OOF) or private claims; other action on debt such as debt conversions, debt buybacks or service payments to third parties; net of offsetting entries for the cancellation of any ODA principal involved. Available only from 1998.

Table 14

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/864253042712>**The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations**

(continued)

USD million

	1994-95	2002	United States 2003	2004	2005
<b>NET DISBURSEMENTS</b>					
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	8 647	13 290	16 320	19 705	27 622
<b>ODA as % of GNI</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.22</b>
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance (1 + 2)	6 449	10 570	14 659	16 250	25 279
1. Grants and grant-like contributions	7 344	11 251	16 359	17 027	26 042
of which: Technical co-operation	2 705	6 690	7 701	7 347	8 966
Developmental food aid (a)	979	817	834	921	661
Humanitarian aid (a)	961	1 382	2 822	2 995	3 450
Contributions to NGOs	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative costs	714	727	779	1 004	1 056
2. Development lending and capital	- 895	- 681	-1 701	- 777	- 762
of which: New development lending	- 403	- 553	-	-	-
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	2 198	2 720	1 661	3 455	2 343
Grants and capital subscriptions, Total	2 211	2 731	1 671	3 466	2 353
of which: EC	-	-	-	-	-
IDA	617	1 153	-	1 752	843
Regional Development Banks	220	221	48	490	219
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	1 170	227	1 068	- 679	-1 048
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	1 170	227	1 068	- 679	-1 048
1. Official export credits (b)	- 372	- 292	- 459	-1 287	-1 212
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	1 542	518	1 527	607	164
D. Multilateral Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	2 558	5 720	6 326	6 792	8 629
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	40 986	5 173	14 147	6 465	69 206
1. Direct investment	22 318	12 928	14 298	20 355	18 965
2. Private export credits	- 390	765	- 6	- 293	- 104
3. Securities of multilateral agencies	198	- 590	78	-1 255	255
4. Bilateral portfolio investment	18 861	-7 930	- 224	-12 343	50 091
V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)	<b>53 361</b>	<b>24 410</b>	<b>37 860</b>	<b>32 283</b>	<b>104 410</b>
<b>Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.84</b>
<i>For reference:</i>					
<b>GROSS DISBURSEMENTS</b>					
Official Development Assistance (c)	9 786	14 170	18 257	20 604	28 438
New development lending	19	-	-	-	-
Food aid, Total bilateral	1 107	1 526	2 498	2 164	2 277
Other Official Flows	2 946	1 640	3 068	927	745
of which: Official export credits	664	868	805	194	142
Private export credits	6 700	-	-	-	5 556
<b>COMMITMENTS</b>					
Official Development Assistance, Total (c)	10 224	14 857	22 521	26 991	28 689
Bilateral grants, Total	7 810	11 871	20 715	23 394	26 330
Debt forgiveness	177	420	2 400	141	4 194
Bilateral loans, Total	218	254	221	127	33
<i>Memo items:</i>					
Gross ODA debt reorganisation grants	177	436	2 406	143	4 196
of which: debt forgiveness	177	420	2 400	141	4 194
Net ODA debt reorganisation grants (d)	-	423	1 314	114	4 078
Refugees in donor countries	-	144	344	512	520

a) Emergency food aid included with developmental food aid up to and including 1995.

b) Including funds in support of private export credits.

c) Including debt reorganisation.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/864253042712>

Table 14


## The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organisations

(continued)  
USD million

Total DAC Countries					EC				
1994-95	2002	2003	2004	2005	1994-95	2002	2003	2004	2005
58 800	58 292	69 085	79 410	106 777	5 111	5 448	7 173	8 704	9 390
<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.33</b>	-	-	-	-	-
40 724	40 752	49 756	54 282	82 133	4 527	5 150	6 445	8 068	8 687
35 708	39 813	50 908	57 222	83 109	4 304	5 102	6 197	7 794	8 539
13 574	15 452	18 352	18 672	20 926	179	192	403	479	446
1 574	1 086	1 196	1 169	887	237	317	317	263	398
3 265	3 869	6 221	7 339	8 720	641	510	691	960	1 166
1 013	1 246	1 418	1 792	1 780	167	-	-	1	1
2 745	3 027	3 520	4 001	4 065	108	80	459	660	652
5 017	939	-1 153	-2 940	- 976	223	48	248	274	147
4 801	958	- 461	- 133	886	304	48	248	274	147
18 075	17 540	19 330	25 127	24 644	584	298	728	636	703
18 105	17 574	19 393	25 122	24 660	584	298	728	636	703
5 039	5 695	6 946	8 906	9 258	-	-	-	-	-
5 006	3 279	3 120	5 690	4 827	-	170	236	-	-
1 950	1 813	1 734	2 274	2 096	-	-	-	-	18
10 329	- 45	- 348	-5 601	1 430	79	883	1 146	1 856	1 595
9 014	2 401	- 818	-5 349	2 262	79	883	1 146	1 856	1 595
1 528	-1 226	-1 285	-2 668	-2 812	-	-	-	-	-
7 486	3 626	465	-2 681	5 074	79	883	1 146	1 856	1 595
1 315	-2 446	470	- 252	- 832	-	-	-	-	-
6 010	8 768	10 239	11 320	14 712	-	-	-	-	-
90 325	5 621	46 573	75 228	182 100	-	-	-	-	-
50 472	35 655	49 340	76 867	110 695	-	-	-	-	-
3 122	14	2 313	6 561	5 567	-	-	-	-	-
-1 904	-3 146	1 083	-4 657	- 814	-	-	-	-	-
38 635	-26 902	-6 164	-3 544	66 652	-	-	-	-	-
<b>165 463</b>	<b>72 636</b>	<b>125 551</b>	<b>160 356</b>	<b>305 019</b>	<b>5 190</b>	<b>6 332</b>	<b>8 319</b>	<b>10 559</b>	<b>10 985</b>
<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.94</b>	-	-	-	-	-
66 004	65 556	79 782	92 110	117 426	5 304	5 792	7 393	8 971	9 726
7 312	6 705	7 017	7 786	7 495	416	392	468	541	483
1 792	2 094	3 170	2 743	3 067	237	318	514	391	596
25 321	17 336	20 692	12 989	25 148	303	1 435	1 547	2 391	2 618
7 900	3 039	3 109	3 220	2 386	-	-	-	-	-
28 407	12 719	19 175	12 661	28 254	-	-	-	-	-
72 219	65 793	89 243	98 675	120 995	7 443	6 166	9 651	9 649	12 023
36 343	42 243	54 705	65 260	83 414	5 809	5 761	8 270	8 815	10 875
3 001	4 072	6 515	6 904	24 434	-	-	-	-	-
16 048	7 503	14 821	9 448	12 275	895	177	320	284	480
3 611	5 370	8 554	7 240	25 128	-	-	-	-	-
3 588	4 534	8 338	7 109	24 963	-	-	-	-	-
-	4 560	6 971	4 318	22 699	-	-	-	-	-
885	1 091	1 860	2 146	2 071	-	-	-	-	-

d) Comprises bilateral grants for forgiveness of ODA, Other Official Flows (OOF) or private claims; other action on debt such as debt conversions, debt buybacks or service payments to third parties; net of offsetting entries for the cancellation of any ODA principal involved. Available only from 1998.

Table 15

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/177478654360>

## ODA from DAC Countries to Multilateral Organisations in 2005

Net disbursements

USD million

	Total	World Bank Group	of which:	Regional Development Banks	of which:		
			IDA		African Dev. Bank	Asian Dev. Bank	Inter-American Dev. Bank
Australia	231	113	105	28	-	28	-
Austria	341	46	46	36	28	7	0
Belgium	655	186	184	23	23	-	0
Canada	923	191	190	212	83	54	32
Denmark	751	96	77	51	30	10	1
Finland	305	38	38	20	13	-	-
France	2 787	299	296	206	161	38	8
Germany	2 635	-	-	54	3	50	1
Greece	178	5	5	0	-	-	-
Ireland	237	31	23	-	-	-	-
Italy	2 821	689	679	168	168	-	-
Japan	2 740	897	750	487	117	360	10
Luxembourg	69	10	6	10	-	10	-
Netherlands	1 432	314	245	163	102	60	-
New Zealand	50	9	9	6	-	6	-
Norway	754	186	113	88	70	9	0
Portugal	159	12	12	4	0	2	1
Spain	1 155	150	123	135	53	51	10
Sweden	1 106	275	274	104	69	12	-
Switzerland	367	142	142	54	42	11	1
United Kingdom	2 603	683	662	27	18	-	-
United States	2 343	843	843	209	109	99	-
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>24 644</b>	<b>5 213</b>	<b>4 823</b>	<b>2 085</b>	<b>1 088</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>65</b>
<i>of which:</i>							
DAC-EU countries	17 236	2 832	2 671	1 001	667	239	21

a) IMF PRGF and PRGF-HIPC Trust.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/177478654360>

Table 15

## ODA from DAC Countries to Multilateral Organisations in 2005

(continued)

USD million

## Net disbursements

United Nations Agencies	of which:					of which:		Other of which:		
	IFAD	UNDP	WFP	UNICEF	UNHCR	EC	EDF	Multilateral	IMF <sup>a</sup>	
61	-	-	-	10	11	-	-	28	2	Australia
27	-	9	1	1	0	221	87	12	0	Austria
47	4	18	-	4	1	368	114	32	-	Belgium
299	-	48	21	34	12	-	-	221	4	Canada
307	14	86	35	36	22	196	70	101	0	Denmark
96	2	18	8	17	9	140	49	11	0	Finland
187	-	20	-	10	10	1 811	781	284	40	France
199	-	35	-	6	6	2 205	767	178	-	Germany
7	1	-	-	0	1	158	41	9	-	Greece
75	0	18	6	14	10	112	22	19	-	Ireland
305	18	24	24	18	11	1 261	415	398	7	Italy
1 087	17	204	152	186	93	-	-	269	3	Japan
19	0	3	2	1	4	25	8	5	2	Luxembourg
408	8	120	-	35	51	432	171	115	0	Netherlands
15	-	5	1	2	1	-	-	20	-	New Zealand
462	10	124	32	114	26	-	-	18	-	Norway
10	1	3	0	0	0	128	28	5	-	Portugal
48	-	6	1	2	5	784	193	39	4	Spain
466	-	111	52	54	64	198	89	64	9	Sweden
116	6	42	1	14	9	-	-	54	7	Switzerland
509	12	83	9	35	39	1 180	194	204	2	United Kingdom
701	15	112	-	124	-	-	-	590	-	United States
<b>5 451</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1 087</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>9 216</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>2 677</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>TOTAL DAC</b>
										<i>of which:</i>
2 710	61	552	137	233	233	9 216	3 029	1 477	65	DAC-EU countries



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/143034528425>

Table 16

Capital Subscriptions to Multilateral Organisations<sup>a</sup> on a Deposit and an Encashment Basis


Net disbursements

USD million

	Deposit basis					Encashment basis				
	1995	2002	2003	2004	2005	1995	2002	2003	2004	2005
Australia	-	133	-	-	134	124	133	161	161	134
Austria	68	34	80	91	86	68	55	67	78	91
Belgium	-	-	-	24	212	134	110	112	71	192
Canada	365	92	103	315	347	640	197	504	420	451
Denmark	105	112	107	107	116	111	100	304	198	164
Finland	49	64	47	49	60	47	28	20	34	53
France	649	382	495	813	193	-	486	857	469	535
Germany	802	304	792	1 446	109	879	542	634	739	742
Greece	-	19	9	7	13	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	19	220	18	206	951	190	-	265	-	499
Japan	1 733	844	847	886	883	-	698	1 916	1 218	1 057
Luxembourg	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	314	148	329	631	476	40	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	9	10	14	16	17	10	11	16	19	17
Norway	101	174	195	195	273	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	7	4	3	4	3	7	34	23	41	27
Spain	140	139	128	199	14	-	139	-	-	-
Sweden	-	406	219	23	354	151	145	188	272	133
Switzerland	139	41	197	190	202	129	135	154	181	182
United Kingdom	400	108	901	459	822	358	484	692	703	690
United States	594	1 477	177	2 365	1 160	1 457	1 614	1 435	2 034	1 345
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>5 492</b>	<b>4 709</b>	<b>4 661</b>	<b>8 029</b>	<b>6 423</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<i>of which:</i>										
DAC-EU countries	2 552	1 939	3 128	4 062	3 408	..	..	..	..	..

a) World Bank, IMF-PRGF, IDB, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank and Caribbean Development Bank.  
**Note:** Not all contributions to these agencies are in the form of capital subscriptions.

Table 17

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/547151718071>**Concessional and Non-concessional Flows by Multilateral Organisations<sup>a</sup>**

USD million, at current prices and exchange rates

	Gross disbursements						
	1989-1990 average	1994-1995 average	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>CONCESSIONAL FLOWS</b>							
<i>International Financial Institutions</i>							
AfDF	565	625	464	741	586	1 057	988
AsDF	1 052	1 287	1 031	1 168	1 138	1 084	1 293
Caribbean Dev. Bank	39	14	50	113	37	60	45
Council of Europe	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
EBRD	-	13	17	44	53	53	50
IDA	3 815	5 770	6 160	7 270	7 348	9 188	8 673
IDB	373	490	545	425	593	560	535
IMF <sup>b</sup>	960	1 738	1 088	1 741	1 187	1 204	596
Nordic Dev. Fund	-	37	33	35	55	74	68
<b>Total IFIs</b>	<b>6 809</b>	<b>9 973</b>	<b>9 387</b>	<b>11 536</b>	<b>10 997</b>	<b>13 280</b>	<b>12 247</b>
<i>United Nations<sup>c</sup></i>							
IFAD	230	178	254	250	264	281	317
UNDP	944	529	282	275	296	374	399
UNFPA	168	216	311	310	271	312	386
UNHCR	478	963	545	633	534	347	322
UNICEF	543	797	600	567	629	650	711
UNRWA	279	339	359	392	430	449	508
UNTA	237	412	410	466	504	434	580
WFP	847	1 244	379	351	319	253	555
<b>Total UN</b>	<b>3 725</b>	<b>4 678</b>	<b>3 142</b>	<b>3 244</b>	<b>3 247</b>	<b>3 098</b>	<b>3 777</b>
EC	2 538	4 841	5 908	5 494	6 665	8 335	9 022
Global Environment Facility	-	-	101	109	107	138	181
GFATM	-	-	-	1	216	586	995
Montreal Protocol Fund	-	-	72	60	66	59	83
Arab Funds	323	357	381	298	202	633	424
<b>Total concessional</b>	<b>13 396</b>	<b>19 849</b>	<b>18 990</b>	<b>20 743</b>	<b>21 501</b>	<b>26 129</b>	<b>26 730</b>
<b>NON-CONCESSIONAL FLOWS</b>							
African Dev. Bank	1 123	1 264	614	679	969	979	851
Asian Dev. Bank	1 518	2 472	2 850	3 067	2 688	2 508	3 498
Caribbean Dev. Bank	25	15	50	108	37	60	35
Council of Europe	468	203	-	-	-	-	-
EBRD	-	199	548	627	854	1 698	1 547
EC	429	346	662	1 435	1 547	2 391	2 618
IBRD	12 050	10 461	10 729	8 381	10 628	9 214	8 462
IDB	2 161	4 731	6 016	5 508	8 409	3 764	4 894
IFC	1 410	1 334	1 061	1 409	2 126	2 301	2 478
IFAD	-	-	33	20	23	31	27
<b>Total non-concessional</b>	<b>19 183</b>	<b>21 024</b>	<b>22 564</b>	<b>21 234</b>	<b>27 283</b>	<b>22 945</b>	<b>24 410</b>

a) To countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients.

b) IMF Trust Fund and PRGF.



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/547151718071>

Table 17


**Concessional and Non-concessional Flows by Multilateral Organisations<sup>a</sup>**

(continued)

USD million, at current prices and exchange rates

	Net disbursements						
	1989-1990 average	1994-1995 average	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>CONCESSIONAL FLOWS</b>							
<i>International Financial Institutions</i>							
AfDF	548	580	419	616	483	919	852
AsDF	1 010	1 173	812	906	826	694	859
Caribbean Dev. Bank	39	- 17	32	63	19	40	28
Council of Europe	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
EBRD	-	13	17	44	53	53	50
IDA	3 589	5 268	4 965	5 753	5 701	7 283	6 611
IDB	149	164	276	166	292	261	231
IMF <sup>b</sup>	520	1 295	105	567	9	- 179	- 714
Nordic Dev. Fund	-	37	32	33	52	70	63
<b>Total IFIs</b>	<b>5 857</b>	<b>8 513</b>	<b>6 657</b>	<b>8 147</b>	<b>7 435</b>	<b>9 142</b>	<b>7 979</b>
<i>United Nations<sup>c</sup></i>							
IFAD	181	79	166	148	155	165	199
UNDP	944	529	282	275	296	374	399
UNFPA	168	216	311	310	271	312	386
UNHCR	478	963	545	633	534	347	322
UNICEF	543	797	600	567	629	650	711
UNRWA	279	339	359	392	430	449	508
UNTA	237	412	410	466	504	434	580
WFP	847	1 244	379	351	319	253	555
<b>Total UN</b>	<b>3 676</b>	<b>4 578</b>	<b>3 053</b>	<b>3 143</b>	<b>3 138</b>	<b>2 982</b>	<b>3 659</b>
EC	2 491	4 649	5 517	5 150	6 445	8 068	8 687
Global Environment Facility	-	-	101	109	107	138	181
GFATM	-	-	-	1	216	586	995
Montreal Protocol Fund	-	-	72	60	66	59	83
Arab Funds	106	118	145	139	44	379	255
<b>Total concessional</b>	<b>12 130</b>	<b>17 858</b>	<b>15 546</b>	<b>16 749</b>	<b>17 452</b>	<b>21 354</b>	<b>21 839</b>
<b>NON-CONCESSIONAL FLOWS</b>							
African Dev. Bank	908	694	- 5	- 675	- 530	- 589	- 167
Asian Dev. Bank	933	1 214	1 654	- 267	- 4 449	- 1 445	7
Caribbean Dev. Bank	25	7	31	58	19	40	18
Council of Europe	297	- 206	-	-	-	-	-
EBRD	-	198	222	92	218	855	36
EC	193	121	331	883	1 146	1 856	1 595
IBRD	4 156	- 1 350	1 759	- 6 528	- 5 000	- 3 541	- 2 147
IDB	1 159	1 880	4 104	1 413	1 266	- 1 431	- 326
IFC	886	608	22	32	1 253	534	364
IFAD	-	-	6	- 5	- 8	- 10	1
<b>Total non-concessional</b>	<b>8 556</b>	<b>3 167</b>	<b>8 123</b>	<b>- 4 996</b>	<b>- 6 084</b>	<b>- 3 729</b>	<b>- 619</b>

c) The data for UN agencies have been reviewed to include only regular budget expenditures. This has led to revisions of UNDP data since 1990. For WFP and UNHCR revisions have only been possible from 1996 onwards, while for UNICEF the data are revised from 1997. Since 2000, UNHCR operates an Annual Programme Budget which includes country operations, global operations and administrative costs under a unified budget. However, data shown for UNHCR as of 2004 cover expenditures from unrestricted or broadly earmarked funds only.

**Table 18**StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/561548224234>**Major Aid Uses by Individual DAC Donors**

Per cent of total bilateral commitments

	Social and administrative infrastructure		Economic infrastructure		Agriculture		Industry and other production	
	1984-1985	2004-2005	1984-1985	2004-2005	1984-1985	2004-2005	1984-1985	2004-2005
Australia	31.5	46.0	6.0	4.4	7.6	5.7	2.4	1.0
Austria	35.1	21.4	43.2	0.9	2.1	1.0	6.0	1.4
Belgium	49.2	34.5	13.6	6.8	10.0	4.3	8.9	1.1
Canada	16.1	40.8	25.1	3.8	17.9	6.4	5.9	1.6
Denmark	22.4	42.0	21.8	14.8	14.4	10.4	20.5	5.4
Finland	14.8	38.0	28.6	6.6	12.0	6.1	21.1	0.8
France	47.0	29.4	17.6	8.0	8.1	2.0	5.4	0.9
Germany	31.2	27.0	36.7	15.2	8.9	2.6	4.7	1.0
Greece	..	58.8	..	7.3	..	0.6	..	0.7
Ireland	29.0	56.9	0.3	2.0	11.3	4.3	2.1	0.3
Italy	18.3	13.5	23.2	8.8	14.1	1.1	18.1	1.3
Japan	24.8	21.4	33.9	26.8	14.9	5.1	10.6	2.3
Luxembourg	..	49.2	..	2.7	..	5.7	..	1.1
Netherlands	28.8	39.6	14.7	11.4	14.2	4.0	5.3	1.1
New Zealand	21.9	38.8	30.9	2.0	19.3	2.3	2.4	2.0
Norway	32.4	43.1	25.5	8.2	21.3	4.5	9.6	1.4
Portugal	..	21.7	..	3.4	..	0.5	..	0.5
Spain	..	29.6	..	11.7	..	4.0	..	1.7
Sweden	17.7	36.2	17.7	6.5	12.1	2.5	8.9	1.4
Switzerland	20.7	19.6	14.5	7.0	22.4	4.8	8.9	4.1
United Kingdom	24.2	30.0	23.1	4.8	12.6	2.4	3.4	1.4
United States	18.6	43.6	4.7	13.5	10.1	2.3	2.1	3.8
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>

a) On a net disbursements basis.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/561548224234>

Table 18


## Major Aid Uses by Individual DAC Donors

(continued)

Per cent of total bilateral commitments

Commodity aid and programme assistance		Humanitarian aid		Other		Memo: Share of total ODA to / through NGOs <sup>a</sup> 2004-2005	
1984-1985	2004-2005	1984-1985	2004-2005	1984-1985	2004-2005		
45.2	4.4	1.5	16.5	5.8	22.0	4.8	Australia
4.6	0.2	3.6	9.6	5.2	65.5	5.1	Austria
5.0	1.4	0.4	9.5	13.0	42.4	10.0	Belgium
15.0	3.3	3.5	12.8	16.4	31.4	10.0	Canada
1.7	3.1	0.2	1.2	19.2	23.1	6.5	Denmark
0.8	4.5	1.8	17.4	20.9	26.6	6.1	Finland
7.5	2.1	0.1	7.9	14.2	49.8	0.4	France
3.0	0.9	0.7	3.7	14.8	49.6	7.6	Germany
..	1.5	..	11.2	..	19.8	3.0	Greece
-	8.8	-	11.7	57.3	16.2	17.0	Ireland
7.6	2.7	5.4	3.9	13.2	68.7	1.3	Italy
4.4	1.1	0.1	4.2	11.3	39.1	1.7	Japan
..	1.1	..	12.8	..	27.3	12.5	Luxembourg
7.5	7.4	2.7	16.2	26.8	20.3	14.3	Netherlands
19.3	10.3	1.9	23.8	4.3	20.8	13.6	New Zealand
4.1	4.7	2.2	18.8	4.9	19.3	20.4	Norway
..	0.9	..	2.8	..	70.2	0.9	Portugal
..	0.7	..	5.8	..	46.6	16.4	Spain
1.1	4.7	12.4	18.2	30.0	30.4	13.3	Sweden
9.2	2.7	10.2	25.9	14.1	35.9	11.6	Switzerland
4.8	1.4	3.1	8.1	28.8	51.8	9.2	United Kingdom
40.5	4.2	2.2	14.3	21.8	18.3	-	United States
<b>18.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>TOTAL DAC</b>

Table 19

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/305852353051>

## Aid by Major Purposes in 2005

## Commitments

	Per cent of total bilateral ODA											
	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Den- mark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan
Social and administrative infrastructure	45.2	15.2	32.9	39.8	41.3	36.5	25.2	18.2	55.5	54.0	10.5	20.0
Education <sup>a</sup>	5.6	7.6	8.9	8.8	7.4	7.1	16.5	4.4	18.4	12.0	2.0	4.9
of which: Basic education	2.2	0.2	1.1	5.3	2.0	1.0	2.2	1.2	0.0	4.5	0.1	0.9
Health	6.1	2.2	6.2	10.3	5.6	4.0	3.1	1.3	15.3	20.0	3.8	1.2
of which: Basic health	4.1	1.8	3.6	9.2	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.7	14.4	6.0	1.6	0.5
Population <sup>b</sup>	2.9	0.1	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	2.0	0.4	0.0
Water supply and sanitation	2.4	1.3	2.8	1.5	10.3	6.2	1.3	4.1	0.3	3.5	2.6	12.3
Government and civil society	21.4	3.3	7.5	15.6	13.9	16.1	1.2	5.3	18.6	14.9	1.4	0.6
Other social infrastructure/service	6.9	0.6	6.0	2.0	3.1	2.0	3.0	2.2	2.8	1.6	0.4	1.0
Economic infrastructure	3.8	0.7	6.2	4.3	14.9	9.2	9.4	12.0	8.9	1.5	10.9	23.4
Transport and communications	3.0	0.1	2.7	0.8	10.5	1.4	6.4	1.7	8.5	1.1	0.3	17.1
Energy	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	4.1	7.0	0.9	5.5	0.1	-	10.2	6.1
Other	0.6	0.2	3.1	3.2	0.2	0.8	2.0	4.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
Production	6.6	1.9	4.8	5.5	18.3	7.4	2.2	3.1	1.2	3.8	1.3	7.7
Agriculture	5.3	0.8	3.8	4.4	13.2	6.2	1.4	2.3	0.4	3.4	0.7	5.8
Industry, mining and construction	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	5.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	-	0.4	0.6	1.1
Trade and tourism	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Multisector	14.1	1.6	3.3	6.0	10.2	16.6	4.9	16.2	5.3	4.2	4.4	3.1
Programme assistance	3.9	0.1	0.6	2.5	1.3	1.6	2.0	0.8	0.7	9.7	1.3	1.6
Action relating to debt <sup>c</sup>	1.4	69.4	35.1	16.7	3.8	0.2	42.4	42.7	-	0.1	62.6	32.9
Humanitarian aid	18.6	7.9	9.1	14.1	2.2	21.6	7.8	4.0	12.8	13.8	2.6	3.6
Administrative expenses	5.2	2.5	3.5	8.9	1.6	3.8	3.8	2.0	14.6	6.4	1.5	4.1
Unspecified	1.0	0.6	4.7	2.3	6.5	3.2	2.3	1.0	1.1	6.4	5.0	3.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Memo item:</i>												
Food aid, total	4.5	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.4	1.1	1.3	5.3	0.4	0.4

a) Including students and trainees.

b) Population and reproductive health.

c) Including forgiveness of non-ODA debt.

d) Including the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank and Inter-American Development Bank.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/305852353051>

Table 19


## Aid by Major Purposes in 2005

(continued)

Commitments

Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United Kingdom	United States	TOTAL DAC	EC	Per cent of total Multilateral finance (ODF)	
												World Bank	Regional Dev. Banks <sup>d</sup>
51.8	37.6	34.7	43.0	55.8	26.8	36.5	19.6	25.3	42.8	30.5	40.1	42.2	27.7
14.9	14.1	14.9	9.5	28.6	9.2	4.9	2.9	3.9	2.7	6.1	6.6	9.2	3.1
1.7	2.7	5.4	4.9	1.9	2.4	0.7	0.2	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.7	1.2	-
18.4	3.4	5.0	7.7	4.4	4.9	4.8	2.6	3.3	4.9	3.8	5.4	3.9	2.9
9.8	2.0	3.6	2.5	0.5	4.0	2.0	1.1	1.6	4.0	2.3	4.7	1.9	1.3
4.6	3.3	2.3	2.1	0.0	1.2	4.1	0.3	3.6	5.2	2.3	0.5	0.8	0.7
6.6	5.4	1.0	2.1	1.1	2.5	3.0	2.5	0.5	3.9	4.8	6.1	8.8	3.4
2.5	8.8	9.9	16.1	11.1	4.5	16.2	10.2	12.8	18.3	9.7	16.0	11.3	8.9
4.8	2.6	1.5	5.5	10.6	4.5	3.4	1.1	1.1	7.9	3.7	5.6	8.1	8.7
2.9	8.8	1.2	7.9	13.1	8.5	5.9	6.2	2.7	7.8	10.6	17.1	20.6	35.6
0.6	1.2	0.5	0.6	12.2	3.2	2.6	1.2	0.7	3.7	5.6	10.8	6.8	24.8
0.4	0.3	0.2	4.7	0.5	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.7	2.4	3.1	3.2	3.8	5.3
1.9	7.4	0.6	2.6	0.4	3.6	2.0	4.0	1.4	1.6	2.0	3.0	10.0	5.5
5.4	4.7	4.0	5.5	2.7	4.4	4.9	7.7	3.2	5.4	5.2	6.2	12.3	17.8
3.8	3.9	2.2	4.0	1.3	3.0	2.9	4.4	1.9	2.5	3.3	1.9	8.0	5.0
0.7	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.6	0.9	2.3	1.3	2.9	4.1	10.0
0.8	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.1	2.8
10.5	14.3	3.5	10.5	8.4	8.2	7.2	13.4	3.9	4.4	6.5	5.6	6.7	13.7
0.1	9.5	12.6	4.1	2.3	0.7	4.3	2.4	0.9	3.6	2.5	14.0	3.8	4.0
-	2.5	0.0	0.1	1.5	38.7	2.3	15.9	41.5	16.3	27.5	-	0.3	0.4
12.7	16.3	28.5	20.3	5.7	5.7	17.9	23.4	7.4	15.5	10.0	11.1	14.1	0.7
5.7	0.8	6.8	6.8	7.0	4.4	5.6	2.1	5.0	4.2	4.0	5.4	-	-
10.8	5.5	8.7	1.9	3.5	2.6	15.3	9.4	10.1	0.0	3.2	0.4	-	-
<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
4.1	2.2	3.9	3.7	0.6	1.4	0.5	1.9	0.8	2.6	1.4	5.4	-	-

Table 20

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/832380773483>

### Financial Terms of ODA Commitments<sup>a</sup> 2004-2005 average

	Grant element of total ODA Norm: 86% <sup>b</sup>		Grant share of:		Grant element of ODA loans	Grant element of ODA to LDCs <sup>c</sup>	Grant element of bilateral ODA to LDCs
	1994-1995	2004-2005	Bilateral ODA	Total ODA			
Australia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
Austria	88.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
Belgium	99.5	99.7	97.7	98.6	80.4	99.9	99.9
Canada	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
Denmark	100.0	100.0	97.5	98.3	-	100.0	100.0
Finland	99.6	99.9	98.1	98.9	48.6	100.0	100.0
France	92.1	95.2	82.8	86.3	55.9	99.4	99.4
Germany	92.1	95.8	71.9	82.6	61.2	100.0	100.0
Greece	..	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
Ireland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
Italy	97.5	97.3	69.1	91.8	66.8	85.9	85.8
Japan	82.9	88.1	44.5	54.1	73.5	98.9	98.8
Luxembourg	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
Netherlands	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
Norway	99.5	100.0	98.7	83.8	-	100.0	100.0
Portugal	99.8	91.4	94.0	96.7	62.7	97.8	95.9
Spain	93.1	97.7	73.6	85.1	73.9	98.4	98.3
Sweden	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.8	-	100.0	100.0
Switzerland	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.6	-	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	93.4	95.7	-	100.0	100.0
United States	99.3	100.0	99.8	99.9	68.1	100.0	100.0
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>99.4</b>

- a) Excluding debt reorganisation. Equities are treated as having 100% grant element, but are not treated as loans.  
b) Countries whose ODA Commitments as a percentage of GNI is below the DAC average are not considered as having met the terms target. This provision disqualified Greece, Portugal and the United States in 2005.  
c) Including imputed multilateral grant element. See note a) to Table 31.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/327583240425>


Table 21

## DAC Members' Compliance in 2004 and 2005 with the 1978 DAC Terms Recommendations

	ODA commitments <sup>a</sup> USD million		Grant element of ODA commitments <sup>a</sup> Norm: 86% <sup>b</sup>		Volume test: ODA commitments <sup>a</sup> as per cent of GNI		Grant element of bilateral ODA commitments <sup>a</sup> to LDCs (two alternative norms) 3-year average		
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004 Norm: 0.22%	2005 Norm: 0.22%	Annually for all LDCs Norm: 90%	for each LDC	2003-2005 <sup>d</sup>
Australia	1 319	2 051	100.0	100.0	0.22	0.30	100.0	100.0	c
Austria	644	746	100.0	100.0	0.22	0.25	100.0	100.0	c
Belgium	1 988	1 602	99.8	99.7	0.56	0.43	99.8	99.9	c
Canada	2 926	3 270	100.0	100.0	0.30	0.29	100.0	100.0	c
Denmark	2 427	2 419	100.0	100.0	1.01	0.93	100.0	100.0	c
Finland	799	1 139	99.9	100.0	0.43	0.58	100.0	100.0	c
France	7 796	8 369	95.3	95.0	0.38	0.40	99.7	98.9	c
Germany	8 516	8 575	96.3	95.2	0.31	0.31	100.0	100.0	c
Greece <sup>c</sup>	321	384	100.0	100.0	0.16	0.17	100.0	100.0	c
Ireland <sup>c</sup>	607	719	100.0	100.0	0.39	0.42	100.0	100.0	c
Italy	2 925	3 956	99.6	95.5	0.18	0.23	98.4	77.7	c
Japan	12 964	13 675	88.8	87.5	0.27	0.29	99.5	98.2	c
Luxembourg <sup>c</sup>	236	256	100.0	100.0	0.83	0.82	100.0	100.0	c
Netherlands <sup>c</sup>	3 398	4 349	100.0	100.0	0.59	0.70	100.0	100.0	c
New Zealand	241	370	100.0	100.0	0.27	0.37	100.0	100.0	c
Norway	2 091	2 829	100.0	100.0	0.83	0.95	100.0	100.0	c
Portugal <sup>c</sup>	332	380	87.1	96.7	0.20	0.21	100.0	93.1	c
Spain <sup>c</sup>	2 399	2 604	97.5	97.9	0.24	0.23	98.0	98.4	c
Sweden	2 697	3 679	100.0	100.0	0.77	1.03	100.0	100.0	c
Switzerland	1 735	1 493	100.0	100.0	0.46	0.37	100.0	100.0	c
United Kingdom <sup>c</sup>	7 412	7 628	100.0	100.0	0.34	0.33	100.0	100.0	c
United States	26 787	24 470	99.9	100.0	0.23	0.20	100.0	100.0	c
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>90 559</b>	<b>94 963</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>c</b>

- a) Excluding debt reorganisation. Equities are treated as having 100% grant element, but are not treated as loans.  
b) Countries whose ODA as a percentage of GNI is below the DAC average are not considered as having met the terms target. This provision disqualified Greece, Portugal and the United States in 2005.  
c) Gross disbursements.  
d) c = compliance, n = non-compliance.

Table 22


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/135515485141>Other Terms Parameters<sup>a</sup>

## Commitments

	Grant share of total ODA (per cent)		Bilateral ODA loans								
			Grant element (per cent)		Average maturity (years)		Average grace period (years)		Average interest rate (per cent)		
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	
Australia	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	98.6	98.5	83.5	76.8	29.7	29.1	10.7	10.1	-	0.7	
Canada	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Denmark	98.0	98.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finland	98.6	99.1	48.6	-	7.9	-	7.9	-	-	-	
France	87.2	85.4	50.9	57.8	19.2	21.1	6.3	7.8	2.3	1.8	
Germany	85.0	80.2	64.7	59.1	34.2	26.4	6.7	7.8	1.6	1.9	
Greece	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ireland	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Italy	95.7	88.8	90.4	60.3	37.5	20.9	18.9	7.7	0.2	0.7	
Japan	59.7	48.8	72.3	75.3	31.5	34.5	9.5	9.6	1.2	1.0	
Luxembourg	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Netherlands	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New Zealand	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Norway	98.7	72.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Portugal	99.9	93.9	61.2	68.7	31.8	29.4	22.1	5.0	3.3	1.0	
Spain	82.8	87.3	75.3	72.3	28.2	25.9	10.1	9.7	0.7	0.5	
Sweden	99.8	99.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Switzerland	99.2	98.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
United Kingdom	94.8	96.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
United States	99.8	100.0	68.3	66.9	30.0	30.0	5.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	

a) Excluding debt reorganisation. Equities are treated as having 100% grant element, but are not treated as loans.



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/281700872075>**Table 23****Tying Status of ODA by Individual DAC Members, 2005**Commitments (excluding technical co-operation  
and administrative costs)


Per cent

	Bilateral ODA				Memo: Reporting Rate <sup>b</sup>
	Untied	Partially Untied	Tied	Total	
Australia	71.9	-	28.1	100.0	99.8
Austria	88.7	-	11.3	100.0	100.0
Belgium	95.7	-	4.3	100.0	100.0
Canada	59.4	0.3	40.3	100.0	100.0
Denmark	86.5	-	13.5	100.0	100.0
Finland	95.1	-	4.9	100.0	100.0
France	94.7	0.2	5.1	100.0	100.0
Germany	93.0	-	7.0	100.0	100.0
Greece (a)	73.6	-	26.4	100.0	100.0
Ireland (a)	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0
Italy	92.1	-	7.9	100.0	83.7
Japan	89.6	6.0	4.4	100.0	100.0
Luxembourg (a)	99.1	-	0.9	100.0	100.0
Netherlands	96.2	0.8	2.9	100.0	100.0
New Zealand	92.3	-	7.7	100.0	100.0
Norway	99.6	-	0.4	100.0	98.9
Portugal (a)	60.7	14.3	25.1	100.0	100.0
Spain (a)	86.6	-	13.4	100.0	98.4
Sweden	98.3	-	1.7	100.0	100.0
Switzerland	97.4	-	2.6	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom (a)	100.0	-	-	100.0	77.8
United States	..	..	..	..	Not reported
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>(91.8)</b>	<b>(1.8)</b>	<b>(6.5)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>(75.1)</b>

a) Gross disbursements.

b) Reporting rate is the percentage of bilateral ODA covered by tying status reporting (excluding technical co-operation and administrative costs).




StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/388756085817>**Table 24****Tying Status of ODA by Individual DAC Members, 2005**Commitments (excluding technical co-operation  
and administrative costs)

USD million

	Bilateral ODA				Memo: Technical Co-operation
	Untied	Partially Untied	Tied	Total	
Australia	498	-	195	692	705
Austria	942	-	120	1 062	166
Belgium	894	-	40	934	597
Canada	1 119	5	758	1 882	684
Denmark	1 369	-	213	1 583	128
Finland	597	-	31	627	40
France	5 861	12	315	6 189	2 339
Germany	6 520	-	491	7 011	2 037
Greece (a)	74	-	26	100	77
Ireland (a)	439	-	-	439	13
Italy	1 953	-	168	2 122	108
Japan	13 153	875	646	14 674	1 890
Luxembourg (a)	170	-	2	172	4
Netherlands	2 648	23	81	2 751	749
New Zealand	222	-	19	240	59
Norway	1 659	-	6	1 665	256
Portugal (a)	57	13	24	94	114
Spain (a)	1 513	-	234	1 747	483
Sweden	2 191	-	37	2 228	150
Switzerland	1 217	-	33	1 250	80
United Kingdom (a)	5 631	-	-	5 631	845
United States	..	..	..	..	9 727
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>(48 724)</b>	<b>( 929)</b>	<b>(3 438)</b>	<b>(53 091)</b>	<b>21 253</b>

a) Gross disbursements.

Table 25

 StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/014156481012>

 ODA Receipts<sup>a</sup> and Selected Indicators for Developing Countries and Territories

	Net ODA Receipts (USD million)					GNI/CAP (e)	Population	Current GNI	ODA/GNI
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005 USD	2005 million	2005 USD million	2005 per cent
<i>AFRICA</i>									
<i>NORTH OF SAHARA</i>									
Algeria	224	328	234	314	371	2 730	32.85	97 337	0.38
Egypt	1 256	1 237	987	1 456	926	1 250	74.03	89 082	1.04
Libya (d)	-	-	-	-	24	5 530	5.85	37 886	0.06
Morocco	518	486	539	707	652	1 730	30.17	51 080	1.28
Tunisia	377	265	298	328	376	2 890	10.02	27 296	1.38
North of Sahara, regional	19	29	112	181	141				
<b>North of Sahara, Total</b>	<b>2 393</b>	<b>2 346</b>	<b>2 170</b>	<b>2 986</b>	<b>2 491</b>	<b>14 130</b>	<b>152.92</b>	<b>302 681</b>	<b>0.82</b>
<i>SOUTH OF SAHARA</i>									
Angola	283	414	493	1 145	442	1 350	15.94	25 558	1.73
Benin	272	216	295	385	349	510	8.44	4 259	8.20
Botswana	29	37	28	47	71	5 180	1.76	8 883	0.80
Burkina Faso	390	471	507	614	660	400	13.23	5 159	12.78
Burundi	137	172	227	362	365	100	7.55	780	46.79
Cameroon	486	656	899	772	414	1 010	16.32	16 523	2.50
Cape Verde	77	92	143	140	161	1 870	0.51	942	17.05
Central African Rep.	66	60	51	110	95	350	4.04	1 367	6.97
Chad	185	228	247	321	380	400	9.75	4 442	8.55
Comoros	27	32	24	25	25	640	0.60	380	6.64
Congo, Dem. Rep.	243	1 175	5 416	1 824	1 828	120	57.55	6 637	27.54
Congo, Rep.	74	57	69	115	1 449	950	4.00	3 935	36.82
Côte d'Ivoire	169	1 068	254	160	119	840	18.15	15 234	0.78
Djibouti	58	78	79	64	79	1 020	0.79	779	10.09
Equatorial Guinea	13	20	21	30	39	..	0.50	..	..
Eritrea	281	230	316	263	355	220	4.40	978	36.32
Ethiopia	1 104	1 297	1 594	1 819	1 937	160	71.26	11 139	17.39
Gabon	9	72	- 11	40	54	5 010	1.38	7 269	0.74
Gambia	53	60	63	65	58	290	1.52	445	13.06
Ghana	641	649	957	1 362	1 120	450	22.11	10 538	10.63
Guinea	281	249	240	280	182	370	9.40	2 642	6.89
Guinea-Bissau	59	59	145	77	79	180	1.59	290	27.33
Kenya	462	391	521	664	768	530	34.26	18 014	4.27
Lesotho	56	76	79	106	69	960	1.79	1 793	3.84
Liberia	38	52	107	213	236	130	3.28	436	54.12
Madagascar	374	369	539	1 248	929	290	18.61	4 956	18.75
Malawi	404	376	517	501	575	160	12.88	2 028	28.37
Mali	351	466	543	568	691	380	13.52	4 911	14.08
Mauritania	267	344	238	181	190	560	3.07	1 825	10.43
Mauritius	21	24	- 15	38	32	5 260	1.25	6 443	0.50
Mayotte	120	125	166	208	201	..	0.18	..	..
Mozambique	931	2 201	1 037	1 246	1 286	310	19.79	6 188	20.78
Namibia	109	134	146	173	123	2 990	2.03	6 206	1.99
Niger	256	297	457	541	515	240	13.96	3 397	15.17
Nigeria	168	294	308	578	6 437	560	131.53	86 924	7.41
Rwanda	299	354	335	488	576	230	9.04	2 103	27.39
Sao Tome & Principe	38	26	38	33	32	390	0.16	54	58.56
Senegal	413	445	447	1 055	689	710	11.66	8 165	8.44
Seychelles	13	8	9	10	19	8 290	0.08	665	2.83
Sierra Leone	343	353	304	360	343	220	5.53	1 161	29.58
Somalia	148	191	174	200	236	..	8.23	..	..
South Africa	428	505	641	628	700	4 960	45.19	235 704	0.30
St. Helena	15	14	18	26	23	..	0.01	..	..
Sudan	181	343	613	992	1 829	640	36.23	25 766	7.10
Swaziland	29	22	34	22	46	2 280	1.13	2 756	1.67
Tanzania	1 269	1 230	1 704	1 761	1 505	340	38.33	12 061	12.48
Togo	43	51	50	69	87	350	6.15	2 167	4.00
Uganda	790	710	976	1 198	1 198	280	28.82	8 544	14.02
Zambia	349	639	589	1 125	945	490	11.67	6 652	14.21
Zimbabwe	162	199	186	187	368	340	13.01	3 183	11.55
South of Sahara, regional	703	969	1 362	1 424	1 113				
<b>South of Sahara, Total</b>	<b>13 715</b>	<b>18 600</b>	<b>24 182</b>	<b>25 867</b>	<b>32 023</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>742.18</b>	<b>(580 284)</b>	<b>(5.52)</b>
Africa, regional	339	416	449	564	698				
<b>AFRICA, TOTAL</b>	<b>16 447</b>	<b>21 362</b>	<b>26 801</b>	<b>29 418</b>	<b>35 212</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>895.10</b>	<b>(882 965)</b>	<b>(3.33)</b>



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Table 25

**ODA Receipts<sup>a</sup> and Selected Indicators for Developing Countries and Territories**  
(continued)

	Net ODA Receipts (USD million)					GNI/CAP (e) 2005 USD	Population 2005 million	Current GNI 2005 USD million	ODA/GNI 2005 per cent
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005				
<i>AMERICA</i>									
<i>NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA</i>									
Anguilla	4	1	4	3	4	..	0.01	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	9	14	5	2	7	10 920	0.08	859	0.84
Barbados	- 1	3	20	29	- 2	..	0.27	..	..
Belize	22	22	12	8	13	3 500	0.29	982	1.31
Costa Rica	2	5	28	15	30	4 590	4.33	18 833	0.16
Cuba	54	61	75	97	88	..	11.27	..	..
Dominica	20	30	11	29	15	3 790	0.07	258	5.87
Dominican Republic	107	145	69	85	77	2 370	8.89	26 710	0.29
El Salvador	237	233	192	217	199	2 450	6.88	16 403	1.22
Grenada	12	10	10	15	45	3 920	0.11	401	11.19
Guatemala	226	248	247	220	254	2 400	12.60	31 292	0.81
Haiti	171	156	212	260	515	450	8.53	4 245	12.13
Honduras	679	471	395	650	681	1 190	7.20	8 300	8.20
Jamaica	54	24	5	78	36	3 400	2.66	9 067	0.39
Mexico	73	133	99	116	189	7 310	103.09	755 035	0.03
Montserrat	33	44	36	44	28	..	0.01	..	..
Nicaragua	930	517	833	1 235	740	910	5.49	4 876	15.18
Panama	28	22	29	24	20	4 630	3.23	14 331	0.14
St. Kitts-Nevis	11	28	- 0	- 0	4	8 210	0.05	392	0.90
St. Lucia	16	34	15	- 22	11	4 800	0.17	773	1.43
St. Vincent and Grenadines	9	5	6	10	5	3 590	0.12	404	1.21
Trinidad & Tobago	- 2	- 9	- 3	- 2	- 2	10 440	1.31	14 134	- 0.01
Turks & Caicos Islands	7	4	2	3	5	..	0.02	..	..
West Indies, regional	121	43	47	44	20				
N. & C. America, regional	122	126	191	232	232				
<b>North &amp; Central America, Total</b>	<b>2 940</b>	<b>2 369</b>	<b>2 540</b>	<b>3 392</b>	<b>3 213</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>176.68</b>	<b>(907 294)</b>	<b>(0.35)</b>
<i>SOUTH AMERICA</i>									
Argentina	146	82	106	93	100	4 470	38.75	176 997	0.06
Bolivia	734	680	929	770	583	1 010	9.18	8 961	6.50
Brazil	229	202	194	157	192	3 460	186.40	748 641	0.03
Chile	57	- 8	79	57	152	5 870	16.30	104 670	0.14
Colombia	380	440	801	519	511	2 290	45.60	116 784	0.44
Ecuador	173	216	175	158	210	2 630	13.23	34 540	0.61
Guyana	97	65	87	134	137	1 010	0.75	734	18.64
Paraguay	61	57	51	22	51	1 280	6.16	8 163	0.63
Peru	449	489	497	473	398	2 610	27.97	73 411	0.54
Suriname	23	12	11	24	44	2 540	0.45	1 163	3.78
Uruguay	15	13	17	22	15	4 360	3.46	16 214	0.09
Venezuela	44	57	81	45	49	4 810	26.58	136 873	0.04
South America, regional	87	44	85	461	104				
<b>South America, Total</b>	<b>2 497</b>	<b>2 347</b>	<b>3 112</b>	<b>2 934</b>	<b>2 543</b>	<b>36 340</b>	<b>374.83</b>	<b>1 427 151</b>	<b>0.18</b>
America, regional	424	311	385	428	538				
<b>AMERICA, TOTAL</b>	<b>5 862</b>	<b>5 027</b>	<b>6 036</b>	<b>6 754</b>	<b>6 293</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>551.51</b>	<b>(2 334 445)</b>	<b>(0.29)</b>

Table 25

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**ODA Receipts<sup>a</sup> and Selected Indicators for Developing Countries and Territories**  
 (continued)

	Net ODA Receipts (USD million)					GNI/CAP (e)	Population	Current GNI	ODA/GNI
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005 USD	2005 million	2005 USD million	2005 per cent
<b>ASIA</b>									
<i>MIDDLE EAST</i>									
Bahrain (c)	18	70	77	104	-	..	0.73	..	-
Iran	114	115	130	186	104	2 770	67.70	198 178	0.05
Iraq	121	106	2 250	4 650	21 654	..	..	..	..
Jordan	449	537	1 248	601	622	2 500	5.41	13 237	4.70
Lebanon	242	452	225	264	243	6 180	3.58	21 013	1.16
Oman	1	40	38	54	31	..	2.57	..	..
Palestinian Adm. Areas	869	1 616	972	1 136	1 102	11 770	3.63	..	..
Saudi Arabia	13	17	12	20	26	1 380	24.57	310 050	0.01
Syria	153	76	117	107	78	600	19.04	25 614	0.30
Yemen	458	583	234	253	336	..	20.97	12 880	2.61
Middle East, regional	39	59	175	201	209	..	..	..	..
<b>Middle East, Total</b>	<b>2 478</b>	<b>3 672</b>	<b>5 477</b>	<b>7 578</b>	<b>24 404</b>	..	<b>(148.20)</b>	<b>(580 972)</b>	<b>(4.20)</b>
<i>SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA</i>									
Afghanistan	405	1 300	1 591	2 188	2 775	..	..	7 200	38.55
Armenia	198	293	249	254	193	1 470	3.02	4 948	3.91
Azerbaijan	232	349	301	176	223	1 240	8.39	10 963	2.04
Bangladesh	1 025	909	1 394	1 413	1 321	470	141.82	62 839	2.10
Bhutan	60	73	77	78	90	870	0.92	821	10.96
Georgia	300	313	226	314	310	1 350	4.47	6 587	4.70
India	1 701	1 441	900	694	1 724	720	1 094.58	779 643	0.22
Kazakhstan	148	188	270	268	229	2 930	15.15	50 908	0.45
Kyrgyz Rep.	189	186	200	261	268	440	5.16	2 361	11.37
Maldives	25	27	21	28	67	2 390	0.33	783	8.54
Myanmar	126	119	125	124	145	..	50.52	..	..
Nepal	391	361	463	428	428	270	27.13	7 370	5.81
Pakistan	1 942	2 128	1 062	1 424	1 666	690	155.77	108 338	1.54
Sri Lanka	313	344	677	520	1 189	1 160	19.58	23 199	5.13
Tajikistan	169	168	148	243	241	330	6.51	2 237	10.79
Turkmenistan	72	41	27	37	28	..	4.83	..	..
Uzbekistan	153	189	195	246	172	510	26.59	13 606	1.27
South Asia, regional	46	121	320	417	442	..	..	..	..
<b>South and Central Asia, Total</b>	<b>7 494</b>	<b>8 551</b>	<b>8 243</b>	<b>9 111</b>	<b>11 513</b>	..	<b>(1 564.77)</b>	<b>(1 081 804)</b>	<b>(1.06)</b>
<i>FAR EAST ASIA</i>									
Cambodia	418	484	514	483	538	380	14.07	5 178	10.39
China	1 473	1 471	1 333	1 685	1 757	1 740	1 304.50	2 239 508	0.08
Indonesia	1 467	1 301	1 743	102	2 524	1 280	220.56	278 236	0.91
Korea, Dem.Rep.	118	265	168	196	81	..	22.49	..	..
Laos	245	278	301	272	296	440	5.92	2 648	11.17
Malaysia	27	86	107	290	32	4 960	25.35	123 852	0.03
Mongolia	211	208	249	262	212	690	2.55	1 830	11.57
Philippines	572	550	739	467	562	1 300	83.05	105 916	0.53
Thailand	281	294	- 959	26	- 171	2 750	64.23	174 368	-0.10
Timor-Leste	194	219	155	153	185	750	0.98	691	26.74
Viet Nam	1 449	1 274	1 765	1 840	1 905	620	82.97	51 570	3.69
Far East Asia, regional	29	48	104	177	289	..	..	..	..
<b>Far East Asia, Total</b>	<b>6 484</b>	<b>6 480</b>	<b>6 219</b>	<b>5 953</b>	<b>8 207</b>	..	<b>1 826.67</b>	<b>(2 983 798)</b>	<b>(0.28)</b>
Asia, regional	307	302	249	269	918	..	..	..	..
<b>ASIA, TOTAL</b>	<b>16 764</b>	<b>19 004</b>	<b>20 187</b>	<b>22 911</b>	<b>45 042</b>	..	<b>(3 539.64)</b>	<b>(4 646 573)</b>	<b>(0.49)</b>


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Table 25

### ODA Receipts<sup>a</sup> and Selected Indicators for Developing Countries and Territories

(continued)

	Net ODA Receipts (USD million)					GNI/CAP (e)	Population	Current GNI	ODA/GNI
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005				
<b>EUROPE</b>									
Albania	270	308	349	299	319	2 580	3.13	8 532	3.73
Belarus (d)	-	-	-	-	54	2 760	9.78	29 581	0.18
Bosnia and Herzegovina	639	563	540	684	546	2 440	3.91	9 568	5.71
Croatia	112	131	122	121	125	8 060	4.44	36 230	0.35
Macedonia/FYROM	247	275	266	250	230	2 830	2.03	5 707	4.04
Malta (b)	2	11	-	-	-	..	..	..	-
Moldova	122	142	118	120	192	880	4.21	3 279	5.85
Serbia & Montenegro	1 306	1 930	1 318	1 170	1 132	3 280	8.17	26 581	4.26
Slovenia (b)	126	53	-	-	-	..	..	..	-
Turkey	169	410	165	286	464	4 710	72.64	362 702	0.13
Ukraine (d)	-	-	-	-	410	1 520	47.11	80 675	0.51
States Ex-Yugoslavia Unsp.	139	837	117	99	57				
Europe, regional	207	357	493	572	537				
<b>EUROPE, TOTAL</b>	<b>3 338</b>	<b>5 017</b>	<b>3 487</b>	<b>3 600</b>	<b>4 065</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>(155.42)</b>	<b>(562 856)</b>	<b>(0.72)</b>
<b>OCEANIA</b>									
Cook Islands	5	4	6	9	8	..	0.02	..	..
Fiji	26	34	51	64	64	3 280	0.85	2 810	2.28
Kiribati	12	21	18	17	28	1 390	0.10	140	19.95
Marshall Islands	74	62	56	51	57	2 930	0.06	180	31.43
Micronesia, Fed. States	138	112	115	86	106	2 300	0.11	242	43.89
Nauru	7	12	16	14	9	..	0.01	..	..
Niue	3	4	9	14	21	..	..	..	..
Palau	34	31	26	20	23	7 630	0.02	149	15.76
Papua New Guinea	203	203	220	268	266	660	5.89	4 010	6.64
Samoa	43	37	33	31	44	2 090	0.18	391	11.23
Solomon Islands	59	26	60	121	198	590	0.48	281	70.51
Tokelau	4	5	6	8	16	..	..	..	..
Tonga	20	22	27	19	32	2 190	0.10	244	13.01
Tuvalu	10	12	6	8	9	..	0.01	..	..
Vanuatu	32	27	32	38	39	1 600	0.21	330	11.98
Wallis & Futuna	50	53	56	73	72	..	0.02	..	..
Oceania, regional	60	43	76	96	152				
<b>OCEANIA, TOTAL</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>1 145</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>(8.06)</b>	<b>(8 777)</b>	<b>(13.04)</b>
Developing countries unspecified	8 404	9 112	13 035	15 334	14 614				
<b>Developing countries, TOTAL</b>	<b>51 595</b>	<b>60 230</b>	<b>70 361</b>	<b>78 953</b>	<b>106 372</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>(5 149.73)</b>	<b>(8 435 616)</b>	<b>(1.26)</b>
<b>By Income Group (f)</b>									
LDCs	13 749	18 009	23 844	25 303	25 979	..	721.96	(263 803)	(9.85)
Other LICs	9 349	10 036	9 052	10 628	18 144	..	1 651.59	(1 126 102)	(1.61)
LMICs	15 695	17 615	18 197	19 951	39 472	..	2 388.30	(4 653 708)	(0.85)
UMICs	1 749	2 455	2 108	2 566	2 771	..	387.15	(2 392 002)	(0.12)
Part I unallocated	10 908	11 981	17 082	20 402	20 007				
MADCTs	145	134	77	104	-	..	0.81	..	-

a) ODA receipts are total net ODA flows from DAC countries, multilateral organisations, and non-DAC countries (see Table 33 for the list of non-DAC countries for which data are available).

b) These countries left the DAC List of ODA recipients on 1 January 2003.

c) This country left the DAC List of ODA recipients on 1 January 2005.

d) These countries joined the DAC List of ODA recipients on 1 January 2005.

e) World Bank Atlas basis.

#### Definition of country categories:

f) *Least developed countries* (LDCs) are the 50 countries in the United Nations list. For details on other income groups see the DAC List of ODA Recipients at the end of this volume. *More advanced developing countries and territories* (MADCTs) comprise countries which left the DAC List of ODA Recipients in 2003 and 2005, as per note b) and c) above.

**Source:** World Bank, Secretariat estimates. Group totals and averages are calculated on available data only.






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Table 26

Distribution of ODA by Income Group<sup>a</sup>

Net disbursements as per cent of total ODA

	ODA to LDCs		ODA to Other LICs		ODA to LMICs		ODA to UMICs	
	1994-1995	2004-2005	1994-1995	2004-2005	1994-1995	2004-2005	1994-1995	2004-2005
Australia	23.8	33.6	37.9	32.2	34.6	31.9	3.7	2.3
Austria	33.5	20.6	15.0	12.9	46.0	61.5	5.4	5.0
Belgium	47.1	48.1	18.9	17.8	29.4	29.1	4.5	5.0
Canada	42.0	43.7	21.4	19.7	32.4	32.9	4.2	3.8
Denmark	53.4	52.5	24.4	22.0	18.2	20.8	4.0	4.7
Finland	45.6	38.2	20.0	14.2	32.2	41.4	2.2	6.2
France	33.9	36.6	29.4	26.9	28.3	28.1	8.4	8.4
Germany	32.3	29.1	21.0	24.2	42.6	42.2	4.1	4.5
Greece	..	23.1	..	8.1	..	60.7	..	8.2
Ireland	68.6	68.4	13.3	11.7	14.4	14.1	3.7	5.9
Italy	29.9	35.7	14.0	21.6	51.4	37.6	4.7	5.1
Japan	23.2	22.6	22.3	18.8	50.0	55.7	4.5	2.9
Luxembourg	49.9	49.0	12.8	20.9	30.2	26.0	7.1	4.0
Netherlands	43.5	50.0	21.2	17.0	30.3	28.9	4.9	4.1
New Zealand	31.6	41.5	15.6	15.5	40.5	37.8	12.2	5.3
Norway	51.5	54.4	15.2	15.2	28.6	26.6	4.7	3.8
Portugal	89.6	84.8	3.7	3.2	5.9	10.1	0.8	2.0
Spain	18.5	30.1	11.5	19.3	50.8	45.3	19.2	5.3
Sweden	42.5	50.1	22.6	18.5	27.6	27.6	7.3	3.8
Switzerland	45.0	38.0	21.1	23.7	30.2	36.0	3.7	2.3
United Kingdom	42.5	38.6	24.9	34.6	26.1	23.0	6.6	3.8
United States	42.6	29.1	10.8	9.6	40.4	59.3	6.3	2.0
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<i>of which:</i>								
DAC-EU countries	36.8	38.7	22.6	24.0	34.1	32.0	6.4	5.2

a) Including imputed multilateral ODA. Excluding MADCTs and amounts unspecified by country.

Table 27

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/127552407117>Regional Distribution of ODA by Individual DAC Donors and Multilateral Agencies<sup>a</sup>

Per cent of total gross disbursements

	Sub-Saharan Africa			South and Central Asia			Other Asia and Oceania		
	1994-1995	1999-2000	2004-2005	1994-1995	1999-2000	2004-2005	1994-1995	1999-2000	2004-2005
Australia	7.9	5.0	4.9	6.7	6.2	10.7	84.0	83.2	79.9
Austria	18.1	27.5	18.9	2.9	7.0	5.3	9.8	6.6	2.1
Belgium	52.8	55.4	60.7	5.0	2.1	3.2	14.3	14.9	5.5
Canada	34.0	34.2	38.1	16.9	15.1	15.9	18.9	16.0	10.3
Denmark	55.2	54.0	52.7	15.7	15.7	15.5	11.9	11.4	15.9
Finland	44.3	39.3	35.4	10.7	9.5	12.5	19.7	17.7	10.9
France	53.4	48.7	58.9	2.5	2.4	3.0	20.4	17.7	7.9
Germany	25.4	26.7	31.5	12.8	12.5	10.0	23.2	21.7	14.8
Greece	..	2.0	6.3	..	5.3	17.8	..	0.1	0.7
Ireland	83.1	79.3	82.7	3.4	2.5	5.8	4.6	3.5	4.4
Italy	34.7	47.8	38.9	1.7	1.7	3.6	8.7	3.8	4.6
Japan	11.6	9.3	15.2	20.5	17.4	13.7	49.7	55.4	40.7
Luxembourg	56.9	44.0	53.1	8.3	4.8	5.8	4.1	9.4	15.0
Netherlands	37.9	39.2	49.5	17.5	10.8	13.8	5.2	14.1	11.0
New Zealand	4.7	5.8	9.7	2.3	4.1	11.5	91.4	87.3	74.4
Norway	52.8	42.8	47.2	13.8	11.9	20.4	7.5	7.1	6.8
Portugal	97.9	78.1	88.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	20.1	6.3
Spain	12.5	18.7	25.1	1.1	1.0	2.2	20.7	13.2	7.0
Sweden	44.6	43.7	49.7	15.6	10.1	12.7	10.2	11.3	10.2
Switzerland	38.3	32.9	32.3	19.3	17.5	19.2	10.7	6.6	7.4
United Kingdom	45.1	50.3	53.6	23.2	18.8	21.0	11.3	8.4	4.8
United States	21.2	18.4	22.1	10.0	14.6	13.1	10.0	10.9	4.2
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>15.3</b>
<i>of which:</i>									
DAC-EU countries	40.8	41.6	47.1	9.0	8.8	9.8	16.9	15.0	8.9
EC	47.9	34.7	43.4	11.2	7.5	10.0	5.6	6.0	5.0
IFIs <sup>b</sup>	45.6	39.5	45.6	29.7	30.2	32.1	14.2	13.0	9.4
Multi. Trust Funds <sup>c</sup>	-	11.7	54.0	-	9.0	6.9	-	59.5	17.1
UN Agencies <sup>d</sup>	44.5	38.2	41.2	14.7	17.0	15.9	9.7	11.4	9.5
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>

a) Excluding amounts unspecified by region.

b) International financial institutions. Includes IDA, regional banks' soft windows and IMF (PRGF).

c) Multilateral trust funds. Includes GEF, GFATM and Montreal Protocol.

d) Includes UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WFP, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNTA and IFAD.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/127552407117>


Table 27

Regional Distribution of ODA by Individual DAC Donors and Multilateral Agencies<sup>a</sup>

(continued)

Per cent of total gross disbursements


Middle East and North Africa			Europe			Latin America and Caribbean			
1994-1995	1999-2000	2004-2005	1994-1995	1999-2000	2004-2005	1994-1995	1999-2000	2004-2005	
1.0	1.4	4.1	0.3	4.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	Australia
20.9	14.5	57.6	40.5	31.5	13.3	7.8	12.8	2.9	Austria
7.1	8.3	19.4	1.3	4.5	1.8	19.5	14.8	9.3	Belgium
9.9	5.8	18.3	1.5	8.4	2.7	18.8	20.4	14.7	Canada
8.5	7.1	5.0	0.3	2.1	2.6	8.4	9.7	8.4	Denmark
5.9	6.7	25.3	4.4	14.3	8.3	14.9	12.4	7.6	Finland
17.8	22.2	21.0	0.8	3.6	3.5	5.1	5.4	5.7	France
14.9	12.8	24.3	11.4	11.9	6.3	12.4	14.5	13.1	Germany
..	7.3	14.8	..	84.8	59.5	..	0.4	0.8	Greece
2.0	1.8	2.1	4.0	8.4	1.1	2.9	4.5	3.9	Ireland
32.7	12.2	40.8	6.0	22.3	4.0	16.1	12.2	8.1	Italy
6.8	6.3	19.3	0.8	2.1	1.8	10.6	9.5	9.3	Japan
4.4	6.3	5.4	5.0	13.5	6.4	21.4	22.0	14.3	Luxembourg
7.2	6.0	9.1	7.2	13.3	5.1	25.0	16.6	11.6	Netherlands
0.1	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.6	-	1.3	2.0	2.2	New Zealand
5.7	8.9	8.6	11.9	21.0	10.1	8.3	8.3	6.9	Norway
1.2	0.5	2.0	0.4	1.0	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	Portugal
12.8	12.8	18.9	0.7	9.7	4.3	52.3	44.7	42.5	Spain
6.3	6.1	5.3	9.3	9.8	10.1	14.1	19.0	12.1	Sweden
5.6	5.6	13.7	8.8	23.2	13.6	17.3	14.3	13.7	Switzerland
3.9	2.3	15.9	6.2	6.8	1.6	10.4	13.3	3.2	United Kingdom
36.3	22.1	47.4	2.5	12.1	3.7	19.9	21.9	9.6	United States
<b>15.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>TOTAL DAC</b>
									<i>of which:</i>
14.6	11.9	19.6	6.0	9.4	4.7	12.7	13.3	9.8	DAC-EU countries
15.2	17.3	18.6	7.7	23.8	14.4	12.5	10.6	8.6	EC
1.2	2.6	1.6	1.0	2.7	3.0	8.3	12.1	8.3	IFIs <sup>b</sup>
-	3.0	1.8	-	2.2	1.9	-	14.6	18.3	Multi. Trust Funds <sup>c</sup>
14.3	19.6	23.0	9.6	5.0	3.7	7.2	8.9	6.6	UN Agencies <sup>d</sup>
<b>12.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>

**Table 28**StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/416124327124>**Regional Distribution of ODA by Individual DAC Donors<sup>a</sup>**

Per cent of total net disbursements

	South of Sahara			South & Central Asia			Other Asia and Oceania		
	1994-1995	1999-2000	2004-2005	1994-1995	1999-2000	2004-2005	1994-1995	1999-2000	2004-2005
Australia	13.8	10.1	9.5	11.7	13.6	13.2	70.9	67.6	70.9
Austria	32.6	27.1	24.7	9.8	9.9	8.2	3.1	8.5	3.5
Belgium	53.1	50.2	57.1	9.5	6.7	6.7	12.3	12.5	4.9
Canada	40.1	35.5	40.8	19.8	17.6	17.4	17.0	15.5	9.8
Denmark	55.2	50.4	51.5	18.6	16.7	15.9	9.9	10.4	12.2
Finland	47.2	40.0	37.3	14.6	13.6	12.1	18.2	15.3	9.0
France	50.4	44.2	56.4	5.3	4.4	6.2	21.0	17.7	6.9
Germany	35.7	34.7	39.5	14.1	13.2	10.8	20.5	15.6	9.9
Greece	..	10.4	18.9	..	7.7	15.7	..	2.5	2.4
Ireland	72.8	67.8	71.6	7.4	6.1	9.1	6.2	4.7	5.1
Italy	33.6	46.7	45.0	3.3	10.3	9.7	9.6	4.5	3.8
Japan	20.6	12.7	19.2	21.7	24.3	15.1	39.3	46.3	31.2
Luxembourg	55.1	41.8	48.4	9.6	6.7	10.4	5.1	9.2	14.3
Netherlands	41.9	40.1	52.6	17.1	12.2	11.1	5.1	13.6	9.6
New Zealand	9.8	9.5	13.3	6.6	8.1	13.6	80.1	76.5	66.5
Norway	49.9	43.2	47.9	16.3	13.9	20.9	9.4	8.0	7.4
Portugal	91.1	61.0	79.1	2.3	2.4	3.4	1.4	28.0	6.4
Spain	19.8	23.3	33.6	4.8	4.7	7.6	19.8	12.1	5.5
Sweden	44.0	42.7	49.0	17.2	13.8	14.9	11.0	11.1	9.5
Switzerland	39.5	37.5	36.9	21.3	19.1	20.7	12.0	7.8	7.5
United Kingdom	45.6	45.7	52.4	22.7	18.3	19.4	11.4	8.3	4.5
United States	29.3	26.2	25.3	11.0	16.1	14.5	9.6	11.5	4.7
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>
<i>of which:</i>									
DAC-EU countries	43.3	41.3	48.7	11.4	11.2	11.3	15.8	13.0	7.1


a) Including imputed multilateral flows, i.e. making allowance for contributions through multilateral organisations, calculated using the geographical distribution of multilateral disbursements for the year of reference. Excluding amounts unspecified by region.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/416124327124>**Table 28****Regional Distribution of ODA by Individual DAC Donors<sup>a</sup>***(continued)*

Per cent of total net disbursements

Middle East and North Africa			Europe			Latin America and Caribbean			
1994-1995	1999-2000	2004-2005	1994-1995	1999-2000	2004-2005	1994-1995	1999-2000	2004-2005	
1.6	2.3	4.2	1.0	4.3	0.5	1.0	2.1	1.6	Australia
4.5	15.3	46.3	39.6	29.5	12.8	10.4	9.7	4.5	Austria
7.2	9.1	17.4	1.6	7.2	4.5	16.3	14.4	9.4	Belgium
8.0	5.9	14.8	2.4	6.6	2.5	12.6	18.9	14.7	Canada
6.0	7.9	6.7	2.4	3.3	4.0	7.9	11.4	9.7	Denmark
6.8	8.3	21.2	4.7	12.3	8.6	8.4	10.5	11.8	Finland
16.3	21.5	18.3	1.3	6.0	5.8	5.6	6.1	6.4	France
9.6	11.6	22.9	8.5	10.4	6.7	11.6	14.5	10.2	Germany
..	9.4	15.4	..	63.4	44.0	..	6.6	3.6	Greece
4.4	4.3	4.8	4.8	9.6	3.4	4.4	7.4	5.9	Ireland
31.9	8.5	25.5	6.6	20.5	6.8	14.9	9.4	9.2	Italy
7.3	5.7	25.5	1.0	1.8	1.5	10.0	9.3	7.5	Japan
4.9	8.0	7.3	5.2	13.1	6.6	20.2	21.2	12.9	Luxembourg
7.6	7.1	9.7	7.2	12.0	6.1	21.1	14.9	10.9	Netherlands
0.8	0.9	2.6	0.7	1.0	0.4	2.0	4.0	3.6	New Zealand
6.6	9.2	8.2	9.8	16.3	7.9	8.0	9.4	7.8	Norway
2.3	2.4	4.7	1.2	3.9	4.4	1.7	2.2	2.1	Portugal
11.5	9.4	17.0	1.7	13.5	7.2	42.4	37.1	29.0	Spain
7.4	7.5	7.2	8.3	8.4	8.4	12.2	16.5	11.0	Sweden
6.0	5.9	11.8	6.9	17.0	10.8	14.2	12.7	12.3	Switzerland
5.3	5.2	15.8	5.7	8.8	3.7	9.4	13.7	4.2	United Kingdom
31.5	18.3	43.3	2.9	10.7	3.6	15.6	17.1	8.6	United States
<b>13.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>TOTAL DAC</b>
									<i>of which:</i>
12.1	11.2	17.7	5.5	10.2	6.1	11.8	13.1	9.0	DAC-EU countries

Table 29

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/257634070814>

## Net Disbursements of ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa by Donor

	USD million at 2004 prices and exchange rates						
	1989-1990 average	1994-1995 average	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>DAC BILATERAL</b>							
Australia	88	80	35	37	42	49	50
Austria	73	78	280	163	77	125	123
Belgium	375	226	341	488	1 152	517	559
Canada	517	336	233	458	514	567	604
Denmark	416	435	598	537	480	501	552
Finland	257	95	97	98	113	125	133
France	3 790	3 320	1 380	2 851	3 325	2 964	3 854
Germany	1 633	1 265	919	1 215	2 099	1 204	2 383
Greece	..	..	2	2	3	8	9
Ireland	24	74	191	262	277	289	301
Italy	1 483	513	288	1 119	782	310	851
Japan	1 212	1 041	919	657	561	646	1 169
Luxembourg	6	26	49	65	63	79	84
Netherlands	851	736	1 214	1 239	1 083	1 155	1 311
New Zealand	2	5	9	9	14	14	17
Norway	489	523	392	507	571	541	582
Portugal	165	245	172	134	127	803	121
Spain	136	126	136	232	181	180	541
Sweden	641	481	466	495	682	616	740
Switzerland	269	222	203	225	266	245	296
United Kingdom	1 014	920	1 583	1 237	1 655	2 265	3 721
United States	1 177	1 501	1 466	2 484	4 765	3 504	4 088
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>14 617</b>	<b>12 248</b>	<b>10 974</b>	<b>14 515</b>	<b>18 834</b>	<b>16 709</b>	<b>22 089</b>
<b>MULTILATERAL <sup>a</sup></b>							
AfDF	735	616	498	730	513	897	836
EC	2 291	2 265	2 478	2 469	2 811	2 915	3 144
GFATM	-	-	-	1	132	351	656
IDA	2 351	2 828	3 020	3 592	3 225	3 822	3 511
Nordic Dev. Fund	-	11	18	23	34	40	40
IFAD	93	56	92	80	85	108	111
UNDP	441	201	165	165	169	187	193
UNHCR	301	528	296	349	267	170	167
UNICEF	266	356	236	210	211	201	241
UNTA	76	103	93	132	126	103	125
WFP	508	770	280	269	222	151	338
Other UN	51	67	95	116	97	100	103
Arab Agencies	- 2	13	109	111	44	288	211
Other Multilateral	703	1 084	- 62	501	- 375	- 268	- 463
<b>TOTAL MULTILATERAL</b>	<b>7 813</b>	<b>8 899</b>	<b>7 319</b>	<b>8 747</b>	<b>7 562</b>	<b>9 064</b>	<b>9 213</b>
Other Countries <sup>b</sup>	375	50	166	433	81	94	120
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>	<b>22 805</b>	<b>21 197</b>	<b>18 459</b>	<b>23 695</b>	<b>26 477</b>	<b>25 867</b>	<b>31 422</b>

a) The data for UN agencies have been reviewed to include only regular budget expenditures. This has led to revisions of UNDP data since 1990. For WFP and UNHCR revisions have only been possible from 1996 onwards, while for UNICEF the data are revised from 1997. Since 2000, UNHCR operates an Annual Programme Budget which includes country operations, global operations and administrative costs under a unified budget. However, data shown for UNHCR from 2004 onwards cover expenditures from unrestricted or broadly earmarked funds only.

b) See Table 33 for the list of non-DAC countries for which data are available.



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/257634070814>

Table 29

### Net Disbursements of ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa by Donor

(continued)

	As percentage of donor's ODA						
	1989-1990 average	1994-1995 average	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>DAC BILATERAL</b>							
Australia	9.5	7.3	3.4	3.3	3.7	4.2	3.7
Austria	35.6	24.0	43.6	32.9	29.9	35.4	10.2
Belgium	56.9	42.8	46.2	50.0	69.8	57.3	43.6
Canada	26.7	19.0	15.2	23.8	34.4	28.5	23.5
Denmark	46.6	42.7	39.3	37.6	41.5	41.7	41.3
Finland	49.3	37.7	30.9	29.4	33.2	31.1	22.8
France	54.2	44.8	36.4	58.0	57.1	53.2	54.0
Germany	31.6	27.4	22.5	27.2	46.7	31.5	32.2
Greece	..	..	1.9	1.3	1.3	5.0	4.7
Ireland	65.6	68.9	68.2	71.3	70.1	70.7	63.8
Italy	49.0	28.2	43.1	79.8	65.3	44.0	38.5
Japan	14.1	12.6	11.4	8.7	8.4	10.9	10.9
Luxembourg	25.0	50.0	31.4	40.8	37.1	46.0	46.2
Netherlands	32.6	30.9	36.6	37.1	34.5	43.2	36.1
New Zealand	1.4	4.2	6.2	6.8	9.3	8.7	8.1
Norway	50.4	42.6	29.5	34.8	35.4	35.2	32.0
Portugal	94.3	96.6	61.4	51.8	61.9	92.1	56.2
Spain	21.1	11.2	7.6	16.3	13.7	12.9	30.1
Sweden	40.5	32.1	26.2	28.5	34.4	29.7	32.7
Switzerland	37.7	27.3	22.4	23.1	25.9	20.7	21.3
United Kingdom	41.6	35.3	43.9	27.5	37.4	42.4	46.1
United States	11.4	19.4	16.6	22.4	31.7	21.6	16.6
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>27.4</b>
<b>MULTILATERAL <sup>a</sup></b>							
AfDF	98.2	95.5	91.8	95.4	97.3	97.6	99.9
EC	61.8	41.2	30.4	35.0	38.9	36.1	36.9
GFATM	-	-	-	100.0	56.0	59.8	67.2
IDA	48.0	48.1	46.9	50.2	51.9	52.5	54.1
Nordic Dev. Fund	-	27.6	44.0	55.5	59.4	57.2	64.6
IFAD	38.1	64.7	42.7	43.4	50.4	65.4	56.8
UNDP	34.0	34.2	45.1	48.4	52.3	50.0	49.4
UNHCR	45.9	49.1	41.9	44.3	45.9	49.2	52.8
UNICEF	35.8	40.2	30.3	29.8	30.7	30.9	34.6
UNTA	23.3	22.9	17.6	22.7	22.9	23.7	22.0
WFP	43.9	55.4	56.9	61.7	63.9	59.9	62.1
Other UN	8.4	10.9	10.9	13.3	12.6	13.1	11.8
Arab Agencies	- 1.6	9.5	58.2	63.9	92.0	76.0	84.4
Other Multilateral	29.7	37.5	- 3.4	21.5	- 26.0	- 26.5	- 70.7
<b>TOTAL MULTILATERAL</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>43.1</b>
Other Countries <sup>b</sup>	8.0	5.1	13.8	12.8	2.4	2.8	5.1
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>30.1</b>

**Table 30**StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/843426370281>**Net Disbursements of ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa by Recipient**

USD million at 2004 prices and exchange rates

	1989-1990 average	1994-1995 average	2002	2003	2004	2005
Angola	300	518	515	535	1 145	433
Benin	375	296	279	325	385	343
Botswana	208	103	43	30	47	69
Burkina Faso	413	523	612	560	614	648
Burundi	327	338	220	248	362	357
Cameroon	636	675	857	998	772	407
Cape Verde	138	137	119	159	140	157
Central African Rep.	302	181	76	57	110	93
Chad	391	251	294	272	321	372
Comoros	62	45	42	27	25	25
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1 115	247	1 483	5 917	1 824	1 809
Congo, Rep.	208	282	74	76	115	1 424
Côte d'Ivoire	745	1 593	1 403	278	160	116
Djibouti	181	128	99	86	64	77
Equatorial Guinea	83	37	28	24	30	38
Eritrea	-	180	286	341	263	346
Ethiopia	1 191	1 134	1 619	1 716	1 819	1 892
Gabon	183	189	96	- 13	40	53
Gambia	141	65	75	68	65	57
Ghana	887	649	823	1 052	1 362	1 098
Guinea	459	428	309	261	280	178
Guinea-Bissau	174	178	79	162	77	78
Kenya	1 549	768	483	570	664	755
Lesotho	192	135	97	88	106	68
Liberia	118	106	63	116	213	231
Madagascar	518	325	464	592	1 248	910
Malawi	644	512	471	570	501	561
Mali	646	548	593	596	568	677
Mauritania	342	271	455	261	181	187
Mauritius	100	22	32	- 17	38	32
Mayotte	72	120	170	186	208	199
Mozambique	1 251	1 333	2 888	1 139	1 246	1 255
Namibia	122	184	175	160	173	121
Niger	473	363	378	504	541	506
Nigeria	420	228	358	333	578	6 352
Rwanda	356	821	449	368	488	565
Sao Tome & Principe	75	79	35	42	33	31
Senegal	1 040	719	567	491	1 055	675
Seychelles	38	14	10	10	10	19
Sierra Leone	113	274	441	333	360	337
Somalia	629	435	239	190	200	229
South Africa	-	409	651	708	628	686
St. Helena	61	20	18	21	26	22
Sudan	1 093	376	415	668	992	1 780
Swaziland	56	65	28	38	22	46
Tanzania	1 423	1 045	1 595	1 884	1 761	1 475
Togo	312	177	66	55	69	85
Uganda	769	916	897	1 069	1 198	1 172
Zambia	579	1 520	813	653	1 125	929
Zimbabwe	408	612	246	206	187	359
South of Sahara, regional	898	622	1 168	1 465	1 424	1 086
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>	<b>22 817</b>	<b>21 197</b>	<b>23 695</b>	<b>26 477</b>	<b>25 867</b>	<b>31 422</b>




StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/073615745836>

Table 31

Aid from DAC Countries to Least Developed Countries<sup>a</sup>

## Net disbursements

	1994-1995			2004			2005		
	USD million	Per cent of donor's total	Per cent of donor's GNI	USD million	Per cent of donor's total	Per cent of donor's GNI	USD million	Per cent of donor's total	Per cent of donor's GNI
Australia	222	19	0.07	350	24	0.06	419	25	0.06
Austria	128	27	0.06	168	25	0.06	245	16	0.08
Belgium	250	28	0.10	645	44	0.18	609	31	0.16
Canada	492	23	0.09	702	27	0.07	1 048	28	0.09
Denmark	500	33	0.32	735	36	0.31	814	39	0.31
Finland	105	31	0.10	167	25	0.09	245	27	0.13
France	1 840	22	0.13	3 169	37	0.15	2 392	24	0.11
Germany	1 675	23	0.07	2 312	31	0.08	1 884	19	0.07
Greece	..	..	..	15	5	0.01	79	21	0.04
Ireland	55	42	0.11	322	53	0.21	365	51	0.21
Italy	426	20	0.04	788	32	0.05	1 407	28	0.08
Japan	2 517	18	0.05	1 684	19	0.04	2 326	18	0.05
Luxembourg	21	34	0.13	87	37	0.31	106	41	0.34
Netherlands	823	29	0.23	1 541	37	0.27	1 658	32	0.27
New Zealand	24	21	0.05	65	31	0.07	70	25	0.07
Norway	489	41	0.39	837	38	0.33	1 029	37	0.35
Portugal	173	62	0.18	878	85	0.53	210	56	0.12
Spain	165	12	0.03	424	17	0.04	817	27	0.07
Sweden	513	29	0.25	762	28	0.22	1 101	33	0.31
Switzerland	335	32	0.11	399	26	0.11	405	23	0.10
United Kingdom	847	26	0.08	2 988	38	0.14	2 705	25	0.12
United States	2 324	27	0.03	4 504	23	0.04	5 687	21	0.05
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>13 925</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>23 542</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>25 619</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0.08</b>
<i>of which:</i>									
DAC-EU countries	7 521	25	0.10	15 001	35	0.12	14 635	26	0.11

a) Including imputed multilateral flows, i.e. making allowance for contributions through multilateral organisations, calculated using the geographical distribution of multilateral disbursements for the year of reference.

**Table 32**

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/254575716461>

**Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid**

Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

			Australia						Austria		
1984-85		1994-95	1994-95		2004-05	1984-85		1994-95	1994-95		
Papua New Guinea	33.0	Papua New Guinea	20.7	Papua New Guinea	15.2	Algeria	34.5	Bosnia-Herzegovina	19.1		
Indonesia	6.8	Indonesia	8.8	Indonesia	9.3	Egypt	9.5	Algeria	6.4		
Malaysia	4.9	China	5.7	Solomon Islands	7.8	Philippines	4.1	Egypt	3.8		
Thailand	2.9	Philippines	3.9	Viet Nam	3.2	Turkey	2.5	Uganda	3.2		
Bangladesh	2.3	Viet Nam	3.2	Philippines	2.4	Iran	2.1	Turkey	2.5		
Philippines	1.9	Thailand	2.3	Timor-Leste	2.3	Mozambique	1.3	Indonesia	2.3		
China	1.8	Malaysia	1.8	China	2.3	Nicaragua	1.1	Iran	2.0		
Ethiopia	1.3	Cambodia	1.8	Sri Lanka	2.0	Indonesia	0.8	China	1.8		
Fiji	1.3	Bangladesh	1.6	Iraq	1.8	Ex-Yugoslavia. Unsp.	0.8	Slovenia	1.8		
Hong Kong, China	1.1	Fiji	1.3	Cambodia	1.7	Cape Verde	0.7	Nicaragua	1.8		
Myanmar	1.0	Mozambique	1.1	Bangladesh	1.3	Tunisia	0.7	Serbia & Montenegro	1.5		
Solomon Islands	0.7	India	1.0	Vanuatu	1.2	Ethiopia	0.6	Croatia	1.3		
Sri Lanka	0.7	Laos	1.0	Afghanistan	1.2	Cuba	0.6	Tanzania	1.2		
Tanzania	0.7	Vanuatu	0.9	Fiji	1.2	Kenya	0.6	Cape Verde	1.0		
Singapore	0.6	Solomon Islands	0.8	India	0.8	Guatemala	0.5	Guatemala	0.9		
<b>Total above</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>50.6</b>		
Multilateral ODA	25.1	Multilateral ODA	23.4	Multilateral ODA	15.9	Multilateral ODA	27.9	Multilateral ODA	27.0		
Unallocated	6.0	Unallocated	10.7	Unallocated	21.0	Unallocated	4.8	Unallocated	6.5		
<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>1 143</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>1 570</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>605</b>		
LDCs	14.3	LDCs	18.6	LDCs	31.7	LDCs	7.8	LDCs	17.8		
Other LICs	50.6	Other LICs	39.7	Other LICs	32.3	Other LICs	3.9	Other LICs	6.2		
LMICs	24.3	LMICs	37.1	LMICs	33.8	LMICs	81.5	LMICs	63.6		
UMICs	8.1	UMICs	4.3	UMICs	2.3	UMICs	5.2	UMICs	6.9		
MADCT	2.8	MADCT	0.3	MADCT	-	MADCT	1.7	MADCT	5.4		
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>		
Europe	0.0	Europe	0.3	Europe	0.0	Europe	6.4	Europe	40.5		
North of Sahara	0.7	North of Sahara	0.6	North of Sahara	0.6	North of Sahara	65.2	North of Sahara	15.9		
South of Sahara	7.1	South of Sahara	7.9	South of Sahara	4.9	South of Sahara	9.1	South of Sahara	18.1		
N. and C. America	0.2	N. and C. America	0.1	N. and C. America	0.2	N. and C. America	3.5	N. and C. America	5.5		
South America	0.0	South America	0.0	South America	0.2	South America	1.0	South America	2.3		
Middle East	0.3	Middle East	0.4	Middle East	3.5	Middle East	4.3	Middle East	5.0		
S. and C. Asia	7.2	S. and C. Asia	6.7	S. and C. Asia	10.7	S. and C. Asia	0.5	S. and C. Asia	2.9		
Far East Asia	30.4	Far East Asia	43.2	Far East Asia	35.7	Far East Asia	9.7	Far East Asia	9.8		
Oceania	54.0	Oceania	40.9	Oceania	44.2	Oceania	0.2	Oceania	0.0		
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>		


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/254575716461>

Table 32

Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid  
(continued)

## Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

2004-05		Belgium					
		1984-85	1994-95		2004-05		
Iraq	35.5	Congo, Dem. Rep.	17.4	Congo, Dem. Rep.	3.6	Congo, Dem. Rep.	11.9
Cameroon	3.0	Rwanda	4.6	Bolivia	2.9	Iraq	7.1
Serbia & Montenegro	2.6	Burundi	4.0	Viet Nam	2.6	Nigeria	4.0
Madagascar	2.5	China	1.5	Rwanda	2.4	Burundi	1.3
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.9	Cameroon	1.4	Burundi	1.6	Rwanda	1.3
Turkey	1.8	Bangladesh	1.2	Côte d'Ivoire	1.3	Cameroon	1.0
Egypt	1.6	Niger	1.1	Tanzania	1.2	Ecuador	1.0
Ghana	1.1	Senegal	1.1	Ecuador	1.2	South Africa	0.9
Uganda	0.8	Morocco	1.0	Indonesia	1.1	Burkina Faso	0.9
Nicaragua	0.8	Indonesia	1.0	Togo	0.9	Viet Nam	0.9
China	0.7	Turkey	1.0	Senegal	0.9	Morocco	0.9
Nigeria	0.7	Ethiopia	0.9	Tunisia	0.8	Palestinian Adm. Areas	0.8
Afghanistan	0.7	Tanzania	0.9	China	0.8	Senegal	0.8
Rwanda	0.6	Thailand	0.9	Zambia	0.8	Peru	0.8
Guatemala	0.5	India	0.9	Morocco	0.7	Bolivia	0.8
<b>Total above</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>34.5</b>
Multilateral ODA	29.1	Multilateral ODA	38.9	Multilateral ODA	44.5	Multilateral ODA	34.2
Unallocated	5.1	Unallocated	8.6	Unallocated	15.2	Unallocated	16.2
<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>1 145</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>1 776</b>
LDCs	12.3	LDCs	68.1	LDCs	46.6	LDCs	47.2
Other LICs	12.1	Other LICs	9.6	Other LICs	16.0	Other LICs	18.1
LMICs	71.9	LMICs	17.5	LMICs	31.2	LMICs	30.8
UMICs	3.8	UMICs	4.5	UMICs	6.0	UMICs	3.9
MADCT	-	MADCT	0.2	MADCT	0.3	MADCT	-
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Europe	13.3	Europe	1.8	Europe	1.3	Europe	1.8
North of Sahara	2.8	North of Sahara	4.8	North of Sahara	4.8	North of Sahara	3.6
South of Sahara	18.9	South of Sahara	72.6	South of Sahara	52.8	South of Sahara	60.7
N. and C. America	2.3	N. and C. America	1.5	N. and C. America	3.8	N. and C. America	2.9
South America	0.6	South America	5.0	South America	15.7	South America	6.4
Middle East	54.8	Middle East	0.4	Middle East	2.2	Middle East	15.8
S. and C. Asia	5.3	S. and C. Asia	5.7	S. and C. Asia	5.0	S. and C. Asia	3.2
Far East Asia	2.0	Far East Asia	8.1	Far East Asia	14.3	Far East Asia	5.5
Oceania	0.1	Oceania	0.1	Oceania	0.0	Oceania	0.0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 32**

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/254575716461>

**Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid**

(continued)

Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

			Canada			Denmark			
			1994-95	2004-05		1984-85	1994-95		
Bangladesh	4.9	China	2.8	Iraq	7.1	Tanzania	7.9	Tanzania	4.0
India	3.7	Bangladesh	2.4	Afghanistan	2.3	Bangladesh	6.9	Egypt	3.5
Pakistan	3.6	Egypt	2.1	Ethiopia	1.9	India	6.2	Uganda	3.4
Indonesia	1.9	India	1.9	Haiti	1.9	Kenya	5.0	Zimbabwe	3.1
Ethiopia	1.7	Peru	1.2	Indonesia	1.8	Zimbabwe	1.9	Mozambique	2.4
Ghana	1.7	Indonesia	1.1	Ghana	1.6	Mozambique	1.6	Viet Nam	2.4
Tanzania	1.7	Philippines	1.0	Bangladesh	1.6	Cameroon	1.3	India	2.1
Sri Lanka	1.6	Ghana	0.9	Mozambique	1.3	China	1.1	Bangladesh	2.0
Kenya	1.6	Mali	0.8	Mali	1.2	Senegal	1.1	Nicaragua	1.9
Cameroon	1.2	Tanzania	0.8	Cameroon	1.2	Togo	1.1	Ghana	1.6
Senegal	1.2	Rwanda	0.8	Zambia	1.2	Zambia	0.9	Nepal	1.5
Sudan	1.1	Haiti	0.8	China	1.1	Malawi	0.9	Kenya	1.4
Jamaica	1.1	Senegal	0.7	India	1.1	Egypt	0.9	Zambia	1.3
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1.0	Pakistan	0.7	Pakistan	1.0	Myanmar	0.8	South Africa	1.1
Thailand	0.9	Thailand	0.7	Tanzania	1.0	Thailand	0.7	Thailand	1.0
<b>Total above</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>32.8</b>
Multilateral ODA	36.9	Multilateral ODA	34.1	Multilateral ODA	23.9	Multilateral ODA	47.9	Multilateral ODA	40.8
Unallocated	15.5	Unallocated	32.4	Unallocated	27.8	Unallocated	5.7	Unallocated	16.5
<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>1 652</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>2 215</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>3 204</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>1 681</b>
LDCs	40.4	LDCs	34.6	LDCs	41.1	LDCs	57.6	LDCs	47.5
Other LICs	29.2	Other LICs	19.0	Other LICs	17.5	Other LICs	32.2	Other LICs	31.3
LMICs	24.1	LMICs	40.1	LMICs	37.7	LMICs	9.4	LMICs	17.7
UMICs	5.6	UMICs	6.1	UMICs	3.7	UMICs	0.9	UMICs	3.6
MADCT	0.7	MADCT	0.3	MADCT	-	MADCT	0.0	MADCT	-
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Europe	0.0	Europe	1.5	Europe	2.7	Europe	0.0	Europe	0.3
North of Sahara	3.0	North of Sahara	7.6	North of Sahara	2.0	North of Sahara	1.9	North of Sahara	8.0
South of Sahara	41.7	South of Sahara	34.0	South of Sahara	38.1	South of Sahara	58.5	South of Sahara	55.2
N. and C. America	11.6	N. and C. America	10.0	N. and C. America	9.8	N. and C. America	0.4	N. and C. America	5.9
South America	5.6	South America	8.8	South America	4.9	South America	1.6	South America	2.5
Middle East	0.4	Middle East	2.4	Middle East	16.3	Middle East	1.0	Middle East	0.5
S. and C. Asia	29.0	S. and C. Asia	16.9	S. and C. Asia	15.9	S. and C. Asia	31.4	S. and C. Asia	15.7
Far East Asia	8.5	Far East Asia	18.5	Far East Asia	10.0	Far East Asia	5.2	Far East Asia	11.9
Oceania	0.2	Oceania	0.4	Oceania	0.3	Oceania	0.0	Oceania	0.0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/254575716461>

Table 32

Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid  
(continued)

## Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

2004-05		1984-85		Finland 1994-95		2004-05	
Tanzania	4.2	Tanzania	9.7	Tanzania	4.5	Iraq	10.1
Viet Nam	3.4	Kenya	6.9	China	3.9	Mozambique	3.2
Mozambique	3.1	Zambia	5.4	Peru	3.7	Serbia & Montenegro	2.8
Uganda	3.0	Ethiopia	3.4	Zambia	3.5	Tanzania	2.0
Ghana	2.7	Egypt	3.2	Mozambique	3.4	Viet Nam	2.0
Bangladesh	2.3	Sri Lanka	2.9	Viet Nam	2.7	Afghanistan	1.9
Zambia	2.2	Viet Nam	2.5	Namibia	2.4	South Africa	1.5
Burkina Faso	1.9	Mozambique	2.0	Thailand	2.1	Sudan	1.3
Nicaragua	1.7	Bangladesh	1.9	Zimbabwe	1.8	Ethiopia	1.3
Benin	1.6	Nepal	1.8	Ex-Yugoslavia. Unsp.	1.8	Nicaragua	1.1
Nepal	1.4	Sudan	1.6	Nepal	1.7	Kenya	1.0
Kenya	1.4	Zimbabwe	1.6	Kenya	1.7	Nepal	1.0
Bolivia	1.3	Nicaragua	1.6	Egypt	1.7	Zambia	0.9
Egypt	1.0	Peru	1.4	Nicaragua	1.6	Pakistan	0.9
South Africa	1.0	Somalia	1.1	Ethiopia	1.6	China	0.8
<b>Total above</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>31.6</b>
Multilateral ODA	37.1	Multilateral ODA	39.3	Multilateral ODA	34.2	Multilateral ODA	36.5
Unallocated	15.6	Unallocated	7.9	Unallocated	16.0	Unallocated	19.4
<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>2 137</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>798</b>
LDCs	53.3	LDCs	55.6	LDCs	40.0	LDCs	37.4
Other LICs	23.7	Other LICs	24.7	Other LICs	18.2	Other LICs	14.3
LMICs	19.3	LMICs	18.5	LMICs	38.7	LMICs	44.0
UMICs	3.7	UMICs	1.2	UMICs	3.1	UMICs	4.3
MADCT	-	MADCT	0.0	MADCT	0.0	MADCT	-
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Europe	2.6	Europe	-	Europe	4.4	Europe	8.3
North of Sahara	2.1	North of Sahara	6.3	North of Sahara	3.3	North of Sahara	1.4
South of Sahara	52.7	South of Sahara	64.0	South of Sahara	44.3	South of Sahara	35.4
N. and C. America	5.5	N. and C. America	4.0	N. and C. America	7.3	N. and C. America	4.8
South America	2.9	South America	3.1	South America	7.6	South America	2.8
Middle East	2.9	Middle East	0.5	Middle East	2.6	Middle East	23.9
S. and C. Asia	15.5	S. and C. Asia	14.4	S. and C. Asia	10.7	S. and C. Asia	12.5
Far East Asia	15.9	Far East Asia	7.4	Far East Asia	19.6	Far East Asia	10.9
Oceania	0.0	Oceania	0.2	Oceania	0.0	Oceania	0.0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 32

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/254575716461>


## Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid

(continued)

## Gross disbursements

## Per cent of total ODA

			France			Germany			
			1984-85	1994-95	2004-05	1984-85	1994-95		
French Polynesia	5.5	Côte d'Ivoire	7.6	Nigeria	6.8	Egypt	4.3	China	6.3
New Caledonia	4.6	Egypt	5.6	Congo, Rep.	5.5	India	4.1	Indonesia	3.8
Morocco	4.5	New Caledonia	4.6	Senegal	3.4	Indonesia	3.7	India	3.6
Mali	3.9	French Polynesia	4.5	Morocco	3.1	China	2.9	Egypt	3.3
Senegal	2.8	Cameroon	3.7	Iraq	3.0	Israel	2.4	Turkey	2.3
Côte d'Ivoire	2.6	Senegal	3.4	Madagascar	2.8	Turkey	2.1	Bosnia-Herzegovina	2.0
Cameroon	2.1	Morocco	2.3	Algeria	2.2	Pakistan	2.1	Ex-Yugoslavia. Unsp.	1.8
India	1.9	Congo, Rep.	2.3	Cameroon	2.1	Togo	2.0	Pakistan	1.5
Tunisia	1.7	Algeria	2.1	Mayotte	2.0	Sudan	1.9	Israel	1.5
Gabon	1.7	Gabon	2.0	Tunisia	1.9	Myanmar	1.6	Ethiopia	1.4
Central African Rep.	1.7	Viet Nam	1.5	China	1.5	Sri Lanka	1.4	Nicaragua	1.3
Madagascar	1.7	Madagascar	1.5	Egypt	1.4	Bangladesh	1.4	Mozambique	1.3
Egypt	1.4	Niger	1.3	Niger	1.3	Tanzania	1.3	Viet Nam	1.0
Algeria	1.4	Indonesia	1.3	Congo, Dem. Rep.	1.3	Kenya	1.2	Bangladesh	1.0
Niger	1.4	Burkina Faso	1.3	Viet Nam	1.1	Morocco	1.2	Brazil	0.9
<b>Total above</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>33.0</b>
Multilateral ODA	21.1	Multilateral ODA	20.5	Multilateral ODA	28.7	Multilateral ODA	29.0	Multilateral ODA	32.1
Unallocated	17.5	Unallocated	12.8	Unallocated	10.3	Unallocated	10.7	Unallocated	8.4
<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>3 195</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>9 430</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>10 665</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>3 258</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>8 432</b>
LDCs	38.1	LDCs	27.7	LDCs	30.8	LDCs	33.2	LDCs	22.4
Other LICs	15.1	Other LICs	26.0	Other LICs	30.9	Other LICs	17.4	Other LICs	18.8
LMICs	21.1	LMICs	23.9	LMICs	29.3	LMICs	36.0	LMICs	47.4
UMICs	8.5	UMICs	8.3	UMICs	9.0	UMICs	7.7	UMICs	7.8
MADCT	17.2	MADCT	14.2	MADCT	0.0	MADCT	5.7	MADCT	3.6
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Europe	0.9	Europe	0.8	Europe	3.5	Europe	5.7	Europe	11.4
North of Sahara	13.7	North of Sahara	15.7	North of Sahara	13.6	North of Sahara	10.6	North of Sahara	8.3
South of Sahara	52.6	South of Sahara	53.4	South of Sahara	58.9	South of Sahara	33.6	South of Sahara	25.4
N. and C. America	3.3	N. and C. America	1.9	N. and C. America	3.0	N. and C. America	2.9	N. and C. America	5.0
South America	2.9	South America	3.3	South America	2.7	South America	7.6	South America	7.4
Middle East	2.8	Middle East	2.1	Middle East	7.3	Middle East	6.1	Middle East	6.6
S. and C. Asia	4.4	S. and C. Asia	2.5	S. and C. Asia	3.0	S. and C. Asia	17.8	S. and C. Asia	12.8
Far East Asia	4.0	Far East Asia	7.3	Far East Asia	6.3	Far East Asia	15.2	Far East Asia	22.9
Oceania	15.3	Oceania	13.1	Oceania	1.6	Oceania	0.5	Oceania	0.3
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/254575716461>**Table 32****Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid**  
(continued)

## Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

		Greece			
2004-05		1984-85	1994-95	2004-05	
Iraq	9.9			Serbia & Montenegro	8.7
Nigeria	5.8			Albania	6.2
China	4.6			Ex-Yugoslavia. Unsp.	4.1
Nicaragua	2.4			Afghanistan	3.8
Cameroon	2.0			Iraq	1.7
Ghana	1.9			Turkey	1.5
Indonesia	1.9			Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.2
India	1.6			Palestinian Adm. Areas	1.1
Egypt	1.3			Georgia	1.0
Turkey	1.1			Syria	0.8
Peru	1.0			Macedonia, FYROM	0.8
Morocco	0.9			Egypt	0.7
Ethiopia	0.9			Sri Lanka	0.7
Afghanistan	0.8			Lebanon	0.6
Serbia & Montenegro	0.8			Pakistan	0.6
<b>Total above</b>	<b>37.0</b>			<b>Total above</b>	<b>33.3</b>
Multilateral ODA	30.9	Multilateral ODA	- Multilateral ODA	Multilateral ODA	47.9
Unallocated	9.3	Unallocated	- Unallocated	Unallocated	12.7
<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>10 276</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>- Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>353</b>
LDCs	16.6	LDCs	- LDCs	LDCs	14.0
Other LICs	28.2	Other LICs	- Other LICs	Other LICs	5.0
LMICs	50.3	LMICs	- LMICs	LMICs	74.4
UMICs	4.9	UMICs	- UMICs	UMICs	6.5
MADCT	0.0	MADCT	- MADCT	MADCT	-
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>- Total Bilateral</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Europe	6.3	Europe	- Europe	Europe	59.5
North of Sahara	4.8	North of Sahara	- North of Sahara	North of Sahara	2.3
South of Sahara	31.5	South of Sahara	- South of Sahara	South of Sahara	6.3
N. and C. America	6.8	N. and C. America	- N. and C. America	N. and C. America	0.2
South America	6.3	South America	- South America	South America	0.6
Middle East	19.5	Middle East	- Middle East	Middle East	12.6
S. and C. Asia	10.0	S. and C. Asia	- S. and C. Asia	S. and C. Asia	17.8
Far East Asia	14.7	Far East Asia	- Far East Asia	Far East Asia	0.6
Oceania	0.1	Oceania	- Oceania	Oceania	0.2
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>- Total Bilateral</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 32

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/254575716461>

## Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid

(continued)

Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

			Ireland						Italy		
1984-85		1994-95	2004-05		1984-85		1994-95				
Lesotho	8.5	Tanzania	5.4	Mozambique	7.3	Somalia	7.4	Egypt	14.0		
Tanzania	6.8	Zambia	5.1	Uganda	7.2	Ethiopia	5.7	Mozambique	6.2		
Zambia	4.9	Lesotho	5.0	Ethiopia	6.5	Sudan	3.4	Ethiopia	4.2		
Sudan	1.9	Ethiopia	4.3	Tanzania	5.1	Tanzania	3.2	Morocco	2.6		
Rwanda	1.0	Rwanda	3.9	Zambia	4.0	Mozambique	2.8	Nicaragua	2.2		
Zimbabwe	0.8	Uganda	2.7	South Africa	2.6	Egypt	2.3	Argentina	2.1		
Burundi	0.6	Ex-Yugoslavia. Unsp.	1.8	Lesotho	2.1	Turkey	2.0	Viet Nam	2.0		
Kenya	0.5	Sudan	1.5	Sudan	1.9	Congo, Dem. Rep.	1.8	China	1.7		
Djibouti	0.4	Cambodia	1.4	Kenya	1.2	Tunisia	1.6	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.3		
Sierra Leone	0.2	Kenya	1.4	Malawi	0.9	Chad	1.3	Indonesia	1.2		
Bangladesh	0.2	Mozambique	1.3	Palestinian Adm. Areas	0.9	Angola	1.2	Malta	1.1		
Ethiopia	0.2	Zimbabwe	1.2	Pakistan	0.9	India	1.2	Somalia	0.9		
Nigeria	0.1	South Africa	1.1	Sierra Leone	0.8	Zimbabwe	1.1	Algeria	0.8		
Thailand	0.1	Somalia	0.7	Timor-Leste	0.8	China	1.1	Kenya	0.8		
India	0.1	Bangladesh	0.7	Zimbabwe	0.8	Senegal	1.0	Honduras	0.8		
<b>Total above</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>42.0</b>		
Multilateral ODA	56.9	Multilateral ODA	44.9	Multilateral ODA	32.8	Multilateral ODA	36.4	Multilateral ODA	35.1		
Unallocated	15.8	Unallocated	10.7	Unallocated	12.9	Unallocated	9.4	Unallocated	5.8		
<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>1 133</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>2 403</b>		
LDCs	91.7	LDCs	78.0	LDCs	77.5	LDCs	63.1	LDCs	30.8		
Other LICs	6.1	Other LICs	10.0	Other LICs	8.6	Other LICs	8.8	Other LICs	12.4		
LMICs	2.2	LMICs	8.6	LMICs	8.8	LMICs	19.0	LMICs	48.7		
UMICs	0.0	UMICs	3.4	UMICs	5.1	UMICs	8.1	UMICs	6.0		
MADCT	-	MADCT	-	MADCT	-	MADCT	0.9	MADCT	2.0		
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>		
Europe	-	Europe	4.0	Europe	1.1	Europe	5.0	Europe	6.0		
North of Sahara	0.3	North of Sahara	0.1	North of Sahara	0.1	North of Sahara	8.1	North of Sahara	30.1		
South of Sahara	96.6	South of Sahara	83.1	South of Sahara	82.7	South of Sahara	67.2	South of Sahara	34.7		
N. and C. America	-	N. and C. America	2.0	N. and C. America	2.6	N. and C. America	4.9	N. and C. America	7.9		
South America	0.4	South America	0.9	South America	1.3	South America	5.3	South America	8.2		
Middle East	-	Middle East	1.9	Middle East	2.0	Middle East	3.7	Middle East	2.6		
S. and C. Asia	1.4	S. and C. Asia	3.4	S. and C. Asia	5.8	S. and C. Asia	3.1	S. and C. Asia	1.7		
Far East Asia	1.3	Far East Asia	4.5	Far East Asia	4.4	Far East Asia	2.7	Far East Asia	8.7		
Oceania	-	Oceania	0.0	Oceania	0.0	Oceania	-	Oceania	0.0		
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>		




StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/254575716461>

Table 32

Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid  
(continued)

## Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

2004-05		1984-85		Japan 1994-95		2004-05	
Iraq	12.3	China	8.5	China	9.8	Iraq	12.0
Nigeria	6.6	Indonesia	6.2	Indonesia	8.3	China	9.5
China	1.3	Thailand	6.1	India	5.4	Indonesia	5.5
Ethiopia	1.2	Philippines	4.7	Philippines	5.1	Thailand	4.4
Madagascar	1.2	Malaysia	4.7	Thailand	4.5	Philippines	4.1
Nicaragua	1.0	Myanmar	3.1	Pakistan	2.4	Viet Nam	3.8
Tunisia	0.9	Bangladesh	2.8	Bangladesh	2.3	India	3.7
Afghanistan	0.8	Pakistan	2.2	Sri Lanka	1.8	Ghana	3.1
Congo, Rep.	0.8	Egypt	2.2	Mexico	1.6	Zambia	2.2
Côte d'Ivoire	0.6	Sri Lanka	1.7	Korea	1.6	Sri Lanka	1.8
Mozambique	0.6	Korea	1.7	Syria	1.5	Malaysia	1.7
Morocco	0.6	India	1.6	Egypt	1.3	Bolivia	1.7
Honduras	0.5	Brazil	1.0	Malaysia	1.3	Honduras	1.4
Eritrea	0.5	Nepal	0.9	Kenya	1.1	Bangladesh	1.3
Algeria	0.5	Turkey	0.8	Myanmar	0.9	Congo, Dem. Rep.	1.2
<b>Total above</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>57.6</b>
Multilateral ODA	57.1	Multilateral ODA	34.4	Multilateral ODA	23.4	Multilateral ODA	16.5
Unallocated	5.1	Unallocated	3.1	Unallocated	8.0	Unallocated	7.4
<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>4 007</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>4 564</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>16 590</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>17 408</b>
LDCs	19.1	LDCs	18.6	LDCs	16.2	LDCs	15.1
Other LICs	25.6	Other LICs	9.1	Other LICs	18.3	Other LICs	18.3
LMICs	53.1	LMICs	57.2	LMICs	56.4	LMICs	62.0
UMICs	2.2	UMICs	11.3	UMICs	6.7	UMICs	4.7
MADCT	-	MADCT	3.8	MADCT	2.6	MADCT	0.0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Europe	4.0	Europe	1.4	Europe	0.8	Europe	1.8
North of Sahara	6.4	North of Sahara	5.1	North of Sahara	2.5	North of Sahara	2.3
South of Sahara	38.9	South of Sahara	9.6	South of Sahara	11.6	South of Sahara	15.2
N. and C. America	4.9	N. and C. America	2.9	N. and C. America	5.0	N. and C. America	3.9
South America	3.2	South America	5.7	South America	5.6	South America	5.4
Middle East	34.5	Middle East	2.3	Middle East	4.3	Middle East	17.0
S. and C. Asia	3.6	S. and C. Asia	19.6	S. and C. Asia	20.5	S. and C. Asia	13.7
Far East Asia	4.6	Far East Asia	52.3	Far East Asia	48.4	Far East Asia	40.0
Oceania	-	Oceania	1.0	Oceania	1.3	Oceania	0.7
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 32**

 StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/254575716461>
**Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid**

(continued)

Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

	Luxembourg				Netherlands			
	1984-85	1994-95	2004-05		1984-85	1994-95		
	Cape Verde	7.2	Cape Verde	6.0	Indonesia	6.4	India	4.0
	Niger	5.6	Viet Nam	4.6	India	5.8	Netherlands Antilles	2.6
	Burundi	3.5	Senegal	3.9	Netherlands Antilles	5.1	Tanzania	2.2
	Namibia	3.5	Mali	3.8	Bangladesh	4.1	Bangladesh	2.0
	Nicaragua	3.1	Burkina Faso	3.7	Tanzania	3.1	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.9
	India	2.9	Nicaragua	3.3	Sudan	2.2	Suriname	1.7
	Ex-Yugoslavia. Unsp.	2.8	Laos	3.2	Mozambique	2.1	Kenya	1.6
	Senegal	2.7	Niger	3.1	Kenya	1.9	Mozambique	1.5
	Rwanda	2.6	El Salvador	2.8	Peru	1.9	Ex-Yugoslavia. Unsp.	1.5
	Tunisia	2.3	Serbia & Montenegro	2.7	Zimbabwe	1.6	Zimbabwe	1.5
	Chile	1.9	Namibia	2.5	Nicaragua	1.5	Bolivia	1.4
	Mauritius	1.9	Palestinian Adm. Areas	1.4	Sri Lanka	1.4	Nicaragua	1.3
	Burkina Faso	1.7	Sudan	1.1	Zambia	1.4	Rwanda	1.3
	El Salvador	1.7	Rwanda	1.0	Burkina Faso	1.3	Zambia	1.2
	Djibouti	1.7	India	0.9	Egypt	1.2	Burkina Faso	1.2
	<b>Total above</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>27.0</b>
Multilateral ODA	Multilateral ODA	21.6	Multilateral ODA	27.2	Multilateral ODA	30.4	Multilateral ODA	28.6
Unallocated	Unallocated	9.5	Unallocated	13.1	Unallocated	10.1	Unallocated	16.6
<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>1 256</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>3 142</b>
LDCs	LDCs	51.0	LDCs	52.2	LDCs	39.0	LDCs	36.1
Other LICs	Other LICs	11.4	Other LICs	19.6	Other LICs	21.9	Other LICs	21.9
LMICs	LMICs	30.2	LMICs	25.0	LMICs	26.6	LMICs	30.3
UMICs	UMICs	7.4	UMICs	3.2	UMICs	2.8	UMICs	4.8
MADCT	MADCT	-	MADCT	-	MADCT	9.7	MADCT	6.9
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Europe	Europe	5.0	Europe	6.4	Europe	0.8	Europe	7.2
North of Sahara	North of Sahara	3.6	North of Sahara	2.0	North of Sahara	3.1	North of Sahara	1.8
South of Sahara	South of Sahara	56.9	South of Sahara	53.1	South of Sahara	36.8	South of Sahara	37.9
N. and C. America	N. and C. America	9.3	N. and C. America	10.7	N. and C. America	15.2	N. and C. America	13.8
South America	South America	12.2	South America	3.6	South America	7.4	South America	11.2
Middle East	Middle East	0.8	Middle East	3.4	Middle East	2.2	Middle East	5.4
S. and C. Asia	S. and C. Asia	8.3	S. and C. Asia	5.8	S. and C. Asia	21.2	S. and C. Asia	17.5
Far East Asia	Far East Asia	3.9	Far East Asia	15.0	Far East Asia	12.9	Far East Asia	5.0
Oceania	Oceania	0.2	Oceania	-	Oceania	0.4	Oceania	0.2
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/254575716461>

Table 32


Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid  
(continued)

Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

2004-05		New Zealand					
		1984-85	1994-95		2004-05		
Iraq	2.6	Cook Islands	12.8	Cook Islands	7.0	Niue	5.7
Indonesia	2.6	Samoa	6.9	Niue	5.8	Tokelau	4.8
Sudan	2.5	Fiji	6.2	Samoa	4.9	Solomon Islands	4.5
Ghana	2.2	Niue	5.9	Fiji	4.3	Indonesia	4.0
Tanzania	2.1	Tonga	5.2	Papua New Guinea	3.9	Afghanistan	4.0
Nigeria	2.1	Papua New Guinea	4.5	Tonga	3.7	Papua New Guinea	3.7
Afghanistan	1.7	Indonesia	4.0	Indonesia	2.8	Samoa	2.1
Uganda	1.5	Tokelau	3.0	Solomon Islands	2.8	Vanuatu	2.0
India	1.5	Philippines	2.0	Tokelau	2.7	Tonga	1.8
Mali	1.3	Vanuatu	1.8	Vanuatu	2.4	Cook Islands	1.7
Bangladesh	1.3	Solomon Islands	1.6	Philippines	1.5	Sudan	1.7
Mozambique	1.2	Thailand	1.4	Kiribati	1.4	Viet Nam	1.5
Ethiopia	1.2	Kiribati	1.2	China	1.1	Philippines	1.5
South Africa	1.1	Tuvalu	0.9	Thailand	1.1	Cambodia	1.4
Viet Nam	1.1	Malaysia	0.3	Viet Nam	1.0	Fiji	1.3
<b>Total above</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>41.7</b>
Multilateral ODA	30.0	Multilateral ODA	20.4	Multilateral ODA	21.7	Multilateral ODA	21.2
Unallocated	21.9	Unallocated	20.6	Unallocated	24.0	Unallocated	21.7
<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>4 950</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>243</b>
LDCs	44.7	LDCs	21.9	LDCs	29.2	LDCs	41.0
Other LICs	21.1	Other LICs	7.9	Other LICs	11.8	Other LICs	13.4
LMICs	31.1	LMICs	47.3	LMICs	43.9	LMICs	40.2
UMICs	3.1	UMICs	22.6	UMICs	14.6	UMICs	5.4
MADCT	0.0	MADCT	0.4	MADCT	0.6	MADCT	-
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Europe	5.1	Europe	-	Europe	0.2	Europe	-
North of Sahara	1.0	North of Sahara	-	North of Sahara	-	North of Sahara	0.0
South of Sahara	49.5	South of Sahara	0.9	South of Sahara	4.7	South of Sahara	9.7
N. and C. America	4.6	N. and C. America	0.2	N. and C. America	0.5	N. and C. America	1.0
South America	6.9	South America	0.2	South America	0.8	South America	1.2
Middle East	8.1	Middle East	0.1	Middle East	0.1	Middle East	2.1
S. and C. Asia	13.8	S. and C. Asia	0.4	S. and C. Asia	2.3	S. and C. Asia	11.5
Far East Asia	10.8	Far East Asia	10.7	Far East Asia	14.8	Far East Asia	18.7
Oceania	0.2	Oceania	87.4	Oceania	76.6	Oceania	55.7
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 32

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/254575716461>**Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid**

(continued)

Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

			Norway			Portugal			
			1994-95	2004-05		1984-85	1994-95		
1984-85									
Tanzania	8.2	Mozambique	5.2	Sudan	3.1		Mozambique	18.7	
Bangladesh	4.0	Tanzania	4.3	Mozambique	2.6		Guinea-Bissau	17.0	
India	3.8	Bosnia-Herzegovina	3.8	Palestinian Adm. Areas	2.6		Sao Tome & Principe	9.5	
Kenya	3.7	Zambia	3.6	Afghanistan	2.6		Angola	7.4	
Mozambique	3.2	Bangladesh	3.3	Tanzania	2.4		Cape Verde	5.3	
Zambia	2.9	Ex-Yugoslavia. Unsp.	2.7	Sri Lanka	1.9		Egypt	0.5	
Sri Lanka	2.0	Ethiopia	2.3	Pakistan	1.8		Ex-Yugoslavia. Unsp.	0.2	
Zimbabwe	2.0	Palestinian Adm. Areas	2.2	Uganda	1.7		Morocco	0.1	
Pakistan	1.9	Nicaragua	2.0	Zambia	1.7		Senegal	0.1	
Ethiopia	1.9	Angola	1.8	Malawi	1.5		Algeria	0.1	
Botswana	1.7	Uganda	1.7	Ethiopia	1.4		Brazil	0.1	
China	1.4	South Africa	1.6	Serbia & Montenegro	1.4		Somalia	0.1	
Sudan	1.1	Zimbabwe	1.5	Somalia	1.3		Haiti	0.1	
Nicaragua	1.0	China	1.4	Bangladesh	1.1		Dominican Republic	0.1	
Philippines	0.6	Sri Lanka	1.2	Indonesia	1.1		Gabon	0.0	
<b>Total above</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>28.3</b>		<b>Total above</b>	<b>59.1</b>	
Multilateral ODA	43.2	Multilateral ODA	27.1	Multilateral ODA	28.4	Multilateral ODA	-	Multilateral ODA	32.4
Unallocated	10.3	Unallocated	15.3	Unallocated	23.7	Unallocated	-	Unallocated	8.0
<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>1 193</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>2 495</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	-	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>285</b>
LDCs	55.1	LDCs	53.6	LDCs	55.6	LDCs	-	LDCs	97.6
Other LICs	27.2	Other LICs	11.7	Other LICs	11.1	Other LICs	-	Other LICs	0.1
LMICs	12.7	LMICs	29.4	LMICs	29.2	LMICs	-	LMICs	2.1
UMICs	4.9	UMICs	5.3	UMICs	4.1	UMICs	-	UMICs	0.2
MADCT	0.0	MADCT	0.0	MADCT	-	MADCT	-	MADCT	0.0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	-	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Europe	0.7	Europe	11.9	Europe	10.1	Europe	-	Europe	0.4
North of Sahara	0.4	North of Sahara	0.3	North of Sahara	0.2	North of Sahara	-	North of Sahara	1.1
South of Sahara	62.8	South of Sahara	52.8	South of Sahara	47.2	South of Sahara	-	South of Sahara	97.9
N. and C. America	3.6	N. and C. America	6.7	N. and C. America	4.8	N. and C. America	-	N. and C. America	0.2
South America	1.3	South America	1.6	South America	2.1	South America	-	South America	0.2
Middle East	0.5	Middle East	5.3	Middle East	8.4	Middle East	-	Middle East	0.1
S. and C. Asia	25.3	S. and C. Asia	13.8	S. and C. Asia	20.4	S. and C. Asia	-	S. and C. Asia	0.0
Far East Asia	5.4	Far East Asia	7.5	Far East Asia	6.8	Far East Asia	-	Far East Asia	0.2
Oceania	0.0	Oceania	0.0	Oceania	0.0	Oceania	-	Oceania	-
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	-	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/254575716461>

Table 32


Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid  
(continued)

## Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

2004-05	Spain				
	1984-85	1994-95	2004-05		
Angola	51.9	China	7.6	Nicaragua	4.9
Cape Verde	6.1	Mexico	6.1	Honduras	4.5
Timor-Leste	4.2	Argentina	4.0	Iraq	4.1
Mozambique	3.3	Indonesia	3.2	Madagascar	3.0
Guinea-Bissau	1.8	Algeria	3.1	Morocco	2.6
Sao Tome & Principe	1.7	Ecuador	3.1	Ecuador	2.2
Iraq	1.3	Côte d'Ivoire	2.1	Congo, Rep.	2.2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.2	Honduras	2.0	Peru	2.1
Serbia & Montenegro	0.5	Uruguay	1.9	Bolivia	2.0
Afghanistan	0.5	Morocco	1.9	China	1.8
Indonesia	0.1	Nicaragua	1.7	Senegal	1.7
Brazil	0.1	Haiti	1.5	Ghana	1.4
Ex-Yugoslavia. Unsp.	0.1	Palestinian Adm. Area	1.5	Colombia	1.1
Palestinian Adm. Areas	0.1	Colombia	1.4	El Salvador	1.1
Rwanda	0.1	Bolivia	1.3	Dominican Republic	1.1
<b>Total above</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>35.8</b>
Multilateral ODA	22.4	Multilateral ODA	35.2	Multilateral ODA	35.3
Unallocated	3.8	Unallocated	9.7	Unallocated	10.1
<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>1 395</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>3 101</b>
LDCs	94.6	LDCs	11.6	LDCs	19.4
Other LICs	0.1	Other LICs	8.1	Other LICs	17.5
LMICs	5.1	LMICs	55.3	LMICs	57.1
UMICs	0.2	UMICs	25.0	UMICs	6.0
MADCT	-	MADCT	0.0	MADCT	-
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Europe	2.5	Europe	0.7	Europe	4.3
North of Sahara	0.2	North of Sahara	9.8	North of Sahara	9.3
South of Sahara	88.0	South of Sahara	12.5	South of Sahara	25.1
N. and C. America	0.1	N. and C. America	24.9	N. and C. America	25.7
South America	0.2	South America	27.4	South America	16.8
Middle East	1.9	Middle East	2.9	Middle East	9.6
S. and C. Asia	0.8	S. and C. Asia	1.1	S. and C. Asia	2.2
Far East Asia	6.3	Far East Asia	20.7	Far East Asia	7.0
Oceania	-	Oceania	-	Oceania	0.0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 32

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/254575716461>

## Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid

(continued)

Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

Sweden			Switzerland				
1984-85	1994-95	2004-05	1984-85	1994-95			
Tanzania	6.6	India	4.0	Tanzania	2.9		
Viet Nam	6.3	Mozambique	3.6	Mozambique	2.4		
India	5.8	Tanzania	2.7	Ethiopia	2.0		
Sri Lanka	4.1	Bosnia-Herzegovina	2.5	Afghanistan	1.6		
Mozambique	4.1	Zambia	1.9	Uganda	1.5		
Zambia	2.7	Ethiopia	1.8	Nicaragua	1.3		
Zimbabwe	2.7	Zimbabwe	1.8	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.3		
Ethiopia	2.7	Nicaragua	1.8	Palestinian Adm. Areas	1.3		
Kenya	2.1	Angola	1.7	Serbia & Montenegro	1.2		
Angola	2.1	Viet Nam	1.6	Sri Lanka	1.2		
Bangladesh	1.7	Bangladesh	1.5	Kenya	1.2		
Nicaragua	1.7	Uganda	1.4	Sudan	1.2		
Botswana	1.2	South Africa	1.4	Viet Nam	1.1		
Guinea-Bissau	1.0	Iraq	1.3	Zambia	1.0		
Cape Verde	0.8	Serbia & Montenegro	1.2	Bangladesh	0.8		
<b>Total above</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>22.1</b>		
Multilateral ODA	30.0	Multilateral ODA	27.3	Multilateral ODA	28.8		
Unallocated	19.3	Unallocated	22.5	Unallocated	31.6		
<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>1 762</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>3 042</b>		
LDCs	47.6	LDCs	41.6	LDCs	50.8		
Other LICs	37.0	Other LICs	22.2	Other LICs	16.5		
LMICs	12.6	LMICs	27.4	LMICs	29.5		
UMICs	2.7	UMICs	8.7	UMICs	3.1		
MADCT	0.0	MADCT	0.0	MADCT	-		
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>		
Europe	0.1	Europe	9.3	Europe	10.1		
North of Sahara	0.9	North of Sahara	1.4	North of Sahara	0.4		
South of Sahara	55.6	South of Sahara	44.6	South of Sahara	49.7		
N. and C. America	3.8	N. and C. America	8.2	N. and C. America	7.9		
South America	2.5	South America	5.9	South America	4.1		
Middle East	0.5	Middle East	4.9	Middle East	4.9		
S. and C. Asia	21.8	S. and C. Asia	15.6	S. and C. Asia	12.7		
Far East Asia	14.8	Far East Asia	10.1	Far East Asia	10.2		
Oceania	-	Oceania	0.0	Oceania	0.0		
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>		
India	5.8	Mozambique	2.8	India	5.8	Mozambique	2.8
Rwanda	2.7	India	2.5	Rwanda	2.7	India	2.5
Nepal	2.6	Bolivia	2.0	Nepal	2.6	Bolivia	2.0
Ghana	2.4	Rwanda	1.9	Ghana	2.4	Rwanda	1.9
Tanzania	2.1	Tanzania	1.9	Tanzania	2.1	Tanzania	1.9
Mali	2.0	Indonesia	1.7	Mali	2.0	Indonesia	1.7
Ethiopia	2.0	Ex-Yugoslavia. Unsp.	1.7	Ethiopia	2.0	Ex-Yugoslavia. Unsp.	1.7
Sudan	1.9	Nepal	1.6	Sudan	1.9	Nepal	1.6
Honduras	1.9	Bangladesh	1.6	Honduras	1.9	Bangladesh	1.6
Kenya	1.9	Madagascar	1.5	Kenya	1.9	Madagascar	1.5
Indonesia	1.7	Pakistan	1.3	Indonesia	1.7	Pakistan	1.3
Madagascar	1.6	Nicaragua	1.3	Madagascar	1.6	Nicaragua	1.3
Pakistan	1.5	Palestinian Adm. Areas	1.2	Pakistan	1.5	Palestinian Adm. Areas	1.2
Cameroon	1.5	Burkina Faso	1.2	Cameroon	1.5	Burkina Faso	1.2
Peru	1.3	Zimbabwe	1.1	Peru	1.3	Zimbabwe	1.1
<b>Total above</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>25.4</b>
Multilateral ODA	24.0	Multilateral ODA	27.1	Multilateral ODA	24.0	Multilateral ODA	27.1
Unallocated	18.6	Unallocated	22.0	Unallocated	18.6	Unallocated	22.0
<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>1 037</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>1 037</b>
LDCs	51.1	LDCs	45.3	LDCs	51.1	LDCs	45.3
Other LICs	26.6	Other LICs	17.8	Other LICs	26.6	Other LICs	17.8
LMICs	19.4	LMICs	31.6	LMICs	19.4	LMICs	31.6
UMICs	2.6	UMICs	4.8	UMICs	2.6	UMICs	4.8
MADCT	0.3	MADCT	0.6	MADCT	0.3	MADCT	0.6
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Europe	0.7	Europe	8.8	Europe	0.7	Europe	8.8
North of Sahara	1.9	North of Sahara	2.2	North of Sahara	1.9	North of Sahara	2.2
South of Sahara	52.9	South of Sahara	38.3	South of Sahara	52.9	South of Sahara	38.3
N. and C. America	8.2	N. and C. America	8.9	N. and C. America	8.2	N. and C. America	8.9
South America	7.0	South America	8.3	South America	7.0	South America	8.3
Middle East	2.1	Middle East	3.4	Middle East	2.1	Middle East	3.4
S. and C. Asia	21.5	S. and C. Asia	19.3	S. and C. Asia	21.5	S. and C. Asia	19.3
Far East Asia	5.6	Far East Asia	10.6	Far East Asia	5.6	Far East Asia	10.6
Oceania	0.1	Oceania	0.1	Oceania	0.1	Oceania	0.1
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>


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Table 32


Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid  
(continued)

## Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

2004-05	United Kingdom						
	1984-85	1994-95	2004-05				
Iraq	5.0	India	10.4	India	4.5	Nigeria	12.0
Serbia & Montenegro	3.1	Bangladesh	3.2	Zambia	2.4	Iraq	8.2
India	1.6	Sudan	2.8	Bangladesh	2.2	India	5.5
Mozambique	1.6	Kenya	2.7	Ex-Yugoslavia. Unsp.	2.1	Bangladesh	2.4
Nigeria	1.5	Indonesia	1.8	Uganda	1.8	Zambia	2.3
Tanzania	1.5	Tanzania	1.6	Malawi	1.7	Afghanistan	2.3
Burkina Faso	1.2	Ethiopia	1.4	Indonesia	1.5	Tanzania	2.2
Bolivia	1.2	Pakistan	1.4	Pakistan	1.5	Ghana	2.0
Viet Nam	1.1	Egypt	1.4	China	1.4	Congo, Dem. Rep.	2.0
Afghanistan	1.1	Sri Lanka	1.4	Zimbabwe	1.3	Sudan	1.6
Peru	1.1	Zambia	1.4	Kenya	1.3	Ethiopia	1.1
Nicaragua	1.0	Zimbabwe	1.3	Ethiopia	1.3	Malawi	1.1
Pakistan	1.0	Gibraltar	1.2	Rwanda	1.2	South Africa	1.1
Nepal	0.9	Malawi	1.0	Mozambique	1.2	Pakistan	0.9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0.9	Nepal	0.7	Tanzania	1.1	Viet Nam	0.8
<b>Total above</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>45.7</b>
Multilateral ODA	21.8	Multilateral ODA	41.2	Multilateral ODA	44.1	Multilateral ODA	27.0
Unallocated	32.1	Unallocated	11.0	Unallocated	13.0	Unallocated	14.6
<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>1 664</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>1 601</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>3 319</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>9 684</b>
LDCs	32.7	LDCs	35.4	LDCs	40.9	LDCs	35.0
Other LICs	22.1	Other LICs	37.0	Other LICs	24.6	Other LICs	39.9
LMICs	42.9	LMICs	15.2	LMICs	25.1	LMICs	21.8
UMICs	2.2	UMICs	8.0	UMICs	9.0	UMICs	3.3
MADCT	-	MADCT	4.5	MADCT	0.4	MADCT	-
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Europe	13.6	Europe	3.6	Europe	6.2	Europe	1.6
North of Sahara	1.2	North of Sahara	3.3	North of Sahara	1.2	North of Sahara	0.9
South of Sahara	32.3	South of Sahara	39.5	South of Sahara	45.1	South of Sahara	53.6
N. and C. America	6.1	N. and C. America	4.6	N. and C. America	5.7	N. and C. America	2.1
South America	7.6	South America	3.0	South America	4.6	South America	1.1
Middle East	12.5	Middle East	1.8	Middle East	2.7	Middle East	14.9
S. and C. Asia	19.2	S. and C. Asia	35.9	S. and C. Asia	23.2	S. and C. Asia	21.0
Far East Asia	7.4	Far East Asia	5.1	Far East Asia	10.0	Far East Asia	4.6
Oceania	0.0	Oceania	3.2	Oceania	1.3	Oceania	0.1
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 32**

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/254575716461>

**Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid**

(continued)

Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

			United States			TOTAL DAC COUNTRIES			
			1984-85	1994-95	2004-05	1984-85	1994-95		
Israel	16.5	Israel	8.4	Iraq	28.2	Egypt	5.8	China	4.0
Egypt	13.9	Egypt	7.0	Afghanistan	4.3	Israel	5.5	Egypt	3.4
El Salvador	2.6	Haiti	4.9	Egypt	3.1	India	2.8	Indonesia	3.3
Sudan	2.4	Jordan	2.1	Sudan	2.3	Indonesia	2.5	India	2.8
Bangladesh	2.0	Somalia	2.1	Ethiopia	2.3	Bangladesh	2.2	Philippines	1.9
Costa Rica	1.9	Palau	1.7	Jordan	1.5	China	1.8	Israel	1.5
Pakistan	1.7	Rwanda	1.5	Colombia	1.5	Sudan	1.6	Bangladesh	1.4
Northern Marianas	1.7	Philippines	1.5	Palestinian Adm. Areas	0.9	Pakistan	1.5	Thailand	1.4
India	1.6	India	1.5	Uganda	0.9	Philippines	1.4	Côte d'Ivoire	1.4
Peru	1.6	Bolivia	1.4	Pakistan	0.9	Thailand	1.4	Mozambique	1.3
Honduras	1.5	El Salvador	1.4	Serbia & Montenegro	0.7	Tanzania	1.3	Pakistan	1.2
Philippines	1.5	Iraq	1.3	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.7	Sri Lanka	1.1	Viet Nam	1.0
Turkey	1.4	Bangladesh	1.2	India	0.7	Kenya	1.1	Tanzania	0.9
Dominican Republic	1.4	Peru	1.1	Indonesia	0.7	Morocco	1.0	Ethiopia	0.9
Jamaica	1.1	Ethiopia	1.0	Peru	0.6	Ethiopia	1.0	Haiti	0.9
<b>Total above</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>27.3</b>
Multilateral ODA	18.0	Multilateral ODA	22.7	Multilateral ODA	11.9	Multilateral ODA	27.5	Multilateral ODA	27.5
Unallocated	11.4	Unallocated	18.6	Unallocated	21.6	Unallocated	11.1	Unallocated	12.9
<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>9 669</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>9 729</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>24 521</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>30 299</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>65 939</b>
LDCs	18.3	LDCs	29.5	LDCs	25.7	LDCs	28.5	LDCs	26.5
Other LICs	7.1	Other LICs	7.6	Other LICs	7.1	Other LICs	14.9	Other LICs	18.4
LMICs	41.2	LMICs	40.2	LMICs	64.9	LMICs	35.7	LMICs	41.7
UMICs	7.4	UMICs	8.1	UMICs	2.3	UMICs	7.6	UMICs	7.4
MADCT	26.0	MADCT	14.6	MADCT	-	MADCT	13.3	MADCT	6.0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Europe	3.2	Europe	2.5	Europe	3.7	Europe	2.5	Europe	3.9
North of Sahara	20.9	North of Sahara	11.8	North of Sahara	4.4	North of Sahara	12.4	North of Sahara	8.1
South of Sahara	16.2	South of Sahara	21.2	South of Sahara	22.1	South of Sahara	28.7	South of Sahara	28.9
N. and C. America	15.6	N. and C. America	14.7	N. and C. America	4.1	N. and C. America	8.5	N. and C. America	7.0
South America	4.0	South America	5.2	South America	5.4	South America	4.5	South America	6.0
Middle East	24.4	Middle East	24.6	Middle East	43.0	Middle East	10.5	Middle East	6.9
S. and C. Asia	9.1	S. and C. Asia	10.0	S. and C. Asia	13.1	S. and C. Asia	14.0	S. and C. Asia	12.7
Far East Asia	4.1	Far East Asia	5.4	Far East Asia	3.3	Far East Asia	14.2	Far East Asia	22.1
Oceania	2.5	Oceania	4.6	Oceania	0.9	Oceania	4.7	Oceania	4.3
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>




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Table 32

Major Recipients of Individual DAC Members' Aid  
(continued)

## Gross disbursements

Per cent of total ODA

2004-05		1984-85		EC 1994-95		2004-05	
Iraq	12.3	India	6.3	Morocco	2.8	Turkey	3.9
Nigeria	3.0	Ethiopia	6.2	Ethiopia	2.5	Serbia & Montenegro	2.8
China	2.6	Sudan	3.5	Egypt	2.3	Morocco	2.8
Afghanistan	1.9	Egypt	2.8	Ex-Yugoslavia. Unsp.	2.2	Afghanistan	2.5
Indonesia	1.8	Tanzania	2.4	Côte d'Ivoire	1.9	Congo, Dem. Rep.	2.5
India	1.7	Ghana	2.2	Mozambique	1.7	Egypt	2.4
Ghana	1.3	Bangladesh	2.2	Cameroon	1.6	Palestinian Adm. Areas	2.1
Egypt	1.3	Congo, Dem. Rep.	2.2	Zimbabwe	1.6	India	1.8
Viet Nam	1.3	Mali	2.1	Uganda	1.6	Mozambique	1.7
Sudan	1.1	Zambia	2.0	Bangladesh	1.5	Tanzania	1.7
Ethiopia	1.1	Mozambique	1.8	Palestinian Adm. Areas	1.5	South Africa	1.7
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1.1	Turkey	1.7	Tanzania	1.4	Zambia	1.6
Zambia	1.1	Niger	1.7	Senegal	1.4	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.5
Philippines	1.0	Chad	1.6	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.4	Ethiopia	1.5
Tanzania	1.0	Uganda	1.5	Mali	1.3	Sudan	1.5
<b>Total above</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>Total above</b>	<b>31.9</b>
Multilateral ODA	24.0	Multilateral ODA	0.0	Multilateral ODA	10.8	Multilateral ODA	7.2
Unallocated	15.3	Unallocated	22.5	Unallocated	16.6	Unallocated	20.1
<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>104 657</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>1 294</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>5 426</b>	<b>Total ODA \$ million</b>	<b>9 348</b>
LDCs	27.5	LDCs	57.8	LDCs	38.9	LDCs	41.8
Other LICs	19.7	Other LICs	20.0	Other LICs	16.2	Other LICs	12.5
LMICs	48.7	LMICs	15.9	LMICs	35.2	LMICs	34.3
UMICs	4.1	UMICs	5.2	UMICs	7.8	UMICs	11.4
MADCT	0.0	MADCT	1.0	MADCT	1.9	MADCT	-
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Europe	3.9	Europe	3.2	Europe	7.7	Europe	14.4
North of Sahara	4.2	North of Sahara	6.4	North of Sahara	9.6	North of Sahara	10.3
South of Sahara	32.9	South of Sahara	65.5	South of Sahara	47.9	South of Sahara	43.4
N. and C. America	4.8	N. and C. America	4.3	N. and C. America	8.2	N. and C. America	5.4
South America	4.8	South America	2.4	South America	4.3	South America	3.2
Middle East	22.1	Middle East	1.2	Middle East	5.5	Middle East	8.2
S. and C. Asia	12.0	S. and C. Asia	13.0	S. and C. Asia	11.2	S. and C. Asia	10.0
Far East Asia	13.9	Far East Asia	2.2	Far East Asia	3.9	Far East Asia	3.9
Oceania	1.4	Oceania	1.7	Oceania	1.8	Oceania	1.1
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>100.0</b>




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Table 33

## ODA from Non-DAC Donors

## Net disbursements


USD million

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Memo: 2005 ODA/GNI (%)
OECD Non-DAC						
Czech Republic	26	45	91	108	135	0.11
Hungary	..	..	21	70	100	0.11
Iceland	10	13	18	21	27	0.18
Korea	265	279	366	423	752	0.10
Poland	36	14	27	118	205	0.07
Slovak Republic	8	7	15	28	56	0.12
Turkey	64	73	67	339	601	0.17
Arab countries						
Kuwait	73	20	138	209	547	..
Saudi Arabia	490	2 478	2 391	1 734	..	..
United Arab Emirates	127	156	188	181	141	..
Other donors						
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	421	483	0.14
Israel <sup>a</sup>	93	131	112	84	95	0.07
Other donors	2	3	4	22	87	0.08
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 194</b>	<b>3 218</b>	<b>3 436</b>	<b>3 759</b>	<b>3 231</b>	<b>..</b>
<i>of which: Bilateral</i>						
OECD Non-DAC						
Czech Republic	15	31	80	63	64	
Hungary	..	..	14	35	40	
Iceland	5	5	14	16	20	
Korea	172	207	245	331	463	
Poland	31	9	19	25	48	
Slovak Republic	3	4	9	11	31	
Turkey	19	27	26	292	532	
Arab countries						
Kuwait	73	20	114	185	492	
Saudi Arabia	395	2 146	2 340	1 691	..	
United Arab Emirates	127	156	188	181	141	
Other donors						
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	410	465	
Israel <sup>a</sup>	86	125	104	75	80	
Other donors	1	0	1	2	23	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>2 728</b>	<b>3 154</b>	<b>3 318</b>	<b>2 399</b>	

a) These figures include USD 50.1 million in 2001, USD 87.8 million in 2002, USD 68.8 million in 2003, USD 47.9 million in 2004 and USD 49.2 million in 2005 for first year sustenance expenses for persons arriving from developing countries (many of which are experiencing civil war or severe unrest), or individuals who have left due to humanitarian or political reasons.

**Note:** China also provides aid, but does not disclose the amount.

Table 34

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/673270412280>

## Share of Debt Relief in DAC Members' Total Net ODA in 2005

	Net ODA (USD million)	Net ODA Debt Relief <sup>(a)</sup> (USD million)	of which: <i>Bilateral</i> (USD million)	Debt Relief as per cent of Net ODA	Net ODA Debt Relief for HIPC Countries <sup>(b)</sup> (USD million)	HIPC Debt Relief as per cent of Net ODA
Australia	1 680	20	20	1.2	2	0.1
Austria	1 573	904	904	57.4	73	4.6
Belgium	1 963	472	472	24.0	85	4.3
Canada	3 756	483	455	12.9	130	3.5
Denmark	2 109	30	30	1.4	20	1.0
Finland	902	157	150	17.4	7	0.7
France	10 026	3 475	3 475	34.7	1 210	12.1
Germany	10 082	3 482	3 482	34.5	268	2.7
Greece	384	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	719	2	0	0.3	2	0.3
Italy	5 091	1 680	1 680	33.0	220	4.3
Japan	13 147	4 535	4 496	34.5	614	4.7
Luxembourg	256	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	5 115	359	345	7.0	44	0.9
New Zealand	274	0	0	0.0	-	-
Norway	2 786	36	2	1.3	34	1.2
Portugal	377	3	3	0.9	3	0.8
Spain	3 018	624	624	20.7	348	11.5
Sweden	3 362	79	53	2.4	79	2.4
Switzerland	1 767	224	224	12.7	12	0.7
United Kingdom	10 767	3 545	3 525	32.9	147	1.4
United States	27 622	4 311	4 101	15.6	384	1.4
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>106 777</b>	<b>24 423</b>	<b>24 042</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>3 682</b>	<b>3.4</b>

a) Comprises: 1) *Bilateral*: grants for forgiveness of ODA, Other Official Flows (OOF) or private claims; other action on debt such as debt conversions, debt buybacks or service payments to third parties; and new ODA resulting from concessional rescheduling operations; net of offsetting entries for the cancellation of any ODA principal involved; and 2) *Multilateral*: contributions to the HIPC Trust Fund (source: World Bank).

b) Bilateral debt relief to HIPC countries (includes all items described in footnote a), except for grants for other action on debt), plus multilateral contributions to the HIPC Initiative.


StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/202125457746>


Table 35

## Economic Indicators for DAC Member Countries in 2005

	GNI per capita (USD)	Real GDP growth (%)	Inflation <sup>a</sup> (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Budget surplus (+) or deficit (-) as % of GDP	Current external balance as % of GDP	Total government receipts as % of GDP
Australia	33 400	2.9	4.6	5.1	1.6	-5.9	36.5
Austria	36 600	2.6	1.5	5.8	-1.6	1.2	48.3
Belgium	35 800	1.5	2.1	8.4	-0.0	2.5	49.8
Canada	34 400	2.9	3.2	6.8	1.4	2.3	40.7
Denmark	47 900	3.0	2.8	4.8	4.6	2.9	57.4
Finland	37 200	3.0	0.8	8.4	2.5	5.2	52.5
France	34 900	1.2	1.8	9.9	-2.9	-1.6	50.9
Germany	33 900	1.1	0.6	9.1	-3.2	4.2	43.6
Greece	20 200	3.7	3.7	10.4	-5.1	-7.9	41.6
Ireland	42 800	5.5	3.5	4.4	1.1	-2.6	35.2
Italy	30 000	0.1	2.1	7.8	-4.3	-1.6	44.0
Japan	36 600	2.7	-1.4	4.4	-5.3	3.7	31.8
Luxembourg	69 700	4.0	4.7	4.6	-1.0	11.8	42.2
Netherlands	38 200	1.5	1.7	5.0	-0.3	6.6	45.2
New Zealand	24 700	2.1	2.5	3.7	4.2	-9.0	42.5
Norway	64 000	2.3	8.4	4.6	16.2	16.6	58.9
Portugal	17 300	0.4	2.7	7.7	-6.0	-9.3	41.7
Spain	25 700	3.5	4.1	9.2	1.1	-7.4	39.3
Sweden	39 400	2.7	1.2	5.8	2.8	6.0	59.1
Switzerland	53 600	1.9	-0.1	4.3	-0.5	14.9	35.7
United Kingdom	38 000	1.9	2.2	4.8	-3.4	-2.2	41.5
United States	41 700	3.2	3.0	5.1	-3.7	-6.4	32.9
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>36 900</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>38.0</b>


a) GDP deflators.

Source: OECD Economic Outlook, December 2006 and country submissions.


**Table 36**StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/356076170558>**Deflators for Resource Flows from DAC Donors<sup>a</sup> (2004 = 100)**

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Australia	76.92	79.62	81.31	77.64	72.64	78.78	81.16	87.76
Austria	63.79	76.55	77.45	85.18	82.73	86.33	99.60	95.87
Belgium	61.28	74.25	74.73	82.13	79.47	83.77	96.20	92.12
Canada	82.46	86.32	90.50	86.93	82.62	78.94	80.34	82.16
Denmark	61.08	74.82	74.34	80.02	75.04	77.65	89.24	87.98
Finland	81.94	97.48	94.28	86.52	69.42	77.44	96.99	91.92
France	65.60	78.69	77.60	84.12	79.90	83.08	93.83	93.08
Germany	66.87	80.30	79.14	88.21	86.45	90.17	104.03	99.57
Greece	49.18	60.80	63.30	69.46	66.09	69.48	79.80	82.46
Ireland	54.28	62.89	62.28	67.73	61.26	63.57	70.24	71.39
Italy	64.36	79.72	82.84	87.21	71.04	71.65	74.50	82.81
Japan	79.68	77.77	86.18	92.98	106.50	115.99	125.24	107.47
Luxembourg	54.88	66.33	66.07	72.83	71.82	76.78	89.13	86.57
Netherlands	58.40	69.54	69.66	75.80	73.12	76.33	88.28	85.03
New Zealand	67.65	69.72	67.97	64.10	66.34	73.54	83.37	89.53
Norway	62.63	71.70	70.74	73.35	65.73	66.03	75.62	77.24
Portugal	46.09	57.57	62.48	74.57	67.18	69.73	79.87	80.05
Spain	59.77	74.50	78.14	84.63	71.20	70.25	79.20	80.64
Sweden	77.08	91.33	97.44	102.17	78.72	81.35	90.80	97.75
Switzerland	61.15	75.21	76.99	80.24	78.17	85.79	100.06	95.63
United Kingdom	55.88	65.30	69.13	71.47	62.73	64.95	68.74	70.33
United States	72.00	74.78	77.40	79.18	81.01	82.73	84.42	86.02
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>69.07</b>	<b>77.06</b>	<b>79.59</b>	<b>84.11</b>	<b>81.93</b>	<b>85.66</b>	<b>94.73</b>	<b>90.60</b>
EC	61.32	73.95	74.62	81.47	76.28	79.66	89.85	88.99

a) Including the effect of exchange rate changes, i.e. applicable to US dollar figures only.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/356076170558>**Table 36****Deflators for Resource Flows from DAC Donors<sup>a</sup> (2004 = 100)**  
(continued)

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
84.49	71.69	74.15	69.31	64.05	69.27	85.08	100.00	107.88	Australia
83.17	82.18	79.26	69.61	68.86	73.34	89.12	100.00	102.21	Austria
80.80	81.06	78.24	68.85	68.08	72.96	88.93	100.00	102.04	Belgium
81.87	76.11	77.33	80.55	78.12	77.85	90.17	100.00	110.16	Canada
78.78	78.62	76.69	68.17	67.91	72.78	89.20	100.00	101.59	Denmark
83.16	83.55	79.84	71.03	71.43	75.89	90.68	100.00	102.14	Finland
82.36	82.38	78.84	69.21	68.44	73.59	89.47	100.00	101.34	France
86.65	85.87	82.59	70.96	69.79	74.50	90.24	100.00	100.69	Germany
77.64	75.53	75.16	64.99	64.60	70.74	87.78	100.00	103.37	Greece
70.56	71.00	70.22	64.06	65.79	72.70	88.95	100.00	102.30	Ireland
76.82	77.38	75.10	66.38	66.21	71.80	88.61	100.00	102.69	Italy
96.99	89.50	101.52	105.64	92.51	88.63	94.38	100.00	97.14	Japan
77.01	77.93	76.35	68.78	68.12	72.44	88.64	100.00	103.29	Luxembourg
74.97	74.96	73.04	65.67	67.14	73.36	90.17	100.00	101.57	Netherlands
86.47	70.81	70.10	61.63	59.54	66.04	84.38	100.00	108.83	New Zealand
72.55	67.50	69.66	71.53	70.77	78.45	90.65	100.00	111.69	Norway
73.17	73.87	72.90	64.83	65.59	71.92	88.57	100.00	101.78	Portugal
71.44	71.76	70.45	63.04	63.81	70.13	87.40	100.00	103.68	Spain
87.05	84.32	81.85	74.72	67.64	73.14	89.79	100.00	99.56	Sweden
81.41	81.22	78.86	70.78	71.27	78.45	91.91	100.00	100.53	Switzerland
75.97	79.01	78.79	74.63	72.61	78.00	87.35	100.00	101.19	United Kingdom
87.46	88.43	89.71	91.66	93.86	95.50	97.44	100.00	102.73	United States
<b>84.11</b>	<b>82.55</b>	<b>83.93</b>	<b>80.54</b>	<b>77.14</b>	<b>80.43</b>	<b>91.66</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>101.86</b>	<b>TOTAL DAC</b>
80.53	80.75	77.62	68.09	67.73	73.05	89.29	100.00	101.80	EC

**Table 37**StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/727685357587>**Annual Average Dollar Exchange Rates for DAC Members**

1 USD =		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Australia	Dollars	1.9354	1.8413	1.5415	1.3592	1.3128
Austria	Schillings	15.3652	-	-	-	-
Belgium	Francs	45.0448	-	-	-	-
Canada	Dollars	1.5484	1.5700	1.4001	1.3011	1.2117
Denmark	Kroner	8.3208	7.8843	6.5766	5.9876	5.9961
Finland	Markkaa	6.6392	-	-	-	-
France	Francs	7.3246	-	-	-	-
Germany	Deutsche Mark	2.1839	-	-	-	-
Greece	Drachmas	380.4920	-	-	-	-
Ireland	Punt	0.8794	-	-	-	-
Italy	Lire	2162.1	-	-	-	-
Japan	Yen	121.5	125.2	115.9	108.1	110.1
Luxembourg	Francs	45.0448	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	Guilder	2.4607	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	Dollars	2.3817	2.1633	1.7240	1.5090	1.4208
Norway	Kroner	8.9930	7.9856	7.0791	6.7393	6.4414
Portugal	Escudos	223.8644	-	-	-	-
Spain	Pesetas	185.7918	-	-	-	-
Sweden	Kroner	10.3384	9.7210	8.0781	7.3460	7.4724
Switzerland	Francs	1.6869	1.5568	1.3450	1.2427	1.2459
United Kingdom	Pound Sterling	0.6943	0.6665	0.6124	0.5457	0.5501
EC-12	EURO	1.1166	1.0611	0.8851	0.8049	0.8046




StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/452605051885>

Table 38

## Gross National Income and Population of DAC Member Countries

	Gross National Income (USD billion)				Population (thousands)			
	1994-1995 average	2003	2004	2005	1994-1995 average	2003	2004	2005
Australia	334	493	596	679	17 965	19 880	20 110	20 330
Austria	214	250	291	302	8 040	8 050	8 140	8 230
Belgium	249	308	357	373	10 140	10 370	10 400	10 430
Canada	537	854	971	1 113	29 195	31 710	32 040	32 380
Denmark	155	209	240	260	5 220	5 400	5 410	5 430
Finland	109	160	185	196	5 100	5 210	5 240	5 260
France	1 459	1 799	2 059	2 117	58 020	59 770	62 000	60 740
Germany	2 265	2 389	2 729	2 798	81 540	82 500	82 490	82 490
Greece	..	173	204	224	..	11 020	11 040	11 090
Ireland	48	128	156	171	3 590	4 000	4 000	4 000
Italy	1 044	1 454	1 669	1 756	56 685	57 480	57 550	58 530
Japan	4 980	4 376	4 759	4 675	125 300	127 620	127 720	127 610
Luxembourg	16	24	28	31	410	450	450	450
Netherlands	364	499	573	625	15 420	16 250	16 290	16 340
New Zealand	50	73	91	101	3 630	4 010	4 060	4 090
Norway	126	222	252	297	4 350	4 570	4 610	4 640
Portugal	96	145	164	179	9 915	10 340	10 340	10 340
Spain	513	839	1 018	1 110	39 180	42 710	43 200	43 210
Sweden	206	302	350	357	8 805	8 980	9 010	9 050
Switzerland	293	337	377	399	7 030	7 320	7 360	7 450
United Kingdom	1 080	1 829	2 180	2 279	58 505	59 200	60 000	60 000
United States	7 080	10 981	11 656	12 359	261 530	291 050	293 910	296 410
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>(21 219)</b>	<b>27 845</b>	<b>30 906</b>	<b>32 399</b>	<b>(809 570)</b>	<b>867 890</b>	<b>875 370</b>	<b>878 500</b>
<i>of which:</i>								
DAC-EU countries	(7 818)	10 510	12 205	12 777	(360 570)	381 730	385 560	385 590



## Technical Notes

## Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts

(Cross-references are given in CAPITALS)

**AID:** The words “aid” and “assistance” in this publication refer only to flows which qualify as OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA).

**AMORTISATION:** Repayments of principal on a LOAN. Does not include interest payments.

**ASSOCIATED FINANCING:** The combination of OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, whether GRANTS or LOANS, with other official or private funds to form finance packages. Associated Financing packages are subject to the same criteria of concessionality, developmental relevance and recipient country eligibility as TIED AID credits.

**BILATERAL:** See TOTAL RECEIPTS.

**CLAIM:** The entitlement of a creditor to repayment of a LOAN; by extension, the loan itself or the outstanding amount thereof.

**COMMITMENT:** A firm obligation, expressed in writing and backed by the necessary funds, undertaken by an official donor to provide specified assistance to a recipient country or a multilateral organisation. Bilateral commitments are recorded in the full amount of expected transfer, irrespective of the time required for the completion of DISBURSEMENTS. Commitments to multilateral organisations are reported as the sum of: i) any disbursements in the year in question which have not previously been notified as commitments. and ii) expected disbursements in the following year.

**CONCESSIONALITY LEVEL:** A measure of the “softness” of a credit reflecting the benefit to the borrower compared to a LOAN at market rate (cf. GRANT ELEMENT). Technically, it is calculated as the difference between the nominal value of a TIED AID credit and the present value of the debt service as of the date of DISBURSEMENT, calculated at a discount rate applicable to the currency of the transaction and expressed as a percentage of the nominal value.

**DAC (DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE):** The committee of the OECD which deals with development co-operation matters. A description of its aims and a list of its members are given at the front of this volume. Further details are given in the DAC at Work section of this volume.

**DAC LIST OF ODA RECIPIENTS:** For statistical purposes, the DAC uses a List of ODA Recipients which it revises every three years. The “Notes on Definitions and Measurement” below give details of revisions in recent years. From 1 January 2005, the List is presented in the following categories (the word “countries” includes territories):

- **LDCs:** Least Developed Countries. Group established by the United Nations. To be classified as an LDC, countries must fall below thresholds established for income, economic diversification and social development. The DAC List is updated immediately to reflect any change in the LDC group.

- **Other LICs:** Other Low-Income Countries. Includes all non-LDC countries with per capita GNI USD 825 or less in 2004 (World Bank Atlas basis).
- **LMICs:** Lower Middle-Income Countries, i.e. with GNI per capita (Atlas basis) between USD 826 and USD 3 255 in 2004. LDCs which are also LMICs are only shown as LDCs – not as LMICs.
- **UMICs:** Upper Middle-Income Countries, i.e. with GNI per capita (Atlas basis) between USD 3 256 and USD 10 065 in 2004.

**DEBT REORGANISATION** (also: **RESTRUCTURING**): Any action officially agreed between creditor and debtor that alters the terms previously established for repayment. This may include **forgiveness** (extinction of the LOAN), or **rescheduling** which can be implemented either by revising the repayment schedule or extending a new **refinancing** loan. See also “Notes on Definitions and Measurement” below.

**DISBURSEMENT:** The release of funds to – or the purchase of goods or services for – a recipient; by extension, the amount thus spent. Disbursements record the actual international transfer of financial resources, or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor. In the case of activities carried out in donor countries, such as training, administration or public awareness programmes, disbursement is taken to have occurred when the funds have been transferred to the service provider or the recipient. They may be recorded **gross** (the total amount disbursed over a given accounting period) or **net** (the gross amount less any repayments of LOAN principal or recoveries on GRANTS received during the same period).

**EXPORT CREDITS:** LOANS for the purpose of trade and which are not represented by a negotiable instrument. They may be extended by the official or the private sector. If extended by the private sector, they may be supported by official guarantees.

**GRACE PERIOD:** See GRANT ELEMENT.

**GRANTS:** Transfers made in cash, goods or services for which no repayment is required.

**GRANT ELEMENT:** Reflects the **financial terms** of a COMMITMENT: interest rate, MATURITY and grace period (interval to first repayment of capital). It measures the concessionality of a LOAN, expressed as the percentage by which the present value of the expected stream of repayments falls short of the repayments that would have been generated at a given reference rate of interest. The reference rate is 10% in DAC statistics. This rate was selected as a proxy for the marginal efficiency of domestic investment, i.e. as an indication of the opportunity cost to the donor of making the funds available. Thus, the grant element is nil for a loan carrying an interest rate of 10%; it is 100% for a GRANT; and it lies between these two limits for a loan at less than 10% interest. If the face value of a loan is multiplied by its grant element, the result is referred to as the **grant equivalent** of that loan (cf. CONCESSIONALITY LEVEL). (Note: in classifying receipts, the grant element concept is not applied to the operations of the multilateral development banks. Instead, these are classified as concessional if they include a subsidy (“soft window” operations) and non-concessional if they are unsubsidised (“hard window” operations).

**GRANT-LIKE FLOW:** A transaction in which the donor country retains formal title to repayment but has expressed its intention in the COMMITMENT to hold the proceeds of repayment in the borrowing country for the benefit of that country.

**LOANS:** Transfers for which repayment is required. Only loans with MATURITIES of over one year are included in DAC statistics. The data record actual flows throughout the lifetime of the loans, not the **grant equivalent** of the loans (cf. GRANT ELEMENT). Data on net loan flows include deductions for repayments of principal (but not payment of interest) on earlier loans. This means that when a loan has been fully repaid, its effect on total NET FLOWS over the life of the loan is zero.

**LONG-TERM:** Used of LOANS with an original or extended MATURITY of more than one year.

**MATURITY:** The date at which the final repayment of a LOAN is due; by extension, the duration of the loan.

**MULTILATERAL AGENCIES:** In DAC statistics, those international institutions with governmental membership which conduct all or a significant part of their activities in favour of development and aid recipient countries. They include multilateral development banks (e.g. World Bank, regional development banks), United Nations agencies, and regional groupings (e.g. certain European Community and Arab agencies). A contribution by a DAC member to such an agency is deemed to be multilateral if it is pooled with other contributions and disbursed at the discretion of the agency. Unless otherwise indicated, capital subscriptions to multilateral development banks are presented on a **deposit basis**, i.e. in the amount and as at the date of lodgement of the relevant letter of credit or other negotiable instrument. Limited data are available on an encashment basis, i.e. at the date and in the amount of each drawing made by the agency on letters or other instruments.

**NET FLOW:** The total amount disbursed over a given accounting period, less repayments of LOAN principal during the same period, no account being taken of interest. NET TRANSFER: In DAC statistics, NET FLOW minus payments of interest.

**OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA):** GRANTS or LOANS to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and multilateral agencies that are undertaken by the official sector at concessional terms (i.e. with a GRANT ELEMENT of at least 25%) and that have the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as their main objective. In addition to financial flows, TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION is included in aid. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. For the treatment of the forgiveness of loans originally extended for military purposes, see "Notes on Definitions and Measurement" below.

**OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE (ODF):** Used in measuring the inflow of resources to recipient countries: includes: a) bilateral ODA; b) GRANTS and concessional and non-concessional development lending by multilateral financial institutions; and c) those OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS which are considered developmental (including refinancing LOANS) but which have too low a GRANT ELEMENT to qualify as ODA.

**OFFSHORE BANKING CENTRES:** Countries or territories whose financial institutions deal primarily with non-residents.

**OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS (OOF):** Transactions by the official sector with countries on the DAC List of ODA Recipients which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they have a GRANT ELEMENT of less than 25%.

**PARTIALLY UNTIED AID:** Official Development Assistance for which the associated goods and services must be procured in the donor country or among a restricted group of

other countries, which must however include substantially all recipient countries. Partially untied aid is subject to the same disciplines as TIED AID credits and ASSOCIATED FINANCING.

**PRIVATE FLOWS:** Consist of flows at market terms financed out of private sector resources (i.e. changes in holdings of private LONG-TERM assets held by residents of the reporting country) and private grants (i.e. grants by **non-governmental organisations**, net of subsidies received from the official sector). In presentations focusing on the receipts of recipient countries, flows at market terms are shown as follows:

- **Direct investment:** Investment made to acquire or add to a lasting interest in an enterprise in a country on the DAC List of ODA Recipients. “Lasting interest” implies a long-term relationship where the direct investor has a significant influence on the management of the enterprise, reflected by ownership of at least 10% of the shares, or equivalent voting power or other means of control. In practice it is recorded as the change in the net worth of a subsidiary in a recipient country to the parent company, as shown in the books of the latter.
- **International bank lending:** Net lending to countries on the DAC List of ODA Recipients by banks in OECD countries. LOANS from central monetary authorities are excluded. Guaranteed bank loans and bonds are included under OTHER PRIVATE or BOND LENDING (see below) in these presentations.
- **Bond lending:** Net completed international bonds issued by countries on the DAC List of ODA Recipients.
- **Other private:** Mainly reported holdings of equities issued by firms in aid recipient countries.

In data presentations which focus on the outflow of funds from donors, private flows other than direct investment are restricted to credits with a MATURITY of greater than one year and are usually divided into:

- **Private export credits:** See EXPORT CREDITS.
- **Securities of multilateral agencies:** This covers the transactions of the private non-bank and bank sector in bonds, debentures, etc., issued by multilateral institutions.
- **Bilateral portfolio investment and other:** Includes bank lending and the purchase of shares, bonds and real estate.

**SHORT-TERM:** Used of LOANS with a MATURITY of one year or less.

**TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION:** Includes both: a) GRANTS to nationals of aid recipient countries receiving education or training at home or abroad; and b) payments to consultants, advisers and similar personnel as well as teachers and administrators serving in recipient countries (including the cost of associated equipment). Assistance of this kind provided specifically to facilitate the implementation of a capital project is included indistinguishably among bilateral project and programme expenditures, and is omitted from technical co-operation in statistics of aggregate flows.

**TIED AID:** Official GRANTS or LOANS where procurement of the goods or services involved is limited to the donor country or to a group of countries which does not include substantially all aid recipient countries. Tied aid loans, credits and ASSOCIATED FINANCING packages are subject to certain disciplines concerning their CONCESSIONALITY LEVELS, the countries to which they may be directed, and their developmental relevance so as to avoid using aid funds on projects that would be commercially viable with market finance, and to

ensure that recipient countries receive good value. Details are given in the **Development Co-operation Reports** for 1987 (pp. 177-181) and 1992 (pp. 10-11).

**TOTAL RECEIPTS:** The inflow of resources to aid recipient countries includes, in addition to ODF, official and private EXPORT CREDITS, and LONG- and SHORT-TERM private transactions (see PRIVATE FLOWS). Total receipts are measured net of AMORTISATION payments and repatriation of capital by private investors. **Bilateral** flows are provided directly by a donor country to an aid recipient country. **Multilateral** flows are channelled via an international organisation active in development (*e.g.* World Bank, UNDP). In tables showing total receipts of recipient countries, the outflows of multilateral agencies to those countries is shown, not the contributions which the agencies received from donors.

**UNDISBURSED:** Describes amounts committed but not yet spent. See also COMMITMENT, DISBURSEMENT. UNTIED AID: Official Development Assistance for which the associated goods and services may be fully and freely procured in substantially all countries.

**VOLUME (real terms):** The flow data in this publication are expressed in US dollars (USD). To give a truer idea of the volume of flows over time, some data are presented in constant prices and exchange rates, with a reference year specified. This means that adjustment has been made to cover both inflation in the donor's currency between the year in question and the reference year, and changes in the exchange rate between that currency and the United States dollar over the same period. A table of combined conversion factors (deflators) is provided in the Statistical Annex (Table 36) which allows any figure in the Report in current USD to be converted to dollars of the reference year ("constant prices").



## Notes on Definitions and Measurement

The coverage of the data presented in this Report has changed in recent years. The main points are:

### **Changes in the ODA concept and the coverage of GNI**

While the definition of Official Development Assistance has not changed since 1972, some changes in interpretation have tended to broaden the scope of the concept. The main ones are the recording of administrative costs as ODA (from 1979), the imputation as ODA of the share of subsidies to educational systems representing the cost of educating students from aid recipient countries (first specifically identified in 1984), and the inclusion of assistance provided by donor countries in the first year after the arrival of a refugee from an aid recipient country (eligible to be reported from the early 1980s but widely used only since 1991).

Precise quantification of the effects of these changes is difficult because changes in data collection methodology and coverage are often not directly apparent from members' statistical returns. The amounts involved can, however, be substantial. For example, reporting by Canada in 1993 included for the first time a figure for in-Canada refugee support. The amount involved (USD 184 m) represented almost 8% of total Canadian ODA. Aid flows reported by Australia in the late 1980s, it has been estimated, were some 12% higher than had they been calculated according to the rules and procedures applying fifteen years earlier.\*

The coverage of national income has also been expanding through the inclusion of new areas of economic activity and the improvement of collection methods. In particular, the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA) co-sponsored by the OECD and other major international organisations broadens the coverage of GNP, now renamed GNI – Gross National Income. This tends to depress donors' ODA/GNI ratios. Norway's and Denmark's ODA/GNI ratios declined by 6 to 8% as a result of moving to the new SNA in the mid-1990s. Finland and Australia later showed smaller falls of 2 to 4%, while some other countries showed little change. The average fall has been about 3%. All DAC members are now using the new SNA.

### **Recipient country coverage**

Since 1990, the following entities have been added to the list of ODA recipients at the dates shown: the Black Communities of South Africa (1991 – now simply South Africa); Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (1992); Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan (1993), Palestinian Administered Areas (1994), Moldova

\* S. Scott, "Some Aspects of the 1988/89 Aid Budget", in *Quarterly Aid Round-up*, No. 6, AIDAB, Canberra, 1989, pp. 11-18.

(1997). Eritrea, formerly part of Ethiopia, has been treated as a separate country from 1993. Northern Marianas left the list in 2001.

The former United States Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands has been progressively replaced by its independent successor states, viz. Federated States of Micronesia and Marshall Islands (1992); Northern Marianas and Palau Islands (1994).

Over the same period, the following countries and territories have been removed from the ODA recipient list: Portugal (1991); French Guyana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion and St. Pierre and Miquelon (1992), Greece (1994).

From 1993 to 2004, several CEEC/NIS countries in transition and more advanced developing countries were included on a separate list of recipients of "Official Aid". This list has now been abolished.

### **Donor country coverage**

Spain and Portugal joined the DAC in 1991, Luxembourg joined in 1992 and Greece joined in 1999. Their assistance is now counted within the DAC total. ODA flows from these countries before they joined the DAC have been added to earlier years' data where available. The accession of new members has added to total DAC ODA, but has usually reduced the overall ODA/GNI ratio, since their programmes are often smaller in relation to GNI than those of the longer-established donors.

### **Treatment of debt forgiveness**

The treatment of the forgiveness of loans not originally reported as ODA varied in earlier years. Up to and including 1992, where forgiveness of non-ODA debt met the tests of ODA it was reportable as ODA. From 1990 to 1992 inclusive it remained reportable as part of a country's ODA, but was excluded from the DAC total. The amounts so treated are shown in the table below. From 1993, forgiveness of debt originally intended for military purposes has been reportable as "Other Official Flows", whereas forgiveness of other non-ODA loans (mainly export credits) recorded as ODA is included both in country data and in total DAC ODA in the same way as it was until 1989.

The forgiveness of outstanding loan principal originally reported as ODA does not give rise to a new net disbursement of ODA. Statistically, the benefit is reflected in the fact that because the cancelled repayments will not take place, net ODA disbursements will not be reduced.

**Debt forgiveness of non-ODA claims<sup>1</sup>**

USD million

	1990	1991	1992
Australia	–	–	4.2
Austria	–	4.2	25.3
Belgium	–	–	30.2
France	294.0	–	108.5
Germany	–	–	620.4
Japan	15.0	6.8	32.0
Netherlands	12.0	–	11.4
Norway	–	–	46.8
Sweden	5.0	–	7.1
United Kingdom	8.0	17.0	90.4
United States	1 200.0	1 855.0	894.0
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>1 534.0</b>	<b>1 882.9</b>	<b>1 870.2</b>

1. These data are included in the ODA figures of individual countries but are excluded from DAC total ODA in all tables showing performance by donor. See Notes on Definitions and Measurement.

**Reporting Year**

All data in this publication refer to calendar years, unless otherwise stated.

### DAC List of ODA Recipients – As at 1 January 2005

Least Developed Countries	Other Low Income Countries (per capita GNI < \$825 in 2004)	Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories (per capita GNI \$826-\$3 255 in 2004)	Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories (per capita GNI \$3 256-\$10 065 in 2004)
Afghanistan	Cameroon	Albania	•Anguilla
Angola	Congo, Rep.	Algeria	Antigua and Barbuda
Bangladesh	Côte d'Ivoire	Armenia	Argentina
Benin	Ghana	Azerbaijan	Barbados
Bhutan	India	Belarus	Belize
Burkina Faso	Kenya	Bolivia	Botswana
Burundi	Korea, Dem.Rep.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Chile
Cambodia	Kyrgyz Rep.	Brazil	Cook Islands
Cape Verde	Moldova	China	Costa Rica
Central African Rep.	Mongolia	Colombia	Croatia
Chad	Nicaragua	Cuba	Dominica
Comoros	Nigeria	Dominican Republic	Gabon
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Pakistan	Ecuador	Grenada
Djibouti	Papua New Guinea	Egypt	Lebanon
Equatorial Guinea	Tajikistan	El Salvador	Libya
Eritrea	Uzbekistan	Fiji	Malaysia
Ethiopia	Viet Nam	Georgia	Mauritius
Gambia	Zimbabwe	Guatemala	•Mayotte
Guinea		Guyana	Mexico
Guinea-Bissau		Honduras	•Montserrat
Haiti		Indonesia	Nauru
Kiribati		Iran	Oman
Laos		Iraq	Palau
Lesotho		Jamaica	Panama
Liberia		Jordan	Saudi Arabia <sup>1</sup>
Madagascar		Kazakhstan	Seychelles
Malawi		Macedonia, former Yugoslav Rep. of	South Africa
Maldives		Marshall Islands	•St. Helena
Mali		Micronesia, Fed. States	St. Kitts-Nevis
Mauritania		Morocco	St. Lucia
Mozambique		Namibia	St. Vincent and Grenadines
Myanmar		Niue	Trinidad and Tobago
Nepal		Palestinian Adm. Areas	Turkey
Niger		Paraguay	•Turks and Caicos Islands
Rwanda		Peru	Uruguay
Samoa		Philippines	Venezuela
Sao Tome and Principe		Serbia and Montenegro	
Senegal		Sri Lanka	
Sierra Leone		Suriname	
Solomon Islands		Swaziland	
Somalia		Syria	
Sudan		Thailand	
Tanzania		•Tokelau	
Timor-Leste		Tonga	
Togo		Tunisia	
Tuvalu		Turkmenistan	
Uganda		Ukraine	
Vanuatu		•Wallis and Futuna	
Yemen			
Zambia			

• Territory.

1. Saudi Arabia passed the high income country threshold in 2004. In accordance with the DAC rules for revision of this List, it will graduate from the List in 2008 if it remains a high income country in 2005 and 2006.

As of November 2006, the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) are: Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Dem. Rep.), Congo (Rep.), Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.

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# OECD Journal on Development, Volume 8, No. 1

## Development Co-operation Report 2006

The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) *Development Co-operation Report* is the key annual reference document for statistics and analysis on the latest trends in international aid.

This year it continues to chart the progress of development assistance, and looks at the prospects for increased aid. It examines the need for greater domestic accountability and encourages support for mechanisms that hold the executive to account in developing countries. It also provides preliminary results from the baseline survey which monitors the Paris Declaration aid effectiveness indicators.

In this report, readers will find definitive statistics on aid from DAC members and an increasing number of other countries outside the DAC, an analysis of aid flows, and commentary on other key issues such as aid for trade. An overview of all aspects of the work of the DAC reveals the wide scope of areas covered and demonstrates why the DAC is the premier forum for policy discussions among the major bilateral donors.

This issue is also published on line as part of our efforts to improve the accessibility of key OECD DAC work. We aim to respond to issues in the aid community promptly and with the best available analysis and statistics, when you most need them.

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