Brazil
China
India
Russia
Saudi Arabia
South Africa
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
These profiles present in a clear and concise form the available data on development cooperation flows from eight government providers outside the DAC: Brazil, China, India, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates. They show the scale and trends of development cooperation and other international outflows to developing countries. They detail key recipient countries and regions, modes of delivery and institutional arrangements for each provider. They also comment on data availability and the commitment to transparency.

Brazil, China, India, South Africa and Turkey are both providers of development cooperation and recipients of aid. Their profiles include development cooperation given and ODA received: trends, the bundle of aid and key donors and sectors, together with an overview of other resource inflows and outflows. Trends on people living on less than $1.25 a day are also presented.

These countries have been chosen because of their increasing economic and political weight in the development finance landscape. While none of the countries has joined the DAC, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates have adopted the ODA definition of foreign aid. Brazil, China, India and South Africa have national understandings of what development cooperation includes.

More detailed and interactive information is available online at www.devinit.org, and Development Initiatives is always pleased to provide data and information through our helpdesks. Please refer to the profile endnotes and Methodology for more detailed explanations of terms and concepts used.
The largest non-aid flows to and from Brazil are loans. Brazil is both a provider of development cooperation and a recipient of aid. It disbursed US$1 billion in 2010, more than five DAC donors did in 2011. Comparability is indicative because both the way aid is reported and its composition differ from DAC donors.

- Bilateral flows were the largest component of development cooperation from Brazil (66%) in 2010. Brazil focuses on Latin America, the Caribbean and sub-Saharan Africa.
- Growth in development cooperation from Brazil has been driven primarily by increases in humanitarian assistance and peacekeeping operations.
- Japan, Norway and Germany are the largest donors of ODA to Brazil.
- ODA to Brazil goes mostly to water and sanitation (primarily loans), agriculture and food security (primarily grants), and infrastructure (primarily loans).

**Resource flows to and from Brazil**

Commercial inflows and reverse outflows are the largest to and from Brazil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>US$ billions, 2000–2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inflows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outflows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Long-term loans and FDI account for the largest inflows and outflows**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>US$ billions, 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inflows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outflows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BRAZIL AS A PROVIDER OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION**

How much wealth does Brazil share?

Development cooperation from Brazil jumped in 2010, driven by a threefold increase in bilateral flows


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Development cooperation has also increased as a share of income

% of GNI, 2005–2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Development cooperation was 0.04% of GNI

GNI per capita per day: US$26.12

Gross development cooperation per capita per day: US$0.01

* 2011 data for Brazil is unavailable; ranking is based on 2010 values for Brazil and 2011 values for other countries.
Where does development cooperation from Brazil go?

Latin America and the Caribbean is the largest recipient of development cooperation from Brazil

% of gross disbursements, 2010

In 2010 Brazil disbursed development cooperation to 124 countries, 93 of them ODA-eligible recipients. Some 69% of development cooperation from Brazil that was directly allocated to countries went to Latin America and the Caribbean and 23% went to sub-Saharan Africa. Most went to developing countries.

Technical cooperation only partially targets poor countries, mostly because of the focus on Latin America: Haiti was the largest recipient, followed by Chile, Argentina and Cape Verde in 2010. Development cooperation to Latin America and the Caribbean quadrupled over 2005–2010, while development cooperation to sub-Saharan Africa doubled; the fastest growing regions were North Africa and the Middle East, which started from a very low base. Historical detail on regional allocation of other forms of cooperation, such as humanitarian assistance, scholarships, refugee costs and earmarked funding to international organisations, is not available.

Development cooperation from Brazil goes mainly to neighbours

How is development cooperation from Brazil delivered?

In 2010 UN peacekeeping operations were the largest component of development cooperation from Brazil: US$377 million (37%), with 80% of that (US$301 million) going to the UN contingent in Haiti. Peacekeeping, humanitarian and technical assistance flows include both funding delivered directly to countries and support channelled through international organisations.

IDA and Mercosul are the largest recipients of international organisations’ funding from Brazil

Gross disbursements, US$ millions, 2010

Most development cooperation from Brazil is channelled bilaterally

% of gross disbursements, 2010

Peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance are the largest bilateral expenditures from Brazil

Gross disbursements, US$ millions, 2010
Development cooperation from Brazil has increased since 2005 thanks to growth of peacekeeping operations and humanitarian assistance

What is Brazil’s commitment to aid reporting and transparency?

| Grants | Available |
| Zero interest loans | Available |
| Concessional loans | Not available |
| Debt relief | Not available |
| Contributions to international agencies | Available |

BRAZIL AS AN ODA RECIPIENT
ODA to Brazil increased 70% over 2000–2011, to US$1 billion. It declined as a share of growing national income. Government expenditure per capita was PPP$3,977 in 2011. Brazil greatly reduced the number of people living on less than $1.25 a day, from 20 million (11% of the population) to 12 million (6%) over 1999–2009.

- Japan is the largest donor and disburses most ODA as loans and equity investments.
- Largest sectors are water and sanitation (mainly loans and equity investments) and agriculture and food security (mostly grants).

ODA and poverty
ODA received as a share of income has decreased since 2000
Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2000–2011

ODA received per person living on less than $1.25 increased as the number of people living in extreme poverty decreased
US$, 2000–2011

Japan is the largest donor, giving most ODA as loans and equity investments
Gross ODA, US$ billions, 2011

Most ODA is received as loans and equity investments
% of gross ODA, 2011
What is aid to Brazil spent on?

Three sectors account for over half of ODA to Brazil: water and sanitation, agriculture and food security, and infrastructure. Loans and equity investment fund most ODA to water and sanitation, infrastructure, and banking and business. Agriculture and food security and environment receive mostly grants. Technical cooperation dominates in ODA to governance and security and other social services. The water and sanitation sector is very concentrated, as it is funded almost entirely by Japan.

The three largest sectors account for 61% of ODA to Brazil; some of the largest sectors are funded by loans, but agriculture and food security and environment are funded mostly by grants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>% of gross ODA, 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water &amp; sanitation</td>
<td>24.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture &amp; food security</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banking &amp; business</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance &amp; security</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry &amp; trade</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-transferred debt relief</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans &amp; equity investment fund</td>
<td>75.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical cooperation</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed project aid</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity &amp; food</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPGs &amp; NNGOs</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A handful of donors, primarily Japan and Germany, contribute to water and sanitation, infrastructure and environment; the UK is a large donor to agriculture and food security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>% of gross ODA, 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water &amp; sanitation</td>
<td>246.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture &amp; food security</td>
<td>227.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>115.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>110.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>104.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance &amp; security</td>
<td>39.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>31.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other social services</td>
<td>29.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banking &amp; business</td>
<td>26.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Data is from the Brazilian Cooperation Agency’s 2010 and 2013 Cooperação Brasileira para o Desenvolvimento Internacional reports (development cooperation provided), the DAC (ODA and other official flows), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. ‘Other’ aid includes multisection ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. IDB is the Inter-American Development Bank. Mercosul is the Southern Common Market. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership. PPP is purchasing power parity. UNESCO is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. UNHCR is the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.
The largest inflows to China are short-term loans and FDI. Illicit outflows can be substantial. China is both a provider of development cooperation and an aid recipient. In 2011 China was estimated to give US$5.5 billion, more than 16 DAC donors and as much as Canada. Comparability is only indicative because both the way aid is reported and its composition differ from DAC donors.

- Some development cooperation is provided as concessional loans to finance infrastructure and industry.
- Japan, Germany and France are the largest ODA donors to China.
- Education is the largest sector for ODA to China, but most is non-transferred.

**Resource flows to and from China**

**Commercial inflows have grown rapidly since 2000**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Inflows (US$ billions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>525</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Short-term loans and FDI are the largest inflows**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Outflows (US$ billions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**China as a provider of development cooperation**

How much wealth does China share?

Development cooperation from China tripled between 2000 and 2009


China’s Ministry of Commerce and the Export-Import Bank disburse funds for development cooperation. The Ministry of Commerce disburse development cooperation, external assistance in China’s terminology. The Export-Import Bank administers concessional loans for larger projects that have to be awarded to a Chinese company and in which at least 50% of goods and services come from China. China considers only the interest subsidy on these loans as aid.

Data for 2010 and 2011 are estimated based on commitments to Africa at the Forum on China Africa Cooperation in November 2009. This data does not represent actual disbursements of concessional loans from China and should thus be treated with caution. In addition, China contributes to multilateral agencies. Core and earmarked contributions to key agencies amounted to US$425 million in 2010 (OECD 2012).

Development cooperation was 0.08% of GNI in 2011

GNI per capita per day: US$14.89

Gross development cooperation per capita per day: US$0.01
Where does development cooperation from China go?

46% of development cooperation from China goes to Africa, 33% to Asia

% of development cooperation, 2009

- Africa: 45.7%
- Asia: 32.8%
- Latin America & the Caribbean: 12.7%
- Europe: 4.5%
- Oceania: 4.0%
- Others: 0.3%

Where does development cooperation from China go?

China has been providing development cooperation since the 1950s. It goes to more than 161 countries, 123 of them developing countries (51 in Africa, 30 in Asia, 18 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 12 in Oceania and 12 in Europe). Available data shows that Africa was the largest recipient region in 2009, followed by Asia. China has development cooperation relationships with all but four African countries (Burkina Faso, The Gambia, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Swaziland).

How is development cooperation from China delivered?

The ADB receives large contributions from China; most contributions to selected development banks and UN agencies are core funding

Gross disbursements, US$ millions, 2010

- ADB: 313.4
- IDB: 18.9
- FAO: 61.0
- WHO: 6.5
- IMF: 16.1
- IDA: 8.9
- UNICEF: 5.2
- WFP: 4.3
- Global Fund: 3.2
- UNDP: 2.8
- IDB: 2.2
- UNRWA: 2.1

Most concessional loans from China go towards economic infrastructure

% of concessional loans, 2009

- Economic Infrastructure: 61.0%
- Industry & trade: 16.1%
- Energy & resources development: 8.9%
- Agriculture & food security: 4.3%
- Other: 3.2%

Most concessional loans from China go towards economic infrastructure

Humanitarian aid from China peaked in 2005 to provide relief to Asian countries affected by the tsunami


- 2000: 15
- 2001: 20
- 2002: 25
- 2003: 30
- 2004: 100
- 2005: 125
- 2006: 75
- 2007: 50
- 2008: 25
- 2009: 10
- 2010: 5
- 2011: 2.5
- 2012: 0

Humanitarian aid from China peaked in 2005 to provide relief to Asian countries affected by the tsunami

- Does not reflect the ODA coefficient of 76%.
**What is China’s commitment to aid reporting and transparency?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aid Type</th>
<th>Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zero interest loans (interest subsidy)</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concessional loans</td>
<td>Partially available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt relief</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions to international agencies</td>
<td>Partially available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key**

- Poor/no action
- Good/moving forward
- Excellent/committed

**CHINA AS AN ODA RECIPIENT**

Gross ODA to China has fallen 20% since 2000, to US$2.7 billion in 2011. ODA received by China has fallen as a share of rising national income. Government expenditure per capita was PPP$1,763 in 2011. China has achieved the largest reduction in the number of people living on less than $1.25 a day over 1999–2009, from 446 million (36% of the population) to 157 million (12%).

**ODA and poverty**

**ODA received has dropped as a share of rising national wealth**

Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2000–2011

**ODA per poor person remains low, although it increased as the number of poor people fell**

US$, 2000–2011

**ODA from larger donors is mostly loans and equity investments; a large share of ODA is non-transferred**

Gross ODA, US$ billions, 2011

**The share of ODA to China given as loans and non-transferred resources is substantially greater than the developing-country average**

% of gross ODA, 2011
What is aid to China spent on?

Three sectors account for 61% of ODA to China: education, environment and infrastructure. Loans and equity investments fund most of these sectors and other sectors, such as water and sanitation, agriculture and food security, and banking and business. ODA to health is 44% grants. Technical cooperation is predominant in governance and security and other social services. Japan, Germany, France and the Global Fund provide the bulk of ODA funding to education, infrastructure, environment, water and sanitation, and health.

Education, environment and infrastructure account for 61% ODA to China, but most ODA to education is spent within the donor country as student grants; most aid to the largest sectors is loans

% of gross ODA, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>US$ millions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>766.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>433.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>295.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture &amp; food security</td>
<td>118.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance &amp; security</td>
<td>186.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>165.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Japan, Germany and France provide most of the resources to the largest sectors

% of gross ODA, 2011

Note: Data is from the Ministry of Commerce’s (2002–2011) Statistical Yearbook (external assistance for all years and concessional loans for 2001 and earlier); Deborah Brautigam’s (2011) The Dragon’s Gift: The Real Story of China in Africa (New York: Oxford University Press; concessional loans for 2002–2009); Development Initiatives calculations (concessional loans for 2010–2011); the OECD’s 2012 DAC Report on Multilateral Aid (core and earmarked contributions to key agencies) and (2013) Triangular Co-operation: What’s the Literature Telling Us?; the DAC (ODA and other official flows); World Bank (FDI). The Information Office of the State Council of the People’s Republic of China’s (2011) “China’s Foreign Aid”; and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking System. All data in US$ is in 2011 prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. 'Other' aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. AfDB is the African Development Bank. ADB is the Asian Development Bank. IBRD is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. IDA is the International Development Association. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FAO is the Food and Agricultural Organization. FDI is foreign direct investment. Global Fund is the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IBRD is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. IDA is the International Development Association. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership. PPP is purchasing power parity. UNDP is the United Nations Development Programme. UNICEF is the United Nations Children’s Fund. UNPBF is the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund. UNRWA is the United Nations Relief Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. WFP is the World Food Programme. WHO is the World Health Organization.
The largest non-ODA inflows to India are remittances, and the largest outflows are loans. India is both a provider of development cooperation and an aid recipient. In 2011 India gave US$787 million, more than four DAC donors (Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal and New Zealand). Comparability is only indicative because both the way aid is reported and its composition differ from DAC donors.

- Technical and economic cooperation is the largest component of development cooperation from India, amounting to US$479 million in 2011.
- India considers government-supported concessional lines of credit as part of its development cooperation. They support Indian exports and productive investments in developing countries (US$1.1 billion commitments in 2011).
- The largest ODA donors to India are IDA, Japan and Germany.
- Infrastructure, health and education are the largest sectors of ODA received.

### Resource flows to and from India

#### Commercial resources are the largest flows to India

US$ billions, 2000–2011

![Resource flows to and from India](chart)

#### Remittances are the largest resource flow to India, loan repayments the largest outflows

US$ billions, 2011

![Remittances and loan repayments](chart)

### India as a Provider of Development Cooperation

#### How much wealth does India share?

Gross disbursements of development cooperation have increased 12% since 2005...


![Gross disbursements](chart)

...but as a share of national income development cooperation from India has fallen by half since 2005

% of GNI, 2005–2011

![Share of national income](chart)

#### Development cooperation was 0.04% of GNI in 2011

GNI per capita per day: US$4.10

Gross development cooperation per capita per day: US$0.002

The Ministry of External Affairs is the main national agency providing development cooperation, and its newly established Development Partnership Administration Division will coordinate all development cooperation from India.

Other ministries contribute to international organisations. A comprehensive system of reporting is unavailable, rendering overall assessment challenging.
How is technical and economic cooperation and lending from India delivered?

Inaugurated in 1964, the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme, together with the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Programme and the Technical Cooperation Scheme under the Colombo Plan, covers 161 countries across Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe and Oceania. Technical and economic cooperation and loans and advances to foreign governments are directed largely to Asia. All eight country recipients identified are in Asia; they received US$529 million in 2011. Of these, Bhutan is by far the largest, receiving US$387 million in 2011, 59% of total technical and economic cooperation from India, followed by Afghanistan (US$59 million) and the Maldives (US$40 million). African countries (for which only regional data is available) received US$26 million, and countries in other regions received US$59 million.

The largest recipients are countries where the number and rates of people living on less than $1.25 a day are low, though Nepal (7.4 million and 25%) and Bangladesh (64.3 million and 43%) are exceptions. Poverty data is not available for Afghanistan, Mongolia and Myanmar.

India prioritises its neighbours in development cooperation

Gross disbursements, US$ millions, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recipient country or region</th>
<th>Development cooperation received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>387.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>59.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Asia* &amp; Eurasia</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America &amp; the Caribbean</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>59.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data is for 2008–2009.

What is India’s commitment to aid reporting and transparency?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grants</th>
<th>Available or Partially available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concessional loans</td>
<td>Available or Partially available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government-supported lines of credit</td>
<td>Partially available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions to multilateral agencies</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key

- IATI Non-signatory
- OGP Non-member
- EITI Unsupportive government
- Poor/no action
- Good/moving forward
- Excellent/committed

How are concessional lines of credit from India delivered?

Government-supported lines of credit are a key element of development cooperation from India. They are extended on concessional terms to developing countries to import Indian goods and services and to finance infrastructure, productive activities and capacity building. They are disbursed through the Export-Import Bank of India, and the government subsidises the interest. Commitments amounted to US$1.1 billion in April–December 2011, 53% of them to Africa and 45% (US$500 million) to Myanmar, the only Asian recipient that year. This regional focus contrasts with that of technical and economic assistance and loans and advances to foreign governments (US$655 million, of which 81% was disbursed to Asia). For the 52% of projects where sectoral detail is available, 62% of commitments were to infrastructure, including rural electrification, power generation and transmission, and building health facilities. Other funds went to agriculture and industry.

Concessional lines of credit jumped in 2009 and have declined since


- Data covers April–December.
- Data covers January and April–December.
**INDIA AS AN ODA RECIPIENT**

ODA volumes to India increased over 2000–2011, from US$3.6 billion to US$5.4 billion but have declined as a share of rising national income. ODA per poor person is very low due to large poor populations. Government expenditure per capita was PPP$864.1 in 2011. Although the data differs according to the source of information (see Chapter 6), around 400 million people in India live below the poverty line.

- IDA and Japan are the largest donors, and almost all their ODA is loans and equity investments.
- Infrastructure, health and education are the largest sectors.
- 75% of ODA is loans and equity investments, funding most sectors. Cash grants prevail in health, accounting for 44% of ODA to the sector.

**ODA and poverty**

**Gross ODA to India as a share of income has decreased since 2002**

% of GNI, 2000–2011

**ODA per poor person has increased but remains low**

US$, 2000–2011

**Loans account for a much larger share of ODA to India than to the average recipient**

% of gross ODA, 2011

**Most concessional lines of credit are committed to Africa; most other development cooperation is disbursed to Asia**

US$ billions, 2011

**Concessional lines of credit fund mostly infrastructure, but 48% goes to unidentifiable sectors**

% of concessional lines of credit commitments, 2011

**Note:** Data covers April–December.
What is aid to India spent on?

Three sectors account for 59% of ODA to India: infrastructure, health and education. Loans and equity investments are a large component of ODA to most sectors. Health is the only sector where other aid types, cash grants in particular, prevail. Funding to the largest sectors is highly concentrated among a few donors, except in health.

ODA to infrastructure, health and education accounts for 59% of total ODA to India; ODA loans are the largest ODA resource to many sectors – especially to infrastructure

% of gross ODA, 2011

A handful of donors – IDA, Japan, the UK and Germany – account for most ODA to India for many sectors

% of gross ODA, 2011

Note: Data is from national sources, including annual reports and Union Budgets from the Ministry of Finance (development cooperation disbursements, contributions to international organisations, concessional lines of credit commitments) and annual reports from the Ministry of External Affairs (technical and economic cooperation, loans and advances to foreign governments, concessional lines of credit commitments); the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty); the DAC (ODA and other official flows data); and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. ‘Other’ aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. IDA is the International Development Association. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance. OGP is the Open Government Partnership. PPP is purchasing power parity. UNICEF is the United Nations Children’s Fund.
RUSSIA

Gross disbursements of development cooperation: US$479 million in 2011, 8th largest government provider of development cooperation outside the DAC

The largest non-ODA outflows from Russia are FDI. Russia disbursed US$479 million in 2011, giving more than three DAC donors did in 2011 (Greece, Luxembourg and New Zealand). Development cooperation as a share of national income peaked in 2009 and fell in 2010 and 2011 but remains above 2008 levels.

Russia allocated development cooperation to 27 countries and the available data does not suggest a priority to recipients with large numbers or high proportions of the population living on less than $1.25 a day in 2011. Data on development cooperation from Russia by sector is unavailable.

- Russia allocates most development cooperation to Nicaragua, which received US$73 million, 37% of country-allocable development cooperation from Russia in 2011.
- Half of ODA from Russia is multilateral (US$239 million in 2011).
- All ODA from Russia is grants.
- Russia has applied to join the OECD and currently reports its development cooperation to the DAC.

Resource flows from Russia

Foreign direct investment from Russia has increased rapidly

ODA is a small component of resource flows from Russia

Net ODA has increased since 2005, peaking in 2009 and falling 7% between 2010 and 2011

ODA per capita was US$22.40 in 2011; ODA was 0.03% of GNI

ODA as a share of income remains low, despite doubling since 2005

What is Russia’s commitment to aid reporting and transparency?

How much wealth does Russia share?

Net ODA per capita per day: US$0.06

GNI per capita per day: US$230.30

ODA is a small component of resource flows from Russia

a. Refers to investments worldwide, not just to developing countries.

Key

Grants
Concessional loans
Debt relief

IATI
OGP
EITI

Non-signatory
Non-member
Unsupportive government

Poor/no action
Good/moving forward
Excellent/committed
Where does aid from Russia go?

Most aid to sub-Saharan Africa is channelled through core contributions to multilateral agencies

In 2011 Sub-Saharan Africa received 10% of bilateral development cooperation from Russia and 25% of total development cooperation (bilateral flows combined with aid from Russia channelled through multilateral agencies to the region). Russia gives comparatively small amounts of development cooperation to several sub-Saharan African countries. Russia’s neighbours in Europe and South and Central Asia receive 25% of bilateral aid, and North and Central America receives around 32%.

Russia gives bilateral development cooperation to 27 countries. Nicaragua accounted for 37% of ODA from Russia (US$73 million), the only recipient in North and Central America in 2011. Russia was the largest donor to Nicaragua in 2011. The second largest recipient was the People’s Democratic Republic of Korea. ODA from Russia does not prioritise countries with large numbers or high shares of people living on less than $1.25 a day.

ODA from Russia does not target countries with large numbers or percentages of people in poverty

Number of people living on less than $1.25 a day, millions (log scale), 2011

Note: Bubble size indicates the proportion of aid allocated to the country in 2011. Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (11.3%), Libya (4.0%) and Afghanistan (2.5%) are among the top five aid recipients, but poverty data is unavailable.

How is ODA from Russia delivered?

All ODA from Russia is grants

% of gross disbursements, 2011

Note: Data is from the DAC (development cooperation; data for 2005–2009 is from DAC table 33a), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (humanitarian assistance). All data is in US$ in 2011 prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance. OGP is the Open Government Partnership. PPP is purchasing power parity.
The largest outflows from Saudi Arabia are remittances. ODA is small compared with remittances, while ODA and FDI volumes are comparable. Saudi Arabia gave more than 15 DAC donors in 2011 and roughly the same amount as Canada (US$5.5 billion). ODA from Saudi Arabia is lower than at the beginning of the 1990s but has been increasing since 2005. ODA per capita has grown faster than income per capita since 2001. Data on recipients and sectors is unavailable. The country allocates ODA almost entirely to countries in the Middle East, where the numbers and shares of people living on less than $1.25 a day are relatively low.

- ODA from Saudi Arabia is channelled almost entirely bilaterally and goes to the Middle East.
- ODA as a share of Saudi Arabia’s national income is 0.87%, the largest share among government providers outside the DAC and larger than all DAC donors except Luxembourg, Sweden and Norway.
- Saudi Arabia disburses most ODA as grants.
- Saudi Arabia is the largest provider of humanitarian assistance among Arab countries, but its humanitarian assistance has been decreasing since 2008.

**Resource flows from Saudi Arabia**

Remittances are the largest resource flow...

[Graph showing remittances, ODA, and FDI from 2000 to 2011]

...and are almost three times the volume of ODA and FDI combined

[Graph showing resource flows in US$ billions, 2011]

**How much wealth does Saudi Arabia share?**

ODA has increased 12-fold over the last decade, following a sharp decline during the 1990s

[Graph showing net disbursements, US$ billions, 1970–2011]

Although much lower than in the 1970s, net ODA as a share of income is higher than for most donors

[Graph showing net ODA as a percentage of GNI, 1970–2011]
Where and how is ODA from Saudi Arabia delivered?

Bilateral assistance dominates ODA from Saudi Arabia; most goes to the Middle East
Gross disbursements, US$ billions, 2011

Saudi Arabia does not provide details of country recipients of ODA, though the regional breakdown shows that the country focuses on neighbours in the Middle East. These countries have low numbers and shares of people living on less than $1.25 a day.

Saudi Arabia was the 18th largest donor of humanitarian aid in 2012 and the largest among the Arab countries. Humanitarian assistance from Saudi Arabia peaked in 2001 due to a US$1.4 billion contribution to Palestine, and in 2008 Saudi Arabia gave US$367.9 million to the World Food Programme. Jordan (US$29 million), Turkey (US$20 million) and Syria (US$9 million) were the three largest recipients of humanitarian assistance from Saudi Arabia in 2012.

Sectoral detail is not reported with other ODA data to the DAC. In 2011 most ODA from Saudi Arabia was grants, consistent with the practice of previous years. Data on the aid bundle is also unavailable.

Most ODA from Saudi Arabia is grants
% of gross disbursements, 2011

Saudi Arabia is the largest Arab donor of humanitarian assistance, but flows decreased 71% between 2010 and 2012

What is Saudi Arabia’s commitment to aid reporting and transparency?

Key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grants</th>
<th>Concessional loans</th>
<th>Debt relief</th>
<th>Contributions to international agencies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reported</td>
<td>Reported</td>
<td>Reported</td>
<td>Reported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Data is from the DAC (ODA), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (humanitarian assistance). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. ODA is official development assistance. OGP is the Open Government Partnership.
South Africa is both a provider of development cooperation and an aid recipient. Development cooperation flows from South Africa have been increasing over the last decade, by volume and as a share of national income.

- African development and contributions to international organisations are priorities for development cooperation from South Africa.
- The largest donors to South Africa are the United States, EU Institutions and Germany.
- ODA to health accounts for more than 55% of total ODA to the country.

**Resource flows to and from South Africa**

Commercial flows are the largest inflows to South Africa but have fluctuated considerably.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Inflows (Commercial)</th>
<th>Inflows (Private)</th>
<th>Outflows (Official)</th>
<th>Outflows (Commercial)</th>
<th>Outflows (Private)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gross disbursements of development cooperation: US$209 million in 2011, 12th largest government provider of development cooperation outside the DAC

Gross ODA received: US$1.5 billion, 22nd largest ODA recipient in 2011

**How much wealth does South Africa share?**

Development cooperation increased four-fold between 2000 and 2010 but decreased 12% in 2011.


- Programme administrative costs
- Transfers to ARICF
- Contributions to international organisations
- Other

Development cooperation as a share of South Africa's income more than doubled over the last decade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Development cooperation as a share of GNI, 2000–2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>0.025%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**South Africa as a Provider of Development Cooperation**

The principal instrument of development cooperation from South Africa is the African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund (ARICF). Established in 2001 to foster African development, it receives funds from the Treasury and is administered by the Department of International Relations and Cooperation.

Core and earmarked contributions to international organisations from a number of ministries are the largest component of development cooperation from South Africa, amounting to US$99 million in 2011. In comparison, governmental transfers to the ARICF are smaller (US$59 million) but have grown quicker.

Other expenditures include a mix of humanitarian assistance, technical cooperation and non-transferred expenditures for programmes such as staff and administrative costs.

When established, the South African Development Partnership Agency within the Directorate of International Relations and Cooperation will manage future development cooperation from South Africa. Currently, numerous ministries and national bodies provide development cooperation. Their expenses are reported in the national budget under several headings, making it difficult to account for all of them. Details on recipients, sectors and composition are only partially available.

**Development cooperation per capita**

Was US$4.13 and 0.05% of GNI in 2011

- GNI per capita per day: US$21.61
- Gross development cooperation per capita per day: US$0.01
The African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund

The ARICF disburses both grants and loans for ad hoc projects, implemented through international organisations or bilaterally. Central government transfers to the ARICF and its disbursements for development cooperation projects follow different patterns and do not match on a year-by-year basis. The difference between the two can be due to a combination of factors such as administrative procedures, project cycles and implementation timing and does not necessarily indicate inadequate performance. However, disbursements decreased 85% between 2009 and 2011, twice as fast as transfers (41%).

Governance and democracy and humanitarian assistance are the two largest sectors that the fund has supported. Beneficiaries are all African countries, except Cuba, which received humanitarian assistance in 2011. With the establishment of the South African Development Partnership Agency, the ARICF will be replaced by a new fund, the Partnership Fund for Development.

Zimbabwe has been the largest recipient of funds from the African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund, receiving US$93 million since 2005


How is development cooperation from South Africa delivered?

Contributions to Southern organisations increased 15-fold between 2000 and 2011, but African and UN organisations remain main recipients


Bilateral transfers from South Africa occur mainly under the ARICF and within continental programmes and development cooperation from non-DAC providers, but a breakdown of delivery channels is not available. Core and earmarked contributions to international organisations account for a substantial proportion of development cooperation from South Africa, 47% in 2011. The African Development Bank and Fund has been the single largest recipient of contributions from South Africa since 2000. African organisations and UN agencies received comparable amounts in 2011, but funding to the former grew more, fivefold between 2000 and 2011. Funding to Southern organisations such as the India, Brazil and South Africa Trust Fund and the African Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States increased the most over the same period but remains low. National sources show that humanitarian assistance peaked in 2009 and then decreased 84% through 2011.
SOUTH AFRICA AS AN ODA RECIPIENT

Gross ODA to South Africa has grown 79% since 2000, to US$1.5 billion in 2011. As a proportion of national income, ODA has decreased from 0.5% to 0.4% over 2008–2011. Government expenditure per capita was PPP$2,995 in 2011. Over 2000–2009 the number of people in South Africa living on less than $1.25 a day decreased from 11.5 million (26% of the population) to 6.8 million people (14%).

- The United States accounts for 38% of ODA to South Africa (US$564 million). Most ODA from the United States goes to health.
- Health accounted for more than half (55%) of overall ODA to South Africa. Education and other social services, governance and security, infrastructure, and banking and business accounted for other important areas.
- 53% of ODA to South Africa was delivered as mixed project aid through both in-kind and cash aid, mostly from the United States.

ODA and poverty

Gross ODA as a share of South Africa’s income decreased from 0.5% in 2008 to 0.4% in 2011

% of GNI, 2000–2011

ODA per poor person has increased due to both higher aid volumes and fewer people living on less than $1.25 a day


The United States provides 38% of ODA to South Africa, most of it a mix of cash and in-kind project-related aid

Gross ODA, US$ billions, 2011

Mixed project aid accounts for more than half of ODA

% of gross ODA, 2011

Humanitarian assistance from South Africa peaked in 2009 and then decreased 85% through 2011


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU Institutions</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>United Kingdom</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>Norway</th>
<th>Global Fund</th>
<th>Belgium</th>
<th>Sweden</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

US$1.1 billion

Other donors

US$99.7 million

Share of donor aid by type of aid

- Non-transferred, debt relief
- Cash
- Cash (loans & equity investments)
- Cash (grants)
- Technical cooperation
- Mixed project aid
- Commodities & food
- GPGs & NNGOs

- Mixed project aid accounts for more than half of ODA

- Gross ODA per poor person

- Number of poor people (millions)

- Gross ODA to South Africa has grown 79% since 2000, to US$1.5 billion in 2011. As a proportion of national income, ODA has decreased from 0.5% to 0.4% over 2008–2011. Government expenditure per capita was PPP$2,995 in 2011. Over 2000–2009 the number of people in South Africa living on less than $1.25 a day decreased from 11.5 million (26% of the population) to 6.8 million people (14%).

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- The United States provides 38% of ODA to South Africa, most of it a mix of cash and in-kind project-related aid

- Mixed project aid accounts for more than half of ODA
What is aid to South Africa spent on?

55% of ODA to South Africa goes to health, most of it from the United States as mixed project aid and the rest as cash grants and technical cooperation. The composition of the aid bundle varies across sectors. Governance and security, education and other social services are funded mainly through cash grants and technical cooperation. Loans account for 87% of ODA to infrastructure and 56% of ODA to banking and business.

ODA to health is more than six times ODA to the next largest sector; ODA to governance and security, education and other social services is mostly cash grants and technical cooperation

% of gross ODA, 2011

ODA to health comes almost entirely from the United States

% of gross ODA, 2011

Note: Data is from national sources, including the Directorate of International Relations and Cooperation and the South Africa National Treasury, and African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund Annual Reports (development cooperation disbursements), the DAC (ODA), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. ‘Other’ aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. Global Fund is the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. NGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance. OGP is the Open Government Partnership. PPP is purchasing power parity. UNDP is the United Nations Development Programme.
The largest non-ODA resource inflows to Turkey are long-term loans, and the largest outflows are capital and interest repayments. Turkey is both a provider and a recipient of ODA. Turkey gave US$1.3 billion in ODA in 2011, more than six DAC donors (Austria, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, New Zealand and Portugal).

- ODA from Turkey has increased sharply since 2004, in line with increases in national income.
- All ODA from Turkey is grants and is concentrated in neighbouring regions.
- EU Institutions are by far the largest donor to Turkey, accounting for US$2.9 billion (78%) of gross ODA in 2011.
- Environment and infrastructure accounted for more than a third (38%) of ODA to Turkey, funded largely by loans.

**Resource flows to and from Turkey**

**Commercial flows are the largest inflows; reverse flows the largest outflows**

US$ billions, 2000–2011

**Disbursements and repayments on loans are the largest inflows and outflows of resources**

US$ billions, 2011

---

*Recent revisions to ODA data include almost US$2.5 billion in loans from the EU to Turkey in 2011 as ODA. These loans were previously considered not concessional enough to count as ODA, and their inclusion has increased reported ODA from the EU to Turkey from US$0.4 billion to US$2.9 billion, or 78% of gross ODA. These loans are excluded from the bundle analysis.*
Where does ODA from Turkey go?

Middle East and South and Central Asia account for 70% of ODA from Turkey

Gross disbursements, US$ billions, 2011

The Turkish Cooperation and Development Agency was established in 1992. The agency operates in more than 100 countries in different regions and has increased the number of its field offices from 12 in 2002 to 33 in 2012.

In 2011 Turkey distributed 96% of ODA bilaterally. ODA reached 118 countries but was concentrated in neighbouring regions: South and Central Asia alone accounted for 46% of bilateral ODA from Turkey, the Middle East another 24%.

Pakistan (US$205 million), Syria (US$162 million) and Afghanistan (US$131 million) are the three largest recipients. Most of Turkey’s ODA goes to countries with relatively low percentages of people living on less than $1.25 a day, though Pakistan is an exception together with some smaller recipients in sub-Saharan Africa.

Most ODA from Turkey goes to regional political hotspots with relatively low numbers of poor people and low poverty rates

Number of people living on less than $1.25 a day, millions (log scale), 2011

Note: Bubble size indicates the proportion of aid allocated to the country in 2011. Afghanistan (10.7%), Somalia (7.7%) and Libya (4.4%) are among the top five aid recipients, but poverty data is unavailable.

How is ODA from Turkey delivered?

Sectoral detail is not reported with other ODA data to the DAC. Available data shows that humanitarian assistance from Turkey increased substantially, making Turkey the fourth largest donor in 2012, likely to support Syrian refugees. In 2011 all ODA from Turkey was grants. Data on the aid bundle is also unavailable.

All ODA from Turkey is grants

% of gross disbursements, 2011

In 2012 Turkey was the fourth largest donor of humanitarian assistance, disbursing US$1 billion

What is Turkey’s commitment to aid reporting and transparency?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grants</th>
<th>Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concessional loans</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt relief</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions to international agencies</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recipients</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key

- IATI: Non-signatory
- OGP: Non-member
- EITI: Unsupportive government
- Key: Poor/no action
- Good/moving forward
- Excellent/committed

**TURKEY AS AN ODA RECIPIENT**

ODA to Turkey rose sharply in 2011 over previous years, driven by a US$2.5 billion increase from EU Institutions going mostly to infrastructure. ODA as a share of income also rose. EU Institutions account for 78% of ODA to Turkey, followed by France and Japan. Loans accounted for 47% of ODA in 2011.

**ODA and poverty**

Gross ODA to Turkey has increased as a share of national income

Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2000–2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total ODA</th>
<th>Total ODA (excl. non-transfers)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The proportion of the population living on less than $1.25 a day remains low, but the number of poor people more than doubled between 2009 and 2010**

US$, 2000–2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gross ODA per poor person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>0.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2002</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Large donors such as France, Japan and Germany disburse loans**

Gross ODA, US$ billions, 2011

- France: 0.4
- Japan: 0.3
- Germany: 0.2
- Austria: 0.2
- United States: 0.2
- Sweden: 0.2
- UNHCR: 0.2
- Spain: 0.2
- United Kingdom: 0.2
- Other donors: US$0.02 billion

**ODA loans are more than double the average**

% of gross ODA, 2011

- Commodity & food: 0.1
- OPGs & NNGOs: 0.01
- Technical cooperation: 7.9
- Non-transferred, incl. debt relief: 8.0
- Cash (grants): 4.4
- Cash (loans & equity investments): 46.6
- Loans & equity investments: 8.19
- Mixed project aid: 33.0

Note: Data excludes a recent update of the DAC Creditor Reporting System that shows an increase of US$2.4 billion in ODA from EU Institutions, with a large loan component.
What is aid to Turkey spent on?

Two sectors – environment and infrastructure – account for 38% of ODA to Turkey. The third largest sector, ‘other,’ is a mix of administrative costs and donor in-country expenditure for refugees and students. Loans and equity investments fund environment and infrastructure sectors as well as banking and business and water and sanitation. Education is the fourth largest sector, but most ODA is not transferred to Turkey. Most ODA disbursements to Turkey are concentrated from a limited number of donors.

Environment, infrastructure and education account for 48% of ODA to Turkey; ODA to environment and infrastructure are loans; most ODA to education is non-transferred

% of gross ODA, 2011

For most sectors the four largest donors – EU Institutions, France, Japan and Germany – account for nearly all ODA

% of gross ODA, 2011

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. ‘Other’ aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. IBRD is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. KFAED is the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance. OFID is the OPEC Fund for International Development. OGP is the Open Government Partnership. PPP is purchasing power parity. UNDP is the United Nations Development Programme. UNFPA is the United Nations Population Fund. UNHCR is the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. WHO is the World Health Organization.
The largest outflows from the United Arab Emirates are remittances. The United Arab Emirates gave US$816 million in development cooperation in 2011, more than four DAC donors (Greece, Luxembourg, New Zealand and Portugal).

- Most ODA is channelled bilaterally and goes to the Middle East and to South and Central Asia.
- Grants are a large component of ODA. 28% of ODA is non-transferred.
- The three largest sectors are general budget support, humanitarian aid and infrastructure.

Resource flows from the United Arab Emirates to developing countries

FDI has dropped sharply since the 2009 global crisis

Outward FDI and ODA to developing countries

Remittances are the largest flow to developing countries

Most ODA to Jordan is grants; other large recipients receive mixed project aid and some smaller recipients receive loans

What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?
ODA from the United Arab Emirates goes mostly to countries with a low share of the population living on less than $1.25 a day, although some have a large number of poor people.

### What is in the bundle of aid from the United Arab Emirates?

**Most ODA is cash grants and non-transferred resources**

**% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Non-transferred, including debt relief</th>
<th>Technical cooperation</th>
<th>Mixed project aid</th>
<th>Cash (loans &amp; equity investments)</th>
<th>Cash (grants)</th>
<th>GPGs &amp; NNGOs</th>
<th>Commodities &amp; food</th>
<th>3.4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAC</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General budget support, the largest sector, receives mostly grants; 46% of ODA from the United Arab Emirates is cash grants and loans**

**% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Non-transferred, including debt relief</th>
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<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### General budget support, humanitarian assistance and infrastructure account for 61% of ODA from the United Arab Emirates

**Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>DAC</th>
<th>United Arab Emirates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General budget support</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>155.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>109.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>91.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>105.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>38.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry &amp; trade</td>
<td>102.0</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other social services</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture &amp; food security</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>109.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>155.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt relief</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concessional loans</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>200.0</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concessional loans</td>
<td>105.4</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
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<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions to international agencies</td>
<td>155.1</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### What is the United Arab Emirates’s commitment to aid reporting and transparency?

**Grants** Available

**Concessional loans** Available

**Debt relief** Available

**Contributions to international agencies** Available

**Note:** Data is from the DAC (ODA), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US$ is in 2011 prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see Methodology. ‘Other’ aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. NNGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance. OGP is the Open Government Partnership. PPP is purchasing power parity.