



DEBATE PACK

CDP 2019/0047 | 21 February 2019

Future of the Department for International Development

Westminster Hall

Wednesday 27 February 2019

2.30pm to 4.00pm

**Debate initiated by Mr Tanmanjeet
Singh Dhesi MP**

Compiled by:
Tim Robinson

Subject specialist:
Jon Lunn

Contents

1.	Background	2
2.	Press and media articles	3
3.	Gov.uk	4
4.	PQs	7
5.	Debates	15
6.	Further reading	16

The proceedings of this debate can be viewed on parliamentlive.tv

The House of Commons Library prepares a briefing in hard copy and/or online for most non-legislative debates in the Chamber and Westminster Hall other than half-hour debates. Debate Packs are produced quickly after the announcement of parliamentary business. They are intended to provide a summary or overview of the issue being debated and identify relevant briefings and useful documents, including press and parliamentary material. More detailed briefing can be prepared for Members on request to the Library.

1. Background

The Department for International Development (DFID) was created as a stand-alone government department with cabinet rank by the new Labour Government in 1997. It replaced the Overseas Development Administration, which was part of the Foreign Office. When in opposition, Labour had argued that development policy should not be treated as a subset of foreign policy. The Labour Government went on to make prioritising poverty-reduction DFID's legal obligation in the 2002 *International Development Act*.

The Conservatives opposed the creation of DFID in 1997, arguing that development and foreign policy cannot and should not be separated in this way. However, by the time the Conservatives took office as the largest party in the 2010-15 Coalition Government, it had changed its view. Then, in 2015, a private members bill which made meeting the UN's 0.7% aid target a legal obligation was enshrined in law with that government's support.

At the 2017 general election, the Conservative Party resisted calls from a minority within its ranks to disband DFID and reiterated its support for the 0.7% aid target. But there have been renewed calls since then by some Conservative MPs, many of them looking ahead to a post-Brexit 'Global Britain' (which is the current Conservative Government's own slogan), to revisit or even abandon these pledges in the party's next election manifesto. This has in turn triggered alarm on the part of those who back DFID's continued existence and the 0.7% aid target, which includes many opposition parties in the UK Parliament and UK-based international development groups.

The position of the Government remains that it has no plans to disband DFID or abandon the 0.7% aid target. But it has acknowledged the legitimacy of public concern about the effectiveness and impact of some UK aid. It has also sought successfully to revise the OECD's rules on what counts as aid to incorporate activities – for example, in the area of peace and security – that in the past could not be included as part of the 0.7% target.

2. Press and media articles

The following is a selection of news and media articles relevant to this debate.

Please note: the Library is not responsible for either the views or the accuracy of external content.

[**Boris Johnson backs call for multibillion cut to UK aid budget**](#)

The Guardian
Patrick Wintour
11 February 2019

[**Campaigners condemn Boris-backed call to slash aid budget and scrap DFID**](#)

Global Justice Now
11 February 2019

[**Bob Seely publishes Foreign Aid report seeking to change UK approach to funding**](#)

On the Wight
Simon Perry
11 February 2019

[**What is in new blueprint for foreign aid endorsed by Boris Johnson?**](#)

Time
11 February 2019

[**Could DFID be absorbed by the UK foreign office?**](#)

Devex
Abby Young-Powell
24 January 2019

[**Penny Mordaunt's planned shake-up of aid rules condemned as 'big risk'**](#)

The Guardian
Karen McVeigh
9 October 2018

[**Only DFID can provide the "strategic oversight" needed to get the most out of UK aid**](#)

Save the Children
Al Russell
5 June 2018

[**Tom Tugendhat on Defending the Rules**](#)

RUSI
An address by Tom Tugendhat MBE MP, Chair, Foreign Affairs Committee, House of Commons
29 May 2018

3. Gov.uk

Spending 0.7% on UK aid - and in the national interest
Department for International Development (DFID in the news)
11 February 2019

The Today Programme and The Guardian have today (Monday 11 February 2019) both covered the launch of a report by Bob Seely MP and James Rogers from the Henry Jackson Society about Global Britain – and the future of the aid budget.

The report includes recommendations that:

- the UK should only spend 0.7% of its national income on aid if it ‘gains the freedom to define aid as it sees fit’;
- UK peacekeeping operations should largely be funded through overseas aid;
- the BBC World Service should be funded largely from the overseas aid budget;
- the Department for International Development (DFID) and Department for International Trade (DIT) should be folded into the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

The UK government has committed to spend 0.7% of our national income on aid or Official Development Assistance (ODA). This commitment, enshrined in law, contributes to Britain’s reputation as a development superpower.

In meeting this commitment, DFID seeks not to just spend money well, but to show it could not be spent better in the national interest. We must maximise the good we do with what money we have.

Poverty reduction is at the heart of what we do but UK aid is also tackling global challenges like disease, terrorism and conflict, and creating a safer, healthier and more prosperous world for us all. This is a win for the UK and a win for the developing world.

As the Prime Minister said in Cape Town in August 2018: “I am also unashamed about the need to ensure that our aid programme works for the UK. So today I am committing that our development spending will not only combat extreme poverty, but at the same time tackle global challenges and support our own national interest. This will ensure that our investment in aid benefits us all, and is fully aligned with our wider national security priorities.”

The UK, through its aid budget, is seeking both a great impact for developing nations but also a direct positive result for the UK too.

We must demonstrate that the money we are spending could not be spent better in the interest of the people we are trying to help - and in the national interest.

UK aid is stabilising conflict zones where terrorists and extremists could otherwise thrive. For example, DFID is supporting Iraq as it rebuilds following the conflict with Daesh, increasing political stability, security and prosperity in the region. This benefits both the UK and the Iraqi people.

British scientists are also at the forefront of global efforts to tackle anti-microbial resistance, which is helping both the UK and developing countries.

The UK is also leading the way in tackling illicit financial flows which enable global criminal gangs to operate.

Our aid spending follows international rules set by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). These rules ensure aid spending is genuinely focused on poverty reduction in developing countries. They also provide a consistent measure of aid spending and identify which donors are credible.

Where the UK considers the rules – established over 40 years ago - to be outdated, we have led the way in pushing for reforms. For example in October 2017 the UK secured an increase in the proportion of aid spending which can be [contributed to peacekeeping missions](#). This increased from 7% to 15%.

UK leadership also helped change the rules on restrictions to Britain's aid support to countries affected by crises and natural disasters. Countries which were viewed as too wealthy to apply for aid could be eligible for it in future if their economies fall below the World Bank High Income threshold.

The International Development Secretary is currently seeking to modernise the DAC rules around profits made by publicly-funded financial instruments. She has said that in future years, as the amount of funding coming back into our own development financial instruments increases, we should be open to using the profits to count towards the 0.7%.

The new chair of the DAC is Susanna Moorhead, who is from the UK and has previously worked for DFID. She was most recently the British Ambassador to Ethiopia and Djibouti.

On the Bob Seely report's point about the BBC World Service, UK aid already supports this. The UK government is investing £291 million during the 2016-2020 period to support the BBC World Service. A significant proportion (over 75%) of that funding is Official Development Assistance.

DFID is a standalone department, but works closely with other departments which spend aid, including the Foreign Office, the Department for International Trade, the Ministry of Defence, the Department for Business, Energy, Innovation and Skills, the Department for Health and Social Care, the Home Office and many other departments.

Together these government departments ensure UK aid both reduces poverty and supports the UK national interest. For example UK aid is supporting diagnostic tests for TB, originally for the developing world, but now in use by the NHS.

UK aid works.

We are lifting millions of the world's poorest people out of poverty around the world, and at the same time we are supporting the UK's national interest.

(*See the Further Reading section of this Debate Pack for the report *Global Britain: a twenty-first Century Vision*, by Bob Seely MP and James Rogers from the Henry Jackson Society)

PM's speech in Cape Town: 28 August 2018 [Extract]

Prime Minister's Office

28 August 2018

[...]

And as we reorient our development programme, I want to be clear: foreign aid works. Since 2015, UK aid in countries around the world has paid for more than 37 million children to be immunised, saving more than 600,000 lives. We've helped almost 11.5 million young people get an education, and given more than 40 million people access to clean water or proper sanitation. As I stand here today, people in the Democratic Republic of Congo are being treated with an Ebola vaccine developed with support from the UK.

The UK's role in international development is something of which I am immensely proud, as I believe the nation as a whole should be. We will remain a global champion for aid spending, humanitarian relief and international development. We will continue our commitment to spend 0.7 per cent of gross national income on official development assistance. And we will not falter in our work to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals.

But I am also unashamed about the need to ensure that our aid programme works for the UK. So today I am committing that our development spending will not only combat extreme poverty, but at the same time tackle global challenges and support our own national interest. This will ensure that our investment in aid benefits us all, and is fully aligned with our wider national security priorities.

[...]

4. PQs

[Overseas Aid](#)

20 Feb 2019 | 221549

Asked by: Tom Brake

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what steps her Department is taking to ensure that government departments that allocate Official Development Assistance funding to ensure that Departments' work is (a) poverty focused, (b) effective and (c) transparent.

Answering member: Harriett Baldwin | Department for International Development

DFID is committed to supporting other government departments to strengthen the quality of their aid spending and maximise their impact on poverty through an extensive offer of support. Working through established cross-government oversight mechanisms we share good practice and provide specific advice on the government's transparency commitments, Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) eligibility, and programme design and management. Ultimately departments remain accountable to Parliament and taxpayers to ensure their spend meets the ODA rules and represents value for money.

[Developing Countries: Poverty](#)

18 Feb 2019 | 221010

Asked by: Tanmanjeet Singh Dhesi

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what proportion of UK aid is committed to poverty reduction overseas.

Answering member: Harriett Baldwin | Department for International Development

All UK Aid aims to support delivery of the UN's Global Goals, end extreme poverty, promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries and is spent in line with the OECD DAC guidelines on what constitutes Official Development Assistance.

[Overseas Aid](#)

18 Feb 2019 | 220130

Asked by: Andrew Rosindell

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, whether she has made an assessment of the potential merits of removing the duty to spend 0.7 per cent of GDP on Official Development Assistance to enable more flexibility in the allocation of that funding.

Answering member: Harriett Baldwin | Department for International Development

As outlined in the Conservative manifesto and re-affirmed by the Prime Minister on her recent visit to Africa and subsequently by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons, the Government is committed to

spending 0.7 per cent of our Gross National Income on aid. This commitment not only helps create a safer, healthier and more prosperous world but also secures the UK's standing in it.

[Topical Questions](#)

13 Feb 2019 | 654 c874

Asked by: Tom Pursglove

What work is the Department doing to ensure that our independent trade policy will lead the way globally in alleviating poverty?

Answered by: Penny Mordaunt | International Development

Seventy of my staff are embedded in the Department for International Trade, forming a new post-Brexit trade offer, and a great deal of that effort is looking at what we can do to enable developing countries to trade their way out of poverty.

[Topical Questions](#)

13 Feb 2019 | 654 c873

Asked by: Dan Carden

Why does the Secretary of State believe that the UK's commitment to spending 0.7% of national income on aid is unsustainable?

Answered by: Penny Mordaunt | International Development

I thank the hon. Gentleman for allowing me to remind the House that it was under a Conservative-led Government that the commitment to 0.7% was introduced, and it is a Conservative Government who have retained that commitment. What we want to do in future, though, is look at maintaining that with public funds but reducing the burden on the taxpayer.

Asked by: Dan Carden

I ask that because the former Foreign Secretary has called for the Department to be closed, and the Secretary of State has said nothing. Her party colleagues have called for aid to be redefined away from poverty reduction, and she has said nothing. Is it not the sad truth that Conservative Members who are now circling the Prime Minister know that their leadership prospects are buoyed by appealing to the tiny number of Tory party members who hate aid as much as they want to bring back capital punishment? Why should anyone trust a Government who have pushed 14 million of their own citizens into poverty to stand up for the world's poorest people?

Answered by: Penny Mordaunt | International Development

They should trust me as the Secretary of State and as someone who has been an aid worker. They should trust this Government because we introduced the policy and are retaining it. The hon. Gentleman mischaracterises the comments of certain colleagues. For example, the former Foreign Secretary has not said that he wishes to abandon the 0.7%. I encourage the hon. Gentleman to talk about the global goals at the Dispatch Box. We want to deliver them, and to do so, we need

additional funding of \$2.5 trillion going into developing countries. That is what this Government are focused on delivering.

Prosperity Fund

13 Feb 2019 | 654 c871

Asked by: Chris Law

Alleviating poverty should be at the core of everything that DFID does. As such, I am sure that the Secretary of State will be just as deeply concerned as I was to see the former Foreign Secretary throw his weight behind a report published this week that calls on changing the Department's purpose from poverty reduction to further

"the nation's overall strategic goals".

Will the Minister take this opportunity to confirm that the Department will not become a subsidiary of the Foreign Office and that the 0.7% of GNI will be firmly committed to poverty reduction?

Answered by: Harriett Baldwin | International Development

Yes, I can confirm that that is the Government's policy.

Overseas Aid

08 Feb 2019 | 217107

Asked by: Preet Kaur Gill

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what staff resources her Department provides to (a) the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, (b) the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and (c) the Home Office to support the evaluation of Official Development Assistance-funded (i) project proposals and (ii) completed projects.

Answering member: Alistair Burt | Department for International Development

It is difficult to quantify the totality of DFID staff time spent to support evaluation of projects in these departments. DFID supports evaluation of project proposals through representation on formal cross-government or sectoral governance mechanisms, and through collaboration and close working of officials. DFID makes available its independent evaluation and quality assurance service and contributes to production of cross-government guidance. The Aid Strategy is clear that individual departments are ultimately responsible for the final design and evaluation of their projects.

Overseas Aid

04 Feb 2019 | 214619

Asked by: Catherine West

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what recent assessment she has made of the sustainability of the Government's target to spend 0.7 percent of GDP on Official Development Assistance.

Answering member: Alistair Burt | Department for International Development

The commitment to spend 0.7 per cent of our Gross National Income on aid is enshrined in law. The Government's commitment was reaffirmed by the Prime Minister on her recent visit to Africa and subsequently by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons.

[Overseas Aid](#)

04 Feb 2019 | 214618

Asked by: Catherine West

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, whether she has plans to undertake a review the Government's target to spend 0.7 per cent of GDP on Official Development Assistance.

Answering member: Alistair Burt | Department for International Development

My Right Honourable Friend the Secretary of State has no plans to review the UK commitment to spend 0.7 per cent of Gross National Income on aid.

[Overseas Aid](#)

30 Jan 2019 | 795 cc1050-3

Asked by: Lord Collins of Highbury

To ask Her Majesty's Government in the light of recent press reports what plans they have to meet their statutory obligation to spend 0.7% of the UK's GDP on overseas aid.

Asked by: Lord Collins of Highbury

My Lords, I beg leave to ask a Question of which I have given private notice.

Answered by: Lord Bates | Department for International Development

My Lords, the UK's commitment to spend 0.7 % of GNI on aid is enshrined in law and has been reaffirmed by the Secretary of State for International Development in another place, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his most recent Budget, and the Prime Minister on her recent visit to Africa. The aid budget is fully funded and we have firm plans in place to continue to meet that important commitment.

Asked by: Lord Collins of Highbury

My Lords, last autumn, the Secretary of State acknowledged that public funds alone would not deliver on the sustainable development goals. Seeing 0.7% as the target rather than the baseline will not deliver either. The key to eradicating poverty globally is building public services that deliver health and education that are accessible to all; that will encourage greater economic activity and greater investment. The Minister has a proud record on overseas development as both a DfID and a Treasury Minister. I hope he will confirm that at next month's spending review, there will be no attempt to renege on the UK's

commitment—enshrined in law, as he said—to spend 0.7% of the UK's GDP on overseas aid.

Answered by: Lord Bates

I am very proud to give the noble Lord the commitment and reassurance that he seeks. The commitment to 0.7% was made by the international community way back in 1970; it was not actually introduced—under this Government, with our coalition partners—until 2013. I am immensely proud of that and we remain committed to it. His point about the SDGs is crucial. Achieving them by 2030, to which he and I are committed, will require some \$3.9 trillion per year, according to World Bank estimates. Total global flows amount to some \$150 billion. The only realistically possible way to bridge that gap in time is through leveraging and capitalising to get greater private flows through trade and development. We are very committed to that, but the commitment to 0.7% stands.

Asked by: Baroness Northover

The UK commitment to spend 0.7% of GDP on development was made via a Lib Dem Private Member's Bill, which in this House was in the capable hands of my noble friend Lord Purvis. It passed with all-party support, for which we were very grateful, in the last days of the coalition. The UK has indeed signed up to the sustainable development goals, which aim to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030. Does the Minister agree that it is right that the world—and we are part of the world, regardless of what appears to be happening politically at the moment—signed up to these goals, and that they are vital for global stability? Does he also agree that aid helps to pump prime the economic and human development that people in poverty so desperately need?

Answered by: Lord Bates

I absolutely agree with that. The noble Baroness pointed to the proud record of the Liberal Democrats in actually providing the legislation. I remind her that a Conservative Chancellor is currently delivering on that pledge, giving £14 billion a year to the poorest in this world.

Asked by: Baroness Chalker of Wallasey

My Lords, will the Minister be ardent in his pursuit of match funding, particularly for health projects, which will valuably use up at least 0.7% of the GNI? There are many countries without the basic GP facilities that we all take for granted, let alone equipment for their health services. We could do far more using training and second-hand equipment from this country as part of the 0.7% spending on those who are the poorest.

Answered by: Lord Bates

I pay tribute to the work of my noble friend as Overseas Development Minister some time ago, before that commitment was met. She is right: health is absolutely central. We need to work in partnership, and that is the reason why we work with the World Health Organization, the Gavi alliance and the Global Fund in doing precisely that work.

Asked by: Lord Alton of Liverpool

My Lords, the World Bank estimates that some 800 million people are racked by starvation, despair or living below any rational definition of

human decency. The Minister is right to remind us that, as long ago as 1970, in Resolution 2626, the United Nations urged us to find this 0.7% figure. Does he agree that people expect their money to be spent well? I draw his attention to a Question that I asked him on the Order Paper today concerning discrimination and persecution in countries such as Pakistan, which is the biggest recipient of British aid—£383,000 each and every single day. Will he ensure that where British money is being spent, it will tackle the plight of minorities, particularly by preventing people from religious minorities from being subjected to discrimination, persecution and even genocide?

Answered by: Lord Bates

I am delighted to give that reassurance. This Government have been at the fore on this issue. The Prime Minister has made announcements on it and has appointed her first Special Envoy on Freedom of Religion or Belief, my noble friend Lord Ahmad. We are proud of that, and we have to uphold, keep to and maintain those standards.

Asked by: Lord Foulkes of Cumnock

My Lords, as a former International Development Minister, I completely respect the Minister's record. However, Priti Patel has been quoted regularly as wanting to undermine our international development programme; she also has very close links with the newspapers. How did those reports get into the papers today, and will he make it absolutely clear that they are completely wrong and that the Government are sticking to 0.7%?

Answered by: Lord Bates

Of course, Priti Patel, sadly, resigned as Secretary of State for Development a couple of years ago. However, Penny Mordaunt is absolutely committed to the 0.7%—delivered by his kinsmen in Abercrombie House up in Scotland—which is of crucial importance. We remain committed to it.

Asked by: Lord Purvis of Tweed

I was the Member who took the Act through the House, and I was able to do so only because of the wide cross-party consensus in this House—including the Minister's predecessor, my noble friend Lady Northover, the Labour Front Bench and the Minister himself in another capacity. That consensus had a core, which could be a component of British leadership. We are the only developed country in the world to meet this target and to enshrine in law that we will continue to do so. Therefore, language such as "unsustainable" raises questions as to whether other developed economies should seek to meet their obligations. The Minister and I are wearing our SDG badges close to our hearts. We know that under the current expenditure profile, those targets will not be met. British leadership in this area can be critical. Can the Minister say categorically that language such as "unsustainable to meet our obligations" will not be heard from a British Cabinet Minister?

Answered by: Lord Bates

First, I pay tribute to the noble Lord for taking through that legislation, which I was delighted to support myself from the Back Benches; it was crucially important. We need to keep at the forefront of our minds that there is a huge need out there. We need to build on the commitments

we have already given and the pledges we have made, but as he rightly points out, we also need to encourage others to step up to the plate. Increasingly, however, we see that Governments cannot do this alone. We need to leverage in trade and private investment to bridge that gap if we are to lift people out of poverty.

Asked by: Lord Flight

My Lords, may I ask the Minister what proportion of the 0.7% goes via EU projects or other EU conduits?

Answered by: Lord Bates

Doing the maths quickly, I think that DfID spends about 72%, 18% goes through other government departments, and the remaining 10% goes through the EDF, ECHO and heading 4, but a proportion of that needs to be stripped out because it relates to gift aid. If my noble friend can do the calculations, that is the net effect.

Asked by: Lord McConnell of Glenscorrodale

My Lords, at the heart of some of the suspicions about the delivery of the commitment lies the spending of ODA through departments other than DfID. Will the Minister take this opportunity to reassure us that in the Government's Agenda 2030 voluntary national review to the United Nations this summer, they will take the opportunity to explain how overseas development assistance spent by the Foreign Office, the Ministry of Defence or other government departments contributes to the delivery of the sustainable development goals?

Answered by: Lord Bates

I am happy to do that. As the noble Lord knows, having done a lot of work in this area, the majority of the least developed, most fragile countries that we drive our aid spend towards are in that position because of conflict. We need to recognise that although development is one part of this, there is a development, diplomacy and defence nexus. We need to work together, and that is what those cross-Whitehall funds are doing.

[Department for International Development: Brexit](#)

17 Jan 2019 | 208259

Asked by: Jo Swinson

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, how much her Department is spending on a public information campaign to prepare people for the potential effects of the UK leaving the EU without a deal.

Answering member: Alistair Burt | Department for International Development

DFID has not spent any money and is taking a no-cost approach to ensuring our stakeholders are briefed on the potential effects of the UK leaving the EU without a deal.

Overseas Aid: Cost Effectiveness

16 Jan 2019 | 206874

Asked by: Steve Double

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what steps her Department is taking to ensure that UK aid is always targeted at countries who most need that aid in order to ensure value for money for UK taxpayers.

Answering member: Alistair Burt | Department for International Development

UK Aid aims to achieve the UN's Global Goals and the Government's objectives as set out in the 2015 UK Aid Strategy. Bilateral Official Development Assistance is allocated based on considerations of need, i.e. levels of poverty, ability of countries to fund themselves and whether DFID can add value. The 2016 bilateral and multilateral development reviews set out our approach to allocations in more detail. Our project design approach makes sure every project focuses on eradicating poverty, and projects are rigorously appraised to ensure value for money.

Department for International Development: Departmental Responsibilities

14 Jan 2019 | 205402

Asked by: Layla Moran

To ask the Prime Minister, whether she has any plans to (a) abolish the Department for International Development or (b) merge it with another Department.

Answering member: Theresa May | Prime Minister

I refer the Hon. Member to the answer I gave the Hon. Member for Glasgow North (Patrick Grady) on 5 September 2016, UIN 43524 (*See below)

Department for International Development

05 Sep 2016 | 43524

Asked by: Patrick Grady

To ask the Prime Minister, what discussions she has had with the Secretary of State for International Development on maintaining that Department as a stand-alone government department and on strengthening its role; and if she will make a statement.

Answering member: Theresa May | Prime Minister

This Government remains committed to continuing the UK's leading role on international development, including through spending 0.7% of GNI on aid. The Department for International Development has a critical role to play not only in tackling poverty but helping the UK play a confident, engaged and ambitious role in the world.

5. Debates

[International Trade and Development Agency](#)

Ten minute rule motion for leave to bring in a Bill.

12 Dec 2018 | 651 cc297-307

Lead member: James Cleverly

[UK-EU: International Development](#)

Motion that this House has considered the UK's future relationship with the EU on international development.

21 Mar 2018 | 638 cc196-210WH

[Diplomatic Service and Resources](#)

Motion that this House has considered the Diplomatic Service and resources.

13 Mar 2018 | 637 cc243-266WH

[DfID Economic Development Strategy](#)

Lords motion to take note of the Department for International Development's Economic Development Strategy, and Her Majesty's Government's plans to implement that strategy.

27 Nov 2017 | 787 cc490-515

6. Further reading

[Departmental Overview: Department for International Development](#), National Audit Office, 7 November 2018

Bob Seely MP and James Rogers, [Global Britain: a twenty-first Century Vision](#), Henry Jackson Society, February 2019

[UK aid: frequently asked questions](#), Commons Briefing papers CBP-7996, 21 December 2018

[The 2016 Bilateral and Multilateral Development Reviews](#), Commons Briefing papers CBP-7828, 8 December 2016

[The 0.7% aid target](#), Commons Briefing papers SN03714, 20 June 2016

About the Library

The House of Commons Library research service provides MPs and their staff with the impartial briefing and evidence base they need to do their work in scrutinising Government, proposing legislation, and supporting constituents.

As well as providing MPs with a confidential service we publish open briefing papers, which are available on the Parliament website.

Every effort is made to ensure that the information contained in these publicly available research briefings is correct at the time of publication. Readers should be aware however that briefings are not necessarily updated or otherwise amended to reflect subsequent changes.

If you have any comments on our briefings please email papers@parliament.uk. Authors are available to discuss the content of this briefing only with Members and their staff.

If you have any general questions about the work of the House of Commons you can email hcinfo@parliament.uk.

Disclaimer

This information is provided to Members of Parliament in support of their parliamentary duties. It is a general briefing only and should not be relied on as a substitute for specific advice. The House of Commons or the author(s) shall not be liable for any errors or omissions, or for any loss or damage of any kind arising from its use, and may remove, vary or amend any information at any time without prior notice.

The House of Commons accepts no responsibility for any references or links to, or the content of, information maintained by third parties. This information is provided subject to the [conditions of the Open Parliament Licence](#).