



China: Development aid from the UK & other donors

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Section Economic Policy & Statistics section

According to the IMF, China (excluding Hong Kong) had the third largest economy in the world in 2009, and is expected to overtake Japan to become the second largest in 2010 (with suggestions that [may already have done so](#)), then grow at a rate of over 9% a year to 2015.

However, with a Gross National Income per capita of \$3,620 in 2009 (up almost a quarter on \$2,940 in 2008), China remains a 'lower middle income' country, under the World Bank's classification, though close to the threshold for 'upper middle income' status (\$3,946). China ranks 124th globally on this measure, between Tunisia and Angola (and substantially higher than India, ranked 162nd with per capita GNI of \$1,170). Despite rapid growth and rising up the international rankings, an estimated 208 million in China remained in poverty in 2005.

The UK's aid relationship with China, as the fastest expanding large economy, has come under intense scrutiny. All UK bilateral, multilateral and humanitarian aid is currently under review, but the Coalition Government has stated that "the China programme will close as soon as is practical."

Total official aid to China from all donors (bilateral and multilateral) was \$1.5 billion in 2008. The UK was the fourth largest country donor, providing \$175 million (13% of country donor aid). By comparison, India received a total of \$2.1 billion in 2008, almost half as much again.

Bilateral UK Department for International Development (DFID) expenditure in 2009/10 on China was £35 million, down from £40 million in 2008/09. A further £20 million has been allocated for 2010/11 for completing contractually committed programmes.

In 2008/09, the latest year for which full data are available, the UK provided £118 million in bilateral aid, with the majority (£78 million, 76%) coming from government departments other than DFID (whose £40 million accounted for 24% of the total). Over the five years 2004/05 to 2008/09, the UK provided £342 million overall (£188 million from DFID, 55% of the total).

A 2006 Library research paper provides a [political and economic](#) background to China ([RP06/36](#)), See also DFID's [China page](#) and [EU, UN, World Bank](#) (and [newsfeed](#)) and [Asian Development Bank](#) equivalents. A second briefing note covers aid to India ([SN/EP/5578](#)).

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1 Aid to China from all sources

Total Official Development Assistance (ODA), an internationally comparable measure of aid, to China was \$1.5 billion in 2008, the vast majority (92%) provided bilaterally (i.e. by country donors). Multilateral sources, such as the World Bank and the European Commission, provided the remaining \$97 million.¹

The largest country donor was Germany, which provided 30% of the 2008 country donor total (\$412 million), followed by Japan which provided 20% (\$278 million). After France, the UK was the 4th largest donor to China providing 13% of the country donor total (\$175 million).

The largest multilateral donor in 2008 was the European Commission (\$125 million). Taken together, the 15 major EU donors plus the European Commission provided \$1 billion in aid to China in 2008, more than two-thirds of total aid. The UK provided 17% of EU (Member States and the Commission) aid, up from less than 5% in 1990.

The chart overleaf shows aid flows to China since 1990 (in current prices terms – constant 2008 prices data are in an annexed table).² Figures for the UK, the EC, the 15 major EU donors, and aid from all country donors and all donors combined is shown in the table.

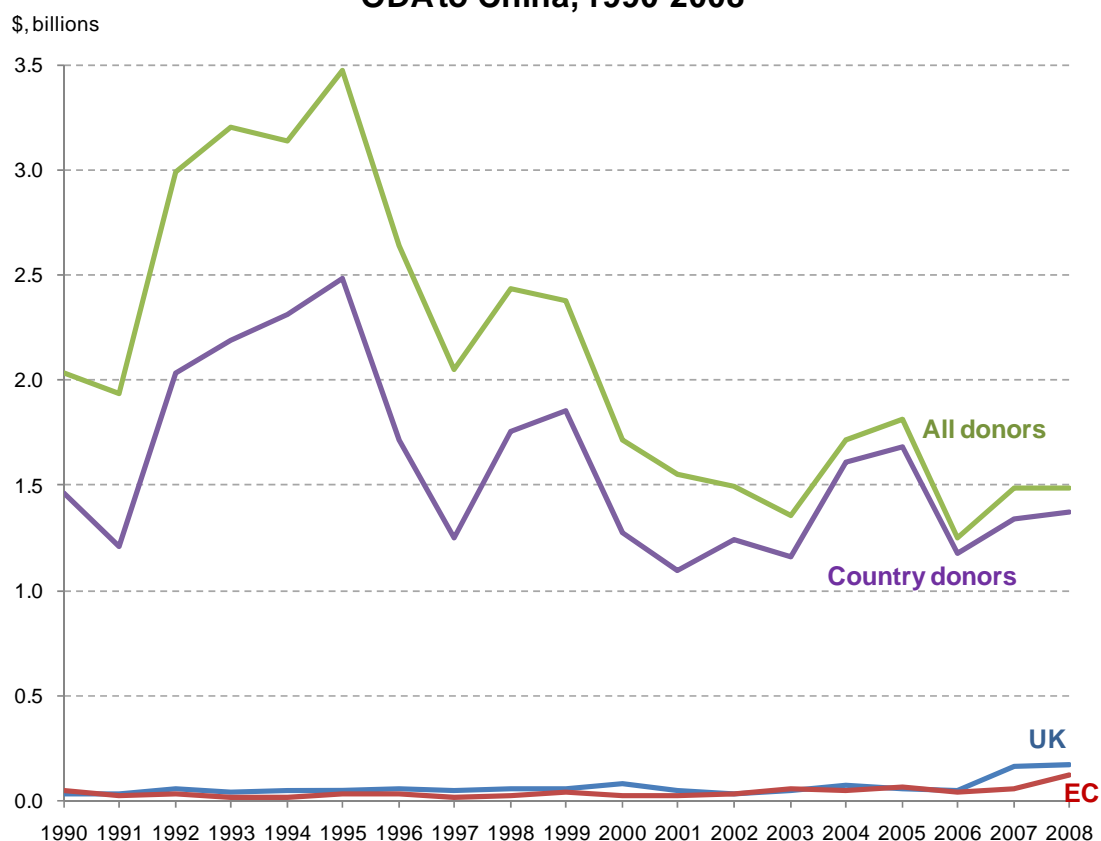
In the period since 1990, aid to China peaked at \$3.5 billion in 1995, and has since declined to stand at \$1.2 billion in 2006. It then rose again to \$1.5 billion in 2007 and remained at a similar level in 2008).

The UK's importance among donors to China has increased since 1990: it provided 1.6% of total aid in 1990 (2.3% of country donor aid), compared with 11.7% in 2008 (12.8% of country donor aid). UK aid averaged just over \$50 million a year from 1990 to 2006, then more than trebled between 2006 and 2007, increasing by a further 7.7% between 2007 and 2008 to the present level of \$175 million.

¹ Although net ODA disbursements from the International Development Agency were negative (\$299.8 million), and have been increasingly so since 2003.

² The data can also be accessed directly at <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?QueryId=25327> (with drop-downs for constant prices, and for data on both bases for India).

ODA to China, 1990-2008



Aid: ODA to China (\$ millions)

	UK	EC	EU-DAC 15	EU total (DAC15 & EC total)	Country donor total	All DAC donors	UK share of... (%)		
							EU total (a)	country donor total	all donor total
1990	33.3	51.5	628.0	679.5	1,465.5	2,030.4	4.9%	2.3%	1.6%
1991	35.7	26.8	509.1	535.9	1,205.6	1,932.6	6.7%	3.0%	1.8%
1992	58.7	31.3	854.8	886.1	2,030.6	2,993.6	6.6%	2.9%	2.0%
1993	42.3	19.5	699.8	719.3	2,189.4	3,198.5	5.9%	1.9%	1.3%
1994	47.0	14.1	657.0	671.1	2,314.5	3,138.2	7.0%	2.0%	1.5%
1995	47.8	32.7	965.4	998.0	2,482.5	3,470.6	4.8%	1.9%	1.4%
1996	57.1	34.8	729.8	764.6	1,712.7	2,640.0	7.5%	3.3%	2.2%
1997	46.2	15.5	561.1	576.6	1,253.4	2,046.9	8.0%	3.7%	2.3%
1998	55.4	21.7	486.3	508.1	1,758.1	2,438.6	10.9%	3.2%	2.3%
1999	59.3	39.6	486.4	526.0	1,854.0	2,379.3	11.3%	3.2%	2.5%
2000	83.4	27.4	405.8	433.3	1,270.8	1,711.8	19.3%	6.6%	4.9%
2001	50.7	23.6	322.3	346.0	1,095.9	1,549.0	14.7%	4.6%	3.3%
2002	36.1	31.1	286.9	318.0	1,238.0	1,497.7	11.4%	2.9%	2.4%
2003	47.4	55.4	268.4	323.8	1,155.9	1,358.6	14.6%	4.1%	3.5%
2004	72.2	49.5	502.0	551.4	1,610.1	1,715.7	13.1% (b)	4.5%	4.2%
2005	55.5	66.9	491.4	558.2	1,684.3	1,814.2	9.9%	3.3%	3.1%
2006	52.3	42.1	504.0	546.1	1,175.5	1,247.9	9.6%	4.4%	4.2%
2007	162.4	56.0	752.4	808.4	1,336.3	1,486.8	20.1%	12.2%	10.9%
2008	174.9	124.7	893.1	1,017.9	1,368.6	1,488.9	17.2%	12.8%	11.7%

Note: Net ODA disbursements; (a) All EU DAC Member Stats plus European Commission

Source: OECD, DAC database (accessed 13 September 2010)

2 UK's aid relationship with China

2.1 How much aid goes to China?

DFID statistics provide greater detail on the UK's aid spending than the internationally comparable OECD data used in part 1, above. These are presented on a different basis, both in terms of the definition of 'aid', and being for financial rather than calendar years.

Initial figures for 2009/10 show that DFID bilateral aid to China was £34.6 million (of which humanitarian assistance accounted for £1.1 million), down from £40.3 million in 2008/09. No further 2009/10 figures are currently available.

In 2008/09, the latest year for which full data are available, the UK provided £118.4 million in bilateral aid. DFID's £40.3 million accounted for 24% of total UK aid in that year, with the majority – £78 million, or 76% of the total – coming from other government departments and official sources.

Over the five years 2004/05 to 2008/09 the UK provided £342 million overall, with DFID providing £188 million, 55% of the five-year total. No departmental breakdowns of the non-DFID shares of aid to China have been published.

2.2 UK aid to China & India compared

Total ODA from all donors to India was \$2.1 billion in 2008, almost half as much again as the \$1.5 billion to China in 2008.

The table below compares UK bilateral aid to China and India over the last five financial years for which full data are available, with changes over the period, plus the DFID-only figures for 2009-10 (and associated totals and changes).

China & India: UK bilateral aid, 2004/05-2008/09
£s, million & %

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2004/05-2008/09		2004/05-2009/10	
							Total	% change over period	Total	% change over period
India										
DFID Bilateral Programme	257.6	252.8	233.9	275.4	297.0	295.1	1,316.7	15%	1,611.8	15%
Other government departments/sources	9.9	17.3	59.9	37.3	105.2	..	229.6	967%	..	..
Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure (GPEX)	267.5	270.1	293.7	312.8	402.2	..	1,546.3	50%	..	..
<i>DFID share of GPEX total</i>	96%	94%	80%	88%	74%	..	85%			
UK Imputed Multilateral Share	24.4	39.6	86.5	89.4	74.0	..	..	..	..	..
China										
DFID Bilateral Programme	35.9	34.7	38.6	38.8	40.3	34.6	188.3	12%	222.9	-3%
Other government departments/sources	6.6	2.1	21.5	44.9	78.1	..	153.2	1083%	..	..
Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure (GPEX)	42.5	36.9	60.1	83.7	118.4	..	341.5	179%	..	..
<i>DFID share of GPEX total</i>	84%	94%	64%	46%	34%	..	55%			
UK Imputed Multilateral Share	16.5	5.5	15.9	7.4	12.7	..	..	..	..	..

Note: (a) No breakdown available for 2003/04, included in 'Other bilateral aid' category

Source: DFID, Statistics on International Development 2009, table 13.4

DFID, DFID in 2009-10 (International Development Act 2006 response), Jul 2010, tables A3 & A4, A7

Note: There are slight differences in the DFID/non-DFID breakdowns for 2004/05 to 2008/09 in the report, [DFID in 2009-10](#).³ These tables use statistics from [Statistics on International Development 2009](#) which gives breakdowns that sum to 100%.

³ For example for 2008/09 for India, £297,028,000 compared with £297,032,000 (SIDS 2009), and for 2007/08 £275,402,000 compared with £275,406,000 (SIDS 2009). The GPEX totals are unchanged.

DFID's bilateral India programme in 2009/10 was more than eight times the size of the China programme, having been more than seven times its size in 2004/05. Annual DFID aid to India has increased by 15% since 2004/05, compared with a 3% fall for China.

The cumulative total of bilateral DFID aid to India over the six years to 2009/10 is £1.6 billion, more than seven times the £223 million total to China.

If aid from **other government departments** is taken into account, in 2008/09 the India programme was more than three times the size of the China programme. The amount of aid from other government departments to India has increased by almost ten times over the five years, compared with almost eleven times for China. Non-DFID official sources provided £230 million in aid to India over the five years 2004/05-2008/09, about 15% of the country total, compared with £153 million to China, or about 45% of the country total.

The table also includes the notional share of UK aid provided **via multilateral institutions** (e.g. UN, World Bank), in each year, based on aid channelled through those institutions, and in their share of spending in each country. Aid to India via this route was almost six times that to China in 2008/09.

2.3 What is DFID aid to China spent on?

The table below shows UK bilateral aid to China for the eight years 2001/02 to 2008/09, with breakdowns for DFID aid where available, along with an estimate of the UK's share of aid provided through multilateral institutions.⁴

China: UK public expenditure on development, 2001/02-2008/09
£s, thousands

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Other (non-budget support) financial aid	14,325	16,199	11,642	12,287	14,414	11,245	22,967	19,255
Technical cooperation	15,194	14,053	8,253	6,228	5,958	5,741	4,602	6,776
Grants and other aid in kind	3,102	10,975	12,361	17,361	14,172	21,603	11,227	12,147
<i>of which:</i>								
Bilateral aid via multilaterals	n/a	n/a	n/a	12,198	7,662	14,634	8,500	10,442
Bilateral aid via NGOs	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,898	4,976	6,545	2,727	1,705
Other bilateral aid	n/a	n/a	n/a	265	1,533	423	0	0
Humanitarian assistance	0	320	0	0	200	0	0	2,118
Total DFID Bilateral Programme	32,621	41,546	32,255	35,876	34,744	38,589	38,796	40,296
Aid from other UK departments, etc.	17,645	2,840	10,151	6,600	2,110	21,498	44,947	78,091
Total Bilateral Gross Public Expenditure (GPEX)	50,266	44,386	42,406	42,476	36,854	60,087	83,743	118,387
DFID share of total UK aid	65%	94%	76%	84%	94%	64%	46%	34%
<i>UK Imputed Multilateral Share</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	16,527	5,507	15,870	7,390	12,678

Source: DFID, Statistics on International Development 2008/09 (2009), table 14.3

DFID, Statistics on International Development 2005/06 & 2006/07

DFID, DFID in 2009-10 (International Development Act 2006 response), Jul 2010, table A7

The largest category of aid was (non-budget support) financial aid, followed by grants and other aid in kind, then bilateral aid disbursed by multilateral organisations. No aid was provided to China either as budget support or debt relief over this period.

⁴ See tables from <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/About-DFID/Finance-and-performance/Aid-Statistics/Statistics-on-International-Development-2009/> and <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications/sid%202009/Bilateral-exp-recipient-country-sector-asia.xls>

DFID aid had accounted for the majority total bilateral aid from 2001/02 to 2006/07, averaging 80%, but aid from other departments has since increased such that DFID accounted for less than half of 2007/08 aid (46%), falling to 34% in 2008/09.

As noted above, UK aid is also delivered through multilateral institutions, with an estimated £12.7 million going to China by this route in 2008/09.

The table below breaks DFID's bilateral aid expenditure since 2004/05 down by sector:⁵

China: DFID bilateral programme, sector breakdown 2004/05-2008/09

£s, thousands, % changes and % shares

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	% change (2004/05- 2008/09)	Share of sector allocable (%), 2008/09
Education	10,307	3,623	8,805	6,666	9,316	-9.6%	23.1%
Health	10,737	12,791	11,855	14,842	15,070	40.3%	37.4%
Social Services	1,152	4,260	2,744	1,550	1,023	-11.2%	2.5%
Water Supply & Sanitation	1,249	1,021	1,589	3,067	3,791	203.4%	9.4%
Government & Civil Society	2,125	4,617	5,469	2,770	1,607	-24.4%	4.0%
Economic	5,764	4,506	4,034	7,324	3,976	-31.0%	9.9%
Environment Protection	3,402	3,048	3,252	1,457	1,873	-44.9%	4.6%
Research	1,021	610	806	1,111	1,521	49.0%	3.8%
Humanitarian Assistance	0	200	0	0	2,118	n/a	5.3%
Total sector allocable	35,757	34,676	38,553	38,787	40,296	12.7%	100.0%
Non sector allocable	119	68	36	9	0	-100.0%	n/a
Total DFID Bilateral Programme	35,876	34,744	38,589	38,796	40,296	12.3%	n/a

Source: DFID, Statistics on International Development 2009, online tables

Health was the largest sector in 2008/09 (37% of the total), and saw the largest increase in absolute terms over the period (up £4.3 million, or 40%, over the period). The education sector accounts for 23%, down 10% over the period, while economic aid accounts for 10% (down almost a third since 2004/05).

Water supply and sanitation accounted for 9%, three times the 2004/05 level. 'Research' expenditure accounted for only 4% of the total, and was up 49% over the period. Humanitarian assistance accounted for 5% in 2008/09, which includes aid related to the Sichuan earthquake in May 2008, and was zero or very low in previous years.

Information on individual DFID-funded projects in China can be found at: projects.dfid.gov.uk.

2.4 Poverty in China

Despite China's rapid growth rates and rise up the international rankings, the World Bank has estimated that 208 million people were poor in China in 2005, using the international benchmark level of less than \$1.25 a day, representing 16% of the population.⁶ By comparison, more than double this number (456 million) in India were living in poverty, or 42% of the population.

⁵ From DFID [online table](#)

⁶ World Bank, [Global Monitoring Report 2010: The MDGs after the Crisis](#), table A4.1 (full table). The global total was 1,371 million in 2005.

Since 1990, poverty has fallen by 60% from 683 million (which represented 60% of the population). The World Bank has forecast that by 2015 numbers in poverty in China will fall by 70 million (to 5% of the population), a 66% reduction with further 138 million taken out of poverty compared with 2005.⁷

2.5 DFID's China strategy (2006)

DFID's China country strategy dates from 2006, covering the period to 2011, and states:⁸

We will develop our engagement with China on international development issues and facilitate that of other UK government departments. This also signals the future evolution of our relationship with China. We anticipate that by the end of 2011 our partnership will have evolved from a donor-recipient relationship to one largely based on dialogue and cooperation with China on international development issues.

A DFID report, *Working with China on International Development*, published under the previous Labour Government in April 2010, noted that DFID's work with China covered six areas: Africa, climate change, sustainable development, global health, food security, and South-South learning.⁹

It noted that the UK is one of three OECD countries with a formal dialogue with China on Africa, and "the only OECD country with trilateral cooperation projects in Africa", and highlighted the "establishment of a DAC [OECD Development Assistance Committee] China Study Group."

The Commons' International Development Committee inquired into UK aid to China in 2009.

The Committee noted that "DFID has one of the most successful aid programmes in China", using an approach of "small-scale pilot projects in basic services" that are then "scaled up and expanded by the Chinese Government" once they prove successful.¹⁰ It said DFID's strategy had been "highly cost-effective in gaining the maximum effect from limited resources and believes that it should continue".

It agreed that the UK's China aid programme "should end as planned in 2011", adding:

China is now a middle-income country with significant financial reserves. DFID therefore currently plans to withdraw financial support to aid projects in China in 2011. The Committee acknowledges that China has made huge progress in poverty reduction. However, around 16% of China's population-equivalent to nearly one-third of the population of sub-Saharan Africa-still lives in poverty. Just under half of China's population has no access to basic sanitation and a quarter lack clean drinking water. Affordable healthcare is beyond the reach of many and, amongst vulnerable groups, HIV/AIDS is spreading fast. Millions of people have been pushed into poverty by the May 2008 earthquake and the global financial crisis.

⁷ World Bank, [Global Monitoring Report 2010: The MDGs after the Crisis](#), table A4.1 (full table).

⁸ <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications/china-cap-2006.pdf>

⁹ DFID, "Working with China on International Development", April 2010 (see [archived PDF file](#))

¹⁰ "The UK Must Continue its Development Relationship with China", IDC press release, 12 March 2009. "DFID and China", 12 March 2009, [report](#) and [evidence volume](#), and also see "DFID and China: Government Response" ([PDF version](#)), 8 June 2009

However, it recommended that DFID continue to fund a “development partnership”, of between £5 million and £10 million a year, with China from 2012 to 2015, the deadline for achieving the UN’s Millennium Development Goals:¹¹

This would be for specific projects and would bring substantial returns in helping to ensure that the Millennium Development Goals for health, education, sanitation and water are met by their 2015 deadline. Just as importantly, it would also promote UK influence on China’s approach to development not just at home but overseas, including in relation to China’s engagement with African countries.

The Committee argued that this continued relationship would help China to develop sustainably (with DFID the lead department for the UK-China Sustainable Development Dialogue), and would also help DFID to “transfer lessons from China’s own development to other developing countries-and enable it to draw on its own innovative work in China to inform its programmes elsewhere.”

The previous Government’s response to the report noted the Committee’s recommendations about the future aid relationship, and said these would “be considered as part of the planning process for the next Comprehensive Spending Round.”¹²

In an April 2010 Lords debate, several Peers raised questions over the UK’s aid programme in China. Baroness Symons of Vernham Dean asked whether, while “there are pockets of real poverty and deprivation in China” it was:¹³

[...] right that in the past five years we have spent more than £170 million in China when the primary responsibility for dealing with that poverty should be with the Chinese Government, who are now presiding over a huge and growing economy and an enormous sovereign wealth fund, and who are such a strong competitor to our own companies doing business abroad?

Baroness Rawlings added that:¹⁴

[...] China spent more than £20 billion on the Beijing Olympics; it spent several billions on its ambitious space programme; it has its own aid programme, too; and it is sitting on exchange reserves of more than £2 trillion. Can the Minister explain the workings of the present system that is used to calculate this aid, resulting in British taxpayers giving more than £40 million a year to China?

Lord Brett, responding on of the previous government, highlighted the need to reduce poverty in China, adding: “It is not about helping the Chinese Government; it is about helping poor Chinese people”:¹⁵

[...] what we seek to do through our international development aid budget is to eradicate poverty. We must not be dazzled by Shanghai and Pudong, although Pudong is dazzling in itself. Four hundred and fifty million Chinese citizens live on less than \$2 a day, and 200 million on \$1.25 a day or less. The UN has estimated that in 2007 251 million Chinese people had no access to safe drinking water. We are assisting the Government of China to improve their large programmes that deliver to

¹¹ *ibid.*

¹² “DFID and China: Government Response” ([PDF version](#)), 8 June 2009, p10

¹³ HL Deb 8 Apr 2010 c1659

¹⁴ [HL Deb 8 Apr 2010 c1660](#)

¹⁵ [HL Deb 8 Apr 2010 c1658](#)

poor people such basic services as primary education, prevention and treatment of AIDS, HIV and TB, water and sanitation and health sector reform.

He reaffirmed that a “review of our relationship with China across the whole area will take place” ahead of a 2011 Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR).¹⁶

3 Coalition Government’s policy on aid to China

Prior to the 2010 general election, the Conservative party’s International Development white paper made references to China, for example in the context of the “bottom billion”, the poorest billion people in the world, it said:¹⁷

Relative peace and security, integration into the world economy and better policies have fostered growth and development around the world – most notably in China and India. Millions of people have been lifted out of poverty. Although shocking poverty remains, people in these countries can look to the future with a measure of hope.

It proposed a review of the 108 countries receiving DFID aid that the “aid programme will be more focused and less scattergun”, and pledged that:¹⁸

We will end aid to China, which has sufficient resources to fund its own development. [...] we will end DFID’s bilateral aid to China – which spent £20 billion on hosting the 2008 Olympics – once all commitments to multi-year programmes have been honoured. [...] and redirect the savings to poorer countries

The Conservatives’ manifesto said it would “seek closer engagement with China while standing firm on human rights” and confirmed it would “stop giving aid to China and Russia and review which other countries should get British aid.”¹⁹

The Government’s Coalition Agreement stated:²⁰

We will work to establish a new ‘special relationship’ with India and seek closer engagement with China, while standing firm on human rights in all our bilateral relationships.

While the 2010 Queen’s Speech referred to an “enhanced partnership with India”, it made no specific reference to China.²¹

In a speech at the Royal Society on 3 June 2010, International Development Secretary Andrew Mitchell said:²²

We currently spend aid in no fewer than 102 countries. For some of these countries that aid is absolutely critical, the safety net that saves lives. But it’s time to pause, to review whether we’re really targeting money where it’s needed most. For example, China is a country which spent £20 billion hosting the Olympics and Russia is a member of the G8.

¹⁶ [HL Deb 8 Apr 2010 c1660](#)

¹⁷ “One World Conservatism: A Conservative Agenda for International Development”, Conservative Party Policy Green Paper 10 July 2009

¹⁸ *ibid.*, p6, p21 & p52

¹⁹ http://media.conservatives.s3.amazonaws.com/manifesto/cpmanifesto2010_lowres.pdf, p110 & p118

²⁰ Coalition Programme for Government, [Foreign Affairs section](#)

²¹ [Transcript of Queen’s Speech](#), Tuesday 25 May 2010

²² “Full transparency and new independent watchdog will give UK taxpayers value for money in aid”, Secretary of State for International Development Andrew Mitchell’s speech to Oxfam and Policy Exchange at the Royal Society in London, DFID, 3 June 2010

We will bring the China and Russia aid programmes to a conclusion as soon as is practical.

In a written answer in July 2010, the International Development Secretary added that “DFID will spend £20 million completing programmes to which we are contractually committed in 2010-11.”²³

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, George Osborne, visited China on “his first major overseas trip”, in June 2010, ahead of a G20 Finance Ministers meeting in South Korea. He stated:²⁴

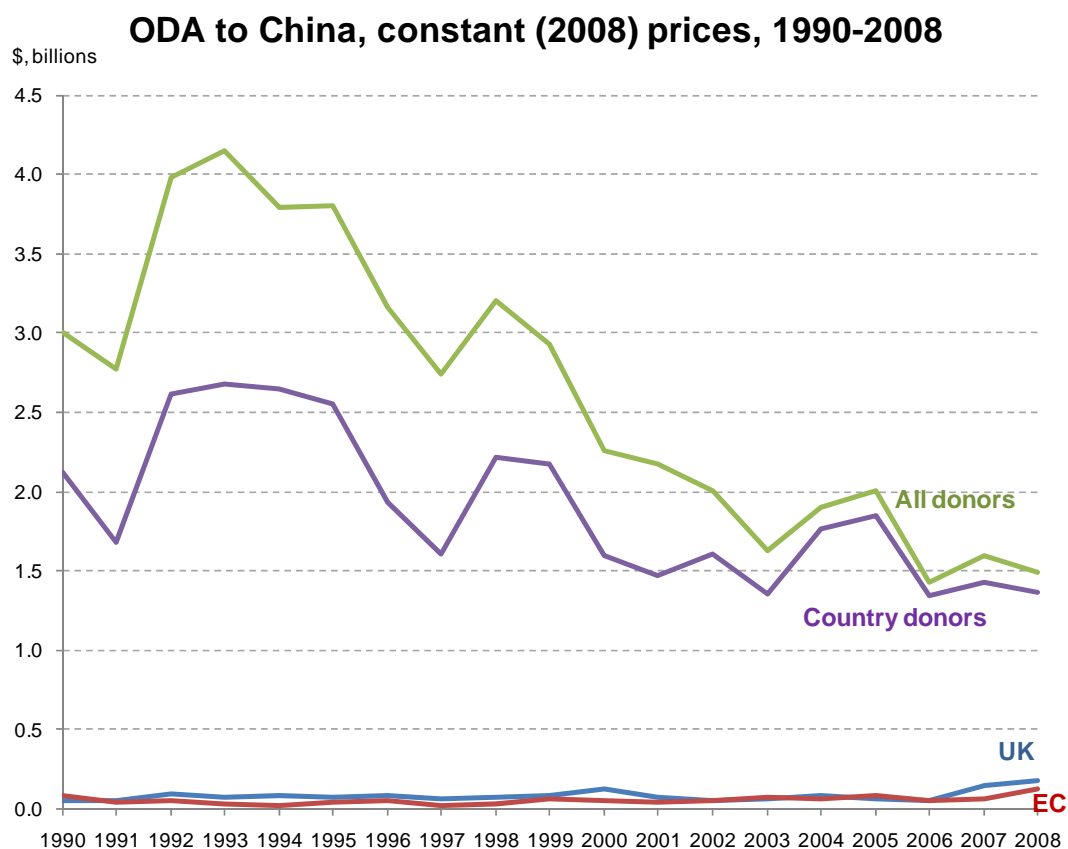
I'm delighted to make China my first major overseas visit. It is testimony to the importance the British Government attaches to the relationship between our countries.

I look forward to discussing how we work together to drive growth and prosperity in the global economy and trade between our two countries [...]

²³ HC Deb 19 July 2010 c135W

²⁴ [“Flying-visit British Finance Minister lands in China”](#), FCO press release, 2 June 2010

Annex: UK, EC & all donor aid in real terms since 1990



Aid: ODA to China, constant (2008) prices (\$ millions)

	UK	EC	EU-DAC 15	EU total		All DAC donors	UK share of... (%)		
				(DAC15 & EC total)	Country donor total		EU total (a)	country donor total	all donor total
1990	55.8	88.3	1,004.8	1,093.1	2,126.8	3,007.4	5.1%	2.6%	1.9%
1991	56.6	45.5	815.9	861.4	1,682.6	2,773.0	6.6%	3.4%	2.0%
1992	90.2	48.7	1,263.5	1,312.1	2,613.4	3,984.3	6.9%	3.5%	2.3%
1993	73.9	32.4	1,148.4	1,180.8	2,673.4	4,149.3	6.3%	2.8%	1.8%
1994	79.4	22.4	1,040.5	1,062.9	2,643.8	3,796.4	7.5%	3.0%	2.1%
1995	76.1	46.1	1,214.9	1,260.9	2,549.8	3,802.7	6.0%	3.0%	2.0%
1996	88.8	49.6	955.4	1,005.0	1,931.4	3,160.3	8.8%	4.6%	2.8%
1997	66.5	24.4	820.7	845.1	1,606.6	2,743.2	7.9%	4.1%	2.4%
1998	77.3	34.1	710.6	744.8	2,213.5	3,201.0	10.4%	3.5%	2.4%
1999	82.9	64.6	742.1	806.8	2,178.8	2,934.6	10.3%	3.8%	2.8%
2000	123.3	51.1	696.2	747.3	1,595.4	2,256.1	16.5%	7.7%	5.5%
2001	77.1	44.2	565.7	609.9	1,468.4	2,177.8	12.6%	5.3%	3.5%
2002	51.1	53.9	471.6	525.5	1,610.6	2,006.2	9.7%	3.2%	2.5%
2003	59.8	78.3	361.7	440.0	1,354.1	1,625.9	13.6%	4.4%	3.7%
2004	79.1	62.4	610.7	673.2	1,766.4	1,898.0	11.8% (b)	4.5%	4.2%
2005	60.1	82.8	593.0	675.8	1,849.8	2,007.8	8.9%	3.3%	3.0%
2006	54.4	50.6	594.7	645.3	1,341.6	1,427.1	8.4%	4.1%	3.8%
2007	151.2	60.3	785.0	845.3	1,430.5	1,598.1	17.9%	10.6%	9.5%
2008	174.9	124.7	893.1	1,017.9	1,368.6	1,488.9	17.2%	12.8%	11.7%

Note: Net ODA disbursements; (a) All EU DAC Member Stats plus European Commission

Source: OECD, DAC database (accessed 13 September 2010)