



Development Assistance Committee members

	Official development assistance (ODA) by donor		Least developed countries' access to high-income markets								Support to agriculture
	Net % of donor GNI	For basic social services ^a % of total sector-allocable ODA	Goods (excluding arms) admitted free of tariffs %		Average tariff on exports of least developed countries						% of GDP
					Agricultural products %		Textiles %		Clothing %		
			2012	2012	2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011	2005
Australia	0.36	16.40	100.0	100.0	1.0	0.9	6.7	4.4	15.1	8.2	0.1
Canada	0.32	25.9	99.7	100.0	5.1	5.0	7.2	6.4	14.4	14.2	0.6
European Union			97.9	99.6	11.6	8.4	3.7	3.1	6.1	5.8	0.7
Austria	0.28	1.6									
Belgium	0.47	15.2									
Denmark	0.83	15.0									
Finland	0.53	8.9									
France	0.45	8.4									
Germany	0.37	9.1									
Greece	0.13	..									
Ireland	0.47	24.5									
Italy	0.14	9.7									
Luxembourg	1.00	19.2									
Netherlands	0.71	17.0									
Portugal	0.28	7.0									
Spain	0.16	15.2									
Sweden	0.97	16.0									
United Kingdom	0.56	21.7									
Japan	0.17	5.4	23.2	99.5	9.5	10.0	4.1	3.9	7.8	6.4	1.2
Korea, Rep. ^b	0.14	7.6	30.6 ^c	67.7 ^d	30.0 ^c	46.9 ^d	8.8 ^c	1.7 ^d	8.9 ^c	1.8 ^d	2.0
New Zealand ^b	0.28	15.4	98.5	97.2 ^d	13.2	0.0 ^d	0.0	0.0 ^d	0.0	0.0 ^d	0.3
Norway	0.93	10.7	99.1	98.3	26.2	29.3	1.2	0.8	3.2	3.0	0.9
Switzerland	0.47	16.1	96.7	100.0	19.9	13.7	2.0	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.0
United States	0.19	34.6	78.7	76.2	3.7	3.7	7.3	7.1	9.7	9.5	1.0

Heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC)

	HIPC decision point ^e	HIPC completion point ^e	HIPC Initiative assistance	MDRI assistance		HIPC decision point ^e	HIPC completion point ^e	HIPC Initiative assistance	MDRI assistance
			end-2012 net present value \$ millions					end-2012 net present value \$ millions	
Afghanistan	Jul. 2007	Jan. 2010	668	25	Haiti	Nov. 2006	Jun. 2009	166	778
Benin	Jul. 2000	Mar. 2003	365	884	Honduras	Jul. 2000	Apr. 2005	773	2,187
Bolivia	Feb. 2000	Jun. 2001	1,840	2,253	Liberia	Mar. 2008	Jun. 2010	3,058	247
Burkina Faso ^g	Jul. 2000	Apr. 2002	769	905	Madagascar	Dec. 2000	Oct. 2004	1,163	1,862
Burundi	Aug. 2005	Jan. 2009	1,009	77	Malawi ^g	Dec. 2000	Aug. 2006	1,306	1,113
Cameroon	Oct. 2000	Apr. 2006	1,762	1,024	Mali	Sep. 2000	Mar. 2003	750	1,538
Central African Republic	Sep. 2007	Jun. 2009	682	228	Mauritania	Feb. 2000	Jun. 2002	865	666
Chad ^f	May. 2001	Floating	231	0	Mozambique	Apr. 2000	Sep. 2001	2,980	1,550
Comoros	Jun. 2010	Dec. 2012	157	56	Nicaragua	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2004	4,602	1,414
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Jul. 2003	Jul. 2010	9,288	669	Niger ^g	Dec. 2000	Apr. 2004	896	776
Congo, Rep.	Mar. 2006	Jan. 2010	1,906	145	Rwanda ^g	Dec. 2000	Apr. 2005	905	349
Côte d'Ivoire	Mar. 2009	Jun. 2012	3,471	1,298	São Tomé & Príncipe ^g	Dec. 2000	Mar. 2007	163	46
Ethiopia ^g	Nov. 2001	Apr. 2004	2,618	2,302	Senegal	Jun. 2000	Apr. 2004	679	1,965
Gambia, The	Dec. 2000	Dec. 2007	93	273	Sierra Leone	Mar. 2002	Dec. 2006	889	502
Ghana	Feb. 2002	Jul. 2004	2,959	3,005	Tanzania	Apr. 2000	Nov. 2001	2,818	2,942
Guinea	Dec. 2000	Sep. 2012	889	685	Togo	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2010	315	550
Guinea-Bissau	Dec. 2000	Dec. 2010	699	83	Uganda	Feb. 2000	May. 2000	1,429	2,669
Guyana	Nov. 2000	Dec. 2003	849	569	Zambia	Dec. 2000	Apr. 2005	3,476	2,209

a. Includes primary education, basic life skills for youth, adults and early childhood education, basic health care, basic health infrastructure, basic nutrition, infectious disease control, health education, health personnel development, population policy and administrative management, reproductive health care, family planning, sexually transmitted disease control including HIV/AIDS, personnel development for population and reproductive health, basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation, and multi-sector aid for basic social services. b. Calculated by World Bank staff using the World Integrated Trade solution based on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's Trade Analysis and Information Systems database. c. This is 2007 data. Data for 2005 is not available for Korea, Rep. d. This is 2010 data. Data for 2011 not available for Korea, Rep. and New Zealand. e. Refers to the Enhanced HIPC Initiative. f. Has not reached completion point under the original HIPC Initiative. g. Assistance includes topping up at completion point.

About the Data



Achieving the Millennium Development Goals requires an open, rule-based global economy in which all countries, rich and poor, participate. Many poor countries, lacking the resources to finance development, burdened by unsustainable debt, and unable to compete globally, need assistance from rich countries. Therefore many of the indicators for goal 8—develop a global partnership for development—monitor the actions of members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Official development assistance (ODA) has risen in recent years as a share of donor countries' gross national income (GNI), but the poorest economies need additional assistance to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. In 2011, net ODA from OECD DAC members decreased 2.3 percent in real terms from 2010, to \$134 billion or 0.31 percent of OECD DAC members' combined GNI. One important action that high-income economies can take is to reduce barriers to exports from low- and middle-income economies. The European Union has begun to eliminate tariffs on imports of "everything but arms" from least developed countries, and the United States offers special concessions to imports from Sub-Saharan Africa. However, these programs still have many restrictions. Average tariffs in the table reflect high-income OECD member tariff schedules for exports of countries designated least developed countries by the United Nations. Although average tariffs have been falling, averages may disguise high tariffs on specific goods (see table 6.6 for each country's share of tariff lines with "international peaks"). The averages in the table include ad valorem duties and equivalents. Subsidies to agricultural producers and exporters in OECD countries are another barrier to developing economies' exports. Agricultural subsidies in OECD economies are estimated at \$252 billion in 2011. The Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC), an important step in placing debt relief within the framework of poverty reduction, is the first comprehensive approach to reducing the external debt of the world's poorest, most heavily indebted countries. A 1999 review led to an enhancement of the framework. In 2005, to further reduce the debt of HIPCs and provide resources for meeting the Millennium Development Goals, the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI), proposed by the Group of Eight countries, was launched. Under the MDRI four multilateral institutions—the International Development Association (IDA), International Monetary Fund (IMF), African Development Fund (AfDF), and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)—provide 100 percent debt relief on eligible debts due to them from countries having completed the HIPC Initiative process. Data in the table refer to status as of December 2012 and might not show countries that have since reached the decision or completion point. Debt relief under the HIPC Initiative has reduced future debt payments by \$59 billion (in end-2011 net present value terms) for 36 countries that have reached the decision point. And 35 countries that have reached the completion point have received additional assistance of \$35 billion (in end-2011 net present value terms) under the MDRI.

Definitions

- Net official development assistance (ODA) is grants and loans (net of repayments of principal) that meet the DAC definition of ODA and are made to countries on the DAC list of recipients.
- ODA for basic social services is aid commitments by DAC donors for basic education, primary health care, nutrition, population policies and programs, reproductive health, and water and sanitation services.
- Goods admitted free of tariffs are exports of goods (excluding arms) from least developed countries admitted without tariff.
- Average tariff is the unweighted average of the effectively applied rates for all products subject to tariffs.
- Agricultural products are plant and animal products, including tree crops but excluding timber and fish products.
- Textiles and clothing are natural and synthetic fibers and fabrics and articles of clothing made from them.
- Support to agriculture is gross transfers from taxpayers and consumers arising from policy measures, net of associated budgetary receipts, regardless of their objectives and impacts on farm production and income or consumption of farm products.
- HIPC decision point is when a heavily indebted poor country with an established track record of good performance under adjustment programs supported by the IMF and the World Bank commits to additional reforms and a poverty reduction strategy and starts receiving debt relief.
- HIPC completion point is when a country successfully completes the key structural reforms agreed on at the decision point, including implementing a poverty reduction strategy. The country then receives full debt relief under the HIPC Initiative without further policy conditions.
- HIPC Initiative assistance is the debt relief committed as of the decision point (assuming full participation of creditors). Topping-up assistance and assistance provided under the original HIPC Initiative were committed in net present value terms as of the decision point and are converted to end-2010 terms.
- MDRI assistance is 100 percent debt relief on eligible debt from IDA, IMF, AfDF, and IDB, delivered in full to countries having reached the HIPC completion point.

Data sources

Data on ODA are from the OECD. Data on goods admitted free of tariffs and average tariffs are from the World Trade Organization in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Trade Centre (www.mdg-trade.org). Data on support to agriculture are from the OECD's Producer and Consumer Support Estimates database. Data on the HIPC Initiative and MDRI are from the World Bank's Economic Policy and Debt Department.