



**COUNCIL OF  
THE EUROPEAN UNION**



## **Council conclusions on "First Annual Report to the European Council on EU Development Aid Targets"**

*3091st FOREIGN AFFAIRS Council meeting  
Brussels, 23 May 2011*

The Council adopted the following conclusions:

- "1. The Council welcomes the Commission Communication<sup>1</sup> analysing the performance of the EU and its Member States in fulfilling common commitments on financing for development. The Council also welcomes the increased focus on transparency and accountability.
2. On Official Development Assistance (ODA), in line with the European Council Conclusions of 17 June 2010, the Council approves the following annual report.
  - a. In 2010 the EU collective ODA reached a historical high of EUR 53.8 billion, representing 0.43% of GNI. This means that more than EUR 4.5 billion of new funds were spent to support developing countries.
  - b. Overall, the EU remains by far the largest donor in the world (see figure 1). While the EU accounted for approximately a quarter of the global GDP, over the period 2004 to 2010 the EU and its Member States provided half of the ODA to developing countries. Over this period, the EU has expanded its ODA by more than 50 %, with certain Member States more than doubling their ODA levels in spite of budgetary constraints.

Despite the global financial and economic crisis over the past years, 18 Member States increased their ODA spending in 2010. Nine Member States reached the 2010 intermediate individual targets, four of which have already met or exceeded the 0.7% ODA/GNI target.

---

<sup>1</sup> Enhancing EU Accountability on Financing for Development towards the EU Official Development Assistance Peer Review (doc. 9334/1/11 REV 1 + ADD 1 to 6).

- c. At the same time, the 2010 intermediate collective EU target of 0.56% of GNI, and the ODA targets related to Africa and the Least Developed Countries have not been reached.<sup>2</sup> Without substantial additional efforts, fulfilling the ODA commitments is at risk (see table 1). According to Commission estimates, Member States collectively will have to mobilise by 2015 an additional amount of approximately EUR 50 billion to meet the EU ODA commitment.
  - d. The EU reaffirms all its ODA commitments<sup>3</sup> including to increase its aid spending to reach 0.7% of GNI by 2015. In order to fulfil the latter commitment, those who have achieved that target commit themselves to remain above that target. Those behind schedule (see figure 2) are urged to deploy the necessary additional efforts to meet their individual commitments. Member States which joined the EU after 2002 will strive to increase their ODA/GNI to 0.33% by 2015.
  - e. In this regard, Member States are invited to take realistic, verifiable actions for meeting individual ODA commitments by 2015 and to share information on these actions and their planned ODA spending for the next budgetary year, as well as on their intentions for the remaining period until 2015, while taking into account that these issues fall within the competence of Member States.
3. All other international donors – including new and emerging partners – are encouraged to raise their level of ambition and to increase their ODA efforts to a level similar to the EU, thus contributing their fair share to the global development efforts.
  4. While the most important source of development finance remains partner countries' state budgets, ODA will continue to play an essential role, including as a complement to and catalyst of other sources of financing for development, such as migrants remittances, private charities, investment loans, global Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows and the increasing amounts spent by new economic powers. Developing countries have the ownership and primary responsibility for their own development. An enabling domestic environment in partner countries, including stronger tax systems, and improved policy and governance frameworks, are vital for mobilising domestic resources and for making effective use of international investments and assistance.

---

<sup>2</sup> Presidency Conclusions, European Council of 16 and 17 June 2005 (doc. 10255/1/05) and Council Conclusions of 10 and 11 November 2008 (doc. 15480/08).

<sup>3</sup> See Annex to the ANNEX

5. Financing for development is broader than just ODA. It also includes mobilising domestic and international sources for development, increasing trade capacity and investment, innovative financing<sup>4</sup>, aid effectiveness, external debt, climate finance and the representation of developing countries in international financial institutions. The Council will return to these important issues, including in the context of future monitoring reports on EU Financing for Development.
6. The EU has a comprehensive approach to support developing countries. Aid alone will never be enough to sustainably address the development needs of partner countries. Mobilising development financing from all available sources is crucial to fight poverty and achieve the Millennium Development Goals."

---

<sup>4</sup> "The EU is seriously considering proposals for innovative financing mechanisms with significant revenue generation potential, with a view to ensuring predictable financing for sustainable development, especially for the poorest and most vulnerable countries. The EU calls on all parties to significantly step up efforts in this regard and welcomes the ongoing work by the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development, as well as the discussions of the G20 in that respect." Council Conclusions on Guidelines for the participation of the European Union in the Fourth UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC-IV, Istanbul, 9-13 May 2011) (doc. 7813/11), paragraph 11

**Existing EU ODA Commitments and Targets**

**0.7% ODA/GNI (Council Conclusions, 24 May 2005 (doc. 9266/05), paragraph 4.)**

‘Increased ODA is urgently needed to achieve the MDGs (Millennium Development Goals). ... the EU agrees to a new collective EU target of 0.56% ODA/ GNI by 2010, that would result in additional annual € 20 billion ODA by that time.

(i) Member States, which have not yet reached a level of 0.51% ODA/ GNI, undertake to reach, within their respective budget allocation processes, that level by 2010, while those that are already above that level undertake to sustain their efforts;

(ii) Member States, which have joined the EU after 2002, and that have not reached a level of 0.17% ODA/ GNI, will strive to increase their ODA to reach, within their respective budget allocation processes, that level by 2010, while those that are already above that level undertake to sustain their efforts.

(iii) Member States undertake to achieve the 0.7% ODA/ GNI target by 2015 whilst those which have achieved that target commit themselves to remain above that target; Member States which joined the EU after 2002 will strive to increase by 2015 their ODA/GNI to 0.33%.’

**Africa (Council Conclusions, 24 May 2005 (doc. 9266/05), paragraph 22)**

‘The EU will increase its financial assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa and will provide collectively at least 50% of the agreed increase of ODA resources to the continent while fully respecting individual Member States priorities’ in development assistance.’

**LDC (Council conclusions, 31 March 2011 (Doc.7813/11), paragraph 10)**

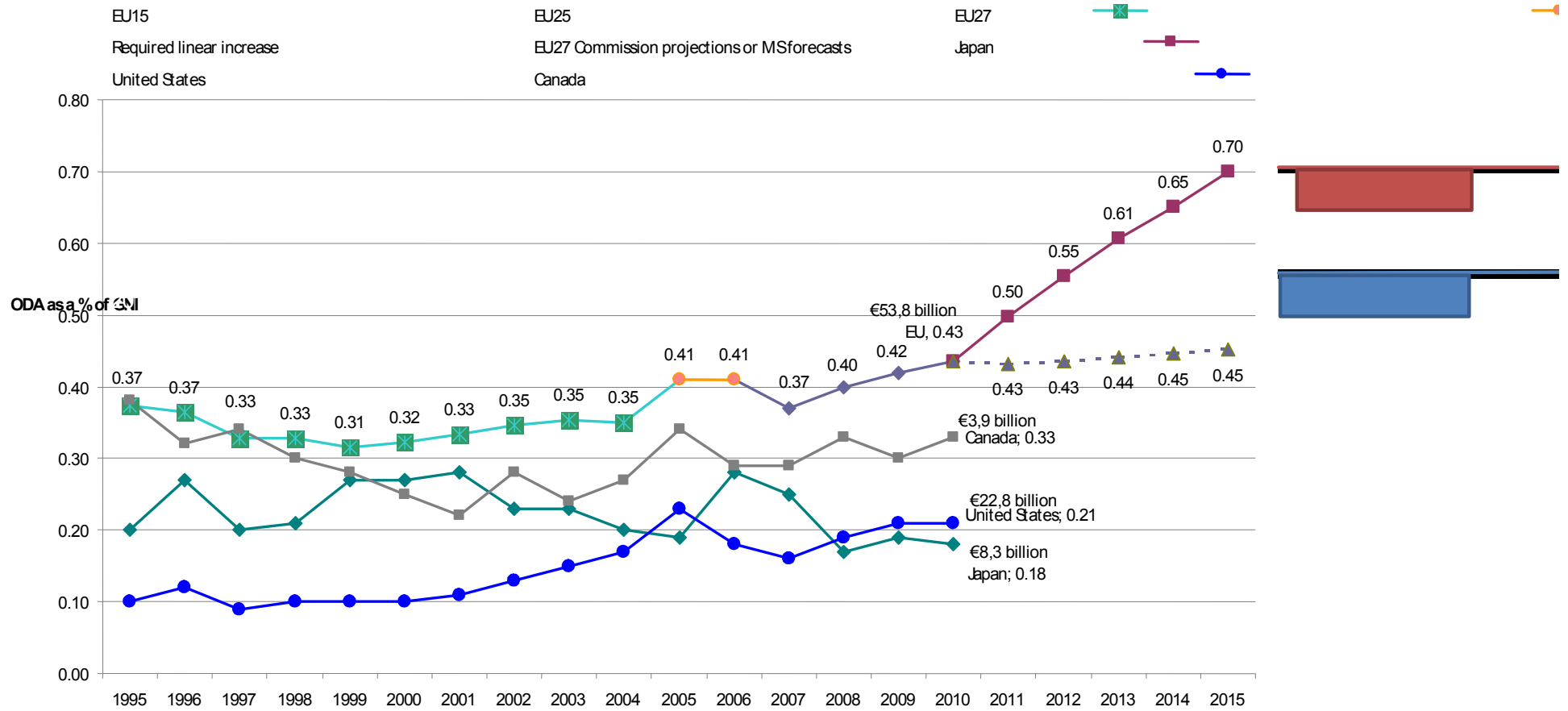
‘...the EU reaffirms its commitment, in the context of the above mentioned overall ODA commitment, to meeting collectively the target of 0.15 to 0.20% of GNP to the LDCs.’<sup>5</sup>

---

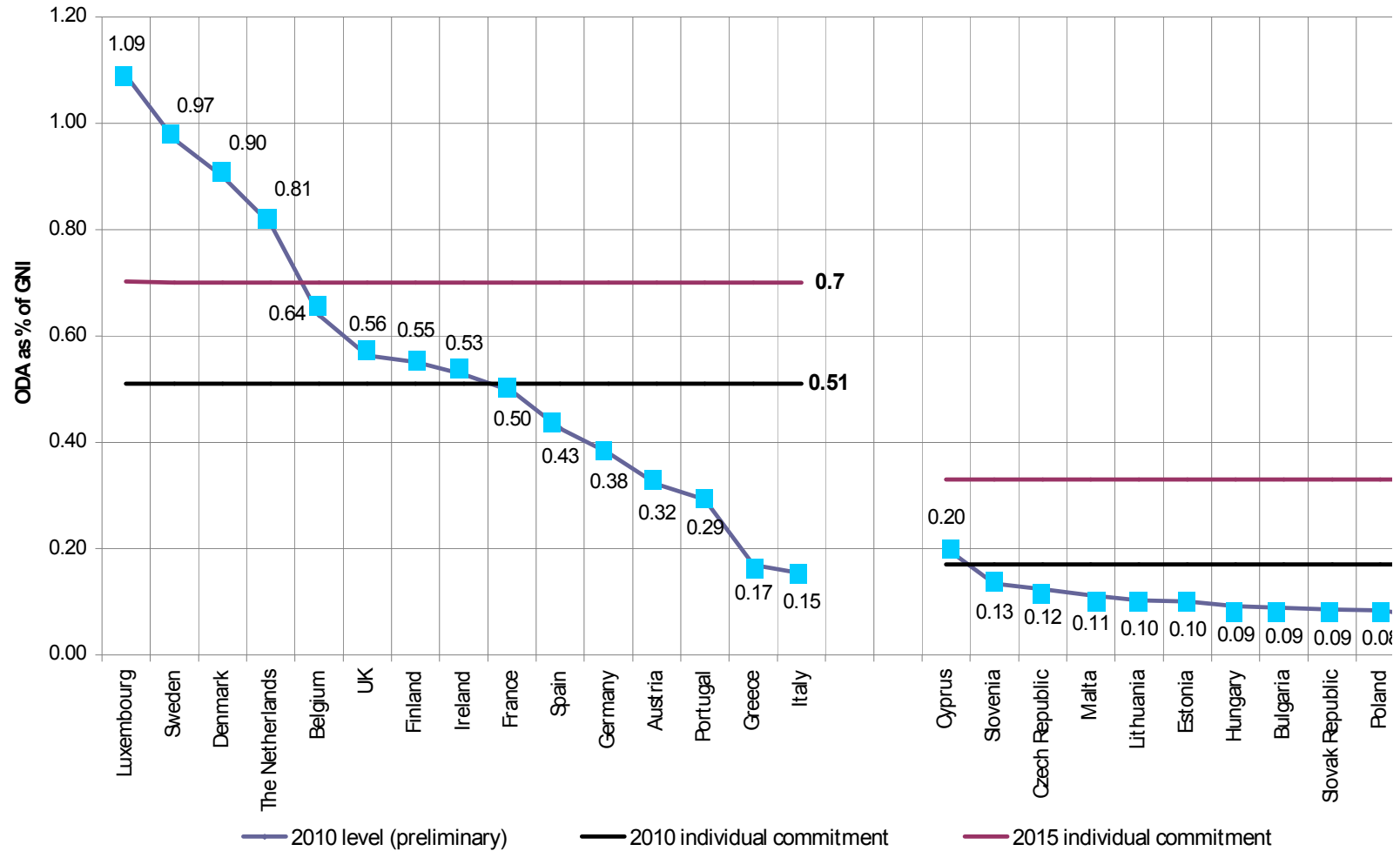
<sup>5</sup> Original commitment in Council Conclusions of 10 and 11 November 2008 (doc. 15480/08)

# ODA as a % of GNI

## EU27 compared to Canada, the United States and Japan. Projections for EU27 2015 targets.



## Gap between 2010 ODA levels and agreed individual targets of the 27 EU Member States



	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010 preliminary outcome		Minimum individual targets for 2010 *		Shortfall to 2010 targets
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	€ million
<b>Official Targets</b>															EU-15: 0.51 EU-12: 0.17 (or national target)		
<b>Austria</b>	545	0,23	1266	0,52	1194	0,47	1321	0,50	1188	0,43	820	0,30	<b>905</b>	<b>0,32</b>	1419	0,51	513
<b>Belgium</b>	1178	0,41	1580	0,53	1575	0,50	1425	0,43	1654	0,48	1874	0,55	<b>2265</b>	<b>0,64</b>	2486	0,70	221
<b>Bulgaria</b>					1	0,00	17	0,06	13	0,04	12	0,04	<b>31</b>	<b>0,09</b>	58	0,17	27
<b>Cyprus</b>	4	0,03	4	0,03	21	0,15	18	0,12	26	0,17	33	0,20	<b>34</b>	<b>0,20</b>	29	0,17	0
<b>Czech Republic</b>	87	0,11	109	0,11	128	0,12	131	0,11	173	0,12	154	0,12	<b>169</b>	<b>0,12</b>	234	0,17	65
<b>Denmark</b>	1640	0,85	1697	0,81	1782	0,80	1872	0,81	1944	0,82	2018	0,88	<b>2164</b>	<b>0,90</b>	1901	0,80	0
<b>Estonia</b>	4	0,04	5	0,05	11	0,09	12	0,08	16	0,10	13	0,10	<b>14</b>	<b>0,10</b>	24	0,17	10
<b>Finland</b>	547	0,37	726	0,46	665	0,40	717	0,39	808	0,44	926	0,54	<b>1008</b>	<b>0,55</b>	910	0,51	0
<b>France</b>	6820	0,41	8067	0,47	8445	0,47	7220	0,38	7562	0,39	9048	0,47	<b>9751</b>	<b>0,50</b>	10026	0,51	274
<b>Germany</b>	6064	0,28	8112	0,36	8313	0,36	8978	0,37	9693	0,38	8674	0,35	<b>9606</b>	<b>0,38</b>	12888	0,51	3282
<b>Greece</b>	258	0,16	309	0,17	338	0,17	366	0,16	488	0,21	436	0,19	<b>378</b>	<b>0,17</b>	1139	0,51	762
<b>Hungary</b>	56	0,07	81	0,11	119	0,13	76	0,08	74	0,08	84	0,10	<b>85</b>	<b>0,09</b>	158	0,17	73
<b>Ireland</b>	489	0,39	578	0,42	814	0,54	871	0,55	921	0,59	722	0,54	<b>676</b>	<b>0,53</b>	647	0,51	0
<b>Italy</b>	1981	0,15	4096	0,29	2901	0,20	2901	0,19	3370	0,22	2368	0,16	<b>2349</b>	<b>0,15</b>	7780	0,51	5432
<b>Latvia</b>	7	0,06	8	0,07	9	0,06	12	0,06	15	0,07	15	0,07	<b>12</b>	<b>0,06</b>	31	0,17	19
<b>Lithuania</b>	8	0,04	12	0,06	20	0,08	35	0,11	35	0,11	30	0,11	<b>28</b>	<b>0,10</b>	46	0,17	18
<b>Luxembourg</b>	190	0,79	206	0,79	232	0,89	274	0,92	288	0,97	298	1,04	<b>301</b>	<b>1,09</b>	286	1,00	0
<b>Malta</b>	8	0,18	7	0,17	7	0,15	8	0,15	11	0,20	10	0,18	<b>7</b>	<b>0,11</b>	10	0,17	3
<b>The Netherlands</b>	3384	0,73	4115	0,82	4343	0,81	4547	0,81	4848	0,80	4615	0,82	<b>4795</b>	<b>0,81</b>	4654	0,80	0
<b>Poland</b>	95	0,05	165	0,07	236	0,09	265	0,10	258	0,08	269	0,09	<b>285</b>	<b>0,08</b>	581	0,17	295
<b>Portugal</b>	830	0,63	303	0,21	316	0,21	344	0,22	430	0,27	368	0,23	<b>489</b>	<b>0,29</b>	843	0,51	354
<b>Romania</b>					3	0,00	84	0,07	94	0,07	99	0,09	<b>86</b>	<b>0,07</b>	205	0,17	119
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	23	0,07	45	0,12	44	0,10	49	0,09	64	0,10	54	0,09	<b>56</b>	<b>0,09</b>	112	0,17	56
<b>Slovenia</b>	25	0,10	28	0,11	35	0,12	40	0,12	47	0,13	57	0,15	<b>48</b>	<b>0,13</b>	60	0,17	13
<b>Spain</b>	1962	0,24	2429	0,27	3038	0,32	3755	0,37	4761	0,45	4728	0,46	<b>4467</b>	<b>0,43</b>	5259	0,56	792
<b>Sweden</b>	2191	0,78	2705	0,94	3151	1,02	3170	0,93	3281	0,98	3266	1,12	<b>3418</b>	<b>0,97</b>	3500	1,00	82
<b>UK</b>	6362	0,36	8667	0,47	9926	0,51	7194	0,36	7973	0,43	8251	0,52	<b>10391</b>	<b>0,56</b>	10391	0,56	0
<b>EU 27 TOTAL</b>	<b>34758</b>	<b>0,34</b>	<b>45320</b>	<b>0,42</b>	<b>47668</b>	<b>0,41</b>	<b>45699</b>	<b>0,37</b>	<b>50032</b>	<b>0,40</b>	<b>49243</b>	<b>0,42</b>	<b>53817</b>	<b>0,43</b>			

From 2010 outcome to 2015 target

Minimum individual targets for 2015*		Commission estimate of the gap from 2010 outcomes to reach 2015 individual targets
1	2	€ million
EU-15: 0.7 EU-12: 0.33 (or national target)		
2329	0,70	1424
2972	0,70	707
151	0,33	121
69	0,33	35
579	0,33	411
1960	0,70	0
61	0,33	47
1624	0,70	616
16091	0,70	6340
20851	0,70	11245
1779	0,70	1401
379	0,33	294
1021	0,70	345
11948	0,70	9600
74	0,33	62
117	0,33	89
366	1,00	65
23	0,33	16
5059	0,70	264
1541	0,33	1256
1340	0,70	851
510	0,33	424
297	0,33	242
143	0,33	96
8510	0,70	4043
4739	1,00	1321
16308	0,70	5917

\* - As stated in the Council Conclusions May 2005 paragraph 4.

Source: Member States figures for 2004 -2010; official Commission GNI forecasts and projections for 2011 – 2015 as a basis for the estimated gap in 2015

**Gap to collective 2010 target 0.56%**

Target in million €:	68
Gap in million €	15
Gap in % of GNI	0,13

**Gap to collective 2015 target 0.7%**

Target in million €:	104
Gap in million €:	50
Gap in % of GNI:	0.34
2010 ODA on 2015 GNI:	0.36
Total:	0.7