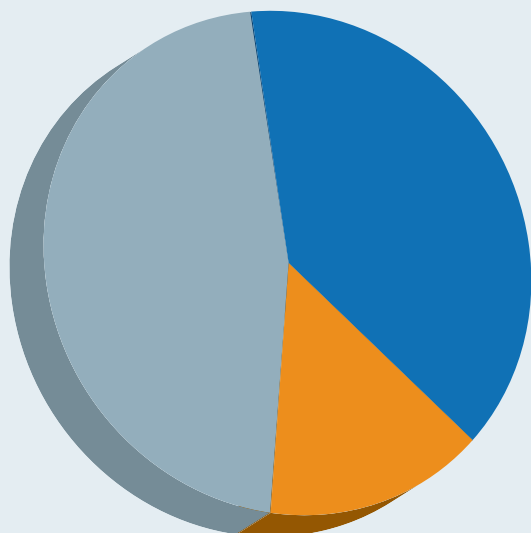


1. Total UK energy support in developing countries 2010–2017 (£ million)



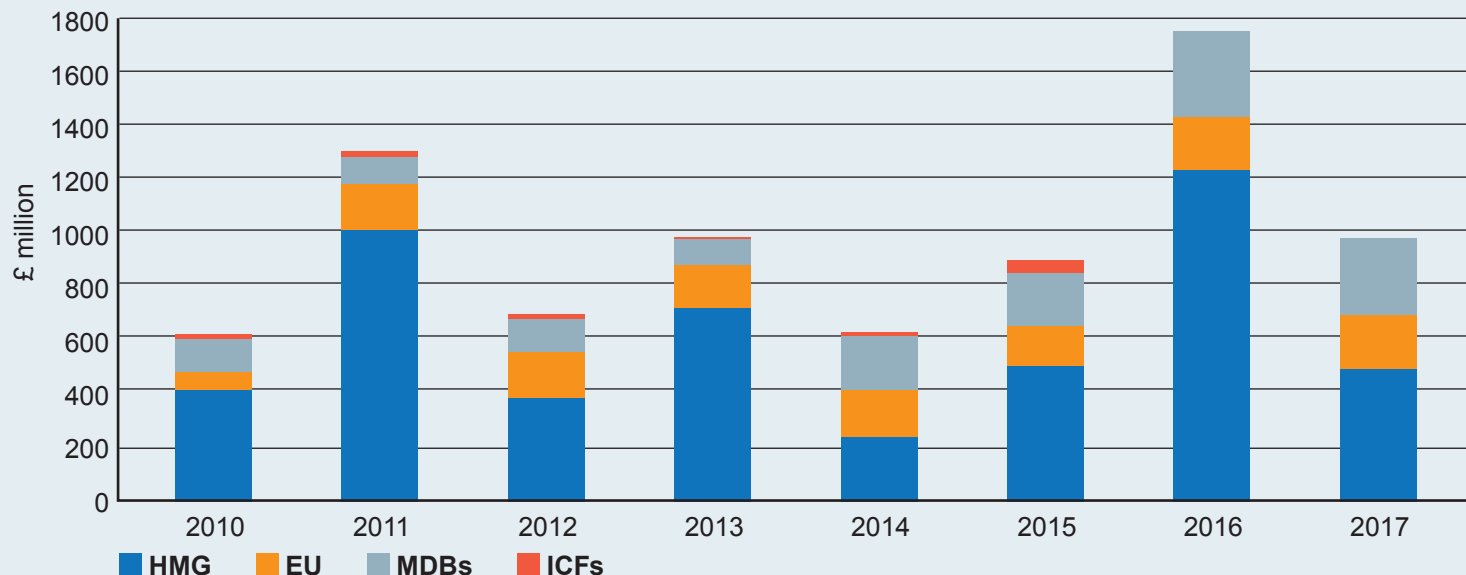
| | | |
|--------|----------|-----|
| ■ ODA | £ 3011.0 | 39% |
| ■ OOF | £ 1171.4 | 15% |
| ■ UKEF | £ 3606.6 | 46% |

Source: Authors' analysis of data from OECD, UKEF and CDC

Between 2010 and 2017, the UK provided support for energy in developing countries with a total value of £ 7.8 billion. The annual average was £ 973 million, ranging from £ 593 million in 2010 to almost £1.8 billion in 2016. There were three kinds of support: official development assistance (ODA), other official flows which do not meet ODA criteria (OOF) and export credit guarantees (UKEF).

Note: The UKEF figures show the total maximum liability on UK public finance i.e. the value of the exports and projects guaranteed or insured, and thus subsidised by UKEF, not the (estimated) amount of subsidy. The total value of the actual subsidy provided by UKEF, or any other export credit agency, is difficult to calculate and there is no consensus on how this should be done. In theory it should be the aggregation of differences between the government borrowing rate and the commercial interest rate that each exporter would have paid to access support in the financial market.

2. Annual UK energy support by main channel 2010–2017 (£ million)



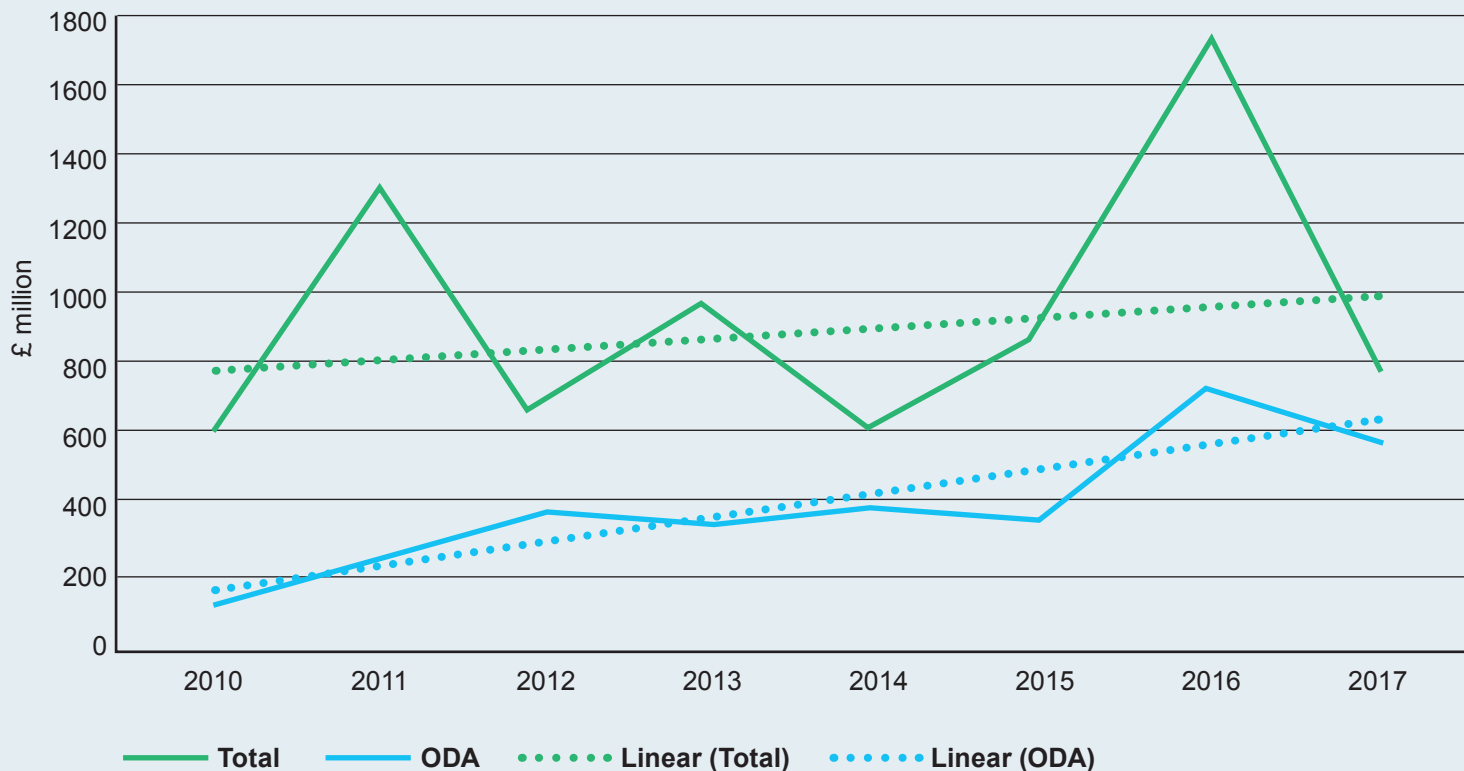
Source: Authors' analysis of data from OECD, UKEF and CDC

The main channels for UK energy support were government departments and organisations (HMG), institutions of the European Union (EU), multilateral development banks (MDBs) and international climate funds (ICFs). The value of the support through these channels varied from year to year.

Note: The HMG category covers the Department for International Development (DFID), the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC), the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC)¹, the Department of Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS), the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) and the devolved governments in Scotland and Wales.

1. The Departments of Energy and Climate Change and Business, Innovation and Skills were amalgamated in July 2016 to form the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS). The OECD database records disbursements from both departments in 2016 and 2017.

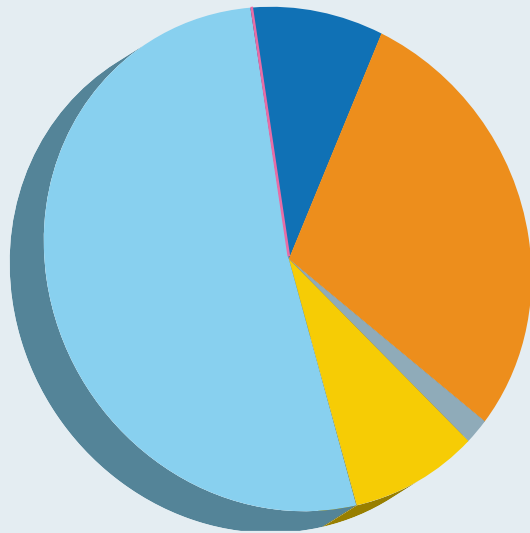
3. Trends in UK energy support and ODA energy support 2010–2017 (£ million)



Source: Authors' analysis of data from OECD, UKEF and CDC

Between 2010 and 2017, there were upward trends for both total UK energy support and ODA energy support in developing countries.

4. UK energy support by country income group 2010–2017 (£ million)



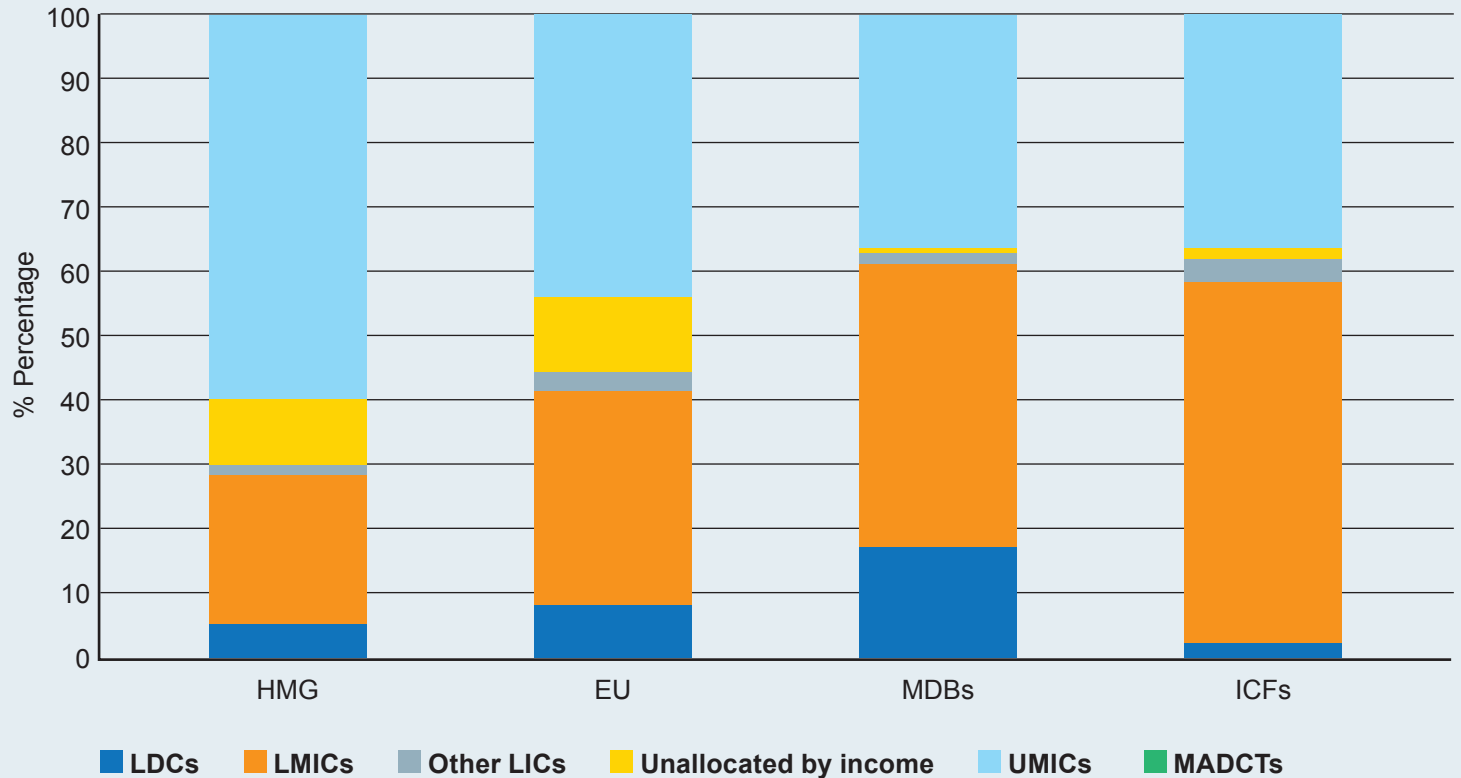
| | | |
|---|------------|-----|
|  LDCs | £ 661.239 | 8% |
|  LMICs | £ 2265.120 | 29% |
|  Other LICs | £ 129.672 | 2% |
|  Unallocated by income | £ 689.976 | 9% |
|  UMICs | £ 4042.502 | 52% |
|  MADCTs ² | £ 0.549 | 0% |

Source: Authors' analysis of data from OECD, UKEF and CDC

More than half of the UK's support for energy went to upper-middle-income countries (UMICs). Most people without access to modern energy services live in lower-middle income countries (LMICs), which received about 30% of the UK's support. Only 10% of the UK's support for energy went to least developed and low-income countries (LDCs and LICs).

2. **MADCTs** More Advanced Developing Countries and Territories

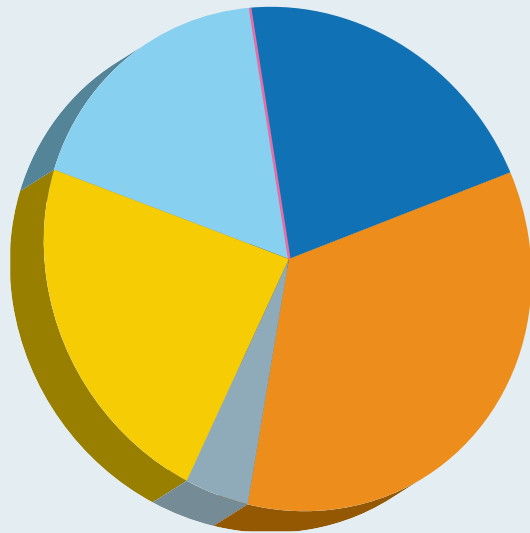
5. Share of UK energy support to country income groups by channel 2010–2017 (£ million)









Source: Authors' analysis of data from OECD, UKEF and CDC

HMG support overall gave the lowest share to the poorest countries and almost 60% to UMICs.

6. ODA energy support by country income group 2010–2017 (£ million)

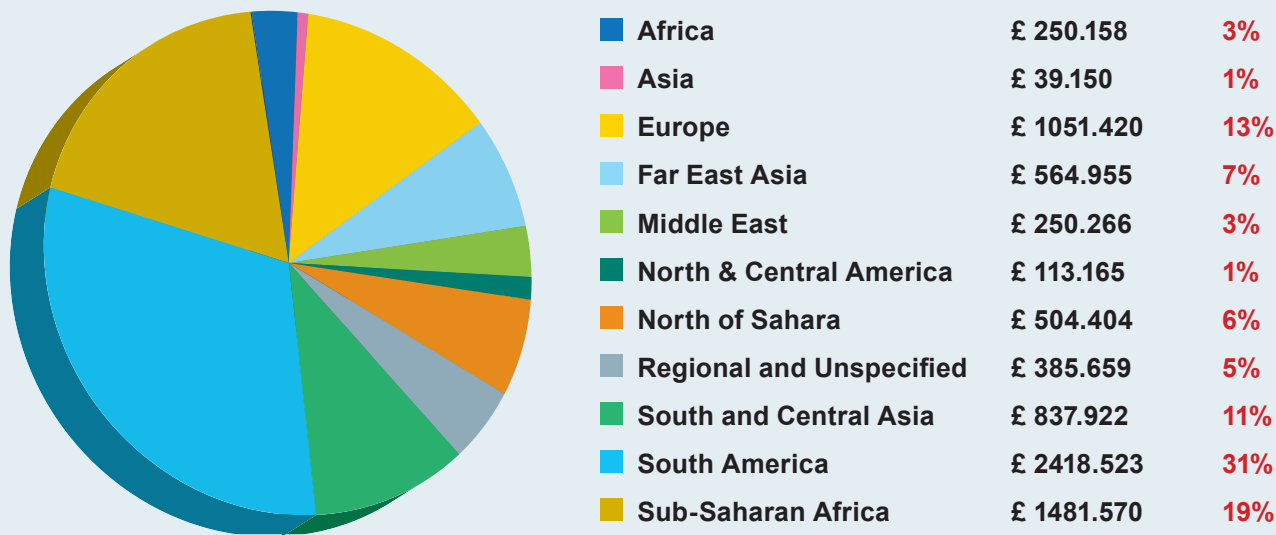


| | | |
|---|------------|-----|
|  LDCs | £ 627.326 | 21% |
|  LMICs | £ 1029.542 | 34% |
|  Other LICs | £ 126.391 | 4% |
|  Unallocated by income | £ 682.340 | 23% |
|  UMICs | £ 545.376 | 18% |
|  MADCTs | £ 0.062 | 0% |

Source: Authors' analysis of data from OECD, UKEF and CDC

In terms of ODA support alone, a larger proportion went to LDCs and LICs (25%). More than half of ODA for energy went to middle-income countries – 34% to LMICs and 18% to UMICs.

7. UK energy support by region 2010–2017 (£ million)



Source: Authors' analysis of data from OECD, UKEF and CDC

South America was the region that received the most support for energy—31% of the total. Sub-Saharan Africa received 19%, Europe 14% and South and Central Asia 11%.

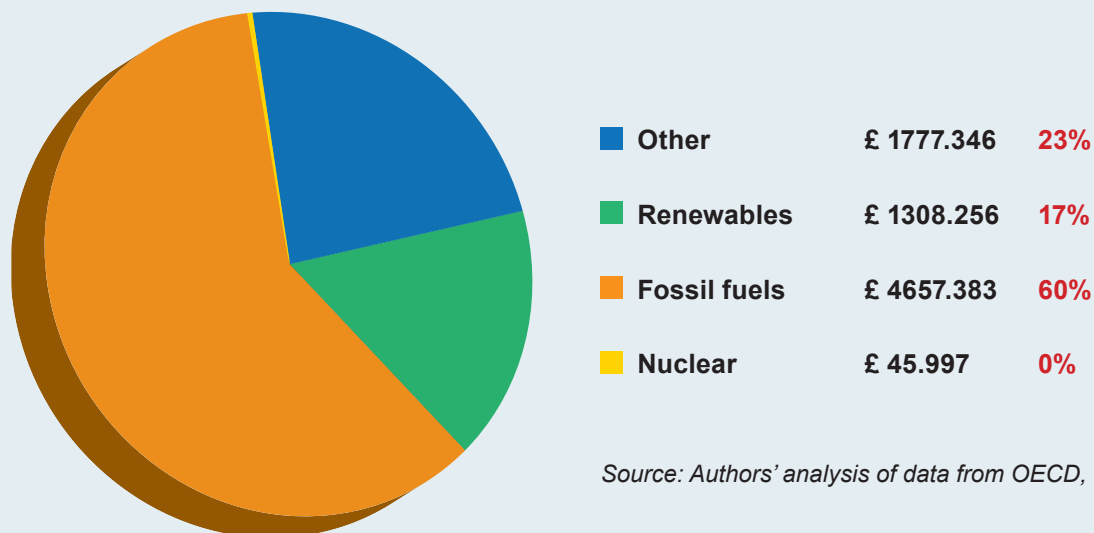
Table 1. Top recipients of UK energy support and ODA energy support 2010–2017 (£ million)

| Rank | Top recipients of UK energy support (countries) | Value of total support (£ million) | Top recipients of ODA energy support (countries) | Value of ODA (£ million) |
|------|---|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1 | Brazil | 2317.707 | Nigeria | 195.040 |
| 2 | Ghana | 460.717 | Tunisia | 169.374 |
| 3 | Russian Federation | 420.256 | Bangladesh | 163.228 |
| 4 | Turkey | 367.087 | Pakistan | 95.945 |
| 5 | Vietnam | 301.006 | Ghana | 83.775 |
| 6 | India | 293.538 | Egypt | 83.312 |
| 7 | Egypt | 268.215 | Ecuador | 81.122 |
| 8 | Nigeria | 214.636 | Morocco | 79.014 |
| 9 | Iraq | 186.665 | Honduras | 77.482 |
| 10 | Bangladesh | 180.860 | Uganda | 69.660 |

Source: Authors' analysis of data from OECD, UKEF and CDC

Brazil was the top recipient country for UK energy support, accounting for almost 30% of the total support between 2010 and 2017. It received five times as much support as the next highest recipient, Ghana. In terms of ODA support, Nigeria was the top recipient. Four countries appear in both lists (Bangladesh, Egypt, Ghana and Nigeria). Only one country in the list of top recipients of overall energy support was an LDC or LIC (Bangladesh) and only two in the list of top ODA recipients (Bangladesh and Uganda).

8. UK support for energy by energy source 2010–2017 (£ million)



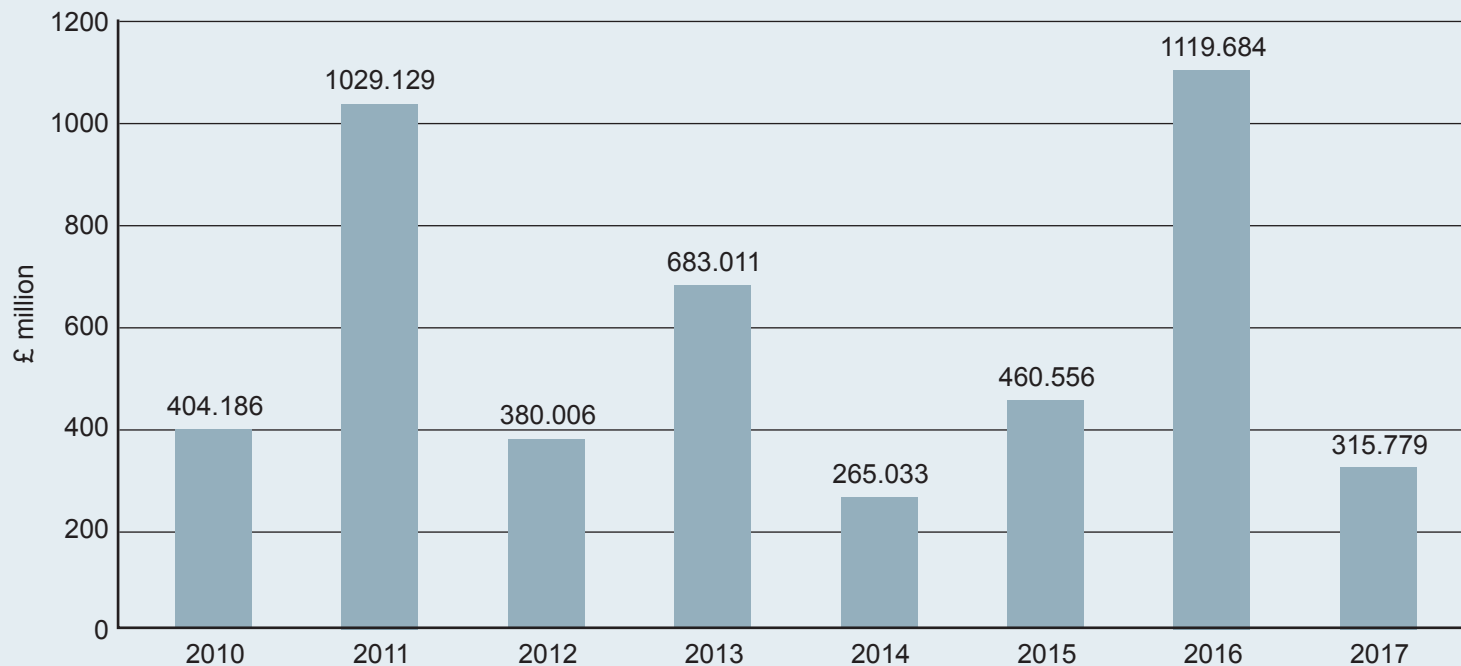
Source: Authors' analysis of data from OECD, UKEF and CDC

The share of UK support for energy that went to renewable energy is a way to assess the UK's commitments made to supporting delivery of SDG 7 and the Paris Climate Agreement at the end of 2015.

Between 2010 and 2017, 60% of the UK's support for energy in developing countries went to fossil fuel energy. 17% went to renewable energy and a very small amount to nuclear energy. Around 23% was in the 'Other' category (i.e. sector-wide initiatives, mixed fossil fuels and renewables or unidentified energy sources).

UKEF provided the most support for fossil fuels, primarily for oil and gas production. Support through other channels was mainly for thermal power generation for which the source of energy is largely unidentified. Where it is identified, gas-fired generation predominates. £84 million (approximately 1% of all energy support) went through multilateral channels to support coal (power generation and mining).

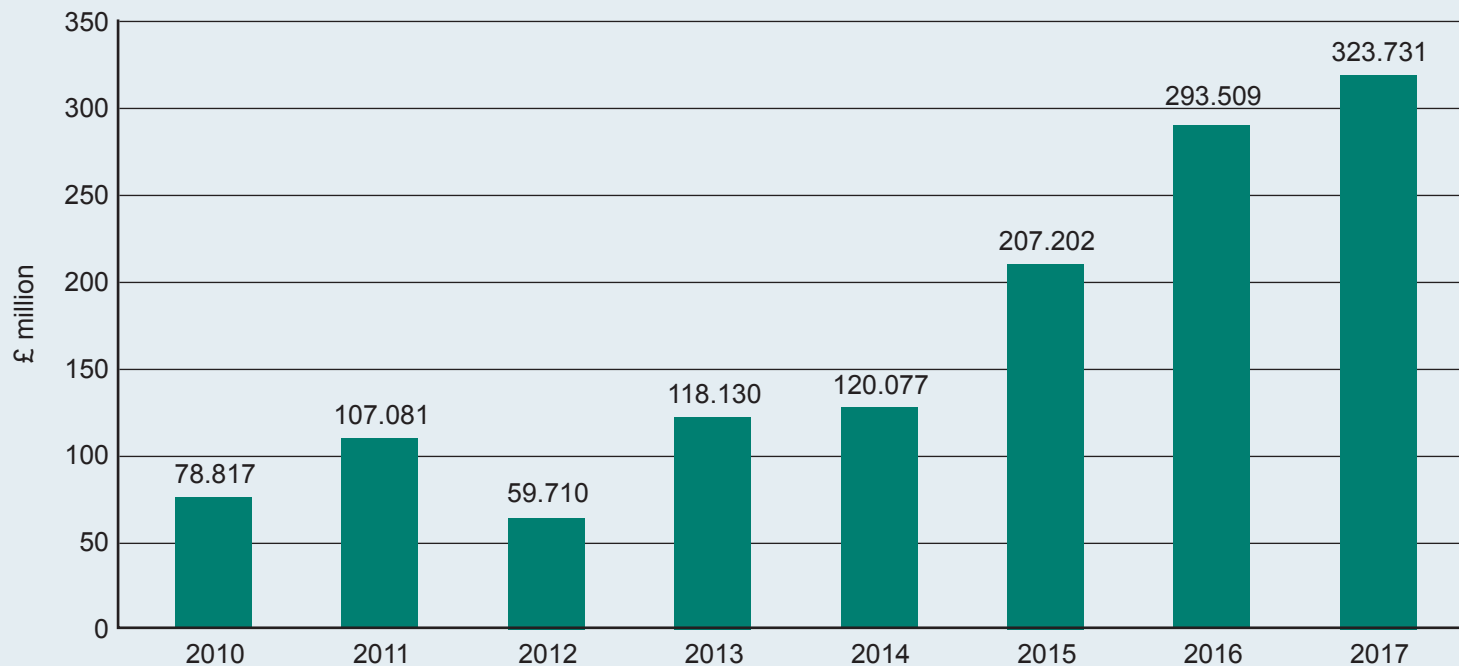
9. UK support for fossil fuel energy 2010–2017 (£ million)



Source: Authors' analysis of data from OECD, UKEF and CDC

No clear trend in terms of decreasing fossil fuel support can be identified over the 2010–2017 period. A small number of very large projects affect the figures for some years (e.g. 2016).

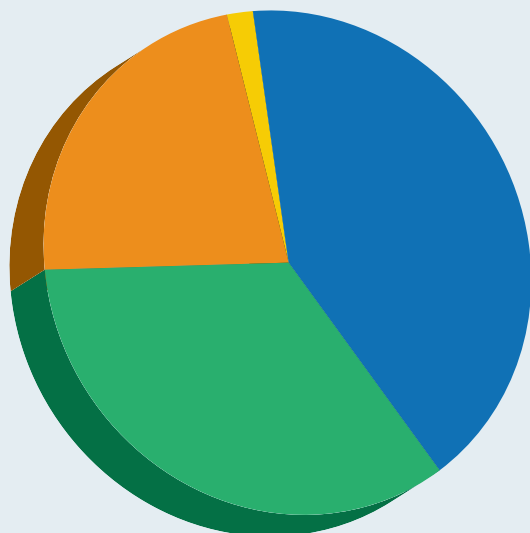
10. UK support for renewable energy 2010–2017 (£ million)



Source: Authors' analysis of data from OECD, UKEF and CDC

Hydropower and solar were the main sources of renewable energy supported. A large proportion of support went to projects and programmes covering multiple renewable energy sources. The annual totals suggest an increase in support over the last three years. However, no statistical trend in terms of increasing support for renewable energy can be identified for 2010–2017.

11. ODA support by energy source 2010–2017 (£ million)

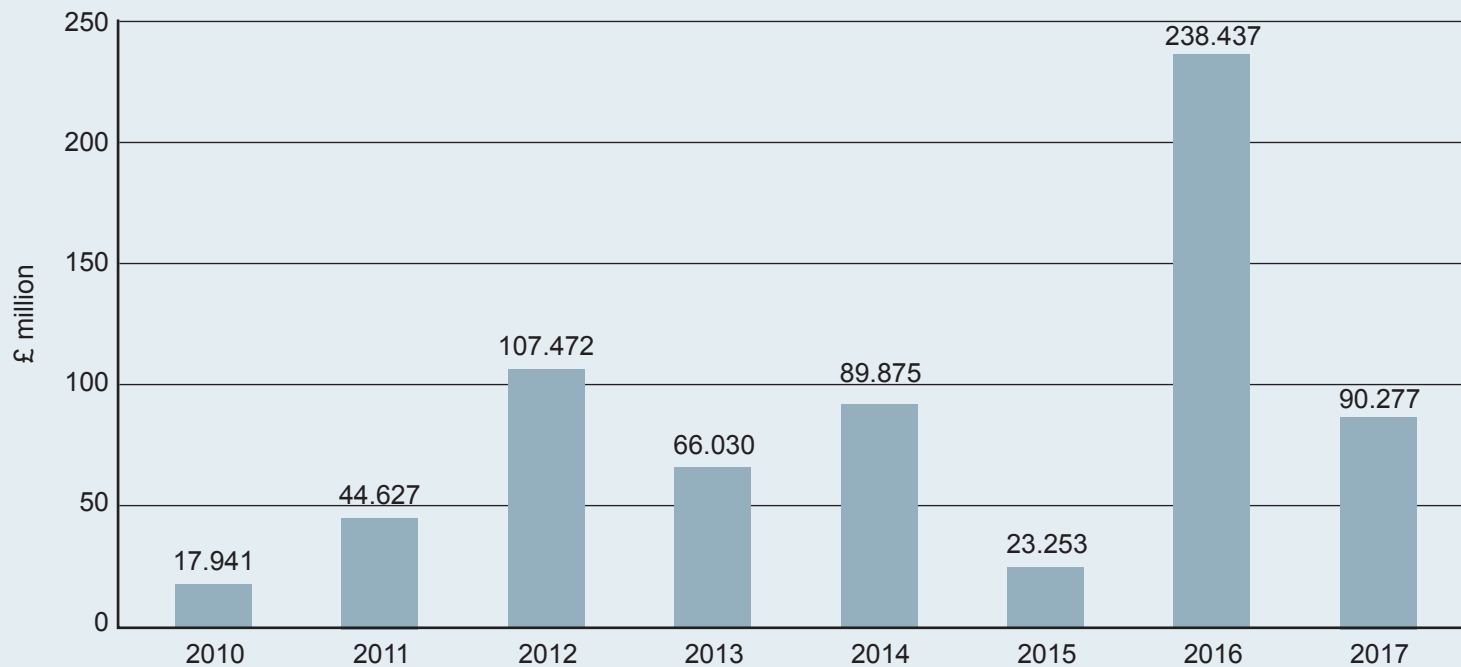


| | | |
|--|------------|-----|
| ■ Other | £ 1254.611 | 42% |
| ■ Renewables | £ 1032.442 | 34% |
| ■ Fossil fuels | £ 677.912 | 22% |
| ■ Nuclear | £ 45.997 | 2% |

Source: Authors' analysis of data from OECD, UKEF and CDC

When ODA support for energy alone is considered, a greater share (34%) went to renewable energy than to fossil fuels (22%). However, a larger proportion is in the 'Other' category (i.e. sector-wide, mixed or unidentified energy sources), 42%.

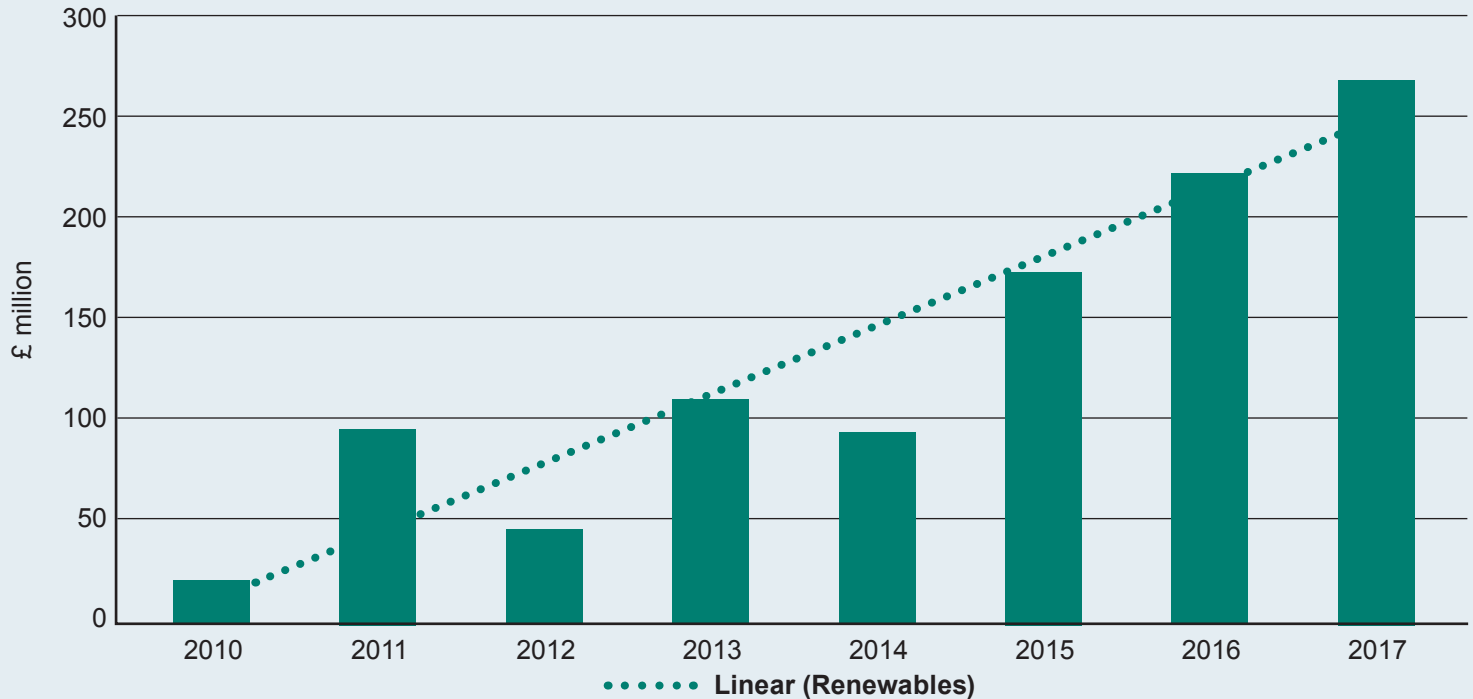
12. ODA support for fossil fuel energy 2010–2017 (£ million)



Source: Authors' analysis of data from OECD, UKEF and CDC

No statistical trend can be identified in terms of decreasing ODA support for fossil fuel energy.

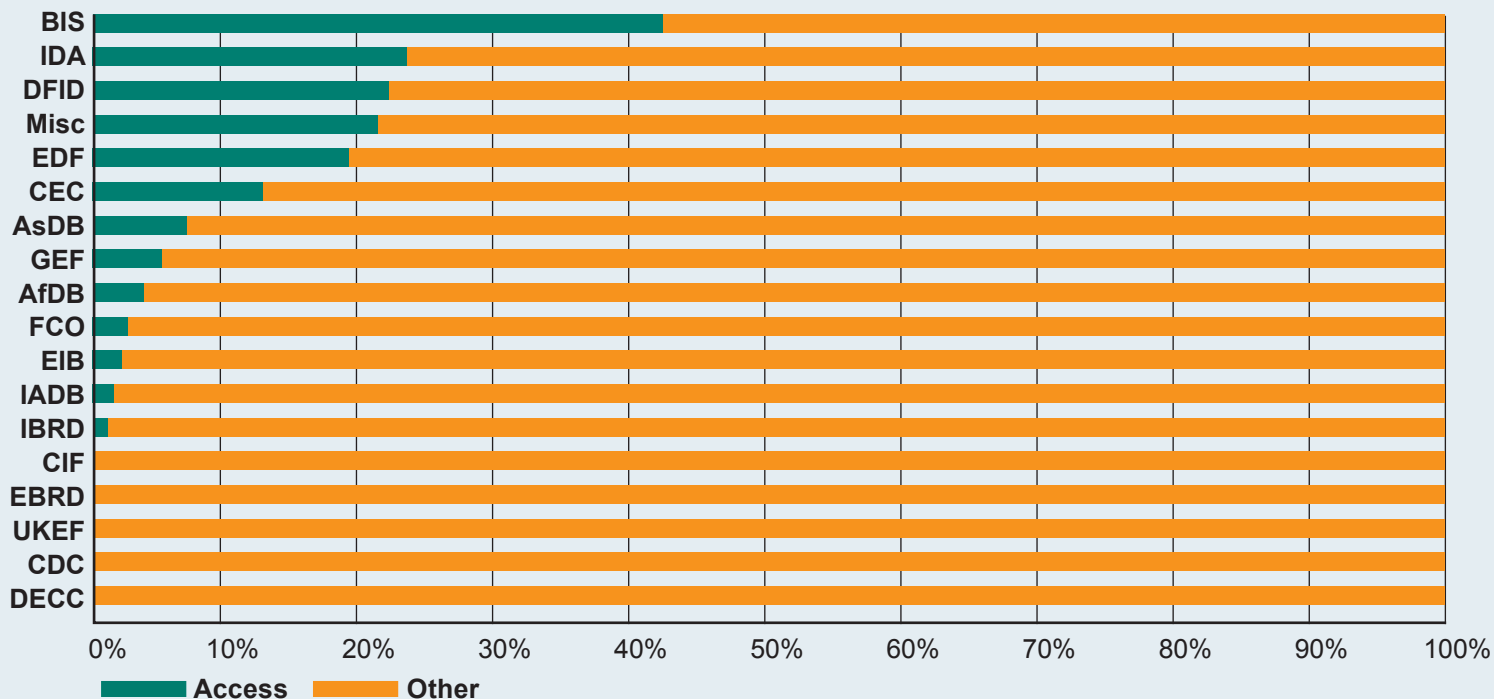
13. Trend in ODA support for renewable energy 2010–2017 (£ million)



Source: Authors' analysis of data from OECD, UKEF and CDC

An upwards trend can be identified in terms of ODA support for renewable energy. However, the share of ODA for both fossil fuel and renewable energy shows an increasing trend between 2010 and 2017. This is partly because the share categorised as 'Other' is reducing. This may be due to changes in reporting rather than any change in practice.

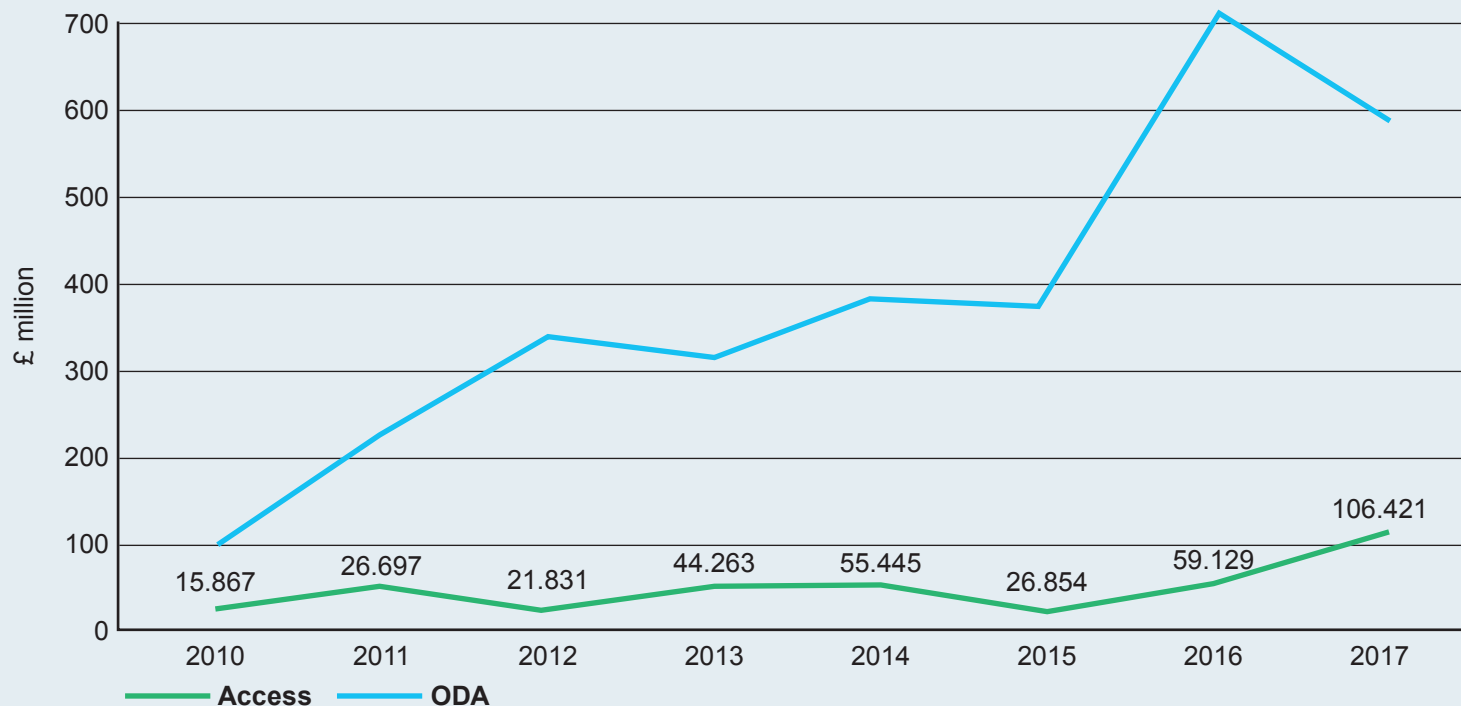
14. Share of UK support for energy access by channel 2010–2017



Source: Authors' analysis of data from OECD, UKEF and CDC

According to the data available, between 2010 and 2017, the UK provided an estimated total £359 million to support access to modern energy services in developing countries – or only around 4.6% of total UK energy support. The share of total support going to energy access varied by channel, from 42% in the case of BIS to zero in the case of UKEF, CDC, DECC and EBRD. ODA accounted for more than 95% of energy access support. As a share of ODA energy support alone, energy access accounted for 11.9%.

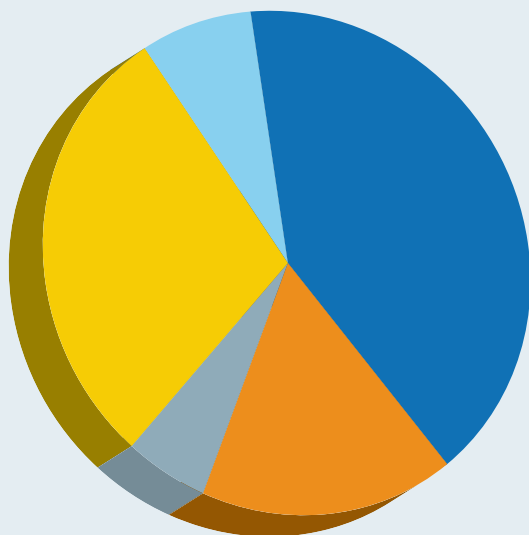
15. Increase in ODA support for energy and support for energy access 2010–2017 (£ million)





Source: Authors' analysis of data from OECD, UKEF and CDC

While the annual amount of support for energy access increased steadily between 2010 and 2017, from £16 million to £106 million (in current prices), the rate of increase was considerably lower than the rate of increase in overall ODA support for energy in developing countries. This is concerning given the current global financing gap to reach universal access to modern energy by 2030, particularly investment in the decentralized electricity and clean cooking solutions needed by most energy-poor communities.

16. Support for energy access by country income group 2010–2017 (£ million)

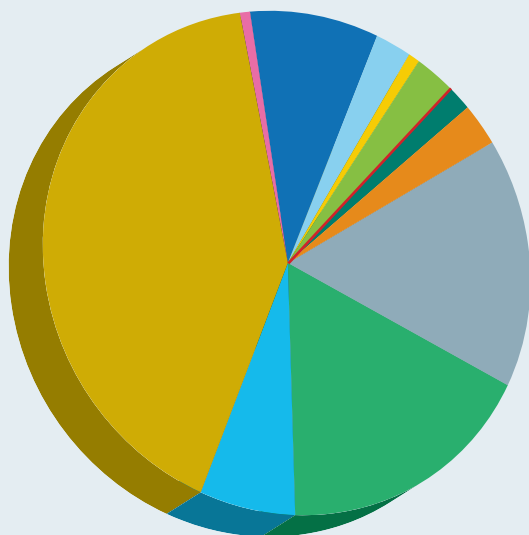


| | | |
|---|-----------|-----|
|  LDCs | £ 147.854 | 41% |
|  LMICs | £ 60.279 | 17% |
|  Other LICs | £ 20.162 | 6% |
|  Unallocated by income | £ 104.174 | 29% |
|  UMICs | £ 27.035 | 7% |

Source: Authors' analysis of data from OECD, UKEF and CDC

LDCs and LICs received the largest share of support for energy access—47% of the total for access. This compares with 10% for total energy support and 25% of ODA energy support. MICs received 24% of the support provided for energy access.

17. Support for energy access by region 2010–2017 (£ million)



| | | |
|--|-----------|------------|
| ■ Africa | £ 29.915 | 8% |
| ■ Asia | £ 8.081 | 2% |
| ■ Europe | £ 2.491 | 1% |
| ■ Far East Asia | £ 9.523 | 3% |
| ■ Middle East | £ 0.521 | 0% |
| ■ North & Central America | £ 5.120 | 1% |
| ■ North of Sahara | £ 9.352 | 3% |
| ■ Regional and Unspecified | £ 58.039 | 16% |
| ■ South and Central Asia | £63.956 | 18% |
| ■ South America | £ 22.890 | 6% |
| ■ Sub-Saharan Africa | £ 146.672 | 41% |
| ■ Oceania | £ 2.947 | 1% |

Source: Authors' analysis of data from OECD, UKEF and CDC

Regionally, sub-Saharan Africa received the largest share of support for energy access (41%), while South and Central Asia received 18%.

Table 2. Ten largest recipients of support for energy access 2010–2017 (£ million)

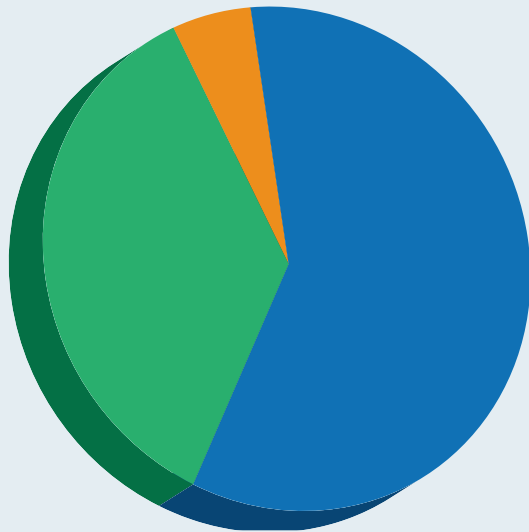
| Rank | Country | £ million |
|------|--------------|-----------|
| 1 | Bangladesh | 33.273 |
| 2 | Kenya | 20.052 |
| 3 | Brazil | 17.924 |
| 4 | Ethiopia | 16.328 |
| 5 | Sierra Leone | 13.074 |
| 6 | Nigeria | 12.810 |
| 7 | Uganda | 11.142 |
| 8 | Tanzania | 8.984 |
| 9 | Afghanistan | 8.610 |
| 10 | India | 7.029 |

Source: Authors' analysis of data from OECD, UKEF and CDC

The largest recipient of UK support for energy access was Bangladesh, which received £33.3 million between 2010 and 2017. Four of the top ten recipients were LICs or LDCs (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone and Uganda). Eight of them are listed as among the top twenty High Impact Countries (HICs) for electricity and clean cooking access (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Uganda).

Three were also amongst the ten largest recipients of UK ODA for energy (Bangladesh, Nigeria and Uganda) and four among the ten largest recipients of total support for energy (Bangladesh, Brazil, India, and Nigeria).

18. Support for energy access by energy source 2010–2017 (£ million)



| | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----|
| ■ Other | £ 211.903 | 59% |
| ■ Renewables | £ 128.300 | 36% |
| ■ Fossil fuels | £ 19.304 | 5% |

Source: Authors' analysis of data from OECD, UKEF and CDC

There is limited information available on the UK's support for energy access. From our analysis, for over third of the UK's support for energy access (36%), the source of energy supported was renewable. For 5% of support, the energy source was identified as fossil fuels. 59% of the support is in the 'Other' category, where it is not possible to identify the energy source or this is mixed.