

# **Development of Swedish General Budget Support 1990–2003**

**Lorena Acevedo Narea  
Martin Christensen**



**Sida**



# Table of Contents

|                                                                                                          |            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| <b>Abbreviations .....</b>                                                                               | <b>ii</b>  |
| <b>Summary .....</b>                                                                                     | <b>iii</b> |
| <b>1. Introduction .....</b>                                                                             | <b>4</b>   |
| <b>2. Definitions .....</b>                                                                              | <b>5</b>   |
| 2.1 Programme aid .....                                                                                  | 5          |
| 2.1.1 Sida's definition .....                                                                            | 6          |
| 2.2 Balance of payments support: Debt relief and import support .....                                    | 6          |
| 2.3 Budget support: General budget support and sector programme support .....                            | 6          |
| 2.3.1 The new form of budget support .....                                                               | 7          |
| 2.3.2 The Bretton Woods Institutions .....                                                               | 8          |
| <b>3. Method .....</b>                                                                                   | <b>9</b>   |
| 3.1 Sources .....                                                                                        | 9          |
| 3.2 Problems with data .....                                                                             | 9          |
| <b>4. Swedish programme aid 1990–2002 .....</b>                                                          | <b>11</b>  |
| 4.1 Programme aid development .....                                                                      | 11         |
| 4.2 Composition of programme aid .....                                                                   | 12         |
| <b>5. General budget support (GBS) 1998–2003 .....</b>                                                   | <b>15</b>  |
| 5.1 Recipient countries and the scope of GBS .....                                                       | 15         |
| 5.2 Combination of different support forms .....                                                         | 17         |
| 5.3 Continuity in payments .....                                                                         | 18         |
| <b>6. GBS: Goals, criteria and justification .....</b>                                                   | <b>20</b>  |
| 6.1 The GBS goal .....                                                                                   | 20         |
| 6.2 Formal criteria for support .....                                                                    | 20         |
| 6.2.1 Poverty reduction and economic growth .....                                                        | 20         |
| 6.2.2 Economic reform programmes .....                                                                   | 21         |
| 6.2.3 Human rights, democracy and good governance .....                                                  | 21         |
| 6.2.4 Community of programme countries – other countries .....                                           | 21         |
| 6.3 Justification for support .....                                                                      | 21         |
| <b>7. Conclusions .....</b>                                                                              | <b>24</b>  |
| <b>8. References .....</b>                                                                               | <b>25</b>  |
| <b>Appendices</b>                                                                                        |            |
| Appendix 1: Compilations of Swedish programme aid .....                                                  | 26         |
| Appendix 2: Justification for economic reform and debt relief<br>from selected countries 2000–2003 ..... | 39         |

# Abbreviations

|      |                                                       |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| AfDB | African Development Bank                              |
| AsDB | Asian Development Bank                                |
| CIS  | Commodity Import Support                              |
| DAC  | Development Assistance Committee                      |
| DFID | Department for International Development              |
| ESAF | Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility               |
| GBS  | General Budget Support                                |
| HIPC | Heavily Indebted Poor Countries                       |
| IDB  | Inter-American Development Bank                       |
| IBRD | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| IMF  | International Monetary Fund                           |
| OGI  | Open General Licence                                  |
| PRGF | Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility                 |
| PRSC | Poverty Reduction Support Credit                      |
| PRSP | Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper                      |
| UD   | The Swedish Foreign Ministry                          |
| UTV  | Department for Evaluation and Internal Audit          |

## Summary

The purpose of this study is to analyse Swedish general budget support (GBS), its growth and justifications for disbursements, in order to provide an overview of the development of the support over the past decade (1990–2003). Another purpose is to provide a factual basis for future evaluations and studies of Swedish GBS.

Swedish programme aid decreased during the first half of the 90s but the trend has turned and is now approaching the earlier levels. Direct budget support (including GBS and sector programme support) receives increasing attention and it now dominates programme aid within Swedish development co-operation. Above all “second generation budget support” reflects a new approach to aid policy, based on increased cooperation and coordination – not only with recipient countries, but with other donors as well. This policy dialogue, which previously focused on structural adjustment programmes and *ex ante* conditionality, has been replaced by a dialogue that aims to support the recipient country’s own poverty reduction strategies and its management and “ownership” of reforms.

Parallel to this changed view of aid policy, new support tools developed. At the end of the 1990s import support lost its desired effect as many recipient countries switched to floating exchange rates. Sweden switched over to different types of debt relief as global aid policy focused attention on recipient countries’ debt crises and the HIPC initiative began. Once Sweden’s partner countries achieved the completion point for the HIPC initiative the need for debt relief was no longer as great and a shift toward GBS became the natural consequence.

There seems to be a tendency of increasing Swedish GBS both in terms of volume and in relation to other forms of programme aid. Moreover, the number of countries that receive GBS is increasing. In 1998 Sweden disbursed GBS to four countries; in 2003 the number was ten. Even if GBS currently does not account for a large portion of Sweden’s total bilateral development cooperation (5.3% 2003), it accounts for a large portion in its cooperation with specific countries.

The arguments given to justify GBS are diverse, but are consistent to varying degrees with Swedish foreign aid objectives. Between 1990 and 1998 the most common justification for GBS disbursement was “support for economic reforms”. An analysis of the country reports between 2000 and 2003 shows that the most common justification was support for poverty reduction, especially in the form of a PRSP. Consequently, a minor break in the trend of justifications given for GBS disbursements can be seen. Though previously linked to the growth objective in Swedish aid policy, in recent times they have been linked more to the sub-goal of economic and political independence.

The policy dialogue based on poverty reduction strategies has grown stronger as well as the efforts to make the development cooperation more efficient. The 2004 Swedish government budget bill reasons in similar terms. During 2004 Sweden’s government will formulate new GBS guidelines to further strengthen the importance of implementing poverty reduction strategies, which will emphasize the significance of PRSP and policy dialogue even more.

# 1. Introduction

Budget support, which includes general budget support, GBS, and sector programme support, has come to dominate programme aid within Swedish development cooperation. Many factors suggest that this type of assistance will continue to increase, both in relation to total programme aid and total development aid, especially since it offers a way to support recipient countries' own poverty reduction strategies and it also encourages increased harmonization of global development cooperation.

The purpose of this study is to analyse Swedish GBS—both the current situation, its progression and justifications, in order to provide an overview of the development of this support. Another purpose is to provide a basis for future evaluations and studies of Swedish GBS. During 2004, for example, Sweden will revise its guidelines for economic reform and debt relief, which governs the GBS. An international evaluation is currently underway to which this study can contribute as a supporting documentation.

Definitions of programme aid vary and this study will therefore begin by clarifying the various terms. The rest of the study consists of three parts. The first provides an overview of disbursed programme aid as well as its composition between 1990 and 2002. The second is a detailed study of the period between 1998 and 2003, during which the significance of GBS increased. This section studies the countries to which GBS was paid, the size of the support, the combination of different forms of support and the continuity of disbursements. The third section discusses the formal objectives and criteria for GBS as well as the justifications given in the country support files, used for the assessment of GBS.

## 2. Definitions

### 2.1 Programme aid

Definitions of programme aid vary, as does their application. In particular, the definitions of the various forms of programme aid differ, reflecting some disagreement on the objective of these forms of support and their expected effects, but also that these change over time. The different forms of programme aid sometimes have similar—if not identical—intentions, which means that they overlap and makes it difficult to identify the boundaries between definitions.

This analysis will build on DAC's definitions, mainly because they are internationally recognised, but also because they largely coincide with the definitions in Sida's *Statistikhandbok (Statistics Handbook)*, which guides the programme officers' classification of different contributions.<sup>1</sup> DAC's definition of programme aid, which can be found in DAC's *Principles for Program Assistance*, states:

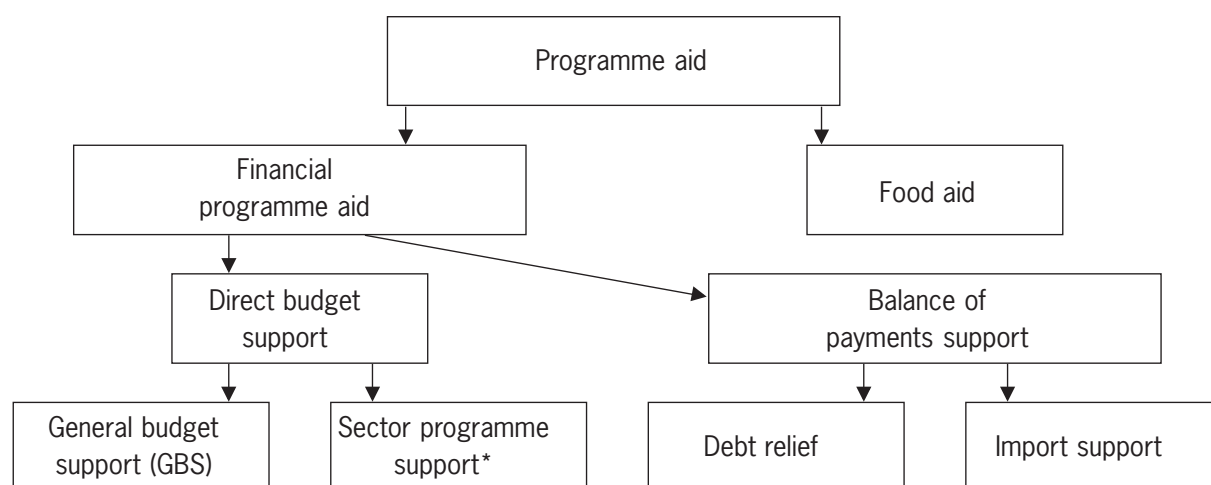
*“Program assistance consists of all contributions made available to a recipient country for general development purposes i.e. balance of payments support, GBS and commodity assistance not linked to specific project activities.”<sup>2</sup>*

This definition interprets programme aid as support to the country's own political and economic development programmes. DAC further differentiates several programme aid forms, presented in an overview in figure 2.1.

The first distinction is between financial support, in the form of credits or direct monetary gifts, and food aid. This study only analyses financial support because food aid is not a significant part of Swedish development cooperation.

Financial support is further divided into direct budget support and balance of payments support, each of which has two sub-categories. Direct budget support is divided into general budget support, GBS, and sector programme support, and balance of payments support is divided into debt relief and import support.

Figure 2.1: Programme aid and its different forms



\* The definition in White is “Sector Budget Support”

Source: adapted based on H White (1999)

<sup>1</sup> Sida (2003a)

<sup>2</sup> OECD (1991) p.5

### 2.1.1 Sida's definition

The data used in this study comes from Sida's own administration program, PLUS, with classifications based on *Sida's Statistikhandbok*.<sup>3</sup> The definitions in this statistics handbook provide guidance when implementing new contributions. The PLUS system classifies import support, debt relief, and GBS as different types of economic reforms, while sector programme support is classified separately. Even if they are divided into two classifications a single overall definition covers both of them:

“Programme aid is the general term encompassing both sector programme support and general budget support. Budget support is classified as a form of aid under economic reforms. Sector programme support and GBS are two different forms of programme aid. Programme aid involves coordinated financial and professional support to a country's poverty reduction strategy or to an organisation. Programme aid can also be restricted to a certain policy area or sector (in such cases referred to as sector programme support).”<sup>4</sup>

## 2.2 Balance of payments support: Debt relief and import support

Import support was one of the most common forms of support until the mid-1990s, but then decreased and a shift toward debt relief began. Import support was provided in three different forms: CIS (Commodity Imports Support), OGL (Open General License) and retroactive financing. The latter was seldom used with the exception of Nicaragua and Mozambique.<sup>5</sup> *Sida's Statistikhandbok* defines import support as: “Funds in the form of foreign currency intended to cover import costs.”<sup>6</sup>

Debt relief is defined as: “Funds intended for amortisation, interest payments (debt service) and cancellation of the recipient country's debt to Sweden, other countries, IBRD, AfDB, ADB, IDB and private players and banks.”<sup>7</sup> Debt relief is intended as indirect support to the recipient country's budget. It can be given either as relief of debt to the donor country or as relief of debt to a third party. This form of support mainly works by freeing resources for expenditures other than interest payments and amortisation of government debt. Note that resources can only truly be freed up if a country actually paid interest and amortisation without debt relief, but because of inadequate resources, borrowing countries may not have met these payment obligations, or only paid them in part.

## 2.3 Budget support: General budget support (GBS) and sector programme support

Budget support is “financial means provided to the government budget's revenue side”<sup>8</sup>. This support is linked to a reform programme and/or implementation of the recipient country's poverty reduction strategy. There are two forms of budget support: GBS and sector programme support. GBS refers to non-sector specific (applies to both distribution of financial resources and policy dialogue), while sector programme support is earmarked for a specific sector. GBS does not necessarily have to be given to the national budget, it can also be provided at the regional level.

Sector programme support is a form of support in which the recipient country's government and the donor work together to carry out the sector programme (the country's own sector policy and strategy with the purpose of achieving the sector goals). Sector programme support payments differ somewhat from GBS payments. Usually donor support is pooled in a joint bank account, known as “pooled fund-

---

<sup>3</sup> Sida (2003a)

<sup>4</sup> Sida (2003a) p. 36–37.

<sup>5</sup> Danielsson and Nilsson (1999)

<sup>6</sup> Sida (2003a) p.37

<sup>7</sup> Ibid, p. 37–38.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid, p. 38

ing”, from which certain government sector expenditures are financed or channeled directly into the Government’s account for general budget expenditures. *Sida’s Statistikhandbok* defines sector programme support as follows: “Support that involves increased recipient involvement, in which several donors enter and support a sector with budget resources; the donors may back some policy and the recipients co-ordinate the aid within the frame of the sector”.<sup>9</sup> Sector programme support is mainly used by Sida’s sector departments, especially within education and health, but also within agriculture and natural resource management. More so than other types of programme aid, sector programme support has its origin in project aid that was later developed into a more comprehensive form of support.

Several projects within sectors are still included in sector programmes. At best, these projects are in line with sector policy, strategies and goals. These are not included in this analysis because it is not typical of sector programme support.

Unlike balance of payments support, GBS focuses on the equivalent value in the recipient country’s own currency and on the internal budget process rather than on the external balance. This difference is significant for the donor since it governs the focus during follow-up and how to configure agreements. The choice between the two forms of support steers the focus of the dialogue between donor and recipient and has administrative and political significance for both donor and recipient.

When discussing programme aid, it is important to explore how aid policy has changed and how policy dialogue has developed. In the early 1990s policy dialogue focused on the structural adjustment programme (SAP), which aimed to achieve macroeconomic stability, liberalisation and privatisation, and in which exchange rate and currency reforms were important aspects. However, SAP had certain restrictions with non-functioning conditionality and inadequate performance in terms of poverty reduction. The development of programme aid, from import support to budget support (see the discussion in section 4.2), and the lessons learned from the SAP process were significant for the change in the policy dialogue. From previously having focused on stability, liberalisation and privatisation, today’s discussions related to budget support focus more on poverty reduction and the recipient country’s “ownership” and management of reforms.

### **2.3.1 The new form of budget support**

Naschold and Booth (2002) describe a new form of—or second generation—budget support. The new generation’s GBS focuses more attention on institutional reforms and national ownership of poverty reduction efforts than on macroeconomic stability and liberalization. The authors note that the political and institutional environments are important for the effectiveness of development aid.

The new form of budget support is based on past experience and lessons learned about issues such as conditionality. Several empirical studies have found that donor-driven conditionality is not particularly effective in influencing implementation of reforms. Instead, a growing consensus notes that economic and political reforms depend on national political support.<sup>10</sup> The lesson learned is that donors cannot force reforms; rather, conditions for dialogue should be established with the recipient country through a genuine partnership in order to influence policy. This does not necessarily mean that conditionality has outlived its role, but rather that it has changed its shape and use. The starting point for future disbursements should be results-oriented rather than focused on specific actions. This is called “ex post” conditionality, as opposed to the classic “ex ante” conditionality, in which certain conditions have to be fulfilled before payment can be made.

---

<sup>9</sup> Sida (2003a) p. 36

More so than previously, this new form of budget support refers to institutional development, which should entail more effective allocation of resources and a higher degree of national ownership. Naschold and Booth (2002) summarise the probable advantages of the new budget support as follows:

1. *Lower transaction costs:* High transaction costs are associated with the large number of donors and the quantity of projects in the recipient countries, all with their requirements for reporting and auditing. These costs can be reduced through a common process that meets the needs of all donors and partners.
2. *More efficient allocation of public funds:* The quantity of projects and the number of donors with their priorities and purchasing requirements, as well as aid flows outside the budget undermine efficient budget allocation. Budget support is by definition “on-budget” and embraces a policy dialogue that takes a holistic approach to the sectors rather than specific expenditure items.
3. *Improved predictability of aid flows:* Different conditions for payment and implementation of projects has made development aid unpredictable. Budget support is intended as a long-term support and undertaking. However, budget support, or rather, programme aid, is in practice easier to switch on and off than other types of support.<sup>11</sup>
4. *Positive transformation effect on the government’s system:* large administrative structures have been built up parallel to the recipient country’s public systems as a result of project support. Budget support uses the national official system and requires transparency and efficiency.
5. *More beneficial effect on domestic accountability:* Current development aid has largely focused on making the government accountable to donors. Democratic structures and transparency improve because budget support focuses on the government’s own channels of responsibility.

### 2.3.2 The Bretton Woods Institutions

The Bretton Woods Institutions provide budget support, mainly in the form of loans. Two types of lending instruments resemble budget support and are worth mentioning in this context since Swedish budget support is usually more or less linked to one of them. One is IMF’s *Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility* (PRGF), which replaced the *Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility* (ESAF) in 1999. The ESAF was linked to structural adjustment programmes and had a more specific macroeconomic focus, while the PRGF is directly linked to the recipient country’s poverty reduction strategy (PRSP).

The other lending instrument, which is closely related to the PRGF, is the World Bank’s *Poverty Reduction Support Credit* (PRSC). The PRSC is expected to become an important instrument for support to IDA countries<sup>12</sup> poverty reduction strategies and institutional reform programmes. A PRSC programme generally consists of two to three individual credits to be paid out as needed and tied to a number of targets that must be met before the next partial payment.

---

<sup>10</sup> White (1999)

<sup>11</sup> One alleged advantage of budget support is that it is more predictable than other forms of support, but some signs suggest it is actually *less* predictable. Bulir and Hamann found that development aid is seven times as volatile as domestic income; development aid reinforces shocks, and the difference between expected development aid and true payments in 28 eight countries amounts to 2 percent of gross national product. Most problematic was programme aid in countries that were on-track. ODI and OPM (2002) p. 41–44.

<sup>12</sup> IDA stands for International Development Association

### 3. Method

This analysis consists of three parts. The first part is an overview of the Swedish programme's support structure and scope between 1990 and 2002. It first considers how total programme aid has developed in absolute terms and in relation to total Swedish bilateral support (excluding administrative costs), and then how it was distributed among the four types of programme aid.

The second part goes into greater detail with a focus on GBS between 1998 and 2003, the period when GBS began to increase. The development of this form of support is discussed considering the recipient countries, the scope of the support, the combination of different forms of support and the continuity of payments.

The third and final part discusses the formal goals and criteria of GBS, as well as Sweden's aid policy objectives and how these relate to how disbursements have been justified in practice.

#### 3.1. Sources

The primary source for data between 1998 and 2002 is Sida's own planning system PLUS. The statistics that can be retrieved from PLUS are based on the responsible programme officers' classifications of contributions, according to the order and definitions found in *Sida's Statistikhandbok*.<sup>13</sup> Data have been broken down by recipient country, type of contribution and year. A total of 20 countries received some form of programme aid between 1998 and 2002, presented as raw data in Appendix 1. The section on GBS also includes data from 2003, which was retrieved from PLUS and from the report *Support for economic reforms for the 2004 budget year*.<sup>14</sup>

PLUS only includes Sida's payments and not payments made by the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs (UD) as part of the appropriation for bilateral development cooperation item 10, economic reforms. The analysis is therefore supplemented with UD's payment memos. The LIS reports (based on PLUS) have been used to simplify the processing and gathering of disbursed programme aid. Disbursements for support for economic reforms have been compared to government decisions, documents from Sida's policy unit and to contracts in any cases where uncertainty was noted. Sida's annual report was another source for additional verification.

For a longer time series at the aggregate level, back to 1990, data from tables in Danielsson and Nilsson (1999) were used, covering disbursed programme aid between 1990/91 and 1998. This study also used data from the PLUS system.

#### 3.2 Problems with data

While gathering data it was discovered that certain contributions were not correctly classified in PLUS. Sector programme support was the most problematic type of contribution. This might be because of uncertainty about what should be classified as sector programme support or because it was used for any contribution that does not naturally fall under another heading. Ideally, these incorrect sources will decrease with greater awareness and knowledge, especially since the latest edition of *Sida's Statistikhandbok*, from 2003, gives a more specific definition. Earlier versions had the same definitions of the differ-

---

<sup>13</sup> Sida (2003a)

<sup>14</sup> Sida (2003b)

ent forms of support, but the comprehensive definition of programme aid was only added to the most recent version.<sup>15</sup>

The definition of sector programme support (see section 2.3) can either be interpreted as a description of the current contribution approach or as a goal for the contribution. Another problem that arises when identifying data is that information in certain documents is incorrect or not described in detail. For example, the titles of contributions in the PLUS system provide little guidance since they are usually short (because of the limited number of characters) and therefore give a meagre description of the contribution, or they consist of unofficial abbreviations. To more easily identify the different forms of sector programme support this survey used existing regional strategies in which ongoing sector programme support is described. Another source in this survey, Schmidt (2002), applied a similar method by referring to existing sector strategies. Because of the difficulties identifying sector programme support in PLUS there is some risk that programmes might be missing from this inventory. At the same time, all incorrectly classified contributions may not be identified and therefore may not be screened out. However, the data presented for sector programme support will hopefully provide a good standardized picture of the actual amounts.

In Danielsson and Nilsson (1999) incorrect classifications of programme aid were also discovered; the account was often used for any contribution that was difficult to classify. The authors made corrections and reviewed each contribution as thoroughly as possible, given the limited information provided by the PLUS system.

One method of finding incorrect classifications could be to check contributions with the programme officer in charge. This strategy was not however used in this study. In part, data was checked against other documents that have been considered reliable and in part because of the experiences of Danielsson and Nilsson (1999) who reported that staff turnover at Sida made the task difficult and this situation has probably not changed since.

The statistics presented are for disbursed programme aid. Using other statistics, such as planned payment, would involve some problems; for example, decisions and contracts do not always agree with payments during the current year. Payments may have been frozen or, as in one case, the payment was made the following year because of an expense ceiling.

---

<sup>15</sup> For examples, please see Sida (2000a) or Sida (1995). Please see section 2.1.1 of this study for the comprehensive definition of programme aid.

## 4. Swedish programme aid 1990–2002

### 4.1 Programme aid development

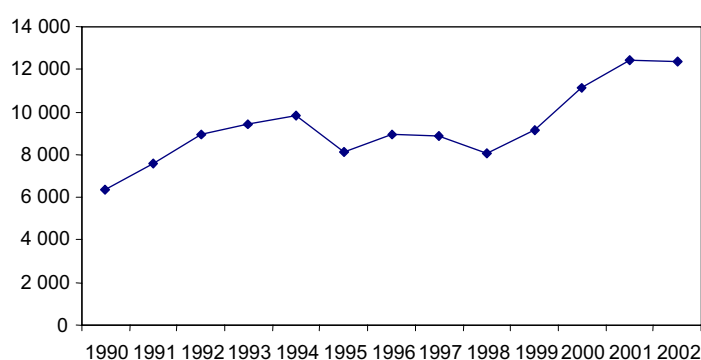
Figure 4.1 illustrates Sweden's total bilateral development cooperation (excluding administrative costs). Figures 4.2 and 4.3 show the development of Swedish programme aid as total disbursed programme aid and as a percentage of total bilateral support, 1990 to 2002.

Above all, the following three points stand out:

- Programme aid accounts for a rather large percentage of total bilateral aid; on average, about 11% between 1990 and 2002.
- Programme aid decreased as a percentage of total bilateral aid during most of the 1990s and was at its lowest in 1997, about 5%. Since then the percentage has increased, but levels from the early 1990s have not been achieved again.
- In real terms programme aid decreased by about 75% from 1990 through 1997 and the increase since then has been about as much. In all, more than SEK 12 billion was paid in programme aid between 1990 and 2002.

Total bilateral aid decreased during the middle of the 1990s, which to some extent can explain these changes (see figure 4.1). However, reduction of programme aid was greater than the reduction of total bilateral aid. This could be because programme aid is generally perceived as easier to reduce than, for example, project support.<sup>16</sup> Odén (1986) gives a similar explanation, albeit in reverse, for the hefty increase in import support at the end of the 1970s. He states that import support became a channel for paying large increases in aid. This suggests that programme aid is used more flexibly than other types of assistance.

Figure 4.1: Total bilateral development cooperation – fixed prices 2001



Source: PLUS

<sup>16</sup> Danielsson and Nilsson (1999)

Figure 4.2: Total disbursed programme aid paid in MSEK (excl.adm. costs) – fixed prices for 2001

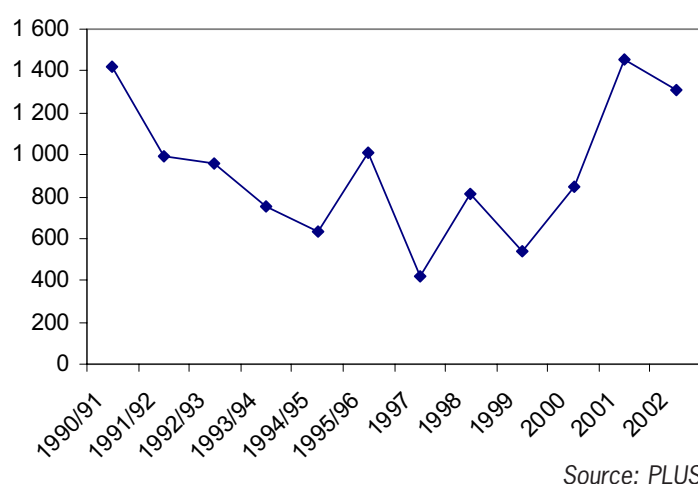
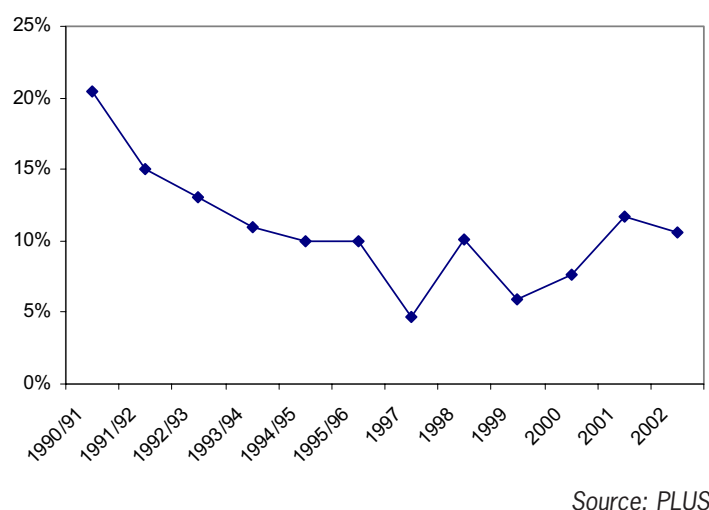


Figure 4.3: Programme aid as a percentage of total bilateral support



## 4.2 Composition of programme aid

Figures 4.4 and 4.5 show the relative importance of different support forms as well as total volume of disbursed programme aid in its four forms (import support, debt relief, sector programme support and GBS) between 1990 and 2002.

The figures suggest the following:

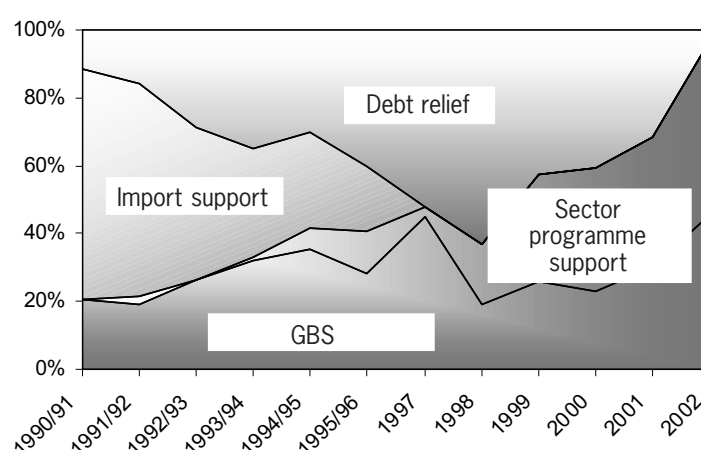
- In absolute terms GBS was relatively constant until 2001, when payments increased considerably.
- Import support was the predominant support form early in the period, but at the end of the period, sector programme support and GBS took over as the dominant forms.
- Debt relief became more common in the early 1990s and peaked in 1998 in both relative and absolute terms, after which it declined.
- Of the four types of programme aid, total payments during the period were largest for GBS and debt relief (SEK 3.4 and 3.2 billion respectively, in fixed prices for 2001).

- Sector programme support has increased most in recent years and in 2002 accounted for the biggest percentage of Swedish programme aid. The annual increase between 1999 and 2001 was an average of 70%, which means that this form of support is of the same magnitude as GBS payments – over SEK 0.5 billion in 2002.

The relative shift from import support to debt relief occurred as import support was perceived as less effective and lost its purpose as a consequence of recipient countries' liberalisation of exchange policy and the introduction of floating exchange rates. At first debt relief was viewed as an alternative to import support and was used quite frequently.<sup>17</sup> At the same time global awareness of the debt issue evolved, which led to the HIPC initiative<sup>18</sup> to which debt relief was linked. The large payments made for debt relief in 1998 and 2001 explain the fluctuations in programme aid payments.

In the late 1990s a shift from debt relief to GBS began as Sida's partner countries achieved the completion point within the framework of the HIPC initiative and thereby achieved a sustainable debt situation according to the HIPC initiative definition. The need for further debt relief was therefore not as urgent and GBS became the natural replacement. At the same time the PRSP processes<sup>19</sup> became increasingly prominent in aid policy, as the structural adjustment programme's lack of success became increasingly apparent (see discussion in section 2.3), and in recent years budget support has become increasingly tied to this process.

Figure 4.4: Relative importance of types of programme aid



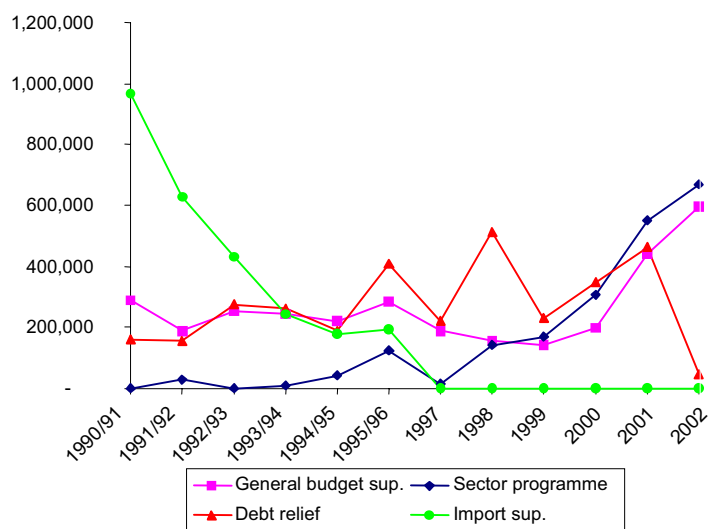
Source: Calculations based on PLUS

<sup>17</sup> Danielsson and Nilsson (1999)

<sup>18</sup> HIPC stands for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries. This initiative, which began in 1996, was a first step in reducing external debts of poor countries to more manageable levels. (For more information see: [www.worldbank.org/hipc](http://www.worldbank.org/hipc)).

<sup>19</sup> PRSP stands for Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. At their annual meeting in 1999, the World Bank and the IMF decided that nationally owned strategies would guide their work related to the HIPC initiative. (For more information please see: [www.worldbank.org/poverty](http://www.worldbank.org/poverty)).

Figure 4.5: Programme aid paid in various forms of support in SEK thousands – fixed prices 2001



Source: Calculations based on PLUS

## 5. General budget support (GBS) 1998–2003

In the late 1990s the volume of GBS began to increase. The amount of disbursed budget support increased from four in 1998 to ten in 2003 and the volume increased from M176.4 to MSEK 536 (see table 5.1).

Although GBS is on the rise, it does not account for a large portion of Sweden's bilateral development cooperation; in 2003 it only amounted to 5.3%. However, GBS accounts for a considerable percentage of development cooperation to individual countries.

The following section summarises the payments made between 1998 and 2003. Special consideration is given to the countries to which GBS is paid, the scope of the support, combination of different support forms and the continuity of GBS disbursements.

### 5.1 Recipient countries and the scope of GBS

Sweden has development cooperation with about 120 countries. About 45 countries have country strategies, or 55 if you include those with regional strategies. These 55 countries are potential candidates for GBS. 20 of them received some type of programme aid between 1998 and 2003 and 14 countries and one region received GBS (see table 5.1). In other words, Sweden gives GBS to about 12% of its partner countries.<sup>20</sup>

A total of 84% of GBS between 1998 and 2003 went to countries in Africa, 11% to countries in Latin America, 4% to countries in Eastern Europe and 1% to countries in Asia. Two thirds of the budget support went to three African countries: Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda, the first two of which also represent the biggest partner countries for Swedish development cooperation in general, calculated in volume.

The amount of individual payments of GBS varies from MSEK 10 (East Timor) to MSEK 120 (Tanzania) between 1998 and 2003. According to the *Guidelines for support for economic reforms and debt relief* variations in the amount of contributions shall relate to “the country's needs based on the external and internal financial situation and on the budget, the country's previously demonstrated capacity to make use of this type of support, the kind of assistance input and considerations of how burdens are shared”. They shall also be “part of a broader international effort in which several bilateral donors contribute”.<sup>21</sup>

---

<sup>20</sup> Sweden has 120 partner countries, 14 of which receive GBS

<sup>21</sup> Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs (1999) p.5.

Table 5.1: GBS paid per year and recipient country (SEK million, current prices)

| Country             | 1998         | 1999         | 2000         | 2001         | 2002         | 2003       | Sum           |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| Bolivia             |              |              |              | 60           |              | 35         | 95            |
| Bosnia, Herzegovina | 15           |              |              |              |              |            | 15            |
| Burkina Faso        |              |              |              | 40           | 40           | 40         | 120           |
| Cambodia            |              |              |              | 24           |              | 16         | 40            |
| Cape Verde          | 60           |              | 15           |              |              |            | 75            |
| Mali                |              |              |              | 40           | 50           | 50         | 140           |
| Malawi              |              | 20           |              |              |              |            | 20            |
| Mozambique          | 75           | 75           | 50           | 100          | 100          | 100        | 500           |
| Niassa region*      | 76.3         | 50.3         | 6.7          | 24.9         | 0.8          |            | 159           |
| Nicaragua           |              |              |              |              | 60           | 60         | 120           |
| Rwanda              |              |              |              | 40           | 50           | 50         | 140           |
| Tanzania            | 26.4         |              | 80           | 80           | 120          | 110        | 416,4         |
| Uganda              |              | 50           | 55           | 55           | 65           | 65         | 290           |
| Vietnam             |              |              |              |              | 20           |            | 20            |
| East Timor          |              |              |              |              |              | 10         | 10            |
|                     |              |              |              |              |              |            |               |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>252.7</b> | <b>195.3</b> | <b>206.7</b> | <b>463.9</b> | <b>505.8</b> | <b>536</b> | <b>2160,4</b> |

\* GBS was paid to the Niassa region in Mozambique within the framework for regional grants, but this was entered as programme aid in PLUS.

Source: PLUS and country reports

Table 5.2: Average percentage disbursed GBS of total Swedish bilateral support to each country

| Country      | Average percentage |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Bolivia      | 8%                 |
| Burkina Faso | 49%                |
| Cambodia     | 4%                 |
| Cape Verde   | 95%                |
| Mali         | 78%                |
| Mozambique   | 27%                |
| Nicaragua    | 10%                |
| Rwanda       | 16%                |
| Tanzania     | 12%                |
| Uganda       | 23%                |

Note that only countries with more than one payment are included; the Niassa region in Mozambique is not included either

Source: Calculations based on PLUS

Even if GBS does not account for a large percentage of Sweden's total bilateral development cooperation, it can constitute a large percentage of Sweden's bilateral aid to individual countries. Table 5.2 illustrates the relative importance of GBS in relation to total aid in cooperation with individual countries. Burkina Faso, Cape Verde and Mali are examples of countries to which GBS has been the predominant form of contribution during the period. GBS in Bolivia, Vietnam and Cambodia has been marginal, involving very few disbursements, though this could have significance for the years when the payment was made. Although Tanzania, Mozambique and Uganda are the countries that receive the most GBS in terms of volume, this is not the only form of support in these countries. GBS accounts for 27% of aid in Mozambique, 12% in Tanzania and 23% in Uganda. In other countries that have a

smaller cooperation with Sweden GBS accounts for a larger part of the bilateral aid; for example, in Cape Verde, where GBS is the predominant form of support and accounts for 95% of total Swedish cooperation.

## 5.2 Combination of different support forms

All countries that have received GBS, except for Cape Verde and Malawi, have also received programme aid and/or debt relief between 1998 and 2003, as can be seen in table 5.3. Major recipients of GBS such as Mozambique and Tanzania also receive considerable programme aid. Burkina Faso, Honduras and Malawi receive essentially no programme aid, while several countries, such as Bangladesh, Namibia and Zambia, receive GBS, but no other types of programme aid.

Table 5.3: Countries that received budget support combined with other forms of programme aid, 1998–2002

| Country      | Sector programme support      | Bilateral<br>Debt relief | Multilateral<br>Debt relief | Contribution to<br>HIPC trust fund |
|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Bolivia      | Administration, Education     | no                       | yes                         | yes                                |
| Burkina Faso |                               | no                       | no                          | yes                                |
| Honduras     |                               | no                       | yes                         | no                                 |
| Cambodia     | Education, Agriculture        | no                       | no                          | no                                 |
| Cap Verde    |                               | no                       | no                          | no                                 |
| Malawi       |                               | no                       | no                          | no                                 |
| Mali         | Education                     | no                       | no                          | yes                                |
| Mozambique   | Education, Agriculture        | yes                      | yes                         | yes                                |
| Nicaragua    | Health, Peace promotion       | no                       | no                          | no                                 |
| Rwanda       | Education                     | yes                      | no                          | no                                 |
| Tanzania     | Culture, Education            | yes                      | no                          | no                                 |
| Uganda       | Health, Private sector, Water | no                       | no                          | no                                 |
| Vietnam      | Health, Culture               | no                       | no                          | no                                 |

Source: PLUS

The form of assistance chosen depends on various factors such as existing reform programmes and donor mechanisms in the partner countries. In principle the relationship between the different forms of assistance should be discussed in the country strategies. Previously GBS was somewhat neglected in the country strategies, even though the strategy guidelines stipulate that the discussion should be detailed (see chapter 6). Beginning in 2005 GBS will be financed through Sida's so-called regional funds, which means it will be easier to coordinate GBS with other bilateral support.

Tables 5.2 and 5.3 indicate that those countries for which GBS accounts for a small part of the total bilateral support to the country usually receive other forms of programme aid too. For example, Bolivia receives programme aid, different types of debt relief and GBS, while Cape Verde receives a substantial GBS as its only support form.

Those countries that receive most of Sweden's total bilateral aid based on volume are also among Sweden's oldest partner countries. Cooperation with Tanzania and Mozambique began in 1961 and 1975, respectively. These two countries receive a larger percentage of total Swedish aid as well as a more complex aid arrangement which, in addition to project support, consists of a combination of several support forms. In contrast, partner countries with a shorter aid cooperation history receive a larger portion of GBS of the country's total aid from Sweden, but not as much other support. The date on which cooperation began could be one explanation of many for why GBS plays such a predominant role in the younger partner countries' aid programmes. Collaboration with Burkina Faso began in late 2000, just when GBS began to be developed as a form of support.

### 5.3 Continuity in payments

The *Guidelines for support for economic reforms and debt relief* state the following about the duration of the Swedish undertaking: “Swedish agreements for support for economic reforms usually have a term of one year. For partner countries that demonstrate especially great efforts towards economic reforms and poverty reduction, multi-year commitments can be considered.”<sup>22</sup>

From 1998 to 2003, only Mozambique and Tanzania have received continuous annual disbursements.<sup>23</sup> During the five-year period support was paid to each country twice on average. Vietnam, Bosnia-Herzegovina and East Timor received one-time payments. In 2000, Bolivia was approved to receive support for two years, but the second payment in 2001 was held back because the country was “off-track” with the IMF.<sup>24</sup> This support was paid in 2003 instead. In 2000 a two-year support grant was approved for Mozambique and Tanzania for 2001/02, both of which were fulfilled.

The report *Support for economic reforms for the 2004 budget* recommends 2 three-year contracts with Ethiopia and Rwanda and 2 two-year contracts with Tanzania and Uganda (see table 5.4).<sup>25</sup> The table shows that decisions were made to approve repeated support for the majority of countries, even if the decisions were made one year at a time. In Burkina Faso, Mali and Rwanda decisions for budget support were made three years in a row, and in Uganda four years in a row.

The table also shows that decisions and payments do not always fall within a single year. The reason might be the addition of new information; the country might be “off-track” with the IMF, as was the case of Honduras in 2002 when payments were frozen. In Vietnam, even though budget support was approved in 2001 it was not paid until 2002 because of a dispute about the transparency of the country’s budget. One of the most important criteria for a country to receive budget support is that the recipient country must have a program with the IMF and/or the World Bank (for more information please see chapter 6). Consequently, support usually is not paid if the country does not receive approval for new payments from these organizations.

---

<sup>22</sup> Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs (1999), p. 6

<sup>23</sup> In 1999 no payment was made to Tanzania, but SEK 160m was paid in 2000. These SEK 160m were divided over two Tanzanian financial years: SEK 80m for 1999/2000 and SEK 80m for 2000/2001; there was no interruption in budget support for Tanzania

<sup>24</sup> In other words, the IMF did not believe that the country met the requirements for payment of the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF).

<sup>25</sup> Sida (2003b).

Table 5. 4: Decisions and disbursements of budget support as well as recommendations for the future

|                     | 1998       |            | 1999      |            | 2000       |            | 2001       |            | 2002       |            | 2003       |            | 2004       | 2005       | 2006       |
|---------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <b>Country</b>      | D          | Di         | D         | Di         | D          | Di         | D          | Di         | D          | Di         | D          | Di         | R          | R          | R          |
| Bolivia             |            |            |           |            |            |            | 60         | 60         | 35         |            |            | 35         | 55**       |            |            |
| Bosnia –Herzegovina | 15         | 15         |           |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Burkina Faso        |            |            |           |            |            |            | 40         | 40         | 40         | 40         | 40         | 40         | 30         |            |            |
| Ethiopia            |            |            |           |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            | 80         | 120        | 120        |
| Honduras            |            |            |           |            |            |            |            |            | 60*        |            |            |            | 50         |            |            |
| Cambodia            |            |            |           |            | 40         |            | 24         |            |            |            | 16         |            | 40         |            |            |
| Kap Verde           | 30'        | 60         |           |            | 15         | 15         |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Malawi              |            |            |           |            |            |            | 40*        |            |            |            |            |            | 30         |            |            |
| Mali                |            |            |           |            |            |            | 40         | 40         | 50         | 50         | 50         | 50         | 30         |            |            |
| Mozambique          | 75         | 75         | 50        | 50         | 50         | 50         | 100        | 100        | 100        | 100        | 100        | 100        | 100        |            |            |
| Nicaragua           | 75         |            |           | 75         |            |            |            |            | 60         | 60         | 60         | 60         | 60         |            |            |
| Rwanda              |            |            |           |            |            |            | 40         | 40         | 50         | 50         | 50         | 50         | 40         | 50         | 50         |
| Tanzania            |            | 26         |           |            | 80         | 80         | 80         | 80         | 120        | 120        | 110        | 110        | 120        | 120        |            |
| Uganda              | 50         |            |           | 50         | 55         | 55         | 55         | 55         | 65         | 65         | 65         | 65         | 65         | 65         |            |
| Vietnam             |            |            |           |            |            |            | 20         |            |            | 20         |            |            |            |            |            |
| East Timor          |            |            |           |            |            |            |            |            |            |            | 10         | 10         |            |            |            |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>215</b> | <b>176</b> | <b>50</b> | <b>175</b> | <b>240</b> | <b>200</b> | <b>475</b> | <b>439</b> | <b>580</b> | <b>505</b> | <b>485</b> | <b>536</b> | <b>700</b> | <b>355</b> | <b>170</b> |

D=Decision, Di=Disbursed, R=Recommendation' In 1997 the decision was made to pay Cape Verde MSEK 30, but it was disbursed at the same time as the MSEK 30 that were approved in 1998.

\* Payment awaits IMF programme

\*\*Sida will soon submit a separate report with proposals

Source: Sida (2003b), and Sida (2002).

## 6. GBS: goals, criteria and justification

Budget support and debt relief are mainly paid from the appropriation item for “support for economic reforms and debt relief” and in recent years GBS has been the predominant form of support from this item. In 2002 only GBS was paid and during 2003, 9 of 11 payments were GBS. GBS payments are guided by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs’ document *Guidelines for support for economic reforms and debt relief* (hereafter referred to as “the guidelines”), which provides instructions for how to use the account with the same name. These guidelines are subordinate to the targets set in the earlier government bill. In late 2003 the new government bill *Gemensamt Ansvar* was adopted and during 2004 the guidelines for support for economic reforms and debt relief will be revised. However, this chapter is based on the earlier government bills and guidelines, since these served as the basis for support paid during the period 1990–2003.

This chapter discusses the formal objectives and criteria for GBS, as well as the targets of the Swedish development cooperation and how these are related to the justification given for GBS in the country reports.

### 6.1 The GBS goal

The appropriation item “support for economic reforms and debt relief” is mainly administered by Sida’s Policy division and is made available by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The account was established in 1985/86 and assumed its current form in 1992. The support was intended to go to countries that underwent structural adjustment programmes, mainly in cooperation with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF). The background was that several poor countries had major balance of payments problems because of the debt burden and economic crises.

The 1999 guidelines describe the purpose as follows: “[...] to support poor countries that carry out economic reform programmes that promote economic growth, combat poverty and lead to sustainable development. Support should serve as an incentive for future reforms and be adapted to the specific needs and circumstances of each country. Swedish support should contribute to helping poor countries to return to a sustainable level of indebtedness.”<sup>26</sup>

The goal of support for economic reforms and debt relief has not changed over time, but the technical instruments used to fulfill the established goals have changed. Section 2.3 discusses how the failure of the structural adjustment programmes paved the way for a new focus on policy dialogues, parallel to the natural transition from debt relief to GBS.

### 6.2 Formal criteria for support

The guidelines specify a number of criteria that shall apply for disbursements of support. These criteria are divided into four sub-categories:

#### 6.2.1 Poverty reduction and economic growth

The country shall carry out economic reform programmes with a clear focus on poverty reduction. In this assessment, whether the country is entitled to loans on IDA terms and also its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) are taken into account.

---

<sup>26</sup> Ministry for Foreign Affairs, (1999), p. 1.

Some sixty of the world's poorest countries have formulated or are formulating national PRSPs. The PRSP is considered to constitute the basic premise for more effective development cooperation and in recent years the GBS has been justified to a greater extent as support for their implementation. All countries for which direct budget support is recommended in 2004 have a PRSP.<sup>27</sup>

81 poor countries are entitled to World Bank IDA loans.<sup>28</sup> These are low-income countries with a GNI per capita of less than USD 865. Every country that has received Swedish direct budget support since 1998 is entitled to IDA loans.

### **6.2.2 Economic reform programmes**

One important criterion for a country to receive GBS is that the recipient country has to have a programme with the IMF and/or World Bank. These programmes are usually linked to the PRSP and the recipient country must achieve predetermined targets in order to continue to receive disbursements.

Support is not disbursed from Sweden if the country does not receive approval for new payments from these institutions. Since most donors follow this principle the recipient country can lose a considerable amount of income, which in turn makes further reform difficult. If Sweden chooses to provide support to a country that is “off-track” their proposals have to be “accompanied by special arguments in justification”. In practice GBS disbursements since 1999–2000 have largely followed the rule that the recipient country shall be “on-track” with the IMF.

### **6.2.3 Human rights, democracy and good governance**

Three criteria have to be included in this assessment:

- The country has to have an open and transparent budget and budget process.
- The presence of good governance or lack thereof in the form of corruption.
- Respect for human rights and democratic governance.

In practice it is difficult to assess these criteria, as there are no identifiable or measurable indicators. Some discussions suggest using a minimum number of points in the World Bank's HIPC Tracking Survey or some other type of standardized analysis of a country's public financial management, but as yet no measure has been agreed upon.

### **6.2.4 Community of programme countries – other countries**

The emphasis should be on so called programme countries about which Sweden has knowledge and capacity to carry out macroeconomic analyses. It is also preferable for Sweden to have a presence in the country in order to follow-up on activities, though this may be less significant where Sweden participates as co-financier.

Almost all recipient countries have Sida representatives at the country's Swedish Embassy. Sweden does not have embassies in all countries to which Sweden gives budget support, but it can still have a presence in the country. For example, Sida has field offices in Mali and Burkina Faso, though ultimate responsibility is in Dakar, Senegal.

## **6.3 Justification for support**

The following section discusses the justifications given in the country support files, used for the assessment of GBS, and how they are related to Swedish aid policy objectives and criteria. A comparison of

---

<sup>27</sup> Sida (2003b)

<sup>28</sup> World Bank (2003)

the arguments stated in the 44 country support files between 1990 and 1998 and the 31 country support files between 2000 and 2003 will be the point of departure for this discussion. How GBS is justified reflects how GBS is intended to support the recipient country's development.

Swedish aid policy has previously (prior to the government bill for development cooperation *Gemensamt Ansvar*, which was adopted in late 2003) worked based on six sub-goals aimed at raising the standard of living of poor people. The criteria established in the *Guidelines to support for economic reforms and debt relief* are subordinate to these sub-goals.

These sub-goals are:

1. Growth of resources
2. Economic and political independence
3. Economic and social equality
4. Democratisation
5. Foresighted conservation of natural resources and care for the environment
6. Equality between men and women

According to the programme aid evaluation, White (1999), Swedish programme aid between 1990 and 1998 was mainly linked to Sida's economic growth targets, usually expressed as support for economic reforms. This justification was mentioned 25 times in the country reports for seven Swedish programme countries, a total of 44 documents. Another common justification was improvement of the country's economic performance, mentioned 19 times. According to White, it was seldom mentioned how these goals are linked to economic growth, but the leading justification for Swedish programme aid was to fill financial gaps, both internal and external. The "gap filling" argument is used less during the period (1990–98), probably because import support as a form of assistance decreases. Moreover, the analysis of how economic reforms and growth reduce poverty is missing completely, even though reduced poverty, which the evaluation mentions, has been the main purpose of Swedish development cooperation ever since 1968.

Appendix 2 presents a matrix with the justifications given for GBS and debt relief from 31 different country support files from the period 2000–2003. The matrix also includes balance of payments support for Uganda and Tanzania in 2001. Similar reasons are given for balance of payments support as for GBS, which could possibly be because they were classified incorrectly. Nor does the justification for debt relief differ much, with the major difference that debt relief aims to reduce the debt burden. The underlying assumption is that debt relief provides inputs to the government budget in order to carry out reforms and combat poverty.

In an analysis of these 31 country reports the conclusion can be drawn that poverty reduction tied to some form of poverty reduction strategy is mentioned 16 times while economic reforms now come in second place and are mentioned 12 times. Another justification mentioned more than once is the country's current economic situation. This analysis also shows that the goal of increased growth is used less frequently as a justification.

These justifications are still consistent with the sub-goals and the established criteria for support disbursement, but have perhaps shifted a bit in focus. Earlier economic reforms were the main argument, while poverty reduction and above all the country's own ability to carry out poverty reduction strategies are now given as the main justification. These justifications can therefore be considered to be linked more to the second sub-goal of economic and political independence since the PRSP, which is formulated by the country itself and of which the country is considered to have a high ownership, is

considered particularly important. The first two criteria, poverty reduction and economic growth, as well as economic reform programmes, still appear to have the greatest significance. These criteria are related since both refer to the PRSP process as particularly central.

The 2004 budget bill stresses the importance of poverty reduction strategies: “The strategies currently constitute the best instruments for reducing poverty and are also the starting point for a more effective and coordinated development cooperation.”<sup>29</sup> It also says: “Great emphasis is placed on the countries’ ambitions to carry out economic reform programmes. The support is intended to strengthen the implementation of the countries’ own poverty reduction strategies”<sup>30</sup> These formulations seem to reflect current practice, since poverty reduction linked to some form of poverty reduction strategy, and especially the PRSP, has increased in significance in recent years. During 2004 the guidelines for support to economic reforms will be revised and they will probably further stress the significance of the PRSP process and the policy dialogue.

---

<sup>29</sup> Ministry of Finance (2003) p. 18

<sup>30</sup> Ibid, p. 37

## 7. Conclusions

Swedish programme aid decreased during the first half of the 90s but the trend has turned and is now approaching the earlier levels. GBS is in several respects a growing form of programme aid in Sweden, both when it comes to the volume and in the discussions of future forms of development aid.

Moreover, the number of countries that receive GBS is increasing: in 1998 Sweden paid GBS to four countries; in 2003 the number was ten. In general, interest in this form of support is increasing at both the national and international level.

The objective of Swedish development cooperation—to combat poverty—has essentially remained unchanged over time. What has undergone substantial change, however, is the type of assistance. The development of different forms of support reflects in part practical circumstances, but also how the view of aid policy has changed.

Above all, “second generation budget support” reflects a new approach to aid policy, based on increased cooperation and coordination – not only with recipient countries, but with other donors as well. This policy dialogue, which previously focused on structural adjustment programmes and *ex ante* conditionality has been replaced by a dialogue that aims to support the recipient country’s own poverty reduction strategies and the partner country’s management and “ownership” of reforms.

Parallel to this changed view of aid policy, new support tools developed. Import support had the greatest volume in the early 1990s, but has decreased since then and different types of debt relief began to increase instead. This occurred as the recipient countries shifted to floating exchange rates, which made import support less justified. At the same time recipient countries’ debt crises began to draw attention worldwide and the work became more focused on achieving a more sustainable debt situation for the afflicted countries. The HIPC initiative, aimed at achieving sustainable debt situations, began in connection with this new wave of development cooperation. As Sweden’s partner countries achieved the completion point in the HIPC initiative, according to the HIPC initiative definition, the need for debt relief was no longer as large and a shift toward GBS became a natural consequence.

Even if GBS does not account for a large percentage of Sweden’s total development cooperation, it accounts for a large percentage of the development cooperation with certain individual countries. Moreover, we conclude that combinations of several different support forms are mainly found among Sweden’s older partner countries, which may not be so surprising. But, even if old forms of support remain in these countries, the cooperation has changed with the development of the new forms of support.

The justifications for GBS are diverse, but are to varying degrees consistent with Swedish foreign aid objectives. The most common justification between 1990 and 98 was “support for economic reforms”, but an analysis of country support files between 2000 and 2003 shows that the most common justification was support for poverty reduction, especially in the form of a PRSP. Support to economic reforms is still given as a justification, but not as frequently as those mentioned above. A slight break in the trend can therefore be discerned in the justifications for disbursement of GBS. From previously having been linked to the growth goal in Swedish aid policy, they are now more linked to the sub-goal of economic and political independence.

The policy dialogue based on the poverty reduction strategies has grown stronger and development cooperation more efficient. The 2004 budget bill uses similar reasoning, thus reflecting current practice. During 2004 Sweden’s government will formulate new GBS guidelines, which might further strengthen the importance of implementing poverty reduction strategies, and emphasize the significance of PRSP and policy dialogue even more.

## 8. References

- Danielsson, Anders and Nilsson, Maria (1999). *Trends and Turns in the 1990s-Programme Aid and the Swedish Experience*. Sida Evaluation 99/17:9.
- Development Assistance Committee (1991). *Principles for Programme Assistance*. OECD.
- Finansdepartementet (2003). *Regeringens proposition 2003/04:1 Budgetpropositionen för 2004*, Stockholm, Sveriges regering.
- Naschold, F. and Booth, D (2002). "GBS Evaluability Study Literature Review", Second Draft, ODI.
- Odén, Bertil (1986). "Import Support" i P. Fruhling (red.): *Swedish Development Aid in Perspective. Problems, Policies and Results Since 1952*, Ahlkvist & Wicksell International.
- ODI (2004). "Evaluation Framework for General Budget Support: Framework for Country-Level Case Studies", Report to the OECD-DAC Evaluation Network Management Group for the Joint Evaluation of General Budget Support.
- ODI and OPM (2002). "General Budget support Evaluability Study, Phase I, Final Synthesis Report", Report to DFID Evaluation Department.
- OECD (1991). *Principles for Programme Assistance*, Paris: OECD.
- Regeringen (2003). *Gemensamt Ansvar: Sveriges politik för global utveckling*. Regeringens proposition 2002/03:122, Stockholm: Riksdagen.
- Schmidt, Martin (2002). *Inventering av programstödsinsatser på Sida*, Methods Development Unit, Sida.
- Sida (1995). *Instruktion för insatsklassificering, Budgetår 1995/96*. Administrativa avdelningen för budget och styrning, Sida.
- Sida (2000). *Insatsklassificering, Instruktioner och koder version 2000*. Avdelning för ekonomi och verksamhetsutveckling, Sida.
- Sida (2002). *Stöd till ekonomiska reformer för budgetåret 2003*. Promemoria, ASIEN/POLICY, Sida.
- Sida (2003a). *Sidas statistikhandbok, Instruktioner och koder Version 2003*. Ekonomienheten, Sida.
- Sida (2003b). *Stöd till ekonomiska reformer för budgetåret 2004*. Promemoria 2003-12-18, AFRA/POLICY, Sida.
- Utrikesdepartementet (2002). *Regeringens proposition 2002/03:122 Gemensamt ansvar*. Stockholm, Sveriges regering.
- Utrikesdepartementet (1999). *Riktlinjer för stöd till ekonomiska reformer och skuldlättnad*. Skrivelse 1999-10-28.
- White, Howard (1999), ed. *Dollars, Dialogue and Development*. Sida Evaluation 99/17.
- World Bank (2003): <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/IDA/0,,contentDK:20054572~pagePK:83988~piPK:84004~theSitePK:73154,00.html>, 2003-08-06

# Appendix 1:

## Compilations of Swedish programme aid

The following section presents Swedish programme aid between 1998 and 2002, broken down by country.

### *A few notes*

The comments refer to different sources in the form of abbreviations:

|        |                                                                                      |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| LIS    | Sida's management and information system, which builds and retrieves data from PLUS. |
| PLUS   | Sida's planning system                                                               |
| ÅR     | Sida's annual report                                                                 |
| POLICY | Documentation from Sida's Policy division                                            |
| Method | Method's "Inventory of programme aid at Sida" (2002)                                 |
| TT     | "Trends and Turns in the 90's", UTV (1999)                                           |

| SEK 000'                                |           |           |           |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |             |                  |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------------|
| Programme support total                 | 1990/91   | 1991/92   | 1992/93   | 1993/94 | 1994/95 | 1995/96 | 1997    | 1998      | 1999      | 2000      | 2001      | 2002      | Total 98-02 | totaltotal:total |
| Region/ country grants                  | 1 104 201 | 817 274   | 585 897   | 502 919 | 210 648 | 142 526 | 54 291  | 225 990   | 225 044   | 322 207   | 591 356   | 735 977   | 2 100 574   | 5 518 330        |
| Import support                          | 1 059 201 | 673 797   | 424 585   | 259 008 | 128 979 | 65 170  | -       | -         | -         | -         | -         | -         | -           | 2 610 740        |
| Import support for goods                | 1 050 063 | 476 045   | 300 230   | 114 466 | 87 851  | 30 960  | -       | -         | -         | -         | -         | -         | -           | 2 059 615        |
| Open general licenses*                  | 9 138     | 197 779   | 124 355   | 144 542 | 41 128  | 34 210  | -       | -         | -         | -         | -         | -         | -           | 551 152          |
| Budgetary support                       | 45 000    | 143 477   | 111 312   | 185 911 | 6 669   | 47 356  | 54 291  | 225 990   | 225 044   | 322 207   | 591 356   | 735 977   | 2 100 574   | 2 694 590        |
| general                                 | 45 000    | 114 496   | 111 304   | 175 100 | 913     | 2 405   | 53 902  | 76 287    | 50 280    | 6 658     | 40 935    | 80 516    | 254 676     | 757 796          |
| sector-specific                         | -         | 28 981    | 8         | 10 811  | 5 756   | 44 951  | 389     | 149 703   | 174 764   | 315 549   | 550 421   | 655 462   | 1 845 898   | 1 936 794        |
| Debt relief                             | -         | -         | 50 000    | 58 000  | 75 000  | 30 000  | -       | -         | -         | -         | -         | -         | -           | 213 000          |
|                                         |           |           |           |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |             | -                |
| Other accounts                          | 29 000    | -         | -         | -       | 8 000   | 54 315  | 15 702  | -         | -         | -         | -         | -         | -           | 107 017          |
| Import support                          | 29 000    | -         | -         | -       | -       | -       | -       | -         | -         | -         | -         | -         | -           | 29 000           |
| Import support for goods                | -         | -         | -         | -       | -       | -       | -       | -         | -         | -         | -         | -         | -           | -                |
| Open general licenses*                  | 29 000    | -         | -         | -       | -       | -       | -       | -         | -         | -         | -         | -         | -           | 29 000           |
| Budgetary support                       | -         | -         | -         | -       | 8 000   | 54 315  | 11 852  | -         | -         | -         | -         | -         | -           | 74 167           |
| general                                 | -         | -         | -         | -       | -       | -       | -       | -         | -         | -         | -         | -         | -           | -                |
| sector-specific                         | -         | -         | -         | -       | 8 000   | 54 315  | 11 852  | -         | -         | -         | -         | -         | -           | 74 167           |
| Debt relief                             | -         | -         | -         | -       | -       | -       | 3 850   | -         | -         | -         | -         | -         | -           | 3 850            |
|                                         |           |           |           |         |         |         |         |           |           |           |           |           |             | -                |
| Econ. ref. and debt relief              | 532 630   | 326 782   | 463 126   | 308 361 | 440 702 | 793 938 | 363 000 | 694 778   | 432 400   | 555 000   | 900 700   | 548 946   | 2 217 400   | 6 360 363        |
|                                         |           |           |           |         |         |         |         | -         | -         | -         | -         | -         | -           | -                |
| * Sida's portion:                       | 492 630   | 326 782   | 272 406   | 131 361 | 404 202 | 720 638 | 335 000 | 281 470   | 432 400   | 555 000   | 506 700   | 514 446   | 2 105 400   | 4 973 035        |
| Import support                          | 50 000    | 46 018    | 48 112    | -       | 56 000  | 135 500 | -       | -         | -         | -         | -         | -         | -           | 335 630          |
| Import support for goods                | -         | -         | -         | -       | 56 000  | 60 000  | -       | -         | -         | -         | -         | -         | -           | 116 000          |
| Open general licenses*                  | 50 000    | 46 018    | 48 112    | -       | -       | 75 500  | -       | -         | -         | -         | -         | -         | -           | 219 630          |
| Budgetary support                       | 294 090   | 102 754   | 164 294   | 83 361  | 261 202 | 325 138 | 140 000 | 161 400   | 195 000   | 200 000   | 439 000   | 505 000   | 1 500 400   | 2 871 239        |
| general                                 | 294 090   | 102 754   | 164 294   | 83 361  | 231 202 | 295 138 | 140 000 | 161 400   | 195 000   | 200 000   | 439 000   | 505 000   | 1 500 400   | 2 811 239        |
| sector-specific                         | -         | -         | -         | -       | 30 000  | 30 000  | -       | -         | -         | -         | -         | -         | -           | 60 000           |
| Debt relief                             | 148 540   | 178 010   | 60 000    | 48 000  | 87 000  | 320 000 | 195 000 | 120 070   | 237 400   | 355 000   | 67 700    | 9 446     | 605 000     | 1 826 166        |
|                                         |           |           |           |         |         |         |         | -         | -         | -         | -         | -         | -           | -                |
| * Ministry of Foreign Affairs's portion | 40 000    | -         | 190 720   | 177 000 | 36 500  | 73 300  | 28 000  | 413 308   | -         | -         | 394 000   | 34 500    | 148 308     | 1 387 328        |
| Bilateral debt relief.                  | 40 000    | -         | 153 720   | -       | 28 500  | 8 800   | 28 000  | 48 308    | -         | -         | -         | -         | 48 308      | 307 328          |
| 5th dimension                           | -         | -         | -         | 117 000 | 8 000   | 4 500   | -       | 365 000   | -         | -         | 394 000   | 34 500    | 100 000     | 923 000          |
| 6th dimension                           | -         | -         | 37 000    | 60 000  | -       | 60 000  | -       | -         | -         | -         | -         | -         | -           | 157 000          |
|                                         |           |           |           |         |         |         |         | -         | -         | -         | -         | -         | -           | -                |
| Total Programme Support                 | 1 665 831 | 1 144 056 | 1 049 023 | 811 280 | 659 350 | 990 779 | 432 993 | 2 393 178 | 2 723 167 | 3 774 762 | 3 606 901 | 3 480 608 | 15 807 469  | 11 949 402       |
| % of total bilateral support            | 20        | 15        | 13        | 11      | 10      | 10      | 5       | 11        | 7         | 8         | 12        | 11        | -           | -                |

SEK 000'

| Bangladesh                                | 1998    | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    | 2002    | Total     |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Regional grant                            | -       | 35 399  | 82 893  | 42 079  | 51 160  | 211 531   |
| Budget support                            | -       | 35 399  | 82 893  | 42 079  | 51 160  | 211 531   |
| general                                   |         |         |         |         |         | -         |
| sector-specific                           |         | 35 399  | 82 893  | 42 079  | 51 160  | 211 531   |
| Debt relief                               |         |         |         |         |         | -         |
| <b>Econ. ref. and debt relief</b>         | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -         |
| * Sida's portion:                         | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -         |
| Budget support                            | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -         |
| general                                   |         |         |         |         |         | -         |
| Debt relief                               |         |         |         |         |         | -         |
| * Ministry of Foreign Affairs's portion   | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -         |
| Bilateral debt relief                     |         |         |         |         |         | -         |
| 5th dimension                             |         |         |         |         |         | -         |
| 6th dimension                             |         |         |         |         |         | -         |
| Total bilateral support (excl. adm)       | 158 080 | 207 219 | 297 198 | 292 349 | 145 547 | 1 100 393 |
| <b>Total Programme Aid</b>                | -       | 35 399  | 82 893  | 42 079  | 51 160  | 211 531   |
| percentage of bilateral support           | 0%      | 17%     | 28%     | 14%     | 35%     | 19%       |
| Percentage SPS of total bilateral support | 0%      | 17%     | 28%     | 14%     | 35%     | 19%       |
| Percentage GBS of total bilateral support | 0%      | 0%      | 0%      | 0%      | 0%      | 0%        |

1999-2002 SPS to the Health Sector. Channeled via basket arrangement. Source: Method, LIS (1999, 2002)

SEK 000'

| Burkina Faso                              | 1998   | 1999  | 2000   | 2001   | 2002   | Total   |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Regional grant                            | -      | -     | -      | -      | -      | -       |
| Budget support                            | -      | -     | -      | -      | -      | -       |
| general                                   |        |       |        |        |        | -       |
| sector-specific                           |        |       |        |        |        | -       |
| Debt relief                               |        |       |        |        |        | -       |
| <b>Econ. ref. and debt relief</b>         | 25 000 | -     | -      | 40 000 | 40 000 | 105 000 |
| * Sida's portion:                         | -      | -     | -      | 40 000 | 40 000 | 80 000  |
| Budget support                            | -      | -     | -      | 40 000 | 40 000 | 80 000  |
| general                                   |        |       |        | 40 000 | 40 000 | 80 000  |
| Debt relief                               |        |       |        |        |        | -       |
| * Ministry of Foreign Affairs's portion   | 25 000 | -     | -      | -      | -      | 25 000  |
| Bilateral debt relief                     |        |       |        |        |        | -       |
| 5th dimension                             | 25 000 |       |        |        |        | 25 000  |
| 6th dimension                             |        |       |        |        |        | -       |
| Total bilateral support (excl. adm)       | 15 310 | 5 169 | 10 539 | 58 769 | 73 249 | 163 036 |
| <b>Total Programme Aid</b>                | 25 000 | -     | -      | 40 000 | 40 000 | 105 000 |
| percentage of bilateral support           | 163%   | 0%    | 0%     | 68%    | 55%    | 64%     |
| Percentage SPS of total bilateral support | 0%     | 0%    | 0%     | 0%     | 0%     | 0%      |
| Percentage GBS of total bilateral support | 0%     | 0%    | 0%     | 68%    | 55%    | 49%     |

1998 Debt relief. HIPC Trust Fund. Source government decision 8 October 1998, TT

2001 Budgetary support for implementation of poverty reduction strategy (CSLP). Support channeled via EC.

Source government decision 10 May 2001, agreement 2001 (unsigned), LIS, AR, POL

2002 Budgetary support for implementation of poverty reduction strategy (CSLP). Support channeled via joint financing mechanism (Belgium, EC, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland). Source government decision 7 March 2002-, agreement 17 May 2002, LIS, AR, POL

SEK 000'

| Bolivia                                   | 1998          | 1999          | 2000          | 2001           | 2002          | Total          |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Regional grant                            | -             | 16 700        | 31 401        | 58 107         | 65 383        | 171 591        |
| Budget support                            | -             | 16 700        | 31 401        | 58 107         | 65 383        | 171 591        |
| general                                   |               |               |               |                |               | -              |
| sector-specific                           |               | 16 700        | 31 401        | 58 107         | 65 383        | 171 591        |
| Debt relief                               |               |               |               |                |               | -              |
| <b>Econ. ref. and debt relief</b>         | <b>55 000</b> | <b>-</b>      | <b>50 000</b> | <b>60 000</b>  | <b>-</b>      | <b>165 000</b> |
| * Sida's portion:                         | 35 000        | -             | 50 000        | 60 000         | -             | 145 000        |
| Budget support                            | -             | -             | -             | 60 000         | -             | 60 000         |
| general                                   |               |               |               | 60 000         |               | 60 000         |
| Debt relief                               | 35 000        |               | 50 000        |                |               | 85 000         |
| * Ministry of Foreign Affairs's portion   | 20 000        | -             | -             | -              | -             | 20 000         |
| Bilateral debt relief                     |               |               |               |                |               | -              |
| 5th dimension                             | 20 000        |               |               |                |               | 20 000         |
| 6th dimension                             |               |               |               |                |               | -              |
| Total bilateral support (excl. adm)       | 91 588        | 104 007       | 170 262       | 206 577        | 162 944       | 735 378        |
| <b>Total Programme Aid</b>                | <b>55 000</b> | <b>16 700</b> | <b>81 401</b> | <b>118 107</b> | <b>65 383</b> | <b>336 591</b> |
| percentage of bilateral support           | 60%           | 16%           | 48%           | 57%            | 40%           | 46%            |
| Percentage SPS of total bilateral support | 0%            | 16%           | 18%           | 28%            | 40%           | 23%            |
| Percentage GBS of total bilateral support | 0%            | 0%            | 0%            | 29%            | 0%            | 8%             |

1998 Ministry of Foreign Affairs SEK 20m to HIPC trust fund. Source: government decision 16 April 1998

1998 Multilateral debt fund. Source: government decision 2 July 1998, LIS, AR, POL

1999-01 SPS to education reform. Donor-coordinated through IBRD. Source: LIS, Method

2000-02 SPS administrative support. Source: method, LIS

2000 Debt relief. Source: government decision 16 March 2000, LIS, POL, AR

2001 Budgetary support (LIS), two-year à SEK 35m (according to gov't decision balance of payments support) to PRS . Support was not paid for 2002. In 2001 another SEK 25m was paid in budgetary support. Source: government decision 16 March 2000 for multiyear support for 2001 and 2002, government decision 10 May 2001, LIS, AR, POL, agreement 21 September 2001

SEK 000'

| Ethiopia                                  | 1998          | 1999         | 2000     | 2001     | 2002       | Total         |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------|----------|------------|---------------|
| Regional grant                            | 56 864        | 3 779        | -        | -        | 430        | 61 073        |
| Budget support                            | 56 864        | 3 779        | -        | -        | 430        | 61 073        |
| general                                   |               |              |          |          |            | -             |
| sector-specific                           | 56 864        | 3 779        |          |          | 430        | 61 073        |
| Debt relief                               |               |              |          |          |            | -             |
| <b>Econ. ref. and debt relief</b>         | <b>12 000</b> | <b>-</b>     | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b>   | <b>12 000</b> |
| * Sida's portion:                         | -             | -            | -        | -        | -          | -             |
| Budget support                            |               |              |          |          |            | -             |
| general                                   |               |              |          |          |            | -             |
| Debt relief                               |               |              |          |          |            | -             |
| * Ministry of Foreign Affairs's portion   | 12 000        | -            | -        | -        | -          | 12 000        |
| Bilateral debt relief                     | 12 000        |              |          |          |            | 12 000        |
| 5th dimension                             |               |              |          |          |            | -             |
| 6th dimension                             |               |              |          |          |            | -             |
| Total bilateral support (excl. adm)       | 244 670       | 155 138      | 189 118  | 201 742  | 201 501    | 992 169       |
| <b>Total Programme Aid</b>                | <b>68 864</b> | <b>3 779</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>430</b> | <b>73 073</b> |
| percentage of bilateral support           | 28%           | 2%           | 0%       | 0%       | 0%         | 7%            |
| Percentage SPS of total bilateral support | 23%           | 2%           | 0%       | 0%       | 0%         | 6%            |
| Percentage GBS of total bilateral support | 0%            | 0%           | 0%       | 0%       | 0%         | 0%            |

1998 Ministry of Foreign Affairs Bilateral debt relief. Source: government decision 26 March 1998, POL, TT

1998-99 and 2002 SPS to education sector. Source: LIS

Support to Amhara province not included

SEK 000'

| Guinea Bissau                             | 1998          | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   | 2002   | total         |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|
| Regional grant                            | -             | -      | -      | -      | -      | Total         |
| Budget support                            | -             | -      | -      | -      | -      | -             |
| general                                   |               |        |        |        |        | -             |
| sector-specific                           |               |        |        |        |        | -             |
| Debt relief                               |               |        |        |        |        | -             |
| <b>Econ. ref. and debt relief</b>         | <b>20 000</b> | -      | -      | -      | -      | <b>20 000</b> |
| * Sida's portion:                         | 20 000        | -      | -      | -      | -      | 20 000        |
| Budget support                            |               |        |        |        |        | -             |
| general                                   |               |        |        |        |        | -             |
| Debt relief                               | 20 000        |        |        |        |        | 20 000        |
| * Ministry of Foreign Affairs's portion   | -             | -      | -      | -      | -      | -             |
| Bilateral debt relief                     |               |        |        |        |        | -             |
| 5th dimension                             |               |        |        |        |        | -             |
| 6th dimension                             |               |        |        |        |        | -             |
| Total bilateral support (excl. adm)       | 68 902        | 39 674 | 20 985 | 24 027 | 17 559 | 171 147       |
| <b>Total Programme Aid</b>                | <b>20 000</b> | -      | -      | -      | -      | <b>20 000</b> |
| percentage of bilateral support           | 29%           | 0%     | 0%     | 0%     | 0%     | 12%           |
| Percentage SPS of total bilateral support | 0%            | 0%     | 0%     | 0%     | 0%     | 0%            |
| Percentage GBS of total bilateral support | 0%            | 0%     | 0%     | 0%     | 0%     | 0%            |

1998 Multilateral debt fund. Source: government decision 18 December 1997, POL, LIS

2001 Debt relief, SEK 25m, not paid. Source: government decision 10 May 2001

SEK 000'

| Honduras                                  | 1998   | 1999    | 2000          | 2001          | 2002    | Total          |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------------|---------------|---------|----------------|
| Regional grant                            | -      | -       | -             | -             | -       | -              |
| Budget support                            | -      | -       | -             | -             | -       | -              |
| general                                   |        |         |               |               |         | -              |
| sector-specific                           |        |         |               |               |         | -              |
| Debt relief                               |        |         |               |               |         | -              |
| <b>Econ. ref. and debt relief</b>         | -      | -       | <b>70 000</b> | <b>60 000</b> | -       | <b>130 000</b> |
| * Sida's portion:                         | -      | -       | 70 000        | 60 000        | -       | 130 000        |
| Budget support                            |        |         |               |               |         | -              |
| general                                   |        |         |               |               |         | -              |
| Debt relief                               |        |         | 70 000        | 60 000        |         | 130 000        |
| * Ministry of Foreign Affairs's portion   | -      | -       | -             | -             | -       | -              |
| Bilateral debt relief                     |        |         |               |               |         | -              |
| 5th dimension                             |        |         |               |               |         | -              |
| 6th dimension                             |        |         |               |               |         | -              |
| Total bilateral support (excl. adm)       | 21 824 | 253 513 | 385 165       | 306 989       | 106 930 | 1 074 421      |
| <b>Total Programme Aid</b>                | -      | -       | <b>70 000</b> | <b>60 000</b> | -       | <b>130 000</b> |
| percentage of bilateral support           | 0%     | 0%      | 18%           | 20%           | 0%      | 12%            |
| Percentage SPS of total bilateral support | 0%     | 0%      | 0%            | 0%            | 0%      | 0%             |
| Percentage GBS of total bilateral support | 0%     | 0%      | 0%            | 0%            | 0%      | 0%             |

2000 Debt relief. Source: government decision 16 March 2000, AR

2001 Debt relief to Central America Emergency Trust Fund (CAETF). Source: government decision 10 May 2001, LIS, POL

2002 Budgetary support for SEK 60m not paid. Source: government decision 7 March 2002, contract 2002

Also see debt relief via CAETF under global.

SEK 000'

| Cambodia                                  | 1998   | 1999   | 2000    | 2001    | 2002    | Total   |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Regional grant                            | -      | -      | 76      | 12 800  | 31 833  | 44 709  |
| Budget support                            | -      | -      | 76      | 12 800  | 31 833  | 44 709  |
| general                                   |        |        |         |         |         | -       |
| sector-specific                           |        |        | 76      | 12 800  | 31 833  | 44 709  |
| Debt relief                               |        |        |         |         |         | -       |
| <b>Econ. ref. and debt relief</b>         | -      | -      | -       | 24 000  | -       | 24 000  |
| * Sida's portion:                         | -      | -      | -       | 24 000  | -       | 24 000  |
| Budget support                            | -      | -      | -       | 24 000  | -       | 24 000  |
| general                                   |        |        |         | 24 000  |         | 24 000  |
| Debt relief                               |        |        |         |         |         | -       |
| * Ministry of Foreign Affairs's portion   | -      | -      | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| Bilateral debt relief                     |        |        |         |         |         | -       |
| 5th dimension                             |        |        |         |         |         | -       |
| 6th dimension                             |        |        |         |         |         | -       |
| Total bilateral support (excl. adm)       | 95 227 | 60 003 | 153 792 | 174 632 | 141 161 | 624 815 |
| <b>Total Programme Aid</b>                | -      | -      | 76      | 36 800  | 31 833  | 68 709  |
| percentage of bilateral support           | 0%     | 0%     | 0%      | 21%     | 23%     | 11%     |
| Percentage SPS of total bilateral support | 0%     | 0%     | 0%      | 7%      | 23%     | 7%      |
| Percentage GBS of total bilateral support | 0%     | 0%     | 0%      | 14%     | 0%      | 4%      |

2000-01 SPS to education sector under discussion, cooperatoin with UNICEF. Source: method, LIS

2001 Budgetary support. government decision for SEK 40m, paid in two tranches: SEK 24m paid in 2001 and SEK 16m not paid. Support channeled via IBRD and IDA as support to Structural Adjustment Credit (SAC) for implementation of "national demobilization programme" (CVAP). Source: government decision 16 March 2000, ÅR, LIS, Agreement 3 October 2001

2000-01 SPS to nature conservation programme via UNDP. Source: LIS

SEK 000'

| Cape Verde                                | 1998   | 1999 | 2000   | 2001 | 2002 | Total  |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|------|--------|------|------|--------|
| Regional grant                            | -      | -    | -      | -    | -    | -      |
| Budget support                            | -      | -    | -      | -    | -    | -      |
| general                                   |        |      |        |      |      | -      |
| sector-specific                           |        |      |        |      |      | -      |
| Debt relief                               |        |      |        |      |      | -      |
| <b>Econ. ref. and debt relief</b>         | 60 000 | -    | 15 000 | -    | -    | 75 000 |
| * Sida's portion:                         | 60 000 | -    | 15 000 | -    | -    | 75 000 |
| Budget support                            | 60 000 | -    | 15 000 | -    | -    | 75 000 |
| general                                   | 60 000 |      | 15 000 |      |      | 75 000 |
| Debt relief                               |        |      |        |      |      | -      |
| * Ministry of Foreign Affairs's portion   | -      | -    | -      | -    | -    | -      |
| Bilateral debt relief                     |        |      |        |      |      | -      |
| 5th dimension                             |        |      |        |      |      | -      |
| 6th dimension                             |        |      |        |      |      | -      |
| Total bilateral support (excl. adm)       | 61 733 | 254  | 15 550 | 500  | 544  | 78 581 |
| <b>Total Programme Aid</b>                | 60 000 | -    | 15 000 | -    | -    | 75 000 |
| percentage of bilateral support           | 97%    | 0%   | 96%    | 0%   | 0%   | 95%    |
| Percentage SPS of total bilateral support | 0%     | 0%   | 0%     | 0%   | 0%   | 0%     |
| Percentage GBS of total bilateral support | 97%    | 0%   | 96%    | 0%   | 0%   | 95%    |

1998 Budgetary support for SEK 30m, as well as SEK 30m from 1997. Source: government decision 7 July 2000, LIS, POL, ÅR

2000 Budgetary support, internal debt relief. Source: government decision 16 March 2000, ÅR, POL, LIS

SEK 000'

| Laos                                      | 1998   | 1999   | 2000    | 2001    | 2002    | Total   |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Regional grant                            | -      | -      | -       | 42 342  | 45 886  | 88 228  |
| Budgetary support                         | -      | -      | -       | 42 342  | 45 886  | 88 228  |
| general                                   |        |        |         |         |         | -       |
| sector-specific                           |        |        |         | 42 342  | 45 886  | 88 228  |
| Debt relief                               |        |        |         |         |         | -       |
| <b>Econ. ref. and debt relief</b>         | -      | -      | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| * Sida's portion:                         | -      | -      | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| Budgetary support                         | -      | -      | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| general                                   |        |        |         |         |         | -       |
| Debt relief                               |        |        |         |         |         | -       |
| * Ministry of Foreign Affairs's portion   | -      | -      | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| Bilateral debt relief                     |        |        |         |         |         | -       |
| 5th dimension                             |        |        |         |         |         | -       |
| 6th dimension                             |        |        |         |         |         | -       |
| Total bilateral support (excl. adm)       | 99 278 | 92 762 | 134 647 | 122 145 | 149 455 | 598 287 |
| <b>Total Programme Support</b>            | -      | -      | -       | 42 342  | 45 886  | 88 228  |
| percentage of bilateral support           | 0%     | 0%     | 0%      | 35%     | 31%     | 15%     |
| Percentage SPS of total bilateral support | 0%     | 0%     | 0%      | 35%     | 31%     | 15%     |
| Percentage GBS of total bilateral support | 0%     | 0%     | 0%      | 0%      | 0%      | 0%      |

2001 SPS to highway sector in cooperation with IBRD, ADB participating (however, listed as project in PLUS). Source: Method, LIS

SEK 000'

| Malawi                                    | 1998  | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   | 2002   | Total   |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Regional grant                            | -     | -      | -      | 16 000 | 56 109 | 72 109  |
| Budgetary support                         | -     | -      | -      | 16 000 | 56 109 | 72 109  |
| general                                   |       |        |        | 16 000 | 56 109 | 72 109  |
| sector-specific                           |       |        |        |        |        | -       |
| Debt relief                               |       |        |        |        |        | -       |
| <b>Econ. ref. and debt relief</b>         | -     | 20 000 | 40 000 | -      | -      | 60 000  |
| * Sida's portion:                         | -     | 20 000 | 40 000 | -      | -      | 60 000  |
| Budgetary support                         |       | 20 000 |        |        |        | 20 000  |
| general                                   |       | 20 000 |        |        |        | 20 000  |
| Debt relief                               |       |        | 40 000 |        |        | 40 000  |
| * Ministry of Foreign Affairs's portion   | -     | -      | -      | -      | -      | -       |
| Bilateral debt relief                     |       |        |        |        |        | -       |
| 5th dimension                             |       |        |        |        |        | -       |
| 6th dimension                             |       |        |        |        |        | -       |
| Total bilateral support (excl. adm)       | 1 607 | 29 572 | 46 820 | 23 428 | 74 329 | 175 756 |
| <b>Total Programme Support</b>            | -     | 20 000 | 40 000 | 16 000 | 56 109 | 132 109 |
| percentage of bilateral support           | 0%    | 68%    | 85%    | 68%    | 75%    | 75%     |
| Percentage SPS of total bilateral support | 0%    | 0%     | 0%     | 0%     | 0%     | 0%      |
| Percentage GBS of total bilateral support | 0%    | 68%    | 0%     | 68%    | 75%    | 52%     |

1999 Budgetary support. Source: PLUS, government decision 19 June 1997

2000 Debt relief for support to PRS in cooperation with Norway, Denmark and the UK. Source: government decision 16 March 2000, agreement 2 February 2001, POL, LIS, ÅR

2001-02 Silent partnership with NORAD for support to economic reforms, healthcare, HIV and AIDS and democratic governance. Source: LIS

SEK 000'

| Madagascar                                | 1998          | 1999 | 2000  | 2001 | 2002 | Total         |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|------|-------|------|------|---------------|
| Regional grant                            | -             | -    | -     | -    | -    | -             |
| Budget support                            | -             | -    | -     | -    | -    | -             |
| general                                   |               |      |       |      |      | -             |
| sector-specific                           |               |      |       |      |      | -             |
| Debt relief                               |               |      |       |      |      | -             |
| <b>Econ. ref. and debt relief</b>         | <b>36 308</b> | -    | -     | -    | -    | <b>36 308</b> |
| * Sida's portion:                         | -             | -    | -     | -    | -    | -             |
| Budget support                            |               |      |       |      |      | -             |
| general                                   |               |      |       |      |      | -             |
| Debt relief                               |               |      |       |      |      | -             |
| * Ministry of Foreign Affairs's portion   | 36 308        | -    | -     | -    | -    | 36 308        |
| Bilateral debt relief                     | 36 308        |      |       |      |      | 36 308        |
| 5th dimension                             |               |      |       |      |      | -             |
| 6th dimension                             |               |      |       |      |      | -             |
| Total bilateral support (excl. adm)       | n.a           | n.a  | 2 000 | n.a  | n.a  | 2 000         |
| <b>Total Programme Aid</b>                | <b>36 308</b> | -    | -     | -    | -    | <b>36 308</b> |
| percentage of bilateral support           |               |      | 0%    |      |      |               |
| Percentage SPS of total bilateral support |               |      | 0%    |      |      |               |
| Percentage GBS of total bilateral support |               |      | 0%    |      |      |               |

1998 Ministry of Foreign Affairs Bilateral debt relief. Source: government decision 17 June 1998

SEK 000'

| Mali                                      | 1998          | 1999  | 2000  | 2001          | 2002          | Total          |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|-------|-------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Regional grant                            | -             | -     | -     | -             | 23 595        | 23 595         |
| Budget support                            | -             | -     | -     | -             | 23 595        | 23 595         |
| general                                   |               |       |       |               | 23 595        | 23 595         |
| sector-specific                           |               |       |       |               |               | -              |
| Debt relief                               |               |       |       |               |               | -              |
| <b>Econ. ref. and debt relief</b>         | <b>25 000</b> | -     | -     | <b>40 000</b> | <b>50 000</b> | <b>115 000</b> |
| * Sida's portion:                         | -             | -     | -     | 40 000        | 50 000        | 90 000         |
| Budget support                            | -             | -     | -     | 40 000        | 50 000        | 90 000         |
| general                                   |               |       |       | 40 000        | 50 000        | 90 000         |
| Debt relief                               |               |       |       |               |               | -              |
| * Ministry of Foreign Affairs's portion   | 25 000        | -     | -     | -             | -             | 25 000         |
| Bilateral debt relief                     |               |       |       |               |               | -              |
| 5th dimension                             | 25 000        |       |       |               |               | 25 000         |
| 6th dimension                             |               |       |       |               |               | -              |
| Total bilateral support (excl. adm)       | 6 470         | 2 370 | 4 073 | 44 931        | 88 327        | 146 171        |
| <b>Total Programme Aid</b>                | <b>25 000</b> | -     | -     | <b>40 000</b> | <b>73 595</b> | <b>138 595</b> |
| percentage of bilateral support           | 386%          | 0%    | 0%    | 89%           | 83%           | 95%            |
| Percentage SPS of total bilateral support | 0%            | 0%    | 0%    | 0%            | 0%            | 0%             |
| Percentage GBS of total bilateral support | 0%            | 0%    | 0%    | 89%           | 83%           | 78%            |

1998 Ministry of Foreign Affairs Debt relief. HIPC Trust Fund. Source: government decision 8 Oct 1998, TT

2002 Budgetary support to poverty reduction strategy (CSLP) and macroeconomic stability according to agreement. Source: decision 7 March

2002, agreement 2 October 2002 LIS

2002 SPS, silent partnership with Holland for support to education sector (PISE). Source LIS

SEK 000'

| Mozambique                                | 1998           | 1999           | 2000           | 2001           | 2002           | Total          |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Regional grant                            | <b>76 287</b>  | <b>53 493</b>  | <b>17 819</b>  | <b>38 908</b>  | <b>61 036</b>  | <b>247 542</b> |
| Budgetary support                         | 76 287         | 53 493         | 17 819         | 38 908         | 61 036         | 247 542        |
| general                                   | 76 287         | 50 280         | 6 658          | 24 935         | 811            | 158 971        |
| sector-specific                           |                | 3 212          | 11 161         | 13 973         | 60 224         | 88 570         |
| Debt relief                               |                |                |                |                |                | -              |
| <b>Econ. ref. and debt relief</b>         | <b>105 000</b> | <b>125 000</b> | <b>100 000</b> | <b>100 000</b> | <b>100 000</b> | <b>530 000</b> |
| * Sida's portion:                         | 75 000         | 125 000        | 100 000        | 100 000        | 100 000        | 500 000        |
| Budgetary support                         | 75 000         | 50 000         | 50 000         | 100 000        | 100 000        | 375 000        |
| general                                   | 75 000         | 50 000         | 50 000         | 100 000        | 100 000        | 375 000        |
| Debt relief                               |                | 75 000         | 50 000         |                |                | 125 000        |
| * Ministry of Foreign Affairs's portion   | 30 000         | -              | -              | -              | -              | 30 000         |
| Bilateral debt relief                     |                |                |                |                |                | -              |
| 5th dimension                             | 30 000         |                |                |                |                | 30 000         |
| 6th dimension                             |                |                |                |                |                | -              |
| Total bilateral support (excl. adm)       | 263 386        | 391 807        | 423 324        | 434 239        | 440 804        | 1 953 560      |
| <b>Total Programme Support</b>            | <b>181 287</b> | <b>178 493</b> | <b>117 819</b> | <b>138 908</b> | <b>161 036</b> | <b>777 542</b> |
| percentage of bilateral support           | 69%            | 46%            | 28%            | 32%            | 37%            | 40%            |
| Percentage SPS of total bilateral support | 0%             | 1%             | 3%             | 3%             | 14%            | 5%             |
| Percentage GBS of total bilateral support | 57%            | 26%            | 13%            | 29%            | 23%            | 27%            |

1998 balance of payments support via country framework (marked as Budgetary Support in LIS) from econ. ref. Source: government decision 2 July 1998, according to ÅR SEK 75205147

1998 Ministry of Foreign Affairs debt relief HIPC Trust Fund. Source: decision 16 April 1998, TT

1999 Balance of payments support (in LIS as debt relief for multilateral). Source: decision 9 December 1999, LIS, ÅR

1999 Debt relief for Multilateral debt fund, AfDB AsD, paid 1999 because of expenditure limit. Decision: 2 July 1998, LIS, ÅR, POL

2000 Debt relief for Multilateral debt fund, AfDB AsD. Source: decision 2 March 2000, ÅR, LIS, POL

2000 Budgetary support. Source: government decision 2 March 2000, ÅR, POL, LIS

2001 Budgetary support though according to government decision, balance of payments support. government decision 16 March 2000 for multi-year support for 2001 and 2002 à SEK 100m. Support to be channeled through government budget, according to agreement, and coordinated with other donors (Belgium, Denmark, EC, Ireland, Holland, Norway, Switzerland, UK) Source: LIS, ÅR, POL, government decision 16 March 2000, agreement 4 October 2001

2000-2002 SPS to education sector. Source: LIS, Metod

2002 SPS to agricultural sector, PROAGRI. Source: Method, LIS

SEK 000'

| Namibia                                   | 1998     | 1999     | 2000          | 2001          | 2002          | Total         |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Regional grant                            | -        | -        | <b>17 462</b> | <b>29 128</b> | <b>25 162</b> | <b>71 752</b> |
| Budgetary support                         | -        | -        | 17 462        | 29 128        | 25 162        | 71 752        |
| general                                   |          |          |               |               |               | -             |
| sector-specific                           |          |          | 17 462        | 29 128        | 25 162        | 71 752        |
| Debt relief                               |          |          |               |               |               | -             |
| <b>Econ. ref. and debt relief</b>         | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b>      | <b>-</b>      | <b>-</b>      | <b>-</b>      |
| * Sida's portion:                         | -        | -        | -             | -             | -             | -             |
| Budgetary support                         | -        | -        | -             | -             | -             | -             |
| general                                   |          |          |               |               |               | -             |
| Debt relief                               |          |          |               |               |               | -             |
| * Ministry of Foreign Affairs's portion   | -        | -        | -             | -             | -             | -             |
| Bilateral debt relief                     |          |          |               |               |               | -             |
| 5th dimension                             |          |          |               |               |               | -             |
| 6th dimension                             |          |          |               |               |               | -             |
| Total bilateral support (excl. adm)       | 101 992  | 70 627   | 192 293       | 88 454        | 92 224        | 545 590       |
| <b>Total Programme Support</b>            | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>17 462</b> | <b>29 128</b> | <b>25 162</b> | <b>71 752</b> |
| percentage of bilateral support           | 0%       | 0%       | 9%            | 33%           | 27%           | 13%           |
| Percentage SPS of total bilateral support | 0%       | 0%       | 9%            | 33%           | 27%           | 13%           |
| Percentage GBS of total bilateral support | 0%       | 0%       | 0%            | 0%            | 0%            | 0%            |

2000-02 SPS to education sector. Source: metod, LIS (2002)

SEK 000'

| Nicaragua                                 | 1998     | 1999          | 2000          | 2001          | 2002          | Total          |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Regional grant                            | -        | -             | 10 546        | 17 910        | 23 809        | 52 265         |
| Budget support                            | -        | -             | 10 546        | 17 910        | 23 809        | 52 265         |
| general                                   |          |               |               |               |               | -              |
| sector-specific                           |          |               | 10 546        | 17 910        | 23 809        | 52 265         |
| Debt relief                               |          |               |               |               |               | -              |
| <b>Econ. ref. and debt relief</b>         | <b>-</b> | <b>75 000</b> | <b>-</b>      | <b>-</b>      | <b>60 000</b> | <b>135 000</b> |
|                                           |          |               |               |               |               | -              |
| * Sida's portion:                         | -        | 75 000        | -             | -             | 60 000        | 135 000        |
| Budget support                            | -        | 75 000        | -             | -             | 60 000        | 135 000        |
| general                                   |          | 75 000        |               |               | 60 000        | 135 000        |
|                                           |          |               |               |               |               | -              |
| Debt relief                               |          |               |               |               |               | -              |
|                                           |          |               |               |               |               | -              |
| * Ministry of Foreign Affairs's portion   | -        | -             | -             | -             | -             | -              |
| Bilateral debt relief                     |          |               |               |               |               | -              |
| 5th dimension                             |          |               |               |               |               | -              |
| 6th dimension                             |          |               |               |               |               | -              |
|                                           |          |               |               |               |               | -              |
| Total bilateral support (excl. adm)       | 144 044  | 291 319       | 293 991       | 230 135       | 375 673       | 1 335 162      |
| <b>Total Programme Aid</b>                | <b>-</b> | <b>75 000</b> | <b>10 546</b> | <b>17 910</b> | <b>83 809</b> | <b>187 265</b> |
| percentage of bilateral support           | 0%       | 26%           | 4%            | 8%            | 22%           | 14%            |
| Percentage SPS of total bilateral support | 0%       | 0%            | 4%            | 8%            | 6%            | 4%             |
| Percentage GBS of total bilateral support | 0%       | 26%           | 0%            | 0%            | 16%           | 10%            |

1999 Budgetary support. According to government decision this support was to be paid from country framework 1998; paid instead from econ. ref 1999. Source: government decision 2 July 1998, LIS

2002 Budgetary support. Source: decision 5 December 2002. LIS, ÅR, POL

1999-2002 SPS OAS-Demining 02-05 peace promoting contribution. Source: LIS

See also debt relief via CAETF under global.

SEK 000'

| Rwanda                                    | 1998     | 1999          | 2000          | 2001          | 2002          | Total          |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Regional grant                            | -        | -             | -             | -             | 30 000        | 30 000         |
| Budget support                            | -        | -             | -             | -             | 30 000        | 30 000         |
| general                                   |          |               |               |               |               | -              |
| sector-specific                           |          |               |               |               | 30 000        | 30 000         |
| Debt relief                               |          |               |               |               |               | -              |
| <b>Econ. ref. and debt relief</b>         | <b>-</b> | <b>20 000</b> | <b>60 000</b> | <b>40 000</b> | <b>50 000</b> | <b>170 000</b> |
|                                           |          |               |               |               |               | -              |
| * Sida's portion:                         | -        | 20 000        | 60 000        | 40 000        | 50 000        | 170 000        |
| Budget support                            | -        | -             | -             | 40 000        | 50 000        | 90 000         |
| general                                   |          |               |               | 40 000        | 50 000        | 90 000         |
|                                           |          |               |               |               |               | -              |
| Debt relief                               |          | 20 000        | 60 000        |               |               | 80 000         |
|                                           |          |               |               |               |               | -              |
| * Ministry of Foreign Affairs's portion   | -        | -             | -             | -             | -             | -              |
| Bilateral debt relief                     |          |               |               |               |               | -              |
| 5th dimension                             |          |               |               |               |               | -              |
| 6th dimension                             |          |               |               |               |               | -              |
|                                           |          |               |               |               |               | -              |
| Total bilateral support (excl. adm)       | 76 986   | 109 448       | 132 330       | 87 105        | 151 395       | 557 264        |
| <b>Total Programme Aid</b>                | <b>-</b> | <b>20 000</b> | <b>60 000</b> | <b>40 000</b> | <b>80 000</b> | <b>200 000</b> |
| percentage of bilateral support           | 0%       | 18%           | 45%           | 46%           | 53%           | 36%            |
| Percentage SPS of total bilateral support | 0%       | 0%            | 0%            | 0%            | 20%           | 5%             |
| Percentage GBS of total bilateral support | 0%       | 0%            | 0%            | 46%           | 33%           | 16%            |

1999 Multilateral debt fund, SEK 20m 1999 and SEK 20m 2000. Source: government decision 25 June 1998, ÅR, LIS

2000 Multilateral debt fund, SEK 20m 1999 and SEK 20m 2000. Källa: government decision 25 June 1998, ÅR, LIS

2000 Debt relief AfDB. Source: decision 16 March 2000, LIS, POL, ÅR

2001 Budgetary support for implementation of PRSP and econ. Ref., according to agreement. Source: government decision 10 May 2001, agreement 16 November 2001 LIS, ÅR, POL

2002 Budgetary support for implementation of PRSP and econ. Ref. According to draft for agreement. Source: government decision 7 March 2003 LIS, ÅR, POL

2002 SPS for education sector. Source: LIS

SEK 000'

| Tanzania                                  | 1998          | 1999         | 2000           | 2001           | 2002           | Total          |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Regional grant                            | 1 303         | 2 125        | 4 546          | 86 433         | 103 021        | 197 428        |
| Budget support                            | 1 303         | 2 125        | 4 546          | 86 433         | 103 021        | 197 428        |
| general                                   |               |              |                |                |                | -              |
| sector-specific                           | 1 303         | 2 125        | 4 546          | 86 433         | 103 021        | 197 428        |
| Debt relief                               |               |              |                |                |                | -              |
| <b>Econ. ref. and debt relief</b>         | <b>91 400</b> | <b>-</b>     | <b>160 000</b> | <b>80 000</b>  | <b>120 000</b> | <b>451 400</b> |
|                                           |               |              |                |                |                | -              |
| * Sida's portion:                         | 91 400        | -            | 160 000        | 80 000         | 120 000        | 451 400        |
| Budget support                            | 26 400        | -            | 80 000         | 80 000         | 120 000        | 306 400        |
| general                                   | 26 400        |              | 80 000         | 80 000         | 120 000        | 306 400        |
|                                           |               |              |                |                |                | -              |
| Debt relief                               | 65 000        |              | 80 000         |                |                | 145 000        |
|                                           |               |              |                |                |                | -              |
| * Ministry of Foreign Affairs's portion   | -             | -            | -              | -              | -              | -              |
| Bilateral debt relief                     |               |              |                |                |                | -              |
| 5th dimension                             |               |              |                |                |                | -              |
| 6th dimension                             |               |              |                |                |                | -              |
|                                           |               |              |                |                |                | -              |
| Total bilateral support (excl. adm)       | 475 105       | 363 420      | 582 526        | 481 573        | 603 950        | 2 506 574      |
| <b>Total Programme Aid</b>                | <b>92 703</b> | <b>2 125</b> | <b>164 546</b> | <b>166 433</b> | <b>223 021</b> | <b>648 828</b> |
| percentage of bilateral support           | 20%           | 1%           | 28%            | 35%            | 37%            | 26%            |
| Percentage SPS of total bilateral support | 0%            | 1%           | 1%             | 18%            | 17%            | 8%             |
| Percentage GBS of total bilateral support | 6%            | 0%           | 14%            | 17%            | 20%            | 12%            |

1998 Budgetary support SEK 53.9m for 1997-98. Source: according to LIS SEK 26.4m paid 1998 in form of Budgetary support. Not in POL or TT, included in AR.

1998 Debt relief. Source: decision 2 July 1998, LIS, POL, AR

2000 Debt relief to debt fund and budgetary support SEK 160m (in decision it should only be debt relief). Source: decision 16 March 2000, LIS, AR, POL  
2001-02 Balance of payments support for Poverty Reduction Budget Support Facility (PRBS). Two-year support for SEK 80m for each year. Source: decision 16 March 2000, LIS, POL

2002 Budgetary support (SEK 40m ) for PRBS. Source: decision 7 March 2002, LIS, POL, AR

2001-02 (SPS) Support for Primary Ed. Dev. Plan 02-06. IBRD, flera givare. Källa: Metod, LIS

1998-02 (SPS) Support for Tanzania's cultural fund. Source: Method, LIS

2001-02 SPS for reform of local administration. Source: LIS

SEK 000'

| Uganda                                    | 1998     | 1999          | 2000          | 2001           | 2002           | Total          |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Regional grant                            | -        | -             | 18 166        | 88 905         | 40 324         | 147 395        |
| Budget support                            | -        | -             | 18 166        | 88 905         | 40 324         | 147 395        |
| general                                   |          |               |               |                |                | -              |
| sector-specific                           |          |               | 18 166        | 88 905         | 40 324         | 147 395        |
| Debt relief                               |          |               |               |                |                | -              |
| <b>Econ. ref. and debt relief</b>         | <b>-</b> | <b>50 000</b> | <b>55 000</b> | <b>55 000</b>  | <b>65 000</b>  | <b>225 000</b> |
|                                           |          |               |               |                |                | -              |
| * Sida's portion:                         | -        | 50 000        | 55 000        | 55 000         | 65 000         | 225 000        |
| Budget support                            | -        | 50 000        | 55 000        | 55 000         | 65 000         | 225 000        |
| general                                   |          | 50 000        | 55 000        | 55 000         | 65 000         | 225 000        |
|                                           |          |               |               |                |                | -              |
| Debt relief                               |          |               |               |                |                | -              |
|                                           |          |               |               |                |                | -              |
| * Ministry of Foreign Affairs's portion   | -        | -             | -             | -              | -              | -              |
| Bilateral debt relief                     |          |               |               |                |                | -              |
| 5th dimension                             |          |               |               |                |                | -              |
| 6th dimension                             |          |               |               |                |                | -              |
|                                           |          |               |               |                |                | -              |
| Total bilateral support (excl. adm)       | 77 514   | 167 004       | 208 461       | 302 920        | 228 071        | 983 970        |
| <b>Total Programme Aid</b>                | <b>-</b> | <b>50 000</b> | <b>73 166</b> | <b>143 905</b> | <b>105 324</b> | <b>372 395</b> |
| percentage of bilateral support           | 0%       | 30%           | 35%           | 48%            | 46%            | 38%            |
| Percentage SPS of total bilateral support | 0%       | 0%            | 9%            | 29%            | 18%            | 15%            |
| Percentage GBS of total bilateral support | 0%       | 30%           | 26%           | 18%            | 28%            | 23%            |

1999 Budgetary support. Source: government decision 2 July 1998, LIS (though marked as BoP), POL

2000 Budget support channeled via Poverty Action Fund (PAF). Source: government decision 16 March 2000, LIS, POL, AR

2001 Budgetary support channeling via PAF. Source: decision 10 May 2001, LIS, POL

2002 Budgetary support. Decision 10 October 2002, LIS, POL

2000-02 SPS to the health sector. Source: LIS

2001-02 SPS Water support and sanitary. Source: LIS

2000 SPS for strategy for development of private sector. Source: method, LIS

SEK 000'

| Vietnam                                   | 1998      | 1999      | 2000     | 2001     | 2002          | Total         |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------------|---------------|
| Regional grant                            | 44        | 47        | -        | -        | 52 978        | 53 070        |
| Budget support                            | 44        | 47        | -        | -        | 52 978        | 53 070        |
| general                                   |           |           |          |          |               | -             |
| sector-specific                           | 44        | 47        | -        | -        | 52 978        | 53 070        |
| Debt relief                               |           |           |          |          |               | -             |
| <b>Econ. ref. and debt relief</b>         | -         | -         | -        | -        | 20 000        | 20 000        |
| * Sida's portion:                         | -         | -         | -        | -        | 20 000        | 20 000        |
| Budget support                            | -         | -         | -        | -        | 20 000        | 20 000        |
| general                                   |           |           |          |          | 20 000        | 20 000        |
| Debt relief                               |           |           |          |          |               | -             |
| * Ministry of Foreign Affairs's portion   | -         | -         | -        | -        | -             | -             |
| Bilateral debt relief                     |           |           |          |          |               | -             |
| 5th dimension                             |           |           |          |          |               | -             |
| 6th dimension                             |           |           |          |          |               | -             |
| Total bilateral support (excl. adm)       | 274 553   | 259 643   | 341 920  | 354 435  | 238 517       | 1 469 068     |
| <b>Total Programme Aid</b>                | <b>44</b> | <b>47</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>72 978</b> | <b>73 070</b> |
| percentage of bilateral support           | 0%        | 0%        | 0%       | 0%       | 31%           | 5%            |
| Percentage SPS of total bilateral support | 0%        | 0%        | 0%       | 0%       | 22%           | 4%            |
| Percentage GBS of total bilateral support | 0%        | 0%        | 0%       | 0%       | 8%            | 1%            |

1998-2002 SPS to the Health Sector, National Health Support Program and Health Sector (NSHP). Source: LIS

2002 Budgetary support to Poverty Reduction Support Program. Not paid 2001. Source: decision 10 May 2001, LIS, POL

2000-02 Support to cultural sector. Source: LIS, Method

SEK 000'

| Zambia                                    | 1998          | 1999          | 2000           | 2001           | 2002           | Total          |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Regional grant                            | 58 312        | 76 901        | 121 895        | 104 568        | 100 955        | 462 631        |
| Budget support                            | 58 312        | 76 901        | 121 895        | 104 568        | 100 955        | 462 631        |
| general                                   |               |               |                |                |                | -              |
| sector-specific                           | 58 312        | 76 901        | 121 895        | 104 568        | 100 955        | 462 631        |
| Debt relief                               |               |               |                |                |                | -              |
| <b>Econ. ref. and debt relief</b>         | -             | -             | -              | -              | -              | -              |
| * Sida's portion:                         | -             | -             | -              | -              | -              | -              |
| Budget support                            | -             | -             | -              | -              | -              | -              |
| general                                   |               |               |                |                |                | -              |
| Debt relief                               |               |               |                |                |                | -              |
| * Ministry of Foreign Affairs's portion   | -             | -             | -              | -              | -              | -              |
| Bilateral debt relief                     |               |               |                |                |                | -              |
| 5th dimension                             |               |               |                |                |                | -              |
| 6th dimension                             |               |               |                |                |                | -              |
| Total bilateral support (excl. adm)       | 114 909       | 120 218       | 171 768        | 171 951        | 188 428        | 767 274        |
| <b>Total Programme Aid</b>                | <b>58 312</b> | <b>76 901</b> | <b>121 895</b> | <b>104 568</b> | <b>100 955</b> | <b>462 631</b> |
| percentage of bilateral support           | 51%           | 64%           | 71%            | 61%            | 54%            | 60%            |
| Percentage SPS of total bilateral support | 51%           | 64%           | 71%            | 61%            | 54%            | 60%            |
| Percentage GBS of total bilateral support | 0%            | 0%            | 0%             | 0%             | 0%             | 0%             |

1998-2002 SPS to the Health Sector. Source: method, LIS

1998 SPS to agricultural sector ASIP II. Source: LIS

| SEK 000'                               |                |                |              |                |               |                |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Global                                 | 1998           | 1999           | 2000         | 2001           | 2002          | Total          |
|                                        | -              | -              | -            | -              | -             | -              |
|                                        | -              | -              | -            | -              | -             | -              |
|                                        |                |                |              |                |               | -              |
|                                        |                |                |              |                |               | -              |
| <b>Econ. ref. and debt relief</b>      | <b>265 070</b> | <b>142 400</b> | <b>5 000</b> | <b>401 700</b> | <b>43 946</b> | <b>858 116</b> |
|                                        |                |                |              |                |               | -              |
| * Sida's portion:                      | 70             | 142 400        | 5 000        | 7 700          | 9 446         | 164 616        |
| Budget support                         |                |                |              |                |               | -              |
| general                                |                |                |              |                |               | -              |
|                                        |                |                |              |                |               | -              |
| Debt relief                            | 70             | 142 400        | 5 000        | 7 700          | 9 446         | 164 616        |
|                                        |                |                |              |                |               | -              |
| * Ministry of Foreign Affairs's portio | 265 000        | -              | -            | 394 000        | 34 500        | 693 500        |
| Bilateral debt relief                  |                |                |              |                |               | -              |
| 5th dimension                          | 265 000        |                |              | 394 000        | 34 500        | 693 500        |
| 6th dimension                          |                |                |              |                |               | -              |
|                                        |                |                |              |                |               | -              |
| <b>Total Programme Aid</b>             | <b>265 070</b> | <b>142 400</b> | <b>5 000</b> | <b>401 700</b> | <b>43 946</b> | <b>858 116</b> |

1998 Contribution to HIPC conference. Source: LIS

1998 UD General contribution to HIPC trust fund (SEK 100m). Government decision 16 April 1998

1998 UD Structural Adjustment Participatory Review Initiative(SAPRI), (5,5 mSEK). Source: government decision 1998-04-29

1998 UD Räntesubventioner av lån från IMF (80 MSEK). Source: government decision 1998-06-17

1998 UD Generellt bidrag till HIPC trust fund (75 MSEK). Government decision 1998-10-08

1999 Skuldlättnader till regional fond Central America Emergency Trust Fund (CAETF) för Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala och El Salvador, 140 MSEK. Källa: regeringsbeslut 1998-11-26, POL, enligt LIS utbetalt 1999

1999 DSACBP totalt 11,1 mSEK fördelat på tre år. 2,4 (1999), 5 (2000) och 3,7 (2001). Source: government decision 1999-05-27

2000 UD Bidrag till regional konferens i Sydafrika om skuldhantering (780 tSEK). Source: government decision 2000-12-14

2001 Ministry of Foreign Affairs subsidized interest and debt relief, PRGF-HIPC (SEK 74m ). Source: government decision 27 Septmeber 2001

2002 Ministry of Foreign Affairs IMF konto för räntesubventioner till nyligen konflikttrabbade låginkomstländer (11,5 MSEK). Source minutes at government meeting 24 January 2002

2001 Ministry of Foreign Affairs General contribution to HIPC trust fund (SEK 320m) paid 2001. Source: government decision 8 June 2000, payment memo 26 September 2001

2002 Ministry of Foreign Affairs World Bank Institute Program on Gov. for Public Expenditure and Fiscal Accountability (build up capacity) (SEK 21 m). Source minutes 31 March 2002, payment memo 16 October 2002

2002 Debt Relief International,DRI-HIPC phase 3. Three-year contribution, total SEK 27m. Delegated to DESO. Source: government decision 7 March 2002, LIS

2002 Post-HIPC debt strategy. Source LIS

2002 Consultant support WBI. Source: government decision 7 November 2002, LIS

### Justification for economic reforms and debt relief from selected country reports for payments between 2000 and 2003

|             | Burkina Faso | Ethiopia | Mali | Mozambique                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Moldova                                                                                                      | Nicaragua                                                                                                               | Rwanda                                                                                                                                                      | Tanzania                                                                                               | Uganda                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Vietnam                                                                                                                         |
|-------------|--------------|----------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>2000</b> |              |          |      | “The purpose of support for debt relief is to assist the Mozambican government in its efforts to combat poverty and to enable a continued healthy handling of the economy despite the disaster caused by floods.” |                                                                                                              | “Taking into account the country’s economic situation and need for assistance we recommend debt relief for one year...” | “Rwanda’s extremely difficult debt situation and the successes of its economic policy despite its situation justify support to the multilateral debt fund.” | “...budget support aimed at the social sectors, as a component in poverty reduction.”                  | “The Swedish balance of payments support, like other donors’ support, has had <i>great significance</i> for Uganda’s economic success and enabled maintenance of a high profile from Swedish Sida in macroeconomic and certain sector issues...”<br>“A focused support to PAF combined with other Swedish programme aid to the social sectors substantially improves the prospects for strong <i>reduction of poverty</i> .” | “The ongoing reform programme and a financing gap in the balance of payments as a budget need justifies a second SACII credit”. |
| <b>2001</b> |              |          |      | “The budget support will contribute to Mozambique’s program to reduce poverty...”                                                                                                                                 | “According to Sida, balance of payments support is well justified as a bridging mechanism until Moldova suc- |                                                                                                                         | “The support also makes the country’s work of reducing poverty possible, which in itself is a necessity if Rwanda is to be                                  | “An extensive job of formulating a poverty reduction strategy (PRSP) has been implemented and Tanzania | “PAF – Poverty Action Fund – offers opportunities for the donors to have a joint discussion with Uganda about budget                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1) “The argument for Swedish general programme aid to Vietnam has been that it is a signal in support of the reform             |

|             | Burkina Faso                                                                            | Ethiopia                                                                                                    | Mali                                                                                                                                                              | Mozambique                                                                                                                                | Moldova                                                                                                       | Nicaragua                                                                                    | Rwanda                                                                                                                                                                                           | Tanzania                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Uganda                                                                                                                                                                                                | Vietnam                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>2001</b> |                                                                                         |                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                           | cessfully stabilizes the acute macro-economic crisis."                                                        |                                                                                              | able to achieve sustainable internal stability and peace."                                                                                                                                       | achieved the decision point under the HIPC initiative on April 4 this year. As a result there is a need for a transition from debt relief to donor-coordinated budget support with a focus on high-priority social sectors, which will permit Tanzania's work with poverty reduction to proceed and become more extensive." | allocations, and at the same time the fund shows Uganda's involvement in the poverty issue."                                                                                                          | process and that it opens the door for participation in the policy dialogue (both with the Government and with Bretton Woods)"<br>2) "Vietnam is really in need of budget support. There is no longer a massive inflow of FDI. The ambitious plans for SOE reform and poverty reduction will require substantially increased budget expenditures." |
| <b>2002</b> | Support to the government in order to continue to pursue a policy that reduces poverty. | 1) strengthen the external balance,<br>2) support to high-priority expenditure areas<br>3) economic reforms | "We believe that extensive aid work from the community of donors is essential to alleviate the effects of the economic crisis and to advance the reform process". | "...continued extensive budget support is one of the main prerequisites for continuing the economic reform process and reducing poverty." | "...justified as a bridging mechanism until Moldova successfully stabilizes the acute macro-economic crisis." | "...supports the government to carry out the economic and institutional reform programme..." | "Taking into account the progress made within the framework for the economic reform programme and with the formulation of a PRSP, we recommend that Rwanda be given continued budget support..." |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | "Implementation of the policy – both maintaining macroeconomic stability and the increased allocations to high priority sectors – is based on extensive budget support from the community of donors." | Support the implementation of the economic reform programme.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

|             | Burkina Faso                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Ethiopia                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Mali                                                                                                                                                                                | Mozambique                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Moldova                                                                                                                             | Nicaragua                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Rwanda          | Tanzania                                                                                                                                                                       | Uganda                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Vietnam                                                                                                                             |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>2003</b> | <p>1) Cover internal financing gap.</p> <p>2). "In order for the government to reach the target of 7 percent GDP growth per year according to the target in the PRSP, continued reform and budget support will be required".</p> | <p>1) The WB and IMF have always considered Ethiopia to be a good country.</p> <p>2) Ethiopia is poor and receives little aid per capita compared with other countries south of the Sahara.</p> <p>3) The poverty reduction strategy states a preference for budget support.</p> <p>4) The poverty reduction strategy is strongly supported and well formulated and the process has entailed greater consensus related to the policy.</p> <p>5) Donor co-ordination developed rapidly. Sweden can influence this process through participation.</p> <p>6) Should give long-term support that follows the country strategy.</p> <p>7) The debt instability justifies the increased inflow of resources.</p> | <p>"...as previously, Swedish budget support should actively contribute to maintaining budget equilibrium and increase the opportunities to truly carry out difficult reforms."</p> | <p>"Generally budget and programme aid should be preferred as the government successfully combats poverty, both to increase Mozambican accountability for the process and to increase the effectiveness of the aid."</p> | <p>"Sida proposes that Sweden support Moldova's economic reform and poverty alleviation efforts by providing budget support..."</p> | <p>"budget support should be linked to Nicaragua's fulfillment of the conditions in the World Bank's loan for economic reforms and poverty reduction (PSAC/PRSC), in addition to the conditions specified by the IMF's PRGF. PSAC and PRSC contain a structured targeted package of conditions emphasizing institutional reforms within the public sector".</p> | Unclear reasons | <p>"... this support shall go to PRBS because PRBS gives the social sectors special protection in the government budget and as a result contributes to poverty reduction."</p> | <p>1) supports the government's economic reform programmes with the goals of all major reform macroeconomic stability and economic growth,</p> <p>2) increase budget resource that can be used to for contributions to combat poverty.</p> | <p>Budget support is channeled through PRSC II, which supports processes and is closely linked to poverty reduction strategies.</p> |

## UTV Working Papers

- 1996:1      Kvalitetsutveckling – en inledande diskussion  
Tord Olsson
- 1997:1      Swedish Support to Bai Bang – a brief history  
Anders Berlin
- 1997:2      Rutiner för planering och uppföljning av Sidas utvärderingsverksamhet  
Magdalena Ginste, Göran Schill
- 1998:1      En kort granskning: tre utvärderingar av svenskt stöd för arbetsmarknads-  
reformer i Polen, Ryssland och Letland  
Stefan Molund, Göran Schill
- 1998:2      Striden om Bai Bang. En studie av de inrikespolitiska och partipolitiska  
faktorernas betydelse kring Bai Bang projektet  
Ulf Bjereld
- 1998:3      Bai Bang i svenska massmedier 1980–1996: part-study 1  
Anne Pandolfi
- 1998:4      Projektorganisationen i Bai Bang  
Mats J. Svensson
- 1998:5      Fackföreningsrörelsen, näringslivet och Bai Bang  
Johannes Lindvall
- 1998:6      Läsundersökning for Sida Evaluations Newsletter  
Torbjörn Mårtensson
- 1999:1      Kvalitetsgranskning av Sidas internrevision  
Sven Hedlund, Larry Ribbeklint
- 1999:2      Statistics of Aid through Sida  
True Schedvin
- 1999:3      The Evaluability of Country Strategies in Sida: final report  
Management Perspectives International (MPI)
- 1999:4      Report on the DAC Workshop on Evaluating Gender Equality  
and Women's Empowerment  
Bonnie Keller
- 1999:5      Aid, Incentives and Sustainability – a brief background  
Anders Berlin, Sven Olander
- 1999:6      How do they Evaluate Poverty Reduction?  
Bengt D. Jørgensen
- 2000:1      Översyn av framställning av Sida Evaluations Newsletter  
Krister Eduards, Anja Linder

- 2000:2 Evaluability Assessment of Swedish-Tunisian Bilateral Cooperation 1962–1982:  
Tom Alberts, Inger Ärnfast
- 2000:3 The Impact of Country Programmes on Poverty Reduction  
An outline of an evaluation approach  
Jerker Carlsson
- 2000:4 The Private Business Sector and its Development:  
Definitions, Preconditions and Sida Support  
– Background paper to an Evaluation of Sida Support to  
Private-Sector Development  
Gun Eriksson Skoog
- 2001:1 How effective is ODA in Vietnam?  
Gösta Edgren
- 2001:2 Incentives for Ownership  
True Schedvin, Gun Eriksson Skoog
- 2001:3 Contracted-financed Technical Assistance (KTS)  
True Schedvin
- 2001:4 The Quality of Counterpart Reports: an assessment of quarterly and  
annual reports from four bilateral programmes in Tanzania 1997–1999  
Göran Schill
- 2001:5 Evaluating External Assistance to the Western Balkans  
– with Special Emphasis on Bosnia and Herzegovina: A Preparatory study  
Bo Sedin
- 2002:1 Mainstreaming Gender Equality:  
Sida's support for promotion of gender equality in partner countries:  
Inception Report  
Britha Mikkelsen, Team leader, Ted Freeman, Bonnie Keller, et al
- 2002:2 Approach to Private Sector Development in the EEOA Programme, Zambia  
Stephen Goss, Roger Blech, Guy Scott, Christopher Mufwambi
- 2004:1 Evaluation of Integrated Area Programmes in Bosnia-Herzegovina  
– a Report from an Evaluation Workshop  
Joakim Molander, Maria Elena Wulff, E. Anders Eriksson, Jonas Bergström,  
Katica Hajrulahovic, Tale Kvalvaag
- 2004:2 Integrating Gender Equality into Development Co-operation – Drawing Lessons  
from the Recent Evaluations by Sida and the European Commission:  
Joint Seminar, Brussels, November 2003  
Mary Braithwaite, Britha Mikkelsen, et al
- 2004:3 Development of Swedish General Budget Support 1990–2003  
Lorena Acevedo Nares, Martin Christensen







SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY  
S-105 25 Stockholm, Sweden  
Tel: +46 (0)8-698 50 00. Fax: +46 (0)8-20 88 64  
E-mail: [sida@sida.se](mailto:sida@sida.se). Homepage: <http://www.sida.se>