Council of the European Union

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OUTCOME OF PROCEEDINGS

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
On:	22 May 2018
To:	Delegations
No. prev. doc.:	8551/18
Subject:	"Investing in Sustainable Development" and Annual Report 2018 to the European Council on EU Development Aid Targets - Council conclusions (22 May 2018)

Delegations will find in the annex the Council conclusions on "Investing in Sustainable Development" and Annual Report 2018 to the European Council on EU Development Aid Targets, as adopted by the Council at its 3618th meeting held on 22 May 2018.

ANNEX

"Investing in Sustainable Development" and Annual Report 2018 to the European Council on EU Development Aid Targets

Council conclusions

1. The Council recalls the importance of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), which is an integral component of the 2030 Agenda and which provides a global framework for financing for development. It sets a new paradigm for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through effective use of all financial flows as well as non-financial means of implementation, emphasising domestic action and sound policies.

2. The European Consensus on Development, adopted in June 2017, which builds upon the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Agenda, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, confirms the EU and Member States commitments on financing for development.

3. The Council welcomes the Commission Staff Working Document "Investing in Sustainable Development – The EU at the forefront in implementing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda"[1].

4. The Council commends the efforts that the EU and the Member States have made in 2015-2017 to achieve progress on the AAAA and the good results that they have achieved to-date in most action areas.

5. The Council stresses the importance of all sources of financing of the AAAA (public/private, domestic/international) and reiterates the importance of a comprehensive and integrated approach in supporting developing countries in mobilising additional financing and other means of implementation. The Council notes that the EU and its Member States confirm their commitments on financing for development.

[1] 8262/18 - SWD(2018) 148 final

6. The Council acknowledges that the integrated and interlinked goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development require an enabling policy framework at different levels and proactive approaches seeking synergies of different policies. The Council reiterates that Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) is a crucial element to achieve the SDGs and an important contribution to the broader objective of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD).

7. The Council looks forward to continuing work with the United Nations, international financial institutions and multilateral and bilateral development banks to implement the AAAA and to develop mechanisms for monitoring its impact and assessing results thus strengthening accountability, transparency and added value. In this regard, the Council takes note of the outcome of the United Nations Economic and Social Committee Forum on Financing for Development held on 23-26 April 2018 in New York.

Domestic Public Resources

8. The Council recalls that the mobilisation of domestic public finance and its effective use are an important component of the social contract between government and citizens and are key to inclusive growth, poverty eradication, reducing inequalities and to sustainable development. The mobilisation of domestic public resources could be improved through better tax policies and tax collection. The EU and its Member States will address tax avoidance and illicit financial flows and will continue to support tax policy reform, tax administration and international cooperation on tax matters so as to help increase the efficiency, effectiveness and fairness of tax systems in partner countries. Moreover, the EU and its Member States will further promote sound and transparent public expenditure management systems. The Council recalls the importance of promoting effective and efficient resource mobilisation and use, including through initiatives such as the 'Collect More, Spend Better' approach.

9. The Council notes that EU budget support contributes to democratic governance, public financial management and domestic revenue mobilisation in partner countries. The Council reaffirms that the EU and its Member States remain committed to supporting increased domestic revenue mobilisation and that sustained efforts are needed. The Council reaffirms its support to the Addis Tax Initiative including the commitment of its members to double support to domestic revenue mobilisation by 2020.

10. The Council calls for continued support to initiatives to promote good financial governance, to improve the transparency of international financial transactions and to fight corruption, jurisdictions that are non-cooperative in tax matters, illicit financial flows, tax evasion, tax avoidance and other harmful practices. The EU and its Member States will continue to encourage the participation of all countries in international tax cooperation, to share information across borders and to support regional tax administration cooperation frameworks.

Domestic and International Private Business and Finance

11. The EU and Member States should continue promoting an environment conducive to increasing domestic and international private flows for investments in sustainable development.

12. The Council recalls that the private sector is an increasingly important stakeholder in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and has a central role as creator of decent jobs, particularly for women and youth, and inclusive and sustainable growth. The Council calls for increased transparency of private sector operations contributing to sustainable development and for continued support for the improvement of the investment climate, business enabling environment and inclusive and sustainable private sector development, notably for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). The European Investment Plan should reinforce these efforts and enhance access to finance for MSMEs, with particular focus on youth and women entrepreneurship.

13. The Council reaffirms that internationally recognised human rights standards, guidelines, principles, gender equality and commitments on responsible business conduct, environmental impact of investment and sustainable development, transparency, accountability and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) should be central elements of private sector investments and need to be built into respective business models.

14. The Council recalls that remittances are a key private source of financing for developing countries and are essential for sustainable development in many partner countries and their development impact should be maximised. The EU and its Member States will work with private sector partners and others to lower the cost of migrant remittances to less than 3 % of the amount transferred. The Council calls on the Commission and the Member States to strengthen efforts to enhance productive use of remittances.

International Development Cooperation

15. The Council reaffirms that development cooperation is a key priority of EU external relations; it has as its primary objective the reduction and, in the long term, the eradication of poverty, as reflected in the Treaties.

16. The Council welcomes the publication by the Commission of preliminary information on 2017 EU Official Development Assistance[2] (ODA), analysing the trends with regard to EU collective and individual ODA commitments[3]. The Council stresses that ODA is an important and catalytic element in the overall financing available for developing countries and a core component of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Although ODA is quantitatively small for developing countries as a whole, it remains a major source of finance for the poorest countries and least developed countries (LDCs) and countries in states of fragility and conflict which particularly lack domestic capacity to raise finance from other sources.

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2 https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/eu-remains-worlds-leading-donor-development-assistance-eu757-billion-2017_en

3 Presidency Conclusions, European Council of 16 and 17 June 2005 (10255/1/05), Council conclusions of 10 and 11 November 2008 (15480/08) and Council conclusions of 26 May 2015 (9241/15). See Annex for commitments.

17. On 17 June 2010 the European Council requested the Council to make an annual report on the EU and Member States' commitments and delivery on ODA. This is the eighth time reporting on this request is submitted to the European Council.

18. Bearing the above in mind, the Council wishes to report the following elements to the European Council:

    a. The EU and its Member States have maintained their position as the biggest global ODA donor (see Figure 1), accounting for 57% of the total ODA to developing countries from Members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

    b. In 2017, EU collective ODA reached EUR 75.7 billion, representing 0.50% of EU gross national income (GNI)[4]. EU collective ODA decreased by 2.4% in nominal terms from EUR 77.5 billion, its highest ever level to date, reached in 2016 which represented 0.53% of the EU GNI. Four EU Member States met or exceeded the 0.7% ODA/GNI threshold (see Figure 2 and Table 1). In 5 EU Member States the ODA to GNI ratio increased and in 9 it remained stable. In contrast to the EU's ODA/GNI ratio, the non-EU OECD DAC country average remained at 0.21% of GNI in 2017 (as in 2016).[5]

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[4] EU collective ODA is the sum of ODA from the EU Member States and the part of ODA provided by the EU institutions that is not imputed to Member States. Most of the EU institutions' ODA spending is, for the purposes of ODA/GNI reporting, imputed to EU Member States, i.e. Member States data include part of the institutions' spending. The ODA provided through European Investment Bank (EIB) own resources is not imputed to Member States and is additional to the Member States' ODA.

[5] The methodology used allows only for changes bigger than 0.01% to be reflected as growth; increases less than 0.01% are reflected as stable. For example, in 2017, Portugal increased its ODA by 0.01% and is considered 'stable' in line with the methodology used.

c. A reduction of 80% in the amounts of debt relief operations by Member States compared to the exceptional year of 2016 and a higher amount of reflows of European Investment Bank's loans, which reduced the ODA reported by the EIB by 28% compared to 2016, contributed to the lower level of EU collective ODA in 2017. Furthermore, the level of 'in-donor' refugee costs[6] reported as ODA by several DAC Members has also reduced from EUR 11.2 billion in 2016 to EUR 10.3 billion. This decrease reflects that some EU countries experienced a lower number of new arrivals of refugees in 2017 since the expenses of hosting refugees are only recorded as ODA during the first year of the stay of refugees in the host country.

19. The Council reaffirms its political leadership and commitment to development aid and recalls the individual and collective ODA commitments of the EU and its Member States, re-iterated in the European Consensus on Development, which guides the actions of EU institutions and Member States in their cooperation with all developing countries. The EU and its Member States will take realistic, verifiable actions towards achieving these commitments and will continue to monitor progress and to report annually to allow for transparency and public accountability. The Council is concerned about the 2017 decrease in ODA after four successive years of increase towards the target to collectively provide 0.7% of GNI as ODA. The Council reaffirms that more efforts are needed towards meeting that target.

20. The Council takes note with increasing concern that the EU is no closer to meeting its collective target to provide 0.15% - 0.20% of GNI to LDCs in the short-term, remaining at 0.11% of GNI in 2016.[7] The Council is concerned about the trend in ODA to LDCs as a share of GNI over the past three years and about the decrease of ODA to LDCs as a proportion of the EU collective ODA. The Council recalls the collective commitment of the EU regarding ODA to LDCs.

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[6] Such costs can only be reported as ODA in line with OECD-DAC rules, and reporting is limited to costs incurred during the first 12 months of a refugees stay.

[7] 2016 is the latest year for which complete data is available. In that year six EU Member States exceeded the 2020 target of 0.15% of ODA/GNI to LDCs, see Table 2.

21. The Council stresses the need to pay attention to the diversity of situations and the specific challenges of countries that graduate from low-income to middle-income status. The EU and its Member States will engage in development cooperation, policy dialogue and partnerships with MICs on sustainable development, poverty eradication, income inequalities and other shared interests. As for more advanced developing countries, or countries in transition to that status, which need fewer or no concessional forms of assistance, the Council recalls that the EU and its Member States will develop innovative engagement, including and beyond development cooperation.

22. The Council calls upon the Commission to take measures and launch initiatives that pursue sustainable financing of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, and help reach commitments on ODA, including with regard to LDCs.

23. In the context of development policy, the Council also recognises the particular challenges faced by developing countries in Africa, and in this respect underlines the importance of targeting ODA to the continent, while fully respecting individual Member State's priorities in development assistance.

24. The Council reaffirms that development effectiveness is fundamental for achieving the SDGs and should underpin all forms of development cooperation. The EU and Member States are committed to apply the development effectiveness principles agreed in the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) and recognise the good progress made as assessed by the GPEDC Monitoring but also the need for continued efforts. The Council also welcomes the collective efforts and achievements on Joint Programming, with 21 finalised Joint Programming documents at the end of 2017. The Council calls for an enhanced engagement of Member States in development effectiveness, including in the context of the GPEDC; and a further pursuit of Joint Programming and joint implementation. The Council reiterates that all development cooperation resources should be used effectively and efficiently, in line with the development effectiveness principles.

25. The Council looks forward to progress on the development of a new statistical measure for Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) through open, inclusive and transparent discussions in the international task force. Whilst upholding the role of ODA, the Council underlines that TOSSD will help to better measure and improve the transparency, knowledge and visibility of resources for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

26. The Council welcomes the efforts of the EU and Member States to generate resources for development through innovative financing mechanisms. The Council calls for sustained efforts in this area, including through the swift implementation of the External Investment Plan.

27. The Council also welcomes the continued efforts to increase resources to address issues relating to migration and development; for example, through the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa which is worth EUR 3.4 billion.

28. The Council recalls the global commitment to jointly mobilise USD 100 billion for climate finance per year by 2020 from various sources. The Council urges other developed countries to meet their commitments and incentivise the mobilisation of private finance towards this collective goal. The Council stresses the importance of making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development. The Council underlines the importance of systematically mainstreaming climate change and environment into all sectors and instruments of the EU and its Member States' cooperation.

29. The Council underlines the significant importance of ODA for achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the biodiversity-related SDGs and underlines the strong contribution of the EU and its Member States to the international financing target related to the Conference on Biological Diversity. The Council further highlights the importance of at least maintaining this effort until 2020, in line with the global commitment. The Council further emphasises that international financial flows are a complement to and need to be accompanied by strengthened domestic resource allocation to biodiversity including through innovative financial mechanisms and by reporting, also beyond 2020.

30. The Council reiterates the EU's commitment to allocating at least 20% of its ODA to social inclusion and human development. It further underlines that the EU and its Member States promote women's and girls' rights, gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls and their protection as a cross-cutting priority in all areas of action.

International Trade as an Engine for Development

31. The Council reminds that trade is one of the key factors for inclusive growth and sustainable development, and it is an essential means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In this respect, the EU and Member States strongly support the multilateral trading system and the World Trade Organisation. The EU and its Member States are committed to boosting international trade as an engine for development bearing in mind human rights principles and our commitment to the SDGs. The EU is the largest trading partner for LDCs and should remain the market most open to them.

32. The Council encourages to continue strengthening aid for trade in line with previous conclusions, including the commitment that the EU and its Member States should increase aid for trade to LDCs, in order to reach up to a quarter of their collective spending in this area to improve these countries' export capacities and thus contribute to doubling their share in global export markets.

Debt and Debt Sustainability

33. The Council reaffirms the commitment of the EU to promoting responsible lending and borrowing practices, including when the EU uses blending of grants and loans in its external assistance, and supporting coordination, dialogue and transparency among stakeholders. Noting with concern that emerging debt challenges in developing countries have intensified, the Council underlines the importance of supporting developing countries' efforts to avoid unsustainable debt levels, through policy dialogue and capacity building in debt management, public finance management and domestic revenue mobilisation. The EU and Member States also promote the participation of emerging creditors to debt discussions in different fora, especially the Paris Club, as the principal international forum for restructuring official bilateral debt. The Council recalls that blending should fully take into account debt sustainability and accountability and avoid market disturbances and budgetary risks.

Addressing Systemic Issues

34. The Council welcomes the active role played by the EU and its Member States to promote and implement the reform of international governance and the role of the EU and its Member States in supporting the participation of developing countries in international governance. The EU and its Member States will continue to actively support the UNSG's proposals for UN reform, including reform of the UN Development System.

Science, Technology, Innovation and Capacity Building

35. The Council recalls the crucial importance of both ICT and science, technology and innovation to reap the benefits of digitalisation to improve lives and address the key challenges that the technological revolution brings. The Council encourages the Commission and Members States to work on better mainstreaming digital solutions and to promote ICT and science, technology and innovation, including for capacity building in research which is central to boost innovation in developing countries. The Council reminds that developed countries and, increasingly, emerging economies have an important role to play in terms of technology development, transfer and dissemination, capacity building, and scientific and technological cooperation, including to LDCs.

Data Monitoring and Follow-Up

36. The Council recalls the EU's support to the development of a global indicator framework for the monitoring of the 2030 Agenda, based to the extent possible on existing indicators to ensure robust datasets and cost effective solutions, while new indicators may also need to be developed. The Council considers that the EU and Member States should enhance capacity-building support to developing countries and to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data to continue supporting efforts to improve the coverage and quality of data for developing countries.

ANNEX

Previous EU ODA Commitments and Targets

(Council conclusions, 24 May 2005 (doc. 9266/05, paragraph 4.))

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

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

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

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

Current EU ODA Commitments and Targets

(Council conclusions of 26 May 2015, (doc. 9241/15 paragraphs 31-33))

'The EU and its Member States are generous providers of ODA, having provided annually more than half of ODA in recent years. Although ODA is quantitatively small for developing countries as a whole, it is a major source of finance for LDCs and fragile states, which particularly lack domestic capacity to raise finance from other sources. ODA can also help leverage other means of implementation, in particular public domestic financing and private sector investment, but also science, technology and innovation.

The EU therefore reaffirms its collective commitment to achieve the 0.7% ODA/GNI target within the time frame of the post-2015 agenda. Member States which joined the EU before 2002 reaffirm their commitment to achieve the 0.7% ODA/GNI target, taking into consideration budgetary circumstances, whilst those which have achieved that target commit themselves to remain at or above that target; Member States which joined the EU after 2002 strive to increase their ODA/GNI to 0.33%.

The international community should also help to target resources to where the need is greatest, especially LDCs and countries in states of fragility and conflict. In the context of the overall ODA commitment and whilst fully respecting individual Member State's priorities in development assistance the EU reaffirms its commitment to support LDCs. The EU undertakes to meet collectively the target of 0.15 - 0.20% of ODA/GNI to LDCs in the short term, and to reach 0.20% of ODA/GNI to LDCs within the time frame of the post-2015 agenda.'

Figure 1 – EU collective ODA compared to non EU DAC donors

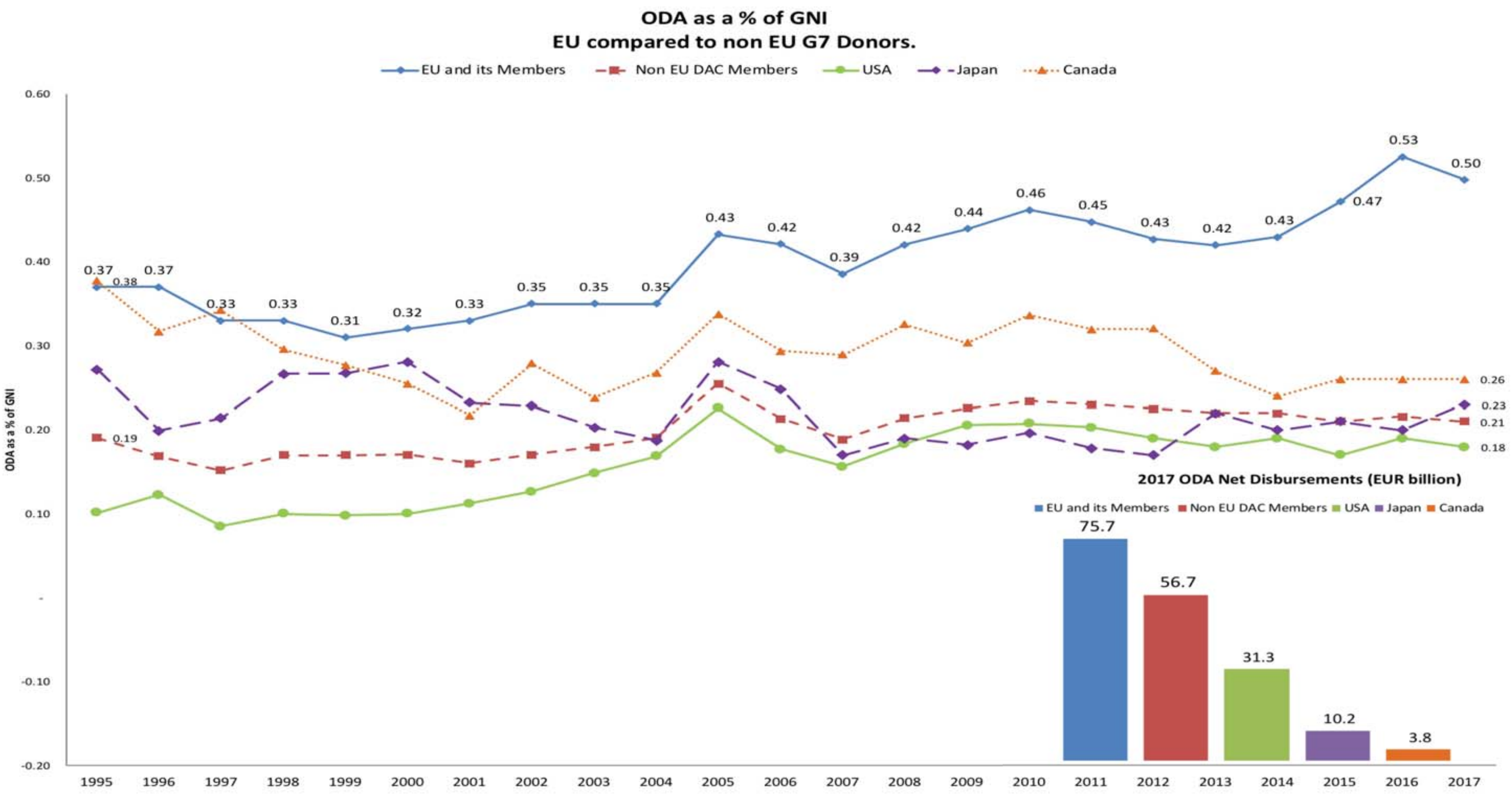
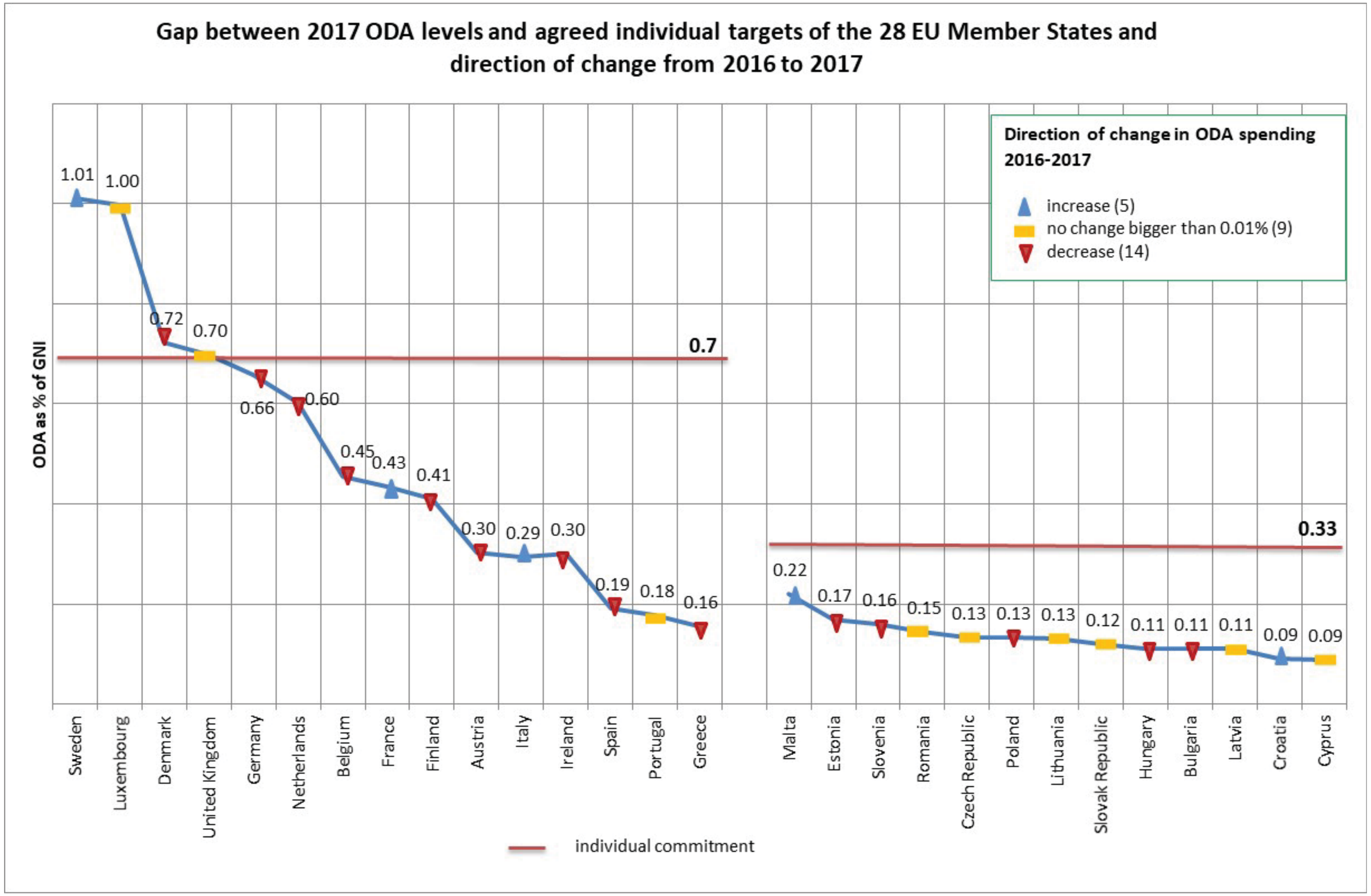


Figure 2 – Gap between 2017 ODA levels and agreed individual targets of the 28 EU Member States and direction of change from 2016 to 2017[1]



1 The methodology used allows only for changes bigger than 0.01% to be reflected as growth; increases less than 0.01% are reflected as stable. For example, in 2017, Portugal increased its ODA by 0.01% and is considered 'stable' in line with the methodology used.

Table 1 – EU collective ODA (net) 2004-2017

Member State	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI
Austria	545	0.23	1,266	0.52	1,194	0.47	1,321	0.50	1,188	0.43	820	0.30	912	0.32	799	0.27	860	0.28	882	0.27	930	0.28	1,193	0.35	1,479	0.42	1,091	0.30
Belgium	1,178	0.41	1,580	0.53	1,575	0.50	1,425	0.43	1,654	0.48	1,874	0.55	2,268	0.64	2,019	0.54	1,801	0.47	1,732	0.45	1,845	0.46	1,717	0.42	2,080	0.55	1,955	0.45
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	1	0.00	17	0.06	13	0.04	12	0.04	31	0.09	35	0.09	31	0.08	37	0.10	37	0.09	37	0.09	61	0.13	55	0.11
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	0.03	15	0.03	32	0.07	54	0.12	46	0.09	37	0.07	44	0.09
Cyprus	4	0.03	12	0.09	21	0.15	25	0.17	26	0.17	33	0.20	39	0.23	27	0.16	20	0.12	15	0.10	15	0.10	16	0.09	16	0.09	16	0.09
Czech Republic	87	0.11	109	0.11	128	0.12	131	0.11	173	0.12	154	0.12	172	0.13	180	0.12	171	0.12	159	0.11	160	0.11	179	0.12	235	0.14	242	0.13
Denmark	1,640	0.85	1,697	0.81	1,782	0.80	1,872	0.81	1,944	0.82	2,018	0.88	2,168	0.91	2,108	0.85	2,095	0.83	2,205	0.85	2,264	0.86	2,313	0.85	2,142	0.75	2,130	0.72
Estonia	4	0.05	8	0.08	11	0.09	12	0.08	15	0.10	13	0.10	14	0.10	17	0.11	18	0.11	23	0.13	28	0.14	31	0.15	39	0.19	38	0.17
Finland	547	0.37	726	0.46	665	0.40	717	0.39	808	0.44	926	0.54	1,006	0.55	1,011	0.53	1,027	0.53	1,081	0.54	1,232	0.59	1,161	0.55	958	0.44	935	0.41
France	6,820	0.41	8,067	0.47	8,445	0.47	7,220	0.38	7,562	0.39	9,049	0.47	9,751	0.50	9,348	0.46	9,358	0.45	8,543	0.41	8,005	0.37	8,149	0.37	8,701	0.38	10,080	0.43

Member State	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI
Germany	6,064	0.28	8,112	0.36	8,313	0.36	8,978	0.37	9,693	0.38	8,674	0.35	9,804	0.39	10,136	0.39	10,067	0.37	10,717	0.38	12,486	0.42	16,173	0.52	22,368	0.70	21,895	0.66
Greece	258	0.16	309	0.17	338	0.17	366	0.16	488	0.21	436	0.19	383	0.17	305	0.15	255	0.13	180	0.10	186	0.11	215	0.12	333	0.19	281	0.16
Hungary	56	0.07	81	0.11	119	0.13	76	0.08	74	0.08	84	0.10	86	0.09	100	0.11	92	0.10	97	0.10	109	0.11	140	0.13	180	0.17	132	0.11
Ireland	489	0.39	578	0.42	814	0.54	871	0.55	921	0.59	722	0.54	676	0.52	657	0.51	629	0.47	637	0.46	615	0.38	648	0.32	726	0.32	717	0.30
Italy	1,981	0.15	4,096	0.29	2,901	0.20	2,901	0.19	3,370	0.22	2,368	0.16	2,262	0.15	3,111	0.20	2,129	0.14	2,566	0.17	3,022	0.19	3,610	0.22	4,601	0.27	5,086	0.29
Latvia	7	0.06	9	0.07	9	0.06	12	0.06	15	0.07	15	0.07	12	0.06	14	0.07	16	0.08	18	0.08	19	0.08	21	0.09	27	0.11	29	0.11
Lithuania	7	0.04	12	0.06	20	0.08	35	0.11	33	0.11	26	0.11	28	0.10	37	0.13	40	0.13	38	0.11	34	0.10	43	0.14	52	0.14	52	0.13
Luxembourg	190	0.79	206	0.79	232	0.89	274	0.92	288	0.97	298	1.04	304	1.05	294	0.97	310	1.00	323	1.00	319	1.06	327	0.95	354	1.00	377	1.00
Malta	8	0.18	7	0.17	7	0.15	8	0.15	11	0.20	10	0.18	10	0.18	14	0.25	14	0.23	14	0.20	15	0.20	15	0.17	19	0.20	23	0.22
The Netherlands	3,384	0.73	4,115	0.82	4,343	0.81	4,547	0.81	4,848	0.80	4,615	0.82	4,800	0.81	4,563	0.75	4,297	0.71	4,094	0.67	4,200	0.64	5,162	0.75	4,491	0.65	4,395	0.60
Poland	95	0.05	165	0.07	239	0.09	265	0.10	258	0.08	269	0.09	285	0.08	300	0.08	328	0.09	355	0.10	341	0.09	397	0.10	600	0.15	598	0.13
Portugal	830	0.63	303	0.21	316	0.21	344	0.22	430	0.27	368	0.23	490	0.29	509	0.31	452	0.28	368	0.23	324	0.19	278	0.16	310	0.17	336	0.18
Romania	-	-	-	-	3	0.00	84	0.07	85	0.09	110	0.08	86	0.07	118	0.09	111	0.08	101	0.07	162	0.11	143	0.09	243	0.15	250	0.15
Slovak Republic	23	0.07	46	0.12	44	0.10	49	0.09	64	0.10	54	0.09	56	0.09	62	0.09	62	0.09	65	0.09	63	0.09	77	0.10	96	0.12	100	0.12

Member State	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI
Slovenia	25	0.10	28	0.11	35	0.12	40	0.12	47	0.13	51	0.15	44	0.13
Spain	1,962	0.24	2,429	0.27	3,038	0.32	3,755	0.37	4,761	0.45	4,728	0.46	4,492	0.43
Sweden	2,191	0.78	2,705	0.94	3,151	1.02	3,170	0.93	3,281	0.98	3,266	1.12	3,423	0.97
UK	6,362	0.36	8,667	0.47	9,926	0.51	7,194	0.36	7,973	0.43	8,102	0.51	9,855	0.57
EU15 Total	**34,441**	**0.35**	**44,856**	**0.44**	**47,033**	**0.43**	**44,954**	**0.39**	**49,207**	**0.43**	**48,264**	**0.45**	**52,594**	**0.46**
EU13 Total	**316**	**0.07**	**476**	**0.09**	**637**	**0.09**	**753**	**0.09**	**815**	**0.09**	**831**	**0.10**	**863**	**0.09**
EU28 Total	**34,756**	**0.34**	**45,332**	**0.42**	**47,670**	**0.41**	**45,706**	**0.37**	**50,021**	**0.40**	**49,096**	**0.42**	**53,457**	**0.44**
EU Institutions' ODA not imputed to EU Member States	1,173	0.01	1,385	0.01	1,636	0.01	1,932	0.02	2,282	0.02	2,695	0.02	3,183	0.03
Collective EU ODA	**35,929**	**0.35**	**46,717**	**0.43**	**49,306**	**0.42**	**47,638**	**0.39**	**52,303**	**0.42**	**51,791**	**0.44**	**56,640**	**0.46**

Member State	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI
Slovenia	45	0.13	45	0.13	46	0.13	46	0.12	57	0.15	74	0.19	68	0.16
Spain	3,001	0.29	1,585	0.16	1,789	0.17	1,415	0.13	1,259	0.12	3,868	0.35	2,142	0.19
Sweden	4,030	1.02	4,077	0.97	4,389	1.01	4,698	1.09	6,391	1.41	4,425	0.94	4,889	1.01
UK	9,948	0.56	10,808	0.56	13,498	0.71	14,551	0.70	16,718	0.70	16,325	0.70	15,915	0.70
EU15 Total	**51,840**	**0.44**	**49,749**	**0.42**	**53,003**	**0.44**	**56,091**	**0.44**	**65,314**	**0.49**	**73,162**	**0.54**	**72,223**	**0.52**
EU13 Total	**965**	**0.10**	**964**	**0.10**	**1,000**	**0.10**	**1,083**	**0.10**	**1,203**	**0.11**	**1,679**	**0.14**	**1,647**	**0.13**
EU28 Total	**52,805**	**0.42**	**50,713**	**0.39**	**54,004**	**0.41**	**57,174**	**0.41**	**66,516**	**0.46**	**74,841**	**0.51**	**73,870**	**0.49**
EU Institutions' ODA not imputed to EU Member States	3,453	0.03	4,544	0.04	2,873	0.02	2,139	0.02	1,372	0.01	2,737	0.02	1,854	0.01
Collective EU ODA	**56,258**	**0.45**	**55,257**	**0.43**	**56,877**	**0.43**	**59,313**	**0.43**	**67,888**	**0.47**	**77,579**	**0.53**	**75,724**	**0.50**

Table 2: EU Member State ODA to Least Developed Countries (Net) 2014-2016

Member State	2014		2015		2016	
	ODA to LDCs (EUR Millions)	LDC ODA/GNI ratio (% of GNI)	ODA to LDCs (EUR Millions)	LDC ODA/GNI ratio (% of GNI)	ODA to LDCs (EUR Millions)	LDC ODA/GNI ratio (% of GNI)
Austria	272.7	0.08	200.4	0.06	226.3	0.06
Belgium	625.0	0.16	549.5	0.13	576.5	0.15
Bulgaria	8.3	0.02	7.6	0.02	13.6	0.03
Croatia	1.9	0.00	6.4	0.01	7.5	0.02
Cyprus	2.9	0.02	3.6	0.02	3.6	0.02
Czech Republic	38.6	0.03	37.1	0.02	49.9	0.03
Denmark	678.0	0.26	549.5	0.20	589.7	0.21
Estonia	6.4	0.03	5.3	0.03	6.3	0.03
Finland	427.7	0.21	386.9	0.18	292.2	0.13
France	1,924.4	0.09	2,142.9	0.10	1,901.9	0.08
Germany	2,889.1	0.10	2,340.0	0.08	3,239.3	0.10
Greece	37.4	0.02	34.3	0.02	42.7	0.02
Hungary	21.6	0.02	23.4	0.02	36.2	0.03
Ireland	299.5	0.18	310.7	0.15	324.5	0.14
Italy	724.4	0.04	784.6	0.05	886.9	0.05

Member State	2014		2015		2016	
	ODA to LDCs (EUR Millions)	LDC ODA/GNI ratio (% of GNI)	ODA to LDCs (EUR Millions)	LDC ODA/GNI ratio (% of GNI)	ODA to LDCs (EUR Millions)	LDC ODA/GNI ratio (% of GNI)
Latvia	4.2	0.02	4.2	0.02	5.4	0.02
Lithuania	7.0	0.02	8.2	0.02	9.3	0.03
Luxembourg	129.8	0.43	138.8	0.40	148.6	0.42
Malta	1.5	0.02	1.9	0.02	0.9	0.01
Netherlands	844.4	0.13	934.4	0.14	1,071.3	0.15
Poland	98.0	0.02	112.8	0.03	166.2	0.04
Portugal	89.7	0.05	81.1	0.05	90.1	0.05
Romania	25.5	0.02	27.8	0.02	35.4	0.02
Slovak Republic	13.2	0.02	16.7	0.02	17.1	0.02
Slovenia	8.1	0.02	8.6	0.02	12.0	0.03
Spain	367.0	0.03	279.7	0.03	512.3	0.05
Sweden	1,226.8	0.29	1,328.1	0.29	1,271.1	0.27
United Kingdom	4,983.2	0.24	5,514.7	0.23	5,087.0	0.22
EU 28 TOTAL ODA to LDCs	**15,756.3**	**0.11**	**15,838.8**	**0.11**	**16,624.1**	**0.11**