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To: Delegations

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Subject: Annual Report 2022 to the European Council on EU Development Aid
Targets
- Council conclusions (18 July 2022)

Delegations will find in the annex the Council conclusions on the Annual Report 2022 to the European Council on EU Development Aid Targets, as approved by the Council at its 3889th meeting held on 18 July 2022.

Annual Report 2022 to the European Council on EU Development Aid Targets
Council conclusions

1. 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 Official Development Assistance (ODA)¹. This is the twelfth such annual report to the European Council. The Council welcomes the Commission's analysis of trends with regard to EU collective and individual ODA commitments, based on preliminary information from the OECD-DAC on 2021 ODA, confirming that the EU collectively remains the world's leading donor.
2. The Council recalls the commitment by the EU and its Member States to the effective use of all financial flows as well as non-financial means of implementation to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Paris Agreement objectives, emphasising domestic action and sound policies, in line with the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The Council confirms the EU's and its Member States' collective and individual commitment on financing for sustainable development, including on ODA, as set out in the new European Consensus on Development².

¹ See Annex for commitments on ODA.

² [2017/C 210/01: Joint statement by the Council and the representatives of the governments of the Member States meeting within the Council, the European Parliament and the Commission](#)

3. In an increasingly complex financing landscape, ODA continues to play a crucial role as an important and catalytic element in the overall financing available to help achieve the 2030 Agenda. ODA can help leverage other sources of financing, in particular public domestic financing, blended finance and sustainable private investments, as well as other means of implementation, such as supporting science and research, technology, innovation and digitalisation.
4. The impact of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine adds to the ongoing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the already visible impacts of climate change. It exacerbates financing needs, gravely jeopardises progress on the 2030 Agenda, increases poverty and inequalities and causes global food insecurity, inflation and disruptions of supply chains including in fertilizers and energy, as well as further major damage to countries' liquidity, debt levels, macro-economic outlook and growth prospects. The Council recalls the importance of the commitments to sustainable development as well as mitigating any erosion of the SDGs and the Russian aggression's impact on partner countries, particularly the most vulnerable.
5. Global ODA remains a major source of finance for the poorest countries, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and countries most in need, including countries in situations of fragility or conflict and countries suffering from climate-related vulnerabilities, which particularly lack domestic capacity to raise finance from other sources.

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

- a) In 2021, EU collective³ ODA⁴ reached EUR 70.2 billion⁵, up from EUR 67.3 billion⁶ in 2020. This nominal increase by 4.3% demonstrates the continued efforts, in a Team Europe approach, to provide support to developing countries, notably in response to the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- b) The EU and its Member States have maintained their position as the biggest global ODA provider (see Figure 1), accounting for 43% of global ODA⁷, and confirming their leadership in the global agenda on sustainable development.

³ This does not include Cyprus, who did not report any preliminary 2021 ODA to OECD.

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 or to non-EU donors such as the United Kingdom. Most of the EU institutions' ODA spending is imputed to EU Member States, i.e. Member States' data include part of the institutions' spending. The ODA provided through the European Investment Bank (EIB)'s own resources is not imputed to Member States and is additional to the Member States' ODA.

⁵ On a grant equivalent basis, which is the new methodology to calculate the ODA value of concessional loans, applied for the first time in 2019 to 2018 data for official loans and loans to multilateral institutions, and starting from 2020 data also to debt relief. For more information on the new grant equivalent methodology and the past methodology using a net cash flow basis, see here: [Preliminary Figures on 2020 Official Development Assistance \(europa.eu\)](https://europa.eu/press-room/en/infographic-eu-official-development-assistance-2020).

⁶ In nominal terms. Note that the figure of EUR 67.3 billion is based on final 2020 OECD data published in spring 2022, while the figure of EUR 66.8 billion from the 2021 Council Conclusions was based on preliminary 2020 OECD data published in spring 2021.

⁷ Global ODA is defined here as including the ODA provided by the EU collective and all other DAC and non-DAC donor countries. In 2020, the EU collective also accounted for 43% of global ODA based on this definition. In previous Council Conclusions, the share of EU collective ODA out of the total ODA by the EU collective and all other DAC donors (not including other non-DAC donors) was indicated, which amounted to 46% in 2020 and would still amount to 46% in 2021. The change to 43% in the present Council Conclusions does therefore not constitute a decrease, but is due to the change of method, now using a more comprehensive scope of total ODA.

- c) EU collective ODA represented 0.49% of EU Gross National Income (GNI); a slight decrease from the ratio of 0.50% in 2020⁸, but still significantly higher than the average of the non-EU DAC members, which stood at 0.26% of GNI in 2021 (see Figure 2).
- d) Four EU Member States exceeded the 0.7% ODA/GNI threshold (see Figure 3 and Table 1). In six EU Member States, the ODA to GNI ratio increased, in twelve it remained stable⁹, while it decreased in eight Member States.
7. The Council welcomes the increase of EU collective ODA in 2021 compared to 2020, which is particularly noteworthy in the context of the COVID-19 crisis. However, the Council is concerned by the slight decrease of EU collective ODA/GNI, as the nominal increase in EU collective ODA was not commensurate with the high nominal increase in GNI due to the economic recovery, and reaffirms that more efforts are needed to meet the collective and individual targets and to collectively provide 0.7% of GNI as ODA by 2030.
8. The Council furthermore welcomes that the EU and its Member States still remain the biggest COVID-19 related ODA providers: EU Member States provided EUR 5.2 billion (nominal increase by 16.5% from 2020), out of EUR 16.3 billion from all donor countries reporting on this in 2021 in net flows. As part of this amount, EU Member States dedicated EUR 1.6 billion of ODA to vaccine donations, accounting for 2.2% of their total net ODA in 2021. The EU provided EUR 8.8 billion of COVID-19 related ODA in net flows in 2021 (nominal increase by 11.1% from 2020).

⁸ The slight decrease in the ODA/GNI ratio of the EU collective between 2020 and 2021 despite the nominal increase in ODA is explained by the recovery of the economy from the COVID-19 pandemic, with EU collective GNI increasing at a higher rate than ODA (by 7.6% in nominal terms).

⁹ The word “stable” here refers to ODA to GNI ratios which changed by less than 0.01 percentage points.

9. The Council also welcomes the significant evolution of the EU's ODA to LDCs: EU collective ODA to LDCs reached EUR 16.3 billion in 2020, i.e. 0.12% of GNI¹⁰. However, the Council is increasingly concerned that the EU has still not met its collective target to provide 0.15% - 0.20% of GNI to LDCs in the short term. The Council reaffirms the need to urgently scale up efforts to meet the target to collectively provide 0.20% of GNI as ODA to LDCs by 2030.
10. The Council stresses that it is urgent for the EU and its Member States to take concrete, verifiable actions towards achieving their collective commitments to provide 0.7% of GNI as ODA and 0.20% as ODA to LDCs by 2030 and will continue to monitor progress. The Council will continue to report annually to allow for transparency and public accountability.
11. The Council reaffirms that the development cooperation of the EU and its Member States will remain targeted where the need is greatest and where it can have most impact, especially in LDCs and in countries in situations of fragility or affected by conflict with special attention on women and girls, and persons in vulnerable situations. In that respect, the Council welcomes that the Doha Programme of Action¹¹ adopted in March 2022 commits to taking more tangible steps to support LDCs and underlines the importance of the EU's, the Member States' and European development banks and financial institutions' commitments to its implementation. The Council stresses the need to support the strengthening of the institutional capacities of LDCs and recalls its recent Conclusions on "The EU's renewed partnership with Least Developed Countries"¹².
12. The Council emphasises that ODA must fully contribute to advance gender equality, both through mainstreaming and targeted action. In that respect, the Council stresses the importance of a transformative approach that addresses the root causes of gender inequalities, such as the pay gap, lack of adequate education opportunities and child, early and forced marriage, and underlines that addressing gender inequalities and the multiple discrimination faced by persons that are vulnerable or marginalized are EU priorities in all areas of action.

¹⁰ 2020 is the latest year for which complete data is available. For detailed explanation on the calculation of these figures and the change in the OECD-DAC's methodology, please see the methodological background in Annex.

¹¹ [Doha Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries](#)

¹² <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9336-2022-INIT/en/pdf>

13. The Council also stresses the need to address the diversity of situations and the specific challenges of countries that graduate from low-income to middle-income status. In accordance with “The New European Consensus on Development”¹³, the EU and its Member States will engage in development cooperation, policy dialogue and partnerships with Middle-Income Countries (MICs) on sustainable development, poverty eradication, inequalities, global public goods and other shared interests. As to more advanced developing countries, 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 financial cooperation.
14. The Council stresses the importance of all the sources of financing addressed in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (public/private, domestic/international) and underlines the primacy of domestic action, the importance of sound and enabling policies including strengthening domestic tax collection and promoting progressive taxation, as well as responsibilities for all stakeholders, including the private sector to help deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals. The Council stresses the importance of linking all sources of financing to the SDGs to promote a green, digital, inclusive, equal and resilient recovery, and highlights the need to align ODA and other financial flows with the Paris Agreement. In particular, sustainable finance is key to mobilise international and domestic private capital for green, sustainable and quality investments, which will ultimately create jobs notably for young people, in partner countries, including as part of the Global Gateway initiative. The European Fund for sustainable development Plus and other European investments and loans with a development impact play a key role in this respect.
15. The Council stresses the key contribution of development cooperation to reaching international climate and environment objectives, welcoming, in this regard, the DAC joint Declaration on Climate, the Environment and Biodiversity ahead of COP26 committing to aligning ODA with the goals of the Paris Agreement.

¹³ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/24011/european-consensus-for-development-st09459en17.pdf>

16. The Council recalls its April 2021 Conclusions on “Team Europe”¹⁴ and reiterates the necessity to closely coordinate the design, implementation and monitoring of Team Europe Initiatives. The Council recognises the importance of the meaningful participation of partner countries in these initiatives.
17. The Council reaffirms its commitment to the principles for effective development cooperation agreed in the context of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, as well as to Policy Coherence for Development, as they are key for achieving the SDGs.
18. The Council welcomes the progress made on Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs) and stresses the need to continue supporting INFFs as a comprehensive and integrated approach to mobilise financing from all available sources to reach the SDGs. The Council calls for strengthened joint work at country-level between the EU and its Member States and all relevant international and national stakeholders on SDGs and in particular on their financing and welcomes in that respect the launch of the INFF Facility at the Financing for Development forum in April 2022.
19. The Council welcomes the second reporting on Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD). Whilst upholding the role of ODA, the Council underlines that, as a voluntary complementary measure, TOSSD can help to better measure and improve the transparency and knowledge of resources contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda¹⁵. The Council also takes note of the recognition by the UN Statistical Commission of TOSSD as a comprehensive data source for the new SDG indicator 17.3.1¹⁶.

¹⁴ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-7894-2021-INIT/en/pdf>

¹⁵ [TOSSD Visualisation Tool](#)

¹⁶ Indicator 17.3.1: Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget

ANNEX

Current EU ODA Commitments and Targets

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

The EU (...) 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 Least Developed Countries 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.

**The New European Consensus on Development - ‘Our World, Our Dignity, Our Future’
(Joint Statement by the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States Meeting within the Council, the European Parliament and the European Commission
of 7 June 2017, paragraph 103)**

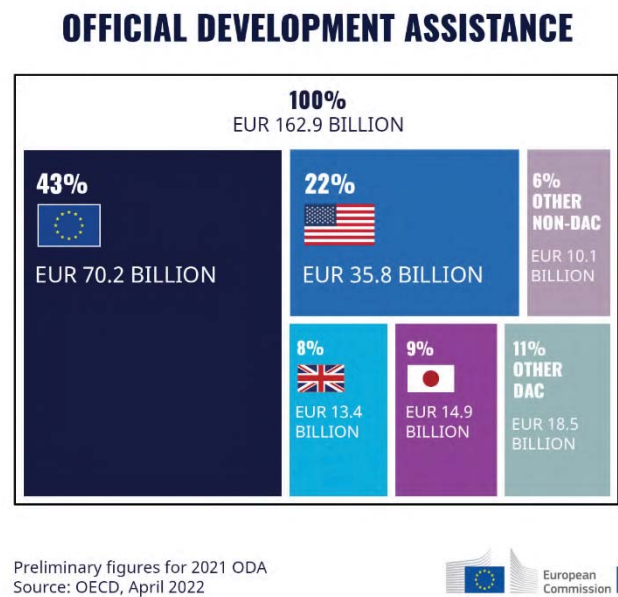
The EU is collectively committed to provide 0.7% of Gross National Income (GNI) as ODA within the timeframe of the 2030 Agenda. To target resources to where the need is greatest, especially Least Developed Countries and countries in states of fragility and conflict, the EU also undertakes to meet collectively 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 timeframe of the 2030 Agenda. The EU and its Member States also recognise the particular challenges faced by developing countries in Africa. (...) They will continue to monitor progress and will report annually to allow for transparency and public accountability.

**Addis Ababa Action Agenda (endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/313
of 27 July 2015, paragraphs 51-52)**

(...) ODA providers reaffirm their respective ODA commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries. We are encouraged by those few countries that have met or surpassed their commitment to 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI and the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries. We urge all others to step up efforts to increase their ODA and to make additional concrete efforts towards the ODA targets. We welcome the decision by the European Union which reaffirms its collective commitment to achieve the 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI target within the time frame of the post-2015 agenda, and undertakes to meet collectively the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries in the short term, and to reach 0.20 per cent of ODA/ GNI to least developed countries within the time frame of the post-2015 agenda. We encourage ODA providers to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.

We recognize the importance of focusing the most concessional resources on those with the greatest needs and least ability to mobilize other resources. In this regard we note with great concern the decline in the share of ODA to least developed countries and commit to reversing this decline. We are encouraged by those who are allocating at least 50 per cent of their ODA to least developed countries.

Figure 1 – EU collective ODA compared to non-EU donor countries in 2021

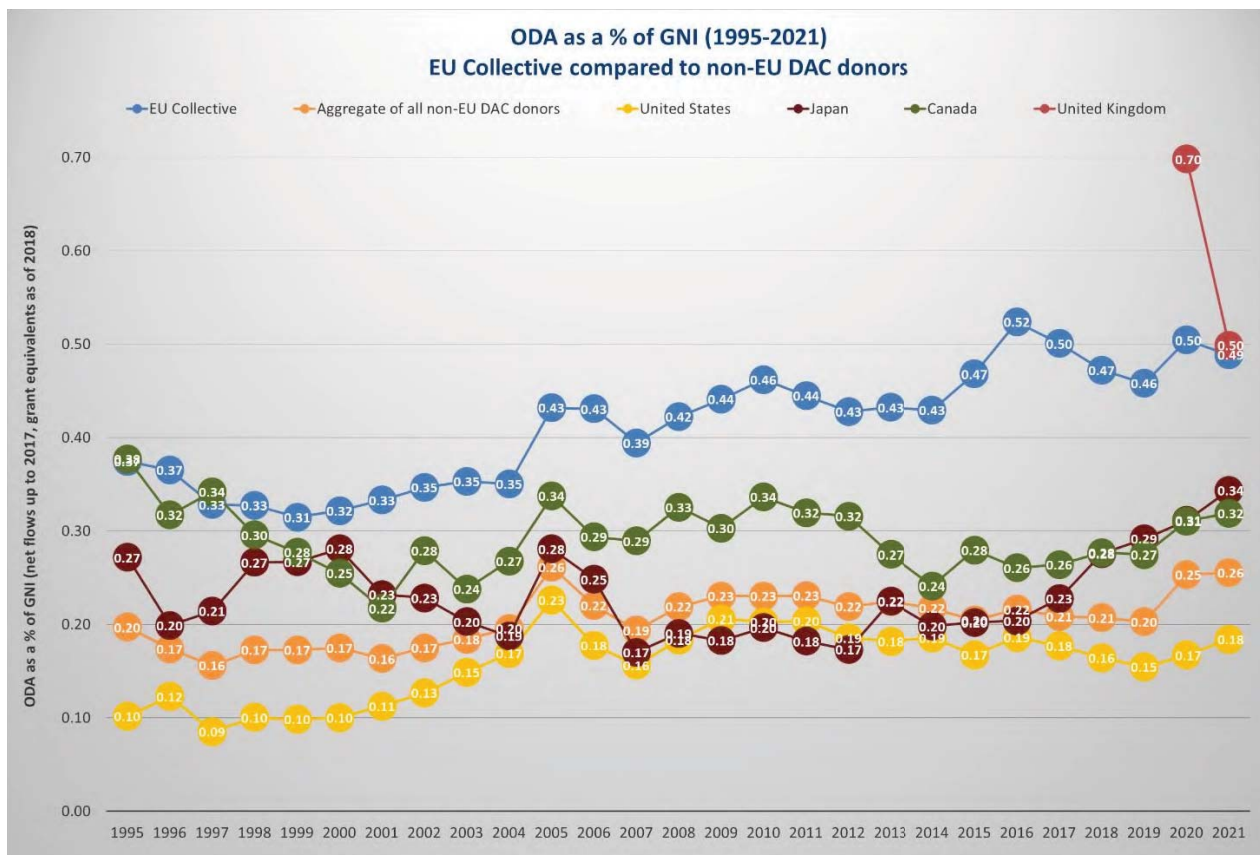


NB: 2021 figures are preliminary.

NB: Figures are given in grant equivalents.

NB: Cyprus did not report any preliminary 2021 ODA data to OECD.

Figure 2 – EU collective ODA as a % of GNI compared to non-EU DAC providers over time



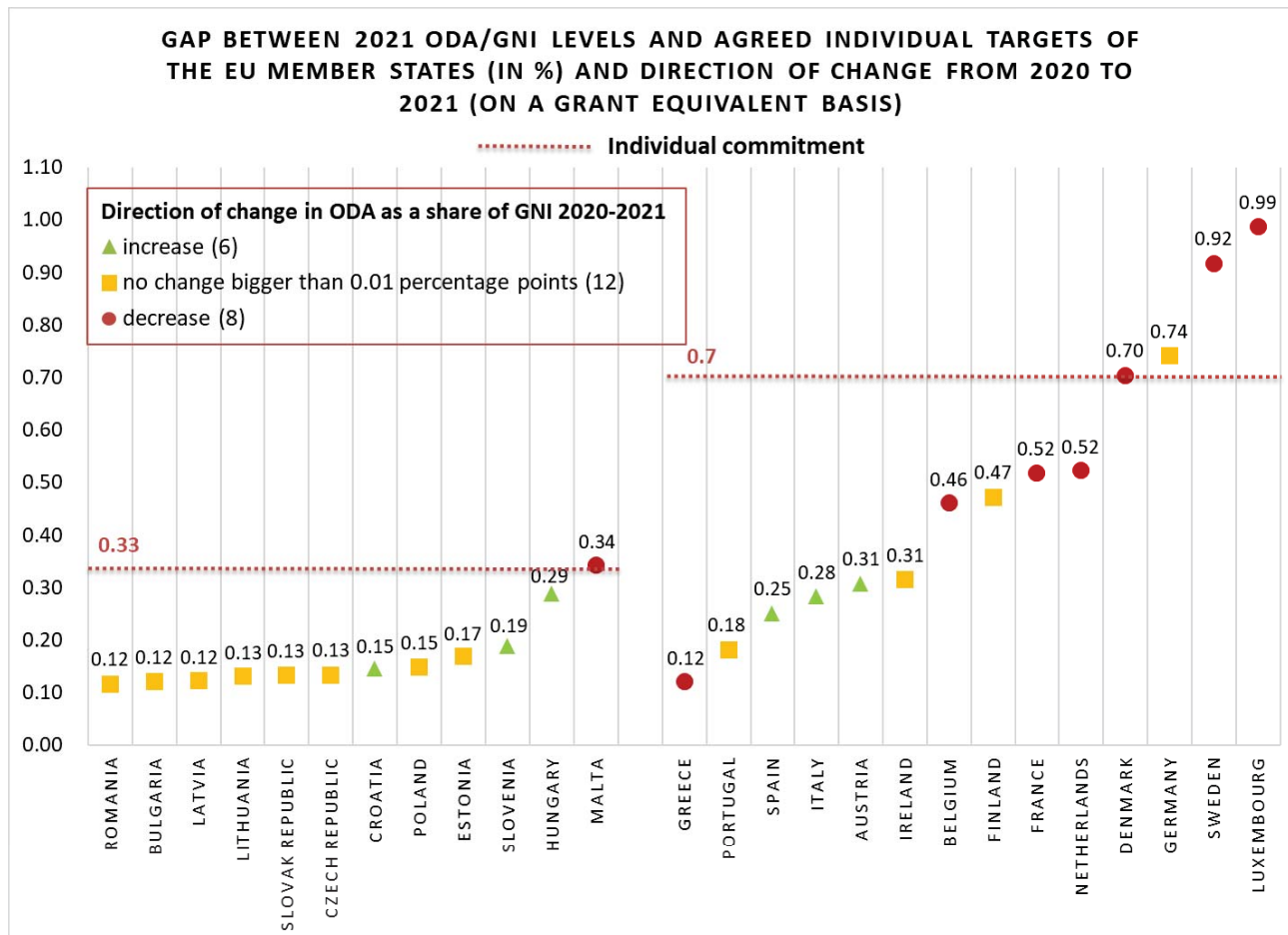
NB: For each year, the EU Collective figures in this graph only take into account those countries which were a Member State of the EU at the time, while the aggregate of all non-EU DAC donors only takes into account those non-EU countries which were a DAC member at the time.

In particular, the EU Collective includes the United Kingdom up to and including 2019 but not as of 2020 given its withdrawal from the European Union taking effect on 1 February 2020, and the aggregate of all non-EU DAC donors includes the UK starting from 2020. Non-EU G7 countries (also DAC donors) are also displayed individually.

NB: All amounts are in current prices. 2021 figures are preliminary.

NB: Cyprus did not report any preliminary 2021 ODA data to OECD.

Figure 3 – Gap between 2021 ODA/GNI levels and agreed individual targets of the EU Member States and direction of change from 2020 to 2021



NB: Calculations have been made using current prices. 2021 figures are preliminary. Only absolute changes of 0.01% or greater are considered an increase or decrease. This methodology has been applied consistently over time and aims at avoiding that minor variations are considered an increase or a decrease. Member States who have experienced a slight increase or decrease feature among those considered to be stable.

NB: Cyprus is not displayed as it did not report any preliminary 2021 ODA data to OECD.

Table 1 – EU Member States' and EU Collective ODA 2011-2021

Member State	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		Change 2020-2021	
	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	Volume in EUR Million	% of GNI
Austria	799	0.27	860	0.28	882	0.27	930	0.28	1,193	0.35	1,479	0.42	1,110	0.30	990	0.26	1,099	0.28	1,117	0.30	1,234	0.31	117.04	0.0105
Belgium	2,019	0.54	1,801	0.47	1,732	0.45	1,844	0.46	1,717	0.42	2,080	0.50	1,948	0.45	1,959	0.43	1,943	0.41	2,056	0.48	2,174	0.46	117.88	-0.0166
Bulgaria	35	0.09	31	0.08	37	0.10	37	0.09	37	0.09	61	0.13	55	0.11	58	0.11	58	0.10	75	0.13	77	0.12	1.90	-0.0081
Croatia					34	0.08	54	0.13	46	0.09	37	0.07	48	0.10	67	0.13	64	0.12	68	0.13	80	0.15	12.25	0.0145
Cyprus	27	0.16	20	0.11	15	0.10	14	0.09	16	0.09	-	-	-	-	21	0.12	18	0.09	13	0.06	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	180	0.12	171	0.12	159	0.11	160	0.11	179	0.12	235	0.14	270	0.15	259	0.13	276	0.13	262	0.13	306	0.13	43.39	0.0069
Denmark	2,108	0.85	2,095	0.83	2,205	0.85	2,264	0.86	2,313	0.85	2,142	0.75	2,172	0.74	2,195	0.72	2,281	0.72	2,327	0.72	2,431	0.70	103.93	-0.0159
Estonia	17	0.11	18	0.11	23	0.13	28	0.14	31	0.15	39	0.19	38	0.16	41	0.16	43	0.16	44	0.17	51	0.17	7.04	0.0034
Finland	1,011	0.53	1,027	0.53	1,081	0.54	1,232	0.59	1,161	0.55	958	0.44	961	0.42	834	0.36	1,010	0.42	1,122	0.47	1,214	0.47	92.54	0.0044
France	9,348	0.46	9,358	0.45	8,540	0.41	8,005	0.37	8,149	0.37	8,701	0.38	10,052	0.43	10,283	0.43	10,908	0.44	12,394	0.53	13,062	0.52	668.00	-0.0118
Germany	10,136	0.39	10,067	0.37	10,717	0.38	12,486	0.42	16,173	0.52	22,368	0.70	22,182	0.67	21,163	0.61	21,616	0.61	25,191	0.73	27,255	0.74	2,064.23	0.0067
Greece	305	0.15	255	0.13	180	0.10	186	0.11	215	0.12	333	0.19	278	0.16	246	0.13	329	0.18	286	0.17	223	0.12	-62.48	-0.0513
Hungary	100	0.11	92	0.10	97	0.10	109	0.11	140	0.13	180	0.17	132	0.11	241	0.21	279	0.21	367	0.27	385	0.29	18.08	0.0166
Ireland	657	0.51	629	0.47	637	0.46	615	0.38	648	0.32	726	0.32	743	0.32	792	0.31	870	0.32	867	0.31	988	0.31	121.55	0.0092
Italy	3,111	0.20	2,129	0.14	2,584	0.17	3,022	0.19	3,609	0.22	4,601	0.27	5,197	0.30	4,397	0.25	3,941	0.22	3,728	0.22	5,088	0.28	1,359.86	0.0586
Latvia	14	0.07	16	0.07	18	0.08	19	0.08	21	0.09	27	0.11	28	0.11	29	0.10	31	0.10	36	0.12	40	0.12	4.13	0.0008
Lithuania	37	0.13	40	0.13	38	0.11	34	0.10	43	0.12	52	0.14	53	0.13	55	0.12	60	0.13	63	0.13	70	0.13	7.25	-0.0010
Luxembourg	294	0.97	310	1.00	323	1.00	319	1.06	327	0.95	354	1.00	376	1.00	401	0.98	421	1.03	397	1.03	456	0.99	58.76	-0.0435
Malta	14	0.25	14	0.23	14	0.20	15	0.20	15	0.17	19	0.20	22	0.21	28	0.25	37	0.30	47	0.40	46	0.34	-0.42	-0.0593
Netherlands	4,563	0.75	4,297	0.71	4,094	0.67	4,200	0.64	5,162	0.75	4,491	0.65	4,399	0.60	4,795	0.62	4,727	0.59	4,702	0.59	4,471	0.52	-231.32	-0.0687
Poland	300	0.08	328	0.09	367	0.10	341	0.09	397	0.10	600	0.15	603	0.13	649	0.14	694	0.14	728	0.14	805	0.15	77.62	0.0043
Portugal	509	0.31	452	0.28	368	0.23	324	0.19	278	0.16	310	0.17	338	0.18	349	0.18	367	0.17	362	0.18	380	0.18	17.83	-0.0020
Romania	118	0.09	111	0.09	101	0.07	161	0.11	143	0.09	184	0.11	195	0.11	211	0.11	227	0.10	271	0.13	276	0.12	5.19	-0.0098
Slovak Republic	62	0.09	62	0.09	65	0.09	63	0.09	77	0.10	96	0.12	106	0.13	117	0.13	103	0.11	124	0.14	127	0.13	3.54	-0.0047
Slovenia	45	0.13	45	0.13	46	0.13	46	0.12	57	0.15	74	0.19	67	0.16	71	0.16	78	0.17	80	0.17	97	0.19	17.47	0.0141
Spain	3,001	0.29	1,585	0.16	1,769	0.17	1,415	0.13	1,259	0.12	3,819	0.34	2,271	0.19	2,449	0.20	2,629	0.21	2,621	0.23	2,995	0.25	373.94	0.0175
Sweden	4,030	1.02	4,077	0.97	4,389	1.01	4,698	1.09	6,391	1.40	4,425	0.94	4,935	1.02	5,085	1.07	4,650	0.96	5,571	1.14	5,012	0.92	-559.36	-0.2216
United Kingdom	9,948	0.56	10,808	0.56	13,461	0.70	14,519	0.70	16,725	0.70	16,325	0.70	16,060	0.70	16,446	0.70	17,309	0.70						
EU MS Aggregate	52,790	0.42	50,698	0.39	53,975	0.41	57,139	0.41	66,522	0.46	74,716	0.51	74,638	0.49	74,229	0.47	76,068	0.46	64,919	0.49	69,345	0.48	4,426.84	-0.0037
EU Institutions' ODA not imputed to EU Member States and other donors	3,453		4,544		2,873		2,131		1,372		2,750		1,926		627		-829		2,418		855		-1,563.15	
EU Collective	56,243	0.44	55,242	0.43	56,848	0.43	59,270	0.43	67,894	0.47	77,466	0.52	76,563	0.50	74,856	0.47	75,239	0.46	67,337	0.50	70,201	0.49	2,863.69	-0.0159

NB: Figures are given in net flows up to 2017 and in grant equivalents from 2018. All amounts are in current prices. 2021 figures are preliminary.

NB: For each year, this table and its aggregate and collective figures only take into account those countries which were a Member State of the EU at the time. In particular, the EU Aggregate and Collective include the United Kingdom up to and including 2019 but not as of 2020 given its withdrawal from the European Union taking effect on 1 February 2020.

NB: The sign “-” indicates that no ODA data has been reported by the respective Member State for the respective year.

Table 2: EU Member States' and EU collective ODA to Least Developed Countries 2018-2020

Member State	2018		2019		2020	
	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI
Austria	270.1	0.07	281.3	0.07	268.2	0.07
Belgium	630.0	0.14	647.6	0.14	684.3	0.16
Bulgaria	11.8	0.02	10.7	0.02	16.3	0.03
Croatia	12.9	0.03	2.9	0.01	9.2	0.02
Cyprus	4.3	0.02	2.6	0.01	2.2	0.01
Czech Republic	54.9	0.03	57.8	0.03	54.1	0.03
Denmark	615.4	0.20	703.2	0.22	676.9	0.21
Estonia	6.6	0.03	8.2	0.03	8.2	0.03
Finland	266.1	0.11	329.2	0.14	334.0	0.14
France	2,872.2	0.12	2,607.7	0.11	3,354.8	0.14
Germany	4,199.5	0.12	3,978.6	0.11	4,999.8	0.15
Greece	50.8	0.03	44.5	0.02	42.5	0.03
Hungary	57.6	0.05	58.2	0.04	45.2	0.03
Ireland	327.1	0.13	332.9	0.12	339.1	0.12
Italy	1,116.6	0.06	1,023.6	0.06	938.9	0.06
Latvia	5.6	0.02	6.1	0.02	6.1	0.02
Lithuania	10.4	0.02	11.3	0.02	10.7	0.02
Luxembourg	189.4	0.46	190.4	0.47	183.1	0.48
Malta	2.3	0.02	1.7	0.01	1.3	0.01
Netherlands	1,145.2	0.15	1,138.0	0.14	984.0	0.12
Poland	186.7	0.04	118.7	0.02	114.0	0.02
Portugal	108.9	0.06	111.9	0.05	99.7	0.05
Romania	36.4	0.02	36.7	0.02	41.0	0.02
Slovak Republic	21.4	0.02	18.6	0.02	18.7	0.02
Slovenia	11.3	0.02	11.2	0.02	10.6	0.02
Spain	581.7	0.05	520.7	0.04	522.6	0.05
Sweden	1,623.4	0.34	1,577.8	0.32	1,726.8	0.35
United Kingdom	5,428.9	0.23	5,153.9	0.21		
EU MS Aggregate	19,847.7	0.125	18,986.1	0.12	15,492.3	0.12
EU Institutions' regional ODA known to benefit LDCs (not including UK share)					798.1	
EU Collective					16,290.5	0.12

NB: All amounts are in current prices.

NB: For each year, this table and its aggregate and collective figures take into account those countries which were a Member State of the EU at the time. In particular, the EU MS Aggregate includes the United Kingdom up to and including 2019 but not in 2020 given its withdrawal from the European Union taking effect on 1 February 2020, and the EU collective does not include the United Kingdom in 2021 either.

NB: OECD-DAC introduced a change into the methodology for calculating total ODA to LDCs, applying to 2020 data, by including regional ODA known to benefit LDCs. There is therefore a break in series between 2019 and 2020. For details, please see the methodological background in the Annex.

Methodological background for the calculation of ODA to LDCs

In the past up to 2019 data, the EU Member States' aggregate ODA to LDCs was calculated by adding up Member States' bilateral net ODA to LDCs and their imputed multilateral ODA to LDCs, thus avoiding double-counting with the EU institutions' ODA to LDCs which mostly includes Member States' imputed multilateral ODA to LDCs channelled through EU institutions.

For 2020 data, OECD-DAC introduced a new, additional element into the methodology for calculating total ODA to LDCs: regional ODA known to benefit LDCs. As EU institutions' regional ODA known to benefit LDCs is not included in Member States' imputed multilateral ODA to LDCs, their regional ODA known to benefit LDCs (excluding the amount that could be imputed back to the United Kingdom), amounting to EUR 798 million, is taken into account in the EU collective ODA to LDCs of 2020.

Besides EU institutions, two Member States have reported regional ODA known to benefit LDCs: France (EUR 17 million) and Germany (EUR 82 million). The regional ODA known to benefit LDCs included in the EU collective ODA to LDCs therefore accounts for EUR 897 million overall. In 2020, five EU Member States met or exceeded the 2020 target of 0.15% of ODA/GNI to LDCs, see Table 2.

For reference, in 2019, the aggregate ODA to LDCs of the 28 Member States, and of 27 of the EU's Member States (with the exception of the UK), stood at 0.12% of GNI (EUR 19.0 billion) and 0.10% of GNI (EUR 13.8 billion), respectively. For comparison, the aggregate ODA to LDCs of the 27 Member States in 2020, based on the previous methodology, would have stood at 0.12% of GNI (EUR 15.4 billion), a nominal increase in volume by 11.3% from the EU aggregate, with the exception of the UK, in 2019.