



OECD – Paris, 11 April 2024

ODA Levels in 2023 – preliminary¹ data

Detailed summary note

Preliminary ODA levels in 2023

In 2023, official development assistance (ODA) by member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) amounted to USD 223.7 billion (see Table 1 and Chart 1), representing 0.37% of DAC members' combined GNI. This total included USD 1.3 billion in the form of net loans and equities to private companies operating in ODA-eligible countries (calculated on a cash flow basis).

Total ODA in 2023 rose by 1.8% in real terms² compared to 2022 (see Table 2). This was the fifth consecutive year ODA reached a new high.

The increase was primarily due to aid for Ukraine, humanitarian aid and contributions to international organisations.

In 2023, preliminary data from DAC countries showed that net ODA to Ukraine rose by 9% in real terms compared to 2022 and amounted to USD 20 billion, representing 9% of total net ODA. Within this total, USD 3.2 billion were provided in the form of humanitarian aid (see Table 3)³. In addition, EU Institutions spent USD 20.5 billion for Ukraine, representing 54.4% of their total ODA, mainly in the form of highly concessional lending to support macro-financial stability in Ukraine; within this total, USD 443 million were spent on humanitarian purposes.

Humanitarian aid increased by 4.8% in 2023 and amounted to USD 25.9 billion. Contributions to the core budgets of international organisations rose by 4.0%, in part driven by contributions to the World Bank.

ODA for in-donor refugee costs fell by 6.2% in 2023 compared to 2022 and amounted to USD 31 billion, representing 13.8% of DAC member countries' total ODA, down from 14.7% in 2022. For seven countries, in-donor refugee costs still represented more than a quarter of their ODA in 2023. Excluding these costs, ODA rose by 3.2% over 2022 in real terms (see Table 4). Last year, the OECD conducted a special survey in order to obtain details on DAC members' methodologies for accounting for in-donor refugee costs – specifically for Ukrainian refugees – in their ODA. Most countries that responded to

¹ Preliminary ODA data are released by the OECD each April, and cover only aggregate level data reported by providers. The detailed data, with a geographic, sectoral, etc. breakdown are released at the end of the year.

² The data in real terms means they are adjusted both for inflation and for exchange rate fluctuations.

³ The figures on ODA to Ukraine are preliminary and partial, as several donors are still in the process of collecting more detailed information.

the survey indicated that the funds they had allocated to refugees of Ukrainian origin were additional to their originally planned budget for development co-operation (or ODA budget). Some indicated that mitigation measures were put in place to protect the development funds⁴.

Preliminary estimates show that net ODA for West Bank and Gaza stood at USD 1.4 billion in 2023, an increase of 12% compared to 2022. Within this total USD 758 million were in the form of humanitarian aid, a 91% increase compared to the previous year⁵.

Preliminary data in 2023 show that net bilateral ODA flows from DAC members to Africa stood at USD 42 billion, representing an increase of 2% in real terms compared to 2022 (when it dropped by 11.0% compared to 2021 due in part to less spending on COVID-19 related activities). Within this total, net ODA to sub-Saharan Africa was USD 36 billion, an increase of 5% in real terms.

Preliminary data show that net bilateral aid flows from DAC members to the group of least developed countries were USD 37 billion, an increase of 3% in real terms compared to 2022 when they fell by 6.2% compared to the previous year.

Net bilateral ODA for programmes and projects and technical assistance (excluding in-donor refugees and humanitarian aid) fell by 1.5% in real terms (see Chart 2), due in part to lower levels of lending. Net debt relief grants remained at a low level at USD 41 million.

The share of bilateral sovereign loans on a grant equivalent basis by DAC countries (which had risen to an average of 10% of total bilateral ODA in 2020-21 due to some exceptional loans in support of the COVID-19 pandemic) fell by 6.5% in real terms compared to 2022 and represented 8% of bilateral ODA. The countries who provided the highest shares of bilateral ODA as sovereign loans were France (19%), Japan (57%) and Korea (32%). Sovereign lending by EU Institutions rose by 63% in real terms, due to increased lending to Ukraine, and represented 35% of its bilateral ODA.

Bilateral donor performance in 2023 on a grant equivalent basis

In 2023, the United States continued to be the largest DAC member country provider of ODA (USD 66.0 billion), accounting for 30% of total DAC ODA, followed by Germany (USD 36.7 billion), Japan (USD 19.6 billion), the United Kingdom (USD 19.1 billion) and France (USD 15.4 billion). The following countries exceeded the United Nations' ODA as a percentage of GNI target of 0.7%⁶: Denmark (0.74%), Germany (0.79%), Luxembourg (0.99%), Norway (1.09%) and Sweden (0.91%).

G7 donors provided 76% of total ODA and DAC-EU countries 42%.

⁴ For further details on the survey, see here: [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2024\)5/REV1/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2024)5/REV1/en/pdf).

⁵ The figures on ODA to West Bank and Gaza are preliminary and partial, as several donors are still in the process of collecting more detailed information and estimates do not include potential ODA to the core operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East. It should also be noted that DAC members have also made bilateral contributions to neighbouring countries to support the crisis response with regards to evolving conflicts in the Middle East.

⁶ Not all DAC members have set a domestic target for ODA as a share of GNI.

ODA rose in fourteen DAC member countries, and it fell in seventeen countries, for some due to a reduction of in-donor refugee costs and for some due to lower levels of concessional lending (see Table 2).

ODA from the twenty-one DAC countries that are EU members fell by 7.7% in real terms compared to 2022 and was USD 92.9 billion, representing 0.52% of their combined GNI. ODA rose or fell in DAC-EU countries as follows:

- Austria (-4.1%): although Austria's multilateral ODA increased mostly with a large contribution to the World Bank Group, its bilateral aid fell due to lower in-donor refugee costs;
- Belgium (-0.5%): its ODA level remained practically unchanged from the previous year;
- Czechia (-34.3%): due to lower costs for in-donor refugees as compared to the previous year;
- Denmark (+10.0%): with increases in its overall ODA, due in part to Denmark compensating for the ODA level falling below 0.70% of GNI in 2022 as the Danish Government has a clear ambition of living up to the UN target on an annual basis;
- Estonia (-51.4%): due to lower costs for in-donor refugees;
- Finland (-9.5%): due to lower costs for in-donor refugees;
- France (-11.0%): as its overall ODA fell, particularly in the form of bilateral lending;
- Germany (-5.8%): although its ODA for in-donor refugees increased in 2023, this was offset by a drop in bilateral loans;
- Greece (-16.9%): due to the fact that no costs for in-donor refugees were reported in its ODA in 2023;
- Hungary (-31.3%): due to an overall drop in its aid budget;
- Ireland (+9.7%): due to an increase in its ODA budget as well as reporting of in-donor refugee costs;
- Italy (-15.5%): due to lower disbursements in its bilateral ODA;
- Lithuania (-29.6%): mainly due to a decrease in costs reported for in-donor refugees;
- Luxembourg (-1.8%): with a fall in its contributions to multilateral organisations;
- Netherlands (+3.1%): due to the provision of additional ODA in support of Ukraine; ;
- Poland (-36.6%): mainly due to a decrease in costs reported for in-donor refugees;
- Portugal (-8.5%): due to a reduction in in-donor refugee costs;
- Slovak Republic (-9.0%): due to drops in its bilateral and multilateral ODA;
- Slovenia (-13.9%): due in part to a fall in its bilateral aid;
- Spain (-17.4%): mostly due to lower costs for hosting refugees;
- Sweden (+2.1%): due to an increase in its contributions to multilateral organisations.

Total ODA by EU Institutions rose by 10.0% in real terms mostly due to support to Ukraine through highly concessional Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA) loans, which provide short-term financial relief to the state budget of Ukraine in a predictable and continuous manner, as well as financing rehabilitation and initial support towards post-war reconstruction.

Total ODA in other DAC countries rose in real terms as follows:

- Australia (+7.6%): due to new bilateral funding for Australia's development programme in 2023 and its financial year reporting cycle;
- Canada (+5.5%): mainly due to increased support for in-donor refugees and the capitalization of Canada's development finance institution;

- Iceland (+17.1%): with overall increases in its aid budget and higher expenditures for in-donor refugees;
- Japan (+15.7%): as it increased its bilateral aid, especially in the form of grants, as well as its multilateral contributions in particular to multilateral development banks;
- Korea (+10.6%): with an increase in its contributions to multilateral organisations;
- New Zealand (+41.3%): due to an expected increase in the level of its spending near the end of its three-year budget cycle;
- Norway (+30.9%): due to an increase in its bilateral aid, in particular in the form of humanitarian aid as well as increased support to Ukraine;
- Switzerland (+6.9%): with overall increases in its aid budget as well as higher expenditures for in-donor refugees;
- United Kingdom (+12.1%): mainly due to the fact that the UK's Treasury provided additional resources across 2022 and 2023 to partially offset the costs of supporting refugees in the UK as well as the fact that its GNI rose;
- United States (+5.2%): as it increased its humanitarian aid as well as support for Ukraine.

Other provider countries also made considerable contributions to development co-operation efforts in 2023. Amongst those that reported their development finance flows to the OECD, the following changes were noted:

- Bulgaria (-30.0%): mostly due to a decrease of in-donor refugee costs despite an increase in multilateral ODA;
- Croatia (+2.2%): due to a decrease of in-donor refugee costs, largely compensated by an increase in multilateral ODA;
- Cyprus (+25.6%): mostly due to an increase in bilateral ODA, in particular scholarships and humanitarian aid;
- Israel (-19.2%): mostly due to a decrease of in-donor refugee costs and overall bilateral ODA;
- Latvia (+57.0%): mostly due to an increase in in-donor refugee costs;
- Liechtenstein (+23.2%): due to increases in both bilateral and multilateral ODA;
- Malta (+6.1%): due to an increase in-donor refugee costs;
- Monaco (+0.1%);
- Qatar (-18.9%): due to a decrease in both bilateral and multilateral ODA;
- Romania (+27.1%): mostly due to an increase in in-donor refugee costs;
- Chinese Taipei (+7.0%): due to an increase in both its bilateral and multilateral ODA;
- Thailand (-0.8%);
- Türkiye (-16.9%): mostly due to a decrease in both bilateral and multilateral ODA;
- United Arab Emirates (+26.9%): mostly due to an increase in both bilateral and multilateral ODA.

OECD DAC grant equivalent methodology for counting loans in official aid data

In 2014, DAC members agreed that the headline figure for ODA would be based on the grant equivalents of aid loans, i.e. the “gift portion” of the loans, expressed as a monetary value⁷. The grant equivalent methodology would provide a more realistic comparison of the effort involved in providing

⁷ For further information see: www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/official-development-assistance.htm.

grants and loans and encourage the provision of grants and highly concessional (or soft) loans, especially to low-income countries.

The implementation of the grant equivalent measure was spread over several years. In 2016, DAC members agreed on a methodology for counting the grant equivalent of loans to sovereign entities and to multilateral institutions. In 2020, they agreed on a methodology to count the grant equivalent of debt relief. In 2023, the DAC agreed on a revised method for private sector instruments (PSI) in ODA based on the grant equivalent method. The reporting this year on 2023 data is the first year this revised method is implemented (see Table 5); however, some members may use the transition period of up to two years, during which the provisional arrangement can continue to be reported against (i.e. on a cash flow basis)⁸. In 2023, total PSI represented USD 2.9 billion.

The change in the ODA methodology, from net flows to the grant equivalent measure, took effect with the publication of 2018 ODA figures, and details on the composition of ODA according to the new methodology are shown Tables 1 and 2 of this note.

The new “grant equivalent” headline ODA figures are no longer comparable with the historical series on “cash basis”. In the cash basis, repayments of principal are deducted when made (interest payments are not taken into account⁹). In the grant equivalent method, both principal and interest payments are taken into consideration, but discounted to the value they represent in today’s money.

The implementation of the ODA grant equivalent methodology resulted in a small increase of 0.70% in 2023 to ODA levels for all DAC countries combined compared to ODA on a cash flow basis, with significant impacts on a few countries: Portugal (+17%), Austria (+7%), Spain (+7%), Japan (+5%), Norway (+5%), France (-8%) and Canada (-12%).

In order to be fully transparent, the OECD continues to publish ODA data on a cash basis, but as of 2018 data, the headline ODA figures to measure donors’ performance in volume or as a percentage of gross national income (GNI) are published on a grant equivalent basis.

Net ODA flows by DAC member countries were USD 222.2 billion in 2023, a small drop of 0.2% in real terms compared to 2022 (see Table 2).

ODA remains resilient in response to consecutive crises

Since 2019, ODA has risen by 34% in real terms to respond to the needs created by the consecutive crises of the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine. It increased from USD 160 billion to USD 214 billion (constant 2022 prices), as most DAC members maintained or increased their ODA budgets to support developing countries. Over this same period, humanitarian aid has increased by 37.4% (from USD 18 billion to USD 25 billion), yet its share has hovered between 10% and 12% of total ODA, and in-donor refugee costs jumped by 184.0% (from USD 10 billion to USD 29 billion). If ODA for COVID-19, in-donor refugee costs and Ukraine are stripped out, ODA grew by 3% in 2021, 4% in 2022 and preliminary estimates show it continued to rise in 2023.

⁸ All ODA-eligible PSI are expected to be reported on a grant equivalent basis from 2026 in the context of DAC members’ ODA in 2025.

⁹ Deducting interest payments yields a measure called “net transfers”.

ODA has long been considered resilient in responding to crises, which is once again demonstrated with the 2023 figures. GDP growth in OECD countries¹⁰ was -4.2% in 2020, +5.9% in 2021 and +2.9% in 2022, yet ODA steadily increased by 4.1%, 8.3% and 16.8% respectively. In 2023, GDP grew by 1.7%, and ODA growth remained on par with this growth by increasing 1.8%.

This note is based on OECD members' responses to the DAC Advance Questionnaire on main ODA aggregates. Final and detailed figures for official and private flows to developing countries will be available in December 2024.

¹⁰ OECD Economic Outlook No 114 - November 2023

TABLE 1: OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2023 ON A GRANT EQUIVALENT BASIS^a

USD million

Data for 2023 are preliminary

	Total ODA (1) + (2)	ODA/GNI %	----- of which: ----- GRANT EQUIVALENTS						NET FLOWS (b)		Memo: Volume of total ODA flows - net disbursements
			Bilateral			Multilateral		ODA grant equivalent sub-total (1)	Private sector instruments (PSI) Instrument approach (2)		
			Grants	Grant equivalents of loans	Debt relief	Private sector instruments	Grants and capital subscriptions			Grant equivalents of loans	
<i>DAC countries:</i>											
Australia	3 253	0.19	2 685	2	-	35	531	-	3 253	-	3 220
Austria	1 954	0.38	909	-	2	117	926	-	1 954	-	1 827
Belgium	2 826	0.44	1 386	5	-	8	1 303	123	2 826	-	2 886
Canada	8 074	0.38	4 813	657	-	222	1 669	126	7 487	586	9 197
Czechia	789	0.24	484	-	-	1	-	-	485	-	788
Denmark	3 083	0.74	2 070	-	15	62	936	-	3 083	-	3 014
Estonia	109	0.28	59	-	-	-	50	-	109	-	109
Finland	1 570	0.52	820	-	-	-	574	116	1 511	60	1 627
France	15 426	0.50	6 943	1 704	-	176	6 603	-	15 426	-	16 679
Germany	36 682	0.79	26 818	1 097	-	93	8 393	-	36 401	281	35 192
Greece	325	0.14	4	-	-	-	321	-	325	-	325
Hungary	304	0.15	230	-	-	-	74	-	304	-	304
Iceland	115	0.36	85	-	-	-	30	-	115	-	115
Ireland	2 815	0.67	2 141	-	-	-	675	-	2 815	-	2 815
Italy	6 014	0.27	2 533	108	4	-	3 369	-	6 014	-	5 908
Japan	19 601	0.44	6 410	9 098	19	-	3 709	-	19 236	365	18 662
Korea	3 131	0.18	1 569	727	-	-	835	-	3 131	-	3 267
Lithuania	191	0.28	99	-	-	-	92	-	191	-	191
Luxembourg	580	0.99	418	-	-	-	162	-	580	-	580
Netherlands	7 361	0.66	5 004	-	-	80	2 277	-	7 361	-	7 281
New Zealand	746	0.30	624	-	-	-	123	-	746	-	746
Norway	5 548	1.09	4 272	-	-	255	1 021	-	5 548	-	5 293
Poland	2 604	0.34	1 719	26	-	-	859	-	2 604	-	2 595
Portugal	526	0.19	214	2	-	-	311	-	526	-	450
Slovak Republic	175	0.14	38	-	-	-	137	-	175	-	175
Slovenia	163	0.24	68	-	-	-	95	-	163	-	163
Spain	3 833	0.24	1 501	13	-	-	2 300	-	3 814	18	3 596
Sweden	5 606	0.91	3 203	-	2	140	2 261	-	5 606	-	5 466
Switzerland	5 164	0.60	4 114	-	17	22	1 005	-	5 158	6	5 141
United Kingdom	19 111	0.58	11 860	-	-	390	6 858	-	19 108	2	18 662
United States	66 040	0.24	59 193	-	1	-	6 846	-	66 040	-	65 887
TOTAL DAC	223 721	0.37	152 287	13 439	59	1 602	54 345	365	222 098	1 319	222 164
Average Country Effort		0.43									
<i>Memo items:</i>											
EU Institutions	26 926	-	17 485	9 449	-	22	5	-	26 961	-34	37 680
DAC-EU countries	92 937	0.52	56 661	2 956	23	677	31 718	239	92 274	359	91 972
G7 countries	170 947	0.36	118 570	12 664	24	882	37 447	126	169 713	1 235	170 188
Non-G7 countries	52 773	0.41	33 717	775	36	720	16 898	239	52 385	84	51 976
<i>OECD non-DAC members:</i> ^c											
Israel ^d	377	0.07	329	-	-	-	48	-	377	-	377
Latvia	142	0.33	78	-	-	-	64	-	142	-	142
Türkiye	6 711	0.60	6 678	-	-	-	33	-	6 711	-	6 711
<i>DAC Participants:</i>											
Bulgaria	170	0.19	28	-	-	-	142	-	170	-	170
Qatar	705	0.31	616	4	-	-	85	-	705	-	718
Romania	546	0.16	210	-	-	-	337	-	546	-	546
United Arab Emirates	1 869	0.37	1 722	115	-	-	31	-	1 869	-	1 763
<i>Other Non-OECD members:</i> ^e											
Croatia	147	0.20	63	-	-	-	85	-	147	-	147
Cyprus	18	0.07	9	-	-	-	9	-	18	-	18
Liechtenstein	40	-	34	-	-	-	6	-	40	-	40
Malta	50	0.26	48	-	-	-	2	-	50	-	50
Monaco	26	-	22	-	-	-	4	-	26	-	26
Chinese Taipei	428	0.06	215	-	-	-	209	4	428	-	427
Thailand	68	0.01	51	9	-	-	8	-	68	-	75

a) Total ODA in 2023 includes USD 1.3 billion of loans and equities provided to and repayments and reflows from private companies operating in ODA-eligible countries.

b) Flows includes private sector instruments on a net disbursement basis reported by DAC members that have not yet implemented the new reporting rules for PSI in the context of their ODA reporting on preliminary 2023 data.

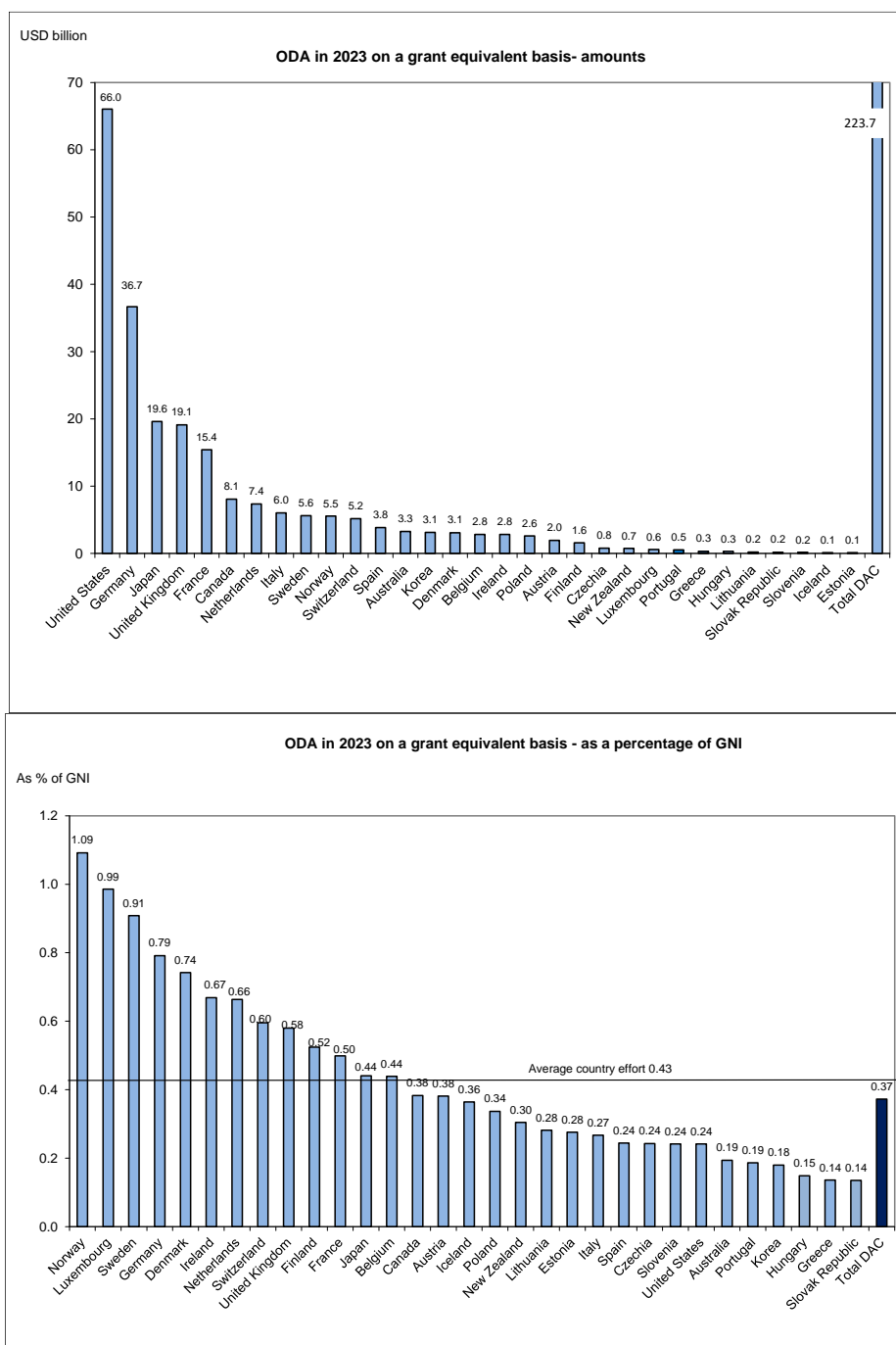
c) Chile, Colombia and Mexico do not provide data on their official development finance to the OECD.

d) The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

e) Countries that have provided preliminary data on their 2023 development finance. Monaco and Liechtenstein have not provided GNI data in 2023.

Notes: The data for 2023 are preliminary pending detailed final data to be published in December 2024. The data are standardised on a calendar year basis for all countries, and so may differ from fiscal year data available in countries' budget documents.

CHART 1: OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2023 ON A GRANT EQUIVALENT BASIS
Data for 2023 are preliminary



Source: OECD, 11 April 2024

TABLE 2: TRENDS OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2022 AND 2023 ON A GRANT EQUIVALENT BASIS
 USD million, at 2022 prices and exchange rates
 Data for 2023 are preliminary

	2023				2022				Total ODA Per cent change 2022 to 2023 (c)	Memo:	
	Total ODA	Grant equivalents (a)	Flows (b)	ODA/GNI %	Total ODA	Grant equivalents (a)	Flows (b)	ODA/GNI %		2023	2022
<i>DAC countries:</i>											
Australia	3 278	3 278	-	0.19	3 046	3 020	26	0.19	7.6	3 245	3 079
Austria	1 771	1 771	-	0.38	1 847	1 736	111	0.39	-4.1	1 655	1 836
Belgium	2 643	2 643	-	0.44	2 657	2 638	19	0.45	-0.5	2 699	2 687
Canada	8 266	7 666	600	0.38	7 836	7 470	365	0.37	5.5	9 417	9 274
Czechia	690	690	-	0.24	1 051	1 050	1	0.38	-34.3	689	1 051
Denmark	3 048	3 048	-	0.74	2 771	2 743	28	0.67	10.0	2 980	2 764
Estonia	98	98	-	0.28	201	201	-	0.54	-51.4	98	201
Finland	1 461	1 406	56	0.52	1 616	1 520	96	0.57	-9.5	1 514	1 615
France	14 251	14 251	-	0.50	16 014	15 364	650	0.56	-11.0	15 409	17 559
Germany	33 559	33 302	257	0.79	35 640	35 052	588	0.85	-5.8	32 195	36 445
Greece	300	300	-	0.14	360	360	-	0.17	-16.9	300	360
Hungary	255	255	-	0.15	371	371	-	0.26	-31.3	255	371
Iceland	111	111	-	0.36	94	94	-	0.34	11.1	111	94
Ireland	2 643	2 643	-	0.67	2 410	2 410	-	0.63	9.7	2 643	2 410
Italy	5 612	5 612	-	0.27	6 646	6 646	-	0.33	-15.5	5 514	6 706
Japan	20 244	19 867	377	0.44	17 500	17 211	289	0.39	15.7	19 275	16 747
Korea	3 106	3 106	-	0.18	2 810	2 808	1	0.17	10.6	3 241	2 906
Lithuania	171	171	-	0.28	243	243	-	0.36	-29.6	171	243
Luxembourg	520	520	-	0.99	530	530	-	1.00	-1.8	520	530
Netherlands	6 670	6 670	-	0.66	6 470	6 470	-	0.67	3.1	6 598	6 450
New Zealand	728	728	-	0.30	515	515	-	0.22	41.3	728	515
Norway	6 756	6 756	-	1.09	5 161	4 881	280	0.86	30.9	6 446	5 161
Poland	2 216	2 216	-	0.34	3 496	3 496	-	0.53	-36.6	2 208	3 481
Portugal	478	478	-	0.19	523	523	-	0.21	-8.5	409	440
Slovak Republic	156	156	-	0.14	172	172	-	0.15	-9.0	156	172
Slovenia	145	145	-	0.24	169	169	-	0.29	-13.9	145	169
Spain	3 533	3 517	17	0.24	4 276	4 284	-8	0.30	-17.4	3 316	4 047
Sweden	5 572	5 572	-	0.91	5 458	5 339	119	0.89	2.1	5 433	5 458
Switzerland	4 808	4 803	6	0.60	4 497	4 473	24	0.56	6.9	4 787	4 496
United Kingdom	17 667	17 665	2	0.58	15 762	15 385	377	0.51	12.1	17 252	15 761
United States	63 645	63 645	-	0.24	60 522	60 522	-	0.23	5.2	63 497	60 329
TOTAL DAC	214 405	213 090	1 315	0.37	210 664	207 697	2 967	0.37	1.8	212 907	213 360
<i>Memo items:</i>											
EU Institutions	24 788	24 820	- 32	-	22 534	22 682	- 148	-	10.0	34 688	27 166
DAC-EU countries	85 795	85 465	329	0.52	92 921	91 317	1 604	0.58	-7.7	84 908	94 996
G7-countries	163 245	162 008	1 236	0.36	159 920	157 650	2 270	0.36	2.1	162 559	162 821
Non-G7 countries	51 160	51 082	78	0.41	50 744	50 047	697	0.42	0.8	50 348	50 539
<i>OECD non-DAC members:</i> ^d											
Israel ^e	399	399	-	0.07	494	494	-	0.09	-19.2	399	494
Latvia	131	131	-	0.33	84	84	-	0.21	-57.0	131	84
Türkiye	5 912	5 912	-	0.60	7 116	7 116	-	0.79	-16.9	5 912	7 116
<i>DAC Participants:</i>											
Bulgaria	163	163	-	0.19	232	232	-	0.27	-30.0	163	232
Qatar	675	675	-	0.31	833	833	-	0.37	-18.9	688	836
Romania	523	523	-	0.16	412	412	-	0.14	27.1	523	412
United Arab Emirates	1 791	1 791	-	0.37	1 411	1 411	-	0.28	26.9	1 690	1 560
<i>Other Non-OECD members:</i> ^f											
Croatia	141	141	-	0.20	138	138	-	0.19	2.2	141	138
Cyprus	17	17	-	0.07	14	14	-	0.05	25.6	17	14
Liechtenstein	38	38	-	-	31	31	-	-	23.2	38	31
Malta	48	48	-	0.26	45	45	-	0.28	6.1	48	45
Monaco	24	24	-	-	24	24	-	-	0.1	24	24
Chinese Taipei	410	410	-	0.06	384	384	-	0.05	7.0	409	0
Thailand	65	65	-	0.01	66	66	-	0.01	-0.8	72	72

a) This column includes grants, the grant equivalents of loans to sovereign entities, debt relief, grants and capital subscriptions as well as the grant equivalent of loans to multilateral organisations as well as private sector instruments that are counted in ODA on a grant equivalent basis.

b) Flows includes private sector instruments on a net disbursement basis reported by DAC members that have not yet implemented the new reporting rules for PSI in the context of their ODA reporting on preliminary 2023 data.

c) Taking into account both inflation (using GDP deflators from the OECD's Economic Outlook No. 114, November 2023) and exchange rate movements.

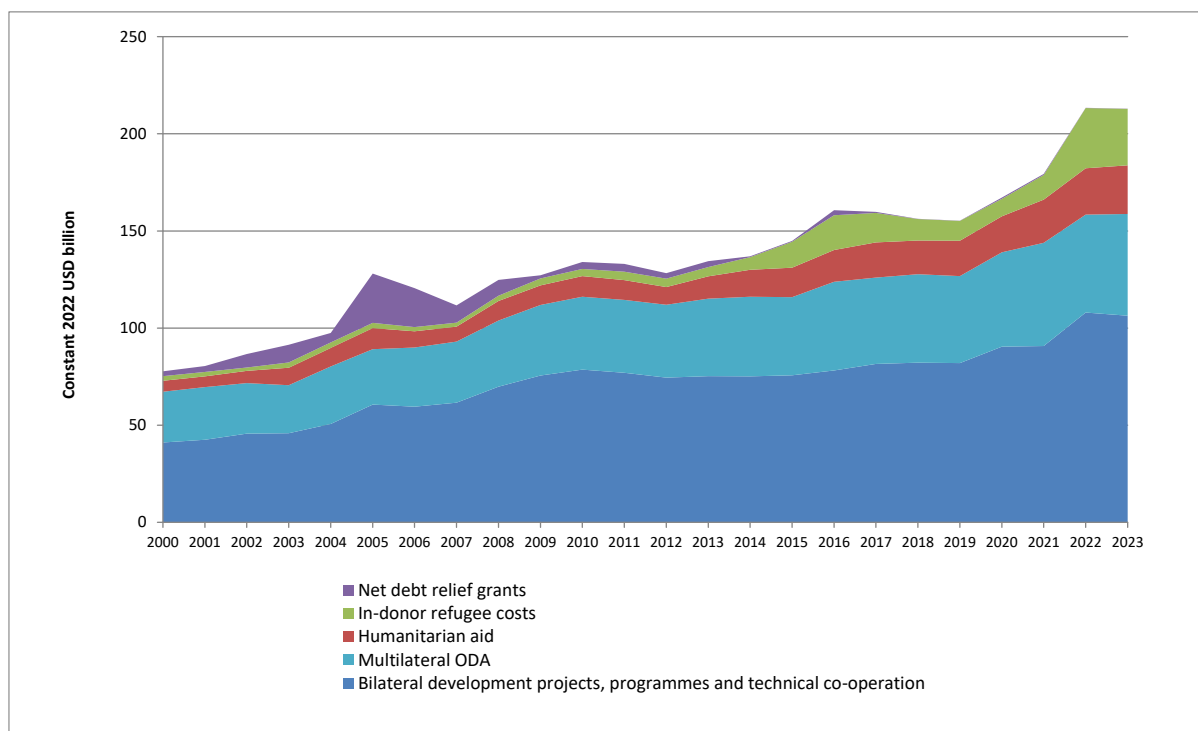
d) Chile, Colombia and Mexico do not provide data on their official development finance to the OECD.

e) The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

f) Countries that have provided preliminary data on their 2023 development finance. Lichtenstein and Monaco have not provided GNI data in 2022 and 2023.

Source: OECD, 11 April 2024.

CHART 2: COMPONENTS OF DAC MEMBER COUNTRIES NET OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
Data for 2023 are preliminary



Source: OECD, 11 April 2024

TABLE 3: DAC MEMBERS' SUPPORT FOR UKRAINE IN 2022 AND 2023
 USD million, unless otherwise stated
 Data for 2023 are preliminary

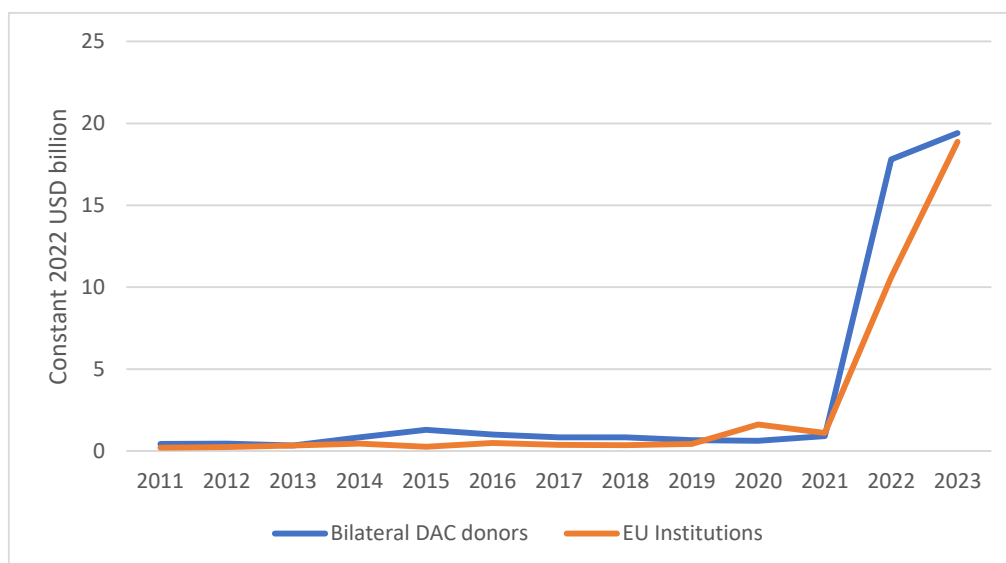
	2023				2022			
	Total Net ODA	Net bilateral ODA to Ukraine	of which: Humanitarian aid	Share of total ODA for Ukraine (%)	Total Net ODA	Net bilateral ODA to Ukraine	of which: Humanitarian aid	Share of total ODA for Ukraine (%)
Australia	3 220	7	7	0.2	3 079	46	46	1.5
Austria	1 827	64	18	3.5	1 836	76	32	4.1
Belgium	2 886	72	47	2.5	2 687	63	41	2.3
Canada	9 197	1 971	28	21.4	9 274	2 207	217	23.8
Czechia	788	16	14	2.0	1 051	35	26	3.3
Denmark	3 014	179	83	6.0	2 764	151	93	5.5
Estonia	109	10	3	9.5	201	7	3	3.3
Finland	1 627	69	27	4.3	1 615	61	26	3.8
France	16 679	112	80	0.7	17 559	498	56	2.8
Germany a)	35 192	2 209	387	6.3	36 445	2 021	209	5.5
Greece	325	-	-	0.0	360	1	1	0.2
Hungary	304	2	-	0.7	371	73	49	19.8
Iceland	115	11	4	9.4	94	11	8	12.1
Ireland	2 815	31	19	1.1	2 410	56	28	2.3
Italy	5 908	267	71	4.5	6 706	360	25	5.4
Japan	18 662	818	633	4.4	16 747	711	117	4.2
Korea	3 267	53	52	1.6	2 906	79	78	2.7
Lithuania	191	56	14	29.3	243	48	43	19.8
Luxembourg	580	18	9	3.0	530	8	7	1.4
Netherlands	7 281	345	-	4.7	6 450	176	-	2.7
New Zealand	746	4	4	0.6	515	5	5	1.0
Norway	5 293	748	211	14.1	5 161	551	175	10.7
Poland	2 595	229	73	8.8	3 481	318	211	9.1
Portugal	450	8	6	1.7	440	33	32	7.4
Slovak Republic	175	9	3	5.0	172	9	7	5.0
Slovenia	163	7	5	4.1	169	5	4	3.1
Spain	3 596	100	-	2.8	4 047	99	34	2.4
Sweden	5 466	239	117	4.4	5 458	206	94	3.8
Switzerland	5 141	161	30	3.1	4 496	236	123	5.2
United Kingdom	18 662	308	167	1.7	15 761	421	257	2.7
United States	65 887	11 855	1 068	18.0	60 329	9 238	346	15.3
TOTAL DAC	222 164	19 977	3 181	9.0	213 360	17 807	2 392	8.3
<i>Memo items:</i>								
EU Institutions	37 680	20 501	443	54.4	27 166	10 617	284	39.1
DAC-EU countries	91 972	4 041	976	4.4	94 996	4 302	1 021	4.5
G7 countries	170 188	17 541	2 434	10.3	162 821	15 457	1 225	9.5
Non-G7 countries	51 976	2 436	747	4.7	50 539	2 350	1 167	4.7

Note: The figures on ODA to Ukraine in 2023 are preliminary and partial, as several donors are still in the process of collecting more detailed information.

a) Total net bilateral ODA for Ukraine from Germany in 2023 is a Secretariat estimate.

Source: OECD, 11 April 2024.

CHART 3: NET BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR UKRAINE
Data for 2023 are preliminary



Source: OECD, 11 April 2024

TABLE 4: SHARE OF IN-DONOR REFUGEE COSTS IN DAC COUNTRIES' TOTAL ODA IN 2023
Data for 2023 are preliminary

	2023			2022			Per cent change 2022 to 2023 (a)	
	ODA USD million current	of which: In-donor refugee costs USD million current	In-donor refugee costs as a share of total ODA %	ODA USD million current	of which: In-donor refugee costs USD million current	In-donor refugee costs as a share of total ODA %	ODA excluding in- donor refugee costs At 2022 prices and exchange rates %	Memo: Total ODA %
<i>DAC countries:</i>								
Australia	3 253	-	-	3 046	-	-	7.6	7.6
Austria	1 954	287	14.7	1 847	372	20.1	2.4	-4.1
Belgium (b)	2 826	339	12.0	2 657	320	12.0	-0.5	-0.5
Canada	8 074	1 541	19.1	7 836	923	11.8	-3.2	5.5
Czechia	789	416	52.7	1 051	646	61.4	-19.5	-34.3
Denmark	3 083	311	10.1	2 771	357	12.9	13.5	10.0
Estonia	109	34	30.8	201	137	68.1	5.6	-51.4
Finland	1 570	250	15.9	1 616	410	25.4	1.9	-9.5
France	15 426	1 274	8.3	16 014	1 532	9.6	-9.7	-11.0
Germany	36 682	7 090	19.3	35 640	4 809	13.5	-12.2	-5.8
Greece	325	-	-	360	73	20.3	4.2	-16.9
Hungary	304	-	-	371	-	-	-31.3	-31.3
Iceland	115	9	7.5	94	6	6.8	16.1	17.1
Ireland	2 815	1 473	52.3	2 410	1 205	50.0	4.6	9.7
Italy	6 014	1 609	26.8	6 646	1 480	22.3	-20.4	-15.5
Japan	19 601	32	0.2	17 500	54	0.3	15.8	15.7
Korea	3 131	1	0.0	2 810	11	0.4	10.9	10.6
Lithuania	191	14	7.3	243	74	30.5	-6.2	-29.6
Luxembourg	580	-	-	530	-	-	-1.8	-1.8
Netherlands (c)	7 361	1 304	17.7	6 470	946	14.6	-0.6	3.1
New Zealand	746	13	1.8	515	14	2.7	42.7	41.3
Norway	5 548	428	7.7	5 161	516	10.0	34.3	30.9
Poland	2 604	761	29.2	3 496	2 193	62.7	20.4	-36.6
Portugal	526	9	1.7	523	14	2.7	-7.6	-8.5
Slovak Republic (d)	175	2	1.0	172	1	0.8	-9.2	-9.0
Slovenia	163	18	11.0	169	26	15.4	-9.4	-13.9
Spain	3 833	291	7.6	4 276	907	21.2	-3.1	-17.4
Sweden	5 606	254	4.5	5 458	384	7.0	4.8	2.1
Switzerland	5 164	1 459	28.3	4 497	1 264	28.1	6.7	6.9
United Kingdom	19 111	5 341	27.9	15 762	4 549	28.9	13.5	12.1
United States	66 040	6 407	9.7	60 522	7 784	12.9	9.0	5.2
TOTAL DAC	223 721	30 967	13.8	210 664	31 009	14.7	3.2	1.8
<i>Memo Item:</i>								
DAC-EU countries	92 937	15 736	16.9	92 921	15 887	17.1	-7.4	-7.7

(a) Taking account of both inflation and exchange rate movements.

(b) Belgium opted to not include exceptional ad-hoc in-donor costs related to refugees protected under the European "Temporary Protection Directive", which has been reactivated following the invasion of Ukraine.

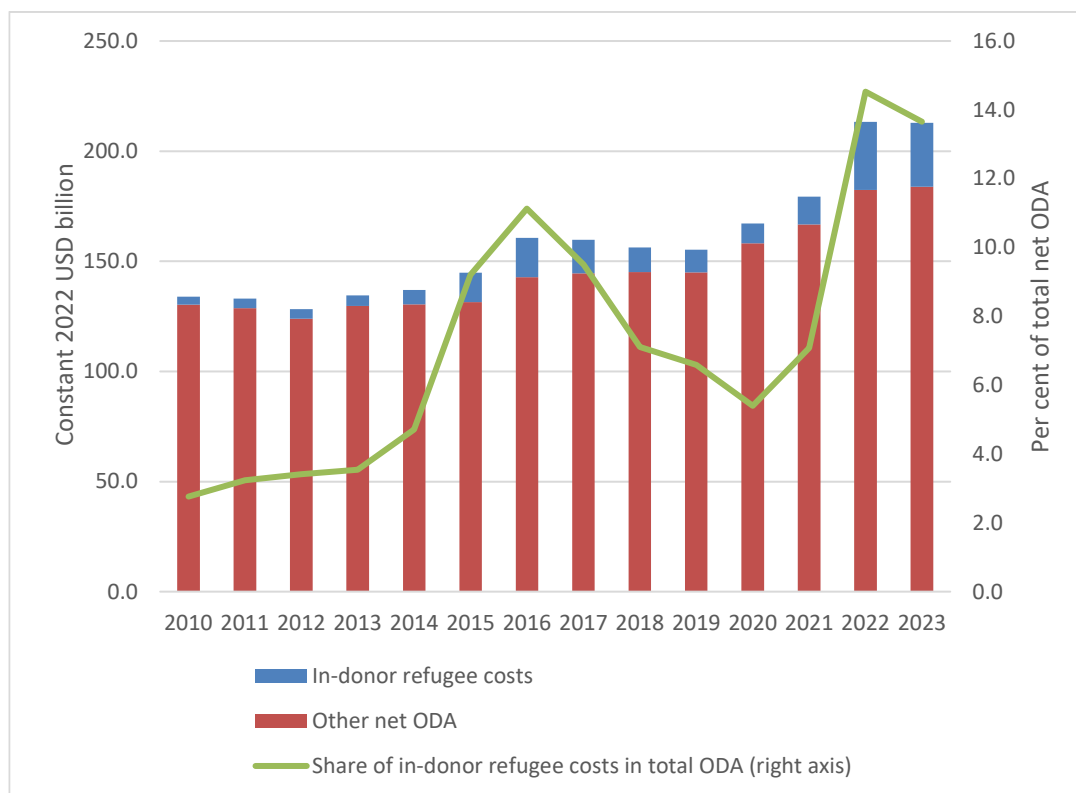
(c) The Netherlands has not reported any in-donor costs for Ukrainian refugees in 2023.

(d) The Slovak Republic opted to only include eligible in-donor costs related to statutory asylum-seekers.

Source: OECD, 11 April 2024.

CHART 4: SHARE OF IN-DONOR REFUGEE COSTS IN TOTAL NET ODA

Data for 2023 are preliminary



Source: OECD, 11 April 2024

TABLE 5: DAC MEMBERS' REPORTING ON PRIVATE SECTOR INSTRUMENTS IN ODA IN 2023
USD million
Data for 2023 are preliminary

	2023				Net ODA Flows (a)	2022			
	Total PSI	ODA Grant equivalents				Instrument approach	Net ODA Flows		
		Grant equivalents	Institutional approach	Instrument approach			Total PSI Net ODA flows	Institutional approach	Instrument approach
Australia	35	35	35	-	-	26	8	18	
Austria	117	117	-	117	-	111	-	111	
Belgium	8	8	8	-	-	19	19	-	
Canada	809	222	222	-	586	365	-	365	
Czechia	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	
Denmark	62	62	62	-	-	28	28	-	
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finland	60	-	-	-	60	96	-	96	
France	176	176	-	176	-	650	-	650	
Germany	374	93	-	93	281	588	-	588	
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Japan	365	-	-	-	365	289	-	289	
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Netherlands	80	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Norway	255	255	255	-	-	280	280	-	
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spain	18	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	
Sweden	140	140	140	-	-	119	119	-	
Switzerland	29	22	22	-	6	24	21	3	
United Kingdom	393	390	390	-	2	377	356	21	
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL DAC	2 921	1 602	1 216	386	1 319	2 967	832	2 135	
<i>Memo items:</i>									
EU Institutions	-12	22	-	22	-34	-	-	-148	

a) Flows includes private sector instruments on a net disbursement basis reported by DAC members that have not yet implemented the new reporting rules for PSI in the context of their ODA reporting on preliminary 2023 data.

Source: OECD, 11 April 2024.