



OECD – Paris, 16 April 2020

## **Aid by DAC members increases in 2019 with more aid to the poorest countries**

### **Preliminary ODA levels in 2019 on a grant equivalent basis**

In 2019, official development assistance (ODA) by member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) totalled USD 152.8 billion, representing 0.30% of their combined GNI (see Table 1 and Chart 1). This comprised USD 149.4 billion in the form of grants, loans to sovereign entities and contributions to multilateral institutions (calculated on a grant-equivalent basis); USD 1.9 billion to development-oriented private sector instrument (PSI) vehicles, USD 1.4 billion in the form of net loans and equities to private companies operating in ODA-eligible countries and USD 0.1 billion of debt relief.

Total ODA in 2019 rose by 1.4% in real terms compared to 2018 (see Table 2), as bilateral aid to low income countries rose. Bilateral sovereign loans on a grant equivalent basis increased by 5.7% in real terms compared to 2018.

### **OECD DAC methodology for counting loans in official aid data**

In 2014, DAC members decided to modernise the reporting of concessional loans by assessing their concessionality based on discount rates differentiated by income group, and introducing a grant-equivalent system for calculating ODA figures. Instead of recording the actual flows of cash between a donor and recipient country, DAC members agreed that the headline figure for official development assistance would be based on the grant equivalents of aid loans, i.e. the “gift portion” of the loans, expressed as a monetary value<sup>1</sup>. The grant equivalent methodology would provide a more realistic comparison of the effort involved in providing grants and loans and encourage the provision of grants and highly concessional (or soft) loans, especially to low-income countries.

In 2016, DAC members also decided to apply the grant equivalent measure to other non-grant instruments, such as equities and private sector instruments (PSI) to better reflect the donor effort involved. However, whilst DAC members agreed on a methodology for counting the grant equivalent of loans to sovereign entities and loans to multilateral institutions, they have yet to reach agreement on how to calculate ODA grant equivalents for equities, PSI and debt relief. Pending an agreement, DAC members have decided on provisional reporting arrangements for PSI whereby either contributions to Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) and other PSI vehicles may be counted at face value (using an institutional approach), or loans and equities made directly to private sector entities may be counted on a cash-flow basis (using an instrument approach)<sup>2</sup>, with any equity sale proceeds capped at the value of the original investment. DAC members will continue to work with the support of the OECD Secretariat to reach an agreement, and make the reporting of PSIs and debt relief consistent with the new grant equivalent method.

---

<sup>1</sup> For further information see: [www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/official-development-assistance.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/official-development-assistance.htm).

<sup>2</sup> For further information see: [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)9/ADD3/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)9/ADD3/FINAL/en/pdf)

The change in the ODA methodology took effect in 2019 with the publication of 2018 ODA figures, and details on the composition of ODA according to the new methodology are shown in the attached tables.

The implementation of the ODA grant equivalent methodology added 3.7% in 2019 to ODA levels for all DAC countries combined, with significant impacts on a few countries: Japan (+33%), Portugal (+8%) and Spain (+9%).

The new “grant equivalent” headline ODA figures are no longer comparable with the historical series on “cash basis”. In the cash basis, the net capital flow over the lifetime of a loan is nil as repayments of principal are deducted when made; interest payments are not taken into account<sup>3</sup>. 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.

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

### **Preliminary ODA levels in 2019 on a grant equivalent basis**

The United States continued to be the largest DAC donor of ODA (USD 34.6 billion), followed by Germany (USD 23.8 billion), the United Kingdom (USD 19.4 billion), Japan (USD 15.5 billion) and France (USD 12.2 billion). The following countries met or exceeded the United Nations’ ODA as a percentage of GNI target of 0.7%: Denmark (0.71%), Luxembourg (1.05%), Norway (1.02%), Sweden (0.99%) and the United Kingdom (0.70%). Many providers beyond the DAC have long traditions of development cooperation. Amongst these, according to the preliminary figures for 2019 reported to the OECD, Turkey exceeded the 0.7% ODA/GNI target with 1.15%.

In 2019, total ODA for all DAC member countries combined as a per cent of GNI stood at 0.30%, down from 0.31% in 2018.

In-donor refugee costs amounted to USD 10.2 billion in 2019, a fall of 2% in real terms compared to 2018. Excluding these costs, ODA rose by 1.7% in real terms. For six countries, these costs represented 10% or more of their total ODA, and for two of them it was over 20% (see Table 3).

The fall in current dollar terms from USD 153.5 billion in 2018 to USD 152.8 billion in 2019 (see Table 1 and Table 2), results in part from falls in the exchange rates of some currencies against the United States dollar.

### **Bilateral donor performance in 2019**

ODA rose in eighteen DAC member countries, with the largest increases in Finland, Greece, Hungary, Korea and Norway. It fell in eleven countries, with the largest drops in the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Sweden and the Slovak Republic. For some, the decrease was due to lower levels of costs for in-donor refugees in 2019 compared to 2018.

G7 donors provided 75% of total ODA and DAC-EU countries 55%.

ODA from the twenty DAC countries that are EU members<sup>4</sup> was USD 84.5 billion, a slight increase of 0.5% in real terms compared to 2018, and represented 0.47% of their combined GNI. Excluding in-donor refugee costs,

---

<sup>3</sup> Deducting interest payments yields a measure called “net transfers”.

<sup>4</sup> The present publication presents time series which end before the United Kingdom’s withdrawal from the European Union on 1 February 2020. The EU aggregate presented here therefore refers to the DAC-EU countries including the United Kingdom.

their combined ODA rose by 1.1% in real terms. ODA rose or fell in the following DAC-EU countries as follows:

- Austria (+7.4%): although its bilateral aid fell due to reduced in-donor refugee costs and debt relief operations, its contributions to multilateral organisations increased;
- Belgium (-2.3%): due to a decrease in reported in-donor refugee costs;
- Czech Republic (+2.6%): due to a slight increase in its contributions to the World Bank;
- Denmark (+2.5%): due to a slight increase in its overall aid volume;
- Finland (+18.2%): due especially to an increase in development investments in private sector entities;
- France (+4.2%): due to increases in bilateral ODA grants, especially related to budget support, a higher volume of in-donor refugee costs reported and an increase in support to private sector instruments;
- Germany (-1.4%): due mostly to reduced in-donor refugee costs compared to 2018;
- Greece (+11.0%): an increase due mainly to in-donor refugee costs;
- Hungary (+14.5%): due to an overall increase in its aid programme;
- Ireland (+4.5%): due to an increase in its bilateral aid;
- Italy (-1.0%)<sup>5</sup>;
- Luxembourg (+2.7%): due to an increase in its bilateral aid;
- Netherlands (-4.1%): the decrease in ODA is partly due to lower costs reported for in-donor refugees;
- Poland (-7.7%): due to a decrease in its bilateral aid;
- Portugal (-5.4%): due to a decrease in its bilateral aid;
- Slovak Republic (-4.0%): due to cuts in its bilateral ODA;
- Slovenia (+5.8%): due to an increase in in-donor refugee costs reported;
- Spain (+4.0%): due to an increase in its bilateral aid, particularly to sub-Saharan Africa;
- Sweden (-4.8%): a fall due in part to reduced in-donor refugee costs;
- United Kingdom (+2.2%): an increase in its bilateral aid offset decreases in its contributions to multilateral organisations.

Total ODA by EU Institutions fell by 6.1% in real terms due to a lower volume of lending compared to 2018.

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

- Australia (-2.5%): due to a decrease in its bilateral aid to developing countries;
- Canada (+0.5%): the increase in Canada's ODA is mainly due to an exceptional contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and budget increases to the international assistance envelope;
- Iceland (-1.6%): slight drop in its overall aid programme;
- Japan (+7.5%): due mainly to an increase in its lending to developing countries;
- Korea (+13.9%): due to an increase in its bilateral aid;
- New Zealand (+3.4%): due to an increase in its multilateral aid, especially to regional development banks and funds;
- Norway (+9.7%): due to an increase in its bilateral aid programmes, especially to Africa;
- Switzerland (+0.6%);
- United States (-0.4%): due to a slight fall in its bilateral aid.

Other provider countries also made considerable contributions to development co-operation efforts in 2019, in line with the comparative advantage of their respective programmes. Amongst those that reported their development finance flows to the OECD, the following changes were noted:

---

<sup>5</sup> Secretariat estimate.

- Bulgaria (-3.9%): due to a decrease in contributions to regional development banks;
- Cyprus (+83.9%): due to an increase in its contributions to the UN and other multilateral organisations;
- Estonia (-11.5%): due to a fall in in-donor refugee costs and in contributions to pooled programmes and funds;
- Israel (-26.1%): due to reductions throughout its aid programme;
- Latvia (+1.1%): reflecting a slight increase in its multilateral aid;
- Lithuania (-7.6%): mainly due to a decrease in its contribution to the EU;
- Malta (+22.6%): due to an increase in in-donor refugee costs;
- Romania (+2.8%): due to a slight increase in their bilateral ODA;
- Saudi Arabia (+3.3%): due to increased contributions to the UN;
- Turkey (+1.6%) with a slight increase in both bilateral and multilateral aid;
- Chinese Taipei (+3.3%): reflecting a small increase in its multilateral ODA;
- United Arab Emirates (-41.0%): due to a fall in bilateral loans provided.

### **ODA allocations on a cash basis**

As noted above, the “grant equivalent” headline figures are not comparable with the historical series on a “cash basis”. For the sake of transparency and analysis of trends over time, the OECD will continue to publish ODA data on a cash basis. The following data refer to net ODA flows on a cash basis unless otherwise specified.

Net ODA flows by DAC member countries were USD 147.4 billion in 2019, and stable (i.e. representing a slight increase of 0.1% in real terms compared to 2018, see Table 2).

Net ODA flows for bilateral projects, programmes and technical assistance, which represent just over half of total net ODA, rose by 2% in real terms in 2019 compared to 2018. By contrast, contributions to multilateral organisations, which represent about a third of total ODA, fell by 1.5%. Humanitarian aid fell for the second consecutive year to USD 15.4 billion, a fall of 2.9% in real terms compared to 2018. Debt relief grants rose to USD 145 million (see Chart 2).

In 2019, 17% of bilateral ODA by DAC members was provided in the form of gross ODA loans, a share which has been hovering around that level since about 2010. The remaining ODA is provided in the form of grants. Bilateral sovereign loans on a grant equivalent basis increased by 5.7% in real terms compared to 2018, suggesting that donors may have shifted their lending programmes to lower income countries. The countries that recorded the highest increases in real terms of sovereign loans on a grant equivalent basis were France (12%), Italy (38%), Japan (14%), Korea (21%) and Spain (37%).

Preliminary data in 2019 show that net bilateral aid flows from DAC members to Africa were USD 37 billion, representing a slight increase of 1.3% in real terms compared to 2018. Within this total, USD 31 billion were for sub-Saharan Africa, an increase of 1.1% in real terms.

By income group, net bilateral ODA flows from all DAC members to low-income countries were USD 27 billion, an increase of 0.4% in real terms compared to 2018. ODA to lower-middle income was USD 29 billion representing an increase of 3.8% in real terms. By contrast, aid to upper-middle countries fell by 9% to USD 14 billion. Net ODA flows to high-income countries stood at USD 76 million.

Preliminary data show that net bilateral aid flows from DAC members to the group of least developed countries rebounded in 2019 after a drop in 2018 and were USD 33 billion, representing an increase of 2.6% in real terms.

## ODA in the times of crises

Net ODA has doubled in real terms since 2000. It rose by 69% in real terms between 2000 and 2010, after the Millennium Development Goals were agreed in 2000 and other commitments were made by donors to increase their ODA, at the Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development in 2002 and the Gleneagles in 2005. ODA budgets fell afterwards, by 1% in real terms in 2011 and a further 4% in 2012, due to the continuing financial crisis and euro zone turmoil, which led several governments to tighten their budgets and had a direct impact on development aid. ODA rebounded again in 2013 to reach its peak in 2016 due especially to the influx in Europe of refugees and associated in-donor refugee costs. It fell in 2017 and 2018 due to the tapering off of in-donor refugee costs before a slight rebound in 2019 (see Chart 4).

ODA has long been a stable source of development financing and has cushioned the immediate impact of previous financial crises (e.g. after the Mexican debt crisis in the early 1980s, the recession of the early 1990s and the financial crisis in 2008). In the midst of the current COVID-19 crisis, the OECD estimates a decline in annual GDP growth of up to 2 percentage points for each month where strict containment measures continue<sup>6</sup>. This recession could put pressure on DAC donors' aid budgets. The DAC has issued a statement on 9 April 2020<sup>7</sup> that recognises ODA as “an important means of supporting national responses to the COVID-19 crisis,” and that DAC members will “strive to protect ODA budgets”.

In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the global community has an important role in supporting developing countries and the large negative spill over effects that are expected justify global collective action. Support to weak health care systems, which can collapse as hospitals and other health providers are saturated, is crucial.

ODA figures for 2020 are not yet available, but concessional finance for the health sector from all donors (bilateral, multilateral and private foundations) averaged USD 26 billion per year (in real prices) between 2016 and 2018. In 2018, the United States, Global Fund and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation accounted for more than half of this total, providing, USD 8.6 billion, USD 3.3 billion and USD 2.6 billion respectively. 43% of total ODA for health was for basic health programmes, 41% for population policies (including family planning) and 16% for other health programmes (health policy and management, medical education, medical research and medical services). Total ODA for infectious diseases (including malaria and TB) amounted to USD 6 billion in 2018, although it did fall by about 16% in real terms compared to 2017 levels due to some donors reducing their funding for Ebola.

The way the COVID-19 pandemic is unfolding will have long lasting repercussions on developing countries that go well beyond any direct effects on their health care systems and will affect key sectors that generate revenue, such as trade and tourism as well as create major socio-economic disruptions in parts of the developing world.

Pandemics are by essence *Global Public Bads*, and recent months have shown that no country is unaffected by the COVID-19 virus. Even if some countries or regions manage to control the spread, there is a global need and interest to see it eliminated everywhere. Supporting the poorest countries in controlling epidemics is in everyone's best interest.

*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 2020.*

---

<sup>6</sup> See [https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/view/?ref=126\\_126496-evgsi2gmqi&title=Evaluating\\_the\\_initial\\_impact\\_of\\_COVID-19\\_containment\\_measures\\_on\\_economic\\_activity](https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/view/?ref=126_126496-evgsi2gmqi&title=Evaluating_the_initial_impact_of_COVID-19_containment_measures_on_economic_activity)

<sup>7</sup> DAC Statement, published on 9 April 2020, accessible here: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/development-assistance-committee/DAC-Joint-Statement-COVID-19.pdf>

UNDER EMBARGO UNTIL 16 APRIL 2020, 16:00 HOURS PARIS TIME

TABLE 1: DAC MEMBERS' OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2019 ON A GRANT EQUIVALENT BASIS<sup>a</sup>

USD million

Data for 2019 are preliminary

	Total ODA (1) + (2)	ODA/GNI %	GRANTEQUIVALENTS					FLOWS <sup>b</sup>				Memo: Volume of total ODA flows - net disbursements
			Bilateral Grants	Grant equivalents of loans	Multilateral Grants and capital subscriptions	Grant equivalent s of loans	ODA grant equivalent sub-total (1)	Debt relief	Private sector instruments		Debt and PSI sub-total - flow basis (2)	
									Institu- tional approach	Instru- ment approach		
----- of which: -----												
<i>DAC countries:</i>												
Australia	2 949	0.22	2 283	-	666	-	2 949	-	-	-	-	2 949
Austria	1 211	0.27	419	-	774	-	1 194	0	-	17	18	1 208
Belgium	2 177	0.42	1 066	16	941	60	2 083	8	86	-	94	2 211
Canada	4 673	0.27	3 004	-	1 435	-	4 439	-	78	156	234	4 514
Czech Republic	306	0.13	71	-	209	-	280	24	2	-	26	306
Denmark	2 546	0.71	1 728	-	777	-	2 506	3	37	-	41	2 534
Finland	1 126	0.42	544	-	492	38	1 074	-	-	53	53	1 144
France	12 176	0.44	5 118	1 620	4 698	74	11 511	11	-	654	666	11 980
Germany	23 806	0.60	16 750	1 094	5 657	-	23 501	4	-	302	306	23 729
Greece	308	0.14	74	-	234	-	308	-	-	-	-	308
Hungary	317	0.22	145	-	172	-	317	-	-	-	-	317
Iceland	67	0.27	57	-	10	-	67	0	-	-	0	67
Ireland	935	0.31	532	-	403	-	935	-	-	-	-	935
Italy <sup>c</sup>	4 900	0.24	1 878	102	2 911	-	4 891	9	-	-	9	4 733
Japan	15 507	0.29	5 269	6 265	3 051	671	15 256	-	-	251	251	11 639
Korea	2 521	0.15	1 217	686	617	-	2 521	-	-	-	-	2 575
Luxembourg	474	1.05	348	-	127	-	474	-	-	-	-	474
Netherlands	5 292	0.59	3 429	-	1 803	-	5 232	60	-	-	60	5 292
New Zealand	559	0.28	456	-	103	-	559	-	-	-	-	559
Norway	4 292	1.02	3 065	-	977	-	4 042	25	225	-	250	4 292
Poland	684	0.12	122	23	540	-	684	-	-	-	-	669
Portugal	373	0.16	114	2	257	-	373	-	-	-	-	344
Slovak Republic	129	0.12	21	-	107	-	129	-	-	-	-	129
Slovenia	86	0.16	32	-	54	-	86	-	-	-	-	86
Spain	2 896	0.21	1 035	5	1 873	-	2 913	-	-	-17	-17	2 662
Sweden	5 397	0.99	3 422	-	1 911	-	5 333	-	63	-	63	5 396
Switzerland	3 093	0.44	2 349	-	714	-	3 063	-	30	-	30	3 089
United Kingdom	19 365	0.70	11 552	-	6 459	-	18 012	-	1 328	26	1 353	19 343
United States	34 615	0.16	30 629	-	3 982	-	34 611	4	-	-	4	33 889
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>152 780</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>96 728</b>	<b>9 813</b>	<b>41 955</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>149 339</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>1 850</b>	<b>1 442</b>	<b>3 441</b>	<b>147 373</b>
Average Country Effort		<b>0.38</b>										
<i>Memo items:</i>												
EU Institutions	14 827	-	14 032	1 051	353	-	15 435	-	-	-608	-608	15 154
DAC-EU countries <sup>d</sup>	84 505	0.47	48 399	2 862	30 400	173	81 833	119	1 517	1 035	2 672	83 799
G7 countries	115 042	0.29	74 199	9 082	28 194	745	112 220	28	1 405	1 390	2 823	109 827
Non-G7 countries	37 738	0.35	22 529	731	13 762	98	37 120	121	444	53	618	37 546
<i>OECD non-DAC members:</i> <sup>e</sup>												
Estonia	42	0.13	15	-	27	-	42	-	-	-	-	42
Israel <sup>f</sup>	278	0.07	241	-	37	-	278	-	-	-	-	278
Latvia	34	0.10	5	-	29	-	34	-	-	-	-	34
Lithuania	58	0.11	12	-	46	-	58	-	-	-	-	58
Turkey	8 652	1.15	8 468	-	184	-	8 652	-	-	-	-	8 652
<i>DAC Participants:</i> <sup>g</sup>												
Bulgaria	65	0.10	9	-	56	-	65	-	-	-	-	65
Romania	251	0.10	65	-	186	-	251	-	-	-	-	251
Saudi Arabia	4 447	0.56	3 902	496	49	-	4 447	-	-	-	-	4 447
United Arab Emirates	2 236	0.55	1 874	280	82	-	2 236	-	-	-	-	2 478
<i>Other Non-OECD members:</i> <sup>h</sup>												
Cyprus	45	0.21	3	-	43	-	45	-	-	-	-	45
Malta	40	0.29	31	-	9	-	40	-	-	-	-	40
Chinese Taipei	302	0.05	263	0	34	5	302	-	-	-	-	306

a) Total ODA in 2019 includes USD 9.8 billion of loans to ODA-eligible sovereign entities, USD 1.9 billion of assistance provided to and any reflows including profits from development-oriented PSI vehicles, USD 1.4 billion of loans and equities provided to and repayments and reflows from private companies operating in ODA-eligible countries and USD 149 million for debt relief.

b) Net disbursements. Items not yet included in grant equivalent measure as reporting directives have not yet been agreed: debt reorganisation and use of private sector instruments. [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)9/ADD3/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)9/ADD3/FINAL/en/pdf)

c) Secretariat estimate.

d) The present publication presents time series which end before the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union on 1 February 2020. The EU aggregate presented here therefore refers to the DAC-EU countries including the United Kingdom.

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

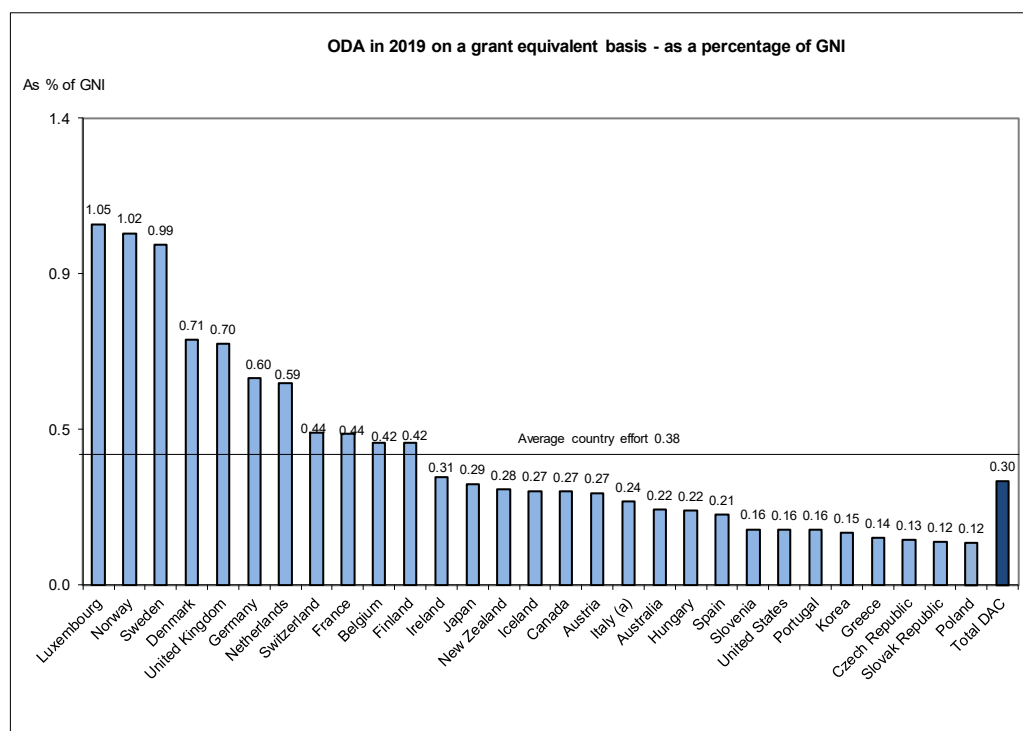
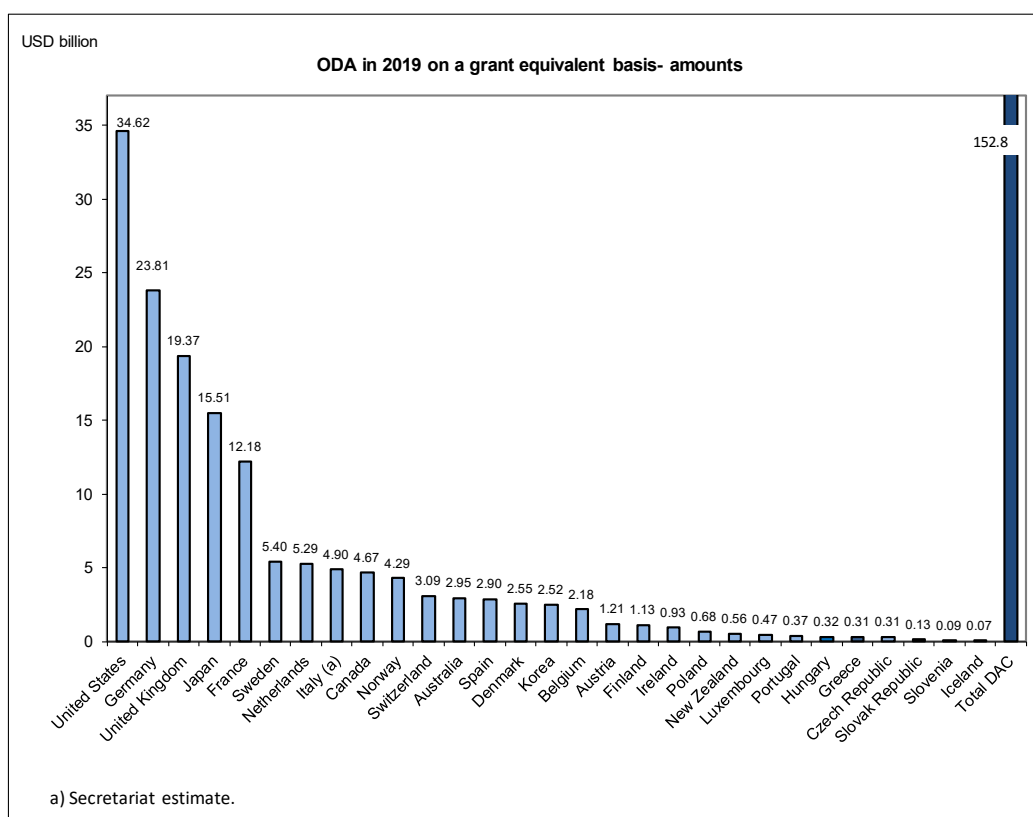
f) The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

g) Azerbaijan, Kuwait and Qatar are also Participants to the DAC. Azerbaijan and Kuwait did not provide preliminary 2019 ODA figures to the OECD, and Qatar does not report on its official development finance to the OECD.

h) Countries that have provided preliminary data on their 2019 development finance.

Notes: The data for 2019 are preliminary pending detailed final data to be published in December 2020. 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: DAC MEMBERS' OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2019 ON A GRANT EQUIVALENT BASIS**  
*Data for 2019 are preliminary*



Source: OECD, 16 April 2020.

UNDER EMBARGO UNTIL 16 APRIL 2020, 16:00 HOURS PARIS TIME

TABLE 2: TRENDS IN DAC MEMBERS' OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2018 AND 2019 ON A GRANT EQUIVALENT BASIS  
USD million, at 2018 prices and exchange rates  
Data for 2019 are preliminary

	2019				2018				Total ODA Per cent change 2018 to 2019 (c)	Memo:	
	Total ODA	of which:		ODA/GNI %	Total ODA	of which:		ODA/GNI %		2019	2018
		Grant equivalents (a)	Flows (b)			Grant equivalents (a)	Flows (b)			Volume of total ODA flows - net disbursements	
<i>DAC countries:</i>											
Australia	3 070	3 070	-	0.22	3 149	3 149	-	0.23	-2.5	3 070	3 149
Austria	1 256	1 238	18	0.27	1 170	1 144	26	0.26	7.4	1 254	1 167
Belgium	2 259	2 161	98	0.42	2 312	2 234	78	0.43	-2.3	2 294	2 348
Canada	4 684	4 450	235	0.27	4 660	4 345	315	0.28	0.5	4 525	4 641
Czech Republic	313	286	27	0.13	305	305	-	0.13	2.6	313	305
Denmark	2 654	2 611	43	0.71	2 590	2 552	38	0.72	2.5	2 641	2 577
Finland	1 163	1 109	54	0.42	984	937	47	0.36	18.2	1 181	984
France	12 651	11 959	692	0.44	12 136	11 458	679	0.43	4.2	12 447	12 840
Germany	24 627	24 311	316	0.60	24 977	24 667	310	0.61	-1.4	24 547	25 670
Greece	322	322	-	0.14	290	290	-	0.13	11.0	322	290
Hungary	326	326	-	0.22	285	285	-	0.21	14.5	326	285
Iceland	73	73	0	0.27	74	74	0	0.28	-1.6	73	74
Ireland	976	976	-	0.31	934	934	-	0.31	4.5	976	934
Italy <sup>d</sup>	5 136	5 127	10	0.24	5 190	5 179	10	0.25	-1.0	4 961	5 098
Japan	15 224	14 978	246	0.29	14 164	14 039	124	0.28	7.5	11 427	10 064
Korea	2 686	2 686	-	0.15	2 358	2 358	-	0.14	13.9	2 744	2 423
Luxembourg	486	486	-	1.05	473	473	-	0.98	2.7	486	473
Netherlands	5 429	5 368	61	0.59	5 659	5 659	-	0.62	-4.1	5 429	5 617
New Zealand	575	575	-	0.28	556	556	-	0.28	3.4	575	556
Norway	4 671	4 399	272	1.02	4 258	4 022	236	0.94	9.7	4 671	4 258
Poland	707	707	-	0.12	766	766	-	0.14	-7.7	691	759
Portugal	389	389	-	0.16	411	399	12	0.18	-5.4	359	388
Slovak Republic	132	132	-	0.12	138	138	-	0.13	-4.0	132	138
Slovenia	88	88	-	0.16	84	84	-	0.16	5.8	88	84
Spain	3 006	3 024	-18	0.21	2 890	2 937	-47	0.20	4.0	2 763	2 590
Sweden	5 711	5 644	67	0.99	6 001	5 932	69	1.07	-4.8	5 711	6 000
Switzerland	3 121	3 090	30	0.44	3 101	3 070	31	0.44	0.6	3 117	3 097
United Kingdom	19 829	18 443	1 386	0.70	19 410	18 397	1 014	0.70	2.2	19 806	19 462
United States	34 009	34 005	4	0.16	34 152	34 149	3	0.16	-0.4	33 296	33 787
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>155 576</b>	<b>152 035</b>	<b>3 542</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>153 477</b>	<b>150 530</b>	<b>2 947</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>150 227</b>	<b>150 059</b>
<i>Memo items:</i>											
EU Institutions	15 389	16 020	- 631	-	16 385	16 241	143	-	-6.1	15 727	17 116
DAC-EU countries <sup>e</sup>	87 463	84 709	2 754	0.47	87 006	84 768	2 238	0.48	0.5	86 729	88 009
G7-countries	116 161	113 273	2 888	0.29	114 688	112 233	2 455	0.29	1.3	111 009	111 562
Non-G7 countries	39 416	38 762	654	0.35	38 789	38 297	492	0.36	1.6	39 218	38 496
<i>OECD non-DAC members:<sup>f</sup></i>											
Estonia	43	43	-	0.13	49	49	-	0.16	-11.5	43	49
Israel <sup>g</sup>	270	270	-	0.07	365	365	-	0.10	-26.1	270	365
Latvia	35	35	-	0.10	34	34	-	0.10	1.1	35	34
Lithuania	60	60	-	0.11	65	65	-	0.12	-7.6	60	65
Turkey	8 751	8 751	-	1.15	8 612	8 612	-	1.10	1.6	8 751	8 612
<i>DAC Participants:<sup>h</sup></i>											
Bulgaria	66	66	-	0.10	69	69	-	0.11	-3.9	66	69
Romania	256	256	-	0.10	249	249	-	0.11	2.8	256	249
Saudi Arabia	4 533	4 533	-	0.56	4 387	4 387	-	NA	3.3	4 941	4 779
United Arab Emirates	2 279	2 279	-	0.55	3 863	3 863	-	0.93	-41.0	2 526	4 116
<i>Other Non-OECD members:<sup>i</sup></i>											
Cyprus	46	46	-	0.21	25	25	-	0.12	83.9	46	25
Malta	40	40	-	0.29	33	33	-	0.25	22.6	40	33
Chinese Taipei	308	308	-	0.05	298	298	-	0.05	3.3	312	292

a) Total ODA includes grants, the grant equivalents of loans to sovereign entities, grants and capital subscriptions as well as the grant equivalent of loans to multilateral organisations.

b) Flows includes debt relief and private sector instruments on a net disbursement basis.

c) Taking into account both inflation and exchange rate movements.

d) Data for 2019 are Secretariat estimates.

e) The present publication presents time series which end before the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union on 1 February 2020. The EU aggregate presented here therefore refers to the DAC-EU countries including the United Kingdom.

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

g) 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.

h) Azerbaijan, Kuwait and Qatar are also Participants to the DAC. Azerbaijan and Kuwait did not provide preliminary 2019 ODA figures to the OECD, and Qatar does not report on its official development finance to the OECD.

i) Countries that have provided preliminary data on their 2019 development finance.

Source: OECD, 16 April 2020.



UNDER EMBARGO UNTIL 16 APRIL 2020, 16:00 HOURS PARIS TIME

TABLE 3: SHARE OF IN-DONOR REFUGEE COSTS IN ODA  
Preliminary data for 2019

	2019			2018			Percent change ODA excluding in- donor refugee costs 2018 to 2019 <sup>a</sup> At 2018 prices and exchange rates
	ODA Grant equivalent	of which: In-donor refugee costs	In-donor refugee costs as a share of total ODA	ODA Grant equivalent	of which: In-donor refugee costs	In-donor refugee costs as a share of total ODA	
	USD million current	USD million current	%	USD million current	USD million current	%	
<i>DAC countries:</i>							
Australia	2 949	-	0.0	3 149	-	0.0	-2.5
Austria	1 211	31	2.5	1 170	62	5.3	10.5
Belgium	2 177	138	6.3	2 312	245	10.6	2.4
Canada	4 673	476	10.2	4 660	506	10.9	1.3
Czech Republic	306	6	2.0	305	25	8.2	9.5
Denmark	2 546	54	2.1	2 590	67	2.6	3.0
Finland	1 126	90	8.0	984	57	5.8	15.5
France	12 176	1 191	9.8	12 136	802	6.6	0.7
Germany	23 806	3 129	13.1	24 977	3 872	15.5	1.4
Greece	308	67	21.7	290	28	9.6	-3.9
Hungary	317	2	0.5	285	4	1.3	15.4
Iceland	67	13	19.0	74	11	15.1	-6.2
Ireland	935	50	5.3	934	56	6.0	5.3
Italy <sup>b</sup>	4 900	1 100	22.4	5 190	1 125	21.7	-2.0
Japan	15 507	0	0.0	14 164	0	0.0	7.5
Korea	2 521	1	0.1	2 358	2	0.1	14
Luxembourg	474	-	0.0	473	-	0.0	2.7
Netherlands	5 292	494	9.3	5 659	574	10.1	-3.2
New Zealand	559	16	2.9	556	17	3.0	3.6
Norway	4 292	60	1.4	4 258	102	2.4	10.8
Poland	684	4	0.6	766	6	0.8	-7.5
Portugal	373	-	0.0	411	10	2.3	-3.2
Slovak Republic	129	1	0.7	138	1	0.6	-4.1
Slovenia	86	3	3.6	84	2	2.9	5.1
Spain	2 896	289	10.0	2 890	276	9.5	3.5
Sweden	5 397	267	4.9	6 001	525	8.7	-0.9
Switzerland	3 093	286	9.2	3 101	282	9.1	0.5
United Kingdom	19 365	606	3.1	19 410	493	2.5	1.5
United States	34 615	1 872	5.4	34 152	1 621	4.7	-1.1
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>152 780</b>	<b>10 243</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>153 477</b>	<b>10 769</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<i>Memo Item:</i>							
DAC-EU countries <sup>c</sup>	84 505	7 519	8.9	87 006	8 228	9.5	1.1

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

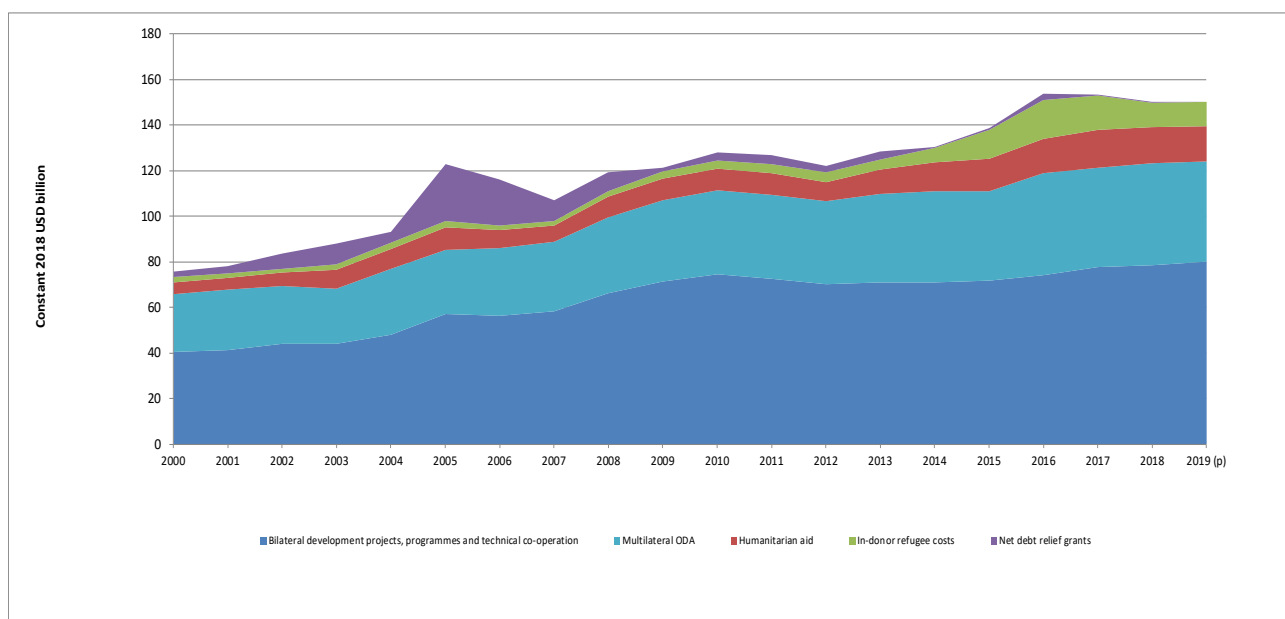
b) Secretariat estimate.

c) The present publication presents time series which end before the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union on 1 February 2020. The EU aggregate presented here therefore refers to the DAC-EU countries including the United Kingdom.

Source: OECD, 16 April 2020.

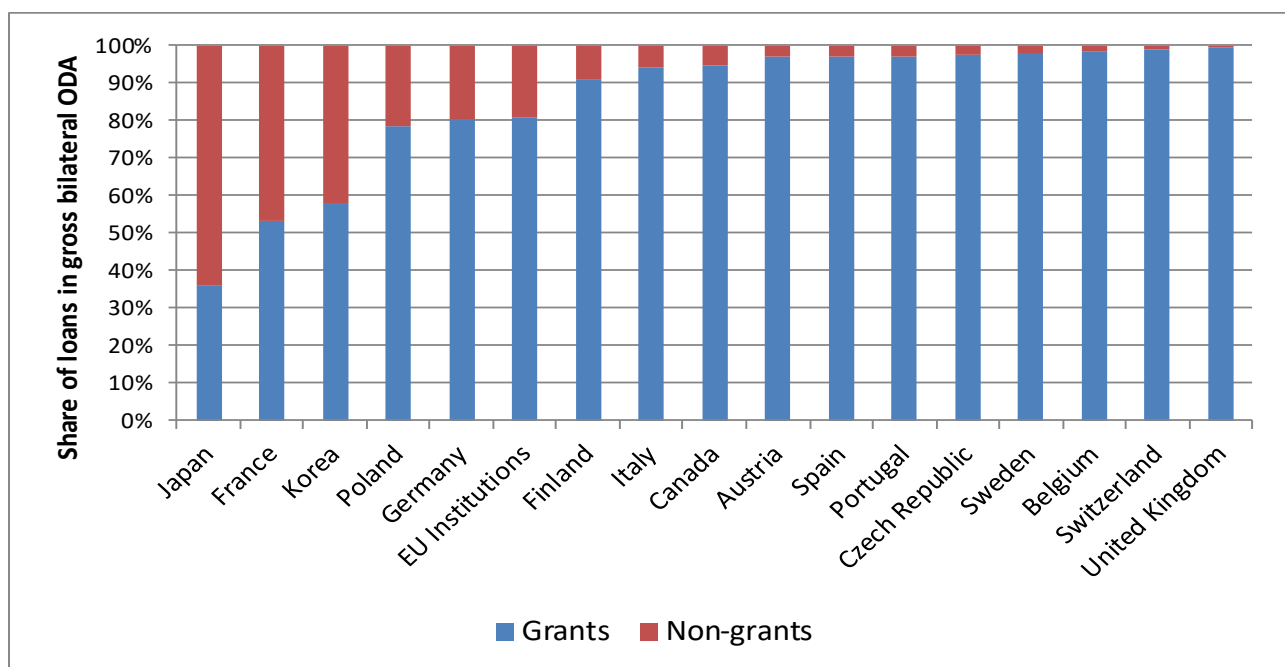
UNDER EMBARGO UNTIL 16 APRIL 2020, 16:00 HOURS PARIS TIME

**CHART 2: COMPONENTS OF DAC COUNTRIES' NET ODA**  
*Data for 2019 are preliminary*



Source: OECD, 16 April 2020.

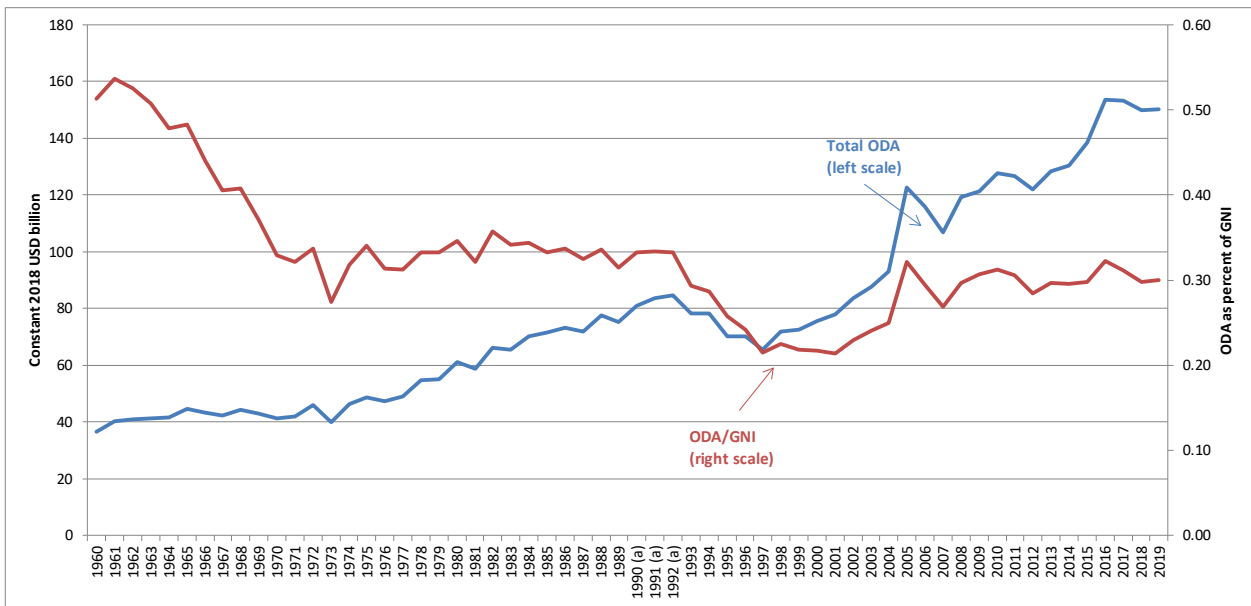
**CHART 3: SHARE OF NON-GRANTS IN GROSS BILATERAL ODA FOR LOAN GIVING DAC MEMBERS**  
*Data for 2019 are preliminary*



Source: OECD, 16 April 2020.

UNDER EMBARGO UNTIL 16 APRIL 2020, 16:00 HOURS PARIS TIME

**CHART 4: TRENDS IN NET ODA FLOWS BY DAC COUNTRIES**  
*Data for 2019 are preliminary*



(a) Total DAC excludes debt forgiveness of non-ODA claims in 1990, 1991 and 1992.

Source: OECD, 16 April 2020.