Preliminary ODA levels in 2021

In 2021, official development assistance (ODA) by member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) amounted to USD 178.9 billion, representing 0.33% of their combined GNI (see Table 1 and Chart 1). This total included USD 174.9 billion in the form of grants, loans to sovereign entities, debt relief and contributions to multilateral institutions (calculated on a grant-equivalent basis); USD 1.1 billion to development-oriented private sector instrument (PSI) vehicles and USD 3.0 billion in the form of net loans and equities to private companies operating in ODA-eligible countries.

Total ODA in 2021 rose by 4.4% in real terms\(^1\) compared to 2020 (see Table 2), reaching a new peak\(^2\). The increase is mostly due to DAC members’ support for COVID-19 activities, particularly in the form of vaccine donations to respond to global vaccine inequities\(^3\). If the costs for vaccines are excluded, ODA grew by 0.6% in real terms compared to 2020 (see Table 3a).

ODA for COVID-19 vaccine donations was USD 6.3 billion (or 3.5% of total ODA), and amounted to nearly 857 million doses for developing countries. Within this total, USD 2.3 billion (or 1.3% of total ODA), were for donations of doses in excess from domestic supply (amounting to nearly 357 million doses), USD 3.5 billion were for donations of doses specifically purchased for developing countries, and USD 0.5 billion resulted in ancillary costs.

For the purpose of valuing donations in 2021 of COVID-19 vaccine doses in excess of domestic supply, the OECD recommended that members apply a price of USD 6.72 per dose, with the necessary safeguards\(^4\). All members, except one, reported their vaccine donations according to the OECD’s recommendation, and where relevant, proceeded with the required adjustments in order to not overstate their ODA figures (see Table 3a).

Initial estimates indicate that within total ODA, DAC countries spent USD 18.7 billion in 2021 on COVID-19 related activities\(^5\) (see Table 3b), representing 10.5% of their combined net ODA. Within this total, USD 11.0 billion were to provide support related to COVID-19 control (e.g.\(^6\)).

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1. The data in real terms means they are adjusted both for inflation and for exchange rate fluctuations.
2. Total ODA reached its highest level ever in 2021, on a grant equivalent basis and on a net flow basis.
3. Donors’ donations of excess vaccine doses is considered a form of aid in kind, and may thus be reported as ODA according to the reporting rules.
4. See DCD/DAC/STAT(2021)29/REV1. The figure is a weighted average price aligned with COVAX – the multilateral mechanism for providing developing countries with vaccines.
5. The figures on COVID-19 related activities are preliminary and partial, as many donors are still in the process of collecting detailed information, especially sector-related data.

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prevention; treatment, care), as well as vaccine donations. EU Institutions disbursed USD 10.5 billion to support developing countries with the consequences of the pandemic, of which USD 1.3 billion to address COVID-19 control.

In-donor refugee costs amounted to USD 9.3 billion in 2021, practically unchanged in real terms compared to 2020 and representing 5.2% of DAC member countries' total ODA (see Table 4). In real terms, ODA volume for in-donor refugee costs has nearly halved since its peak in 2016 where it amounted to USD 16 billion and represented 11.0% of total ODA.

Contributions to international organisations rose by 9.4%, whereas other bilateral ODA for programmes and projects and technical assistance (excluding in-donor refugees and vaccine donations) fell by 3.3% (see Chart 2), due in part to a drop in bilateral sovereign ODA lending.

Bilateral sovereign loans by DAC countries on a grant equivalent basis, which had increased by 35% in real terms between 2018 and 2020, fell by 4.6% compared to 2020 and represented 10% of bilateral ODA. The countries who provided the highest shares of bilateral ODA as sovereign loans were France (23%), Japan (55%) and Korea (36%). By contrast sovereign lending by EU Institutions increased by 2% in real terms and represented 15% of its bilateral ODA. Net ODA Contributions for private sector instruments (recorded on a flow basis), fell by 4% in real terms.

### Bilateral donor performance in 2021 on a grant equivalent basis

In 2021, the United States continued to be the largest DAC member country of ODA (USD 42.3 billion), followed by Germany (USD 32.2 billion), Japan (USD 17.6 billion), the United Kingdom (USD 15.8 billion), and France (USD 15.4 billion). The following countries met or exceeded the United Nations' ODA as a percentage of GNI target of 0.7%: Denmark (0.70%), Germany (0.74%), Luxembourg (0.99%), Norway (0.93%) and Sweden (0.92%). Many providers beyond the DAC have long traditions of development cooperation. Amongst these, according to the preliminary figures for 2021 reported to the OECD, Turkey exceeded the 0.7% ODA/GNI target with 0.95%.

In 2021, total ODA for all DAC member countries combined as a per cent of GNI stood at 0.33%, the same level as it was in 2020.

ODA rose in twenty-three DAC member countries, for many as a result of support for the COVID-19 pandemic, and it fell in six countries (see Table 2).

G7 donors provided 76% of total ODA and DAC-EU countries 45%.

ODA from the nineteen DAC countries that are EU members was USD 81.3 billion, an increase of 4.3% in real terms compared to 2020, and represented 0.49% of their combined GNI.

- Austria (+8.7%): due to an increase in bilateral grants, including for humanitarian aid and COVID-19 related support, as well as increases in in-donor refugee costs;
- Belgium (+2.3%): due to increased costs reported for in-donor refugees and an increase in its aid for multilateral organisations;
• Czech Republic (+7.8%): as it increased its contributions to multilateral organisations;
• Denmark (+2.8%): due to an increase in bilateral aid;
• Finland (+5.4%): due to an overall increase in lending to multilateral organisations;
• France (+4.6%): due to an increase in bilateral and multilateral grants, and in private sector instruments, as well as vaccine donations, that combined offset a decrease in bilateral lending and in-donor refugee costs;
• Germany (+5.1%): due to an increase in its bilateral and multilateral ODA in light of the COVID-19 pandemic and vaccine donations;
• Greece (-23.9%): due to a lesser amount of ODA recorded for in-donor refugee costs compared to 2020;
• Hungary (-0.1%): due to a lower level of contributions to international organisations that was offset by vaccine donations;
• Ireland (+14.8%): due to overall increases in its bilateral and multilateral ODA;
• Italy (+34.5%): due to debt cancellations, an increase in in-donor refugee costs and support to the multilateral system to address the pandemic (including through vaccine donations);
• Luxembourg (+9.7%): due to an increase in bilateral grants, in particular for humanitarian aid;
• Netherlands (-7.2%): due to lower levels of COVID expenditures in 2021 compared to exceptional levels in 2020;
• Poland (+9.4%): due to an increase in its bilateral aid, including COVID-19 related support and vaccine donations;
• Portugal (+4.0%): due to an increase in its multilateral aid and vaccine donations;
• Slovak Republic (+0.6%): due mostly to vaccine donations;
• Slovenia (+19.0%): due to an increase in bilateral grants, including vaccine donations and contributions to multilateral organisations;
• Spain (+12.5%): due to an increase in bilateral grants, including vaccine donations;
• Sweden (-15.7%): mainly due to the full inclusion in 2020 of Sweden’s multi-year contribution to the Green Climate Fund.

Total ODA by EU Institutions fell by 8.1% in real terms due to repayments on private sector loans, (which according to the provisional arrangement are recorded on a net flow basis), as well as the frontloading of payments in 2020 which ensured rapid support to partner countries in the response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

• Australia (+4.5%): due to an increase in bilateral grants;
• Canada (+8.0%): due to exceptional support to address the global pandemic and increases for climate financing;
• Iceland (+11.7%): due mostly to an increase in in-donor refugee costs and vaccines purchased for developing countries;
• Japan (+12.1%): due to an increase in support for COVID-19 related aid;
• Korea (+20.7%): due to an increase in its bilateral loans and contributions to multilateral organisations;
• New Zealand (+13.8%): due to an increase in grants to fight the health, economic and social impacts of the pandemic, and annual volatility in its three-year budget cycle;
• Norway (-11.6%): overall its ODA fell in real terms, although there was an increased share of ODA to health and covid-19 control in 2021 compared to 2020;
• Switzerland (+6.0%): due to an increase in its bilateral grants to fight the consequences of the pandemic and respond to the crisis in Afghanistan;
• United Kingdom (-21.2%): due to the UK’s decision to temporarily decrease its ODA/GNI ratio to 0.5% following the economic impact of the pandemic;
• United States (+14.4%): due to an increase in its contributions to multilateral organisations and the purchase of vaccines to be donated to developing countries.

Other provider countries also made considerable contributions to development co-operation efforts in 2020, 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:

• Bulgaria (+0.5%): due to an increase in its bilateral ODA which offset contributions to multilateral organisations;
• Croatia (+15.8%): as it increased its multilateral contributions;
• Estonia (+18.4%): as it increased its multilateral contributions;
• Israel (+32.3%): due to an overall increase in its ODA;
• Latvia (+9.9%): due to an overall increase in its ODA;
• Lithuania (+10.7%): due mostly to an increase in bilateral ODA;
• Romania (+1.2%): due to an increase in its bilateral ODA which offset contributions to multilateral organisations;
• Saudi Arabia (+10.2%): as it increased its bilateral aid programme;
• Turkey (-23.7%): with decreases in its overall ODA;
• Chinese Taipei (-22.2%): due to the fact that some large multilateral contributions in previous years were not disbursed;
• United Arab Emirates (-24.1%): due to a large decrease in bilateral ODA.

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. 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.


7 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. However, they have yet to reach agreement on how to calculate ODA grant equivalents for equities and PSI. Pending an agreement, DAC members have decided on provisional reporting arrangements for PSI whereby either contributions
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 Tables 1 and 2.

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. 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 added 0.7% in 2021 to ODA levels for all DAC countries combined, with significant impacts on a few countries: Japan (+12%), Spain (+9%) and France (-7%).

In order to be fully transparent, the OECD will continue 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.

**ODA allocations in 2021 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 177.6 billion in 2021, an increase of 3.3% in real terms compared to 2020 (see Table 2).

In 2021, 19% of gross bilateral ODA by DAC members was provided in the form of non-grants (loans and equity investments). The remaining bilateral ODA is provided in the form of grants.

Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 18.8 billion and rose by 3.5% in real terms compared to 2020. Net debt relief remained low at USD 545 million.

Preliminary data in 2021 show that net bilateral ODA flows from DAC countries to Africa rose to USD 35 billion, representing an increase of 3.4% in real terms compared to 2020. Within this total, net ODA to sub-Saharan Africa was USD 33 billion, an increase of 2% in real terms.

By income group, net bilateral ODA flows from DAC countries rose across all income groups as follows: low-income countries stood at USD 28 billion, an increase of 1% in real terms compared to 2020; net ODA to lower-middle income was USD 38 billion representing an increase of 7%;

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

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---

8 Deducting interest payments yields a measure called “net transfers”.
net ODA to upper-middle countries also increased by 6% to USD 21 billion.

Preliminary data showed that net bilateral aid flows from DAC countries to the group of least developed countries were USD 33 billion, and increased by 2.5% in real terms compared to 2020.

**ODA resilient in times of crises**

Net ODA has more than doubled in real terms since 2000 (increasing by 118% in real terms). 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 G8 Gleneagles Summit 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 and continued to rise until 2016 when it reached a first peak due especially to the influx in Europe of refugees and associated in-donor refugee costs. It fell in 2017, 2018 and 2019 due to the tapering off of in-donor refugee costs. Since the Sustainable Development Goals were adopted in 2015, net ODA has increased by 20%.

In April 2020, at the beginning of the pandemic, the DAC issued a statement⁹ on how members would collectively support developing countries and strive to protect ODA budgets. ODA peaked in 2020 and again in 2021, despite fiscal pressures in all countries.

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 2020, ODA rose in a year that saw all other major external resource flows for developing countries drop: total external private finance to developing countries fell by 13% in 2020, trade declined by 8.5%, foreign direct investment by 19% and remittances by 1%¹⁰. The resilience of ODA in responding to the current COVID-19 crisis is once again demonstrated with the 2021 figures.

In December 2021, the OECD projected global GDP growth at 4.5% in 2022 and 3.2% in 2023 reflecting a global recovery from the pandemic. However, the outbreak of the war in Ukraine could lower global GDP growth by over 1 percentage point in the first year and raise global inflation by approximately 2.5 percentage points¹¹.

Both Russia and Ukraine are large producers and exporters of food items such as wheat, minerals and energy. Economic and financial shocks, particularly in commodity markets, are already a consequence of the current war, with rising prices of oil, gas and wheat. Reduced exports of wheat from Russia and Ukraine will have serious consequences for many developing economies and lead to increased hunger and poverty, at a time when they have faced the impacts

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⁹ [https://www.oecd.org/dac/development-assistance-committee/daccovid19statement.htm](https://www.oecd.org/dac/development-assistance-committee/daccovid19statement.htm)


from COVID-19, across economic, social and health systems. Around four million people have already fled Ukraine, and their number is likely to increase, which is more than the annual flow of asylum-seekers into European countries at the height of the Syrian refugee crisis in 2015-16. About two thirds of Ukraine’s refugees, mostly women and children, are currently hosted by Poland, Hungary, and the Slovak Republic. This crisis will no doubt have an impact on DAC members’ ODA in 2022, as they continue to support developing countries recover from the pandemic and handle the consequences this current crisis. DAC Members have shown that in times of crisis, ODA resources can be maintained or increased.

*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 2022.*
### TABLE 1: DAC MEMBERS’ OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2021 ON A GRANT EQUIVALENT BASIS *

**Data for 2021 are preliminary**

<table>
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<th>DAC countries:</th>
<th>Total ODA (1) + (2)</th>
<th>ODA/GNI</th>
<th>Grants &amp; capital</th>
<th>Multilateral institutions</th>
<th>ODA grant equivalent sub-total (1)</th>
<th>Private sector instruments - institutional approach</th>
<th>PSI sub-total - flow basis (2)</th>
<th>Voluntary State Commitments</th>
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</table>
| TOTAL DAC      | 178 916           | 0.33    | 108 191          | 11 976                     | 484                              | 53 230                                       | 975                            | 174 856                  | 4 058                            | 177 637                          

**Average Country Effort** 0.39

**Memo items:**

- EU Institutions: 19 927
- DAC-EEU countries: 81 250
- GT countries: 135 711
- Non-GT countries: 43 205
- OECD non-DAC members: 1
- EU Institutions: 394
- Israel: 778
- Latvia: 47
- Lithuania: 83
- Turkey: 7 643
- DAC Participants: 4
- Bulgaria: 91
- Romania: 327
- Sandal: 2 124
- United Arab Emirates: 1 489
- Other Non-OECD members: 7
- Croatia: 94
- Chinese Taipei: 334

**Notes:**

- a) Total ODA in 2021 includes USD 12.0 billion of loans to ODA-eligible sovereign entities, USD 1.1 billion of assistance provided to and from the flow basis and ODA flows of loans and equity provided to and repayments and refinances provided to private companies operating in ODA-eligible countries.
- b) Net disbursements. Items not yet included in grant equivalent measure as reporting directives have not yet been agreed by the use of sectoral financials.
- 1) The data for 2021 are preliminary pending detailed final data to be published in December 2022. 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.

**Source:** OECD, 12 April 2022.
CHART 1: DAC MEMBERS’ OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2021 ON A GRANT EQUIVALENT BASIS
USD Million
Data for 2021 are preliminary

Source: OECD, 12 April 2022.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total ODA (USD million)</th>
<th>ODA/GNI %</th>
<th>Flows (USD million)</th>
<th>ODA/GNI %</th>
<th>Flows (USD million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2021</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total DAC</strong></td>
<td>169 243</td>
<td>165 446</td>
<td>3 795</td>
<td>162 173</td>
<td>158 205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Memo:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>European Union</td>
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<td>Total ODA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Non-DAC countries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>DAC countries</td>
<td>69 614</td>
<td>39 138</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>39 513</td>
<td>39 676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD non-DAC members:</td>
<td>50 527</td>
<td>29 031</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>29 227</td>
<td>29 366</td>
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<td><strong>2020</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total DAC</strong></td>
<td>158 671</td>
<td>153 428</td>
<td>3 969</td>
<td>155 205</td>
<td>150 173</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Memo items:**
- **EU Institutions:**
- **DAC EU countries**
- **DAC countries**
- **OECD non-DAC members:**
- **Non-G7 countries:**

**Notes:**
- a) Total ODA includes grants, the grant equivalents of loans to sovereigns, debt relief, grants and capital subscriptions as well as the grant equivalent of loans to multilateral organisations.
- b) Flows includes private sector instruments on a net disbursement basis.
- c) Taking into account both inflation (using GDP deflators from the OECD’s Economic Outlook No. 110, December 2021) and exchange rate movements.
- d) The present publication presents time series which extend beyond the date of the United Kingdom’s withdrawal from the European Union on 1 February 2020. In order to maintain consistency over time, the “European Union” aggregate presented here excludes the UK for the entire time series.
- e) Chile, Colombia 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.
- g) Azerbaijan, Kuwait and Qatar are also participants to the DAC and did not provide preliminary 2021 ODA figures to the OECD.
- h) Countries that have provided preliminary data on their 2021 development finance.

Source: OECD, 12 April 2022.
CHART 2: SHARE OF VACCINES IN DAC MEMBERS’ OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2021 ON A GRANT EQUIVALENT BASIS*  
* Data for 2021 are preliminary

Source: OECD, 12 April 2022.

CHART 3: COMPOSITION OF DAC MEMBER COUNTRIES’ OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2021  
* Data for 2021 are preliminary

Source: OECD, 12 April 2022.
## Table 3a: Share of COVID-19 Vaccines in DAC Members’ ODA (a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ODA Grant equivalent</th>
<th>Doses in excess of domestic supply</th>
<th>Doses bought specifically for developing countries</th>
<th>Ancillary costs</th>
<th>Vaccines as a share of total ODA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grant total vaccine donations</td>
<td>of which:</td>
<td>of which:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USD million, unless otherwise specified</td>
<td></td>
<td>USD million, if applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Doses in excess of domestic supply (b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Methodology applied for reporting donations of vaccines in excess of domestic supply (b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ODA Percent change (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2020-2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:
- (a) The data shown in this table for 2021 are preliminary and partial, as many donors are still in the process of collecting detailed information on COVID-19-related activities, including data on vaccine donations. These data may differ from individual announcements made by countries due to the timing of payments and some may be reported in 2022 data. Detailed final 2021 data will be published in December 2022.
- (b) The Secretariat verified that countries applied its guidance in reporting vaccine donations and confirmed that members’ ODA figures were checked against their actual outlay in 2021 and that, where relevant, an adjustment was made. DAC members followed the Secretariat’s Guidance, while the Netherlands and the United States did not consider donations of vaccines from their domestic supply in their ODA.
- (c) Taking account of both inflation and exchange rate movements.
- (d) Australia and Greece are still collecting data on vaccine donations and will include the figures in their final ODA reporting.
- (e) The Netherlands and the United States did not consider donations of vaccines from their domestic supply in their ODA.
- (f) Switzerland included vaccine donations in its ODA but cannot indicate the related figure separately, for confidentiality reasons. The Secretariat did however verify that reporting was in line with its Guidance.
- (g) Chile, Colombia and Mexico do not provide data on their official development finance to the OECD.
- (h) 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 Jerusalem and to data with respect to Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.
- (i) Austria and Kazakhstan are also Participants to the DAC and did not provide preliminary 2021 ODA figures to the OECD.
- (j) Countries that have provided preliminary data on their 2021 development finance.
- (k) The Netherlands and the United States did not consider donations of vaccines from their domestic supply in their ODA.
- (l) Australia and Greece are still collecting data on vaccine donations and will include the figures in their final ODA reporting.
- (m) The Secretariat verified that countries applied its guidance in reporting vaccine donations and confirmed that members’ ODA figures were checked against their actual outlay in 2021 and that, where relevant, an adjustment was made. DAC members followed the Secretariat’s Guidance, while the Netherlands and the United States did not consider donations of vaccines from their domestic supply in their ODA.
- (n) Taking account of both inflation and exchange rate movements.
- (o) Australia and Greece are still collecting data on vaccine donations and will include the figures in their final ODA reporting.
- (p) The Netherlands and the United States did not consider donations of vaccines from their domestic supply in their ODA.
- (q) Switzerland included vaccine donations in its ODA but cannot indicate the related figure separately, for confidentiality reasons. The Secretariat did however verify that reporting was in line with its Guidance.
- (r) Chile, Colombia and Mexico do not provide data on their official development finance to the OECD.
- (s) 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 Jerusalem and to data with respect to Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.
- (t) Austria and Kazakhstan are also Participants to the DAC and did not provide preliminary 2021 ODA figures to the OECD.
- (u) Countries that have provided preliminary data on their 2021 development finance.

Source: OECD, 12 April 2022.

**Definitions:**
- **Vaccines as a share of total ODA:** The percentage of all vaccine doses provided in a year as a share of a country’s total ODA commitments for that year.
- **Doses bought specifically for developing countries:** The number of vaccine doses bought and shipped specifically to developing countries.
- **Ancillary costs:** The costs associated with vaccine donations, including transportation and storage.

**MEMO ITEMS:**
- **TOTAL DAC:** Total DAC including DAC and non-DAC members.
- **ODA excluding vaccines:** ODA excluding vaccine donations.
- **ODA Grant equivalent:** ODA Grant equivalent in USD million.
- **Doses in excess of domestic supply:** Doses of vaccines in excess of domestic supply.
- **Methodology applied for reporting:** Methodology applied for reporting vaccine donations.
- **Ancillary costs:** Ancillary costs associated with vaccine donations.
- **Vaccines as a share of total ODA:** Vaccines as a share of total ODA commitments for a country.

**Countries and regions listed by region:**
- **OECD non-DAC members:**
  - Austria
  - Belgium
  - Canada
  - Czech Republic
  - Denmark
  - Finland
  - France
  - Germany
  - Greece
  - Hungary
  - Iceland
  - Ireland
  - Italy
  - Japan
  - Korea
  - Luxembourg
  - Netherlands
  - New Zealand
  - Norway
  - Portugal
  - Poland
  - Romania
  - Slovakia
  - Slovenia
  - Spain
  - Sweden
  - Switzerland
  - United Kingdom
  - United States

**DAC countries:**
- Australia
- Canada
- China
- Colombia
- Croatia
- Japan
- Korea
- Mexico
- New Zealand
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Spain
- Turkey
- United Kingdom
- United States

**Other non-DAC members:**
- Argentina
- Austria
- Belgium
- Brazil
- Bulgaria
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Israel
- Italy
- Japan
- Korea
- Luxembourg
- Mexico
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom
- United States

**G7 countries:**
- Australia
- Canada
- China
- France
- Germany
- Japan
- United Kingdom

**DAC-7 countries:**
- Argentina
- Brazil
- India
- Indonesia
- Mexico
- South Africa

**DAC-6 countries:**
- Australia
- Canada
- China
- France
- Germany
- Japan

**DAC-5 countries:**
- Argentina
- Brazil
- China
- France

**DAC-4 countries:**
- Australia
- Brazil
- China

**DAC-3 countries:**
- Australia
- Brazil

**DAC-2 countries:**
- Australia

**DAC-1 countries:**
- Australia

**Source:** OECD, 12 April 2022.
### TABLE 3b: DAC MEMBERS’ SUPPORT FOR COVID-19 RELATED ACTIVITIES (a)
USD million

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021</th>
<th></th>
<th>2020</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Australia</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3 444</td>
<td>1 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Austria</strong></td>
<td>63</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1 485</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Belgium</strong></td>
<td>72</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>2 574</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canada</strong></td>
<td>1 497</td>
<td>1 054</td>
<td>6 226</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Czech Republic</strong></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Denmark</strong></td>
<td>123</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>2 867</td>
<td>582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Finland</strong></td>
<td>96</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1 493</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>France</strong></td>
<td>1 043</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>16 700</td>
<td>1 551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Germany</strong></td>
<td>3 023</td>
<td>1 000</td>
<td>31 491</td>
<td>4 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Greece</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hungary</strong></td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Iceland</strong></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ireland</strong></td>
<td>55</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1 169</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Italy</strong></td>
<td>668</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>6 119</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Japan</strong></td>
<td>3 849</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>15 350</td>
<td>2 977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Korea</strong></td>
<td>485</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>2 987</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Luxembourg</strong></td>
<td>82</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Netherlands</strong></td>
<td>154</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>5 288</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Zealand</strong></td>
<td>170</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Norway</strong></td>
<td>338</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>4 673</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Poland</strong></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Portugal</strong></td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Slovak Republic</strong></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Slovenia</strong></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spain</strong></td>
<td>456</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>3 252</td>
<td>153</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sweden</strong></td>
<td>84</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>5 927</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Switzerland</strong></td>
<td>452</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>3 926</td>
<td>593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United Kingdom</strong></td>
<td>756</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>16 379</td>
<td>2 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States</strong></td>
<td>5 088</td>
<td>5 088</td>
<td>41 872</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL DAC</strong></td>
<td>18 738</td>
<td>11 014</td>
<td>177 637</td>
<td>16 195</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Memo items:**
- EU Institutions: 10 453
- DAC-EU countries: 6 096
- G7-countries: 15 924
- Non-G7 countries: 2 814
- EU Institutions: 12 640
- DAC-EU countries: 8 127
- G7-countries: 134 537
- Non-G7 countries: 43 100
- EU Institutions: 11 120
- DAC-EU countries: 122 910
- G7-countries: 2 703
- Non-G7 countries: 982

(a) The data shown in this table for 2021 are preliminary and partial, as many donors are still in the process of collecting detailed information on COVID-19 related activities, especially sector related. These data may differ from individual announcements made by countries due to the timing of payments and some may be reported in 2022 data. Detailed final 2021 data will be published in December 2022.

(b) Covers activities related to COVID-19 control, e.g. information, education and communication; testing; prevention; immunisation, treatment, care and vaccines.

(c) The present publication presents time series which extend beyond the date of the United Kingdom’s withdrawal from the European Union on February 1st, 2020. In order to maintain consistency over time, the “European Union” aggregate presented here excludes the UK.

Source: OECD, 12 April 2022.
### TABLE 4: SHARE OF IN-DONOR REFUGEE COSTS IN ODA

**Preliminary data for 2021**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAC countries</th>
<th>ODA Grant equivalent</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>In-donor refugee costs as a share of total ODA</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>In-donor refugee costs as a share of total ODA</th>
<th>Percent change ODA excluding in-donor refugee costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USD million current</td>
<td>USD million current</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>USD million current</td>
<td>USD million current</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>3 444</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 869</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>1 460</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>1 273</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>2 571</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>2 344</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>5.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>6 271</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>5 052</td>
<td>631</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>52</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2 652</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>1 436</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1 278</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>15 448</td>
<td>1 151</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>14 125</td>
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<td>8.7</td>
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<td>2 631</td>
<td>9.2</td>
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<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>988</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
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<td>556</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>4 248</td>
<td>229</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
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<td>16 260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
<td>2 250</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>452</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
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<td>410</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>5 359</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>10.5</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>4 673</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>4 196</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>1.1</td>
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<td>Poland</td>
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<td>1.8</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>93</td>
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<td>3.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
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<td>223</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>2 987</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>5 927</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>6 349</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>3 927</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>3 563</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>15 814</td>
<td>1 235</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>18 568</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>42 311</td>
<td>1 506</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>35 576</td>
<td>1 506</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL DAC</strong></td>
<td><strong>178 916</strong></td>
<td><strong>9 285</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>162 173</strong></td>
<td><strong>8 746</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.4</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Memo Item:**

| DAC-EU countries b | 81 250 | 5 641 | 6.9 | 73 251 | 5 418 | 7.4 | 4.8 |

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a) Taking account of both inflation and exchange rate movements.
b) The present publication presents time series which extend beyond the date of the United Kingdom’s withdrawal from the European Union on February 1st, 2020. In order to maintain consistency over time, the “European Union” aggregate presented here excludes the UK.

Source: OECD, 12 April 2022.