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COVID-19 spending helped to lift foreign aid to an all-time high in 2020 **Detailed Note**

Preliminary ODA levels in 2020

In 2020, official development assistance (ODA) by member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) amounted to USD 161.2 billion, representing 0.32% of their combined GNI (see Table 1 and Chart 1). This total included USD 158.0 billion in the form of grants, loans to sovereign entities, debt relief and contributions to multilateral institutions (calculated on a grant-equivalent basis); USD 1.3 billion to development-oriented private sector instrument (PSI) vehicles and USD 1.9 billion in the form of net loans and equities to private companies operating in ODA-eligible countries.

Total ODA in 2020 rose by 3.5% in real terms compared to 2019 (see Table 2), reaching its highest level ever recorded¹. The increase is in part due to DAC members' support of an inclusive global recovery in light of the pandemic and in part due to an increase in bilateral sovereign lending by some loan-giving members. Most donors had adopted their ODA budgets for 2020 by the time the pandemic hit, and were able to maintain their planned ODA commitments. In addition, some were able to rapidly mobilise additional funding to support developing countries face exceptional circumstances.

Initial estimates indicate that within total ODA, DAC countries spent USD 12 billion in 2020 on COVID-19 related activities² (see Table 3). EU Institutions disbursed USD 9 billion. In a special survey conducted by the OECD in 2020³, in addition to new funds, many providers of development cooperation indicated that they had reoriented funds from existing 2020 development cooperation programmes for COVID-19 related activities, however, most indicated that they had not discontinued ongoing development programmes. Providers indicated that in the short-term, their response was guided in managing the spread and consequences of the virus, thus focussing mostly on health systems, humanitarian aid and food security. Some indicated that they would focus in the medium-term on making diagnostics and vaccines available to countries most in need. Many indicated they would also provide support to address the economic and social repercussions of the pandemic.

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 value⁴. The grant

¹ Total ODA reached its highest level ever in 2020, on a grant equivalent basis and on a net flow basis.

² 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.

³ [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2020\)35/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2020)35/en/pdf).

⁴ For further information see: www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/official-development-assistance.htm.

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. They 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 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)⁵, 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 consistent with the new grant equivalent method.

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 implementation of the ODA grant equivalent methodology added 0.09% in 2020 to ODA levels for all DAC countries combined, with significant impacts on a few countries: Japan (+19%), Spain (+9%) and France (-11%).

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 account⁶. 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 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.

Bilateral donor performance in 2020 on a grant equivalent basis

The United States continued to be the largest DAC donor of ODA (USD 35.5 billion), followed by Germany (USD 28.4 billion), the United Kingdom (USD 18.6 billion), Japan (USD 16.3 billion) and France (USD 14.1 billion). The following countries met or exceeded the United Nations’ ODA as a percentage of GNI target of 0.7%: Denmark (0.73%), Germany (0.73%), Luxembourg (1.02%), Norway (1.11%), Sweden (1.14%) 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 2020 reported to the OECD, Turkey exceeded the 0.7% ODA/GNI target with 1.12%.

In 2020, total ODA for all DAC member countries combined as a per cent of GNI stood at 0.32%, up from 0.30% in 2019.

In-donor refugee costs amounted to USD 9.0 billion in 2020, a decrease of 9.5% in real terms compared to 2019. Excluding these costs, ODA rose by 4.4% in real terms. Costs for in-donor refugees represented more than 10%

⁵ 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)

⁶ Deducting interest payments yields a measure called “net transfers”.

of total ODA for Canada, Iceland and the Netherlands, and for France, Germany and Switzerland it was over 8% (see Table 4).

Bilateral sovereign loans by DAC members on a grant equivalent basis increased by 38.7% in real terms compared to 2019. The countries that recorded the highest increases in real terms of sovereign loans on a grant equivalent basis were France (63%), Germany (69%), Italy (55%), Japan (11%), Portugal (143%), and sovereign lending by EU Institutions increased as well (136%).

ODA rose in sixteen DAC member countries, with some substantially increasing their budgets to support developing countries face the pandemic. Large increases were noted in Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Norway, Slovak Republic, Sweden and Switzerland. It fell in thirteen countries, with the largest drops in Australia, Greece, Italy, Korea, Luxembourg, Portugal and the United Kingdom.

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

ODA from the nineteen DAC countries that are EU members⁷ was USD 72.7 billion, an increase of 7.8% in real terms compared to 2019, and represented 0.50% of their combined GNI.

- Austria (+0.6%): a slight increase due to multilateral contributions;
- Belgium (+2.8%): due to an increase in its contributions to multilateral institutions, in particular organisations of the United Nations;
- Czech Republic (-5.2%): due to lower volumes of debt relief compared to 2019 ;
- Denmark (+0.5%): following a slight increase in its contributions to multilateral organisations;
- Finland (+8.1%): due to an increase in its multilateral contributions;
- France (+10.9%): due to an increase in its bilateral aid and its funding for COVID-19, including through lending;
- Germany (+13.7%): due primarily to the mobilisation of additional ODA resources to fight the pandemic ;
- Greece (-36.2%): due to lower costs for in-donor refugees;
- Hungary (+35.8%): due to an increase in its overall aid programme;
- Ireland (-4.1%): due to a lower volume of costs reported for in-donor refugees;
- Italy (-7.1%): due to a fall in bilateral grants as well as in-donor refugee costs;
- Luxembourg (-9.2%): due to a decrease in its bilateral grants;
- Netherlands (-2.8%): due to a decrease in GNI as it maintained the same ODA to GNI ratio as in 2019 (0.59%);
- Poland (+1.1%): a slight increase due to a larger contribution to EU Institutions;
- Portugal (-10.6 %): due to a decrease in contributions to multilateral organisations;
- Slovak Republic (+16.3%): due to debt relief operations;
- Slovenia (-1.7%): due to a slight decrease in its bilateral aid;
- Spain (-1.8%): due to a slight decrease in its bilateral aid;
- Sweden (+17.1%): due to contributions to the Green Climate Fund.

Total ODA by EU Institutions rose significantly by 25.4% in real terms as it mobilised a significant amount of funds for COVID-19 related activities and sovereign lending increased by 136% in real terms over 2019.

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

⁷ 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 for the entire time series.

- Australia (-10.6%): due to slowed spending as a result of the pandemic while maintaining an overall commitment to an AUD 4 billion aid programme;
- Canada (+7.7%): following increases in climate financing and costs for in-donor refugees;
- Iceland (+7.8%): due to an increase in contributions to multilateral organisations;
- Japan (+1.2%): due to an increase in its bilateral lending;
- Korea (-8.6%): due to cuts in its overall aid programme;
- New Zealand (-5.2%): due to a decrease in its bilateral aid;
- Norway (+8.4%): due to an increase in health-related ODA and contributions to the Green Climate Fund;
- Switzerland (+8.8%): due to an overall increase in its aid budget and additional funding to support developing countries with the pandemic;
- United Kingdom (-10.0%): driven by the decrease in GNI whilst meeting the ODA to GNI ratio of 0.7%;
- United States (+4.7%): due to increased contributions to multilateral organisations.

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 (+24.7%): due to an increase in contributions to EU Institutions and other multilateral organisations;
- Croatia (+14.2%): as it increased its aid programme overall;
- Cyprus⁸ (-0.1%);
- Estonia (+1.2%);
- Israel (-1.9%);
- Latvia (+14.8%): due to an increase in its contributions to EU Institutions;
- Lichtenstein (+7.2%): as it increased its contributions to multilateral organisations;
- Lithuania (-3.8%): due to lower contributions to EU Institutions;
- Malta (+38.3%): due to an increase in bilateral grants;
- Qatar (-8.4%): as it decreased its bilateral aid, especially in the form of budget support;
- Romania (+17.1%): due to an increase in its overall aid programme;
- Saudi Arabia (-25.2%): as it decreased its bilateral aid programme;
- Turkey (+1.2%);
- Chinese Taipei (+25.8%): due to an increase in its contributions to multilateral organisations;
- United Arab Emirates (-26.3%): due to a decrease in concessional loans.

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.

⁸ Note by Turkey: The information in this document with reference to “Cyprus” relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Commission: The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Net ODA flows by DAC member countries were USD 161.0 billion in 2020, an increase of 7% in real terms compared to 2019 (see Table 2).

Net ODA flows for bilateral projects, programmes and technical assistance, which represent just over half of total net ODA, rose by 8% in real terms in 2020 compared to 2019. Contributions to multilateral organisations, which represent about a third of total ODA, increased by 9%. Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 18 billion and rose by 6% in real terms compared to 2019. Debt relief grants also rose to USD 554 million (see Chart 2).

In 2020, 22% of gross bilateral ODA by DAC members was provided in the form of non-grants (loans and equity investments), up from a level which hovered around 17% in previous years. The remaining bilateral ODA is provided in the form of grants.

Preliminary data in 2020 show that net bilateral ODA flows from DAC members to Africa were USD 39 billion, representing an increase of 4.1 % in real terms compared to 2019. By contrast, net ODA to sub-Saharan Africa amounting to USD 31 billion, fell by 1% in real terms.

By income group, net bilateral ODA flows from all DAC members to low-income countries were USD 25 billion, a decrease of 3.5% in real terms compared to 2019. By contrast, net bilateral ODA to lower-middle income was USD 33 billion representing an increase of 6.9% in real terms. Net ODA to upper-middle countries also increased by 36.1% to USD 18 billion. Net ODA flows to high-income countries more than tripled and stood at USD 372 million. These trends, along with the increase in the share of loans in ODA would imply that part of the increase in ODA in 2020 is due to loans to middle-income countries.

Preliminary data showed that net bilateral aid flows from DAC members to the group of least developed countries were USD 34 billion, and increased by 1.8% in real terms compared to 2019.

ODA remains resilient in times of crises

Net ODA has more than doubled in real terms since 2000 (increasing by 110%). 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 and 2018 due to the tapering off of in-donor refugee costs and remained stable in 2019. In 2020, ODA reached its highest level ever due in part to support for the COVID-19 crisis.

In April 2020⁹, DAC members issued a statement that recognised ODA as “an important means of supporting national responses to the COVID-19 crisis,” and that they would “strive to protect ODA budgets”. 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 – trade, foreign direct investment, tax and remittances – decline due to the pandemic. Total external private finance to developing countries fell by 13% in 2020 and trade declined by 8.5%¹⁰. The

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

¹⁰ See OECD (2020), *Global Outlook on Financing for Sustainable Development 2021: A New Way to Invest for People and Planet*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/e3c30a9a-en>.

dependability and resilience of ODA in responding to the current COVID-19 crisis was foreseen by the OECD¹¹, and is once again demonstrated with the 2020 figures including demonstrating that ODA is above all driven by political will and global solidarity.

Trends in ODA flows indicate GDP growth has not been the main driver of ODA generosity. Annual average OECD GDP growth rates since the 1960s fell from over 5% to around 2% in the last two decades. By contrast, ODA growth increased until the 1990s, when it fell, only to rebound to its highest growth levels in the 2000s. In 2020, GDP growth for OECD countries was at -5.48%, yet net ODA flows rose by 7%.

Many DAC members indicated that they would protect ODA budgets in 2020 and several have indicated they would continue to maintain or increase them in 2021. The OECD projects global GDP growth at 5.6% in 2021 and 4% in 2022 and world output is expected to reach pre-pandemic levels by mid-2021, although this will depend on the pace at which vaccines are given and further lockdowns¹². Some DAC members have mechanisms in place that smooth ODA volumes over several years so that they can honour their commitments in the event of sudden changes to available resources. However, given the global economic impacts of the pandemic, it is uncertain if ODA volumes can continue to grow or remain stable in the coming years.

Detailed figures on 2020 data will only be available in December 2021, but concessional finance for the health sector from all donors (bilateral, multilateral and private foundations) averaged USD 27 billion per year (in real prices) between 2017 and 2019. In 2019, two-thirds of aid for the health sector were provided by the United States (USD 6.5 billion), the Global Fund (USD 3.6 billion), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (USD 2.8 billion), the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (USD 1.9 billion) and the United Kingdom (USD 1.8 billion). Basic health programmes accounted 50% of total ODA, population policies (including family planning) accounted for 34% and other health programmes (health policy and management, medical education, medical research and medical services) accounted for 16%. Total ODA for infectious diseases (including malaria and TB) amounted to USD 7 billion in 2019. Preliminary data for COVID-19 activities in the health sector (e.g. testing, prevention, immunisation, treatment, care, education and communication) show that DAC countries provided a little over USD 3 billion in ODA. These figures are preliminary and partial though and it is likely that the final figures will be much higher.

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 2021.

¹¹ OECD (2020), *Development Co-operation Report 2020: Learning from Crises, Building Resilience*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/f6d42aa5-en>.

¹² <https://www.oecd.org/newsroom/the-need-for-speed-faster-vaccine-rollout-critical-to-stronger-recovery.htm>

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TABLE 1: DAC MEMBERS' OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2020 ON A GRANT EQUIVALENT BASIS^a

USD million

Data for 2020 are preliminary

	Total ODA (1) + (2)	ODA/GNI %	----- of which -----					NET FLOWS			Memo: Volume of total ODA flows - net disbursements	
			GRANT EQUIVALENTS			Private sector instruments						
			Grants	Bilateral Grant equivalents of loans	Debt relief	Multilateral Grants and capital subscriptions	Grant equivalent s of loans	ODA grant equivalent sub-total (1)	Institu- tional approach	Instru- ment approach		PSI sub-total - flow basis (2)
<i>DAC countries:</i>												
Australia	2 563	0.19	1 955	-	-	607	-	2 563	-	-	-	2 563
Austria	1 268	0.29	443	9	15	754	-	1 220	-	48	48	1 316
Belgium	2 290	0.47	940	10	-	1 233	43	2 225	65	-	65	2 341
Canada	5 031	0.31	3 449	304	-	1 204	-	4 956	75	-	75	4 896
Czech Republic	300	0.13	69	-	-	229	-	298	2	-	2	300
Denmark	2 649	0.73	1 702	-	-	947	-	2 649	-	-	-	2 638
Finland	1 275	0.47	538	-	-	630	-	1 169	-	106	106	1 275
France	14 139	0.53	5 357	2 753	380	4 770	245	13 505	-	634	634	15 833
Germany	28 405	0.73	19 647	1 913	1	6 439	-	28 001	-	405	405	28 886
Greece	238	0.13	4	-	-	233	-	238	-	-	-	238
Hungary	411	0.27	199	-	-	212	-	411	-	-	-	411
Iceland	62	0.29	51	-	0	11	-	63	-	-	-	62
Ireland	972	0.31	509	-	-	463	-	972	-	-	-	972
Italy	4 186	0.22	952	163	-	3 071	-	4 186	-	-	-	4 348
Japan	16 266	0.31	5 475	7 154	-	2 505	575	15 709	-	557	557	13 666
Korea	2 249	0.14	1 166	597	2	485	-	2 249	-	-	-	2 290
Luxembourg	450	1.02	304	-	-	146	-	450	-	-	-	450
Netherlands	5 359	0.59	3 558	-	22	1 779	-	5 359	-	-	-	5 359
New Zealand	531	0.27	433	-	-	98	-	531	-	-	-	531
Norway	4 198	1.11	2 912	-	46	1 040	-	3 998	200	-	200	4 198
Poland	803	0.14	189	17	-	597	-	803	-	-	-	786
Portugal	385	0.17	130	5	1	249	-	385	-	-	-	364
Slovak Republic	140	0.14	19	-	18	103	-	140	-	-	-	140
Slovenia	90	0.17	30	-	-	60	-	90	-	-	-	90
Spain	2 969	0.24	1 004	2	-	1 971	-	2 978	-	-9	-9	2 722
Sweden	6 348	1.14	3 491	-	-	2 770	-	6 261	87	-	87	6 261
Switzerland	3 560	0.48	2 591	50	-	875	-	3 516	43	2	44	3 722
United Kingdom	18 560	0.70	11 152	-	57	6 059	327	17 594	851	114	966	19 245
United States	35 475	0.17	29 318	4	-	6 153	-	35 475	-	-	-	35 124
TOTAL DAC	161 172	0.32	97 588	12 982	541	45 693	1 189	157 993	1 322	1 858	3 180	161 027
Average Country Effort		0.41										
<i>Memo items:</i>												
EU Institutions	19 378	-	16 558	2 565	-	251	-	19 374	-	4	4	20 866
DAC-EU countries ^c	72 677	0.50	39 086	4 873	436	26 656	287	71 339	154	1 184	1 338	74 729
G7 countries	122 062	0.31	75 350	12 291	438	30 200	1 147	119 426	926	1 710	2 636	121 997
Non-G7 countries	39 110	0.37	22 238	690	103	15 493	43	38 567	397	147	544	39 029
<i>OECD non-DAC members:^d</i>												
Estonia	49	0.16	16	-	-	33	-	49	-	-	-	49
Israel ^e	288	0.07	238	-	-	50	-	288	-	-	-	288
Latvia	40	0.12	4	-	-	37	-	40	-	-	-	40
Lithuania	67	0.12	12	-	-	55	-	67	-	-	-	67
Turkey	8 003	1.12	7 916	-	-	88	-	8 003	-	-	-	8 003
<i>DAC Participants:^f</i>												
Bulgaria	84	0.13	9	-	-	75	-	84	-	-	-	84
Qatar	534	0.30	459	-	-	75	-	534	-	-	-	534
Romania	306	0.13	71	-	-	234	-	306	-	-	-	306
Saudi Arabia	1 493	0.19	918	280	-	24	21	1 243	-	250	250	1 626
United Arab Emirates	1 695	0.48	1 640	31	-	24	-	1 695	-	-	-	1 615
<i>Other Non-OECD members:^g</i>												
Croatia	84	0.15	23	-	-	61	-	84	-	-	-	84
Cyprus ^h	20	0.08	4	-	-	17	-	20	-	-	-	20
Liechtenstein	28	0.00	19	-	-	9	-	28	-	-	-	28
Malta	58	0.44	52	-	-	6	-	58	-	-	-	58
Chinese Taipei	403	0.06	187	3	-	168	46	403	-	-	-	504

a) Total ODA in 2020 includes USD 13.0 billion of loans to ODA-eligible sovereign entities, USD 1.3 billion of assistance provided to and any reflows including profits from development-oriented PSI vehicles and USD 1.9 billion of loans and equities provided to and repayments and reflows from 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: the 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) 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.

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) Azerbaijan and Kuwait are also Participants to the DAC and did not provide preliminary 2020 ODA figures to the OECD.

g) Countries that have provided preliminary data on their 2020 development finance.

h) Note by Turkey: The information in this document with reference to "Cyprus" relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Commission: The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Notes: The data for 2020 are preliminary pending detailed final data to be published in December 2021. 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.

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TABLE 2: TRENDS IN DAC MEMBERS' OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2019 AND 2020 ON A GRANT EQUIVALENT BASIS
 USD million, at 2019 prices and exchange rates
 Data for 2020 are preliminary

	2020				2019				Per cent change 2019 to 2020 (c)	Memo:	
	Total ODA	of which:		ODA/GNI %	Total ODA	of which:		ODA/GNI %		2020	2019
		Grant equivalents (a)	Flows (b)			Grant equivalents (a)	Flows (b)			Volume of total ODA flows - net disbursements	
<i>DAC countries:</i>											
Australia	2 582	2 582	-	0.19	2 888	2 888	-	0.21	-10.6	2 582	2 888
Austria	1 237	1 190	47	0.29	1 230	1 206	24	0.28	0.6	1 284	1 227
Belgium	2 235	2 172	63	0.47	2 175	2 088	86	0.41	2.8	2 285	2 208
Canada	5 091	5 015	75	0.31	4 725	4 494	232	0.27	7.7	4 954	4 535
Czech Republic	293	291	2	0.13	309	281	28	0.13	-5.2	293	309
Denmark	2 567	2 567	-	0.73	2 554	2 510	44	0.72	0.5	2 556	2 541
Finland	1 223	1 121	102	0.47	1 131	1 073	58	0.42	8.1	1 223	1 149
France	13 545	12 938	607	0.53	12 211	11 560	651	0.44	10.9	15 168	11 984
Germany	27 511	27 119	392	0.73	24 198	23 415	782	0.61	13.7	27 976	24 122
Greece	235	235	-	0.13	368	368	-	0.18	-36.2	235	368
Hungary	424	424	-	0.27	312	312	-	0.21	35.8	424	312
Iceland	66	67	-	0.29	61	61	0	0.25	7.8	66	61
Ireland	933	933	-	0.31	973	973	-	0.32	-4.1	933	973
Italy	4 062	4 062	-	0.22	4 373	4 364	9	0.22	-7.1	4 219	4 260
Japan	15 777	15 236	541	0.31	15 588	15 337	251	0.29	1.2	13 255	11 720
Korea	2 251	2 251	-	0.14	2 463	2 463	-	0.15	-8.6	2 292	2 517
Luxembourg	428	428	-	1.02	472	472	-	1.03	-9.2	428	472
Netherlands	5 143	5 143	-	0.59	5 292	5 292	-	0.59	-2.8	5 143	5 292
New Zealand	526	526	-	0.27	555	555	-	0.28	-5.2	526	555
Norway	4 660	4 438	222	1.11	4 298	4 041	257	1.03	8.4	4 660	4 298
Poland	785	785	-	0.14	777	777	-	0.14	1.1	768	761
Portugal	367	367	-	0.17	410	410	-	0.17	-10.6	348	382
Slovak Republic	135	135	-	0.14	116	116	-	0.11	16.3	135	116
Slovenia	86	86	-	0.17	88	88	-	0.17	-1.7	86	88
Spain	2 891	2 899	-8	0.24	2 944	2 961	-17	0.21	-1.8	2 650	2 709
Sweden	6 095	6 012	83	1.14	5 205	5 142	63	0.96	17.1	6 012	5 205
Switzerland	3 371	3 329	42	0.48	3 099	3 069	30	0.42	8.8	3 525	3 095
United Kingdom	17 434	16 527	907	0.70	19 377	18 024	1 353	0.70	-10.0	18 078	19 354
United States	35 071	35 071	-	0.17	33 492	33 488	4	0.15	4.7	34 725	32 981
TOTAL DAC	157 026	153 952	3 075	0.32	151 683	147 827	3 855	0.30	3.5	156 829	146 482
<i>Memo items:</i>											
EU Institutions	18 730	18 727	4	-	14 937	15 545	-608	-	25.4	20 169	15 267
DAC-EU countries ^d	70 196	68 908	1 288	0.50	65 136	63 408	1 729	0.43	7.8	72 166	64 477
G7-countries	118 492	115 970	2 522	0.31	113 964	110 682	3 282	0.28	4.0	118 376	108 956
Non-G7 countries	38 534	37 981	553	0.37	37 719	37 145	573	0.35	2.2	38 454	37 526
<i>OECD non-DAC members:^e</i>											
Estonia	49	49	-	0.16	48	48	-	0.16	1.2	49	48
Israel ^f	276	276	-	0.07	281	281	-	0.07	-1.9	276	281
Latvia	39	39	-	0.12	34	34	-	0.10	14.8	39	34
Lithuania	65	65	-	0.12	68	68	-	0.13	-3.8	65	68
Turkey	8 773	8 773	-	1.12	8 667	8 667	-	1.15	1.2	8 773	8 667
<i>DAC Participants:^g</i>											
Bulgaria	82	82	-	0.13	65	65	-	0.10	24.7	82	65
Qatar	520	520	-	0.30	567	567	-	0.32	-8.4	520	567
Romania	298	298	-	0.13	254	254	-	0.10	17.1	298	254
Saudi Arabia	1 454	1 211	243	0.19	1 944	1 694	250	0.24	-25.2	1 584	2 069
United Arab Emirates	1 651	1 651	-	0.48	2 240	2 240	-	0.55	-26.3	1 573	2 490
<i>Other Non-OECD members:^h</i>											
Croatia	82	82	-	0.15	72	72	-	0.12	14.2	82	73
Cyprus ⁱ	20	20	-	0.08	20	20	-	0.09	-0.1	20	20
Liechtenstein	27	27	-	NA	25	25	-	NA	7.2	27	25
Malta	57	57	-	0.44	41	41	-	0.30	38.3	57	41
Chinese Taipei	393	393	-	0.06	312	312	-	0.05	25.8	491	316

a) In 2020, total ODA 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. In 2019 total ODA includes the same items, except for debt relief which was counted on a flow basis.

b) Flows includes private sector instruments on a net disbursement basis in 2020 and private sector instruments and debt relief in 2019.

c) Taking into account both inflation (using GDP deflators from the OECD's Economic Outlook No. 108, December 2020) 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 February 1st, 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 under the terms of international law.

g) Azerbaijan and Kuwait are also Participants to the DAC and did not provide preliminary 2020 ODA figures to the OECD.

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

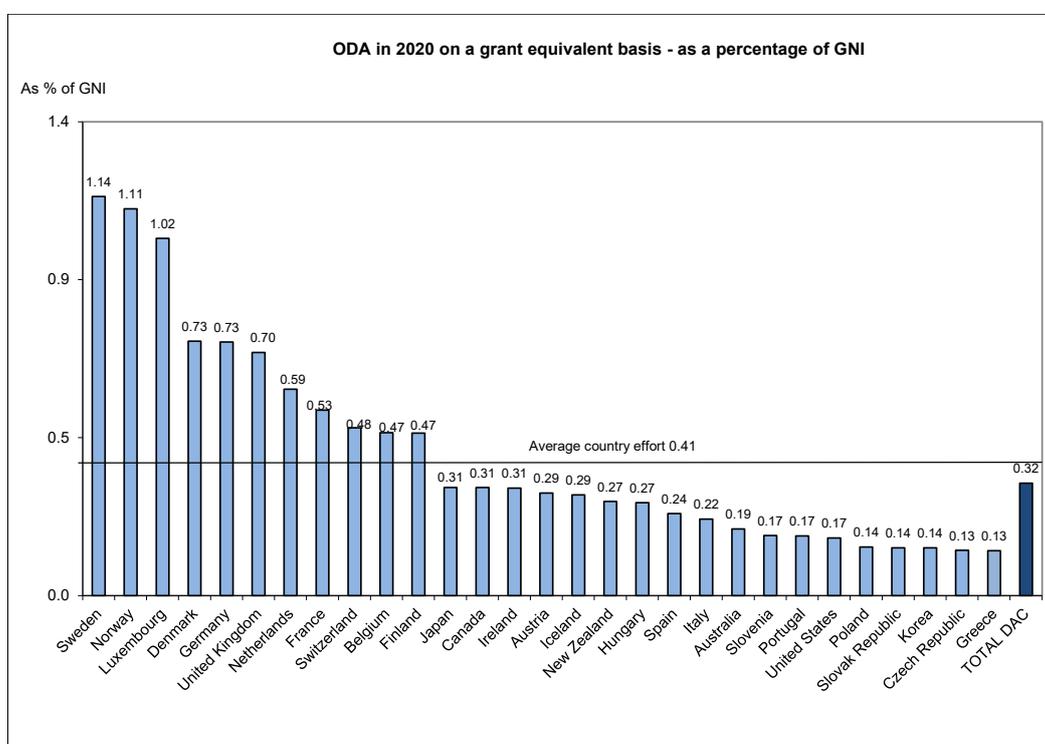
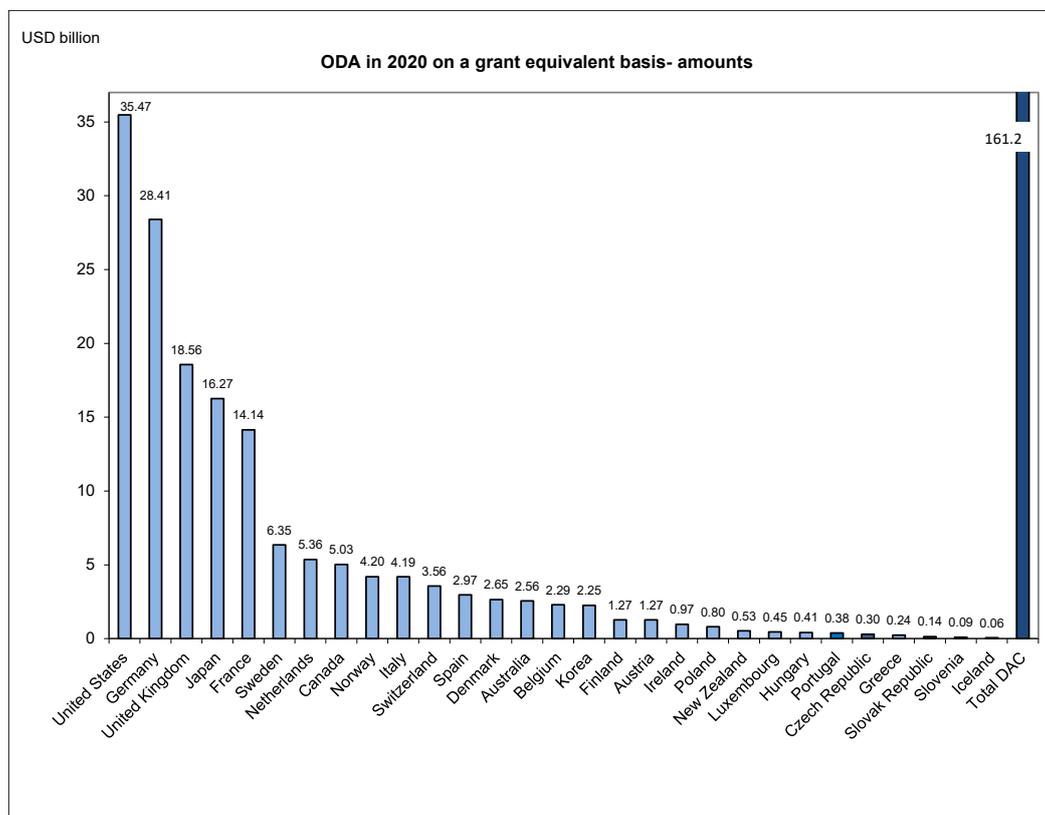
i) Note by Turkey: The information in this document with reference to "Cyprus" relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Commission: The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Source: OECD, 13 April 2021.

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CHART 1: DAC MEMBERS' OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2020 ON A GRANT EQUIVALENT BASIS



Source: OECD, 13 April 2021.

TABLE 3: DAC MEMBERS' NET ODA DISBURSEMENTS IN 2020 FOR COVID-19 RELATED ACTIVITIES (a)
USD million
Data for 2020 are preliminary

	COVID-19 related activities	of which: health sector	Memo: Net ODA disbursements
Australia	82	-	2 563
Austria	29	1	1 316
Belgium	129	33	2 341
Canada	293	125	4 896
Czech Republic	6	2	300
Denmark	206	30	2 638
Finland	85	74	1 275
France	2 206	208	15 833
Germany	1 422	-	28 886
Greece	-	-	238
Hungary	41	-	411
Iceland	7	5	62
Ireland	26	13	972
Italy	98	11	4 348
Japan	2 991	769	13 666
Korea	586	463	2 290
Luxembourg	79	28	450
Netherlands	289	37	5 359
New Zealand	59	21	531
Norway	300	151	4 198
Poland	11	2	786
Portugal	1	1	364
Slovak Republic	4	3	140
Slovenia	1	1	90
Spain	231	49	2 722
Sweden	208	79	6 261
Switzerland	298	5	3 722
United Kingdom	1 789	723	19 245
United States	438	438	35 124
TOTAL DAC	11 914	3 272	161 027
Memo items:			
EU Institutions	9 062	730	20 866
DAC-EU countries ^b	5 071	571	74 729

(a) The data shown in this table 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 2021 data. Detailed final 2020 data will be published in December 2021.

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, 13 April 2021.

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TABLE 4: SHARE OF IN-DONOR REFUGEE COSTS IN ODA
Preliminary data for 2020

	2020			2019			Percent change ODA excluding in- donor refugee costs 2019 to 2020 ^a At 2019 prices and exchange rates
	ODA Grant equivalent USD million	of which: In-donor refugee costs USD million	In-donor refugee costs as a share of total ODA %	ODA Grant equivalent USD million	of which: In-donor refugee costs USD million	In-donor refugee costs as a share of total ODA %	
	current	current		current	current		
<i>DAC countries:</i>							
Australia	2 563	-	0.0	2 888	-	0.0	-10.6
Austria	1 268	31	2.4	1 230	31	2.5	0.7
Belgium	2 290	134	5.9	2 175	138	6.3	3.3
Canada	5 031	631	12.5	4 725	476	10.1	4.8
Czech Republic	300	6	1.8	309	6	2.0	-5.1
Denmark	2 649	56	2.1	2 554	54	2.1	0.5
Finland	1 275	59	4.7	1 131	90	7.9	12.0
France	14 139	1 227	8.7	12 211	1 210	9.9	12.4
Germany	28 405	2 597	9.1	24 198	3 036	12.5	18.1
Greece	238		0.1	368	134	36.6	0.4
Hungary	411	2	0.4	312	1	0.3	35.7
Iceland	62	7	10.5	61	8	12.9	10.8
Ireland	972	25	2.5	973	84	8.6	2.2
Italy	4 186	229	5.5	4 373	445	10.2	-2.2
Japan	16 266	0	0.0	15 588	0	0.0	1.2
Korea	2 249	1	0.1	2 463	1	0.1	-8.6
Luxembourg	450	-	0.0	472	0	0.1	-9.2
Netherlands	5 359	562	10.5	5 292	494	9.3	-4.0
New Zealand	531	4	0.7	555	16	2.9	-3.1
Norway	4 198	47	1.1	4 298	60	1.4	8.7
Poland	803	7	0.8	777	6	0.8	1.0
Portugal	385	10	2.5	410	8	1.9	-11.1
Slovak Republic	140	1	0.7	116	1	0.8	16.4
Slovenia	90	3	3.0	88	2	2.6	-2.2
Spain	2 969	190	6.4	2 944	300	10.2	2.4
Sweden	6 348	149	2.4	5 205	263	5.0	20.4
Switzerland	3 560	323	9.1	3 099	284	9.2	8.9
United Kingdom	18 560	801	4.3	19 377	609	3.1	-11.1
United States	35 475	1 880	5.3	33 492	1 880	5.6	5.1
TOTAL DAC	161 172	8 980	5.6	151 683	9 635	6.4	4.4
<i>Memo Item:</i>							
DAC-EU countries ^b	72 677	5 287	7.3	65 136	6 301	9.7	10.6

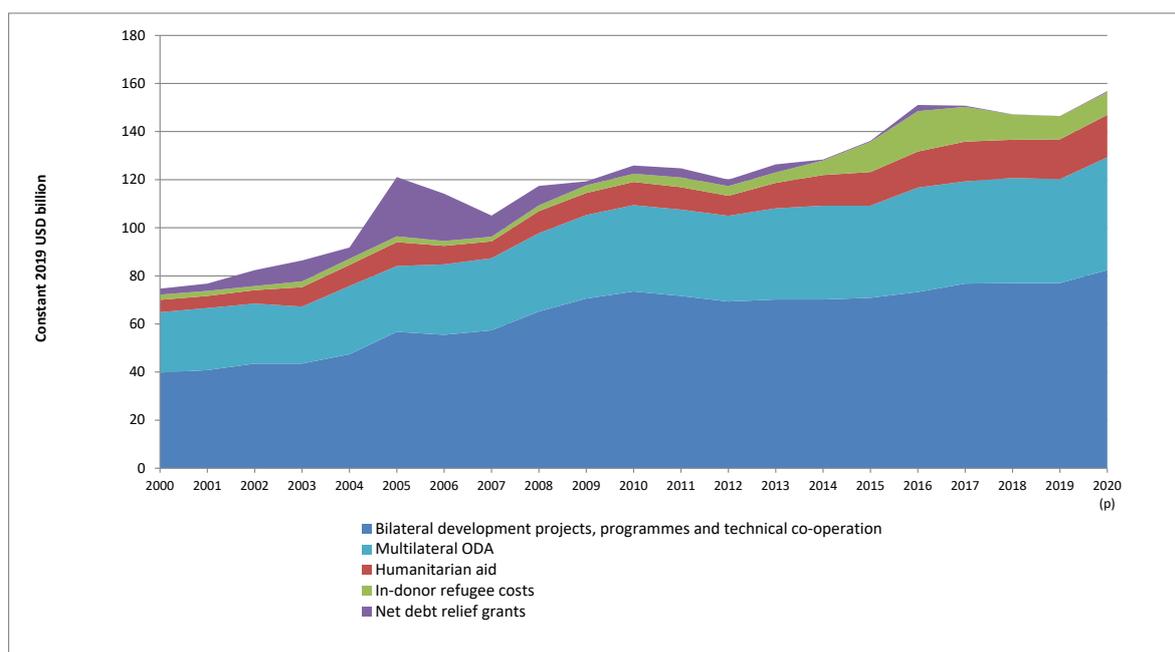
a) Taking account of both inflation and exchange rate movements.

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, 13 April 2021.

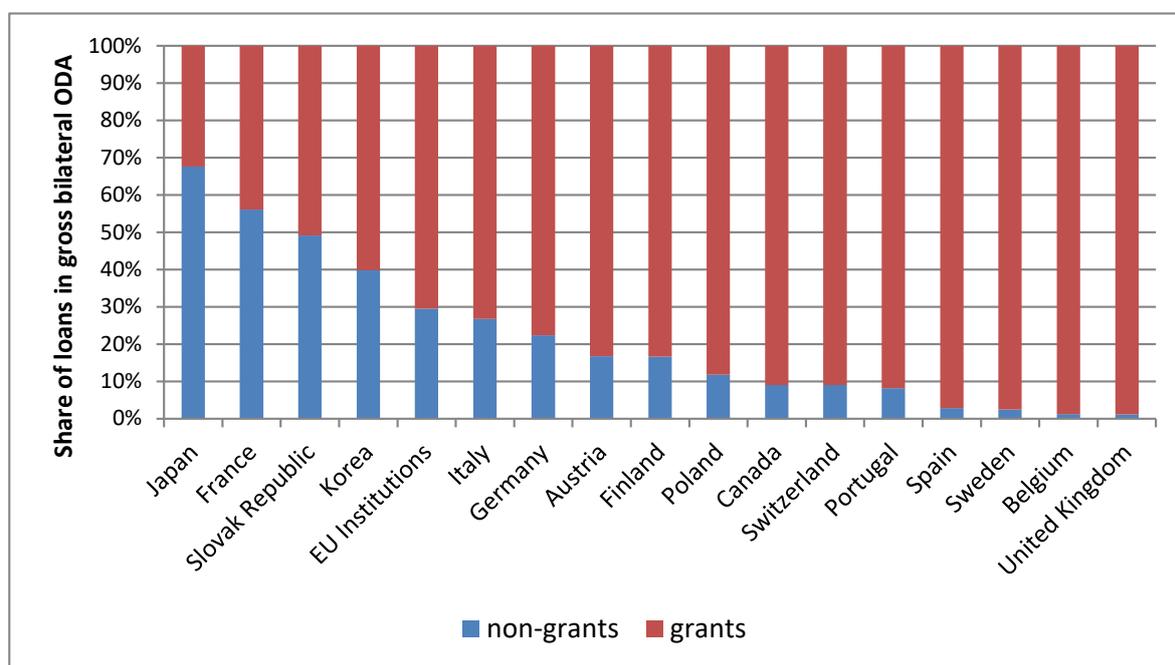
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CHART 2: COMPONENTS OF DAC COUNTRIES' NET ODA



Source: OECD, 13 April 2021.

CHART 3: SHARE OF GROSS BILATERAL GRANTS FOR LOAN GIVING DAC MEMBERS



Source: OECD, 13 April 2021.