

# ODA Levels in 2021- Preliminary data

## Detailed Summary Note



OECD – Paris, 12 April 2022

### 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<sup>1</sup> compared to 2020 (see Table 2), reaching a new peak<sup>2</sup>. 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<sup>3</sup>. 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<sup>4</sup>. 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<sup>5</sup> (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.

<sup>1</sup> The data in real terms means they are adjusted both for inflation and for exchange rate fluctuations.

<sup>2</sup> Total ODA reached its highest level ever in 2021, on a grant equivalent basis and on a net flow basis.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

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<sup>6</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<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>6</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>7</sup> 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<sup>8</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.

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%;

---

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), 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.

<sup>8</sup> 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 statement<sup>9</sup> 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%<sup>10</sup>. 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 points<sup>11</sup>.

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

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.oecd.org/dac/development-assistance-committee/daccovid19statement.htm>

<sup>10</sup> 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>.

<sup>11</sup> OECD (2022), *OECD Economic Outlook, Interim Report March 2022: Economic and Social Impacts and Policy Implications of the War in Ukraine*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/4181d61b-en>.

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 <sup>a</sup>

USD million

Data for 2021 are preliminary

			----- of which: -----					NET FLOWS (b)			Memo: Volume of total ODA flows - net disbursements	
	Total ODA (1) + (2)	ODA/GNI %	GRANT EQUIVALENTS			ODA grant equivalent sub-total (1)	Private sector instruments					
			Grants	Bilateral Grant equivalents of loans	Debt relief		Grants and capital subscriptions	Grant equivalent s of loans	Institutional approach	Institutional approach		PSI sub-total - flow basis (2)
<i>DAC countries:</i>												
Australia	3 444	0.22	3 069	-	-	376	-	3 444	-	-	-	3 444
Austria	1 460	0.31	615	8	0	778	-	1 400	-	60	60	1 485
Belgium	2 571	0.46	1 125	9	-	1 384	-	2 518	53	-	53	2 574
Canada	6 271	0.32	4 327	-	-	1 361	-	5 688	-	582	582	6 226
Czech Republic	362	0.13	75	-	-	284	-	359	2	0	3	362
Denmark	2 874	0.70	1 901	-	-	974	-	2 874	-	-	-	2 867
Finland	1 436	0.47	604	-	-	629	108	1 340	-	95	95	1 493
France	15 448	0.52	6 079	2 160	-	5 975	143	14 357	-	1 091	1 091	16 700
Germany	32 232	0.74	21 988	1 333	-	8 538	-	31 858	-	374	374	31 491
Greece	264	0.12	6	-	-	258	-	264	-	-	-	264
Hungary	455	0.29	273	-	-	182	-	455	-	-	-	455
Iceland	72	0.28	59	-	0	13	-	72	-	-	-	72
Ireland	1 169	0.31	628	-	-	541	-	1 169	-	-	-	1 169
Italy	6 017	0.28	1 622	173	477	3 745	-	6 017	-	-	-	6 119
Japan	17 619	0.34	5 678	7 485	-	3 461	444	17 068	-	551	551	15 750
Korea	2 855	0.16	1 366	780	-	710	-	2 855	-	-	-	2 987
Luxembourg	539	0.99	385	-	-	154	-	539	-	-	-	539
Netherlands	5 288	0.52	3 757	-	-	1 530	-	5 288	-	-	-	5 288
New Zealand	681	0.28	580	-	-	101	-	681	-	-	-	681
Norway	4 673	0.93	3 301	-	-	1 173	-	4 474	199	-	199	4 673
Poland	952	0.15	252	21	2	678	-	952	-	-	-	940
Portugal	450	0.18	162	-	-	288	-	450	-	-	-	438
Slovak Republic	151	0.13	34	-	-	115	-	150	-	-	-	151
Slovenia	115	0.19	46	-	-	69	-	115	-	-	-	115
Spain	3 542	0.25	1 465	7	3	2 093	-	3 568	-	-26	-26	3 252
Sweden	5 927	0.92	3 847	-	-	1 963	-	5 810	-	117	117	5 927
Switzerland	3 927	0.51	2 940	-	-	947	-	3 887	33	7	40	3 926
United Kingdom	15 814	0.50	8 826	-	-	5 786	281	14 893	776	145	920	16 379
United States	42 311	0.18	33 182	-	3	9 127	-	42 311	-	-	-	41 872
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>178 916</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>108 191</b>	<b>11 976</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>53 230</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>174 856</b>	<b>1 063</b>	<b>2 995</b>	<b>4 058</b>	<b>177 637</b>
Average Country Effort		<b>0.39</b>										
<i>Memo items:</i>												
EU Institutions	19 027	-	16 396	2 768	216	34	-	19 415	-	-388	-388	22 592
DAC-EU countries	81 250	0.49	44 864	3 711	482	30 175	251	79 483	56	1 710	1 765	81 627
G7 countries	135 711	0.32	81 701	11 151	480	37 993	868	132 192	776	2 743	3 518	134 537
Non-G7 countries	43 205	0.36	26 490	825	5	15 237	108	42 664	287	252	540	43 100
<i>OECD non-DAC members: <sup>c</sup></i>												
Estonia	60	0.17	25	-	-	35	-	60	-	-	-	60
Israel <sup>d</sup>	394	0.08	305	-	-	89	-	394	-	-	-	394
Latvia	47	0.12	6	-	-	41	-	47	-	-	-	47
Lithuania	83	0.13	17	-	-	66	-	83	-	-	-	83
Turkey	7 643	0.95	7 579	-	-	63	-	7 643	-	-	-	7 643
<i>DAC Participants: <sup>e</sup></i>												
Bulgaria	91	0.12	14	-	-	77	-	91	-	-	-	91
Romania	327	0.12	92	-	-	234	-	327	-	-	-	327
Saudi Arabia	2 124	0.30	1 549	280	-	24	21	1 874	-	250	250	2 245
United Arab Emirates	1 489	0.40	1 350	26	-	113	-	1 489	-	-	-	1 301
<i>Other Non-OECD members: <sup>f</sup></i>												
Croatia	94	0.15	22	-	-	73	-	94	-	-	-	94
Chinese Taipei	334	0.04	171	-	-	153	10	334	-	-	-	347

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 any reflows including profits from development-oriented PSI vehicles and USD 3.0 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) Chile, Colombia and Mexico do not provide data on their official development finance to the OECD.

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

e) Azerbaijan, Kuwait and Qatar are also Participants to the DAC and did not provide preliminary 2021 ODA figures to the OECD.

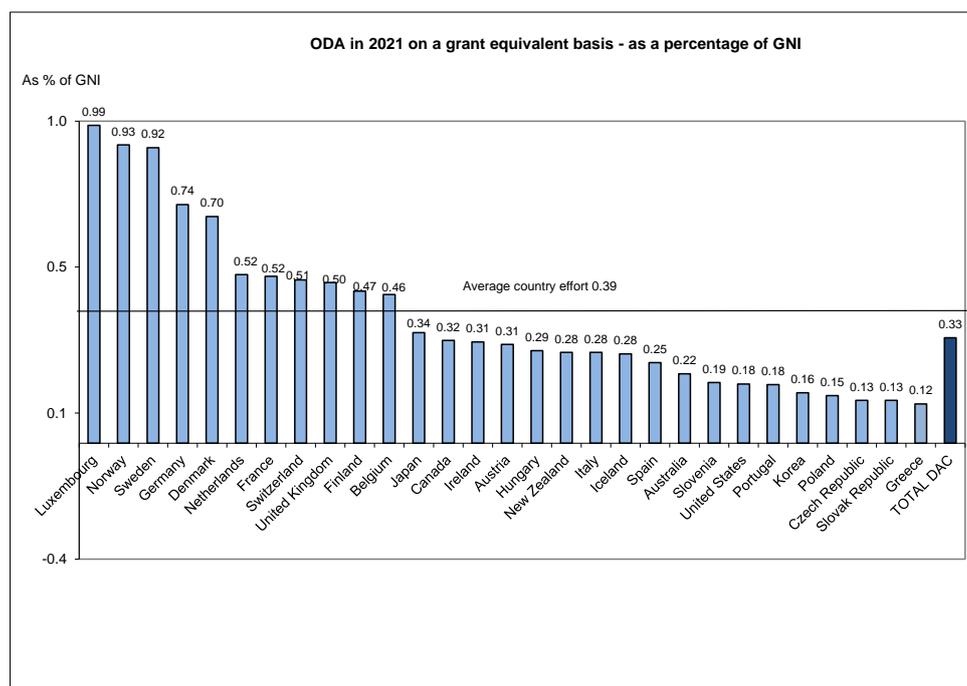
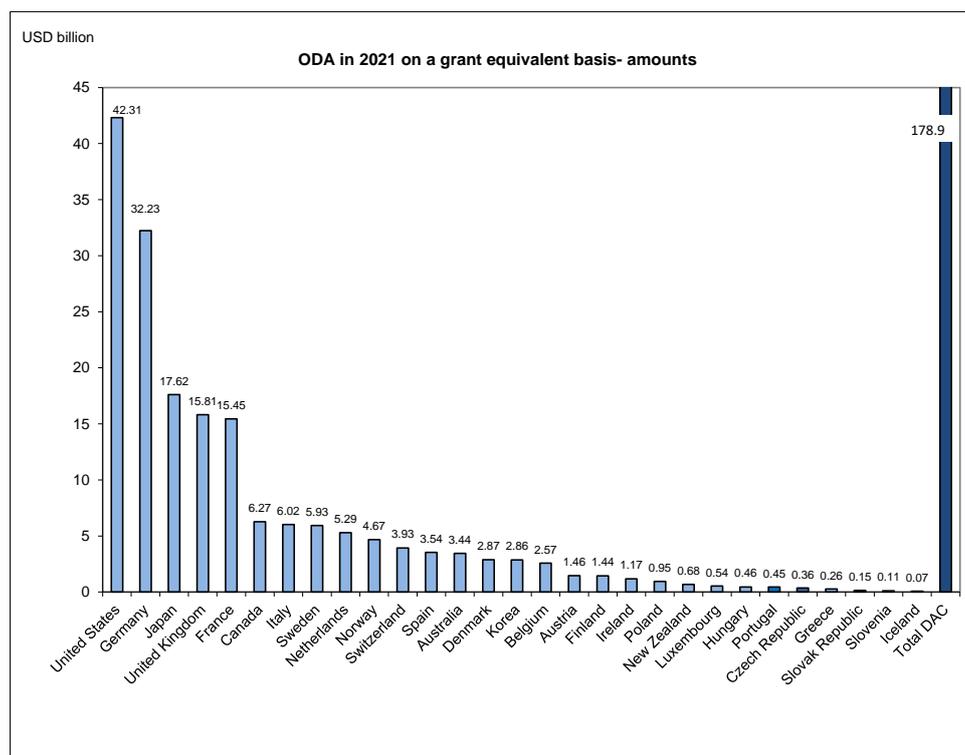
f) Countries that have provided preliminary data on their 2021 development finance.

Notes: 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 a**  
**USD Million**  
*Data for 2021 are preliminary*



Source: OECD, 12 April 2022.

**TABLE 2: TRENDS IN DAC MEMBERS' OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2020 AND 2021 ON A GRANT EQUIVALENT BASIS**  
 USD million, at 2020 prices and exchange rates  
 Data for 2021 are preliminary

	2021				2020				Per cent change 2020 to 2021 (c)	Memo:	
	Total ODA	Grant equivalents (a)	Flows (b)	ODA/GNI %	Total ODA	Grant equivalents (a)	Flows (b)	ODA/GNI %		2021	2020
<i>DAC countries:</i>											
Australia	2 997	2 997	-	0.22	2 869	2 869	-	0.21	4.5	2 997	2 869
Austria	1 385	1 328	56	0.31	1 273	1 226	48	0.30	8.7	1 409	1 321
Belgium	2 398	2 348	50	0.46	2 344	2 280	64	0.48	2.3	2 400	2 376
Canada	5 456	4 949	507	0.32	5 052	4 645	407	0.31	8.0	5 417	4 871
Czech Republic	323	320	2	0.13	299	296	3	0.13	7.8	323	299
Denmark	2 724	2 724	-	0.70	2 652	2 652	-	0.72	2.8	2 718	2 641
Finland	1 347	1 258	89	0.47	1 278	1 166	112	0.47	5.4	1 401	1 278
France	14 775	13 731	1 043	0.52	14 125	13 475	650	0.53	4.6	15 972	16 013
Germany	30 143	29 794	349	0.74	28 680	27 838	842	0.73	5.1	29 450	29 320
Greece	248	248	-	0.12	325	325	-	0.17	-23.9	248	325
Hungary	418	418	-	0.29	418	418	-	0.27	-0.1	418	418
Iceland	65	65	-	0.28	58	58	-	0.27	11.7	65	58
Ireland	1 134	1 134	-	0.31	988	988	-	0.31	14.8	1 134	988
Italy	5 714	5 714	-	0.28	4 248	4 248	-	0.22	34.5	5 811	4 396
Japan	18 226	17 656	570	0.34	16 260	15 703	557	0.31	12.1	16 293	13 660
Korea	2 716	2 716	-	0.16	2 250	2 250	-	0.14	20.7	2 841	2 293
Luxembourg	496	496	-	0.99	452	452	-	1.03	9.7	496	452
Netherlands	4 975	4 975	-	0.52	5 359	5 359	-	0.59	-7.2	4 975	5 359
New Zealand	603	603	-	0.28	530	530	-	0.26	13.8	603	530
Norway	3 708	3 550	158	0.93	4 196	3 996	200	1.11	-11.6	3 708	4 196
Poland	907	907	-	0.15	829	829	-	0.14	9.4	896	812
Portugal	430	430	-	0.18	413	413	-	0.18	4.0	418	421
Slovak Republic	142	141	-	0.13	141	141	-	0.14	0.6	142	141
Slovenia	108	108	-	0.19	91	91	-	0.17	19.0	108	91
Spain	3 361	3 386	-25	0.25	2 987	2 996	-9	0.23	12.5	3 085	2 739
Sweden	5 355	5 250	105	0.92	6 349	6 262	87	1.14	-15.7	5 355	6 348
Switzerland	3 776	3 738	38	0.51	3 563	3 519	44	0.49	6.0	3 776	3 721
United Kingdom	14 627	13 776	851	0.50	18 568	17 604	964	0.70	-21.2	15 151	19 253
United States	40 687	40 687	-	0.18	35 576	35 576	-	0.17	14.4	40 265	35 396
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>169 243</b>	<b>165 446</b>	<b>3 795</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>162 173</b>	<b>158 205</b>	<b>3 969</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>167 873</b>	<b>162 586</b>
<i>Memo items:</i>											
EU Institutions	17 983	18 350	-367	-	19 568	19 564	4	-	-8.1	21 352	21 056
DAC-EU countries <sup>d</sup>	76 382	74 709	1 671	0.49	73 251	71 455	1 796	0.50	4.3	76 759	75 739
G7-countries	129 629	126 308	3 321	0.32	122 510	119 090	3 420	0.31	5.8	128 359	122 910
Non-G7 countries	39 614	39 138	474	0.36	39 663	39 115	549	0.38	-0.1	39 513	39 676
<i>OECD non-DAC members:<sup>e</sup></i>											
Estonia	59	59	-	0.17	50	50	-	0.17	18.4	59	50
Israel <sup>f</sup>	385	385	-	0.08	291	291	-	0.07	32.3	385	291
Latvia	45	45	-	0.12	41	41	-	0.12	9.9	45	41
Lithuania	80	80	-	0.13	72	72	-	0.13	10.7	80	72
Turkey	6 196	6 196	-	0.95	8 124	8 120	-	1.14	-23.7	6 196	8 124
<i>DAC Participants:<sup>g</sup></i>											
Bulgaria	86	86	-	0.12	86	86	-	0.13	0.5	86	86
Romania	309	309	-	0.12	305	305	-	0.12	1.2	309	305
Saudi Arabia	2 007	1 771	236	0.30	1 821	1 821	250	0.25	10.2	2 122	1 957
United Arab Emirates	1 407	1 407	-	0.40	1 853	1 853	-	0.52	-24.1	1 230	1 772
<i>Other Non-OECD members:<sup>h</sup></i>											
Croatia	89	89	-	0.15	77	77	-	0.13	15.8	89	77
Chinese Taipei	316	316	-	0.04	406	403	-	0.06	-22.2	328	504

a) 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.

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 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

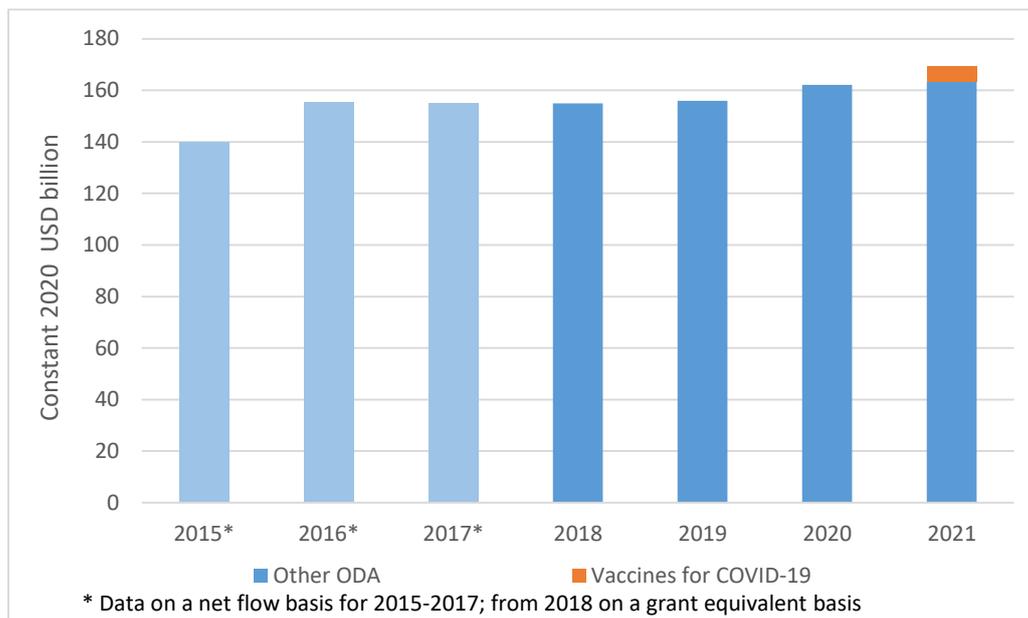
g) Azerbaijan, Kuwait and Qatar are also Participants to the DAC and did not provide preliminary 2021 ODA figures to the OECD.

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<sup>a</sup>**

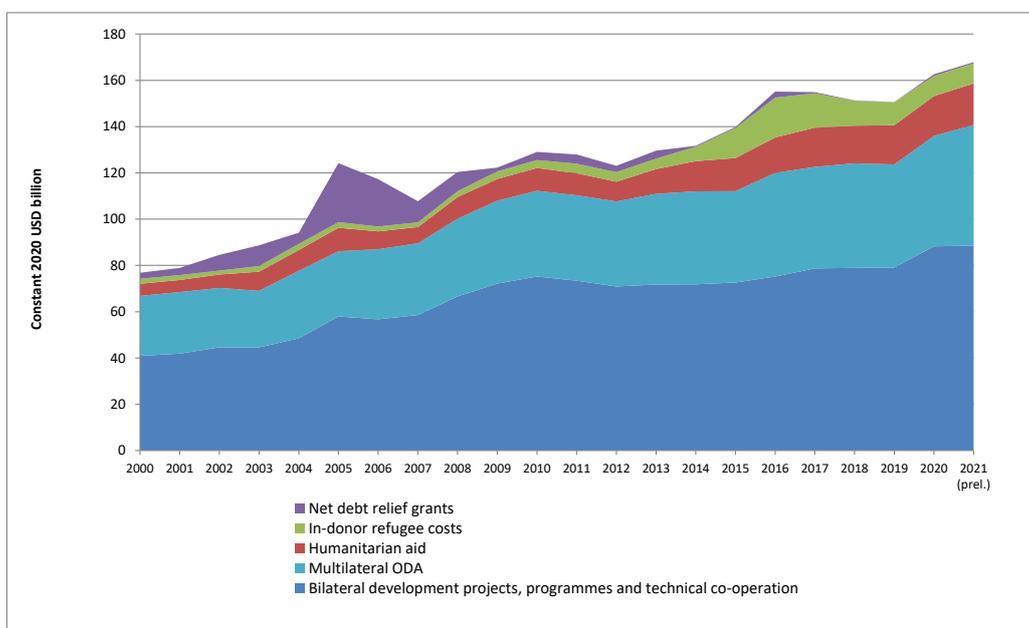
*Data for 2021 are preliminary*



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)  
USD million, unless otherwise specified  
Data for 2021 are preliminary

	ODA Grant equivalent	of which: total vaccine donations	of which:				Vaccines as a share of total ODA %	ODA Percent change (c) 2020-2021 ODA excluding vaccines At 2020 prices and exchange rates %
			Doses in excess of domestic supply	Methodology applied for reporting donations of vaccines in excess of domestic supply (b)	Doses bought specifically for developing countries	Ancillary costs		
Australia (d)	3 444	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5
Austria	1 460	19	19	SG	-	-	1.3	7.3
Belgium	2 571	32	32	SG	-	-	1.3	1.0
Canada	6 271	84	84	SG	-	-	1.3	6.6
Czech Republic	362	7	7	SG	-	0	1.8	5.9
Denmark	2 874	56	56	SG	-	-	1.9	0.8
Finland	1 436	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4
France	15 448	318	318	SG	-	-	2.1	2.4
Germany	32 232	693	693	SG	-	-	2.2	2.8
Greece (d)	264	-	-	-	-	-	-	-23.9
Hungary	455	36	36	N	-	-	7.9	-8.0
Iceland	72	7	-	-	4	3	9	1.5
Ireland	1 169	8	5	SG	2	1	0.7	14.0
Italy	6 017	227	227	SG	-	-	3.8	29.4
Japan	17 619	206	206	SG	-	-	1.2	10.8
Korea	2 855	23	23	SG	-	-	0.8	19.7
Luxembourg	539	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7
Netherlands (e)	5 288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-7.2
New Zealand	681	11	5	SG	5	1	1.7	11.9
Norway	4 673	44	44	SG	-	-	0.9	-12.5
Poland	952	55	54	SG	1	-	5.8	3.1
Portugal	450	30	29	SG	-	1	6.7	-3.0
Slovak Republic	151	11	11	SG	-	-	7.4	-6.8
Slovenia	115	11	11	SG	-	-	9.8	7.4
Spain	3 542	268	268	SG	-	-	7.6	4.0
Sweden	5 927	41	41	SG	-	-	0.7	-16.2
Switzerland (f)	3 927	-	-	SG	-	-	-	6.0
United Kingdom	15 814	141	138	SG	-	3	0.9	-21.9
United States (e)	42 311	4 000	-	-	3 500	500	9.5	3.6
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>178 916</b>	<b>6 330</b>	<b>2 309</b>		<b>3 512</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<i>Memo items:</i>								
EU Institutions	19 027	-	-	-	-	-	-	-8.1
DAC-EU countries	81 250	1 813	1 808	-	3	2	2.2	1.9
G7-countries	135 711	5 670	1 667	-	3 500	503	4.2	1.4
Non-G7 countries	43 205	660	642	-	12	6	1.5	-1.7
<i>OECD non-DAC members: (g)</i>								
Estonia	60	3	-	-	-	-	4.9	12.6
Israel (h)	394	11	8	SG	-	3	2.7	28.7
Latvia	47	2	2	SG	-	0	4.7	4.8
Lithuania	83	4	4	SG	-	-	4.4	5.8
Turkey	7 643	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-23.7
<i>DAC Participants: (i)</i>								
Bulgaria	91	4	-	-	-	-	4.0	-3.5
Romania	327	11	11	SG	-	0	3.4	-2.3
Saudi Arabia	2 124	-	-	-	5	-	0.0	10.2
United Arab Emirates	1 489	135	-	-	-	-	9.1	-31.0
<i>Other Non-OECD members: (j)</i>								
Croatia	94	10	10	SG	-	0	10.8	3.3
Chinese Taipei	334	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-22.2

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. SG - members followed the Secretariat's Guidance; N - did not follow the Secretariat's guidance and applied a higher price than recommended. Hungary opted to use their actual purchasing prices rather than a lower fixed average price as recommended by the Secretariat's Guidance. Had they done so their ODA for vaccine donations in excess of domestic supply would have amounted to USD 22.9 million. For more information on the valuation of vaccines see here: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/FAQs-ODA-eligibility-of-COVID-19-related-activities-FEB-2022.pdf>

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 the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

i) Azerbaijan and Kuwait 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.

Source: OECD, 12 April 2022.



TABLE 3b: DAC MEMBERS' SUPPORT FOR COVID-19 RELATED ACTIVITIES (a)

USD million

Data for 2021 are preliminary

	2021			2020		
	COVID-19 related support	of which: COVID-19 control (b)	Memo: ODA net disbursements	COVID-19 related support	of which: COVID-19 control (b)	Memo: ODA net disbursements
Australia	-	-	3 444	1 114	167	2 869
Austria	63	34	1 485	31	1	1 321
Belgium	72	52	2 574	112	4	2 376
Canada	1 497	1 054	6 226	321	114	4 871
Czech Republic	12	12	362	6	5	299
Denmark	123	68	2 867	582	3	2 641
Finland	96	24	1 493	57	2	1 278
France	1 043	320	16 700	1 551	5	16 013
Germany	3 023	1 000	31 491	4 350	922	29 320
Greece	0	-	264	-	-	325
Hungary	48	48	455	24	14	418
Iceland	7	0	72	6	5	58
Ireland	55	38	1 169	41	15	988
Italy	668	668	6 119	66	29	4 396
Japan	3 849	706	15 750	2 977	779	13 660
Korea	485	377	2 987	557	451	2 293
Luxembourg	82	-	539	1	1	452
Netherlands	154	117	5 288	294	8	5 359
New Zealand	170	57	681	45	27	530
Norway	338	268	4 673	259	149	4 196
Poland	60	55	940	21	1	812
Portugal	31	31	438	3	2	421
Slovak Republic	13	12	151	2	1	141
Slovenia	13	13	115	2	1	91
Spain	456	300	3 252	153	34	2 739
Sweden	84	61	5 927	465	73	6 348
Switzerland	452	350	3 926	593	17	3 721
United Kingdom	756	261	16 379	2 125	418	19 253
United States	5 088	5 088	41 872	436	436	35 396
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>18 738</b>	<b>11 014</b>	<b>177 637</b>	<b>16 195</b>	<b>3 685</b>	<b>162 586</b>
<i>Memo items:</i>						
EU Institutions	10 453	1 260	22 592	1 322	246	21 056
DAC-EU countries <sup>c</sup>	6 096	2 854	81 627	7 761	1 120	75 739
G7-countries	15 924	9 097	134 537	11 827	2 703	122 910
Non-G7 countries	2 814	1 917	43 100	4 368	982	39 676

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*

	2021			2020			Percent change ODA excluding in- donor refugee costs  2020 to 2021 <sup>a</sup> At 2020 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	3 444	-	-	2 869	-	-	4.5
Austria	1 460	63	4.3	1 273	31	2.4	6.6
Belgium	2 571	251	9.7	2 344	134	5.7	-2.1
Canada	6 271	464	7.4	5 052	631	12.5	14.3
Czech Republic	362	6	1.7	299	6	1.8	7.9
Denmark	2 874	52	1.8	2 652	57	2.2	3.1
Finland	1 436	69	4.8	1 278	59	4.7	5.3
France	15 448	1 151	7.5	14 125	1 224	8.7	6.0
Germany	32 232	2 690	8.3	28 680	2 631	9.2	6.1
Greece	264	1	0.4	325	80	24.7	0.7
Hungary	455	1	0.3	418	3	0.6	0.2
Iceland	72	9	12.2	58	6	9.8	8.8
Ireland	1 169	50	4.3	988	38	3.8	14.2
Italy	6 017	556	9.2	4 248	229	5.4	29.0
Japan	17 619	0	0.0	16 260	0	0.0	12.1
Korea	2 855	1	0.0	2 250	1	0.1	20.7
Luxembourg	539	-	-	452	0.2	0.0	9.8
Netherlands	5 288	410	7.8	5 359	562	10.5	-4.3
New Zealand	681	9	1.3	530	8	1.5	14.1
Norway	4 673	52	1.1	4 196	47	1.1	-11.6
Poland	952	17	1.8	829	7	0.8	8.4
Portugal	450	9	2.1	413	10	2.4	4.3
Slovak Republic	151	1	0.7	141	1	0.7	0.6
Slovenia	115	2	2.0	91	3	3.0	20.2
Spain	3 542	223	6.3	2 987	195	6.5	12.8
Sweden	5 927	88	1.5	6 349	149	2.4	-14.9
Switzerland	3 927	368	9.4	3 563	323	9.1	5.6
United Kingdom	15 814	1 235	7.8	18 568	805	4.3	-24.1
United States	42 311	1 506	3.6	35 576	1 506	4.2	15.2
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>178 916</b>	<b>9 285</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>162 173</b>	<b>8 746</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<i>Memo Item:</i>							
DAC-EU countries <sup>b</sup>	81 250	5 641	6.9	73 251	5 418	7.4	4.8

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.

OECD DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE  
OECD DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE  
[www.oecd.org/dac](http://www.oecd.org/dac)

© OECD 2022

*This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD Member countries. This document, as well as any data and any map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.*