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ODA Levels in 2022 – preliminary data

Detailed summary note

Preliminary ODA levels in 2022

In 2022, official development assistance (ODA) by member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) amounted to USD 204.0 billion (see Table 1 and Chart 1). This total included USD 201.4 billion in the form of grants, loans to sovereign entities, debt relief and contributions to multilateral institutions (calculated on a grant-equivalent basis); USD 0.8 billion to development-oriented private sector instrument (PSI) vehicles and USD 1.7 billion in the form of net loans and equities to private companies operating in ODA-eligible countries (calculated on a cash flow basis).

Total ODA in 2022 rose by 13.6% in real terms¹ compared to 2021 (see Table 2). This was the fourth consecutive year ODA surpassed its record levels, and one of the highest growth rates recorded in the history of ODA. ODA as per cent of GNI stood at 0.36% compared to 0.33% in 2021.

The increase was primarily due to in-donor refugee costs which amounted to USD 29.3 billion in 2022 and represented 14.4% of DAC member countries' total ODA. In 2016, when in-donor refugee costs first reached their highest level recorded in ODA, they amounted to USD 16.0 billion (or USD about 18 billion when expressed in 2022 prices) and represented 11.0% of total ODA. Excluding these costs, ODA rose by 4.6% over 2021 in real terms (see Table 3).

Net ODA to Ukraine also contributed to the increase in ODA in 2022 and amounted to USD 16.1 billion, representing 7.8% of total ODA. Within this total, USD 1.8 billion were provided in the form of humanitarian aid (see Table 4)². EU Institutions spent USD 10.6 billion in Ukraine, of which USD 278 million for humanitarian purposes.

Initial estimates indicate that within total ODA, DAC countries spent USD 11.2 billion on COVID-19 related activities³, down by 45% compared to 2021. Within this total, USD 7.0 billion were to provide support related to COVID-19 control (e.g. prevention; treatment, care and vaccines). EU Institutions disbursed USD 4.8 billion to support developing countries with the consequences of the pandemic, of which USD 1.0 billion to address COVID-19 control (see Table 5).

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

² The figures on ODA to Ukraine are preliminary and partial, as several donors are still in the process of collecting more detailed information.

³ The figures on COVID-19 related activities are preliminary and partial, as several donors are still in the process of collecting detailed information, especially sector-related data.

Vaccine donations amounted to USD 1.53 billion, a fall of 74.1% in real terms compared to 2021. Within this total, USD 1.51 billion represented donations of vaccine doses in excess from domestic supply, USD 16 million were for donations of doses specifically purchased for developing countries, and USD 5 million covered ancillary costs.

For the purpose of valuing donations in 2022 of COVID-19 vaccine doses in excess of domestic supply, the OECD recommended that members apply a price of USD 6.66 per dose in 2022, with the necessary safeguards⁴. All members, except one, reported their vaccine donations according to the OECD's recommendation (see Table 6).

Net bilateral ODA for programmes and projects and technical assistance (excluding in-donor refugees and humanitarian aid) rose by 12.7% in real terms (see Chart 2), some of that driven by special assistance to Ukraine. Humanitarian aid amounted to USD 22.3 billion and rose by 1.0% in real terms compared to 2021. Net debt relief grants remained low at USD 60 million. Contributions to the core budgets of international organisations remained stable but as a share of ODA represented 25% compared to approximately 30% in previous years.

Bilateral sovereign loans by DAC countries on a grant equivalent basis, increased by 36.1% in real terms between 2021 and 2022, and represented 9.3% of bilateral ODA. The countries who provided the highest shares of bilateral ODA as sovereign loans were France (22%), Japan (60%) and Korea (32%). By contrast sovereign lending by EU Institutions more than doubled (+110%) and represented 24% of its bilateral ODA.

Bilateral donor performance in 2022 on a grant equivalent basis

In 2022, the United States continued to be the largest DAC member provider of ODA (USD 55.3 billion), comprising more than a quarter of total DAC ODA, followed by Germany (USD 35.0 billion), Japan (USD 17.5 billion), France (USD 15.9 billion) and the United Kingdom (USD 15.7 billion). The following countries met or exceeded the United Nations' ODA as a percentage of GNI target of 0.7%⁵: Denmark (0.70%), Germany (0.83%), Luxembourg (1.00%), Norway (0.86%) and Sweden (0.90%). Many providers beyond the DAC have long traditions of development cooperation. Amongst these, according to the preliminary figures for 2022 reported to the OECD, Türkiye and Saudi Arabia exceeded the 0.7% ODA/GNI target at 0.79% and 0.74% respectively.

G7 donors provided 75% of total ODA and DAC-EU countries 45%.

ODA rose in twenty-six DAC member countries, for many as a result of increased support for in-donor refugee costs, and it fell in four countries (see Table 2).

ODA from the twenty DAC countries that are EU members was USD 91.6 billion, an increase of 18.6% in real terms compared to 2021, and represented 0.57% of their combined GNI. ODA rose or fell in DAC-EU countries as follows:

- Austria (+36.2%): due especially to an increase in costs for in-donor refugees;

⁴ See <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/faqs-oda-eligibility-of-covid-19-related-activities.pdf>. The figure is a weighted average price aligned with COVAX – the multilateral mechanism for providing developing countries with vaccines.

⁵ Not all DAC members have set a domestic target for ODA as a share of GNI.

- Belgium (+7.0%): due to an increase in its bilateral aid;
- Czech Republic (+167.1%): due to support to Ukraine and in-donor refugees costs, excluding the latter costs, its ODA fell;
- Denmark (+1.6%): due to in-donor refugee costs, excluding these costs, its ODA fell;
- Finland (+18.7%): due to in-donor refugee costs, excluding these costs, its ODA fell;
- France (+12.5%): mostly due to a sharp increase of its aid to sub-Saharan Africa, and in-donor refugee costs;
- Germany (+12.0%): due to an increase in costs for in-donor refugees, but also to increased contributions to multilateral organisations;
- Greece (-6.6%): due to an decrease in its bilateral and multilateral ODA;
- Hungary (-1.7%): due to reduced contributions in 2022 to international organisations;
- Ireland (+125.1%): mostly due to a surge of in-donor refugee costs, but also due to higher contributions to international organisations;
- Italy (+15.8%): due to in-donor refugee costs, excluding these, its ODA fell;
- Lithuania (+121.6%): due to in-donor refugee costs as well as aid to Ukraine;
- Luxembourg (+4.4%): due to an increase in bilateral grants, in particular for humanitarian aid;
- Netherlands (+30.1%): due to an increase in its ODA that was spent on costs for in-donor refugees, support to Ukraine and higher contributions to international organisations, particularly, EU Institutions;
- Poland (+255.6%): due to a surge in in-donor refugee costs, but also higher contributions to international organisations;
- Portugal (+17.5%): due to an increase in budget support to African countries, humanitarian aid to the Ukraine and multilateral aid;
- Slovak Republic (+15.4%): due mostly to increased contributions to international organisations;
- Slovenia (+48.7%): due to an increase in bilateral grants to support the group of least developed countries as well as higher contributions to international organisations;
- Spain (+26.1%): mostly due to increased in-donor refugee costs;
- Sweden (+2.0%): due to a higher ODA budget set in relation to GNI, some spent on in-donor refugee costs, excluding these costs, its ODA fell.

Total ODA by EU Institutions rose by 30.3% in real terms mostly due to support to Ukraine, some of which in the form of loans.

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

- Australia (-13.1%): due to differences in Australia's financial year reporting and the timing of its COVID-19 related expenditure compared to 2021;
- Canada (+19.2%): mainly due to support to Ukraine (some in the form of humanitarian assistance), increased costs for in-donor refugees as well as higher contributions to international organisations;
- Iceland (+31.8%): due in part to support to Ukraine as well as an increase in in-donor refugee costs;
- Japan (+19.0%): due to an increase its bilateral lending which includes support to Ukraine;
- Korea (+7.2%): due to aid to Ukraine as well as an increase in its humanitarian aid;
- New Zealand (-17.2%): due to a temporary downturn of its disbursements within its three-year budget cycle;

- Norway (+2.4%): due to aid to Ukraine and increased in-donor refugee costs; excluding the latter, its ODA fell;
- Switzerland (+16.1%): due to an increase in in-donor refugee costs, excluding these, its ODA fell;
- United Kingdom (+6.7%): due to an increase in its GNI for 2022 and some additional funding for in-donor refugee costs, excluding these, its ODA fell;
- United States (+8.2%): mainly due to support to Ukraine as well as increased costs for in-donor refugees.

Other provider countries also made considerable contributions to development co-operation efforts in 2022. Amongst those that reported their development finance flows to the OECD, the following changes were noted:

- Bulgaria (+163.6%): due mainly to an increase in in-donor refugee costs;
- Chinese Taipei (+23.7%): due to an increase in both its bilateral and multilateral ODA;
- Croatia (+41.0%): due mainly to an increase in in-donor refugee costs;
- Estonia (+229.0%): due mainly to an increase in in-donor refugee costs;
- Israel (+38.6%): due to an increase in its bilateral ODA, mainly to lower-middle income countries;
- Kuwait (+73.6%): mainly due to an increase in its bilateral grants and loans;
- Latvia (+107.1%): due to an increase in both its bilateral (including in-donor refugee costs) and multilateral ODA;
- Liechtenstein (+28.8%) due to an increase in its bilateral ODA to Ukraine as well as its multilateral ODA;
- Malta (-8.6%) due to a decrease in its bilateral ODA;
- Monaco (+6.7%);
- Qatar (+25.5%);
- Romania (+2.0%);
- Saudi Arabia (-14.3%) due to a decrease of its bilateral ODA grants;
- Thailand (+5.2%) due to an increase in its bilateral ODA;
- Türkiye (-9.2%) due to decrease of its bilateral ODA, mainly in the form of humanitarian assistance;
- United Arab Emirates (-5.6%) due to a decrease of both its bilateral and multilateral ODA.

OECD DAC methodology for counting loans in official aid data

In 2014, 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 value⁶. 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 countries⁷.

⁶ For further information see: www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/official-development-assistance.htm.

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 to Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) and other PSI vehicles may be counted at face value (using an institutional approach), or loans and equities

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

The new “grant equivalent” headline ODA figures are no longer comparable with the historical series on “cash basis”. In the cash basis, repayments of principal are deducted when made (interest payments are not taken into account⁸). In the grant equivalent method, both principal and interest payments are taken into consideration, but discounted to the value they represent in today’s money.

The implementation of the ODA grant equivalent methodology resulted in a drop of -1.0% in 2022 to ODA levels for all DAC countries combined compared to ODA on a cash flow basis, with significant impacts on a few countries: Portugal (+20%), Spain (+6%), Japan (+5%), Korea (-3%), France (-9%) and Canada (-16%).

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

ODA allocations in 2022 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 205.98 billion in 2022, an increase of 15.3% in real terms compared to 2021 (see Table 2).

Preliminary data in 2022 show that net bilateral ODA flows from DAC countries to Africa was USD 34 billion, representing an drop of 7.4% in real terms compared to 2021. Within this total, net ODA to sub-Saharan Africa was USD 29 billion, a fall of 7.8% 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 26 billion, an increase of 3% in real terms compared to 2021; net ODA to lower-middle income was USD 47 billion representing an increase of 52.8%, due mostly to flows to Ukraine; net ODA to upper-middle countries also rose by 1.4% to USD 13 billion.

Preliminary data show that net bilateral aid flows from DAC countries to the group of least developed countries were USD 32 billion, and dropped by 0.7% in real terms compared to 2021.

ODA remains resilient and responsive to crises

ODA has long been considered 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 and 2021 at the height of the

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. The DAC is undertaking a review of PSI and DAC members will work with the support of the OECD Secretariat to reach an agreement in order to make the reporting of PSIs consistent with the grant equivalent method.

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

COVID-19 crisis, many DAC members maintained or increased their ODA budgets to support developing countries.

In 2022, the growth rate in ODA at 13.6%, was one of the highest increases ever recorded, only surpassed in 2005 when net ODA rose by 32% due to exceptional debt relief operations. ODA as per cent of GNI also rose significantly; the last time ODA it stood at 0.36% was in 1982.

The dependability and resilience of ODA in responding to the current COVID-19 crisis was previously demonstrated by the OECD⁹, and is once again established with the recent ODA figures. Between 2019 and 2022, humanitarian ODA increased by 22% in real terms, yet its share of ODA has remained steady around 10-11% of total ODA.

GDP growth in OECD countries¹⁰ was -4.4% in 2020 and +5.6% in 2021, yet ODA steadily increased by 4.1% and 8.0% respectively. In 2022, GDP growth was 2.8%, yet ODA rose by 13.6% to respond to the new crisis.

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 2023.

⁹ OECD (2020), *Development Co-operation Report 2020: Learning from Crises, Building Resilience*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/f6d42aa5-en>.

¹⁰ OECD Economic Outlook No 112 - November 2022.

TABLE 1: OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2022 ON A GRANT EQUIVALENT BASIS^a

USD million

Data for 2022 are preliminary

	Total ODA (1) + (2)	ODA/GNI %	----- of which: -----					NET FLOWS (b)			Memo: Volume of total ODA flows - net disbursements	
			GRANT EQUIVALENTS			Private sector instruments (PSI)		PSI sub-total - flow basis (2)	Insti- tutional approach	Instru- ment approach		
	Grants	Bilateral Grant equivalents of loans	Debt relief	Multilateral Grants and capital subscriptions	Grant equivalent s of loans	ODA grant equivalent sub-total (1)						
<i>DAC countries:</i>												
Australia	3 040	0.19	2 533	32	-	475	-	3 040	-	-	-	3 040
Austria	1 853	0.39	953	-	0	766	-	1 718	-	135	135	1 842
Belgium	2 657	0.45	1 367	13	-	1 200	56	2 636	21	-	21	2 691
Canada	7 832	0.37	4 893	563	-	1 889	122	7 467	-	365	365	9 286
Czech Republic	987	0.36	712	-	-	274	-	986	1	-	1	987
Denmark	2 857	0.70	2 044	-	27	758	-	2 829	28	-	28	2 850
Finland	1 614	0.58	928	-	-	593	-	1 521	-	92	92	1 614
France	15 876	0.56	6 795	2 115	12	6 041	270	15 232	-	644	644	17 353
Germany	35 025	0.83	23 551	1 633	-	9 660	-	34 844	-	180	180	35 302
Greece	305	0.14	45	-	-	260	-	305	-	-	-	305
Hungary	396	0.28	297	-	-	99	-	396	-	-	-	396
Iceland	93	0.34	71	-	-	22	-	93	-	-	-	93
Ireland (c)	2 452	0.64	1 865	-	-	587	-	2 452	-	-	-	2 452
Italy	6 468	0.32	2 947	175	49	3 296	-	6 468	-	-	-	6 520
Japan	17 475	0.39	5 613	8 968	-	2 605	-	17 186	-	289	289	16 723
Korea	2 786	0.17	1 498	690	-	597	-	2 785	-	1	1	2 883
Lithuania	197	0.29	116	-	-	81	-	197	-	-	-	197
Luxembourg	531	1.00	375	-	-	156	-	531	-	-	-	530
Netherlands	6 471	0.67	4 139	-	-	2 332	-	6 471	-	-	-	6 471
New Zealand	538	0.23	439	-	-	98	-	538	-	-	-	538
Norway	5 161	0.86	3 833	-	5	1 043	-	4 881	280	-	280	5 161
Poland	3 378	0.51	2 532	27	-	819	-	3 378	-	-	-	3 363
Portugal	505	0.23	195	-	-	309	-	505	-	-	-	422
Slovak Republic	171	0.15	40	-	-	131	-	171	-	-	-	171
Slovenia	164	0.27	61	-	22	81	-	164	-	-	-	164
Spain	4 207	0.30	2 140	4	-	2 054	-	4 199	-	9	9	3 978
Sweden	5 456	0.90	3 364	-	-	1 973	-	5 337	119	-	119	5 456
Switzerland	4 477	0.56	3 634	-	-	811	-	4 445	21	11	31	4 476
United Kingdom	15 748	0.51	11 268	-	-	4 102	-	15 370	356	22	377	15 716
United States	55 277	0.22	46 955	-	1	8 321	-	55 277	-	-	-	55 000
TOTAL DAC	203 995	0.36	135 206	14 220	116	51 431	448	201 421	827	1 747	2 574	205 979
Average Country Effort		0.45										
<i>Memo items:</i>												
EU Institutions	23 088	-	17 486	5 439	-	17	-	22 941	-	147	147	27 631
DAC-EU countries	91 569	0.57	54 468	3 967	110	31 469	326	90 340	170	1 060	1 229	93 063
G7 countries	153 701	0.35	102 022	13 455	62	35 914	391	151 845	356	1 500	1 856	155 900
Non-G7 countries	50 294	0.42	33 184	765	54	15 517	56	49 576	471	247	718	50 078
<i>OECD non-DAC members:^d</i>												
Estonia	203	0.54	158	-	-	45	-	203	-	-	-	203
Israel ^e	569	0.10	520	-	-	49	-	569	-	-	-	569
Latvia	99	0.25	28	-	-	71	-	99	-	-	-	99
Türkiye	7 184	0.79	7 082	-	-	102	-	7 184	-	-	-	7 184
<i>DAC Participants:</i>												
Azerbaijan	49	0.09	33	-	-	16	-	49	-	-	-	49
Bulgaria	232	0.27	139	-	-	93	-	232	-	-	-	232
Kuwait	743	0.44	137	494	-	112	-	743	-	-	-	618
Qatar	820	0.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	820
Romania	411	0.14	101	-	-	310	-	411	-	-	-	411
Saudi Arabia	5 992	0.74	5 335	280	-	106	21	5 742	250	-	250	6 277
United Arab Emirates	1 352	0.33	1 076	227	-	49	-	1 352	-	-	-	1 303
<i>Other Non-OECD members:^f</i>												
Croatia	119	0.17	57	-	-	62	-	119	-	-	-	119
Liechtenstein	33	NA	27	-	-	6	-	33	-	-	-	33
Malta	46	0.28	40	-	-	6	-	46	-	-	-	46
Monaco	24	NA	21	-	-	3	-	24	-	-	-	24
Chinese Taipei	384	0.05	194	1	-	189	-	384	-	-	-	-
Thailand	71	0.01	37	21	-	12	-	71	-	-	-	86

a) Total ODA in 2022 includes USD 14.2 billion of loans to ODA-eligible sovereign entities, USD 0.8 billion of assistance provided to and any reflows including profits from development-oriented PSI vehicles and USD 1.7 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/DAC/DAC/STAT\(2018\)9/ADD3/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DAC/DAC/STAT(2018)9/ADD3/FINAL/en/pdf)

c) GNI data were not yet available for 2022 and GDP were provided as a proxy.

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

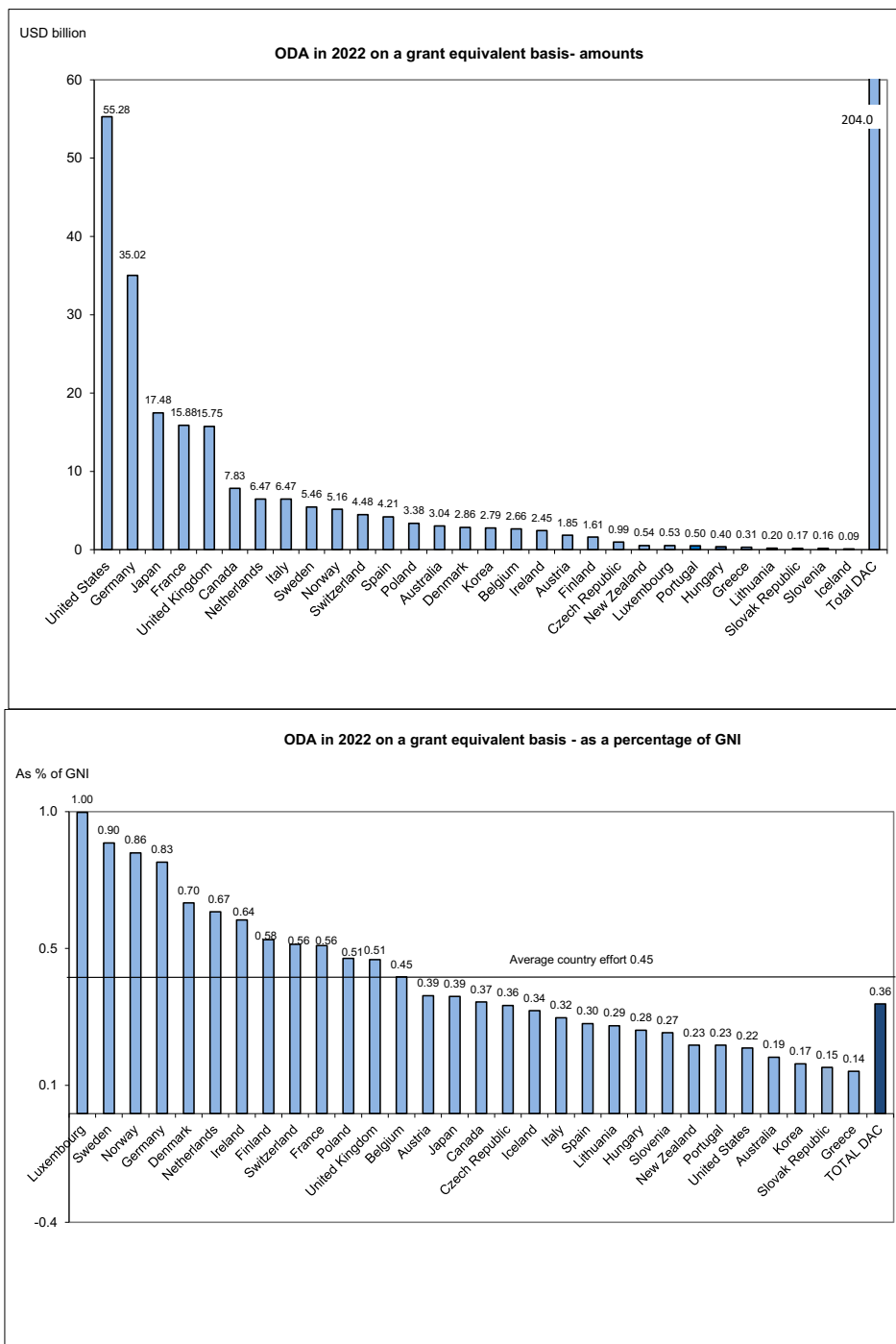
e) The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

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

Notes: The data for 2022 are preliminary pending detailed final data to be published in December 2023. 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 2023.

CHART 1: OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2022 ON A GRANT EQUIVALENT BASIS
Data for 2022 are preliminary



Source: OECD, 12 April 2023

TABLE 2: TRENDS OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2021 AND 2022 ON A GRANT EQUIVALENT BASIS
USD million, at 2021 prices and exchange rates
Data for 2022 are preliminary

	2022				2021				Total ODA Per cent change 2021 to 2022 (c)	Memo:	
	Total ODA	Grant equivalents (a)	Flows (b)	ODA/GNI %	Total ODA	Grant equivalents (a)	Flows (b)	ODA/GNI %		2022	2021
<i>DAC countries:</i>											
Australia	3 081	3 081	-	0.19	3 546	3 546	-	0.22	-13.1	3 081	3 546
Austria	1 998	1 852	145	0.39	1 467	1 407	60	0.31	36.2	1 986	1 492
Belgium	2 799	2 776	23	0.45	2 616	2 563	53	0.43	7.0	2 834	2 649
Canada	7 513	7 163	350	0.37	6 303	5 720	582	0.32	19.2	8 908	6 258
Czech Republic	978	976	1	0.36	366	363	3	0.13	167.1	978	366
Denmark	2 967	2 938	29	0.70	2 921	2 921	-	0.71	1.6	2 960	2 914
Finland	1 711	1 613	98	0.58	1 441	1 342	100	0.47	18.7	1 711	1 498
France	17 444	16 737	707	0.56	15 506	14 420	1 085	0.51	12.5	19 067	16 722
Germany	37 264	37 072	192	0.83	33 272	32 418	854	0.76	12.0	37 559	32 456
Greece	318	318	-	0.14	341	341	-	0.16	-6.6	318	341
Hungary	428	428	-	0.28	435	435	-	0.28	-1.7	428	435
Iceland	93	93	-	0.34	71	71	-	0.28	31.8	93	71
Ireland	2 600	2 600	-	0.64	1 155	1 155	-	0.30	125.1	2 600	1 155
Italy	7 046	7 046	-	0.32	6 085	6 085	-	0.29	15.8	7 103	6 272
Japan	20 977	20 630	347	0.39	17 634	17 083	551	0.34	19.0	20 074	15 765
Korea	3 079	3 078	1	0.17	2 873	2 873	-	0.16	7.2	3 186	2 998
Lithuania	191	191	-	0.29	86	86	-	0.14	121.6	191	86
Luxembourg	563	563	-	1.00	539	539	-	0.99	4.4	562	539
Netherlands	6 880	6 880	-	0.67	5 288	5 288	-	0.52	30.1	6 880	5 266
New Zealand	568	568	-	0.23	685	685	-	0.28	-17.2	568	685
Norway	4 784	4 524	260	0.86	4 673	4 474	199	0.93	2.4	4 784	4 673
Poland	3 498	3 498	-	0.51	984	984	-	0.15	255.6	3 482	971
Portugal	539	539	-	0.23	459	459	-	0.18	17.5	450	447
Slovak Republic	179	179	-	0.15	155	155	-	0.14	15.4	179	155
Slovenia	173	173	-	0.27	116	116	-	0.19	48.7	173	116
Spain	4 593	4 584	9	0.30	3 642	3 668	-26	0.26	26.1	4 343	3 358
Sweden	6 051	5 919	132	0.90	5 934	5 818	117	0.91	2.0	6 051	5 934
Switzerland	4 540	4 508	32	0.56	3 912	3 872	40	0.50	16.1	4 539	3 911
United Kingdom	16 760	16 358	402	0.51	15 712	14 792	920	0.50	6.7	16 726	16 278
United States	51 705	51 705	-	0.22	47 805	47 805	-	0.20	8.2	51 446	47 528
TOTAL DAC	211 320	208 591	2 729	0.36	186 022	181 485	4 537	0.33	13.6	213 261	184 886
<i>Memo items:</i>											
EU Institutions	24 834	24 676	158	-	19 054	19 442	-388	-	30.3	29 720	20 639
DAC-EU countries	98 219	96 883	1 337	0.57	82 808	80 563	2 244	0.50	18.6	99 855	83 173
G7-countries	158 710	156 711	1 998	0.35	142 317	138 324	3 993	0.33	11.5	160 883	141 278
Non-G7 countries	52 610	51 880	730	0.42	43 705	43 161	544	0.36	20.4	52 378	43 608
<i>OECD non-DAC members:</i> ^d											
Estonia	191	191	-	0.54	58	58	-	0.16	229.0	191	58
Israel ^e	532	532	-	0.10	384	384	-	0.09	38.6	532	384
Latvia	95	95	-	0.25	46	46	-	0.12	107.1	95	46
Türkiye	8 846	8 846	-	0.79	9 739	9 739	-	0.96	-9.2	8 846	9 739
<i>DAC Participants:</i>											
Azerbaijan	51	51	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	51	-
Bulgaria	240	240	-	0.27	91	91	-	0.12	163.6	240	91
Kuwait	770	770	-	0.44	443	443	-	0.29	73.6	640	467
Qatar	849	849	-	0.46	677	677	-	0.38	25.5	849	677
Romania	426	426	-	0.14	417	417	-	0.15	2.0	426	417
Saudi Arabia	6 204	5 945	259	0.74	7 238	7 238	-	1.01	-14.3	6 498	7 108
United Arab Emirates	1 400	1 400	-	0.33	1 483	1 483	-	0.40	-5.6	1 556	1 298
<i>Other Non-OECD members:</i> ^f											
Croatia	124	124	-	0.17	88	88	-	0.13	41.0	124	88
Liechtenstein	34	34	-	NA	27	27	-	NA	28.8	34	27
Malta	48	48	-	0.28	52	52	-	0.33	-8.6	48	52
Monaco	26	26	-	NA	25	25	-	NA	6.7	26	25
Chinese Taipei	397	397	-	0.05	321	321	-	0.04	23.7	0	329
Thailand	73	73	-	0.01	70	70	-	0.01	5.2	89	85

a) This column includes grants, the grant equivalents of loans to sovereign entities, debt relief, grants and capital subscriptions as well as the grant equivalent of loans to multilateral organisations.
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. 1102, November 2022) and exchange rate movements.

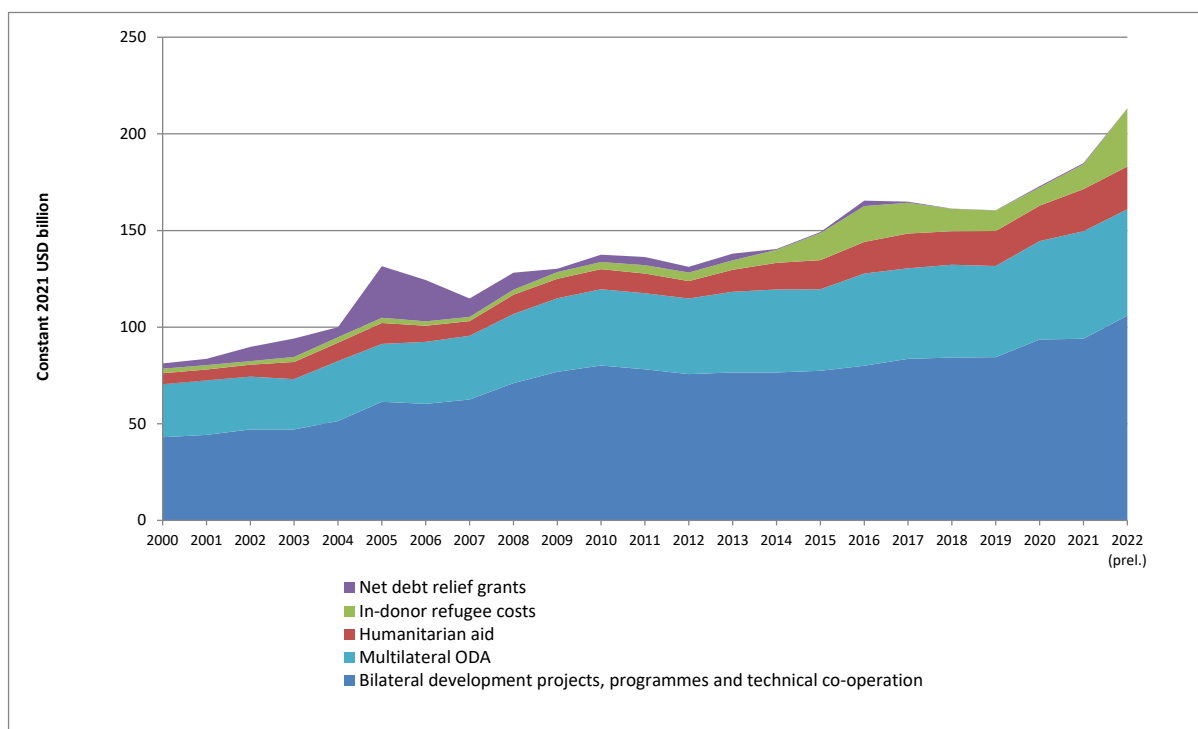
d) Chile, Colombia and Mexico do not provide data on their official development finance to the OECD.

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

f) Countries that have provided preliminary data on their 2022 development finance. Liechtenstein and Monaco have not provided GNI data in 2021 and 2022.

Source: OECD, 12 April 2023.

CHART 2: COMPONENTS OF DAC MEMBER COUNTRIES NET OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
Data for 2022 are preliminary



Source: OECD, 12 April 2023

TABLE 3: SHARE OF IN-DONOR REFUGEE COSTS IN DAC COUNTRIES' TOTAL ODA IN 2022
Data for 2022 are preliminary

	ODA	of which:	In-donor refugee	Per cent change 2021 to 2022 (a)	
		In-donor refugee	costs as a share of	ODA excluding in-	Memo: Total
	USD million	costs	total ODA	donor refugee costs	ODA
	current	USD million	%	At 2021 prices and exchange rates	
		current		%	%
<i>DAC countries:</i>					
Australia	3 040	-	-	-13.1	-13.1
Austria	1 853	372	20.1	13.8	36.2
Belgium (b)	2 657	249	9.4	7.3	7.0
Canada	7 832	944	12.1	13.2	19.2
Czech Republic	987	646	65.4	-6.1	167.1
Denmark	2 857	453	15.9	-12.7	1.6
Finland	1 614	410	25.4	-7.0	18.7
France	15 876	1 487	9.4	10.2	12.5
Germany	35 025	4 495	12.8	6.4	12.0
Greece	305	40	13.0	-9.0	-6.6
Hungary	396	1	0.3	-1.6	-1.7
Iceland	93	8	8.4	28.5	31.8
Ireland	2 452	1 252	51.0	15.2	125.1
Italy	6 468	1 480	22.9	-1.7	15.8
Japan	17 475	51	0.3	18.6	19.0
Korea	2 786	11	0.4	6.8	7.2
Lithuania	197	50	25.2	69.5	121.6
Luxembourg	531	-	-	4.4	4.4
Netherlands	6 471	946	14.6	20.4	30.1
New Zealand	538	12	2.3	-17.7	-17.2
Norway	5 161	485	9.4	-6.2	2.4
Poland	3 378	2 181	64.6	28.2	255.6
Portugal	505	14	2.7	17.1	17.5
Slovak Republic (c)	171	1	0.8	15.4	15.4
Slovenia	164	21	13.0	32.0	48.7
Spain	4 207	850	20.2	7.5	26.1
Sweden	5 456	384	7.0	-3.8	2.0
Switzerland	4 477	1 264	28.2	-8.0	16.1
United Kingdom	15 748	4 544	28.9	-16.4	6.7
United States	55 277	6 646	12.0	5.6	8.2
TOTAL DAC	203 995	29 297	14.4	4.6	13.6
<i>Memo Item:</i>					
DAC-EU countries	91 569	15 332	16.7	6.3	18.6

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

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

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

Source: OECD, 12 April 2023.

TABLE 4: DAC MEMBERS' SUPPORT FOR UKRAINE IN 2022

USD million, unless otherwise stated

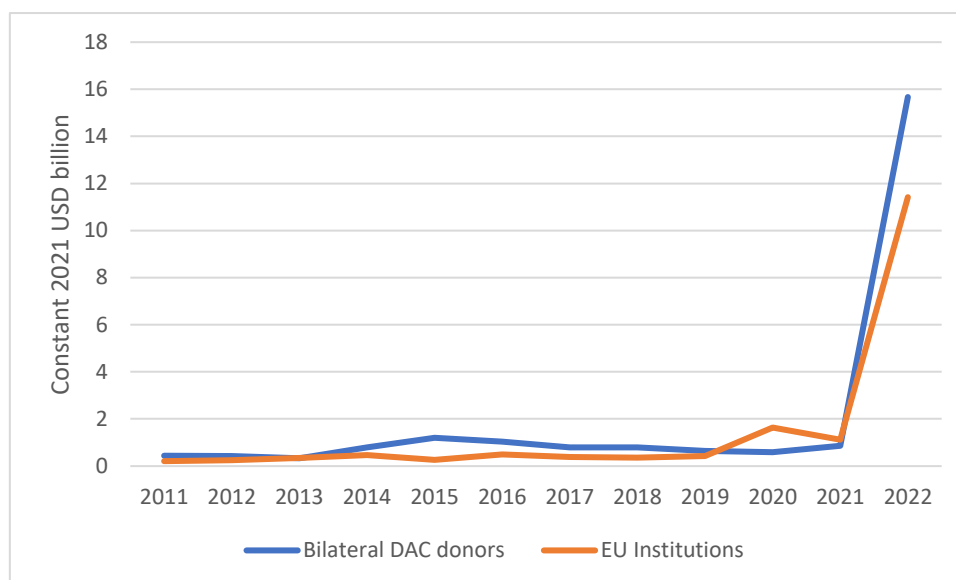
Data for 2022 are preliminary

	2022			Share of total ODA for Ukraine (%)
	Total Net ODA	Net bilateral ODA to Ukraine	of which: Humanitarian aid	
Australia	3 040	46	46	1.5
Austria	1 842	76	32	4.1
Belgium	2 691	69	46	2.6
Canada	9 286	2 448	215	26.4
Czech Republic	987	23	21	2.3
Denmark	2 850	146	101	5.1
Finland	1 614	61	26	3.8
France	17 353	505	-	2.9
Germany	35 302	526	-	1.5
Greece	305	-	-	0.0
Hungary	396	15	1	3.7
Iceland	93	10	10	10.7
Ireland	2 452	54	26	2.2
Italy	6 520	359	24	5.5
Japan	16 723	711	117	4.3
Korea	2 883	90	90	3.1
Lithuania	197	50	37	25.2
Luxembourg	530	7	7	1.4
Netherlands	6 471	177	-	2.7
New Zealand	538	6	6	1.0
Norway	5 161	582	206	11.3
Poland	3 363	226	122	6.7
Portugal	422	35	32	8.4
Slovak Republic	171	9	7	5.0
Slovenia	164	5	4	3.3
Spain	3 978	85	-	2.1
Sweden	5 456	206	54	3.8
Switzerland	4 476	216	137	4.8
United Kingdom	15 716	397	191	2.5
United States	55 000	8 980	198	16.3
TOTAL DAC	205 979	16 121	1 755	7.8
<i>Memo items:</i>				
EU Institutions	27 631	10 616	278	38.4
DAC-EU countries	93 063	2 635	540	2.8
G7 countries	155 900	13 926	746	8.9
Non-G7 countries	50 078	2 195	1 010	4.4

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

Source: OECD, 12 April 2023.

CHART 3: NET BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR UKRAINE
Data for 2022 are preliminary



Source: OECD, 12 April 2023

TABLE 5: DAC MEMBERS' SUPPORT FOR COVID-19 RELATED ACTIVITIES ^(a)

USD million

Data for 2022 are preliminary

	2022			Memo: Total ODA	2021			Memo: Total ODA
	COVID-19 related support	of which: COVID-19 control (b)	of which: Vaccine donations		COVID-19 related support	of which: COVID-19 control ^(b)	of which: Vaccine donations	
Australia	-	-	-	3 040	1 706	360	-	3 546
Austria	42	34	33	1 853	64	33	19	1 467
Belgium	167	70	20	2 657	90	45	32	2 616
Canada	743	696	108	7 832	1 626	928	84	6 303
Czech Republic	5	5	5	987	14	14	7	366
Denmark	14	13	11	2 857	129	110	56	2 921
Finland	20	19	3	1 614	29	5	-	1 441
France	393	284	268	15 876	1 198	699	318	15 506
Germany	2 252	1 052	177	35 025	4 182	1 304	693	33 272
Greece	20	20	20	305	29	29	29	341
Hungary	31	31	12	396	48	48	36	435
Iceland	3	2	-	93	10	9	3	71
Ireland	27	27	19	2 452	52	39	8	1 155
Italy	290	124	169	6 468	398	253	227	6 085
Japan	3 288	1 032	61	17 475	3 922	729	206	17 634
Korea	257	217	43	2 786	582	306	23	2 873
Lithuania	2	2	2	197	4	4	4	86
Luxembourg	3	-	-	531	9	8	-	539
Netherlands	125	121	-	6 471	170	44	-	5 288
New Zealand	49	33	18	538	160	52	7	685
Norway	46	33	2	5 161	274	260	44	4 673
Poland	14	13	13	3 378	67	55	55	984
Portugal	19	19	18	505	31	31	30	459
Slovak Republic	20	15	15	171	13	12	11	155
Slovenia	4	4	4	164	13	13	11	116
Spain	305	215	185	4 207	525	371	273	3 642
Sweden	73	73	32	5 456	351	80	42	5 934
Switzerland	127	46	19	4 477	444	134	-	3 912
United Kingdom	327	311	281	15 748	842	256	142	15 712
United States	2 571	2 473	-	55 277	4 896	4 830	4 000	47 805
TOTAL DAC	11 236	6 982	1 535	203 995	21 879	11 061	6 361	186 022
<i>Memo items:</i>								
EU Institutions	4 780	1 033	-	23 088	7 686	818	-	19 054
DAC EU members	3 826	2 140	1 005	91 569	7 418	3 197	1 852	82 808
G7-countries	9 864	5 971	1 064	153 701	17 063	8 999	5 671	142 317
Non-G7 countries	1 372	1 010	472	50 294	4 816	2 062	690	43 705

a) The data shown in this table for 2022 are preliminary and partial, as many donors are still in the process of collecting detailed information on COVID-19 related activities, especially sector related.

Detailed final 2022 data will be published in December 2023.

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

Source: OECD, 12 April 2023.

TABLE 6: SHARE OF COVID-19 VACCINES IN DAC MEMBERS' ODA IN 2022 ^(a)
 USD million, unless otherwise specified
Data for 2022 are preliminary

	ODA Grant equivalent	of which: total vaccine donations	of which:				Vaccines as a share of total ODA %	ODA Percent change ^(c) 2021-2022 ODA excluding vaccines At 2021 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)	3 040	-	-	-	-	-	-13.1	
Austria	1 853	33	33	SG	-	0	35.5	
Belgium	2 657	20	20	SG	-	-	7.5	
Canada	7 832	108	108	SG	-	-	19.2	
Czech Republic	987	5	5	SG	-	-	170.7	
Denmark	2 857	11	11	SG	-	-	3.2	
Finland	1 614	3	3	SG	-	-	18.5	
France	15 876	268	268	SG	-	-	12.9	
Germany	35 025	177	177	SG	-	-	13.8	
Greece	305	20	20	SG	-	0	-4.6	
Hungary	396	12	12	SG	-	-	4.0	
Iceland ^(d)	93	-	-	-	-	-	37.0	
Ireland	2 452	19	17	SG	1	1	124.9	
Italy	6 468	169	169	SG	-	-	17.1	
Japan	17 475	61	61	SG	-	-	19.9	
Korea	2 786	43	42	SG	-	-	6.4	
Lithuania	197	2	2	SG	-	-	129.7	
Luxembourg ^(d)	531	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	
Netherlands ^(d)	6 471	-	-	-	-	-	30.1	
New Zealand	538	18	-	SG	15	3	-19.1	
Norway	5 161	2	2	SG	-	-	3.3	
Poland	3 378	13	13	SG	-	-	275.4	
Portugal	505	18	18	SG	-	-	21.1	
Slovak Republic	171	15	15	N	-	-	13.3	
Slovenia	164	4	4	SG	-	-	60.7	
Spain	4 207	185	185	SG	-	-	30.3	
Sweden	5 456	32	32	SG	-	-	2.1	
Switzerland	4 477	19	19	SG	-	-	15.6	
United Kingdom	15 748	281	281	SG	-	-	5.7	
United States ^(d)	55 277	-	-	-	-	-	18.0	
TOTAL DAC	203 995	1 535	1 515		16	5	16.7	
<i>Memo items:</i>								
EU Institutions	23 088	-	-	-	-	-	30.3	
DAC-EU countries	91 569	1 005	1 003		1	1	20.0	
G7-countries	153 701	1 064	1 064		0	0	15.3	
Non-G7 countries	50 294	472	451		16	5	21.1	

a) The data shown in this table for 2022 are preliminary and partial, as several donors are still in the process of collecting detailed information on COVID-19 related activities, including data on vaccine donations. Detailed final 2022 data will be published in December 2023.

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 2022 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. The Slovak Republic 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 9.2 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.pdf>

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

d) Australia, Iceland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United States did not consider donations of vaccines from their domestic supply in their ODA.

Source: OECD, 12 April 2023.