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European Union

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From:	General Secretariat of the Council
On:	5 June 2020
To:	Delegations

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Subject:	Annual Report 2020 to the European Council on EU Development Aid Targets - Council conclusions (5 June 2020)
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Delegations will find in the annex the Council conclusions on the Annual Report 2020 to the European Council on EU Development Aid Targets, approved by written procedure on 5 June 2020.

Annual Report 2020 to the European Council on EU Development Aid Targets**Council conclusions**

1. On 17 June 2010, the European Council requested the Council to make an annual report on the EU and Member States' commitments and delivery on ODA¹. This is the tenth such annual report to the European Council. The Council welcomes the Commission's analysis of trends with regard to EU collective and individual ODA commitments, based on preliminary information from the OECD-DAC on 2019 ODA².
2. The Council recalls the commitment by the EU and its Member States to the effective use of all financial flows as well as non-financial means of implementation, emphasising domestic action and sound policies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in line with the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The Council confirms the EU's and its Member States' collective and individual commitment on financing for sustainable development, including on Official Development Assistance (ODA), as set out in the "New European Consensus on Development"³ and in line with the Paris Agreement.
3. In an increasingly complex financing landscape, ODA continues to play a crucial role, as an important and catalytic element in the overall financing available to help achieve the SDGs. ODA can help leverage other means of implementation, in particular public domestic financing and private sector investment, but also science, technology and innovation.

¹ See Annex for commitments on ODA.

² https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_674

³ [2017/C 210/01: Joint statement by the Council and the representatives of the governments of the Member States meeting within the Council, the European Parliament and the Commission](#)

4. While global ODA is quantitatively small for developing countries as a whole it remains a major source of finance for the poorest countries, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and countries most in need, including countries in situations of fragility or conflict and countries suffering from climate related vulnerabilities, which particularly lack domestic capacity to raise finance from other sources.
5. Bearing in mind the above, the Council wishes to report the following elements to the European Council:
 - a) In 2019, EU28 collective⁴ ODA⁵ reached EUR 75.2 billion⁶, up from EUR 74.9 billion in 2018⁷.

⁴ The EU aggregate includes the United Kingdom because the reference period ends before the UK's withdrawal from the EU taking effect on 1 February 2020.

⁵ EU collective ODA is the sum of ODA from the EU Member States and the part of ODA provided by the EU institutions that is not imputed to Member States. Most of the EU institutions' ODA spending is imputed to EU Member States, i.e. Member States' data include part of the institutions' spending. The ODA provided through European Investment Bank (EIB)'s own resources is not imputed to Member States and is additional to the Member States' ODA.

⁶ On a grant equivalent basis, which is the new methodology to calculate the ODA value of concessional loans, applied for the first time last year to 2018 data for official loans and loans to multilateral institutions. In short, the grant equivalent is an estimate, at today's value of money, of how much is being given away over the life of a financial transaction, compared with a transaction at market terms – i.e. it measures the actual effort of the donor. The grant equivalent is the grant element multiplied by the amount of money extended for ODA loans while ODA grants have a 100% grant element. The system improves the reporting of ODA loans and allows accounting for the efforts made by donors to provide loans depending on their level of concessionality, that is, the level of benefit to the borrower compared to a loan at market rate. In the past ("flow basis method"), the actual flows of cash between a donor and a recipient country were recorded and a loan was recorded at "face value" as ODA but subsequent repayments by countries were then subtracted as negative ODA.

⁷ In nominal terms.

- b) The EU and its 28 Member States have maintained their position as the biggest global ODA provider (see Figure 1), accounting for 55.2% of the total ODA to developing countries from members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC). This confirms the leadership of the EU in regard to the global agenda on sustainable development.
 - c) EU28 collective ODA represented 0.46% of EU Gross National Income (GNI)⁸; this is down from the 2018 ratio of 0.47%⁹, but still significantly higher than the average of the non-EU DAC members, which was at 0.21% of GNI in 2019 (see Figure 2).
 - d) Four EU Member States met or exceeded the 0.7% ODA/GNI threshold (see Figure 3 and Table 1). In six EU Member States, the ODA to GNI ratio increased, in fourteen it remained stable¹⁰, while it decreased in eight Member States.
6. The Council continues to be increasingly concerned by the overall negative trend of EU collective ODA/GNI, which has decreased for the third year in a row, and by the deepening gap towards reaching the collective target to provide 0.7% of GNI as ODA.
7. The Council welcomes the slight improvement in ODA to LDCs, which went up to reach 0.125% of GNI in 2018¹¹ (see Table 2), increasing for the second year in a row, but remains seriously concerned that the EU has still not met its collective target to provide 0.15% - 0.20% of GNI to LDCs in the short-term¹². The Council reaffirms the need to urgently scale up efforts to meet the target to collectively provide 0.20% of GNI as ODA to LDCs by 2030.

⁸ The EU Gross National Income is the sum of the GNIs of each Member State.

⁹ The drop of the EU ODA/GNI ratio between 2018 and 2019 is notably due to a relatively higher growth of EU GNI than ODA in nominal terms.

¹⁰ The word "stable" here refers to ODA to GNI ratios which changed by less than 0.01 percentage points.

¹¹ 2018 is the latest year for which complete data is available. In 2018, five EU Member States met or exceeded the 2020 target of 0.15% of ODA/GNI to LDCs, see Table 2.

¹² The Union and its Member States are committed to collectively giving to Least Developed Countries ODA amounting to between 0.15% and 0.20% of the EU GNI in the short term and 0.20% by 2030 (European Consensus on Development 2017).

8. The Council reaffirms that more efforts are needed to meet the collective and individual targets and to collectively provide 0.7% of GNI as ODA by 2030, especially in light of the downward trend in ODA and of the multi-dimensional crisis that the COVID-19 pandemic has triggered. The Council stresses that it is urgent for the EU and its Member States to take concrete, verifiable actions towards achieving these commitments and will continue to monitor progress. The Council will continue to report annually to allow for transparency and public accountability. The Council highlights the need for the EU and its Member States to increase access to concessional finance for partner countries, and stresses that the EU budget needs to be sufficiently ambitious so as to contribute to meeting the collective ODA commitments.
9. The Council also stresses the need to address the diversity of situations and the specific challenges of countries that graduate from low-income to middle-income status. In accordance with the new European Consensus on Development, the EU and its Member States will engage in development cooperation, policy dialogue and partnerships with Middle-Income Countries (MICs) on sustainable development, poverty eradication, inequalities, global public goods and other shared interests. As to more advanced developing countries, which need fewer or no concessional forms of assistance, the Council recalls that the EU and its Member States will develop innovative engagement, including and beyond financial cooperation.
10. The Council calls upon the Commission to promote measures and launch initiatives, involving Member States as appropriate, to pursue the sustainable financing of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the SDGs and help reach ODA commitments. In this regard, particular attention should be paid to LDCs. The Council welcomes the Commission's update on EU Development Cooperation with LDCs and invites the Commission to continue reporting back regularly to and update the Member States on these measures and initiatives with a view to strengthening EU support to LDCs.
11. The Council recognises the particular challenges faced by developing countries in Africa, and, in this respect, underlines the importance of targeting ODA to the continent, while fully respecting individual Member States' priorities in development assistance.

12. The Council welcomes the “Team Europe” approach in support of partner countries’ short-term needs and longer-term structural impacts of COVID-19 on societies and the economy. The Council reaffirms its commitment to the principles for effective development cooperation agreed in the context of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, as they are key for achieving the SDGs. The Council welcomes the collective efforts on EU and Member States’ Joint Programming and calls for an enhanced engagement of the EU and its Member States in working better together including by ensuring inclusive participation in the implementation, and with an increased use of Joint Programming, Joint Implementation and Joint Results frameworks, as appropriate.
13. The Council welcomes the progress made on Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs). The Council stresses the need to continue supporting INFFs as a comprehensive and integrated approach to mobilise financing from all available sources to reach the SDGs. The Council calls for strengthened joint work at country-level between the EU and its Member States and all relevant international and national stakeholders on SDGs and in particular on their financing.
14. The Council welcomes the launch of reporting on Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD), developed through open, inclusive and transparent discussions in the ad-hoc international task force. Whilst upholding the role of ODA, the Council underlines that TOSSD will help to better measure and improve the transparency and knowledge of resources contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Council looks forward to seeing the preliminary results based on 2019 data. The Council further welcomes the creation of a UN Working Group on Measurement of Development Support, in line with the 2030 Agenda and building on previous relevant work in this area. For TOSSD to fulfil its potential, it would be key to involve emerging providers.

15. The Council looks forward to continuing work with the United Nations, international financial institutions and multilateral and bilateral development banks on financing sustainable development and to develop mechanisms for monitoring its impact on SDGs and assessing results, and to better align private finance with the SDGs. In this regard, the Council takes note of the outcome of the United Nations Economic and Social Committee Forum on Financing for Development, adopted in New York on 27 April 2020. The Council welcomes the focus, in the Financing for Development Forum's outcome document, on the need for coordinated, decisive and innovative policy action to address the immediate health, food security and long-term economic and social consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. The “Team Europe” reorientation package will be instrumental in that respect.

ANNEX 1

Current EU ODA Commitments and Targets

(Council conclusions of 26 May 2015, (doc. 9241/15 paragraphs 31-33))

The EU (...) reaffirms its collective commitment to achieve the 0.7% ODA/GNI target within the time frame of the post-2015 agenda. Member States which joined the EU before 2002 reaffirm their commitment to achieve the 0.7% ODA/GNI target, taking into consideration budgetary circumstances, whilst those which have achieved that target commit themselves to remain at or above that target; Member States which joined the EU after 2002 strive to increase their ODA/GNI to 0.33%.

The international community should also help to target resources to where the need is greatest, especially Least Developed Countries and countries in states of fragility and conflict. In the context of the overall ODA commitment and whilst fully respecting individual Member State's priorities in development assistance the EU reaffirms its commitment to support LDCs. The EU undertakes to meet collectively the target of 0.15 - 0.20% of ODA/GNI to LDCs in the short term, and to reach 0.20% of ODA/GNI to LDCs within the time frame of the post-2015 agenda.'

**The New European Consensus on Development - 'Our World, Our Dignity, Our Future'
(Joint Statement by the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States Meeting within the Council, the European Parliament and the European Commission of 7 June 2017, paragraph 103)**

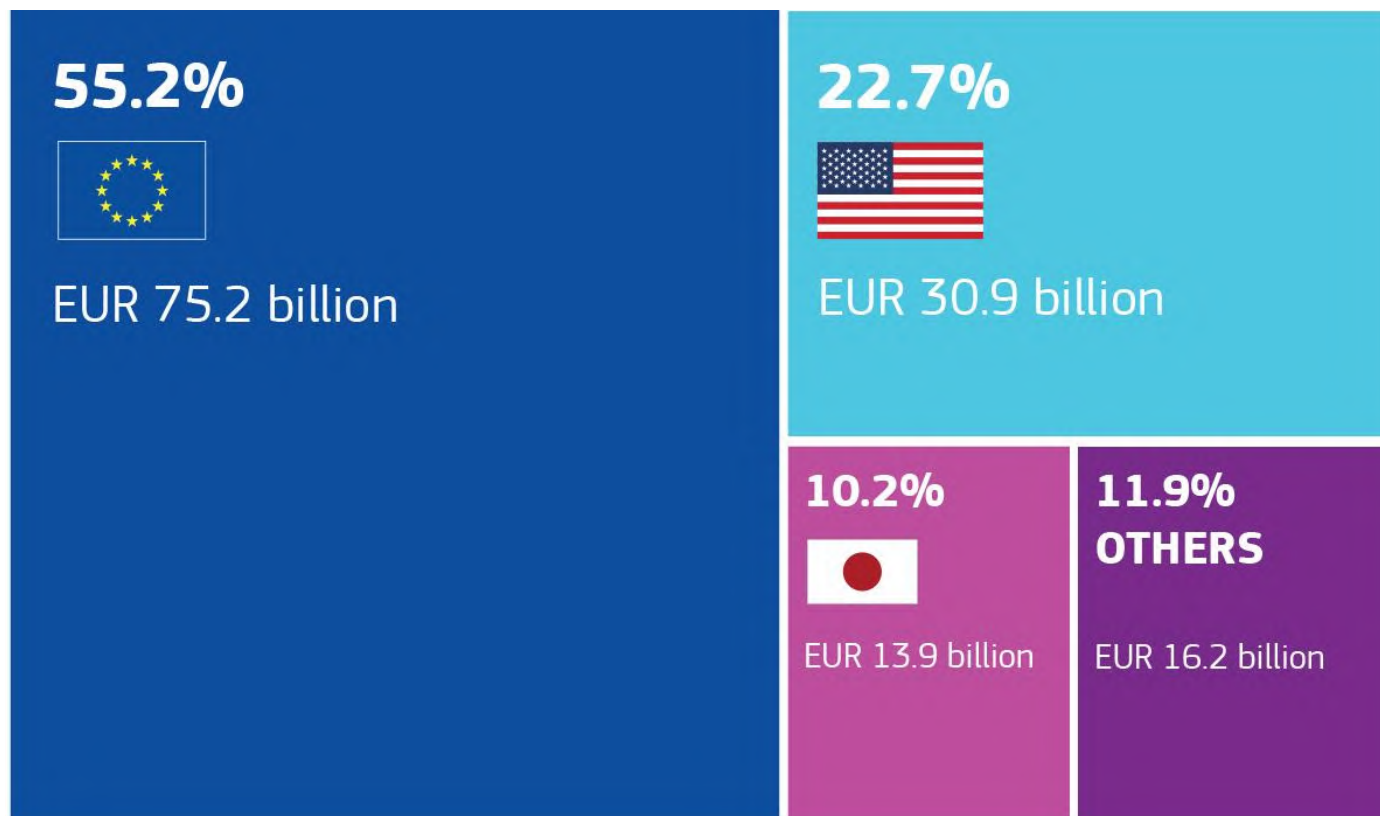
The EU is collectively committed to provide 0.7% of Gross National Income (GNI) as ODA within the timeframe of the 2030 Agenda. To target resources to where the need is greatest, especially Least Developed Countries and countries in states of fragility and conflict, the EU also undertakes to meet collectively the target of 0.15 – 0.20% of ODA/GNI to LDCs in the short term, and to reach 0.20% of ODA/GNI to LDCs within the timeframe of the 2030 Agenda. The EU and its Member States also recognise the particular challenges faced by developing countries in Africa. (...) They will continue to monitor progress and will report annually to allow for transparency and public accountability.

Addis Ababa Action Agenda (endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015, paragraphs 51-52)

(...) ODA providers reaffirm their respective ODA commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries. We are encouraged by those few countries that have met or surpassed their commitment to 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI and the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries. We urge all others to step up efforts to increase their ODA and to make additional concrete efforts towards the ODA targets. We welcome the decision by the European Union which reaffirms its collective commitment to achieve the 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI target within the time frame of the post-2015 agenda, and undertakes to meet collectively the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries in the short term, and to reach 0.20 per cent of ODA/ GNI to least developed countries within the time frame of the post-2015 agenda. We encourage ODA providers to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.

We recognize the importance of focusing the most concessional resources on those with the greatest needs and least ability to mobilize other resources. In this regard we note with great concern the decline in the share of ODA to least developed countries and commit to reversing this decline. We are encouraged by those who are allocating at least 50 per cent of their ODA to least developed countries.

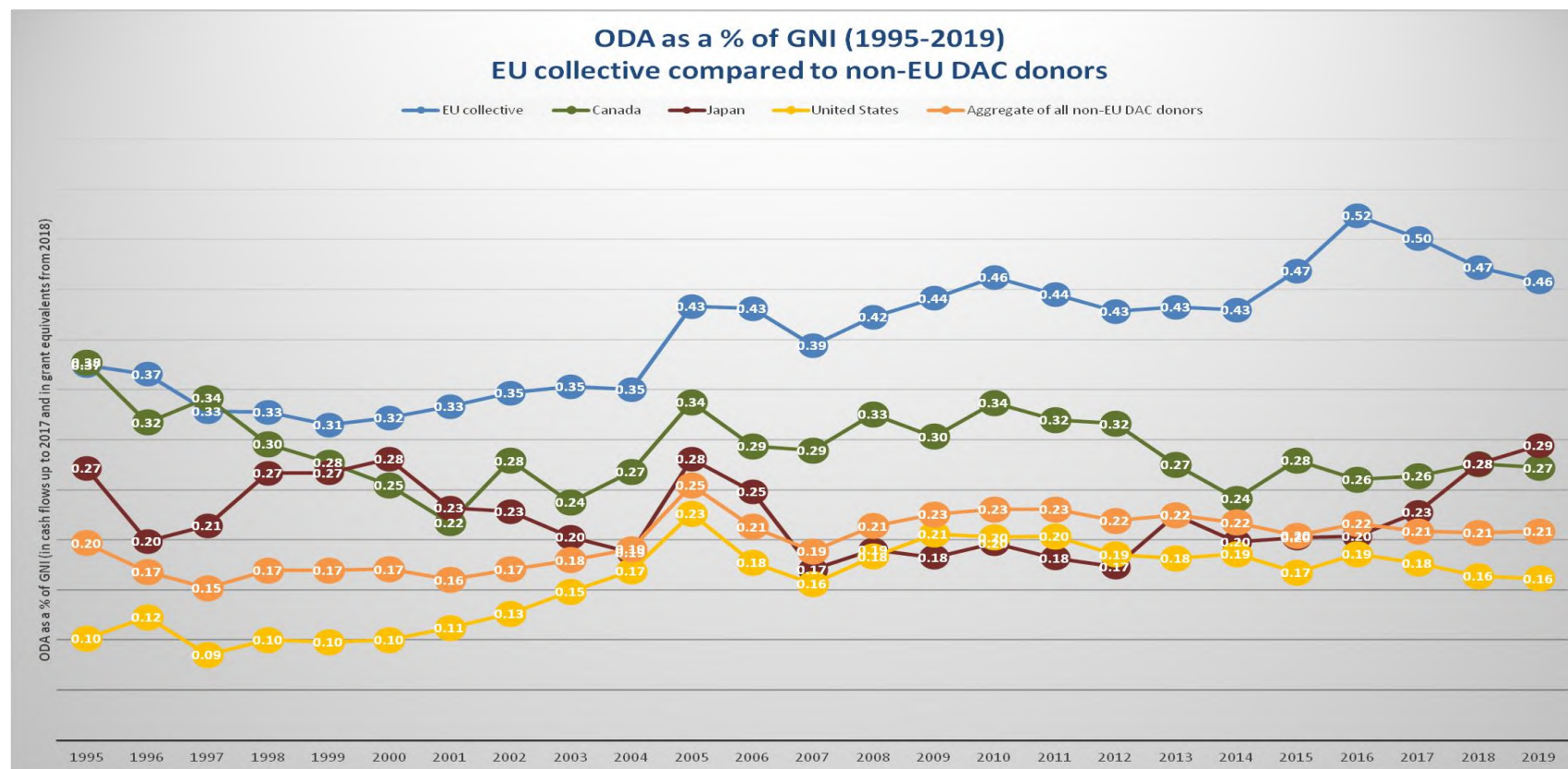
Figure 1 – EU collective ODA compared to non EU DAC providers in 2019 (as grant equivalent)



NB: All amounts are in current prices. 2019 figures are preliminary.

NB: The EU Collective includes the United Kingdom because the reference period ends before the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union on 1 February 2020.

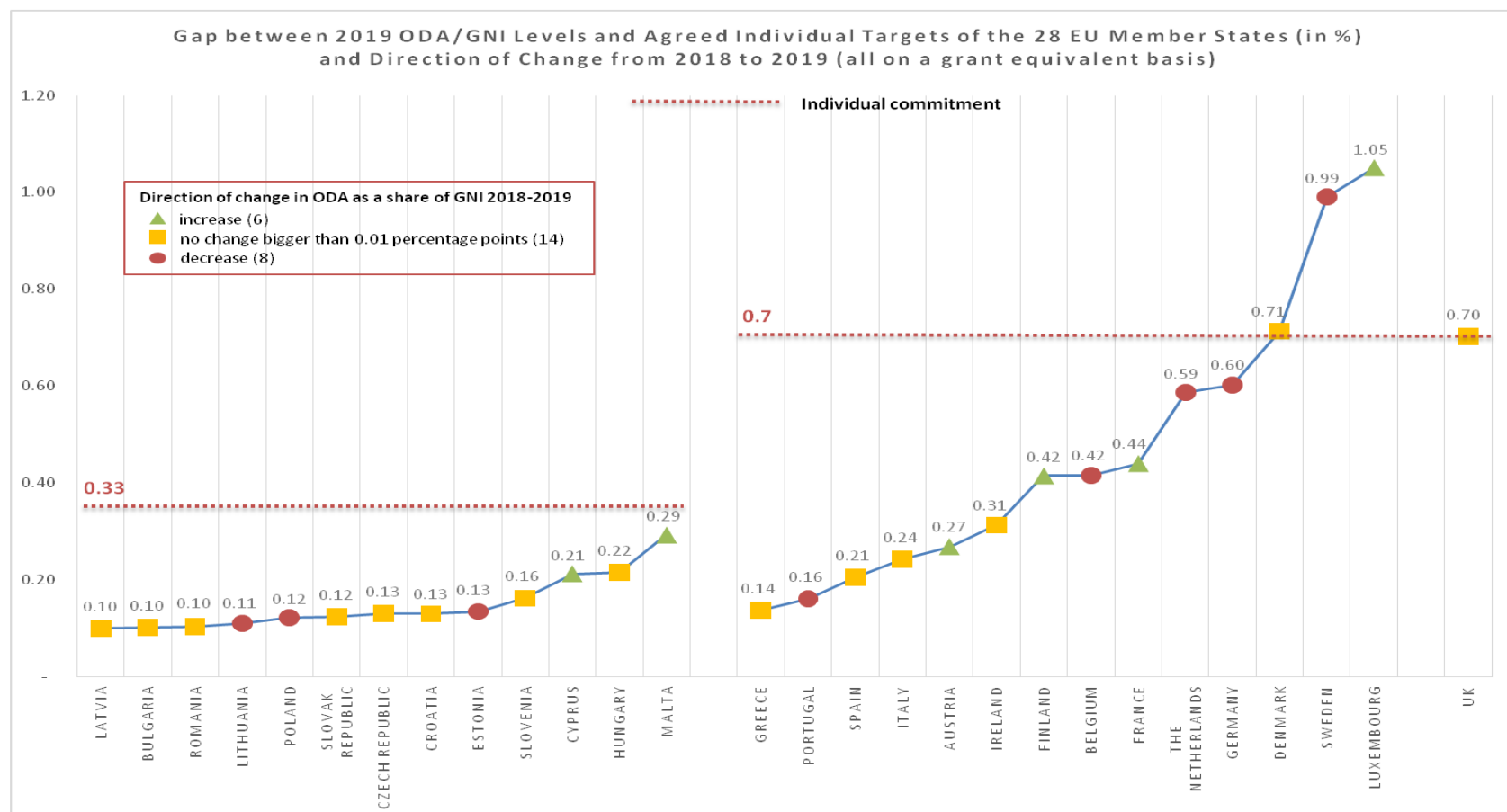
Figure 2 – EU collective ODA as a % of GNI compared to non EU DAC providers over time (on a flow basis up to 2017 and in grant equivalent from 2018)



NB: For each year, the EU Collective figures in this graph only take into account those countries which were a Member State of the EU at the time, while the aggregate of all non-EU DAC donors only takes into account those non-EU countries which were a DAC member at the time. In particular, the EU Collective includes the United Kingdom because the reference period ends before the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union on 1 February 2020.

NB: All amounts are in current prices. 2019 figures are preliminary.

Figure 3 – Gap between 2019 ODA levels and agreed individual targets of the 28 EU Member States and direction of change from 2018 to 2019 (on a grant equivalent basis)



NB: Calculations made using current prices. 2019 figures are preliminary. Only absolute changes of 0.01% or greater are considered an increase or decrease. This methodology has been applied consistently over time and aims at avoiding that minor variations are considered an increase or a decrease. Member States who have experienced a slight increase or decrease feature among those considered to be stable.

Table 1 – EU Member States' and EU Collective ODA 2010-2019

Member State	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		Change 2018-2019	
	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	Volume in EUR Million	% of GNI
Austria	912	0.32	799	0.27	860	0.28	882	0.27	930	0.28	1,193	0.35	1,479	0.42	1,110	0.30	991	0.26	1,082	0.27	90.38	0.0102
Belgium	2,268	0.64	2,019	0.54	1,801	0.47	1,732	0.45	1,844	0.46	1,717	0.42	2,080	0.50	1,948	0.45	1,959	0.43	1,945	0.42	-13.76	-0.0145
Bulgaria	31	0.09	35	0.09	31	0.08	37	0.10	37	0.09	37	0.09	61	0.13	55	0.11	58	0.11	58	0.10	-0.35	-0.0079
Croatia							34	0.08	54	0.13	46	0.09	37	0.07	48	0.10	67	0.13	70	0.13	2.88	-0.0041
Cyprus	39	0.23	27	0.16	20	0.11	15	0.10	14	0.09	16	0.09	-	-	-	-	21	0.12	40	0.21	19.11	0.0932
Czech Republic	172	0.13	180	0.12	171	0.12	159	0.11	160	0.11	179	0.12	235	0.14	270	0.15	259	0.13	273	0.13	14.70	-0.0013
Denmark	2,168	0.91	2,108	0.85	2,095	0.83	2,205	0.85	2,264	0.86	2,313	0.85	2,142	0.75	2,172	0.74	2,195	0.72	2,275	0.71	80.11	-0.0052
Estonia	14	0.10	17	0.11	18	0.11	23	0.13	28	0.14	31	0.15	39	0.19	38	0.16	41	0.16	38	0.13	-3.51	-0.0268
Finland	1,006	0.55	1,011	0.53	1,027	0.53	1,081	0.54	1,232	0.59	1,161	0.55	958	0.44	961	0.42	834	0.36	1,006	0.42	172.36	0.0563
France	9,751	0.50	9,348	0.46	9,358	0.45	8,540	0.41	8,005	0.37	8,149	0.37	8,701	0.38	10,052	0.43	10,283	0.43	10,877	0.44	594.21	0.0123
Germany	9,804	0.39	10,136	0.39	10,067	0.37	10,717	0.38	12,486	0.42	16,173	0.52	22,368	0.70	22,182	0.67	21,163	0.61	21,266	0.60	103.46	-0.0104
Greece	383	0.17	305	0.15	255	0.13	180	0.10	186	0.11	215	0.12	333	0.19	278	0.16	246	0.13	275	0.14	29.15	0.0047
Hungary	86	0.09	100	0.11	92	0.10	97	0.10	109	0.11	140	0.13	180	0.17	132	0.11	241	0.21	283	0.22	41.50	0.0067
Ireland	676	0.52	657	0.51	629	0.47	637	0.46	615	0.38	648	0.32	726	0.32	743	0.32	792	0.31	835	0.31	43.20	-0.0012
Italy	2,262	0.15	3,111	0.20	2,129	0.14	2,584	0.17	3,022	0.19	3,609	0.22	4,601	0.27	5,197	0.30	4,397	0.25	4,377	0.24	-19.97	-0.0057
Latvia	12	0.06	14	0.07	16	0.07	18	0.08	19	0.08	21	0.09	27	0.11	28	0.11	29	0.10	30	0.10	1.10	-0.0013
Lithuania	28	0.10	37	0.13	40	0.13	38	0.11	34	0.10	43	0.12	52	0.14	53	0.13	55	0.12	52	0.11	-3.11	-0.0108
Luxembourg	304	1.05	294	0.97	310	1.00	323	1.00	319	1.06	327	0.95	354	1.00	376	1.00	401	0.98	424	1.05	22.74	0.0665
Malta	10	0.18	14	0.25	14	0.23	14	0.20	15	0.20	15	0.17	19	0.20	22	0.21	28	0.25	35	0.29	7.47	0.0455
The Netherlands	4,800	0.81	4,563	0.75	4,297	0.71	4,094	0.67	4,200	0.64	5,162	0.75	4,491	0.65	4,399	0.60	4,795	0.62	4,727	0.59	-67.50	-0.0325
Poland	285	0.08	300	0.08	328	0.09	367	0.10	341	0.09	397	0.10	600	0.15	603	0.13	649	0.14	611	0.12	-37.64	-0.0138
Portugal	490	0.29	509	0.31	452	0.28	368	0.23	324	0.19	278	0.16	310	0.17	338	0.18	349	0.18	333	0.16	-15.39	-0.0166
Romania	86	0.07	118	0.09	111	0.09	101	0.07	161	0.11	143	0.09	184	0.11	195	0.11	211	0.11	224	0.10	13.38	-0.0034
Slovak Republic	56	0.09	62	0.09	62	0.09	65	0.09	63	0.09	77	0.10	96	0.12	106	0.13	117	0.13	115	0.12	-1.71	-0.0070
Slovenia	44	0.13	45	0.13	45	0.13	46	0.13	46	0.12	57	0.15	74	0.19	67	0.16	71	0.16	77	0.16	6.11	0.0061
Spain	4,492	0.43	3,001	0.29	1,585	0.16	1,769	0.17	1,415	0.13	1,259	0.12	3,819	0.34	2,271	0.19	2,449	0.20	2,587	0.21	137.61	0.0027
Sweden	3,423	0.97	4,030	1.02	4,077	0.97	4,389	1.01	4,698	1.09	6,391	1.40	4,425	0.94	4,935	1.02	5,085	1.07	4,821	0.99	-263.96	-0.0818
UK	9,855	0.57	9,948	0.56	10,808	0.56	13,461	0.70	14,519	0.70	16,725	0.70	16,325	0.70	16,060	0.70	16,446	0.70	17,303	0.70	856.44	0.0059
EU15 Aggregate	52,594	0.46	51,840	0.44	49,749	0.42	52,962	0.44	56,058	0.44	65,320	0.49	73,113	0.54	73,022	0.52	72,383	0.50	74,132	0.50	1,749.08	-0.0040
EU13 Aggregate	863	0.09	950	0.10	949	0.10	1,014	0.10	1,081	0.10	1,203	0.11	1,603	0.14	1,616	0.13	1,847	0.14	1,907	0.13	59.93	-0.0046
EU27 Aggregate	43,602	0.41	42,842	0.39	39,890	0.36	40,515	0.36	42,620	0.36	49,797	0.41	58,391	0.47	58,578	0.45	57,784	0.43	58,737	0.42	952.57	-0.0073
EU28 Aggregate	53,457	0.44	52,790	0.42	50,698	0.39	53,975	0.41	57,139	0.41	66,522	0.46	74,716	0.51	74,638	0.49	74,230	0.47	76,039	0.46	1,809.01	-0.0050
EU Institutions' ODA not imputed to EU Member States	3,183	0.03	3,453	0.03	4,544	0.04	2,873	0.02	2,131	0.02	1,372	0.01	2,750	0.02	1,926	0.01	627	0.00	-849	-0.01	-1,476.33	-0.0091
EU27 Collective ODA	46,785	0.44	46,295	0.43	44,434	0.40	43,388	0.39	44,751	0.38	51,168	0.42	61,141	0.49	60,504	0.47	58,411	0.43	57,887	0.41	-523.75	-0.0180
EU28 Collective ODA	56,640	0.46	56,243	0.44	55,242	0.43	56,848	0.43	59,270	0.43	67,894	0.47	77,466	0.52	76,563	0.50	74,857	0.47	75,190	0.46	332.69	-0.0141

NB: Figures are given in cash flows up to 2017 and in grant equivalents from 2018. All amounts are in current prices. 2019 figures are preliminary.

NB: For each year, this table and its aggregate and collective figures only take into account those countries which were a Member State of the EU at the time. In particular, the EU28 Aggregate and Collective include the United Kingdom because the reference period ends before the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union on 1 February 2020.

NB: The sign “-“ indicates that no ODA data has been reported by the respective Member State for the respective year.

Table 2: EU Member State ODA to Least Developed Countries 2016-2018

Member State	2016		2017		2018	
	ODA to LDCs (EUR Million)	LDC ODA/GNI ratio (% of GNI)	ODA to LDCs (EUR Million)	LDC ODA/GNI ratio (% of GNI)	ODA to LDCs (EUR Million)	LDC ODA/GNI ratio (% of GNI)
Austria	226.2	0.06	260.2	0.07	270.1	0.07
Belgium	576.4	0.14	576.0	0.13	630.0	0.14
Bulgaria	13.6	0.03	11.2	0.02	11.8	0.02
Croatia	7.5	0.02	8.6	0.02	12.9	0.03
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	4.3	0.02
Czech Republic	49.9	0.03	56.9	0.03	54.9	0.03
Denmark	589.6	0.21	646.6	0.22	615.4	0.20
Estonia	6.3	0.03	5.8	0.03	6.6	0.03
Finland	292.2	0.13	288.3	0.13	266.1	0.11
France	1,900.0	0.08	2,442.2	0.10	2,872.2	0.12
Germany	3,239.0	0.10	3,627.5	0.11	4,199.5	0.12
Greece	42.7	0.02	50.0	0.03	50.8	0.03
Hungary	36.2	0.03	25.3	0.02	57.6	0.05
Ireland	324.4	0.14	318.6	0.14	327.1	0.13

Italy	886.8	0.05	1,029.7	0.06	1,116.6	0.06
Latvia	5.4	0.02	5.4	0.02	5.6	0.02
Lithuania	9.3	0.03	9.6	0.02	10.4	0.02
Luxembourg	148.6	0.42	161.3	0.43	189.4	0.46
Malta	0.9	0.01	3.2	0.03	2.3	0.02
Netherlands	1,071.1	0.15	926.7	0.13	1,145.2	0.15
Poland	166.2	0.04	100.2	0.02	186.7	0.04
Portugal	90.0	0.05	109.4	0.06	108.9	0.06
Romania	35.4	0.02	37.5	0.02	36.4	0.02
Slovak Republic	17.1	0.02	19.8	0.02	21.4	0.02
Slovenia	12.0	0.03	11.0	0.03	11.3	0.02
Spain	498.9	0.04	518.3	0.04	581.7	0.05
Sweden	1,270.8	0.27	1,515.4	0.31	1,623.4	0.34
United Kingdom	5,086.7	0.22	5,394.7	0.23	5,428.9	0.23
EU28 Aggregate ODA to LDCs	16,603.4	0.11	18,159.5	0.12	19,847.7	0.125

NB: All amounts are in current prices. ODA to LDCs is calculated by adding up Member States' bilateral net ODA to LDCs and Member States' imputed multilateral ODA to LDCs, thus avoiding double counting with the EU Institutions' ODA to LDCs.