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From:	General Secretariat of the Council
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To:	Delegations

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Subject:	Annual Report 2019 to the European Council on EU Development Aid Targets - Council conclusions (16 May 2019)
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Delegations will find in the annex the Council conclusions on the Annual Report 2019 to the European Council on EU Development Aid Targets, as adopted by the Council at its 3690th meeting held on 16 May 2019.

Annual Report 2019 to the European Council on EU Development Aid Targets**Council conclusions**

1. The Council recalls the importance of the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and provides a global framework for financing for sustainable development. It sets a new paradigm for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through effective use of all financial flows as well as non-financial means of implementation, emphasising domestic action and sound policies.
2. In an increasingly complex financing landscape, the Council recognises the crucial role played by Official Development Assistance (ODA) to help achieve the SDGs. The Council reiterates that ODA is an important and catalytic element in the overall financing available for developing countries. ODA can help leverage other means of implementation, in particular public domestic financing and private sector investment, but also science, technology and innovation.
3. The new European Consensus on Development, adopted in June 2017, responds to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the AAAA, which, like the Paris Agreement on climate change, were adopted in 2015. The Consensus confirms the EU and Member States' commitments on financing for sustainable development, including ODA.
4. 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 ninth such annual report to the European Council.

¹ See Annex for commitments on ODA.

5. 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 2018 ODA².
6. The Council acknowledges that although ODA is quantitatively small for developing countries as a whole, it remains a major source of finance for the poorest countries, Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and countries in states of fragility or conflict, which particularly lack domestic capacity to raise finance from other sources.
7. Bearing the above in mind, the Council wishes to report the following elements to the European Council:
 - a) The EU and its Member States have maintained their position as the biggest global ODA provider (see Figure 1), accounting for almost 57% of the total ODA to developing countries from members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

² http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-19-2075_en.htm

- b) In 2018, EU collective ODA³ reached EUR 74.4 billion⁴. Using the previous OECD-DAC methodology, it decreased by EUR 731 million⁵ in nominal terms, as compared to 2017.
- c) EU collective ODA represents 0.47% of EU Gross National Income⁶ (GNI)⁷. Last year, using the previous OECD-DAC methodology, the ratio was at 0.50%⁸.

³ 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.

⁴ On a grant equivalent basis. The new "grant equivalent method" used by OECD-DAC reports the grant equivalent of loans, calculated on the basis of the donor effort. The methodology assigns a percentage to each concessional loan on the basis of several parameters (risk of default measured ex-ante depending on the beneficiary country income group, duration of the loan, interest rate, grace period). This percentage (the so-called "grant element"), is applied to the amount of the loan to calculate the "grant equivalent", i.e. the "gift portion" of the loans, which is now recorded in OECD DAC statistics. The new 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. See annex 2.

⁵ Calculated on a flow basis. In the past, the OECD-DAC used a "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, so that loans ultimately produced zero net ODA, except in the case of a default. With the new methodology reflows are not counted. The "grant equivalent" ODA figures are not comparable with the historical series on a flow basis, so the flow basis method is still used here for the sake of comparison of trends over time.

⁶ On a grant equivalent basis.

⁷ The EU Gross National Income is the sum of the GNIs of each Member State.

⁸ The drop of the EU ODA/GNI ratio between 2017 and 2018 is due to a decline of EU ODA at 2017 prices and the growth of EU GNI (accounting for 0.02 percentage points) and the change of OECD methodology for reporting ODA loans (accounting for 0.01 percentage points).

- d) The EU's ODA/GNI ratio of 0.47% remains significantly higher than the average of the non-EU DAC members was at 0.21% of GNI in 2018.
- e) Four EU Member States met or exceeded the 0.7% ODA/GNI threshold (see Figure 2 and Table 1). In four EU Member States, the ODA to GNI ratio increased, in 12 it remained stable⁹, while it decreased in 11 Member States¹⁰.
- f) EU collective ODA, excluding 'in-donor' refugee costs, increased by 4%, rising from EUR 66.2 billion in 2017 to EUR 68.8 billion in 2018¹¹. However, the level of 'in-donor' refugee costs¹² reported as ODA by EU Member States has gone down by 32% (EUR 3.3 billion). This decrease reflects the tapering off of the refugee crisis and the lower number of arrivals of refugees. 'In-donor' refugee costs accounted for 9% of the total ODA in 2018, compared to an average of 14% for the period 2015-2017.

8. The Council is increasingly concerned by the negative trend of EU collective ODA, which has decreased for the second year in a row, and regrets the deepening gap towards reaching the collective target to provide 0.7% of GNI as ODA.

⁹ The word "stable" here refers to ODA to GNI ratios which changed by less than 0.01 percentage points.

¹⁰ For Cyprus, no statement can be made because it has not reported its ODA figures to the OECD-DAC.

¹¹ Calculated on a flow basis.

¹² 'In-donor' refugee costs can only be reported as ODA in line with OECD-DAC rules. Only some expenses are eligible as ODA, e.g. food, shelter, training during the first 12 months of a refugee's or an asylum-seeker's stay in a host country.

9. The Council is also seriously concerned that the EU has still not met its collective target to provide 0.15% - 0.20% of GNI to Least Developed Countries in the short-term¹³, but welcomes the slight improvement in ODA to LDCs, which went up to reach 0.12% of GNI in 2017¹⁴ (see Table 2) after three years of stagnation at 0.11% of GNI. However, the Council reaffirms the need to scale up efforts to meet the target to collectively provide 0.20% of GNI as ODA to LDCs by 2030.
10. The Council reaffirms its political leadership and commitment to development aid, and recalls the EU and its Member States' individual and collective ODA commitments, as laid down in the new European Consensus on Development. The Council urges 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 reaffirms that more efforts are needed to meet the target to collectively provide 0.7% of GNI as ODA by 2030, especially in light of the downward trend in ODA and in view of the foreseeable further decrease in 'in-donor' refugee costs. The Council stresses that the EU budget needs to be sufficiently ambitious so as to contribute to meeting the collective ODA commitments.
11. The Council 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, income inequalities, 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.

¹³ The Union and its Member States are committed to collectively giving to least developed countries (LDCs) 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).

¹⁴ 2017 is the latest year for which complete data is available. In 2017, four EU Member States exceeded the 2020 target of 0.15% of ODA/GNI to LDCs, see Table 2.

12. 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 invites the Commission to regularly report back to and update the Member States on these measures and initiatives.
13. In the context of development policy, the Council also 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.
14. The Council reaffirms its commitment to the development effectiveness principles agreed in the context of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. These principles are fundamental for achieving the SDGs and should underpin all forms of development cooperation. The Council welcomes the collective efforts and achievements on EU and Member States Joint Programming and calls for an enhanced engagement of the EU and its Member States in development effectiveness and working better together with an increased use of Joint Programming, Joint Implementation and Joint Results frameworks. The Council reiterates that all development cooperation resources should be used effectively and efficiently, in line with the development effectiveness principles.
15. The Council stresses the importance of all the sources of financing addressed in the AAAA (public/private, domestic/international) and underlines the primacy of domestic action, the importance of sound and enabling policies, as well as responsibilities for all stakeholders, including the private sector. The Council reiterates the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach to support developing countries in mobilising financing and other means of implementation. The Council calls on the EU and the Member States to assess ways to improve the delivery of aid tailored to local context, and to maximise the impact of development cooperation including through the choice of aid modalities.

16. The Council looks forward to continuing work with the United Nations, international financial institutions and multilateral and bilateral development banks to implement the AAAA and to develop mechanisms for monitoring its impact and assessing results. In this regard, the Council takes note of the outcome of the United Nations Economic and Social Committee Forum on Financing for Development (FfD) held in New York from 15 to 18 April 2019.
17. The Council welcomes the reference, in the FfD Forum's outcome document, to Integrated National Financing Frameworks in support of nationally-owned sustainable development strategies, aiming at effectively mobilising and aligning a wide range of financing sources and instruments with the 2030 Agenda and making use of the full potential of all means of implementation.
18. The Council reiterates the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach in support to developing countries' sustainable development and 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.
19. In this respect, the Council notes with interest the progress on the development of the new statistical measure for Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) through open, inclusive and transparent discussions in the international task force, including the finalisation of the reporting instructions related to cross-border flows. The Council looks forward to seeing the preliminary results of the first data survey by the OECD and calls for further progress to finalise reporting instructions for the whole statistical measure, including for global and regional expenditures - public goods, global challenges and development enablers. 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, including for developing countries. For TOSSD to fulfil this potential, involving emerging providers and anchoring TOSSD within the UN is key.

ANNEX 1

Current EU ODA Commitments and Targets

(Council conclusions of 26 May 2015, (doc. 9241/15 paragraphs 32-33))

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 LDCs 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 LDCs 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.

ANNEX 2

New OECD Methodology for counting loans in official aid data

In 2014, members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) 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 (ODA) would be based on the grant equivalents of aid loans, i.e. the “gift portion” of the loans, expressed as a monetary value¹. 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.

In 2016, DAC members also decided to apply the grant equivalent measure to other non-grant instruments, such as equities and private sector instruments (PSI) to better reflect the donor effort involved. Whilst DAC members agreed on a methodology for counting the grant equivalent of official loans and loans to multilateral institutions, they have yet to reach agreement on how to calculate ODA grant equivalents for equities, PSI and debt relief. Pending an agreement, DAC members have decided on provisional reporting arrangements for PSI whereby either contributions to Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) and other PSI vehicles may be counted at face value (using an institutional approach), or loans and equities made directly to private sector entities may be counted on a cash-flow basis (using an instrument approach)², 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 in 2019 to find an agreement, and make the reporting of PSIs and debt relief consistent with the new grant equivalent method.

¹ For further information see: www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-financestandards/official-development-assistance.htm.

² For further information see: [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)9/ADD3/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)9/ADD3/FINAL/en/pdf)

This change in the ODA methodology takes effect in 2019 with the publication of preliminary 2018 ODA.

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 because repayments of principal are deducted when made; interest payments are not taken into account³. In the grant equivalent method, both principal and interest payments are taken into consideration, but discounted to the value they represent in today's money.

In order to be fully transparent, the OECD will continue to also publish ODA data on a cash basis, but not as the headline ODA figure to measure donors' performance in volume or as a percentage of gross national income (GNI).

NB: In the following graphs and tables, unless specified otherwise, the data refer to net ODA on a flow basis used for the sake of comparison of trends over time.

³ Deducting interest payments yields a measure called "net transfers".

Figure 1.1 – EU collective ODA as a % of GNI compared to non EU DAC providers over time (on a flow basis)

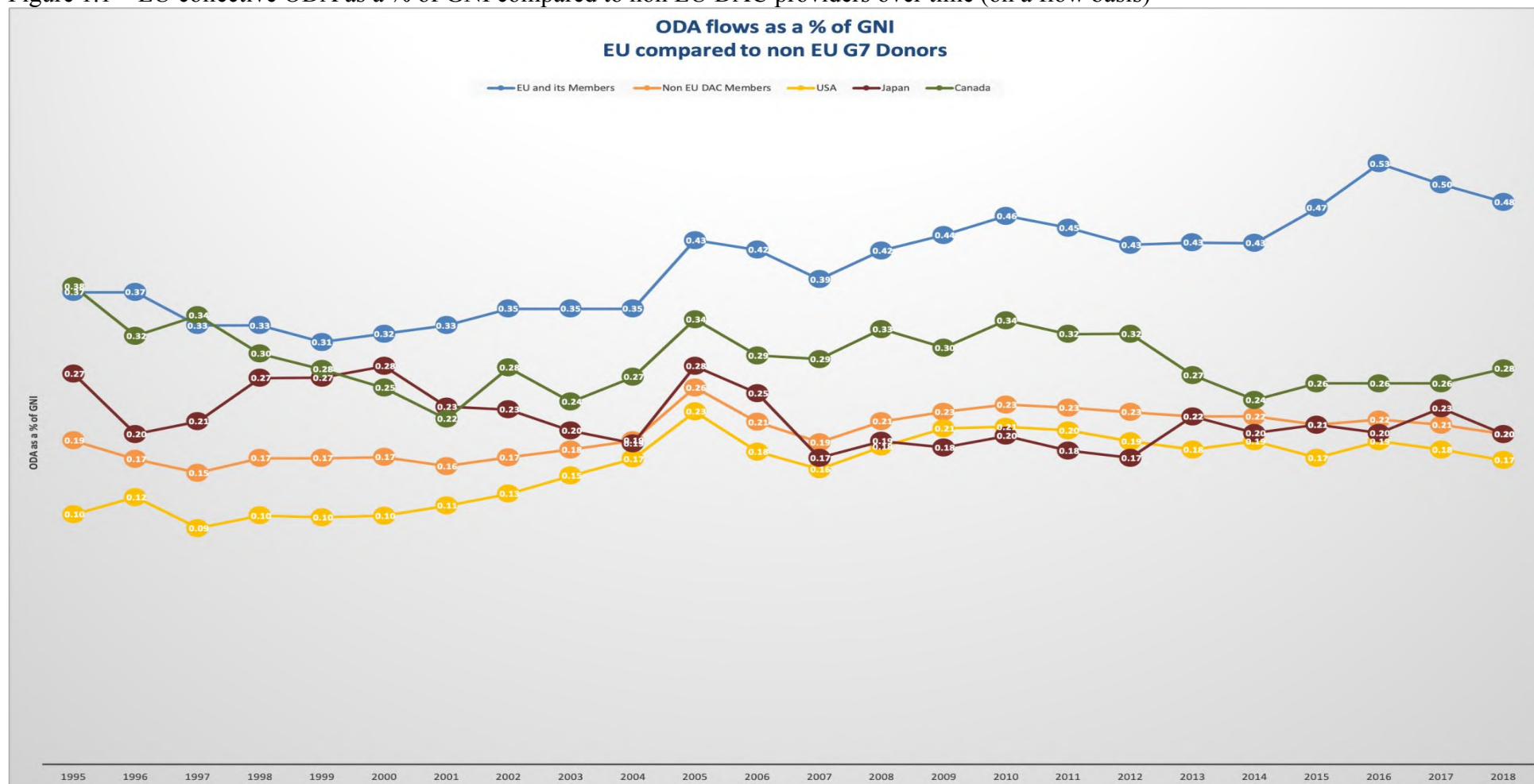


Figure 1.2 – EU collective ODA compared to non EU DAC providers in 2018 (as grant equivalent)

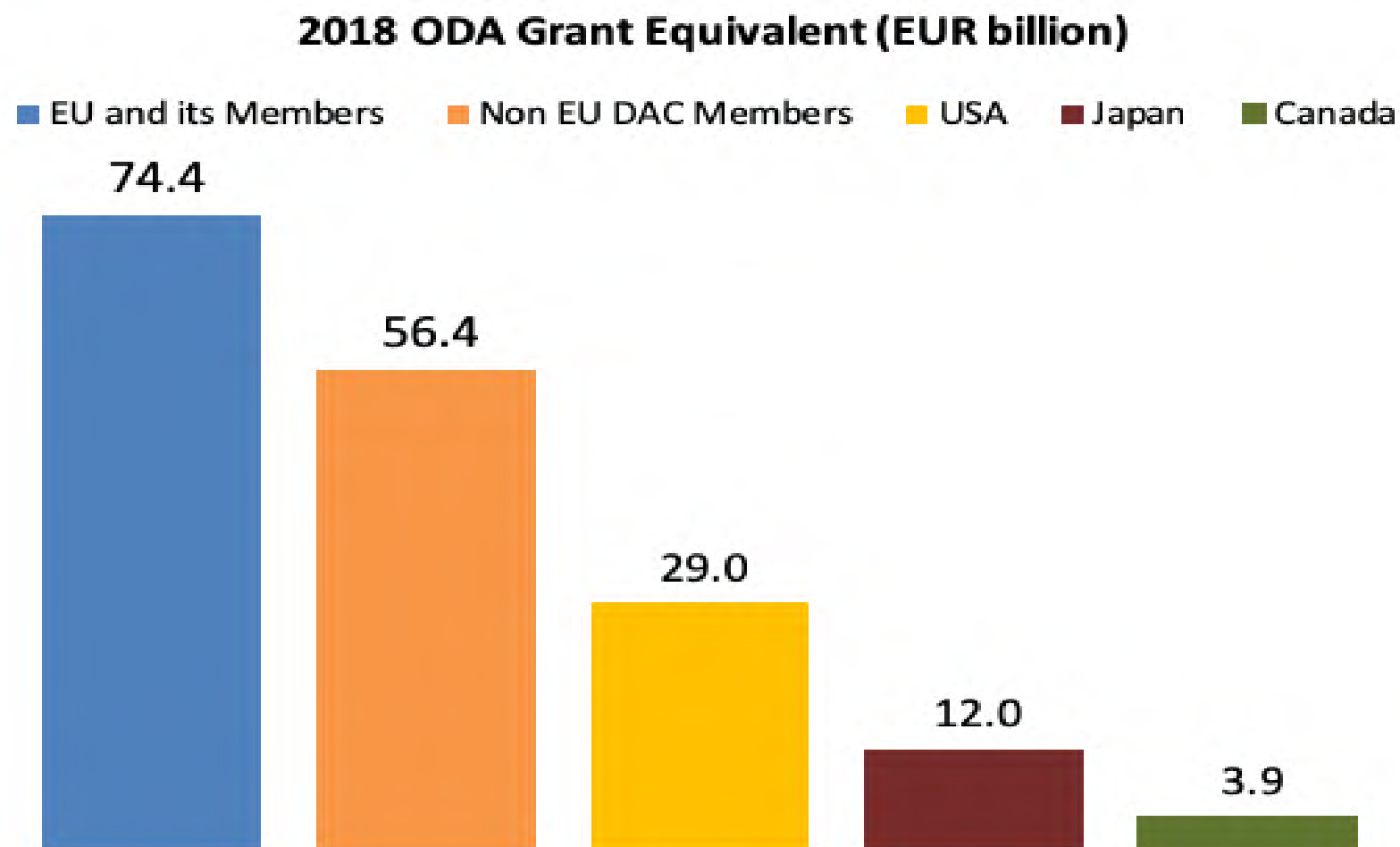
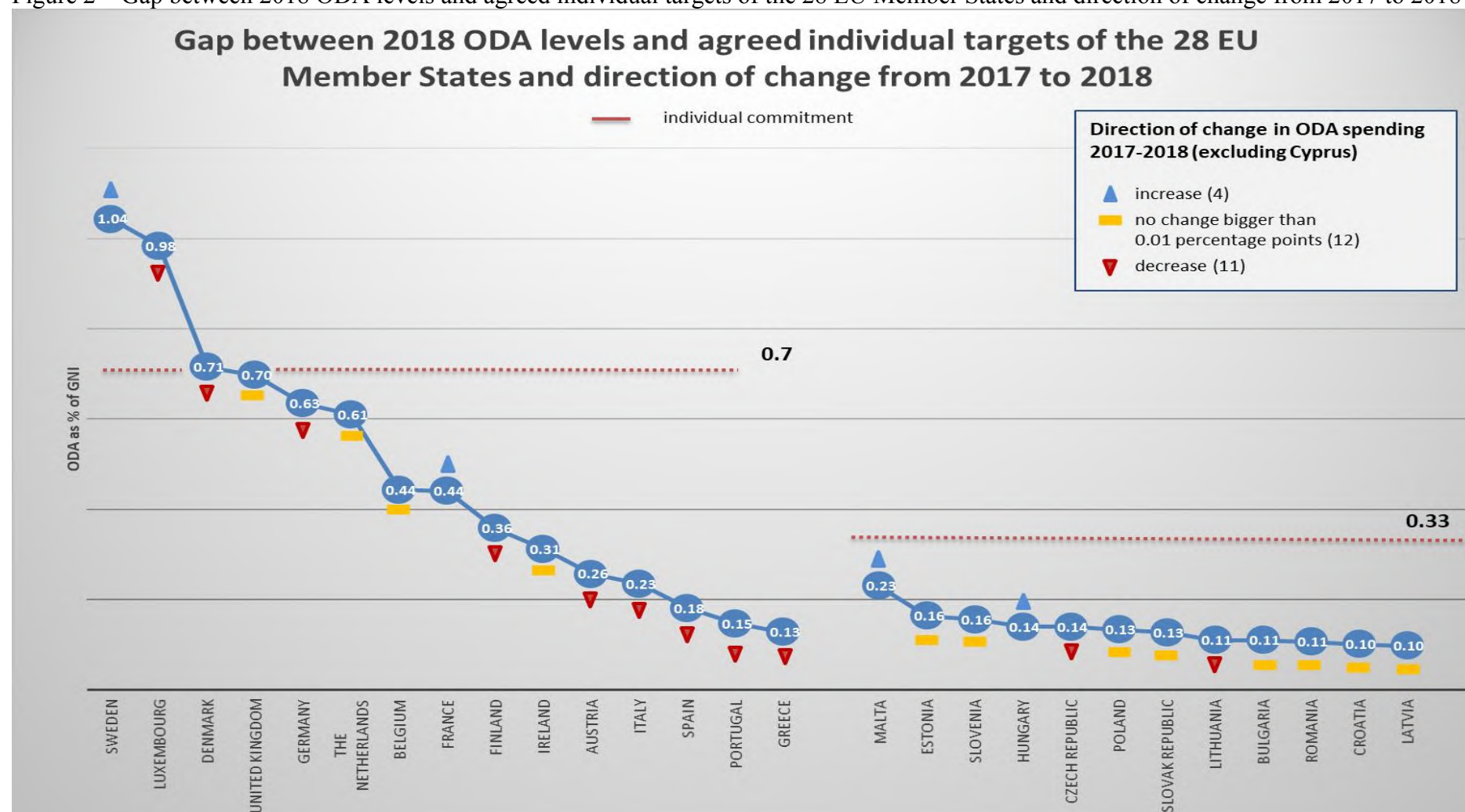


Figure 2 – Gap between 2018 ODA levels and agreed individual targets of the 28 EU Member States and direction of change from 2017 to 2018



Only absolute changes of 0.01 percentage points 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 collective ODA (net) over 2010-2018

Member State	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018 (flow)		2018 (grant eq.)	
	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
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	995	0.26	998	0.26
Belgium	2,268	0.64	2,019	0.54	1,801	0.47	1,732	0.45	1,845	0.46	1,717	0.42	2,080	0.55	1,948	0.45	2,000	0.44	1,943	0.43
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	0.11
Croatia	-	-	15	0.03	15	0.03	32	0.07	54	0.12	46	0.09	37	0.07	48	0.10	47	0.10	47	0.10
Cyprus	39	0.23	27	0.16	20	0.12	15	0.10	15	0.10	16	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	273	0.14	273	0.14
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	2,175	0.71	2,187	0.72
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	41	0.16
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	832	0.36	832	0.36

Member State	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018 (flow)		2018 (grant eq.)	
	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
France	9,751	0.50	9,348	0.46	9,358	0.45	8,543	0.41	8,005	0.37	8,149	0.37	8,701	0.38	10,052	0.43	10,591	0.44	10,295	0.43
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	21,926	0.63	21,162	0.61
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	239	0.13	239	0.13
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	161	0.14	161	0.14
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	786	0.31	786	0.31
Italy	2,262	0.15	3,111	0.20	2,129	0.14	2,566	0.17	3,022	0.19	3,610	0.22	4,601	0.27	5,197	0.30	4,150	0.23	4,239	0.24
Latvia	12	0.06	14	0.07	16	0.08	18	0.08	19	0.08	21	0.09	27	0.11	28	0.11	29	0.10	29	0.10
Lithuania	28	0.10	37	0.13	40	0.13	38	0.11	34	0.10	43	0.14	52	0.14	53	0.13	50	0.11	50	0.11
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	401	0.98
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	26	0.23	26	0.23

Member State	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018 (flow)		2018 (grant eq.)	
	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
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	4,757	0.61	4,757	0.61
Poland	285	0.08	300	0.08	328	0.09	355	0.10	341	0.09	397	0.10	600	0.15	603	0.13	638	0.13	646	0.14
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	289	0.15	330	0.17
Romania	86	0.07	118	0.09	111	0.08	101	0.07	162	0.11	143	0.09	243	0.15	195	0.11	213	0.11	213	0.11
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	113	0.13	113	0.13
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	71	0.16
Spain	4,492	0.43	3,001	0.29	1,585	0.16	1,789	0.17	1,415	0.13	1,259	0.12	3,868	0.35	2,271	0.19	2,186	0.18	2,434	0.20
Sweden	3,423	0.97	4,030	1.02	4,077	0.97	4,389	1.01	4,698	1.09	6,391	1.41	4,425	0.94	4,935	1.02	4,949	1.04	4,950	1.04
UK	9,855	0.57	9,948	0.56	10,808	0.56	13,498	0.71	14,551	0.70	16,718	0.70	16,325	0.70	16,060	0.70	16,478	0.70	16,434	0.70

Member State	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018 (flow)		2018 (grant eq.)	
	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
EU15 Total	52,594	0.46	51,840	0.44	49,749	0.42	53,003	0.44	56,091	0.44	65,314	0.49	73,162	0.54	73,022	0.52	72,756	0.50	71,988	0.50
EU13 Total	863	0.09	965	0.10	964	0.10	1,000	0.10	1,083	0.10	1,203	0.11	1,662	0.14	1,616	0.13	1,720	0.13	1,728	0.13
EU28 Total	53,457	0.44	52,805	0.42	50,713	0.39	54,004	0.41	57,174	0.41	66,516	0.46	74,825	0.51	74,638	0.49	74,476	0.47	73,716	0.47
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	2,139	0.02	1,372	0.01	2,737	0.02	1,926	0.01	1,356	0.01	727	0.00
Collective EU ODA	56,640	0.46	56,258	0.45	55,257	0.43	56,877	0.43	59,313	0.43	67,888	0.47	77,562	0.53	76,563	0.50	75,832	0.48	74,443	0.47

Table 2: EU Member State ODA to Least Developed Countries (Net) 2015-2017

Member State	2015		2016		2017	
	ODA to LDCs (EUR Millions)	LDC ODA/GNI ratio (% of GNI)	ODA to LDCs (EUR Millions)	LDC ODA/GNI ratio (% of GNI)	ODA to LDCs (EUR Millions)	LDC ODA/GNI ratio (% of GNI)
Austria	200.4	0.06	226.3	0.06	260.0	0.07
Belgium	549.5	0.13	576.5	0.14	572.3	0.13
Bulgaria	7.6	0.02	13.6	0.03	11.2	0.02
Croatia	6.4	0.01	7.5	0.02	8.6	0.02
Cyprus	3.6	0.02				
Czech Republic	37.1	0.02	49.9	0.03	57.9	0.03
Denmark	549.5	0.20	589.7	0.21	634.4	0.22
Estonia	5.3	0.03	6.3	0.03	5.8	0.03
Finland	386.9	0.18	292.2	0.13	289.0	0.13
France	2,142.9	0.10	1,901.9	0.08	2,442.7	0.10
Germany	2,339.9	0.08	3,239.3	0.10	3,620.3	0.11
Greece	34.3	0.02	42.7	0.02	50.6	0.03
Hungary	23.4	0.02	36.2	0.03	25.6	0.02
Ireland	310.7	0.15	324.5	0.14	314.6	0.13
Italy	784.6	0.05	886.9	0.05	1,031.1	0.06
Latvia	4.2	0.02	5.4	0.02	5.4	0.02

Member State	2015		2016		2017	
	ODA to LDCs (EUR Millions)	LDC ODA/GNI ratio (% of GNI)	ODA to LDCs (EUR Millions)	LDC ODA/GNI ratio (% of GNI)	ODA to LDCs (EUR Millions)	LDC ODA/GNI ratio (% of GNI)
Lithuania	8.2	0.02	9.3	0.03	9.6	0.02
Luxembourg	138.8	0.40	148.6	0.42	157.9	0.42
Malta	1.9	0.02	0.9	0.01	3.2	0.03
Netherlands	934.4	0.14	1,071.3	0.15	908.8	0.12
Poland	112.8	0.03	166.2	0.04	100.9	0.02
Portugal	81.1	0.05	90.1	0.05	109.8	0.06
Romania	27.8	0.02	35.4	0.02	37.5	0.02
Slovak Republic	16.7	0.02	17.1	0.02	19.9	0.02
Slovenia	8.6	0.02	12.0	0.03	11.3	0.03
Spain	279.7	0.03	500.9	0.04	521.9	0.04
Sweden	1,328.1	0.29	1,271.1	0.27	1,480.5	0.31
United Kingdom	5,514.7	0.23	5,087.0	0.22	5,363.5	0.23
EU 28 TOTAL ODA to LDCs	15,838.8	0.11	16,609.1	0.11	18,054.0	0.12