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Subject: 2024 Annual Report to the European Council on EU Development Aid
Targets
- Council conclusions (24 June 2024)

Delegations will find in the annex the Council conclusions on EU Development Aid Targets - 2024 Annual Report to the European Council, as approved by the Council at its 4038th meeting held on 24 June 2024.

2024 Annual Report to the European Council on EU Development Aid Targets

Council conclusions

1. On 17 June 2010, the European Council requested that the Council draw up an annual report on EU and Member States' commitments to and delivery of Official Development Assistance (ODA)¹. This is the 13th 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 2022 ODA data and preliminary information on 2023 ODA from the OECD-DAC, confirming that **the EU and its Member States have maintained their position as the largest global provider of ODA (see Figure 1). The EU and its Member States accounted for 42% of global ODA in 2022 and 2023², and have confirmed their leadership on the global agenda for sustainable development.** The Council welcomes the substantial increase in EU collective ODA in 2022 compared to 2021, and the further increase in 2023³. However, the Council stresses that it is urgent for the EU and its Member States to take additional action towards achieving individual targets as well as the EU's collective commitments to providing 0.70% of GNI as ODA, and 0.20% as ODA to LDCs by 2030.

¹ See Annex for commitments to ODA.

² Global ODA is defined here as including the ODA provided by the EU collective and all other DAC and non-DAC donor countries reporting to the OECD.

³ ODA increased from EUR 71.6 billion in 2021 to EUR 93.3 billion in 2022 and EUR 95.9 billion in 2023. Looking at EU collective ODA as a share of GNI, we can see an increase from 0.49 % in 2021 to 0.59 % in 2022, followed by a decrease to 0.57% in 2023, which is still significantly higher than the figure for 2021.

2. The Council acknowledges the fast-evolving geopolitical circumstances in which the 2022 and 2023 ODA were allocated. The Council reaffirms that the EU's commitment to support Ukraine, including through the recently adopted Ukraine Facility, is without prejudice to its commitment and support to partner countries, particularly the most vulnerable. The Council emphasises that Russia's unjustified and unprovoked war of aggression against Ukraine has contributed to jeopardising progress on the 2030 Agenda, and reiterates its commitment to mitigate the global consequences of the Russian aggression, which have notably affected many vulnerable countries, particularly in Africa, as well as to fight global poverty, inequalities and food and nutrition insecurity. In the face of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, the EU has strengthened its support to global food security, notably through the EU-Ukraine Solidarity Lanes which were key in helping Ukrainian grains flowing to the global markets. Developing countries are particularly affected by higher energy and food prices, further damaging their liquidity, debt levels and macro-economic outlook. This trend has exacerbated the on-going effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact of the triple planetary crisis (climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution). The Council recalls the conclusions of the European Council of March 2024 in all their elements regarding the situation in the Middle East, and recognises that significant resources will be required to support a coordinated international effort to rebuild Gaza.
3. The Council recalls the commitment by the EU and its Member States to achieve the 2030 Agenda and SDGs and the objectives of the Paris Agreement, as well as the goals and targets of the Global Biodiversity Framework, in line with the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Reaffirming the New European Consensus on Development⁴, the Council confirms the commitment of the EU and its Member States' commitment to principles on sustainable development, eradicating extreme poverty, ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition, reducing vulnerabilities, addressing inequalities and leaving no one behind as well as their collective and individual commitment on financing for sustainable development, including on ODA. The Council also recalls the commitments made to sustainable development as well as preventing any erosion of the SDGs, emphasises the need to continue to support partner countries in their transition towards resilient and sustainable food systems with improved nutritional outcomes, and reaffirms the importance of at least 93% of the expenditure under NDICI-GE being reportable as Official Development Assistance (ODA).

⁴ [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. The Council emphasises the importance of narrowing the global financing gap for achieving the SDGs, and linking all sources of financing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in accordance with the Paris Pact for People and the Planet. The Council underlines ODA's key role in financing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its ability to leverage other public and private sources of financing, such as domestic resource mobilisation, blended finance and sustainable private investments. The Council emphasises the importance of supporting capacity building, including to strengthen the absorption capacity of partner countries, and recalls its November 2021 Conclusions on European Public Sector Expertise in the EU's External Action.
5. The Council reaffirms the importance of the Team Europe approach and Team Europe Initiatives (TEIs) in increasing development effectiveness, recalling its April 2021 and November 2023 conclusions on Team Europe, and underlines the importance of TEIs being fully aligned with the development needs and priorities of partner countries.
6. The Council reaffirms the aim of the EU Global Gateway Strategy to support resilience and sustainable development in partner countries, through both hard and soft infrastructure projects in all five key areas of the strategy, tackling pressing global challenges, promoting human development and mobilising both public and private funds to increase access to sustainable finance. The European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus (EFSD+) and other European investment instruments, which aim to maximise leverage and development impact, will continue to contribute to achieving the 2030 Agenda.
7. The Council welcomes the ongoing reform efforts towards more ambitious, inclusive, representative, effective and impactful international financial institutions that are better equipped to solve cross-border challenges and meet the needs and priorities of developing countries with regard to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement. In particular, the EU and its Member States will continue to constructively engage in the discussions on reforming the Multilateral Development Banks and, more broadly, the reform of the international financial architecture. The EU and its Member States will remain committed to an ambitious IDA21 replenishment. The Council will also remain committed to the Summit of the Future and its annexes, the Declaration of Future Generations and the Global Digital Compact, as well as to the 4th International Conference on Financing for Development in Spain in 2025.

8. The Council underlines human development as a central element in EU external action and international partnerships, including health, food and nutrition security, education, social protection, social inclusion, WASH, and the reduction of all inequalities, including gender inequality.⁵
9. The Council emphasises that ODA must fully contribute to advancing gender equality, both through mainstreaming and targeted action, including by achieving the NDICI-Global Europe targets⁶. This is in line with the EU Gender Action Plan (GAP) III as adopted by the European Commission and the European Union's High Representative, and welcomed through Presidency Conclusions, stipulating that 85% of all new external actions will contribute to this objective by 2025. The Council emphasises the importance of a transformative approach that addresses the root causes of gender inequalities, and underlines that addressing gender inequalities and the multiple discrimination faced by persons that are vulnerable or marginalised are EU priorities in all areas of action. The Council further highlights the human rights-based approach to development throughout all EU areas of action.
10. In line with Council conclusions on climate diplomacy, the Council confirms the EU's strong commitment to work closely with partners to accelerate the just and inclusive global green transition and to support their adaptation capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce their vulnerability, including, amongst other means, through the provision of ODA.

⁵ This is in line with the New European Consensus on Development, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the June 2021 Council Conclusions on strengthening Team Europe's commitment to human development, the November 2021 Council conclusions on water in the EU's external action, the November 2022 Council conclusions on the Youth Action Plan in external action, the November 2023 Council conclusions on the social, green and digital transition, and the January 2024 Council conclusions on the EU Global Health Strategy.

⁶ The relevant NDICI-Global Europe target prescribes that at least 85% of new actions implemented should have gender equality as a principal or significant objective, and at least 5% of those actions should have gender equality and women's and girls' rights and empowerment as a principal objective.

11. The Council is concerned by the widening human development gap and uneven development progress that is leaving the poorest further behind.⁷ The Council underlines that global ODA remains a major source of financing for the poorest and most vulnerable countries, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) as well as fragile and conflict-affected countries. In line with its May 2022 conclusions on the EU's renewed partnership with Least Developed Countries, the Council reaffirms its commitment to LDCs and its most vulnerable partners in supporting their resilience in a conflict sensitive approach, by addressing the root causes of fragility and working through the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.
12. The Council welcomes the fact that the EU and its Member States are still the largest global ODA provider, including to LDCs. However, the Council expresses its concern about the fact that, after a slight increase in 2021, the EU and its Member States' collective ODA to LDCs decreased in 2022⁸. EU collective ODA to LDCs amounted to EUR 16.3 billion in 2020, EUR 16.5 billion in 2021, and EUR 15.3 billion in 2022. Moreover, the Council expresses its concern over the slight decrease in EU collective ODA to LDCs as a share of GNI, which dropped to 0.10% in 2022, down from 0.11% in 2021 and 0.12% in 2017-2020. The Council is increasingly concerned that the EU has still not met its collective target to provide 0.15% - 0.20% of GNI to LDCs in the short term, and 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.
13. The Council also acknowledges 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.

⁷ Source: [UNDP HDR2024](#): figure S.2, p. 4; [IMF WEO April 2024](#), p. xiv; [WB GEP](#), Jan 2024, p. 17.

⁸ Note that total ODA to least-developed countries (LDCs) is not yet known for 2023, as its calculation relies heavily on the relevant 'imputed multilateral amounts' from Member States' core contributions to multilateral organisations, and these imputations are generally only released by the OECD towards the end of year X+1. Moreover, the element of 'regional ODA known to benefit LDCs', which is part of the calculation of total ODA to LDCs since 2020, will only become available as part of the OECD's publication of data towards the end of year X+1. Therefore, the 2022 figures represent the latest available complete data at this moment.

14. The Council reaffirms its commitment to the principles of effective development cooperation agreed in the context of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, as well as to Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development as key for achieving the SDGs, including by addressing the impact of EU internal policies on partner countries.
15. Bearing in mind the above, the Council wishes to report the following elements to the European Council:
- a. In 2023, EU collective⁹ ODA¹⁰ reached EUR 95.9 billion, up from EUR 93.3 billion in 2022 and EUR 71.6 billion¹¹ in 2021. This increase since 2021 demonstrates the renewed efforts of the EU and its Member States to provide support to developing countries and persons in vulnerable situations, through a Team Europe approach.
 - b. The EU and its Member States have maintained their position as the largest global ODA provider (see Figure 1), accounting for 42% of global ODA in 2022 and 2023¹², and have confirmed their leadership on the global agenda for sustainable development.
 - c. EU collective ODA represented 0.57% of EU GNI in 2023. Although a slight decrease compared to its 0.59% share of EU GNI in 2022, this is still significantly higher than the 0.49% share in 2021 and than the aggregate of the non-EU DAC members, whose ODA was 0.31% of GNI in 2023 (see Figure 2).

⁹ EU collective ODA is the sum of ODA from the EU Member States and the proportion of ODA provided by the EU institutions that is not imputed to Member States or to non-EU donors such as the United Kingdom. Most of the EU institutions' ODA spending is imputed to EU Member States, i.e. Member States' data include part of the institutions' ODA. The ODA provided through the own resources of the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the Commission's macro-financial assistance loans are not imputed to Member States and are additional to the Member States' ODA.

¹⁰ On a grant equivalent basis, which is the new methodology to calculate the ODA value of concessional loans, first applied in 2019 to 2018 data for sovereign sector loans and loans to multilateral institutions, starting from 2020 data also to debt relief and starting from 2023 data (with an optional transition period of one year) also to private sector instruments (notably loans, guarantees and equity). For more information on the new grant equivalent methodology and the past methodology using a net cash flow basis, see here: [The modernisation of official development assistance \(ODA\) - OECD](#)

¹¹ In nominal terms. Note that the figures for 2021 and 2022 are based on final 2021 and 2022 OECD data, while the figure of EUR 95.9 billion for 2023 is based on preliminary 2023 OECD data published in spring 2024.

¹² Global ODA is defined here as including the ODA provided by the EU collective and all other DAC and non-DAC donor countries reporting to the OECD.

- d. Four EU Member States reached and exceeded the 0.7% ODA/GNI threshold in 2023 and three EU Member States reached or exceeded it in 2022 (see Figure 3 and Table 1). Whereas in 2022 the ODA/GNI ratio increased in 19 EU Member States, remained stable in 3, and decreased in 5 Member States, the 2023 figures show that the ODA/GNI ratio increased in 5 Member States, remained stable in 3 and decreased in 19 Member States.¹³
16. The Council notes that, after a sharp increase in EU Member States' in-donor refugee costs between 2021 and 2022 (from EUR 4.9 billion to EUR 15.4 billion), these in-donor refugee costs fell to EUR 14.8 billion in 2023. The Council also notes that the EU collective bilateral net ODA to Ukraine has continued to increase significantly: from EUR 1.4 billion in 2021 to EUR 14.3 billion in 2022 and to EUR 22.7 billion in 2023.¹⁴
17. The Council welcomes the launch of the International Forum on Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD). Whilst upholding the key role of ODA, the Council underlines the importance of TOSSD as a data source for better measuring and improving transparency and knowledge of resources contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda¹⁵. As a data source for SDG indicator 17.3.1¹⁶, TOSSD brings transparency on financing for the SDGs, capturing all official flows and private amounts mobilised to support sustainable development.
18. The Council will continue to monitor progress and report annually to allow for transparency and public accountability.

¹³ The word 'stable' here refers to ODA to GNI ratios which changed by less than 0.01 percentage points based on exact figures.

¹⁴ Member States' bilateral net ODA to Ukraine decreased by EUR 371 million in 2023, and EU Institutions' bilateral net ODA to Ukraine increased by EUR 8.9 billion, notably due to macro-financial assistance loans.

¹⁵ [TOSSD Visualisation Tool](#).

¹⁶ Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget.

ANNEX

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.

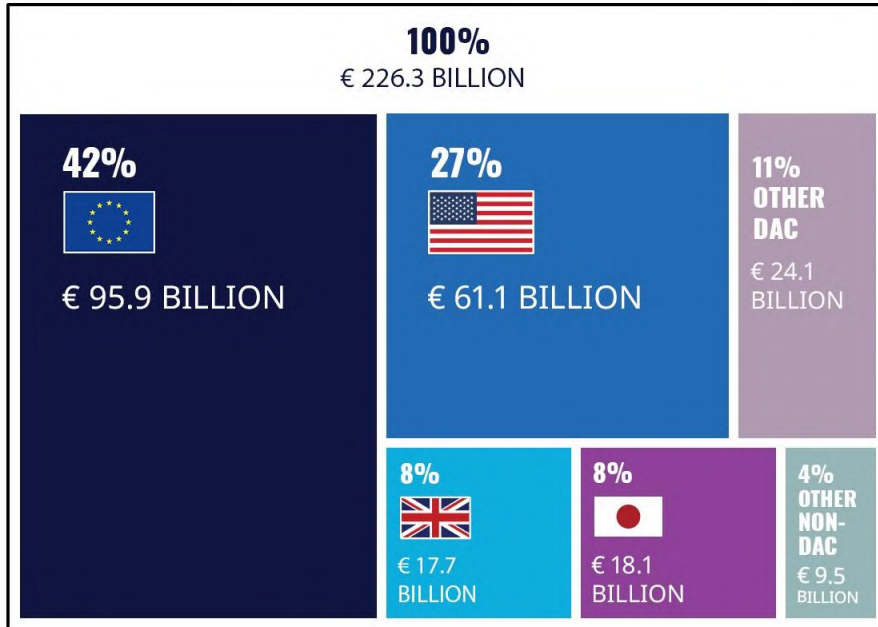
Addis Ababa Action Agenda (endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015, paragraphs 51-52)

(...) 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 recognise the importance of focusing the most concessional resources on those with the greatest needs and least ability to mobilise 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 donor countries in 2023

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE



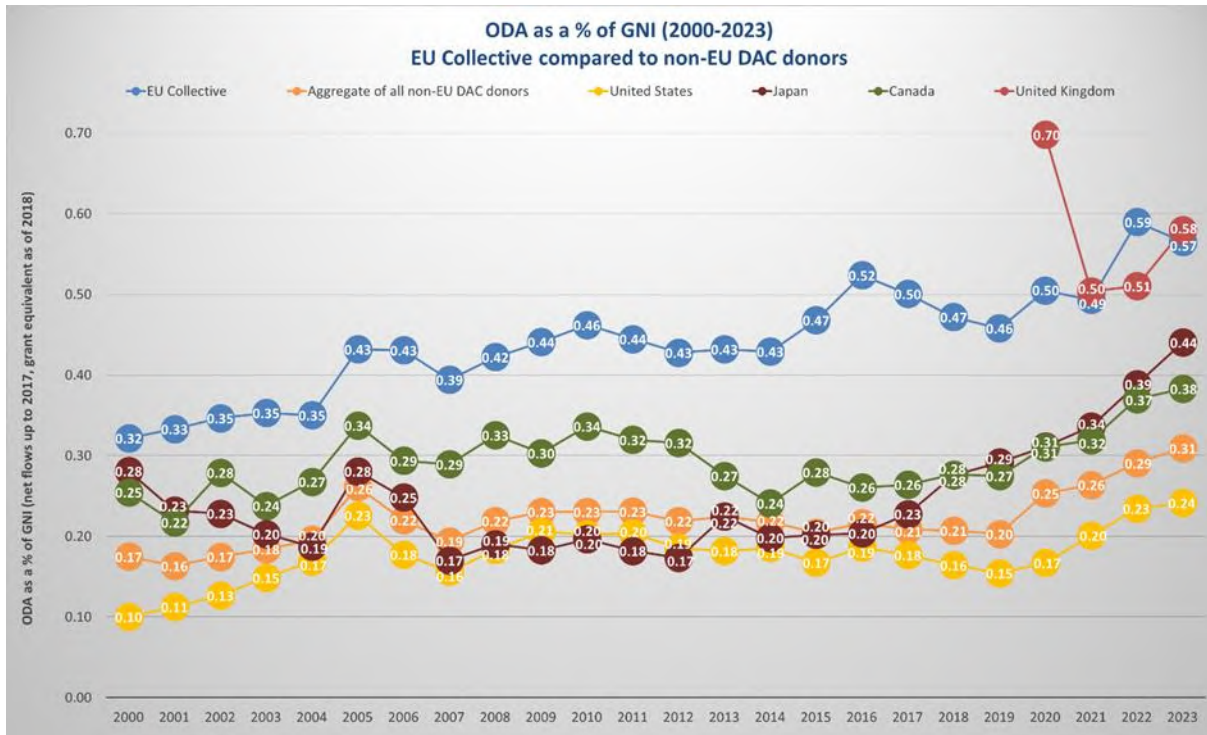
Preliminary figures for 2023 ODA
Source: OECD, April 2024



NB: 2023 figures are preliminary.

NB: Figures are given in grant equivalent.

Figure 2 – EU collective ODA as a % of GNI compared to non-EU DAC donors over time

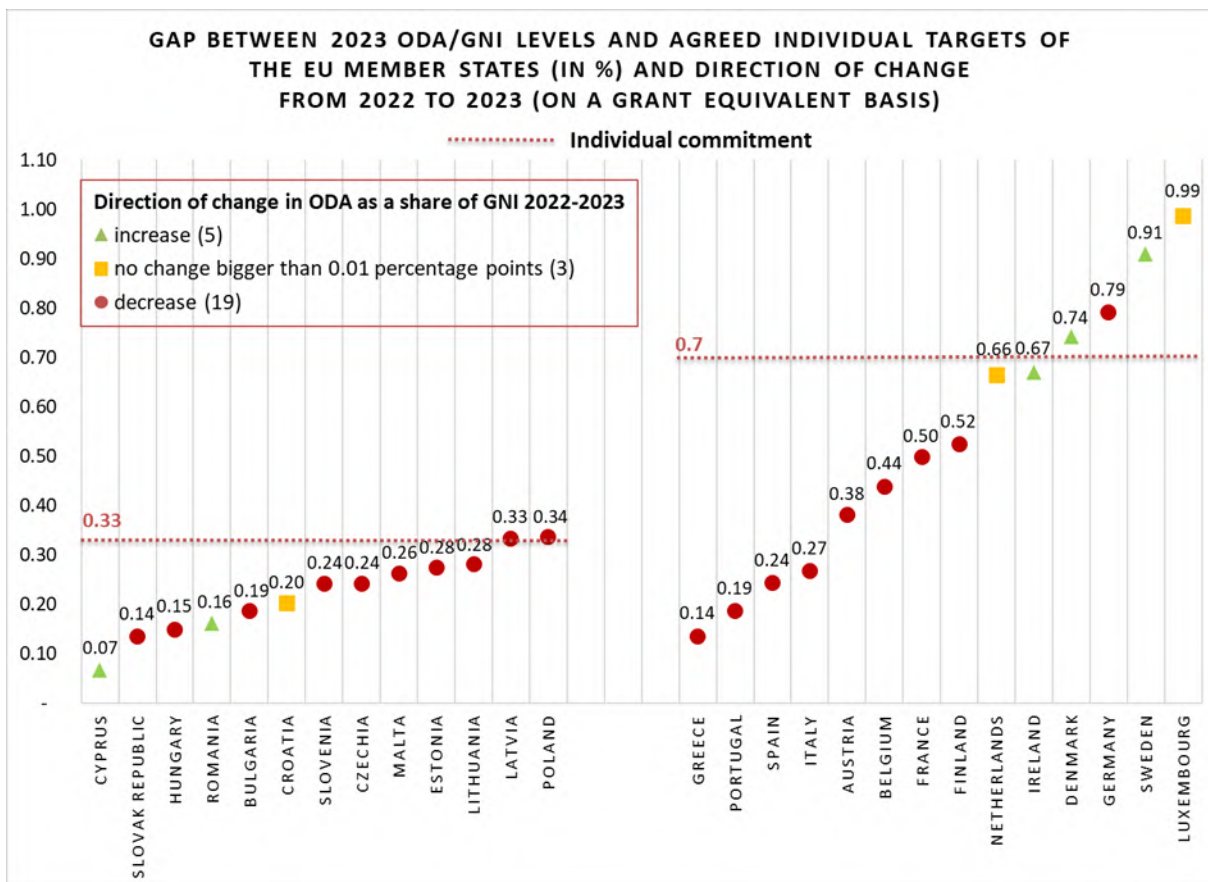


NB: For each year, the EU Collective figures in this graph only take into account those countries which were a Member State of the EU at the time, while the aggregate of all non-EU DAC donors only takes into account those non-EU countries which were a DAC member at the time.

In particular, the EU Collective includes the United Kingdom up to and including 2019 but not as of 2020 given its withdrawal from the European Union taking effect on 1 February 2020, and the aggregate of all non-EU DAC donors includes the UK starting from 2020. Non-EU G7 countries (also DAC donors) are also displayed individually.

NB: All amounts are in current prices. 2023 figures are preliminary.

Figure 3 – Gap between 2023 ODA/GNI levels and agreed individual targets of the EU Member States and direction of change from 2022 to 2023



NB: Calculations have been made using current prices. 2023 figures are preliminary.

NB: 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 EU Collective ODA 2013-2023

Member State	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		Change 2022-2023	
	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	EUR Million	% of GNI	Volume in EUR Million	% of GNI
Austria	882	0.27	930	0.28	1,193	0.35	1,479	0.42	1,110	0.30	990	0.26	1,099	0.28	1,117	0.30	1,240	0.31	1,756	0.39	1,807	0.38	50.74	-0.0124
Belgium	1,732	0.45	1,844	0.46	1,717	0.42	2,080	0.50	1,948	0.45	1,959	0.43	1,943	0.41	2,056	0.48	2,212	0.43	2,526	0.45	2,613	0.44	86.97	-0.0145
Bulgaria	37	0.10	37	0.09	37	0.09	61	0.13	55	0.11	58	0.11	58	0.10	75	0.13	77	0.12	221	0.27	157	0.19	-64.08	-0.0838
Croatia	34	0.08	54	0.13	46	0.09	37	0.07	48	0.10	67	0.13	64	0.12	68	0.13	74	0.13	131	0.19	136	0.20	4.90	0.0079
Cyprus	15	0.10	14	0.09	16	0.09	-	-	-	-	21	0.12	18	0.09	13	0.06	17	0.07	13	0.05	17	0.07	3.57	0.0135
Czechia	159	0.11	160	0.11	179	0.12	235	0.14	270	0.15	259	0.13	276	0.13	262	0.13	310	0.13	1,000	0.38	730	0.24	-269.64	-0.1372
Denmark	2,205	0.85	2,264	0.86	2,313	0.85	2,142	0.75	2,172	0.74	2,195	0.72	2,281	0.72	2,327	0.72	2,470	0.71	2,635	0.67	2,851	0.74	215.93	0.0717
Estonia	23	0.13	28	0.14	31	0.15	39	0.19	38	0.16	41	0.16	43	0.16	44	0.17	51	0.16	191	0.54	101	0.28	-90.01	-0.2632
Finland	1,081	0.54	1,232	0.59	1,161	0.55	958	0.44	961	0.42	834	0.36	1,010	0.42	1,122	0.47	1,219	0.47	1,536	0.57	1,452	0.52	-83.93	-0.0495
France	8,540	0.41	8,005	0.37	8,149	0.37	8,701	0.38	10,052	0.43	10,283	0.43	10,908	0.44	12,394	0.53	13,112	0.51	15,228	0.56	14,266	0.50	-961.54	-0.0608
Germany	10,717	0.38	12,486	0.42	16,173	0.52	22,368	0.70	22,182	0.67	21,163	0.61	21,616	0.61	25,191	0.73	28,135	0.76	33,890	0.85	33,924	0.79	33.69	-0.0556
Greece	180	0.10	186	0.11	215	0.12	333	0.19	278	0.16	246	0.13	329	0.18	286	0.17	288	0.16	343	0.17	301	0.14	-41.90	-0.0294
Hungary	97	0.10	109	0.11	140	0.13	180	0.17	132	0.11	241	0.21	279	0.21	367	0.27	368	0.28	353	0.26	281	0.15	-71.60	-0.1106
Ireland	637	0.46	615	0.38	648	0.32	726	0.32	743	0.32	792	0.31	870	0.32	867	0.31	977	0.30	2,292	0.63	2,603	0.67	311.61	0.0382
Italy	2,584	0.17	3,022	0.19	3,609	0.22	4,601	0.27	5,197	0.30	4,397	0.25	3,941	0.22	3,728	0.22	5,146	0.29	6,319	0.33	5,561	0.27	-758.10	-0.0601
Latvia	18	0.08	19	0.08	21	0.09	27	0.11	28	0.11	29	0.10	31	0.10	36	0.12	40	0.12	137	0.36	132	0.33	-5.70	-0.0235
Lithuania	38	0.11	34	0.10	43	0.12	52	0.14	53	0.13	55	0.12	60	0.13	63	0.13	73	0.14	231	0.36	176	0.28	-54.99	-0.0764
Luxembourg	323	1.00	319	1.06	327	0.95	354	1.00	376	1.00	401	0.98	421	1.03	397	1.03	456	0.99	504	1.00	536	0.99	32.38	-0.0099
Malta	14	0.20	15	0.20	15	0.17	19	0.20	22	0.21	28	0.25	37	0.30	47	0.40	44	0.32	43	0.28	46	0.26	3.28	-0.0132
Netherlands	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	4,702	0.59	4,471	0.52	6,152	0.67	6,808	0.66	655.53	-0.0043
Poland	367	0.10	341	0.09	397	0.10	600	0.15	603	0.13	649	0.14	694	0.14	728	0.14	832	0.15	3,325	0.53	2,408	0.34	-916.54	-0.1937
Portugal	368	0.23	324	0.19	278	0.16	310	0.17	338	0.18	349	0.18	367	0.17	362	0.18	388	0.18	497	0.21	487	0.19	-10.28	-0.0242
Romania	101	0.07	161	0.11	143	0.09	184	0.11	195	0.11	211	0.11	227	0.10	271	0.13	353	0.15	392	0.14	505	0.16	113.41	0.0201
Slovak Republic	65	0.09	63	0.09	77	0.10	96	0.12	106	0.13	117	0.13	103	0.11	124	0.14	131	0.14	163	0.15	161	0.14	-2.03	-0.0188
Slovenia	46	0.13	46	0.12	57	0.15	74	0.19	67	0.16	71	0.16	78	0.17	80	0.17	98	0.19	160	0.29	151	0.24	-9.75	-0.0452
Spain	1,769	0.17	1,415	0.13	1,259	0.12	3,819	0.34	2,271	0.19	2,449	0.20	2,629	0.21	2,621	0.23	3,080	0.26	4,066	0.30	3,544	0.24	-521.24	-0.0588
Sweden	4,389	1.01	4,698	1.09	6,391	1.40	4,425	0.94	4,935	1.02	5,085	1.07	4,650	0.96	5,571	1.14	5,018	0.91	5,190	0.89	5,185	0.91	-5.43	0.0171
United Kingdom	13,461	0.70	14,519	0.70	16,725	0.70	16,325	0.70	16,051	0.70	16,435	0.70	17,300	0.70										
EU MS Aggregate	53,975	0.41	57,139	0.41	66,522	0.46	74,716	0.51	74,629	0.49	74,218	0.47	76,060	0.46	64,919	0.49	70,679	0.49	89,296	0.56	86,941	0.51	-2,355	-0.0522
EU Institutions' ODA not imputed to EU Member States and other donors	2,873		2,131		1,372		2,750		1,926		627		-829		2,418		894		3,982		8,998		5,015	
EU Collective	56,848	0.43	59,270	0.43	67,894	0.47	77,466	0.52	76,555	0.50	74,845	0.47	75,230	0.46	67,337	0.50	71,574	0.49	93,278	0.59	95,939	0.57	2,661	-0.0244

NB: Figures are given in net flows up to 2017 and in grant equivalent from 2018. All amounts are in current prices. 2023 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 EU Aggregate and Collective include the United Kingdom up to and including 2019 but not as of 2020 given its withdrawal from the European Union taking effect 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 States' and EU Collective ODA to Least Developed Countries 2020-2022

Member State	2020		2021		2022	
	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI
Austria	268	0.07	279	0.07	293	0.07
Belgium	684	0.16	706	0.14	711	0.13
Bulgaria	16	0.03	14	0.02	12	0.01
Croatia	9	0.02	11	0.02	8	0.01
Cyprus	2	0.01	2	0.01	1	0.01
Czechia	54	0.03	59	0.03	57	0.02
Denmark	676	0.21	755	0.22	552	0.14
Estonia	8	0.03	9	0.03	6	0.02
Finland	334	0.14	409	0.16	304	0.11
France	3,349	0.14	3,287	0.13	3,331	0.12
Germany	4,997	0.15	5,145	0.14	4,846	0.12
Greece	42	0.03	49	0.03	39	0.02
Hungary	45	0.03	57	0.04	29	0.02
Ireland	339	0.12	359	0.11	386	0.11
Italy	938	0.06	1,422	0.08	966	0.05
Latvia	6	0.02	6	0.02	11	0.03
Lithuania	11	0.02	12	0.02	16	0.02
Luxembourg	183	0.48	209	0.45	231	0.46
Malta	1	0.01	2	0.02	1	0.01
Netherlands	983	0.12	789	0.09	1,092	0.12
Poland	114	0.02	130	0.02	103	0.02
Portugal	100	0.05	130	0.06	77	0.03
Romania	41	0.02	41	0.02	36	0.01
Slovak Republic	19	0.02	22	0.02	16	0.02
Slovenia	11	0.02	14	0.03	32	0.06
Spain	522	0.05	582	0.05	499	0.04
Sweden	1,726	0.35	1,778	0.32	1,656	0.28
EU MS Aggregate	15,476	0.12	16,279	0.11	15,313	0.10
EU Institutions' regional ODA known to benefit LDCs (not including UK share)	798		268		31	
EU Collective	16,274	0.12	16,547	0.11	15,344	0.10

NB: All amounts are in current prices.

NB: For each year, this table and its aggregate and collective figures take into account those countries which were a Member State of the EU at the time. Therefore, the United Kingdom is not included given its withdrawal from the European Union taking effect on 1 February 2020.

NB: EU Collective figures include Member States' bilateral net ODA to LDCs, imputed multilateral ODA to LDCs and regional ODA known to benefit LDCs as well as EU Institutions' regional ODA known to benefit LDCs (not including the UK share).