



Council of the
European Union

Luxembourg, 14 June 2021
(OR. en)

9549/21

DEVGEN 118
ACP 55
RELEX 521
FIN 428
OCDE 13
SUSTDEV 74

OUTCOME OF PROCEEDINGS

From: General Secretariat of the Council

On: 14 June 2021

To: Delegations

No. prev. doc.: 9379/21

Subject: Annual Report 2021 to the European Council on the EU Development Aid
Targets
- Council conclusions (14 June 2021)

Delegations will find in the annex the Council conclusions on the Annual Report 2021 to the European Council on EU Development Aid Targets, as adopted by the Council at its 3802nd meeting held on 14 June 2021.

**Annual Report 2021 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 Official Development Assistance (ODA)¹. This is the eleventh 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 2020 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 ODA, as set out in the new European Consensus on Development³ 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 sources of financing, in particular public domestic financing and sustainable private sector investment, as well as other means of implementation, such as supporting science, technology, innovation and digitalisation.
4. Global ODA 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.

¹ See Annex for commitments on ODA.

² https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_1701

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](#)

5. Bearing in mind the above, the Council wishes to report the following elements to the European Council:

- a) In 2020, EU collective⁴ ODA⁵ reached EUR 66.8 billion⁶, up from EUR 57.9 billion⁷ of the EU collective, with the exception of the United Kingdom, in 2019⁸. This nominal increase by 15% is in large part due to the efforts of the EU and its Member States, in a Team Europe approach, to increase their support to developing countries in response to the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- b) The EU and its 27 Member States have maintained their position as the biggest global ODA provider (see Figure 1), accounting for 46.2% of total ODA⁹, and confirming their leadership in the global agenda on sustainable development.

⁴ The EU collective of 2020 does not include the United Kingdom given its withdrawal from the European Union taking effect on 1 February 2020. The EU collective of 2019 and previous years includes the United Kingdom, except if specified otherwise.

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 or 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' spending. The ODA provided through the 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 in 2019 to 2018 data for official loans and loans to multilateral institutions, and starting from 2020 data also to debt relief. For more information on the new grant equivalent methodology and the past methodology using a cash flow basis, see here: [Preliminary Figures on 2020 Official Development Assistance \(europa.eu\)](#).

⁷ In nominal terms.

⁸ For reference, EU collective ODA stood at EUR 75.2 billion in 2019.

⁹ Total ODA is defined here as including the ODA provided by the EU collective and all other DAC donors. In 2019, the EU and its Member States, with the exception of the UK, accounted for 42.8% of global ODA, while the EU and all its Member States accounted for 55.6% of global ODA in 2019.

- c) EU collective ODA represented 0.50% of EU Gross National Income (GNI); a major increase from the ratio of 0.41% of the EU collective, with the exception of the UK, in 2019¹⁰, and significantly higher than the average of the non-EU DAC members, which stood at 0.25% of GNI in 2020 (see Figure 2).
- d) Four EU Member States exceeded the 0.7% ODA/GNI threshold (see Figure 3 and Table 1). In fifteen EU Member States, the ODA to GNI ratio increased, in ten it remained stable¹¹, while it decreased in two Member States.
6. The Council welcomes the significant increase of EU collective ODA/GNI in 2020 compared to EU collective, with the exception of the UK, ODA/GNI of 2019, which is particularly noteworthy in the context of the COVID-19 crisis, unprecedented challenges and financial pressures, making progress towards reaching the collective target to provide 0.7% of GNI as ODA. In this context, the EU and its Member States are the biggest COVID-19 related ODA providers: DAC-EU countries provided EUR 4.4 billion, out of EUR 10.5 billion from all DAC countries in 2020 in net flows. The EU provided EUR 8 billion of COVID-19 related ODA.
7. The Council is however seriously concerned by the decrease in ODA to LDCs by the EU aggregate with the exception of the UK¹², which went down to 0.10% of GNI in 2019¹³, and 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. 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.

¹⁰ The increase between the ODA/GNI ratio of the EU collective, with the exception of the UK, in 2019 and the ODA/GNI ratio of the EU collective in 2020 is due to an increase in EU collective ODA (by 15%) as well as a decrease in EU collective GNI (by 4.8%) in nominal terms, being understood that the UK is not included for 2019. EU collective ODA as a share of GNI stood at 0.46% in 2019.

¹¹ The word “stable” here refers to ODA to GNI ratios which changed by less than 0.01 percentage points.

¹² For an explanation of the aggregate decrease for EU collective and EU collective, with the exception of the UK, in 2019, see here: [Preliminary Figures on 2020 Official Development Assistance \(europa.eu\)](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/press_corner/news/2020/20200624_preliminary_figures_on_2020_official_development_assistance_europa.eu).

¹³ 2019 is the latest year for which complete data is available. In 2019, EU aggregate ODA to LDCs stood at 0.12%, with four EU Member States, including the United Kingdom, exceeding the 2020 target of 0.15% of ODA/GNI to LDCs, see Table 2. For reference, in 2018, the aggregate ODA to LDCs of the EU and its 28 Member States, and of the EU and 27 of its Member States (with the exception of the UK) stood at 0.125% and 0.11% of GNI respectively.

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. The Council stresses that it is urgent for the EU and its Member States to take concrete, verifiable actions towards achieving their commitments and will continue to monitor progress. The Council will continue to report annually to allow for transparency and public accountability. It calls upon the Commission to promote measures and launch initiatives, involving Member States as appropriate.
9. The Council reaffirms that the development cooperation of the EU and its Member States will remain targeted where the need is greatest and where it can have most impact, especially in LDCs and in countries in situations of fragility or affected by conflict. The Council furthermore stresses the need to support the strengthening of the institutional capacities of LDCs, with the aim of addressing among other challenges those related to absorption capacity.
10. 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.
11. The Council stresses the importance of all the sources of financing addressed in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (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 stresses the importance of linking all sources of financing to the SDGs to promote a green, digital, inclusive, equal and resilient recovery – in line with the Global Recovery Initiative, and highlights the need to align ODA and other financial flows with the Paris Agreement.

12. The Council stresses the key contribution of development cooperation to reaching international climate and environment objectives, welcoming, in this regard, the recommendations made by the DAC High-Level Meeting of November 2020. Furthermore, the Council invites Member States to promote a phased exclusion of all activities not aligned with the Paris Agreement from ODA reporting, while taking into account the principles of effective development cooperation.
13. The Council reiterates its support to the “Team Europe” approach, established in 2020 in support of partner countries’ short-term needs and longer-term structural impacts of COVID-19 on societies and the economy, in the spirit of “building back better and greener”. The Council welcomes the momentum of the Team Europe approach and the enhanced European collaboration building on Joint Programming efforts of the EU and Member States, and recognises the importance of the meaningful participation of partner countries in these initiatives. Through the Team Europe approach, the EU and its Member States, their finance institutions and implementing agencies, as well as the European Investment Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development have combined their financial resources and mobilised EUR 40.5 billion¹⁴ as of January 2021 to help partner countries.
14. 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 well as to Policy Coherence for Development, as they are key for achieving the SDGs.
15. The Council welcomes the progress made on Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs) and 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 amount of EUR 40.5 billion is based on commitments, while the figures mentioned in paragraph 6 represent ODA disbursements. For an explanation of the differences between the joint Team Europe reporting of COVID-19 response figures and the figures mentioned in paragraph 6 based on the OECD-DAC’s reporting, see here: [Preliminary Figures on 2020 Official Development Assistance \(europa.eu\)](#).

16. The Council welcomes the first reporting on Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD). Whilst upholding the role of ODA, the Council underlines that, as a complementary measure, TOSSD can help to better measure and improve the transparency and knowledge of resources contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. For TOSSD to fulfil its potential, involving more emerging providers and anchoring TOSSD within the United Nations is key.

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.

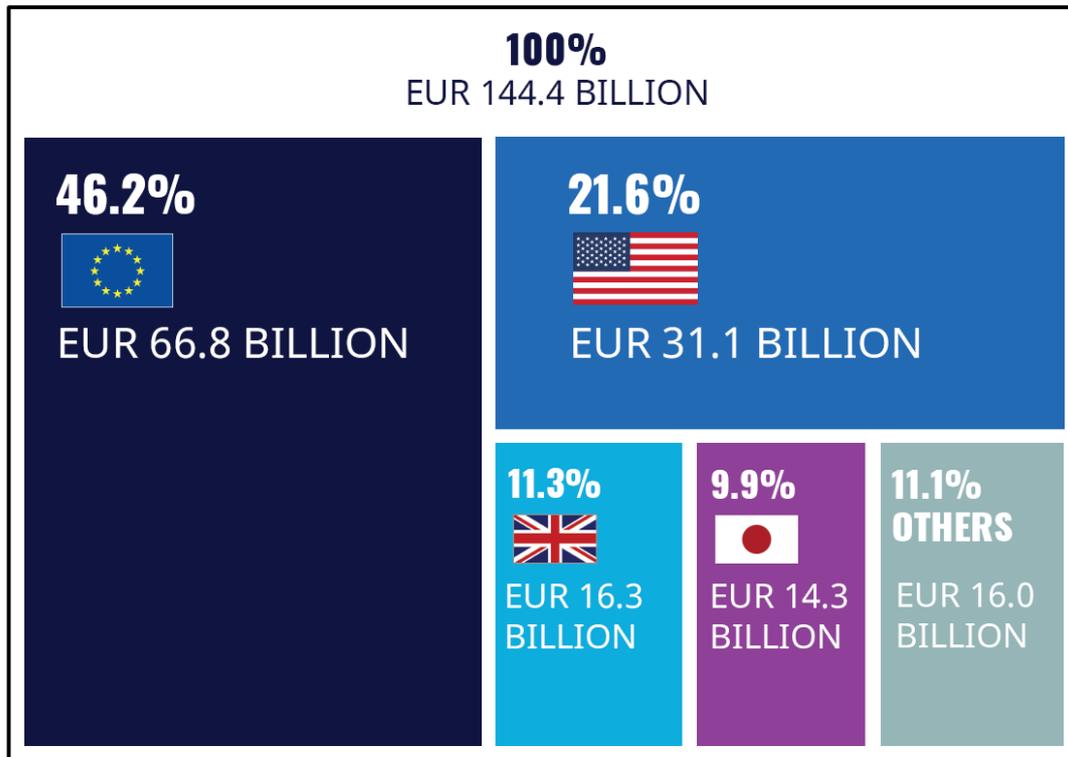
**Addis Ababa Action Agenda (endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/313
of 27 July 2015, paragraphs 51-52)**

(...) 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 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 2020 (as grant equivalent)

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE



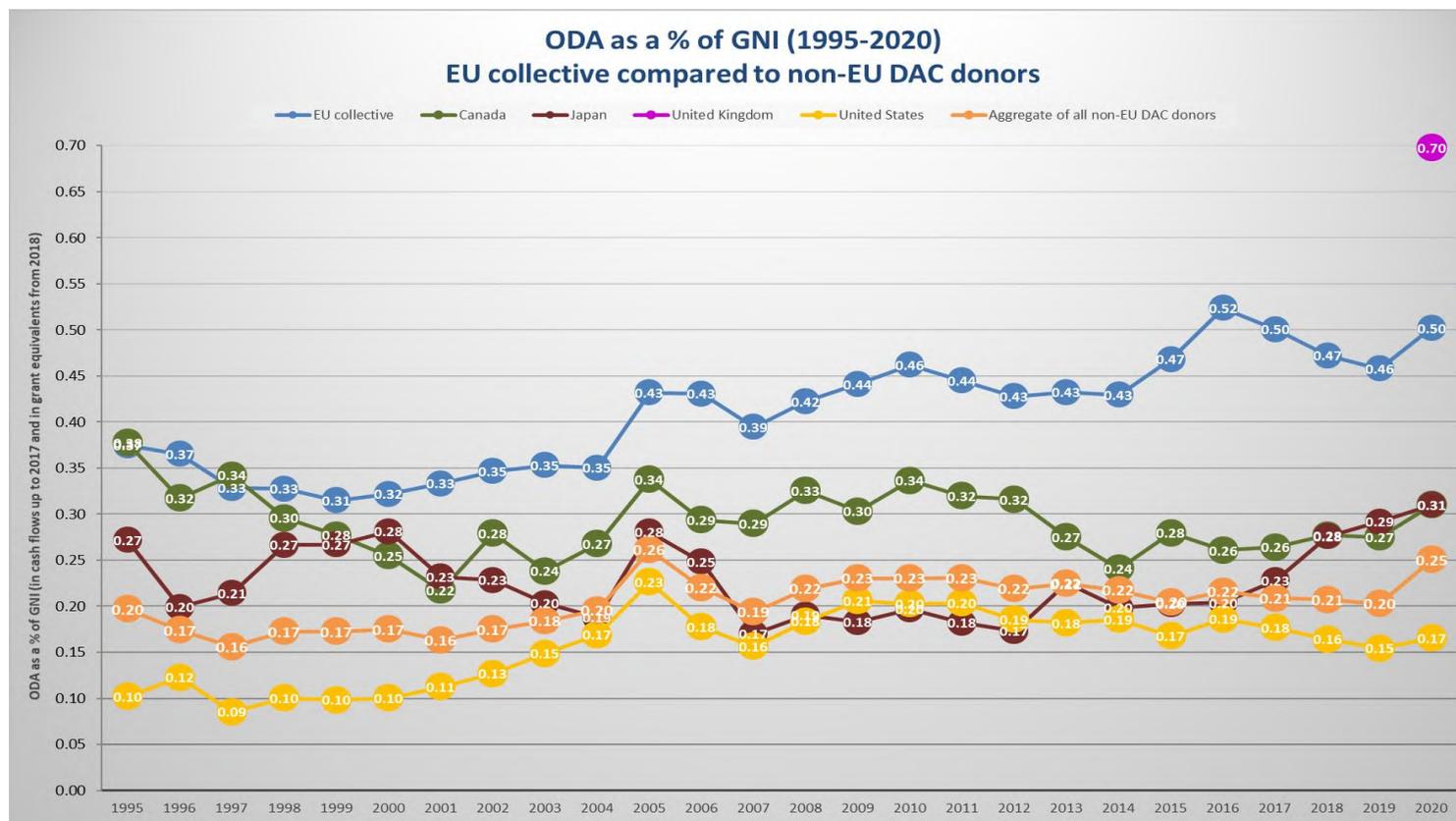
Preliminary figures for 2020 ODA,
source: OECD, April 2021



NB: All amounts are in current prices. 2020 figures are preliminary.

NB: The EU Collective does not include the United Kingdom given its withdrawal from the European Union taking effect on 1 February 2020.

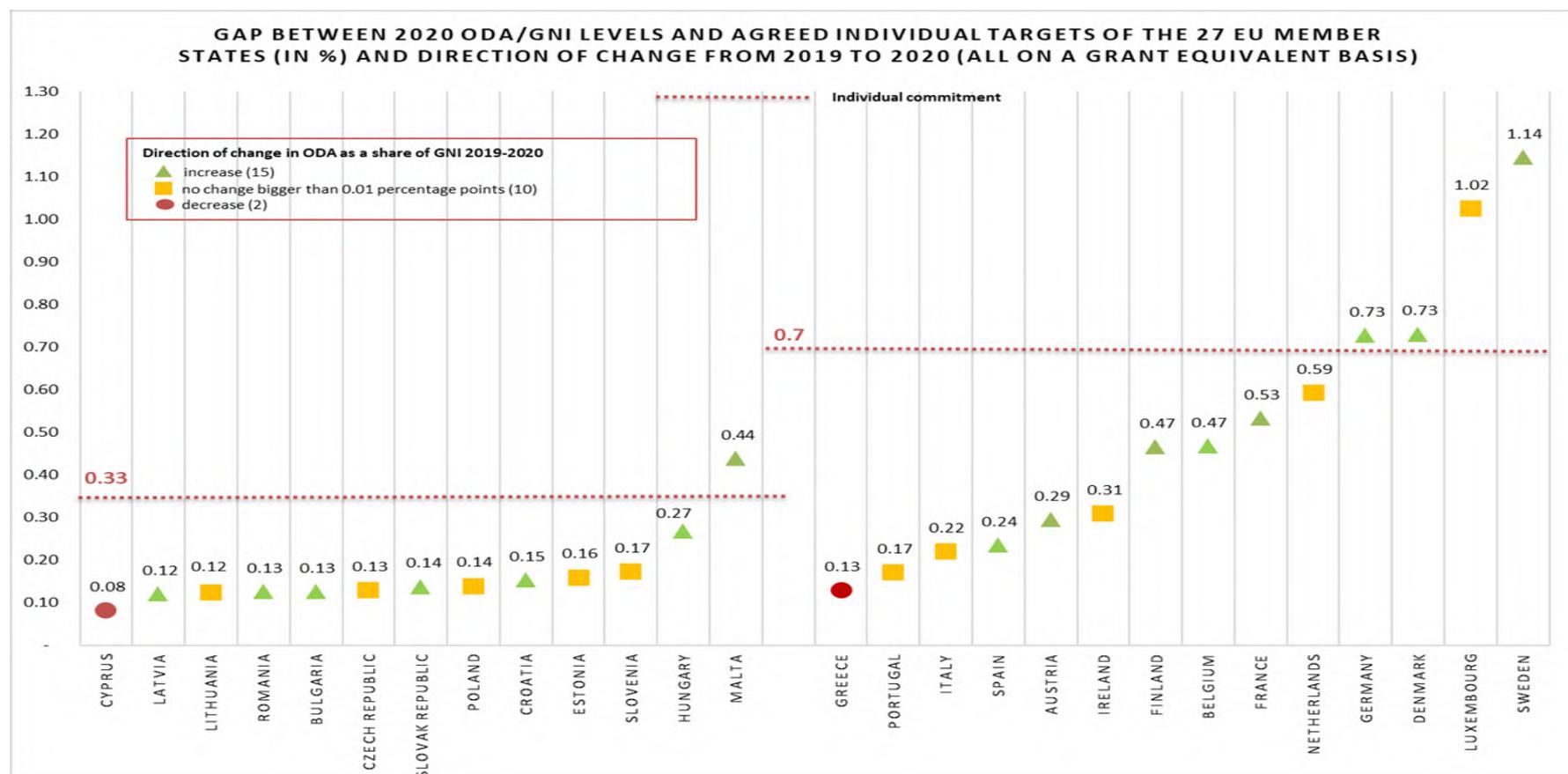
Figure 2 – EU collective ODA as a % of GNI compared to non-EU DAC providers over time (on a flow basis up to 2017 and in grant equivalent from 2018)



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 up to and including 2019 but not in 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.

NB: All amounts are in current prices. 2020 figures are preliminary.

Figure 3 – Gap between 2020 ODA levels and agreed individual targets of the 27 EU Member States and direction of change from 2019 to 2020 (on a grant equivalent basis)



NB: Calculations made using current prices. 2020 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 2010-2020

Member State	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Change 2019-2020	
	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	1,099	0.28	1,113	0.29	14.34	0.0184
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	1,943	0.41	2,010	0.47	67.12	0.0582
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	73	0.13	15.08	0.0306
Croatia							34	0.08	54	0.13	46	0.09	37	0.07	48	0.10	67	0.13	64	0.12	74	0.15	9.76	0.0334
Cyprus	39	0.23	27	0.16	20	0.11	15	0.10	14	0.09	16	0.09	-	-	-	-	21	0.12	18	0.09	18	0.08	0.14	-0.0123
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	276	0.13	263	0.13	-12.75	-0.0014
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	2,281	0.72	2,324	0.73	42.95	0.0129
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	43	0.16	43	0.16	-0.04	0.0017
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	1,010	0.42	1,119	0.47	108.63	0.0492
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	10,908	0.44	12,407	0.53	1,498.56	0.0909
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	21,616	0.61	24,926	0.73	3,309.92	0.1158
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	329	0.18	209	0.13	-119.91	-0.0464
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	279	0.21	361	0.27	82.25	0.0542
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	870	0.32	853	0.31	-16.62	-0.0072
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	3,906	0.22	3,673	0.22	-233.15	0.0030
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	31	0.10	35	0.12	4.60	0.0180
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	60	0.13	59	0.12	-1.67	-0.0042
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	421	1.03	395	1.02	-26.54	-0.0093
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	37	0.30	51	0.44	14.48	0.1343
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	4,703	0.59	-24.70	0.0056
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	694	0.14	705	0.14	10.84	0.0007
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	367	0.17	338	0.17	-29.06	-0.0009
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	227	0.10	268	0.13	41.05	0.0221
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	103	0.11	123	0.14	19.27	0.0256
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	78	0.17	79	0.17	0.36	0.0070
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	2,629	0.21	2,606	0.24	-23.91	0.0262
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	4,650	0.96	5,571	1.14	920.70	0.1888
United Kingdom	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	17,309	0.70				
EU 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	76,034	0.46	64,397	0.48	-11,637.32	0.0213
EU Institutions' ODA not imputed to EU Member States (and the UK)	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	-829	-0.01	2,358	0.02	3,187.30	0.0228
EU Collective	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	75,205	0.46	66,755	0.50	-8,450.02	0.0441

NB: Figures are given in cash flows up to 2017 and in grant equivalents from 2018. All amounts are in current prices. 2020 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 in 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' ODA to Least Developed Countries 2017-2019

Member State	2017		2018		2019	
	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	260.2	0.07	270.1	0.07	281.3	0.07
Belgium	576.0	0.13	630.0	0.14	647.6	0.14
Bulgaria	11.2	0.02	11.8	0.02	10.7	0.02
Croatia	8.6	0.02	12.9	0.03	2.9	0.01
Cyprus			4.3	0.02	2.6	0.01
Czech Republic	56.9	0.03	54.9	0.03	57.8	0.03
Denmark	646.6	0.22	615.4	0.20	703.2	0.22
Estonia	5.8	0.03	6.6	0.03	8.2	0.03
Finland	288.3	0.13	266.1	0.11	329.2	0.14
France	2,442.2	0.10	2,872.2	0.12	2,607.7	0.11
Germany	3,627.5	0.11	4,199.5	0.12	3,978.6	0.11
Greece	50.0	0.03	50.8	0.03	44.5	0.02
Hungary	25.3	0.02	57.6	0.05	58.2	0.04
Ireland	318.6	0.14	327.1	0.13	332.9	0.12
Italy	1,029.7	0.06	1,116.6	0.06	1,023.6	0.06
Latvia	5.4	0.02	5.6	0.02	6.1	0.02
Lithuania	9.6	0.02	10.4	0.02	11.3	0.02
Luxembourg	161.3	0.43	189.4	0.46	190.4	0.47
Malta	3.2	0.03	2.3	0.02	1.7	0.01
Netherlands	926.7	0.13	1,145.2	0.15	1,138.0	0.14
Poland	100.2	0.02	186.7	0.04	118.7	0.02
Portugal	109.4	0.06	108.9	0.06	111.9	0.05
Romania	37.5	0.02	36.4	0.02	36.7	0.02
Slovak Republic	19.8	0.02	21.4	0.02	18.6	0.02
Slovenia	11.0	0.03	11.3	0.02	11.2	0.02
Spain	518.3	0.04	581.7	0.05	520.7	0.04
Sweden	1,515.4	0.31	1,623.4	0.34	1,577.8	0.32
United Kingdom	5,394.7	0.23	5,428.9	0.23	5,153.9	0.21
EU Aggregate ODA to LDCs	18,159.5	0.12	19,847.7	0.125	18,986.1	0.12

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.

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