

DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE

Preliminary official development assistance levels in 2024

Detailed Summary Note

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Preliminary¹ ODA levels in 2024

In 2024, official development assistance (ODA) by member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) amounted to USD 212.1 billion (see Table 1 and Chart 1), representing 0.33% of DAC members' combined GNI. Total ODA in 2024 fell by 7.1% in real terms² compared to 2023 (see Table 2), marking the first drop after five years of consecutive growth.

The fall in ODA was due in part to a drop of 10.9% on a grant equivalent basis in contributions to international organisations, which had risen in 2023 due to larger contributions across DAC countries to the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA), but also by large funding to the IMF Resilience and Sustainability Trust. Bilateral aid from DAC member countries also fell by 5.8% on a grant equivalent basis due to several factors: a decrease in aid for Ukraine, lower levels of humanitarian aid as well as costs for hosting refugees in donor countries.

In 2024, preliminary data from DAC countries showed that net bilateral ODA to Ukraine³ fell by 16.7% in real terms compared to 2023 and amounted to USD 15.5 billion, representing 7.4% of total net ODA. Within this total, USD 1.8 billion were provided in the form of humanitarian aid, representing a drop of 43% compared to the previous year (see Table 3). In addition, EU Institutions spent USD 19 billion for Ukraine, representing 53% of their total net ODA; within this total, USD 372 million were spent on humanitarian purposes.

Humanitarian aid dropped by an estimated 9.6% in 2024 and amounted to USD 24.2 billion, due in part by the drop of humanitarian aid for Ukraine.

ODA for in-donor refugee costs fell by 17.3% in 2024 compared to 2023 and amounted to USD 27.8 billion, representing 13.1% of DAC member countries' total ODA, down from 14.6% in 2023. For five countries, in-donor refugee costs still represented more than a quarter of their ODA in 2024 (see Table 4).

Net bilateral ODA for programmes, projects and technical assistance (excluding in-donor refugees and humanitarian aid) also fell slightly by 1.2% in real terms (see Chart 2), due in part by the reduction in ODA for Ukraine. Net debt relief grants remained at a low level at USD 241 million.

Preliminary estimates in 2024 show that net bilateral ODA flows from DAC members to Africa stood at USD 42 billion, representing a fall of 1% in real terms compared to 2023. Within this total, net ODA to sub-Saharan Africa was USD 36 billion, a decrease -2% in real terms.

Preliminary estimates show that net bilateral aid flows from DAC members to the group of least developed countries (LDCs) were USD 35 billion, a fall of 3% in real terms compared to 2023. In 2023, although net bilateral ODA from DAC countries to LDCs fell by 0.3% compared to the

¹ Preliminary ODA data are released by the OECD each April and cover only aggregate level data reported by providers. The detailed data, with a geographical, sectoral, etc. breakdown are released at the end of the year.

² The data in real terms means they are adjusted both for inflation and for exchange rate fluctuations.

³ The figures on ODA to Ukraine are preliminary and partial, as several donors are still in the process of collecting more detailed information.

previous year, flows by multilateral organisations rose by 8%, thus demonstrating that DAC countries are using the multilateral system to provide their aid to this group of countries; this may also be the case for 2024, which the final data (published in December) could confirm.

Bilateral sovereign loans on a grant equivalent basis by DAC countries increased only slightly by 0.3% in 2024 in real terms compared to 2023 and represented 9% of bilateral ODA. The countries who provided the highest shares of bilateral ODA as sovereign loans were Canada (15%), France (21%), Hungary (17%), Japan (56%), Korea (30%) and Portugal (23%). Sovereign lending, on a grant equivalent basis, by EU Institutions fell by 28% in real terms and represented 25% of their bilateral ODA.

On a net flow basis⁴, contributions to the core budgets of international organisations, which had partly driven the increase in net ODA in 2023, fell in 2024 by 19.1%.

Bilateral donor performance in 2024 on a grant equivalent basis

In 2024, the United States continued to be the largest DAC member country provider of ODA (USD 63.3 billion), accounting for 30% of total DAC ODA, followed by Germany (USD 32.4 billion), the United Kingdom (USD 18.0 billion), Japan (USD 16.8 billion), and France (USD 15.4 billion). Combined, these donors made up 69% of total DAC countries' ODA. The following countries exceeded the United Nations' ODA as a percentage of GNI target of 0.7%⁵: Denmark (0.71%), Luxembourg (1.00%), Norway (1.02%) and Sweden (0.79%).

G7 donors provided 75% of total ODA and DAC-EU countries 42%.

ODA rose in ten DAC member countries, and it fell in twenty-two countries, for some the fall was due to lower costs reported to host refugees in donor countries.

ODA from the twenty-two DAC countries that are EU members fell by 8.6% in real terms compared to 2023 and amounted to USD 88.7 billion, representing 0.47% of their combined GNI. ODA rose or fell in DAC-EU countries as follows:

- Austria (-9.5%): due to decreases in both its bilateral aid, driven by lower in-donor refugee costs, as well as a fall in its multilateral aid;
- Belgium (+12.2%): due to an increase in contributions to international organisations;
- Czechia (-29.1%): due to lower levels of costs reported to host refugees;
- Denmark (+2.2%): mainly due to an increase in contributions to international organisations;
- Estonia (-26.3%): due to lower levels of in-donor costs for refugees;
- Finland (-12.9%): due to overall cuts in its aid programme;
- France (-0.02%): stable, with a decrease in its bilateral grants that was offset by an increase in its bilateral loans;
- Germany (-17.2%): due to lower levels of multilateral spending following an exceptional loan to the IMF in the previous year, but also reflecting a reduction in its costs for in-donor refugees and aid for Ukraine;
- Greece (+3.3%): due to higher levels of contributions to international organisations;
- Hungary (-31.5%): due to reductions in its overall ODA;

⁴ This calculation takes into account amounts disbursed minus any repayments of principal received.

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

- Ireland (-14.0%): due to lower levels of expenditures reported for in-donor refugees;
- Italy (+6.7%): due to an increase in its bilateral and multilateral aid;
- Latvia (-22.1%): as it reported a reduction in ODA for in-donor refugees and did not report any donations of vaccines in 2024, which had been important in 2023;
- Lithuania (-12.9%): mostly due to lower levels of in-donor refugee costs;
- Luxembourg (-0.3%): due to a slight reduction in its bilateral grants;
- Netherlands (-2.8%): due in part to not adjusting the ODA budget to rising GNI projections in the second half of 2024;
- Poland (-26.8%): due to lower levels of ODA-eligible in-donor refugee costs;
- Portugal (+21.3%): with a reduction in its bilateral ODA offset by increased contributions to multilateral organisations;
- Slovak Republic (+3.9%): due to increases in its contributions to EU Institutions;
- Slovenia (-1.8%): due to a reduction in its bilateral aid;
- Spain (+9.0%): due in part to an increase in in-donor refugee costs as well as an increase in its multilateral ODA;
- Sweden (-13.4%): mostly due to lower levels of contributions to international organisations as well as a fall in reported in-donor refugee costs.

The level of total ODA by EU Institutions remained unchanged in real terms in 2024 compared to 2023, and their aid towards Ukraine was still high, as they continued to provide highly concessional loans, which provide short-term financial relief to the state budget of Ukraine in a predictable and continuous manner, as well as financing Ukraine's recovery, reconstruction and modernisation.

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

- Australia (+0.3%): a slight increase due to the timing of commitments to multilateral funds;
- Canada (-8.1%): the reduction was mainly due to exceptional payments to IDA in 2023 as well as a decrease in its humanitarian assistance;
- Iceland (-3.6%): due to lower levels of contributions to multilateral agencies and a decrease in costs for in-donor refugees;
- Japan (-10.3%): due primarily to lower levels of multilateral and bilateral aid, in particular concessional loans;
- Korea (+24.8%): due to an increase in its bilateral grants and loans;
- New Zealand (+0.5%): a slight increase due to a continued upswing in the level of disbursements at the end of a 3-year budget cycle;
- Norway (-3.8%): as it reported a decrease in costs for in-donor refugees and humanitarian aid;
- Switzerland (-14.9%): due to less costs for hosting refugees and a decrease in the resources allocated to international cooperation;
- United Kingdom (-10.8%): following an increase in in-donor refugee costs in 2023 and reflecting the United Kingdom's commitment to spend 0.5% of GNI on ODA in 2024;
- United States (-4.4%): although its multilateral aid increased, this was offset by a decrease in bilateral grants in particular for humanitarian aid and aid for Ukraine.

Other provider countries also made considerable contributions to development co-operation efforts in 2024. Amongst those that reported their development finance flows to the OECD, the following changes were noted:

- Azerbaijan (-40.9%): due to a decrease in its bilateral ODA, which had been exceptionally high in 2023 due to humanitarian aid to Türkiye following an earthquake, while its multilateral ODA increased;
- Bulgaria (-21.3%): mostly due to a decrease in in-donor refugee costs;
- Croatia (+3.6%): due to an increase in both bilateral and multilateral ODA;
- Israel⁶ (-33.4%): mostly due to a decrease in in-donor refugee costs as well as other bilateral ODA;
- Kuwait (1130.9%): due to the issuance of new bilateral loans, which were paused in 2023;
- Liechtenstein (+16.2%): due to increases in both bilateral, in particular in-donor refugee costs, and multilateral ODA;
- Malta (-9.2%): due to a decrease in in-donor refugee costs despite an increase in multilateral ODA;
- Monaco (+8.7%): due to increases in multilateral contributions;
- Qatar (-7.6 %): due to a decrease in bilateral ODA despite an increase in multilateral ODA;
- Romania (+14.2%): due to a large increase in multilateral contributions, which offset a decrease in bilateral ODA, largely attributed to a reduction in in-donor refugee costs;
- Türkiye (-5.4%): due to a decrease in its bilateral ODA;
- United Arab Emirates (-20.6%): due to a decrease in bilateral ODA despite an increase in multilateral ODA.

OECD DAC grant equivalent methodology for counting loans in official aid data

In 2014, DAC members agreed that the headline figure for ODA would be based on the grant equivalents of aid loans, i.e. the “gift portion” of the loans, expressed as a monetary value⁷. 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.

The implementation of the grant equivalent measure was spread over several years. In 2016, DAC members agreed on a methodology for counting the grant equivalent of loans to sovereign entities and to multilateral institutions. In 2020, they agreed on a methodology to count the grant equivalent of debt relief. In 2023, the DAC agreed on a revised method for private sector instruments (PSI) in ODA based on the grant equivalent method, with a transition period of up to two years. Most members have followed an incremental approach to implement all dimensions of the new rules and most have transitioned to the grant equivalent method, however the details, including the additionality aspect of these activities, will only be seen in detail when the final data for 2024 are published at the end of the year. Preliminary reporting, on a grant equivalent basis, show that DAC countries’ contributions in 2024, in the form of PSI was USD 3.8 billion and represented nearly 2% of total ODA.

⁶ The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

⁷ For further information see: www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/official-development-assistance.htm.

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

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

The implementation of the ODA grant equivalent methodology resulted in a small increase of 1.1% in 2024 to ODA levels for all DAC countries combined compared to ODA on a cash flow basis, with significant impacts on a few countries: United Kingdom (+10%), Japan (+8%), Hungary (-7%) and Canada (-16%).

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

Net ODA flows by DAC member countries were USD 209.8 billion in 2024, a drop of 9.3% in real terms compared to 2023 (see Table 2).

Looking ahead ODA under significant pressure

Between 2019 and 2023, ODA rose by 33% in real terms as most DAC members maintained or increased their ODA budgets to support developing countries respond to the needs created by the consecutive crises of the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine. Even though total ODA fell in 2024, it was still 23% higher than it was in 2019.

ODA has long been considered resilient in responding to crises, and this has been repeatedly demonstrated. Since 2019, ODA has surpassed itself every year and grown by 4.0% in 2020, 8.3% in 2021, 16.8% in 2022, 1.2% in 2023, whilst GDP growth⁹ stood at -4.15%, 6.19%, 3.22%, 1.79% for those years respectively.

The fall of 7.1% in 2024 reflects in part a decrease in expenditures that were provided to developing countries to support them through succeeding and compounded crises.

Looking ahead, recent announcements by some DAC members have raised concerns about future levels of ODA and the OECD is examining the importance and implications of such budgetary cuts. Simulations of ODA developed by the OECD, based on a recent survey of DAC members, show that ODA is estimated to drop between 9% and 17% from 2024 to 2025, depending on various scenarios that estimate the extent of the cuts. The OECD will continue to monitor DAC members’ announcements and attempt to assess the results of budget cuts.

This note is based on OECD members’ responses to the DAC Advance Questionnaire on main ODA aggregates. Final and detailed figures for official and private flows to developing countries will be available in December 2025. Please see www.oecd.org/oda.

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

⁹ OECD (2024), OECD Economic Outlook No 116 (Edition 2024/2).

TABLE 1: OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2024 ON A GRANT EQUIVALENT BASIS ^a
USD million

Data for 2024 are preliminary

	Total ODA (1) + (2)	ODA/GNI %	----- of which: ----- GRANT EQUIVALENTS						NET FLOWS (b)	Memo: Volume of total ODA flows - net disbursements	
			Bilateral			Multilateral					Private sector instruments (PSI)
			Grants	Grant equivalents of loans	Debt relief	Private sector instruments	Grants and capital subscriptions	Grant equivalents of loans			
<i>DAC countries:</i>											
Australia	3 319	0.19	2 614	2	-	42	660	-	3 319	-	3 279
Austria	1 820	0.34	852	-	2	86	879	-	1 820	-	1 723
Belgium	3 222	0.48	1 469	9	-	27	1 656	62	3 222	-	3 254
Canada	7 420	0.34	4 876	918	-	263	1 302	60	7 420	-	8 795
Czechia	572	0.17	242	-	-	2	329	-	572	-	570
Denmark	3 168	0.71	1 996	-	32	135	1 004	-	3 168	-	3 026
Estonia	83	0.20	30	-	-	-	53	-	83	-	83
Finland	1 408	0.47	752	-	-	40	616	-	1 408	-	1 368
France	15 433	0.48	6 467	1 862	110	245	6 750	-	15 433	-	15 101
Germany	32 422	0.67	22 513	1 392	-	486	8 032	-	32 422	-	32 917
Greece	358	0.14	10	-	-	-	348	-	358	-	358
Hungary	191	0.09	124	26	-	-	41	-	191	-	206
Iceland	112	0.33	91	-	1	-	20	-	112	-	112
Ireland	2 469	0.57	1 718	-	-	-	751	-	2 469	-	2 469
Italy	6 672	0.28	2 793	184	13	-	3 681	-	6 672	-	6 660
Japan	16 772	0.39	5 985	8 009	-	277	2 500	-	16 772	-	15 539
Korea	3 943	0.21	2 224	949	-	13	756	-	3 943	-	4 145
Latvia	112	0.26	60	-	-	-	52	-	112	-	112
Lithuania	193	0.24	91	-	-	-	102	-	193	-	193
Luxembourg	597	1.00	422	-	-	-	174	-	597	-	597
Netherlands	7 523	0.62	5 118	-	2	68	2 334	-	7 523	-	7 454
New Zealand	781	0.32	701	-	-	-	79	-	781	-	781
Norway	5 180	1.02	3 872	-	-	272	1 036	-	5 180	-	4 908
Poland	2 065	0.24	938	16	-	-	1 110	-	2 065	-	2 055
Portugal	669	0.24	153	46	-	-	470	-	669	-	655
Slovak Republic	191	0.14	30	-	-	-	162	-	191	-	191
Slovenia	164	0.23	57	-	-	-	107	-	164	-	164
Spain	4 350	0.25	1 655	8	-	12	2 675	-	4 350	-	4 130
Sweden	5 007	0.79	3 186	-	-	175	1 647	-	5 007	-	4 832
Switzerland	4 603	0.51	3 602	-	-	27	974	-	4 603	-	4 547
United Kingdom	17 971	0.50	12 752	-	-	1 666	3 585	-	18 002	-31	16 319
United States	63 299	0.22	56 197	-	37	-	7 065	-	63 299	-	63 193
TOTAL DAC	212 086	0.33	143 590	13 421	197	3 836	50 951	121	212 117	-31	209 736
Average Country Effort		0.40									
<i>Memo items:</i>											
EU Institutions	27 665	-	20 685	6 954	-	-	27	-	27 665	-	35 710
DAC-EU countries	88 689	0.47	50 676	3 543	159	1 276	32 972	62	88 689	-	88 118
G7 countries	159 988	0.32	111 583	12 365	160	2 936	32 915	60	160 019	-31	158 523
Non-G7 countries	52 098	0.38	32 008	1 056	37	900	18 036	62	52 098	-	51 213
<i>OECD non-DAC members: ^c</i>											
Israel ^d	324	0.06	288	-	-	-	36	-	324	-	324
Türkiye	7 425	0.56	7 327	-	-	-	98	-	7 425	-	7 425
<i>DAC Participants:</i>											
Azerbaijan	62	0.08	44	-	-	-	18	-	62	-	62
Bulgaria	144	0.14	9	-	-	-	135	-	144	-	144
Croatia	195	0.21	108	-	-	-	88	-	195	-	195
Kuwait	1 036	0.53	38	954	-	-	43	-	1 036	-	372
Qatar	656	0.32	596	4	-	-	56	-	656	-	668
Romania	587	0.16	147	-	-	-	440	-	587	-	587
United Arab Emirates	1 678	0.32	1 330	296	-	-	52	-	1 678	-	1 742
<i>Other Non-OECD members: ^e</i>											
Liechtenstein	45	-	41	-	-	-	4	-	45	-	45
Malta	61	0.29	25	-	-	-	36	-	61	-	61
Monaco	29	-	24	-	-	-	5	-	29	-	29

a) Total ODA in 2024 includes USD 3.8 billion of loans and equities provided to and repayments and refloWS from private companies operating in ODA-eligible countries.

b) Flows includes private sector instruments on a net disbursement basis reported by DAC members that have not yet implemented the new reporting rules for PSI in the context of their ODA reporting on preliminary 2024 data.

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

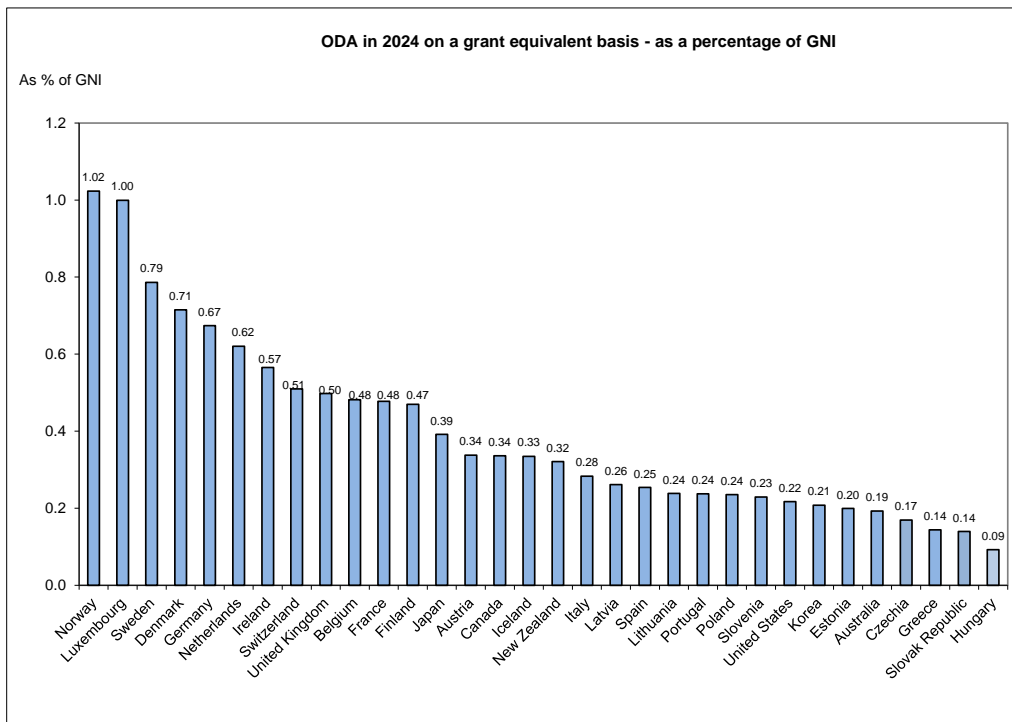
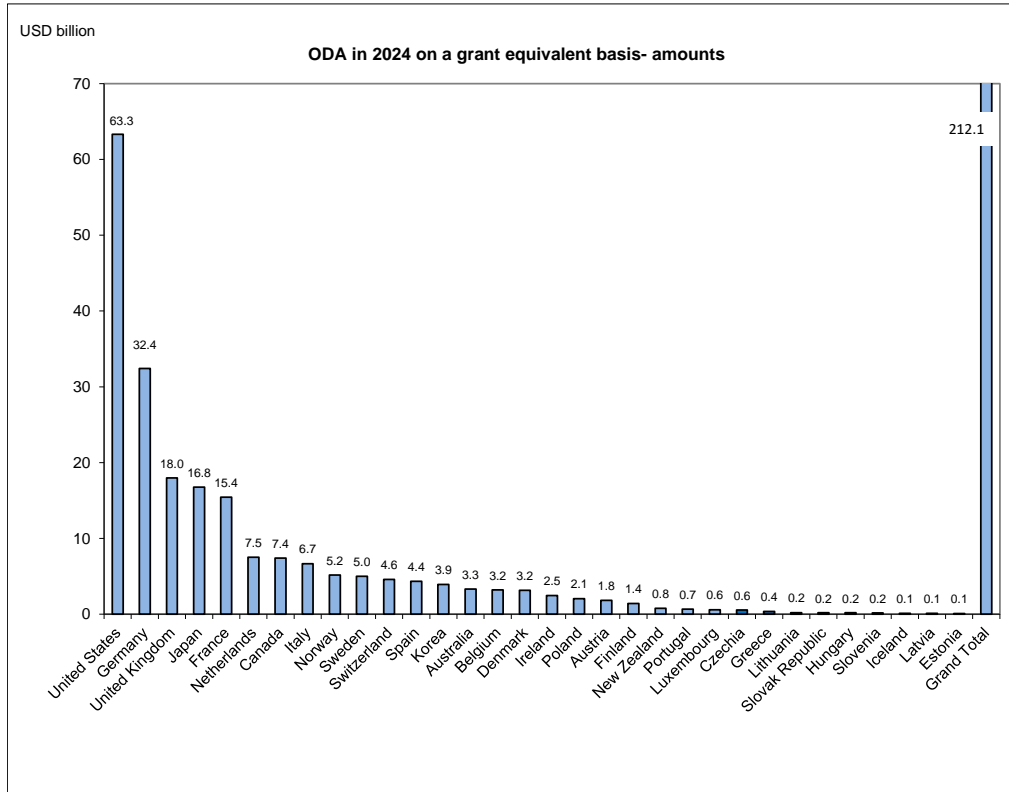
d) The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

e) Countries that have provided preliminary data on their 2024 development finance. Liechtenstein and Monaco have not provided GNI data in 2024.

Notes: The data for 2024 are preliminary pending detailed final data to be published in December 2025. The data are standardised on a calendar year basis for all countries, and so may differ from fiscal year data available in countries' budget documents.

Source: OECD, 16 April 2025.

CHART 1: OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2024 ON A GRANT EQUIVALENT BASIS
Data for 2024 are preliminary



Source: OECD, 16 April 2025

TABLE 2: TRENDS OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2023 AND 2024 ON A GRANT EQUIVALENT BASIS
 USD million, at 2023 prices and exchange rates
Data for 2024 are preliminary

	2024				2023				Total ODA Per cent change 2023 to 2024 (c)	Memo:	
	<i>of which:</i>				<i>of which:</i>					2024	2023
	Total ODA	Grant equivalents (a)	Flows (b)	ODA/GNI %	Total ODA	Grant equivalents (a)	Flows (b)	ODA/GNI %		Volume of total ODA flows - net disbursements	
<i>DAC countries:</i>											
Australia	3 262	3 262	-	0.19	3 253	3 253	-	0.19	0.3	3 223	3 251
Austria	1 773	1 773	-	0.34	1 959	1 959	-	0.38	-9.5	1 679	1 831
Belgium	3 157	3 157	-	0.48	2 814	2 814	-	0.44	12.2	3 189	2 866
Canada	7 323	7 323	-	0.34	7 965	7 965	-	0.38	-8.1	8 680	9 078
Czechia	575	575	-	0.17	810	810	-	0.24	-29.1	572	809
Denmark	3 124	3 124	-	0.71	3 057	3 057	-	0.73	2.2	2 984	2 988
Estonia	81	81	-	0.20	110	110	-	0.28	-26.3	81	110
Finland	1 381	1 381	-	0.47	1 586	1 526	60	0.54	-12.9	1 341	1 643
France	15 047	15 047	-	0.48	15 050	15 050	-	0.48	-0.02	14 723	15 830
Germany	31 382	31 382	-	0.67	37 905	37 645	260	0.82	-17.2	31 862	41 253
Greece	345	345	-	0.14	334	334	-	0.14	3.3	345	334
Hungary	183	183	-	0.09	268	268	-	0.13	-31.5	198	257
Iceland	107	107	-	0.33	111	111	-	0.35	-3.6	107	111
Ireland	2 422	2 422	-	0.57	2 817	2 817	-	0.67	-14.0	2 422	2 817
Italy	6 534	6 534	-	0.28	6 121	6 121	-	0.27	6.7	6 522	6 016
Japan	17 583	17 583	-	0.39	19 600	19 235	365	0.44	-10.3	16 290	18 662
Korea	3 944	3 944	-	0.21	3 160	3 160	-	0.17	24.8	4 146	3 296
Latvia	110	110	-	0.26	141	141	-	0.34	-22.1	110	141
Lithuania	186	186	-	0.24	213	213	-	0.30	-12.9	186	213
Luxembourg	579	579	-	1.00	580	580	-	0.99	-0.3	579	580
Netherlands	7 158	7 158	-	0.62	7 361	7 361	-	0.66	-2.8	7 093	7 266
New Zealand	768	768	-	0.32	764	764	-	0.31	0.5	768	764
Norway	5 338	5 338	-	1.02	5 548	5 548	-	1.09	-3.8	5 057	5 293
Poland	1 890	1 890	-	0.24	2 580	2 580	-	0.33	-26.8	1 881	2 571
Portugal	642	642	-	0.24	529	529	-	0.19	21.3	628	455
Slovak Republic	182	182	-	0.14	175	175	-	0.14	3.9	182	175
Slovenia	161	161	-	0.23	164	164	-	0.24	-1.8	161	164
Spain	4 230	4 230	-	0.25	3 880	3 862	18	0.24	9.0	4 015	3 650
Sweden	4 868	4 868	-	0.79	5 622	5 622	-	0.93	-13.4	4 698	5 482
Switzerland	4 441	4 441	-	0.51	5 219	5 219	-	0.60	-14.9	4 388	5 192
United Kingdom	17 005	17 035	-29	0.50	19 073	19 068	5	0.58	-10.8	15 442	18 616
United States	61 821	61 821	-	0.22	64 686	64 686	-	0.24	-4.4	61 717	64 575
TOTAL DAC	207 599	207 629	-29	0.33	223 455	222 748	707	0.37	-7.1	205 269	226 289
<i>Memo items:</i>											
EU Institutions	26 871	26 871	-	-	26 873	26 873	-	-	-0.01	34 685	37 544
DAC-EU countries	86 010	86 010	-	0.47	94 076	93 738	338	0.53	-8.6	85 452	97 452
G7-countries	156 694	156 724	-29	0.32	170 400	169 770	630	0.36	-8.0	155 236	174 031
Non-G7 countries	50 905	50 905	-	0.28	53 055	52 978	78	0.31	-4.1	50 033	52 258
<i>OECD non-DAC members: ^d</i>											
Israel ^e	309	309	-	0.06	464	464	-	0.08	-33.4	309	464
Türkiye	6 471	6 471	-	0.56	6 843	6 843	-	0.62	-5.4	6 471	6 843
<i>DAC Participants:</i>											
Azerbaijan	61	61	-	0.08	102	102	-	0.15	-40.9	61	102
Bulgaria	134	134	-	0.14	170	170	-	0.17	-21.3	134	170
Croatia	185	185	-	0.21	178	178	-	0.21	3.6	185	178
Kuwait	1 014	1 014	-	0.53	82	82	-	0.04	1130.9	364	11
Qatar	642	642	-	0.32	696	696	-	0.34	-7.6	654	709
Romania	575	575	-	0.16	503	503	-	0.16	14.2	575	503
United Arab Emirates	1 642	1 642	-	0.32	2 068	2 068	-	0.40	-20.6	1 705	1 959
<i>Other Non-OECD members: ^f</i>											
Liechtenstein	44	44	-	-	38	38	-	-	16.2	44	38
Malta	60	60	-	0.29	66	66	-	0.34	-9.2	60	66
Monaco	28	28	-	-	26	26	-	0.26	8.7	28	26

a) This column includes grants, the grant equivalents of loans to sovereign entities, debt relief, grants, capital subscriptions and the grant equivalent of loans to multilateral organisations as well as private sector instruments that are counted in ODA on a grant equivalent basis.

b) Flows includes private sector instruments on a net disbursement basis reported by DAC members that have not yet implemented the new reporting rules for PSI in the context of their ODA reporting on preliminary 2024 data.

c) Taking into account both inflation (using GDP deflators from the OECD's Economic Outlook [OECD (2024), OECD Economic Outlook, Volume 2024 Issue 2, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/d8814e8b-en>] and exchange rate movements.

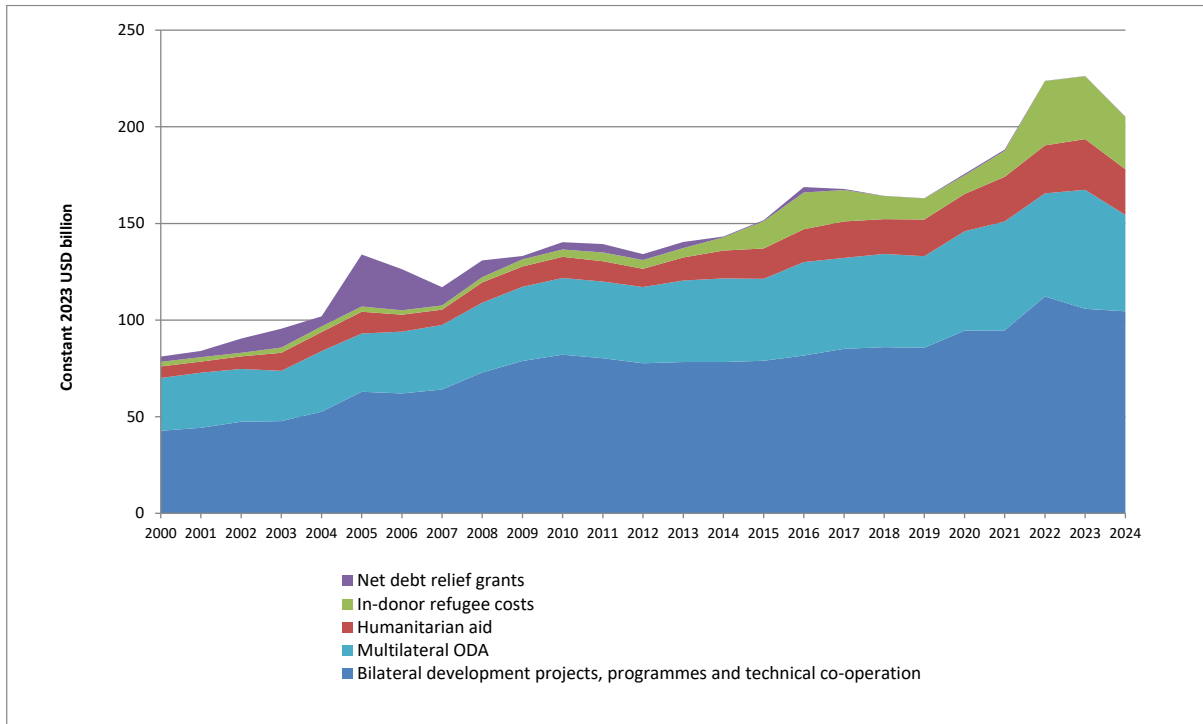
d) Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico do not provide data on their official development finance to the OECD.

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

f) Countries that have provided preliminary data on their 2024 development finance. Liechtenstein did not provide GNI data in 2023 and 2024 and Monaco in 2024. Since Monaco does not measure its GNI, for 2023, its GDP figure is used instead to calculate the ODA/GNI ratio.

Source: OECD, 16 April 2025.

CHART 2: COMPONENTS OF DAC MEMBER COUNTRIES NET OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
Data for 2024 are preliminary



Source: OECD, 16 April 2025

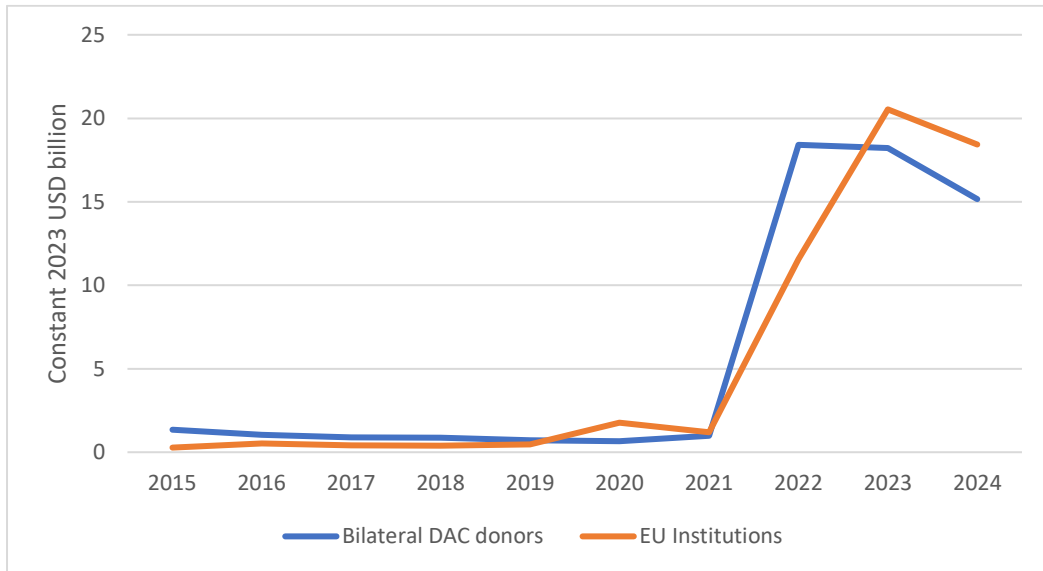
TABLE 3: DAC MEMBERS' BILATERAL SUPPORT FOR UKRAINE IN 2023 AND 2024
 USD million, unless otherwise stated
Data for 2024 are preliminary

	2024				2023			
	Total Net ODA	Net bilateral ODA to Ukraine	of which: Humanitarian aid	Share of total ODA for Ukraine (%)	Total Net ODA	Net bilateral ODA to Ukraine	of which: Humanitarian aid	Share of total ODA for Ukraine (%)
Australia	3 279	20	7	0.6	3 251	7	7	0.2
Austria	1 723	108	36	6.2	1 831	64	18	3.5
Belgium	3 254	95	17	2.9	2 866	77	61	2.7
Canada	8 795	1 828	21	20.8	9 078	1 970	28	21.7
Czechia	570	31	8	5.5	809	22	10	2.7
Denmark	3 026	238	103	7.9	2 988	171	92	5.7
Estonia	83	16	2	19.4	110	10	3	9.3
Finland	1 368	37	20	2.7	1 643	70	25	4.3
France	15 101	105	58	0.7	15 830	108	68	0.7
Germany	32 917	329	111	1.0	41 253	806	205	2.0
Greece	358	6	6	1.7	334			0.0
Hungary	206	6		2.9	257	15	4	5.7
Iceland	112	9	3	8.5	111	11	4	9.9
Ireland	2 469	51	29	2.1	2 817	31	21	1.1
Italy	6 660	5	1	0.1	6 016	27	21	0.5
Japan	15 539	466	161	3.0	18 662	818	633	4.4
Korea	4 145	105	-	2.5	3 296	53	51	1.6
Latvia	112	18	5	16.0	141	17	7	12.0
Lithuania	193	56	18	29.2	213	57	37	26.8
Luxembourg	597	28	5	4.7	580	18	9	3.0
Netherlands	7 454	243	38	3.3	7 266	336	68	4.6
New Zealand	781	12	10	1.5	764	3	3	0.4
Norway	4 908	838	236	17.1	5 293	753	217	14.2
Poland	2 055	192		9.3	2 571	230	75	8.9
Portugal	655	5	3	0.8	455	8	6	1.7
Slovak Republic	191	12	1	6.2	175	9	3	5.0
Slovenia	164	7	2	4.2	164	7	3	4.0
Spain	4 130	75	-	1.8	3 650	19	11	0.5
Sweden	4 832	415	96	8.6	5 482	241	117	4.4
Switzerland	4 547	198	21	4.3	5 192	161	30	3.1
United Kingdom	16 319	304	102	1.9	18 616	311	174	1.7
United States	63 193	9 601	661	15.2	64 575	11 790	1 068	18.3
TOTAL DAC	209 736	15 458	1 780	7.4	226 289	18 215	3 079	8.0
<i>Memo items:</i>								
EU Institutions	35 710	18 973	372	53.1	37 544	20 527	448	54.7
DAC-EU countries	88 118	2 077	558	2.4	97 452	2 339	864	2.4
G7 countries	158 523	12 637	1 115	8.0	174 031	15 830	2 197	9.1
Non-G7 countries	51 213	2 821	665	5.5	52 258	2 385	881	4.6

Note: The figures on ODA to Ukraine in 2024 are preliminary and partial, as several donors are still in the process of collecting more detailed information.

Source: OECD, 16 April 2025.

CHART 3: NET BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR UKRAINE
Data for 2024 are preliminary



Source: OECD, 16 April 2025

TABLE 4: SHARE OF IN-DONOR REFUGEE COSTS IN DAC COUNTRIES' TOTAL ODA IN 2023 AND 2024
Data for 2024 are preliminary

	2024			2023			Per cent change 2023 to 2024 (a)	
	ODA	of which: In-donor refugee costs	In-donor refugee costs as a share of total ODA	ODA	of which: In-donor refugee costs	In-donor refugee costs as a share of total ODA	ODA excluding in-donor refugee costs	Memo: Total ODA
	USD million current	USD million current	%	USD million current	USD million current	%	At 2023 prices and exchange rates %	%
<i>DAC countries:</i>								
Australia	3 319	-	-	3 253	-	-	0.3	0.3
Austria	1 820	104	5.7	1 959	287	14.7	0.0	-9.5
Belgium	3 222	473	14.7	2 814	358	12.7	9.7	12.2
Canada	7 420	1 767	23.8	7 965	1 690	21.2	-11.1	-8.1
Czechia	572	161	28.2	810	418	51.6	5.3	-29.1
Denmark	3 168	183	5.8	3 057	277	9.0	5.9	2.2
Estonia	83	3	3.0	110	34	30.8	3.3	-26.3
Finland	1 408	274	19.5	1 586	250	15.7	-16.8	-12.9
France	15 433	1 192	7.7	15 050	1 282	8.5	0.9	0.0
Germany	32 422	6 254	19.3	37 905	7 286	19.2	-17.3	-17.2
Greece	358	-	-	334	50	15.0	21.6	3.3
Hungary	191	1	.3	268	2	.7	-31.2	-31.5
Iceland	112	7	6.4	111	10	8.7	-1.2	-3.6
Ireland	2 469	995	40.3	2 817	1 473	52.3	7.6	-14.0
Italy	6 672	1 751	26.3	6 121	1 660	27.1	8.0	6.7
Japan	16 772	295	1.8	19 600	35	.2	-11.7	-10.3
Korea	3 943	1	.0	3 160	1	.0	24.8	24.8
Latvia	112	36	32.5	141	44	31.4	-23.3	-22.1
Lithuania	193	14	7.2	213	35	16.5	-3.2	-12.9
Luxembourg	597	-	-	580	-	-	-0.3	-0.3
Netherlands	7 523	1 383	18.4	7 361	1 297	17.6	-3.7	-2.8
New Zealand	781	14	1.7	764	13	1.7	0.5	0.5
Norway	5 180	372	7.2	5 548	428	7.7	-3.2	-3.8
Poland	2 065	369	17.9	2 580	1 331	51.6	24.2	-26.8
Portugal	669	23	3.4	529	9	1.7	19.2	21.3
Slovak Republic	191	1	.6	175	2	.9	4.2	3.9
Slovenia	164	7	4.4	164	18	11.0	5.4	-1.8
Spain	4 350	424	9.8	3 880	319	8.2	7.2	9.0
Sweden	5 007	129	2.6	5 622	254	4.5	-11.7	-13.4
Switzerland	4 603	1 150	25.0	5 219	1 460	28.0	-11.4	-14.9
United Kingdom	17 971	3 620	20.1	19 073	5 311	27.8	-1.3	-10.8
United States	63 299	6 760	10.7	64 686	6 953	10.7	-4.4	-4.4
TOTAL DAC	212 086	27 762	13.1	223 455	32 586	14.6	-5.4	-7.1
<i>Memo Item:</i>								
DAC-EU countries	88 689	13 777	15.5	94 076	16 685	17.7	-6.1	-8.6

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

Source: OECD, 16 April 2025.

TABLE 5: DAC MEMBERS' REPORTING ON PRIVATE SECTOR INSTRUMENTS IN ODA IN 2023 AND 2024

USD million

Data for 2024 are preliminary

	2024						2023					
	Total PSI	ODA Grant equivalents			Decapitalisation and dividends paid to the government	Net ODA Flows (a)	Total PSI	ODA Grant equivalents			Decapitalisation and dividends paid to the	Net ODA Flows (a)
		Grant equivalents	Institutional approach	Instrument approach				Instrument approach	Grant equivalents	Institutional approach		
Australia	42	42	42	-	-	-	6	6	5	0	-	-
Austria	86	86	-	86	-	-	117	117	-	117	-	-
Belgium	27	27	27	-	-	-	8	8	8	-	-	-
Canada	263	263	255	10	-3	-	386	386	222	165	-2	-
Czechia	2	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Denmark	135	135	135	-	-	-	62	62	62	-	-	-
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	40	40	-	40	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	60
France	245	245	-	245	-	-	220	220	-	220	-	-
Germany	486	486	-	486	-	-	676	416	-	416	-	260
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	277	277	-	277	-	-	365	-	-	-	-	365
Korea	13	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	68	68	68	-	-	-	80	80	80	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	272	272	272	-	-	-	255	255	255	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	12	12	-	12	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	18
Sweden	175	175	175	-	-	-	140	140	140	-	-	-
Switzerland	27	27	23	4	-	-	27	27	22	5	-	-
United Kingdom	1 635	1 666	1 653	13	-	-31	403	399	399	-	-	5
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DAC	3 805	3 836	2 652	1 187	-3	-31	2 824	2 116	1 195	923	-2	707
<i>Memo Item:</i>												
DAC-EU countries	1 276	1 276	406	869	-	-	1 382	1 045	291	754	-	338

a) Flows includes private sector instruments on a net disbursement basis reported by DAC members that have not yet implemented the new reporting rules for PSI in the context of their ODA reporting in 2023 and on preliminary 2024 data.

Source: OECD, 16 April 2025.