

DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE

Cancels & replaces the same document of 9 April 2026

Preliminary official development assistance levels in 2025

Detailed Summary Note

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This document was modified on the 15th of June to add table titles. The data has not been modified.

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Preliminary¹ ODA levels in 2025

Overall findings

In 2025, official development assistance (ODA) by member countries and associates² of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) amounted to USD 174.3 billion (Table 1 and Chart 1), representing 0.26% of their combined gross national income (GNI). Total ODA fell by 23.1%, in real terms³, compared to 2024 (Table 2). This is the largest annual contraction recorded in the history of ODA, bringing ODA levels back to where they stood at the start of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The decline in ODA was broad-based but heavily concentrated. While 26 of 34 members reduced their ODA, the five largest providers combined (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States) accounted for 95.7% of the total fall in DAC ODA in 2025. The United States alone drove three-quarters (75.1%) of the decline, with its ODA falling by 56.9%, marking the largest reduction by any provider in any year on record. Significant cuts were also reported by Germany (-17.4%), France (-10.9%), the United Kingdom (-10.8%), and Japan (-5.6%). This is the first year when these five providers all reduced their ODA simultaneously. The scale of the decline by the United States meant that Germany became the largest provider of ODA for the first time⁴.

DAC member countries' bilateral ODA in 2025 amounted to USD 126.4 billion, a 26.4% decrease on a grant equivalent basis, driven by declines in grants (-29.1%) while sovereign loans fell by 10.3%. ODA to private sector instruments increased by 13.1%⁵, accounting for 2.6% of total ODA. Substantial declines in DAC countries' humanitarian assistance (-35.8%, amounting to USD 15.5 billion) and in-donor refugee costs (-22.1%, amounting to USD 23.0 billion) contributed to the overall decline in bilateral ODA.

DAC countries' multilateral ODA in 2025 amounted to USD 47.9 billion, a decline of 12.7% on a grant equivalent basis. Multilateral ODA has now fallen for two consecutive years, declining by 21.3% since 2023. Declines were concentrated in core contributions to the UN system (-27.0%), representing the largest annual decline in UN core funding on record. Cuts by the United States (-87.2% to UN) were the primary driver of the decline in contributions to the UN. Core support to the World Bank and to regional development banks, by contrast, increased by 6.4% and 11.9% respectively.

¹ Preliminary ODA data are released by the OECD each April and cover only aggregate level data reported by providers. The detailed data will be released in December 2026.

² Romania became the first Associate of the OECD DAC in December 2025. As a DAC Associate, Romania contributes to the mandate of the DAC to promote development co-operation and contribute to sustainable development. Associate status allows non-OECD Members to participate in the full range of the DAC's work, with the same rights and obligations as OECD-DAC members (except for decisions related to the accession of OECD Members to the DAC). All subsequent references to DAC countries/members, as a group, in this document include Romania as an Associate.

³ The data in real terms means they are adjusted both for inflation and for exchange rate fluctuations. All comparisons over time in this note are presented in real terms, unless noted otherwise.

⁴ The US has been the top DAC provider in 56 of 66 years of DAC statistics (1960-2025). Japan was the top provider in 1989 and again from 1993 to 2000 (9 years total). Germany is the top provider in 2025 by USD 135 million. It is possible that revisions ahead of the publication of the final data on 2025 flows may affect donor rankings, as has been the case in the past.

⁵ In 2023, the DAC agreed on a revised method for accounting private sector instruments (PSI) in ODA based on the grant equivalent method, with a transition period of up to two years. The transition period has ended as of 2026 reporting on 2025 flows, and therefore, all reporting on PSI in ODA reflects the implementation of the new rules [DCD/DAC/STAT(2024)15].

ODA to Ukraine and other geographies

In net terms⁶, DAC countries' bilateral ODA to Ukraine fell by 38.2% in 2025 to reach USD 10.3 billion. The 91.1% decline (USD 8.7 billion decline in real terms) of ODA to Ukraine by the United States drove the overall decline, while 23 DAC countries increased their bilateral ODA to Ukraine (Table 3). In addition, the EU Institutions gave USD 34.6 billion to Ukraine⁷, a 65.2% increase over 2024. When including these outflows from the EU Institutions, bilateral ODA to Ukraine from DAC members totalled USD 44.9 billion in 2025, an 18.7% increase over 2024 and the largest volume of ODA to any single recipient in any year on record.

DAC countries' bilateral ODA to Africa (totalling USD 29.0 billion), sub-Saharan Africa (USD 24.5 billion), and LDCs (USD 23.5 billion) also fell by 23.9%, 26.3%, and 25.8% respectively. When including outflows from the EU Institutions, Ukraine received more ODA from DAC members combined in 2025 than did all LDCs (USD 28.1 billion, a 22.3% decline) and more than all countries in sub-Saharan Africa (USD 29.2 billion, a 23.0% decline). In 2023 and 2024, drops in net bilateral ODA from DAC countries to these groups of countries were partly offset by increases in concessional finance from multilateral organisations, thus suggesting that DAC countries have recently used the multilateral system to support LDCs and sub-Saharan Africa. Given the significant drop in multilateral ODA in 2024 (-9.9%) and 2025 (-12.7%), it is uncertain whether this trend will hold. The final data, published in December, will allow a fuller assessment⁸.

ODA to sectors and modalities

Net bilateral ODA for development programmes, projects, and technical co-operation – excluding in-donor refugee costs, humanitarian assistance, and debt relief – fell by 26.3%, the largest decline on record for this component of ODA (Chart 2). These flows have been resilient over time and generally trended upward, even in 2024 amidst cuts in overall ODA: from 2019 to 2024, they increased by 24.2%. The significant decline in 2025 indicates that cuts extended beyond more volatile elements of bilateral aid and into core development programming.

ODA for in-donor refugee costs amounted to USD 23.0 billion, a 22.1% decline over 2024⁹ (Table 4). As a share of total ODA, in-donor refugee costs remained relatively stable (13.2%, compared to 13.0% in 2024). These flows have declined by 36.8% since their peak in 2022, following the onset of the Ukraine refugee crisis after the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine. Net debt relief grants amounted to USD 361 million, increasing by 41.2% over 2024.

Sovereign loans from DAC countries represented 9.1% of their bilateral ODA in grant equivalent terms, with Japan (50.9%), Korea (31.2%), and France (20.4%) providing the highest share of their bilateral ODA as sovereign loans. The EU Institutions' sovereign lending fell by 13.8% in real terms and represented 26.8% of their bilateral ODA.

⁶ Bilateral ODA to Ukraine and to country groupings is presented on a net disbursement basis, as grant equivalent figures are not available at the recipient level for preliminary data.

⁷ USD 20.4 billion of EU Institutions' outflows to Ukraine were provided through the G7-led Extraordinary Revenue Acceleration (ERA) loans initiative. The EU Macro-Financial Assistance loan to Ukraine under this initiative has a grant equivalent of USD 2.4 billion.

⁸ See the [forthcoming Multilateral Development Finance 2026 Report](#), to be published on 15 April 2026, which indicates that multilateral outflows have remained strong, but this likely reflects delayed adjustment rather than underlying stability.

⁹ For more details, see: <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/oda-eligibility-and-conditions/in-donor-refugee-costs-in-official-development-assistance-oda.html>.

Provider performance in 2025 on a grant equivalent basis

In 2025, Germany became the largest DAC country provider of ODA for the first time in history (USD 29.1 billion), accounting for 16.7% of total ODA from DAC member countries. It was followed by the United States (USD 29.0 billion), the United Kingdom (USD 17.2 billion), Japan (USD 16.2 billion) and France (USD 14.5 billion). Combined, these five largest providers made up 60.8% of DAC countries' total ODA. The following countries exceeded the United Nations' ODA as a percentage of GNI target of 0.7%¹⁰: Denmark (0.72%), Luxembourg (0.99%), Norway (1.03%) and Sweden (0.85%).

G7 providers gave 69.1% of total ODA, the first time this share has fallen below 70% since 2012. DAC-EU countries gave 49.6% of the total.

ODA rose in 8 DAC members, and it fell in 26 members.

In 2025, ODA from the 23 DAC countries that are EU members fell by 9.8% over 2024 and amounted to USD 86.5 billion, representing 0.42% of their combined GNI. ODA rose or fell in DAC-EU countries as follows:

- Austria (-6.3%): due to a decline in multilateral ODA and humanitarian assistance.
- Belgium (-21.4%): due to a decline in its overall aid programme.
- Czechia (-28.0%): due to a decline in bilateral ODA, particularly in-donor refugee costs.
- Denmark (+3.0%): due to an increase in bilateral ODA.
- Estonia (-2.0%): due to a decline in multilateral ODA.
- Finland (-5.4%): due to a decline in its overall aid programme.
- France (-10.9%): due primarily to a decline in multilateral ODA.
- Germany (-17.4%): due to a decline in its overall aid programme, particularly humanitarian ODA and in-donor refugee costs.
- Greece (-10.9%): due primarily to a decline in bilateral ODA, with ODA to Ukraine having declined.
- Hungary (+45.7%): due primarily to an increase in bilateral ODA, particularly bilateral development projects and programmes.
- Ireland (-22.5%): due primarily to a decline in bilateral ODA, particularly in-donor refugee costs.
- Italy (+0.03%): due to an increase in bilateral ODA that was offset by a drop in multilateral ODA.
- Latvia (-9.0%): due to a decline in multilateral ODA.
- Lithuania (-9.7%): due to a decline in bilateral ODA.
- Luxembourg (+8.9%): due to an increase in bilateral ODA, particularly aid to Ukraine and humanitarian ODA.
- Netherlands (-4.9%): due to a decline in bilateral ODA, particularly in-donor refugee costs.
- Poland (-19.0%): due to a decline in bilateral ODA, particularly in-donor refugee costs.
- Portugal (-19.3%): due to a decline in its overall aid programme, particularly in multilateral ODA.
- Romania (-12.4%): due to a decline in in-donor refugee costs and lower quota to the EU development share of budget.
- Slovak Republic (-6.4%): due to a decline in bilateral ODA, particularly humanitarian assistance.
- Slovenia (-4.2%): due to a decline in multilateral ODA.
- Spain (+10.7%): due to an increase in bilateral ODA, particularly in-donor refugee costs and humanitarian aid.

¹⁰ Not all DAC members have set a domestic target for ODA as a share of GNI.

- Sweden (+9.6%): due to an increase in multilateral ODA.

The level of total ODA by EU Institutions declined by 13.8% in 2025, with a decline in both grants and sovereign loans.

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

- Australia (-2.7%): due to differences in Australia's financial year reporting cycle, the timing of loan disbursements and multi-year commitments to multilateral funds.
- Canada (-2.3%): due to a decline in bilateral ODA, particularly in-donor refugee costs.
- Iceland (+3.6%): due to an increase in multilateral ODA, particularly to the UN.
- Japan (-5.6%): due to a decline in bilateral ODA, particularly grants through multilateral institutions.
- Korea (-2.3%): due to a decline in multilateral ODA.
- New Zealand (-12.8%): due partly to the timing of disbursements within its 3-year budget cycle, which contributed to a decline in bilateral ODA.
- Norway (+1.7%): due to an increase in its overall aid programme.
- Switzerland (-7.1%): due to a decline in multilateral ODA and in-donor refugee costs.
- United Kingdom (-10.8%): due to a decline in its overall aid programme, primarily in bilateral ODA, with declines to in-donor refugee costs and humanitarian assistance.
- United States (-56.9%): due to a decline in its overall aid programme.

Other provider countries also made significant contributions to development co-operation in 2025. Twelve non-DAC providers reported to the OECD, a combined total of USD 13.3 billion in 2025, representing a 4.5% increase over 2024. This growth was driven primarily by an expansion in bilateral ODA (+5.4%), which offset a decline in multilateral ODA (-13.2%).

Among non-DAC providers that reported their development finance flows to the OECD, the following changes were noted:

- Azerbaijan (-25.7%): due to a drop in bilateral ODA, despite a large increase in contributions to multilateral organisations.
- Bulgaria (-13.3%): due to lower multilateral contributions, partially offset by a substantial increase in bilateral assistance, particularly to Ukraine.
- Chinese Taipei (+5.0%): due to an increase in bilateral ODA, reflected in both grants and loans.
- Croatia (-6.9%): due to modest declines in both bilateral and multilateral ODA.
- Israel¹¹ (-9.9%): primarily due to a decline in bilateral ODA and, to a lesser extent, a decrease in multilateral ODA.
- Kuwait (-20.3%): due largely to a decrease in bilateral loans.
- Liechtenstein (-6.3%): due to a sharp reduction in bilateral ODA, despite an increase in multilateral ODA.
- Malta (-23.9%): due to a large drop in in-donor refugee costs, which previously represented a significant share of Malta's bilateral ODA.
- Monaco (+10.7%): due to a significant increase in multilateral ODA, reflecting increased commitments to environment-related financing and more generally development co-operation.

¹¹ 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.

- Qatar (+23.4%): due to a significant increase in bilateral ODA, more than compensating for a decrease in multilateral ODA.
- Türkiye (-9.0%): due to a steep decline in multilateral ODA.
- United Arab Emirates (+55.5%): due to a substantial increase in bilateral ODA, especially humanitarian aid to the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

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 value¹². 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. Therefore, 2026 reporting on 2025 flows represents the first year following the transition period. Preliminary reporting, on a grant equivalent basis, shows that DAC countries’ ODA in 2025 in the form of PSI was USD 4.6 billion and represented 2.6% of total ODA.

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

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 account¹³). 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 in 2025 resulted in a small increase of 1.6% to DAC countries’ total ODA, compared to ODA on a cash flow basis, with significant impacts on a few countries: Canada (-28.5%), Italy (-10.4%), Japan (+19.9%), Portugal (+16.5%), and Norway (+9.9%).

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 totalled USD 171.5 billion in 2025, a drop of 23.3% in real terms compared to 2024 (Table 2).

¹² For further information see: www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/official-development-assistance.htm.

¹³ Deducting interest payments yields a measure called “net transfers”.

Looking ahead: ODA under significant pressure

Between 2019 and 2023, ODA rose by 32.7% in real terms as most DAC members maintained or increased their ODA budgets to help developing countries respond to the needs created by the consecutive crises of the COVID-19 pandemic and Russian war of aggression against Ukraine. However, ODA declined consecutively in 2024 (by 6.1%) and 2025, with the latter marking a historic decline of 23.1% as ODA faced political and fiscal pressures in member countries. As a result, ODA in 2025 was 4.2% lower than in 2019, reversing the growth in ODA volumes seen over the first half of this decade.

ODA has long been resilient to crises, but the current geopolitical context presents one of its most significant stress tests in decades. ODA grew by 4.0% in 2020, 8.1% in 2021, 16.8% in 2022, and 1.0% in 2023, while GDP growth¹⁴ stood at -4.10%, 6.27%, 3.27%, and 1.81% for those years respectively. The fall of 6.1% in 2024 reflected, in part, a transition away from ODA to support countries through successive crises, while GDP growth in 2024 was 1.75%. The continued decline of 23.1% in ODA in 2025, while GDP growth stood at 1.70%, represents a major shock to the development co-operation system. It calls into question both the fiscal space available in developing countries to sustain their long-term development, and whether the reduced volume of ODA can remain effective and maintain its catalytic role to offset these pressures, particularly given the uncertain near-term outlook for the broader international development finance architecture. OECD projections, based on a survey of member countries and other statistical reporters, indicate a further 5.8% decline in DAC countries' ODA in 2026. By 2028, ODA is projected to remain 6.6% below its 2025 level. These projections do not account for the potential impact of the current crisis in the Middle East – a further shock after two consecutive years of cuts to ODA.

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 2026.

¹⁴ OECD (2026), OECD Economic Outlook No 118 database.

TABLE 1: OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2025 ON A GRANT EQUIVALENT BASIS

USD million Data for 2025 are preliminary									
			----- of which: -----						Memo:
			GRANT EQUIVALENTS						
			Bilateral				Multilateral		
Total ODA	ODA/GNI %	Grants	Grant equivalents of loans	Debt relief	Private sector instruments	Grants and capital subscriptions	Grant equivalents of loans	Volume of total ODA flows - net disbursements	
DAC countries:									
Australia	3 291	0.18	2 594	15	-	62	621	-	3 245
Austria	1 833	0.33	910	-	-	74	850	-	1 743
Belgium	2 718	0.37	1 196	6	-	12	1 439	65	2 739
Canada	7 244	0.32	4 758	460	-	654	1 351	22	10 131
Czechia	435	0.12	109	-	-	1	326	-	434
Denmark	3 431	0.72	2 301	-	31	90	1 010	-	3 334
Estonia	90	0.19	38	-	-	-	52	-	90
Finland	1 411	0.44	705	-	-	85	599	22	1 335
France	14 533	0.42	6 626	1 834	221	329	5 524	-	13 906
Germany	29 089	0.56	19 708	1 163	-	674	7 544	-	28 032
Greece	358	0.13	53	-	-	-	304	-	358
Hungary	303	0.14	227	24	-	-	52	-	324
Iceland	130	0.34	90	-	1	-	39	-	130
Ireland	2 094	0.42	1 362	-	-	-	732	-	2 094
Italy	7 283	0.30	3 089	315	67	-	3 812	-	8 125
Japan	16 218	0.35	5 043	6 646	349	1 019	3 160	-	13 524
Korea	3 875	0.20	2 200	1 003	-	7	664	-	3 923
Latvia	87	0.18	35	-	-	-	51	-	87
Lithuania	192	0.21	82	-	-	-	110	-	192
Luxembourg	694	0.99	507	-	-	-	187	-	694
Netherlands	7 686	0.58	4 764	-	-	106	2 816	-	7 580
New Zealand	681	0.27	578	-	-	-	103	-	681
Norway	5 667	1.03	4 027	-	-	510	1 129	-	5 157
Poland	1 621	0.16	536	12	-	-	1 073	-	1 608
Portugal	571	0.18	170	7	-	-	394	-	490
Romania	563	0.14	138	-	-	-	425	-	563
Slovak Republic	200	0.13	29	-	-	-	171	-	200
Slovenia	171	0.22	67	-	-	-	103	-	171
Spain	5 136	0.27	2 250	31	-	14	2 841	-	4 968
Sweden	5 956	0.85	3 390	-	-	187	2 380	-	5 769
Switzerland	4 573	0.46	3 642	-	-	29	902	-	4 513
United Kingdom	17 176	0.43	12 587	-	177	749	3 663	-	16 365
United States	28 954	0.09	25 615	-	-	-	3 338	-	29 022
TOTAL DAC	174 262	0.26	109 428	11 515	845	4 601	47 764	109	171 525
Average Country Effort		0.36							
Memo items:									
EU Institutions	26 054	-	18 975	6 937	-	-	143	-	52 905
DAC-EU countries	86 455	0.42	48 294	3 392	318	1 571	32 793	87	84 835
G7 countries	120 496	0.23	77 425	10 417	814	3 425	28 393	22	119 104
Non-G7 countries	53 766	0.36	32 003	1 097	31	1 176	19 371	87	52 421
OECD non-DAC members: ^a									
Israel ^b	309	0.05	276	-	-	-	32	-	309
Türkiye	7 522	0.50	7 475	-	-	-	47	-	7 522
DAC Participants:									
Azerbaijan ^c	47	0.06	9	-	-	-	39	-	47
Bulgaria	137	0.12	9	-	-	-	128	-	137
Croatia	226	0.24	119	-	-	-	107	-	226
Kuwait	218	0.11	30	136	-	-	52	-	41
Qatar	911	0.43	846	3	-	-	62	-	921
United Arab Emirates ^d	3 409	0.61	3 352	28	-	-	29	-	3 028
Other Non-OECD members: ^e									
Chinese Taipei	446	0.05	439	7	-	-	-	-	398
Liechtenstein	41	-	34	-	-	-	7	-	41
Malta	51	0.21	24	-	-	-	28	-	51
Monaco	33	-	27	-	-	-	6	-	33

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

b) 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.

c) Azerbaijan's GNI for 2025 is still preliminary.

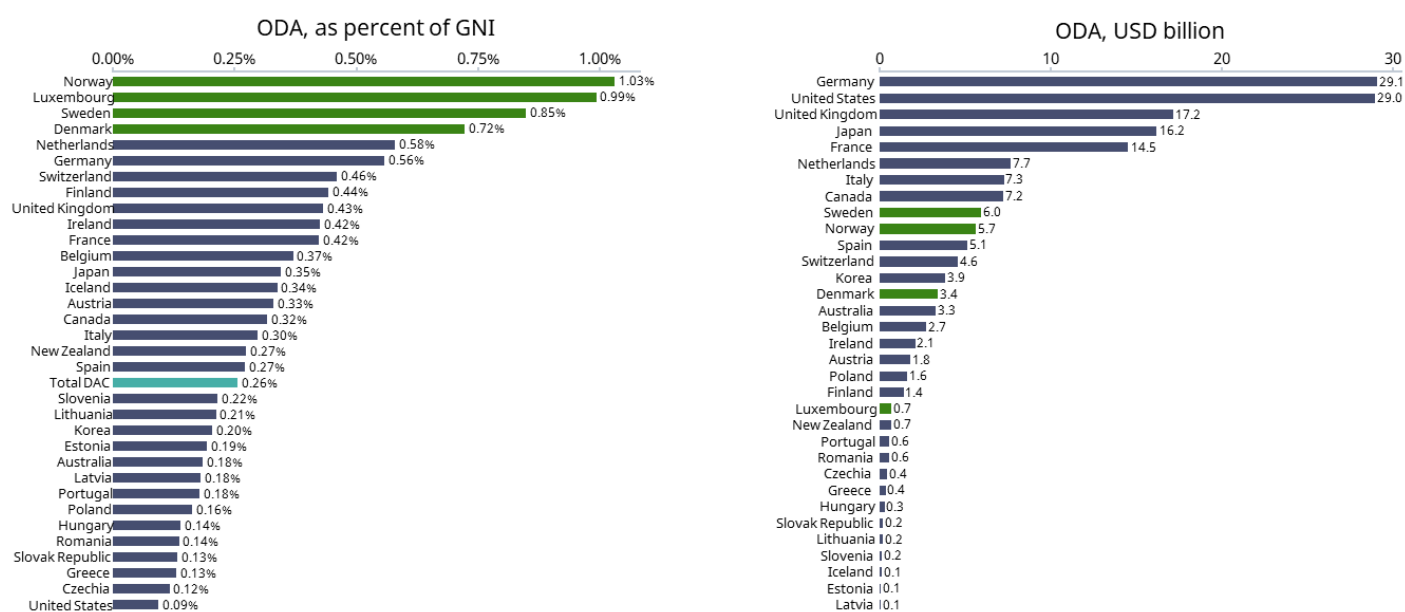
d) The UAE reported its 2024 GNI to calculate ODA as a percentage of GNI for 2025, as the 2025 GNI figure is not yet available.

e) Countries that have provided preliminary data on their 2025 development finance. Liechtenstein and Monaco have not provided GNI data in 2025.

Notes: The data for 2025 are preliminary pending detailed final data to be published in December 2026. 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, 9 April 2026.

CHART 1: OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2025 ON A GRANT EQUIVALENT BASIS – Data for 2025 are preliminary



Note: Green bars represent providers that met or exceeded the UN target of 0.7% ODA/GNI in 2025. (Left-hand chart): ODA on a grant equivalent measure by DAC members as percent of GNI. (Right-hand chart): ODA on a grant equivalent measure by DAC members.

Sources: OECD (2026), Flows by donor (ODA+OOF+Private) [DAC1]

TABLE 2: TRENDS IN OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE in 2024 and 2025 ON A GRANT EQUIVALENT BASIS

USD million, at 2024 prices and exchange rates Data for 2025 are preliminary										
	2025			2024				Total ODA Per cent change 2024 to 2025 (c)	Memo:	
	of which:			of which:					2025	2024
	Total ODA	Grant equivalents (a)	ODA/GNI %	Total ODA	Grant equivalents (a)	Flows (b)	ODA/GNI %		Volume of total ODA flows - net disbursements	
DAC countries:										
Australia	3 291	3 291	0.18	3 384	3 384	-	0.19	-2.7	3 244	3 655
Austria	1 710	1 710	0.33	1 824	1 824	-	0.35	-6.3	1 626	1 728
Belgium	2 545	2 545	0.37	3 239	3 239	-	0.48	-21.4	2 565	3 247
Canada	7 220	7 220	0.32	7 387	7 387	-	0.33	-2.3	10 097	8 423
Czechia	398	398	0.12	553	553	-	0.16	-28.0	397	551
Denmark	3 254	3 254	0.72	3 161	3 161	-	0.72	3.0	3 162	3 017
Estonia	82	82	0.19	84	84	-	0.20	-2.0	82	84
Finland	1 332	1 332	0.44	1 408	1 410	-2	0.47	-5.4	1 260	1 367
France	13 770	13 770	0.42	15 448	15 448	-	0.48	-10.9	13 176	15 074
Germany	27 137	27 137	0.56	32 836	32 660	176	0.68	-17.4	26 151	33 249
Greece	331	332	0.13	372	372	-	0.15	-10.9	331	372
Hungary	276	276	0.14	190	190	-	0.09	45.7	295	204
Iceland	114	114	0.34	110	110	-	0.33	3.6	114	110
Ireland	1 969	1 969	0.42	2 542	2 542	-	0.56	-22.5	1 969	2 542
Italy	6 843	6 843	0.30	6 841	6 841	-	0.29	0.0	7 635	6 878
Japan	15 562	15 562	0.35	16 494	16 494	-	0.37	-5.6	12 977	15 246
Korea	3 937	3 937	0.20	4 031	4 031	-	0.21	-2.3	3 986	4 234
Latvia	80	80	0.18	88	88	-	0.22	-9.0	80	88
Lithuania	178	178	0.21	197	197	-	0.24	-9.7	178	197
Luxembourg	650	650	0.99	596	596	-	1.00	8.9	650	596
Netherlands	7 151	7 151	0.58	7 522	7 522	-	0.62	-4.9	7 052	7 444
New Zealand	683	683	0.27	783	783	-	0.32	-12.8	683	783
Norway	5 268	5 268	1.03	5 179	5 179	-	1.02	1.7	4 794	4 905
Poland	1 491	1 491	0.16	1 840	1 840	-	0.21	-19.0	1 479	1 830
Portugal	528	528	0.18	654	654	-	0.22	-19.3	453	572
Romania	514	514	0.14	587	587	-	0.16	-12.4	514	587
Slovak Republic	185	185	0.13	198	198	-	0.14	-6.4	185	198
Slovenia	158	158	0.22	165	165	-	0.23	-4.2	158	165
Spain	4 809	4 809	0.27	4 346	4 352	-6	0.25	10.7	4 652	4 124
Sweden	5 484	5 484	0.85	5 003	5 003	-	0.79	9.6	5 311	4 829
Switzerland	4 285	4 285	0.46	4 613	4 613	-	0.49	-7.1	4 230	4 557
United Kingdom	16 045	16 045	0.43	17 992	18 010	-18	0.50	-10.8	15 288	16 270
United States	28 196	28 196	0.09	65 475	65 475	-	0.23	-56.9	28 262	65 337
TOTAL DAC	165 476	165 476	0.26	215 141	214 991	151	0.34	-23.1	163 036	212 461
Memo items:										
EU Institutions	24 413	24 413	-	28 334	28 334	-	-	-13.8	49 573	36 269
DAC-EU countries	80 875	80 875	0.42	89 694	89 526	169	0.47	-9.8	79 361	88 942
G7-countries	114 774	114 774	0.23	162 473	162 315	159	0.33	-29.4	113 586	160 476
Non-G7 countries	50 703	50 703	0.36	52 668	52 676	-8	0.37	-3.7	49 450	51 985
OECD non-DAC members: ^d										
Israel ^e	283	283	0.05	315	315	-	0.06	-9.9	283	315
Türkiye	6 734	6 734	0.50	7 398	7 398	-	0.56	-9.0	6 734	7 398
DAC Participants:										
Azerbaijan ^f	45	45	0.06	61	61	-	0.08	-25.7	45	61
Bulgaria	125	125	0.12	144	144	-	0.13	-13.3	125	144
Croatia	208	208	0.24	224	224	-	0.24	-6.9	208	224
Kuwait	207	207	0.11	259	259	-	0.13	-20.3	39	177
Qatar	866	866	0.43	702	702	-	0.34	23.4	875	713
United Arab Emirates ^g	3 241	3 241	0.61	2 084	2 084	-	0.37	55.5	2 879	2 147
Other Non-OECD members: ^h										
Chinese Taipei	424	424	0.05	403	403	-	0.05	5.0	379	381
Liechtenstein	39	39	-	41	41	-	-	-6.3	39	41
Malta	49	49	0.21	64	64	-	0.29	-23.9	49	64
Monaco	32	32	-	29	29	-	0.26	10.7	32	29

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 2024 data.

c) Taking into account both inflation (using GDP deflators from the OECD's Economic Outlook [OECD (2025), OECD Economic Outlook, Volume 2025 Issue 2, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9f653ca1-en>]) and exchange rate movements.

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

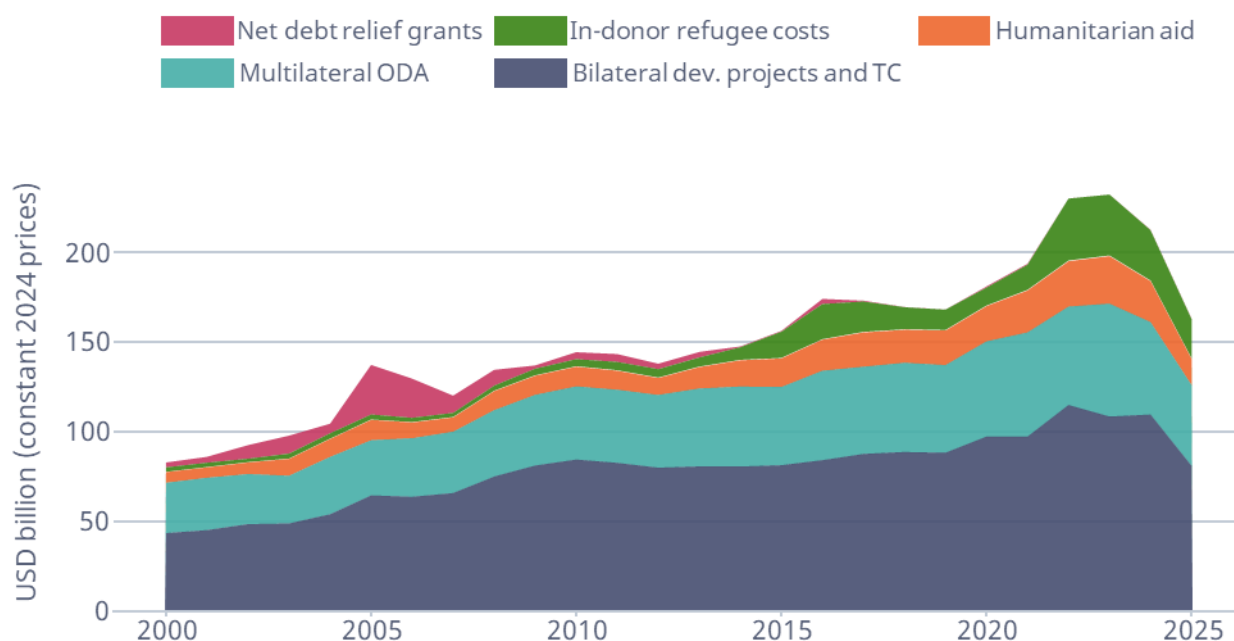
e) The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

f) Azerbaijan's GNI for 2025 is still preliminary.

g) The UAE reported its 2024 GNI to calculate ODA as a percentage of GNI for 2025, as the 2025 GNI figure is not yet available.

h) Countries that have provided preliminary data on their 2025 development finance. Liechtenstein could not provide GNI data in 2024 and 2025. Since Monaco does not measure its GNI, for 2024, its GDP figure is used instead to calculate the ODA/GNI ratio. For 2025, neither GNI or GDP were provided.

Source: OECD, 9 April 2026.

CHART 2: COMPONENTS OF DAC MEMBER COUNTRIES' NET OFFICIAL

Note: The category, 'Bilateral development projects, programmes, and technical co-operation' is the remainder of total net ODA after subtracting all other components.

Sources: OECD (2026), Flows by donor (ODA+OOF+Private) [DAC1], Aid (ODA) disbursements to countries and regions [DAC2A]

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE – Data for 2025 are preliminary

TABLE 3: DAC MEMBERS' BILATERAL SUPPORT FOR UKRAINE IN 2024 AND 2025

USD million, unless otherwise stated
Data for 2025 are preliminary

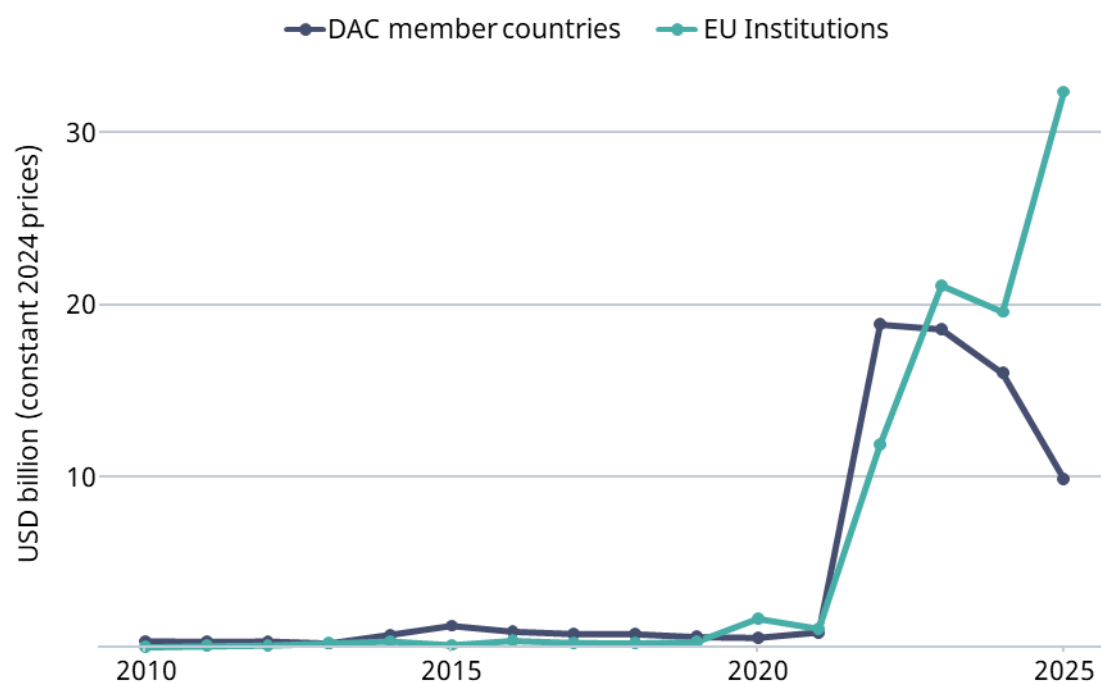
	2025				2024			
	Total Net ODA	Net bilateral ODA to Ukraine	of which: Humanitarian aid	Share of bilateral ODA for Ukraine (%)	Total Net ODA	Net bilateral ODA to Ukraine	of which: Humanitarian aid	Share of bilateral ODA for Ukraine (%)
Australia	3 245	7	-	0.3	3 655	20	7	0.7
Austria	1 743	112	27	12.5	1 728	69	15	8.3
Belgium	2 739	66	21	5.5	3 247	73	60	5.0
Canada	10 131	3 615	24	42.1	8 423	1 828	23	26.1
Czechia	434	30	4	27.7	551	19	6	8.1
Denmark	3 334	194	108	8.3	3 017	202	129	10.1
Estonia	90	22	2	58.7	84	15	2	47.6
Finland	1 335	64	25	9.1	1 367	37	20	4.9
France	13 906	403	1	4.8	15 074	101	36	1.2
Germany ^a	28 032	850	197	4.1	33 249	1 035	294	4.1
Greece	358	8	8	15.4	372	14	0	21.5
Hungary	324	2	-	0.7	204	5	0	3.3
Iceland	130	16	3	18.0	110	9	3	10.6
Ireland	2 094	43	17	3.1	2 542	37	29	2.1
Italy	8 125	221	1	5.1	6 878	6	2	0.2
Japan	13 524	655	90	6.3	15 246	466	171	3.8
Korea	3 923	23	16	0.7	4 234	283	175	8.4
Latvia	87	10	8	27.3	88	7	3	25.8
Lithuania	192	68	30	82.4	197	48	27	49.8
Luxembourg	694	48	3	9.5	596	28	5	6.8
Netherlands	7 580	264	96	5.5	7 444	220	49	4.3
New Zealand	681	6	6	1.0	783	12	12	1.8
Norway	5 157	1 103	256	27.4	4 905	837	236	21.6
Poland	1 608	180	7	33.6	1 830	166	6	23.9
Portugal	490	13	3	13.9	572	5	3	5.1
Romania	563	22	-	15.9	587	6	-	4.0
Slovak Republic	200	9	3	31.2	198	8	6	22.5
Slovenia	171	9	3	12.7	165	4	2	7.0
Spain	4 968	87	-	4.1	4 124	18	13	1.2
Sweden	5 769	615	117	18.1	4 829	394	95	12.5
Switzerland	4 513	284	26	7.9	4 557	199	21	5.6
United Kingdom	16 365	413	116	3.2	16 270	345	166	2.7
United States	29 022	873	277	3.4	65 337	9 532	589	16.2
TOTAL DAC	171 525	10 333	1 494	8.4	212 461	16 049	2 204	10.0
<i>Memo items:</i>								
EU Institutions	52 905	34 559	357	65.5	36 269	19 600	371	54.0
DAC-EU countries	84 835	3 338	680	6.4	88 942	2 517	800	4.6
G7 countries	119 104	7 030	706	7.8	160 476	13 313	1 281	10.4
Non-G7 countries	52 421	3 303	788	10.0	51 985	2 736	923	8.2

a) Secretariat estimates

Note: The figures on ODA to Ukraine in 2025 are preliminary and partial, as several donors are still in the process of collecting more detailed information.

Source: OECD, 9 April 2026.

CHART 3: NET BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR UKRAINE –
Data for 2025 are preliminary



Source: OECD, 9 April 2026

TABLE 4: SHARE OF IN-DONOR REFUGEE COSTS IN DAC COUNTRIES' TOTAL ODA IN 2024 and 2025

	2025			2024			Per cent change 2024 to 2025 (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 2024 prices and exchange rates %	At 2024 prices and exchange rates %
<i>DAC countries:</i>								
Australia	3 291	-	-	3 384	-	-	-2.7	-2.7
Austria	1 833	112	6.1	1 824	104	5.7	-6.7	-6.3
Belgium	2 718	272	10.0	3 239	473	14.6	-17.2	-21.4
Canada	7 244	1 714	23.7	7 387	1 748	23.7	-2.3	-2.3
Czechia	435	2	0.5	553	161	29.2	1.2	-28.0
Denmark	3 431	177	5.2	3 161	180	5.7	3.5	3.0
Estonia	90	2	2.8	84	3	3.0	-1.8	-2.0
Finland	1 411	231	16.4	1 408	274	19.5	-1.8	-5.4
France	14 533	1 130	7.8	15 448	1 227	7.9	-10.7	-10.9
Germany	29 089	4 854	16.7	32 836	6 254	19.0	-14.9	-17.4
Greece	358	50	14.1	372	46	12.4	-12.6	-10.9
Hungary	303	4	1.3	190	1	0.3	44.2	45.7
Iceland	130	7	5.3	110	7	6.5	4.9	3.6
Ireland	2 094	598	28.5	2 542	1 068	42.0	-4.5	-22.5
Italy	7 283	1 501	20.6	6 841	1 824	26.7	8.3	0.0
Japan	16 218	35	0.2	16 494	10	0.1	-5.8	-5.6
Korea	3 875	1	0.0	4 031	1	0.0	-2.3	-2.3
Latvia	87	21	24.1	88	15	16.7	-17.1	-9.0
Lithuania	192	17	8.9	197	14	7.0	-11.6	-9.7
Luxembourg	694	0	0.0	596	0	0.0	8.9	8.9
Netherlands	7 686	1 059	13.8	7 522	1 383	18.4	0.4	-4.9
New Zealand	681	13	2.0	783	14	1.7	-13.0	-12.8
Norway	5 667	282	5.0	5 179	372	7.2	4.1	1.7
Poland	1 621	220	13.6	1 840	394	21.4	-10.9	-19.0
Portugal	571	9	1.6	654	23	3.5	-17.6	-19.3
Romania	563	2	0.4	587	48	8.1	-5.0	-12.4
Slovak Republic	200	1	0.5	198	1	0.6	-6.3	-6.4
Slovenia	171	8	4.5	165	7	4.2	-4.5	-4.2
Spain	5 136	729	14.2	4 346	447	10.3	5.8	10.7
Sweden	5 956	190	3.2	5 003	129	2.6	8.9	9.6
Switzerland	4 573	1 030	22.5	4 613	1 150	24.9	-4.1	-7.1
United Kingdom	17 176	3 155	18.4	17 992	3 612	20.1	-8.9	-10.8
United States	28 954	5 538	19.1	65 475	6 988	10.7	-61.0	-56.9
TOTAL DAC	174 262	22 965	13.2	215 141	27 976	13.0	-23.2	-23.1
<i>Memo Item:</i>								
DAC-EU countries	86 455	11 190	12.9	89 694	14 074	15.7	-6.9	-9.8

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

Source: OECD, 9 April 2026.

TABLE 5: DAC MEMBERS' REPORTING ON PRIVATE SECTOR INSTRUMENTS IN ODA IN 2024 and 2025

USD million												
Data for 2025 are preliminary												
2025						2024						
ODA Grant equivalents						ODA Grant equivalents						Net ODA Flows (a)
Decapitalisation and dividends paid to the government						Decapitalisation and dividends paid to the government						
Total PSI	Total PSI Grant equivalents	Institutional approach	Instrument approach			Total PSI	Total PSI Grant equivalents	Institutional approach	Instrument approach		Instrument approach	
Australia	62	62	62	-	-	42	42	42	0	-	-	
Austria	74	74	-	74	-	86	86	-	86	-	-	
Belgium	12	12	12	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
Canada	654	654	469	185	-	455	455	255	200	-1	-	
Czechia	1	1	-	1	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	
Denmark	90	90	90	-	-	137	137	137	-	-	-	
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finland	85	85	-	85	-	40	41	-	41	-	2	
France	329	329	-	329	-	250	250	-	250	-	-	
Germany	674	674	-	674	-	483	306	-	306	-	176	
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Japan	1 019	1 019	-	1 019	-	293	293	-	293	-	-	
Korea	7	7	-	7	-	13	13	-	13	-	-	
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Netherlands	106	106	106	-	-	68	68	68	-	-	-	
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Norway	510	510	510	-	-	273	273	273	-	-	-	
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spain	14	14	-	14	-	8	14	-	14	-	6	
Sweden	187	187	187	-	-	175	175	175	-	-	-	
Switzerland	29	29	24	5	-	27	27	23	4	-	-	
United Kingdom	749	749	746	3	-	1 640	1 658	1 658	-	-	18	
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL DAC	4 601	4 601	2 206	2 396	-	4 015	3 864	2 658	1 208	-1	151	
Memo Item:												
DAC-EU countries	1 571	1 571	394	1 177	-	1 272	1 103	406	697	-	169	

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 2024 data.

Source: OECD, 9 April 2026.