OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Promoting economic and social development in partner countries has been a principal objective of the OECD since its foundation. The share of national income devoted to official development assistance (ODA) is a key indicator of a country's commitment to international development. A long-standing United Nations target is that developed countries should devote 0.7% of their gross national income (GNI) to ODA.

Definition

ODA is defined as government aid designed to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Aid may be provided bilaterally, from donor to recipient, or channelled through a multilateral development agency such as the United Nations or the World Bank. Aid includes grants, "soft" loans and the provision of technical assistance. Soft loans are those where the grant element is at least 25% of the total.

The OECD maintains a list of developing countries and territories; only aid to these countries counts as ODA. The list is periodically updated and currently contains over 150

countries or territories with per capita incomes below USD 12 745 in 2013. Data on ODA flows are provided by the 29 OECD members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

Comparability

Statistics on ODA are compiled according to directives drawn up by the DAC. Each country's statistics are subject to regular peer reviews by other DAC members.

As part of its overall engagement strategy, the DAC encourages donors that are not members of the Committee, to report their aid flows to the OECD/DAC Secretariat. This reporting is voluntary and currently about 20 non-DAC bilateral donors as well as about 35 multilateral agencies (regional development banks, UN agencies, international financial institutions, etc.) provide their data on their outflows to developing countries to the DAC.

Overview

From 1960 to 1990, official development assistance (ODA) flows from the 29 OECD countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to developing countries rose steadily. By contrast, total ODA as a percentage of DAC countries' combined gross national income (GNI) fell between 1960 and 1970, and then oscillated between 0.27% and 0.36% for a little over twenty years. Between 1993 and 1997, ODA flows fell by 16% in real terms due to fiscal consolidation in donor countries after the recession of the early 1990s.

Aid then started to rise in real terms in 1998, but was still at its historic low as a share of GNI (0.22%) in 2001. Since then, a series of high-profile international conferences have boosted ODA flows. In 2002, the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, set firm targets for each donor and marked the upturn of ODA after a decade of decline. In 2005, donors made further commitments to increase their aid at the Gleneagles G8 and UN Millennium + 5 summits. In 2005 and 2006, aid peaked due to exceptional debt relief operations for Iraq and Nigeria.

In the past 15 years, net ODA has been rising steadily and has increased by nearly 70% in real terms since 2000. In 2014, net ODA flows from DAC member countries totalled USD 137.2 billion, marking an increase of 1.2% in real terms over 2013 and surpassing the all-time high in 2013. As a share of GNI, ODA was 0.30%.

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OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Net official development assistance

	As a percentage of gross national income							Millions of US dollars					
_	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Australia	0.29	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.33	0.31	2 762	3 826	4 983	5 403	4 846	4 382	
Austria	0.30	0.32	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.28	1 142	1 208	1 111	1 106	1 171	1 235	
Belgium	0.55	0.64	0.54	0.48	0.45	0.46	2 610	3 004	2 807	2 315	2 300	2 448	
Canada	0.30	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.28	0.24	4 000	5 214	5 459	5 650	4 947	4 240	
Czech Republic	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.11	215	228	250	220	211	212	
Denmark	0.88	0.91	0.85	0.83	0.85	0.86	2 810	2 871	2 931	2 693	2 927	3 003	
Finland	0.54	0.55	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.60	1 290	1 333	1 406	1 320	1 435	1 635	
France	0.47	0.50	0.46	0.45	0.41	0.37	12 602	12 915	12 997	12 028	11 339	10 620	
Germany	0.36	0.39	0.39	0.37	0.38	0.42	12 079	12 985	14 093	12 939	14 228	16 566	
Greece	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.10	0.11	607	508	425	327	239	247	
Iceland	0.35	0.29	0.21	0.22	0.25	0.22	34	29	26	26	35	37	
Ireland	0.55	0.52	0.51	0.47	0.46	0.38	1 006	895	914	808	846	816	
Italy	0.16	0.15	0.20	0.14	0.17	0.19	3 297	2 996	4 326	2 737	3 430	4 009	
Japan	0.18	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.23	0.19	9 467	11 058	11 086	10 605	11 582	9 266	
Korea	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.13	816	1 174	1 325	1 597	1 755	1 857	
Luxembourg	1.04	1.05	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.06	415	403	409	399	429	423	
Netherlands	0.82	0.82	0.75	0.71	0.67	0.64	6 426	6 357	6 344	5 523	5 435	5 573	
New Zealand	0.28	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.26	0.27	309	342	424	449	457	506	
Norway	1.06	1.05	0.96	0.93	1.07	1.00	4 081	4 372	4 756	4 753	5 581	5 086	
Poland	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.09	375	378	417	421	487	452	
Portugal	0.23	0.29	0.31	0.28	0.23	0.19	513	649	708	581	488	430	
Slovak Republic	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	75	74	86	80	86	83	
Slovenia	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	71	59	63	58	62	62	
Spain	0.46	0.43	0.29	0.16	0.17	0.13	6 584	5 949	4 173	2 037	2 348	1 877	
Sweden	1.12	0.97	1.02	0.97	1.01	1.09	4 548	4 533	5 603	5 240	5 827	6 233	
Switzerland	0.44	0.39	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.51	2 310	2 300	3 051	3 052	3 200	3 522	
United Kingdom	0.51	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.71	0.70	11 283	13 053	13 832	13 891	17 871	19 306	
United States	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.19	28 831	29 656	30 966	30 652	31 267	33 096	
DAC Countries total	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.28	0.30	0.30	120 558	128 369	134 971	126 911	134 832	137 222	

2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933336440

Distribution of net ODA from all sources by income group and by region

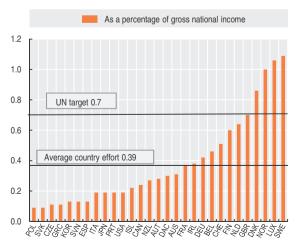
Million US dollars

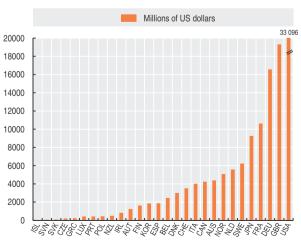
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
By income group											
Least developed countries	25 560	25 911	28 847	33 953	39 068	40 222	44 268	45 204	42 722	47 968	43 726
Other low-income countries	1 262	1 471	1 521	2 126	2 473	2 986	2 849	3 670	4 143	4 635	3 933
Lower middle-income countries	17 100	27 111	31 985	23 155	24 958	30 512	29 607	29 753	30 072	37 035	37 549
Upper middle-income countries	14 946	32 461	20 333	20 613	23 562	15 814	13 615	18 514	16 566	15 221	17 687
More advanced developing countries	540	377	641	715	858	883	754	16	27	37	
By region											
Europe	3 627	4 062	5 082	4 334	5 379	5 794	5 892	8 945	8 076	7 437	8 613
North of Sahara	3 176	2 667	2 854	3 370	4 226	3 176	2 660	4 068	4 740	8 784	7 354
South of Sahara	26 222	32 415	40 869	34 720	39 627	42 465	43 483	45 467	44 418	46 014	44 321
North and Central America	3 437	3 271	3 497	3 484	4 322	4 352	6 809	5 890	4 706	4 616	4 439
South America	2 938	2 855	3 322	2 940	3 754	3 773	2 780	4 252	4 259	3 924	4 212
Far East Asia	6 006	8 391	6 529	7 286	7 019	8 249	7 489	5 316	6 133	5 858	6 173
South and Central Asia	9 340	11 655	11 430	14 090	15 982	18 465	18 708	20 238	17 627	20 628	19 754
Middle East	7 620	25 512	14 203	14 518	19 914	10 379	9 486	11 363	8 736	16 904	25 081
Oceania	939	1 161	1 199	1 309	1 533	1 560	1 868	2 240	2 179	2 149	1 863

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933336823

Net official development assistance

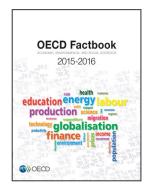
2014





http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933335308

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