How much ODA does Sweden provide?

Sweden is the 6th largest donor in absolute terms and 1st in proportion to the size of its economy

Sweden is the largest donor among members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in proportion to the size of its economy: net ODA stood at 1.04% of its GNI in 2018. This corresponds to US$5.8 billion, sixth among DAC members (current prices). Sweden is committed to spend at least 1% of its GNI on ODA and has exceeded the UN’s 0.7% target since 1975. Looking forward, the ODA budget is set to keep increasing in line with Sweden’s 1% ODA/GNI commitment. The volume of these increases is thus closely linked to Sweden’s economic growth.

Numbers for 2018 are based on the new methodology for measuring ODA loans which the OECD DAC will apply to ODA reporting for 2018 onwards. Preliminary ODA figures for 2018 using this new methodology were first released in April 2019. This methodology, called ‘grant-equivalent’ methodology, provides a more accurate way to count donor efforts in concessional ODA loans because only the ‘grant’ portion of loans, expressed as a monetary value, is counted as ODA. This reform had no impact on Sweden’s ODA volumes.

To allow for comparison over time, the OECD still publishes net ODA disbursements according to the cash basis methodology. Between 2017 and 2018, net ODA went up by 4.5%, driven by higher level of core contributions to multilateral organizations. This follows an 11% increase between 2016 and 2017, due to higher levels of grants to Africa and to least-developed countries (LDC), as well as to increased contributions to international organizations. A peak in funding in 2015 (see chart) was due to extraordinarily high costs of hosting refugees in Sweden (US$2.5 billion) and advanced payments to UN organizations and the Green Climate Fund, which also explain the notable decrease in 2016.

Between 2014 and 2017, costs of hosting refugees in Sweden accounted for a large share of the country’s reported ODA. They peaked at US$2.5 billion in 2015 (34%), before gradually falling back to US$522 million in 2018 (9% of total ODA, their lowest level since 2013). To cover the costs of hosting refugees in the country, Sweden partly uses funds that fall under its 1% commitment for development funding. According to the initial budget for 2019, they were set at SEK2.2 billion (US$258 million, or 4% of total ODA). In April 2019, the government approved a SEK700 million (US$82 million) increase in the funds taken from ODA to cover the costs of hosting refugees in Sweden, bringing them to SEK2.9 billion (US$340 million). These costs are likely to remain very low in coming years.

Following the general elections in September 2018, negotiations to form a government succeeded in January 2019. The Social Democrats continue to lead a minority coalition with the Green Party, and are now supported by the Center and the Liberal Parties. Flagship issues of the previous government, including the feminist foreign policy and the fight against climate change, will continue to be prioritized.

The 2019 budget sets ODA at an all-time high: SEK50.7 billion, or US$5.9 billion in 2017 prices. In October 2019, the government presented its budget proposal for 2020 to Parliament: the development budget is currently set at SEK52.1 billion. This represents an increase in SEK, however, due to significant changes in the exchange rate, the amounts appear to have declined when converted to dollars using the September 2019 exchange rate (US$5.4 billion).
SWEDEN'S GROSS/NET ODA DISBURSEMENTS
US$ millions; in 2017 prices

TOP 10 DAC DONOR COUNTRIES, 2018
Total ODA as a % of GNI

OECD DAC preliminary data (April 2019).
TOP 10 DAC DONOR COUNTRIES, 2018
Total ODA Disbursements; US$ billions; in current prices

- United States: 34.3
- Germany: 25
- United Kingdom: 19.4
- Japan: 14.2
- France: 12.2
- Sweden: 5.8
- Netherlands: 5.6
- Italy: 5
- Canada: 4.7
- Norway: 4.3

OECD DAC preliminary data (April 2019).