

NETHERLANDS

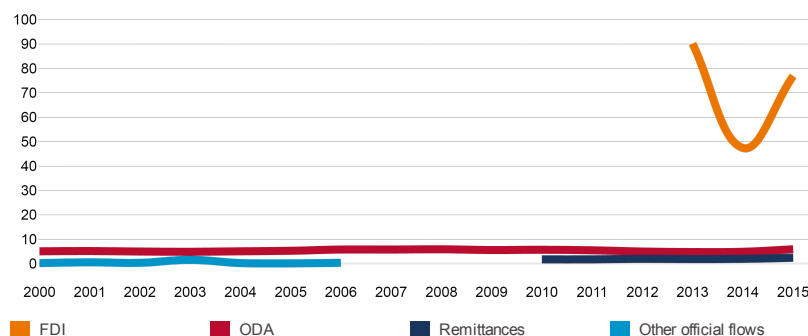
FDI is the largest resource flow to developing countries, significantly outweighing ODA and remittances.

- ODA grew by more than 20% in 2015, driven significantly by growth in refugee-hosting costs
- More than half of regionally-allocable bilateral ODA goes to sub-Saharan Africa
- The largest areas of spending are refugee-hosting costs, governance and security and humanitarian assistance

Resource flows to developing countries

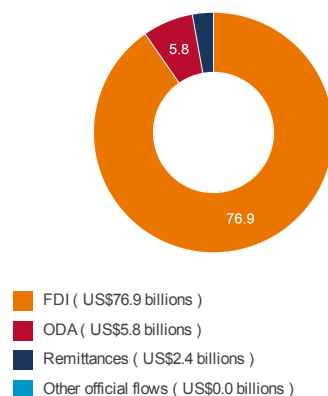
Following a sharp fall in 2014, FDI rebounded in 2015 while ODA and remittances each grew by more than 20%

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



FDI is the largest flow to developing countries

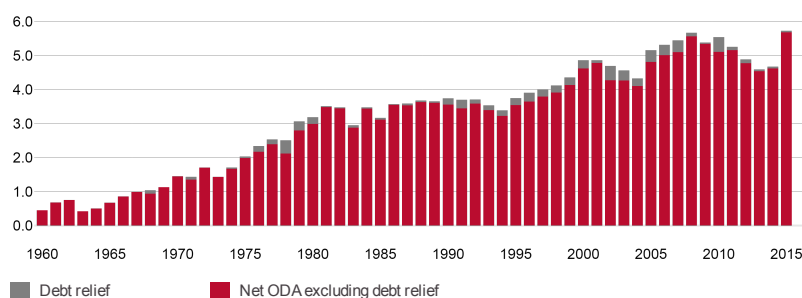
2015, US\$ billions



How much ODA does Netherlands give?

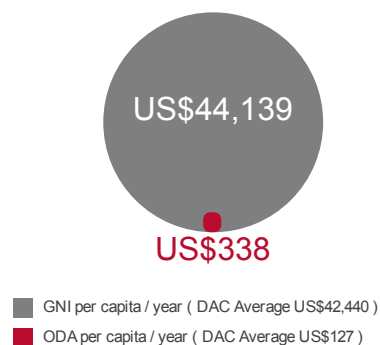
Net ODA rose to US\$5.7 billion in 2015

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



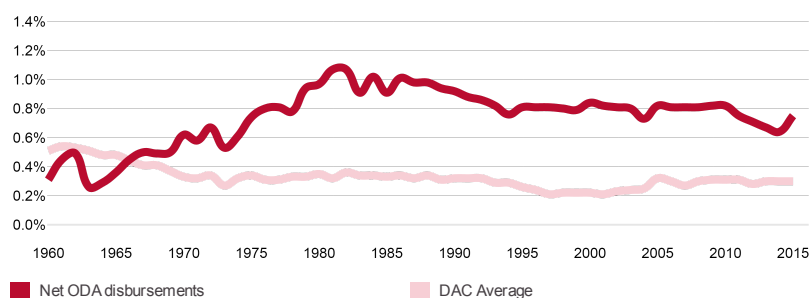
ODA is equivalent to US\$338 per person

2015



ODA rose to 0.75% of GNI in 2015, back above the 0.7% target

Net ODA as % of GNI



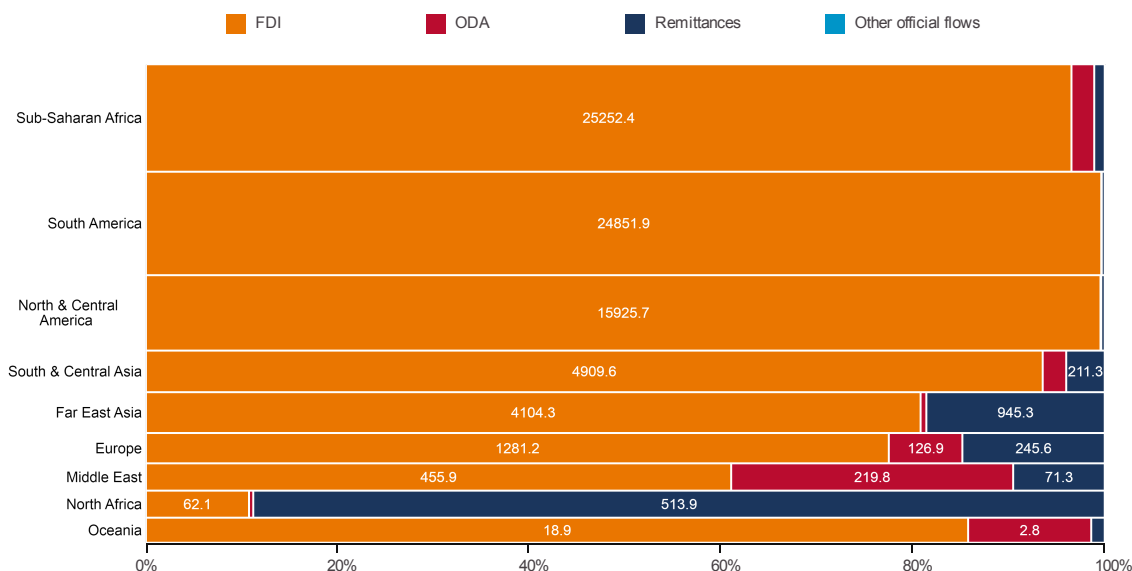
Notes: The figures for FDI include investments made by special purpose entities based in the Netherlands, though funding for these investments originates from outside the country. Acronyms: FDI: foreign direct investment; GNI: gross national income; ODA: official development assistance; OOFs: other official flows

Where do resources from Netherlands go?

South America and sub-Saharan Africa are the largest regional destinations for resource flows to developing countries, with FDI volumes dominating flows. Almost 40% of remittances flow to countries in Far East Asia, while more than half of bilateral ODA goes to sub-Saharan Africa. The largest country recipients of ODA are Ethiopia and Afghanistan.

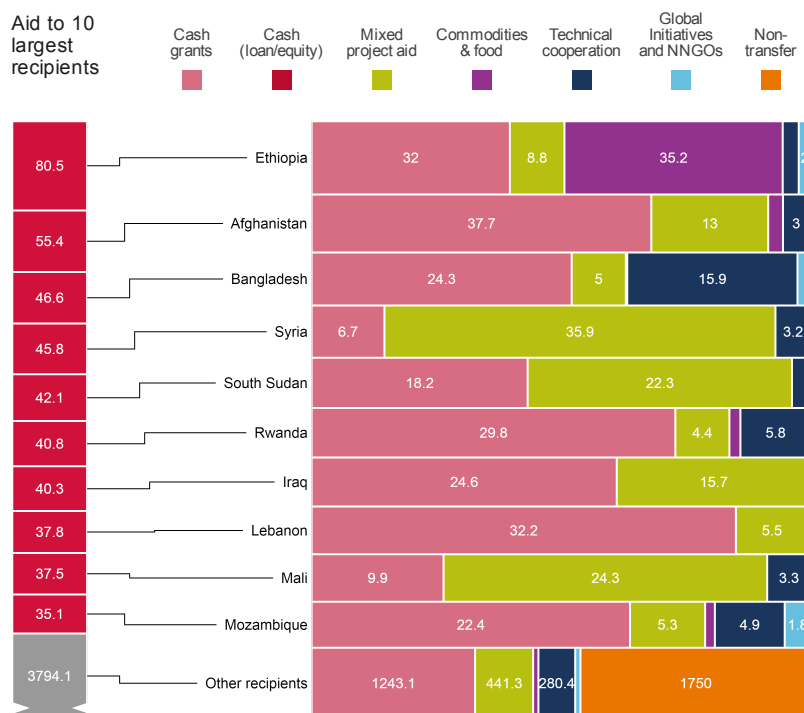
FDI is the largest flow to all regions except North Africa where remittances account for 89% of flows; ODA makes up 29% of flows to the Middle East

Distribution of international resources by region, 2015, labels are US\$ millions



Commodity and food aid dominates to Ethiopia, the largest ODA recipient in 2015; cash grants are largest for most other big recipients

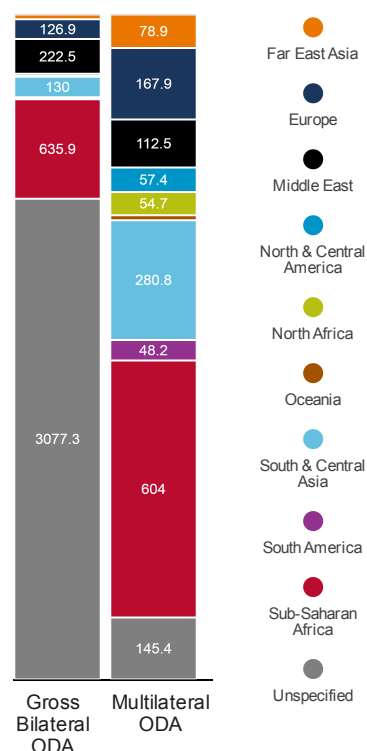
2015, gross bilateral ODA, labels are US\$ millions



What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?

Excluding regionally unspecified ODA, multilateral ODA exceeds bilateral

Gross ODA, %, 2015, labels in US\$ millions



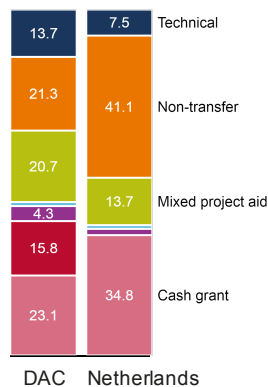
Note: Non-transferred ODA includes debt relief, costs of refugees and students in donor countries, administrative costs and other forms. Where available, FDI figures are based on the 4th edition of the OECD Benchmark Definition of FDI; otherwise they rely on data reported according to the 3rd edition. OOFs data shown does not include OOFs export credits. Acronyms: OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

What is in the ODA bundle from Netherlands?

Cash grants accounted for over a third of total ODA in 2015 and are the primary instrument for the largest sectors, which accounted for over 40% of ODA in 2015. Refugee-hosting costs make up a significant proportion of non-transferred ODA, and have grown rapidly in recent years. Mixed project aid and technical cooperation account for smaller amounts overall, 14% and 8% respectively.

Non-transferred modalities account for 41% of ODA, cash grants 35%

2015, % of gross bilateral ODA



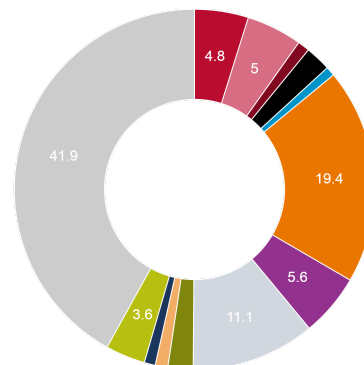
All ODA from the Netherlands is provided in grant form – there are no ODA loans

2015, % of gross bilateral ODA



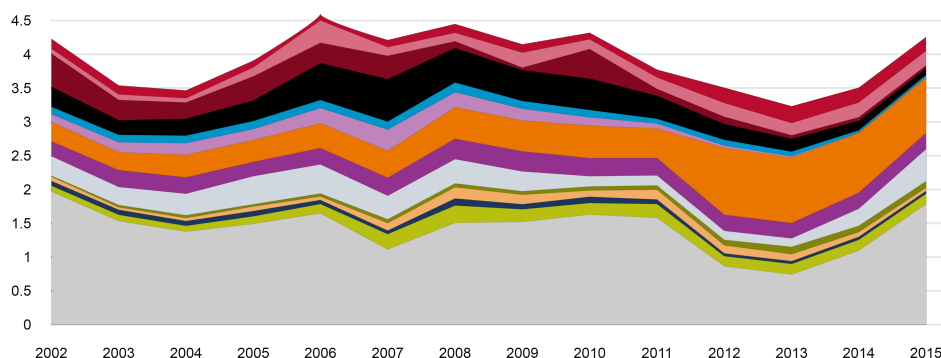
Refugee costs (part of 'other') are the largest sector, at 31% of ODA

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2015



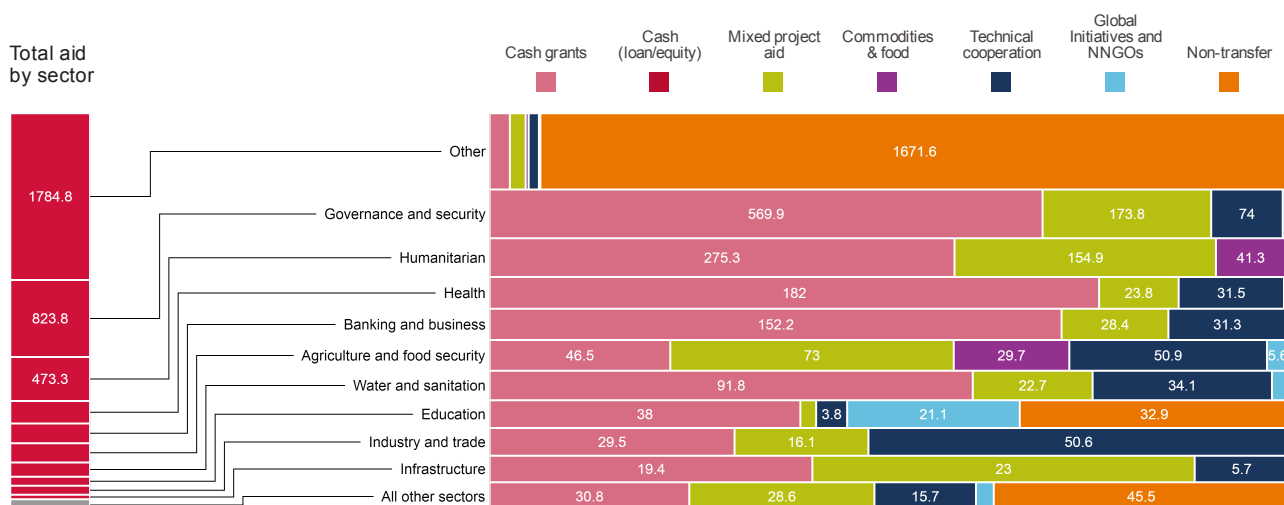
Refugee-hosting costs and humanitarian assistance were the fastest growing sectors in 2015

Gross bilateral ODA by sector trends, US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



Cash grants are the primary financing mechanism for many of the largest sectors

2015, gross disbursements ODA, labels are US\$ millions



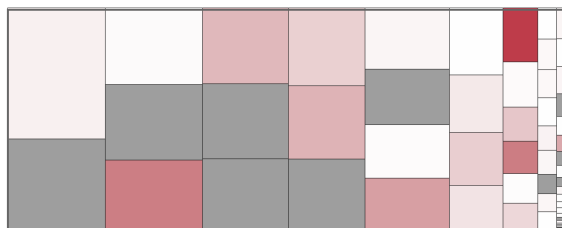
What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

How are resources from Netherlands targeted?

Three countries – South Africa, Brazil and Mexico – account for almost three-quarters of FDI from the Netherlands. ODA is less concentrated – three quarters of ODA is invested across 14 countries. Over half of bilateral ODA is invested in countries with a high depth of poverty (over 5% of people), and over 30% in countries with the most severe depth of poverty (over 20%).

FDI is highly concentrated in a small number of countries; ODA and remittances are invested more widely

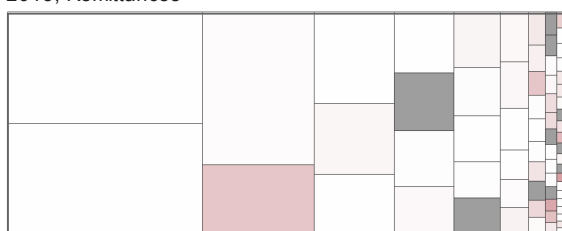
2015, ODA



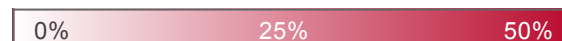
2015, Foreign direct investment



2015, Remittances



Depth of poverty in destination countries

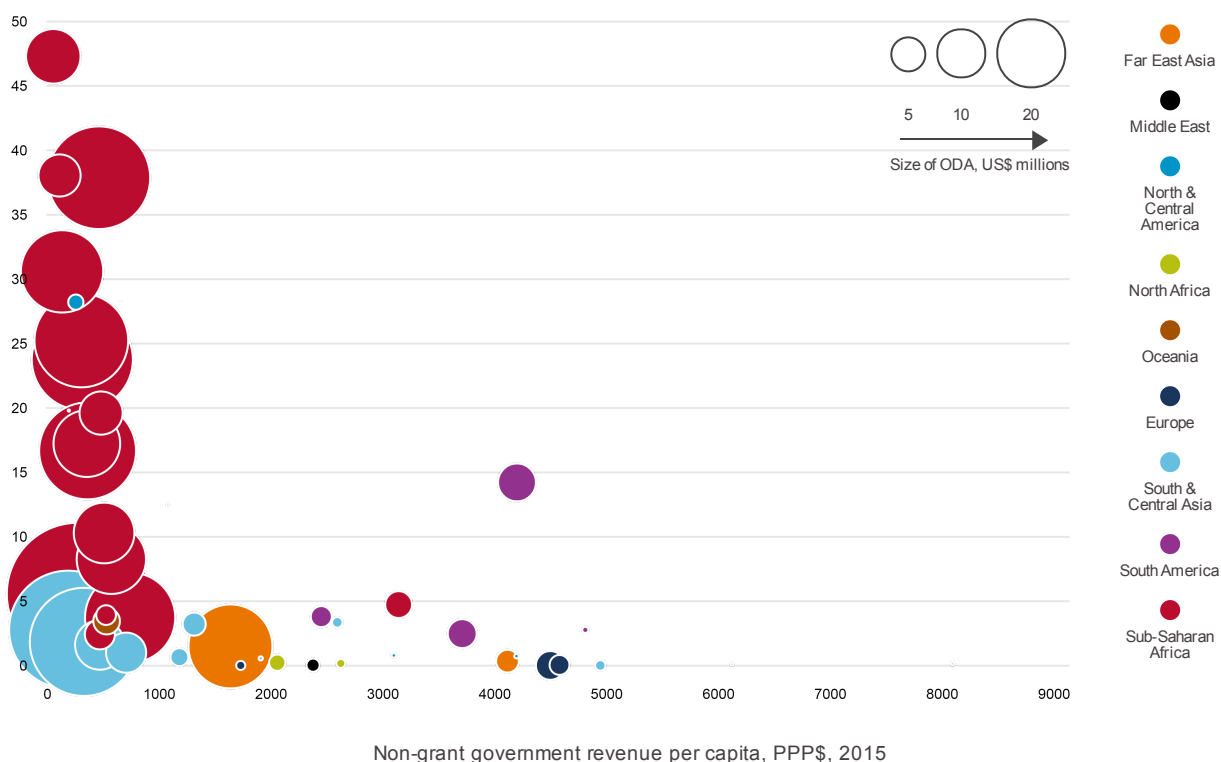


No data



90% of ODA goes to the countries with the lowest domestic resources, where government revenues are less than PPP\$750 per person

Depth of poverty %



Note: Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the 2011PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. 'Purchasing power parity' (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. Government revenue refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015. Median government revenue across all developing countries in 2015 was 2015PPP\$2,620 per person; a quarter of developing countries have revenues of less than 2015PPP\$758 per person.