

SWEDEN

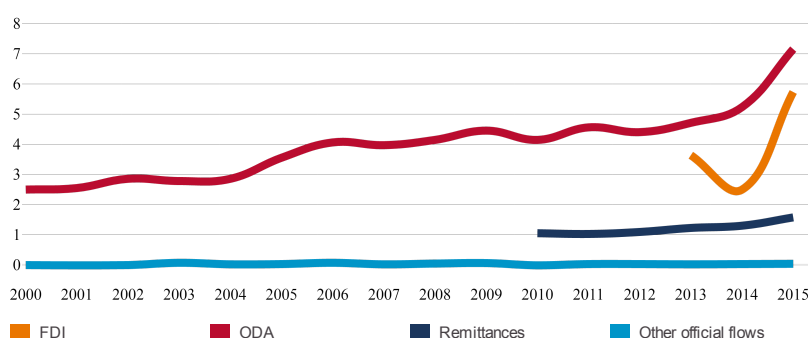
Resource flows from Sweden grew rapidly in 2015. FDI more than doubled, from US\$2.5 billion to US\$5.7 billion, while ODA rose to its highest-ever level, totalling US\$7.2 billion.

- Rising ODA was driven by refugee-hosting costs, which grew by US\$1.5 billion in 2015 to make up 49% of total bilateral ODA
- Sub-Saharan Africa is the primary destination for ODA and FDI
- Governance and security and humanitarian assistance are the largest sectors

Resource flows to developing countries

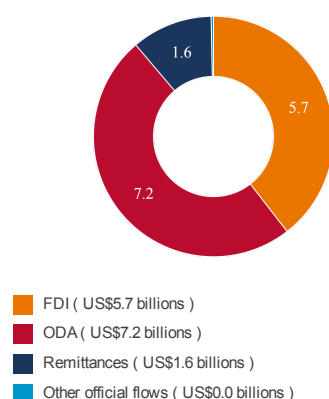
ODA grew by over a third in 2015 while FDI more than doubled, to US\$5.7 billion

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



ODA totalled US\$7.2 billion in 2015, almost half of total flows

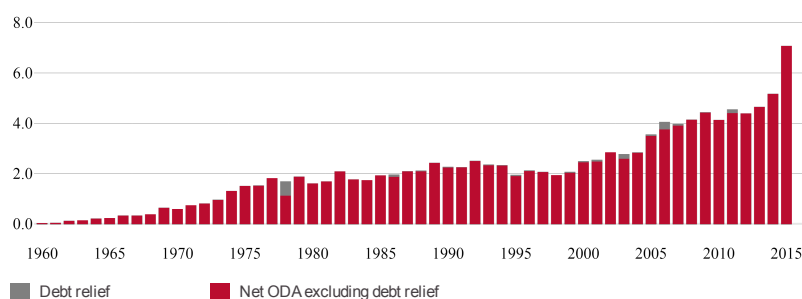
2015, US\$ billions



How much ODA does Sweden give?

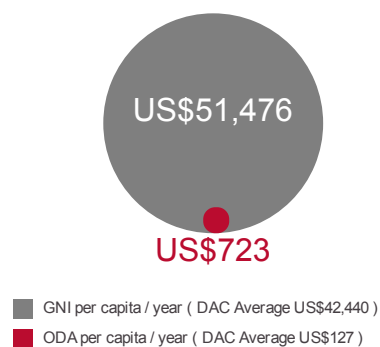
ODA rose to its highest-ever level in 2015, at US\$7.2 billion

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



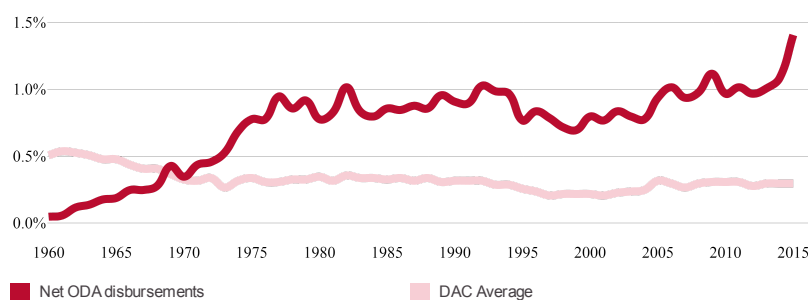
ODA is equivalent to US\$723 per person

2015



ODA rose to 1.40% of GNI, the highest among DAC countries

Net ODA as % of GNI



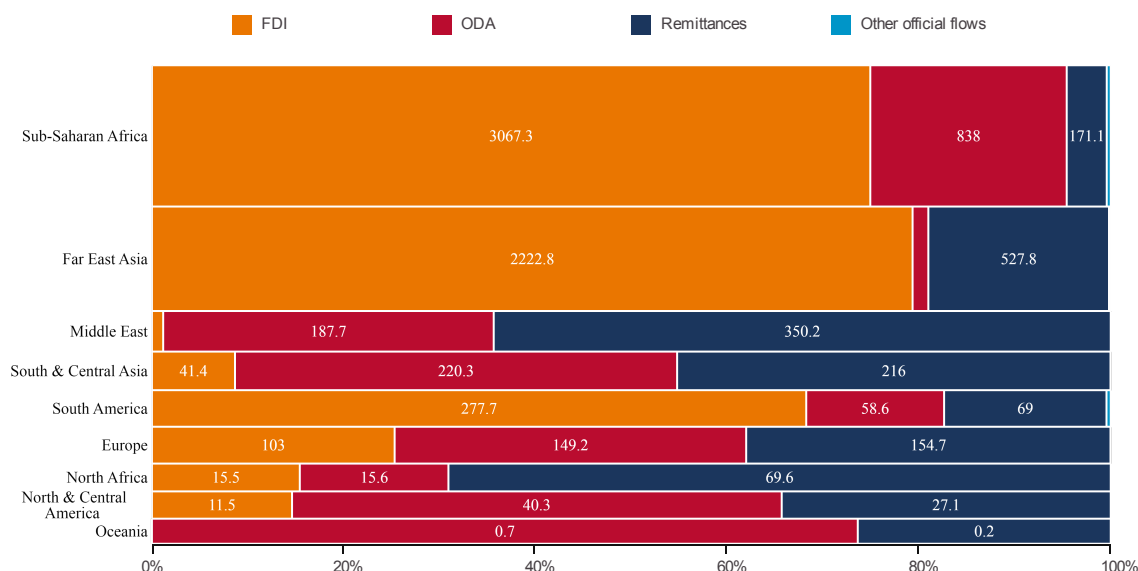
Notes: Acronyms: DAC: Development Assistance Committee; FDI: foreign direct investment; GNI: gross national income; ODA: official development assistance; OOFs: other official flows.

Where do resources from Sweden go?

Sub-Saharan Africa is the largest regional destination for flows leaving Sweden; it accounts for over half of FDI and 26% of multilateral and bilateral ODA. However, more than half of ODA, US\$3.2 billion in 2015, was not transferred out of Sweden. Excluding geographically unspecified ODA, multilateral ODA exceeds bilateral ODA; 31% of ODA is channelled through multilateral organisations.

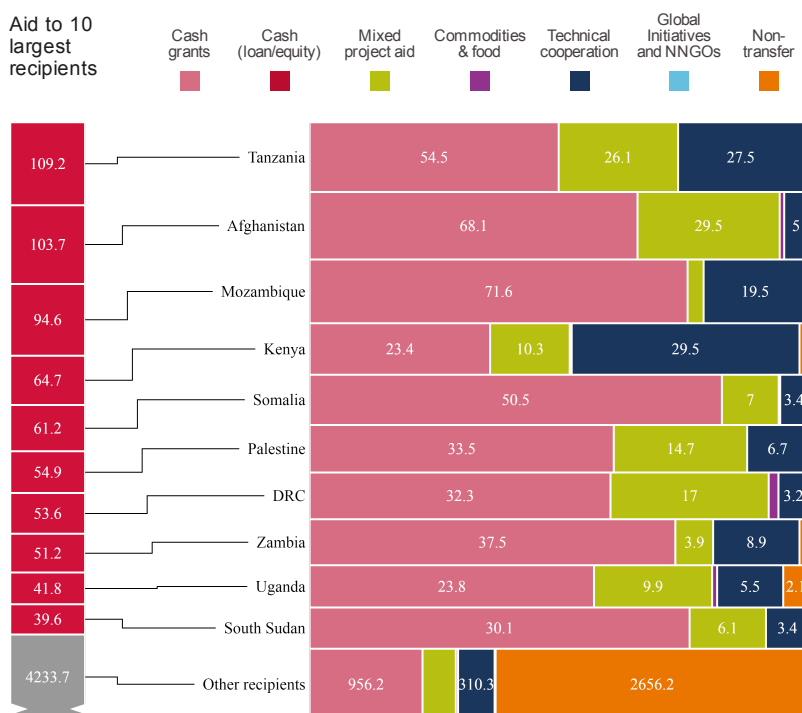
Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for the most flows by region, at 46%. FDI makes up three-quarters of flows in this region while ODA makes up a fifth

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



Cash grants are the main instrument for the largest three ODA country recipients, Tanzania, Afghanistan and Mozambique

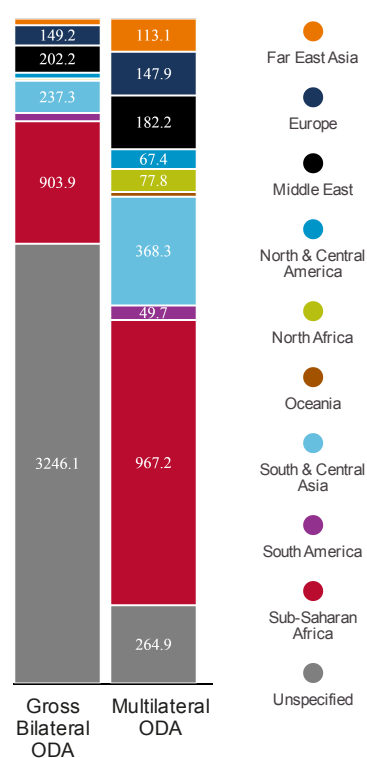
2015, gross bilateral ODA, labels are US\$ millions



What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?

Over 30% of ODA is channelled through multilateral organisations

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



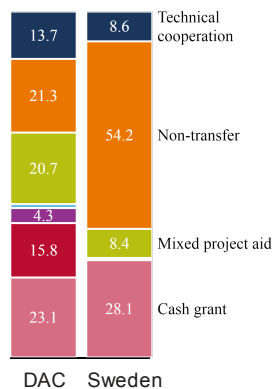
Note: Non-transferred ODA includes debt relief, costs of refugees and students in donor countries, administrative costs and other forms. Where available, FDI figures are based on the 4th edition of the OECD Benchmark Definition of FDI; otherwise they rely on data reported according the 3rd edition. OOFs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

What is in the ODA bundle from Sweden?

Refugee-hosting costs make up the majority of non-transferred ODA, and more than doubled in volume in 2015, accounting for 49% of total bilateral ODA. Cash grants are the largest transferred modality, at 28% of total ODA, followed by technical cooperation at 8.6%. Excluding refugee-hosting costs, governance and security is the largest sector for bilateral ODA and general budget support is the fastest growing.

Over half of ODA is not transferred

2015, % of gross bilateral ODA



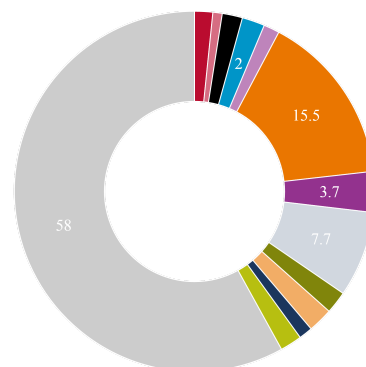
All ODA is provided in grant form – there are no ODA loans from Sweden

2015, % of gross bilateral ODA



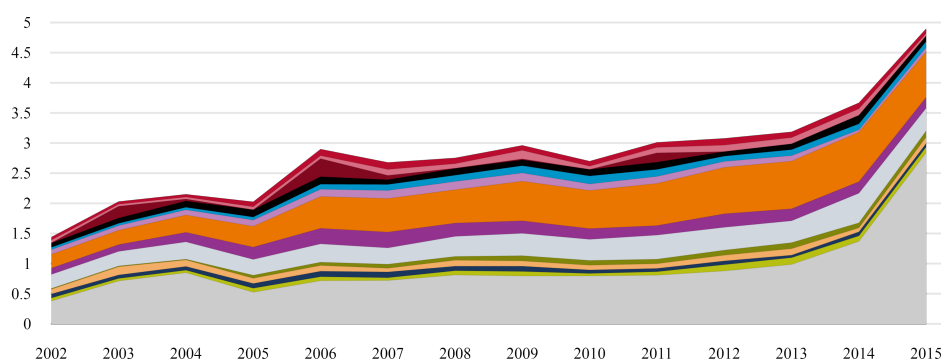
Governance and security and humanitarian assistance are the largest sectors

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2015



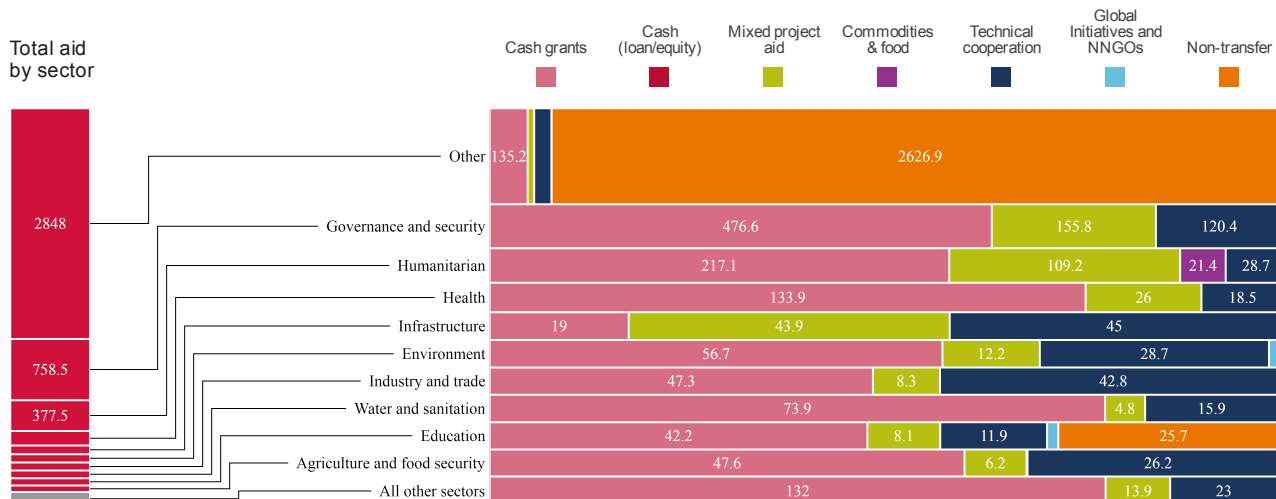
Refugee-hosting costs (part of the 'other' sector) grew by almost US\$1.5 billion in 2015

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



Refugee costs account for the majority of 'other'. Cash grants are the main instrument in most sectors

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



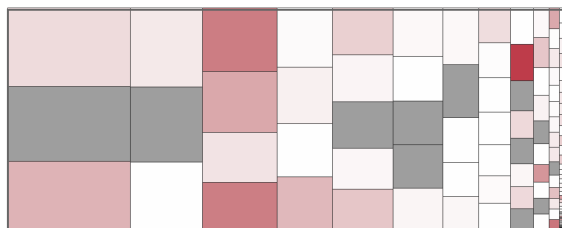
What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

How are resources from Sweden targeted?

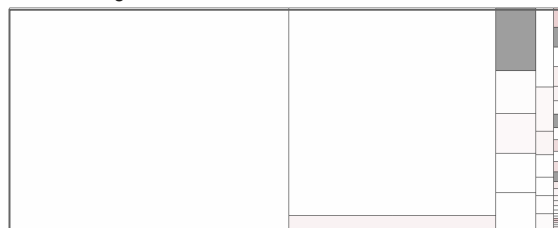
Over 90% of FDI in 2015 went to five countries: Mauritius, China, South Africa, Argentina and Peru. ODA is far less concentrated and close to 60% of bilateral country allocable ODA went to countries with a high depth of poverty (5% or more), while 38% went to countries with the most severe depth of poverty (above 20%).

ODA is provided more widely than other resources and a greater proportion flows to countries where poverty is deepest

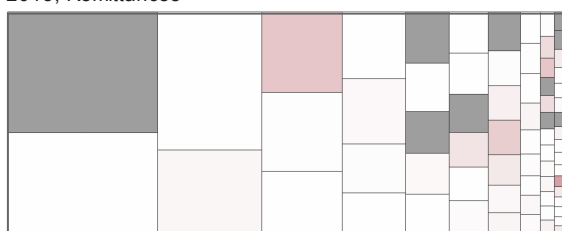
2015, ODA



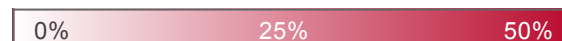
2015, Foreign direct investment



2015, Remittances



Depth of poverty in destination countries

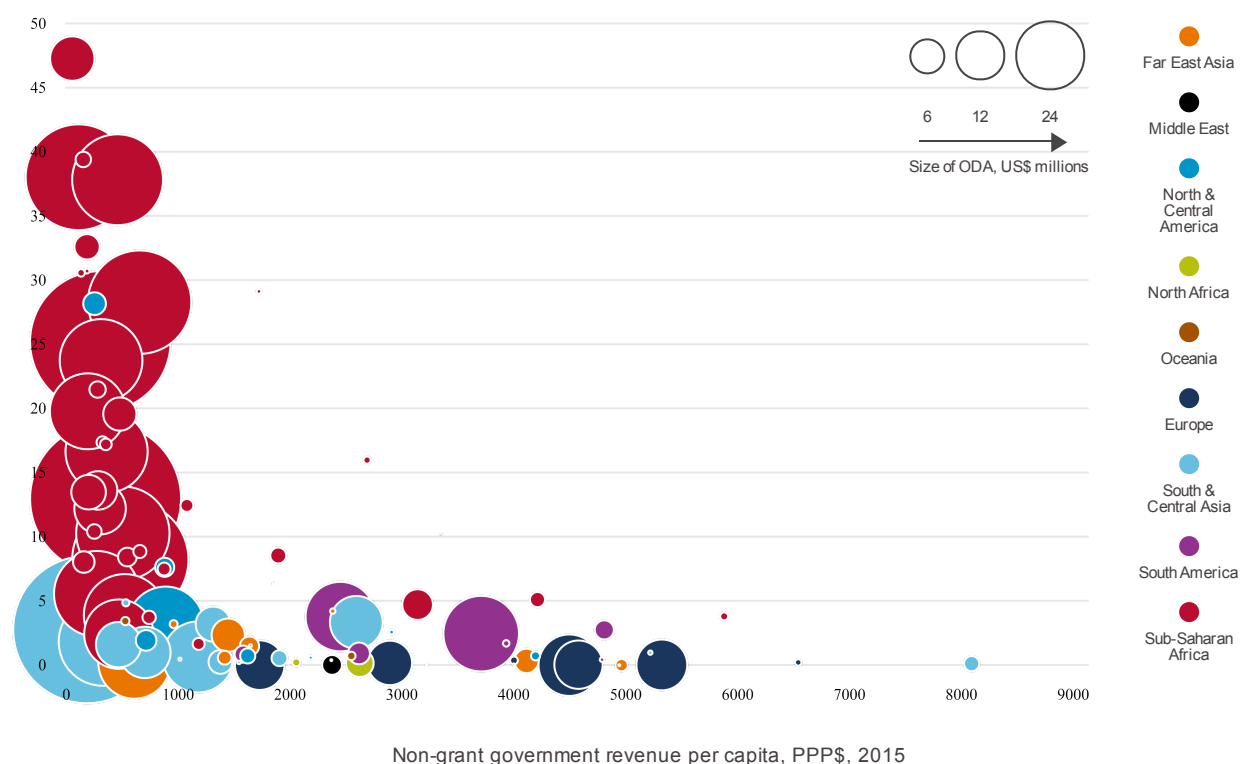


No data



Almost 80% of ODA goes to countries with the lowest levels of domestic resources, where government revenues are less than \$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.