

GERMANY

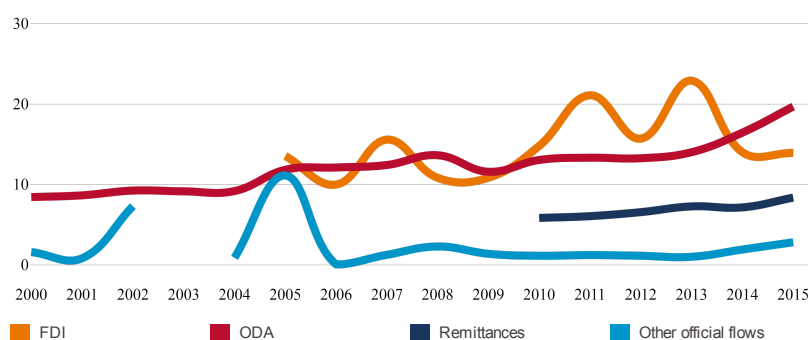
German ODA grew by over US\$3.2 billion in 2015, meaning Germany is again the second largest provider of ODA by volume. ODA is the largest flow following recent falls in FDI. OOFs reached record levels in 2015, though remain small compared with ODA.

- Rapid increases in refugee-hosting costs drove overall increases in German ODA
- Loans are the primary financing instrument for German ODA, with infrastructure, banking and business the main sectors
- South and Central Asia and sub-Saharan Africa are the largest regions for ODA; South America is the primary destination for FDI and OOFs

Resource flows to developing countries

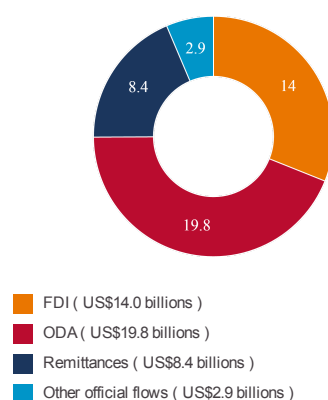
ODA grew almost 20% in 2015, following 17% growth in 2014; remittances and OOFs also rose significantly while FDI fell slightly

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



ODA accounts for 44% of flows to developing countries

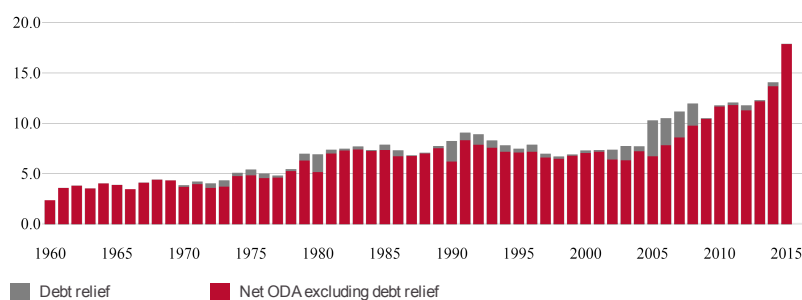
2015, US\$ billions



How much ODA does Germany give?

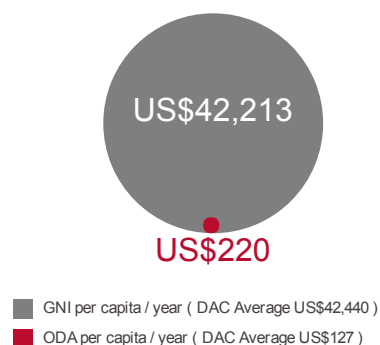
ODA rose to almost US\$20 billion in 2015, more than double pre-2005 levels

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



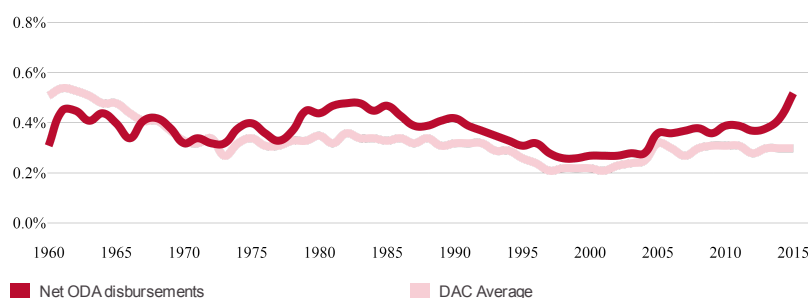
ODA is equivalent to US\$220 per person

2015



ODA rose to 0.52% of GNI in 2015, its highest-ever level

Net ODA as % of GNI



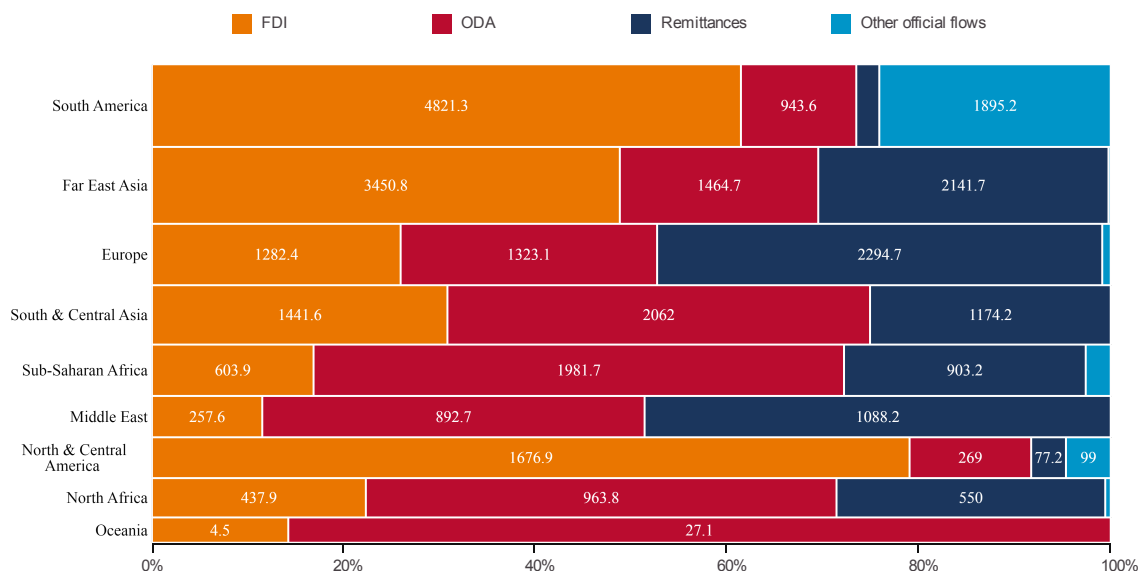
Notes: Acronyms: DAC: Development Assistance Committee; FDI: foreign direct investment; GNI: gross national income; ODA: official development assistance; OOFs: other official flows.

Where do resources from Germany go?

Official finance – ODA and OOFs – accounts for half of resource flows from Germany to developing countries, though each flow is distributed quite differently across countries. South and Central Asia and sub-Saharan Africa are the primary regional destinations for ODA while India, China and South Africa are the largest country recipients. A growing proportion of ODA is spent within Germany.

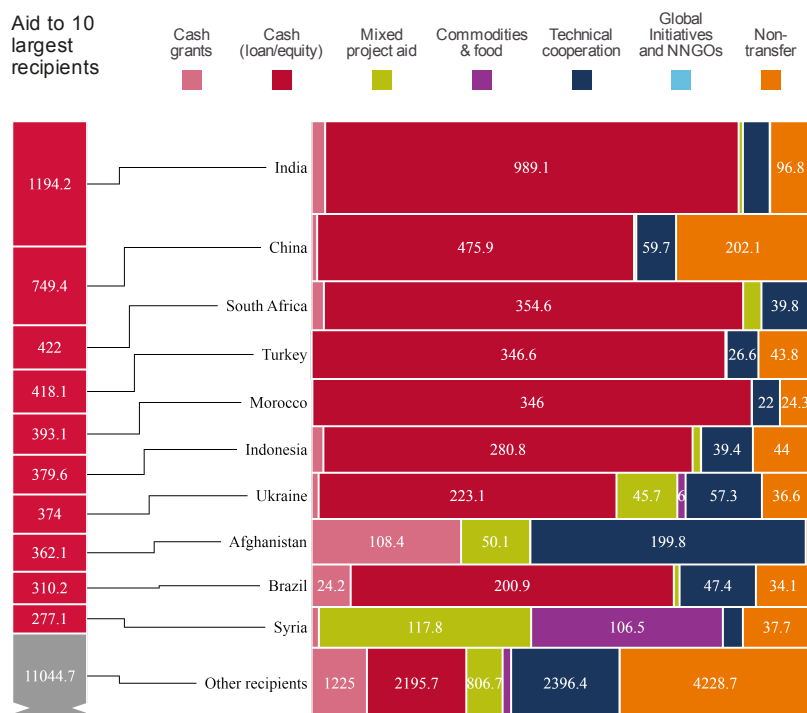
FDI accounts for over 60% of flows to South America and half to Far East Asia; OOFs are concentrated in South America

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



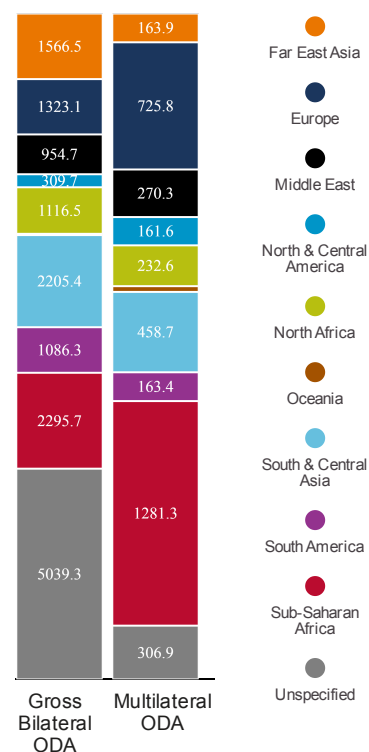
Loans are the primary instrument to India and most other large ODA recipients bar Afghanistan, where technical cooperation is largest

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



Over 80% of ODA is bilateral

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



What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?

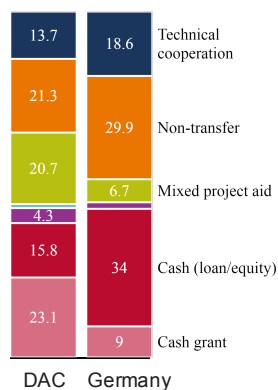
Note: Non-transferred ODA includes debt relief, costs of refugees and students in donor countries, administrative costs and other forms. Where available, FDI figures are based on the 4th edition of the OECD Benchmark Definition of FDI; otherwise they rely on data reported according to the 3rd edition. 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 Germany?

Cash loans are the largest financing instrument, accounting for 34% of ODA in 2015. Over two-thirds of loans go to infrastructure or banking and business projects. Non-transferred ODA accounts for a growing proportion of the total and growth in refugee-hosting costs contributed to much of the rise in German ODA between 2014 and 2015. Technical cooperation across sectors such as governance, education and environment is also a significant component of overall ODA.

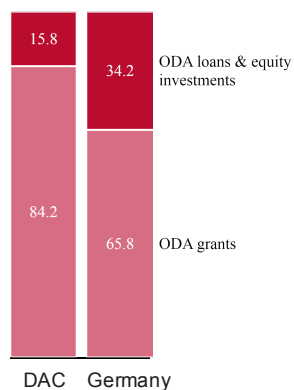
Cash loans account for over a third of ODA; almost 30% is not transferred

2015, % of gross bilateral ODA



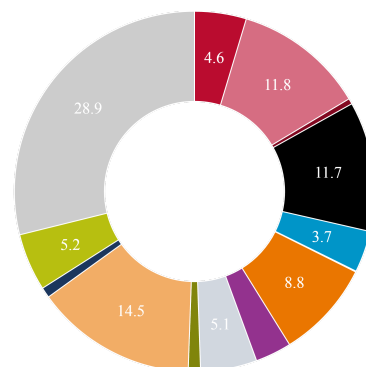
66% of ODA is provided in grant form while 34% is provided as loans

2015, % of gross bilateral ODA



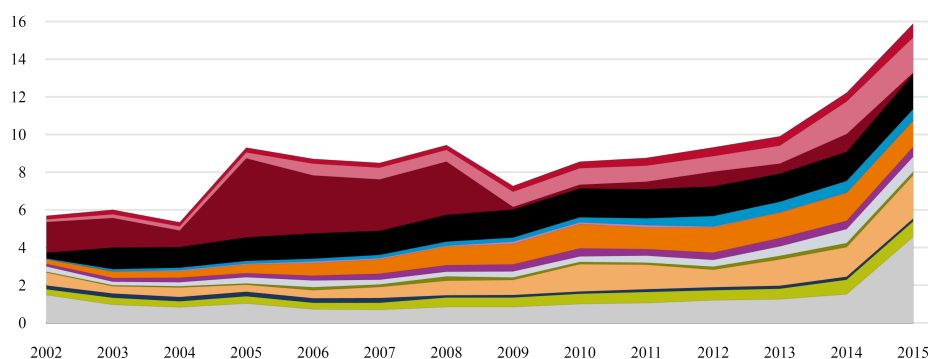
Refugee costs (part of 'other') are the largest sector, at 19% of ODA

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2015



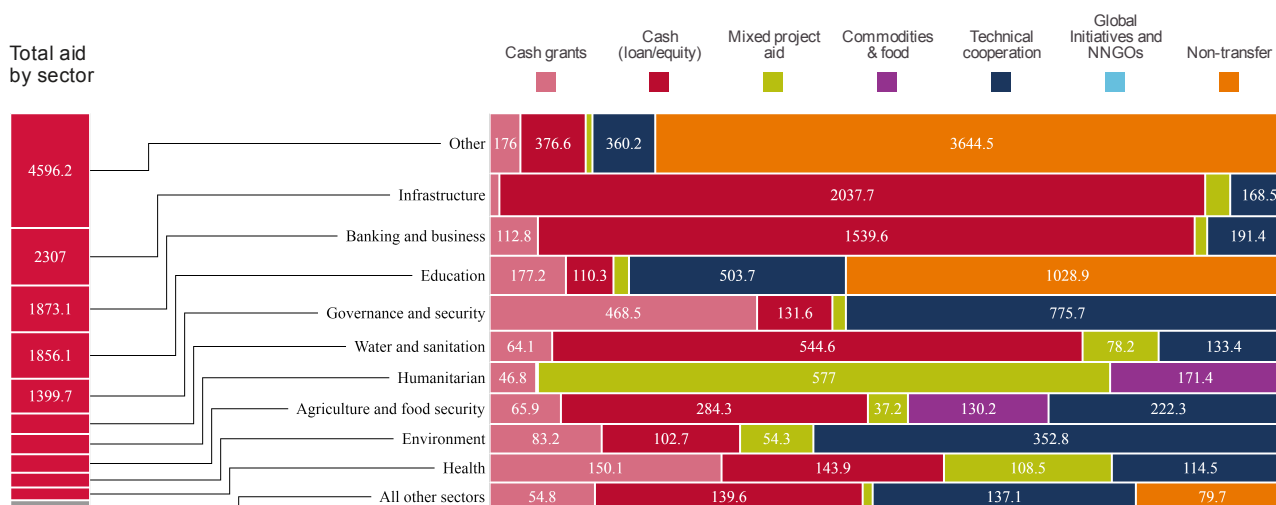
The 'other' sector almost tripled between 2014 and 2015

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



Cash loans dominate infrastructure and banking and business ODA

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



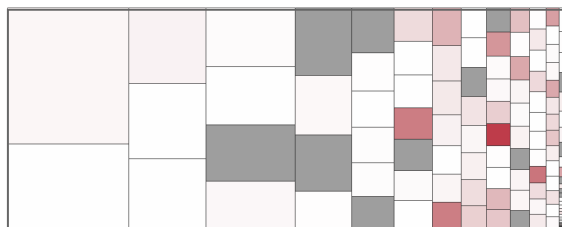
What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

How are resources from Germany targeted?

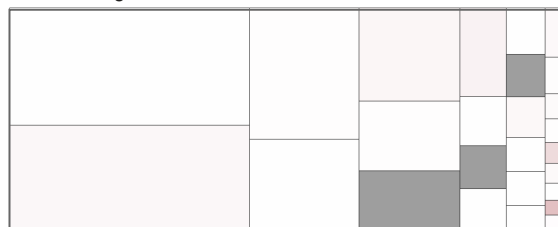
Five large emerging economies (China, Brazil, Mexico, Turkey, India) account for 70% of German foreign direct investment in all developing countries. Lebanon, Viet Nam and Turkey are the largest destinations of remittances. ODA is less concentrated and a higher proportion goes to countries where poverty is deeper. Over 40% of country-allocable ODA went to countries with high depth of poverty (above 5%) and 9.6% (almost US\$860 million) to where poverty is deepest (above 20%).

Five countries account for 70% of FDI, while ODA is less concentrated – the largest 20 recipients account for 70% of country-allocable ODA

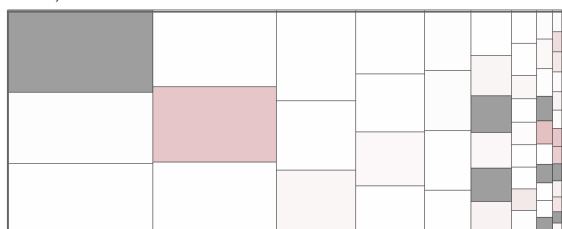
2015, ODA



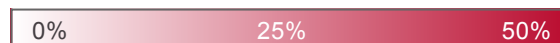
2015, Foreign direct investment



2015, Remittances



Depth of poverty in destination countries

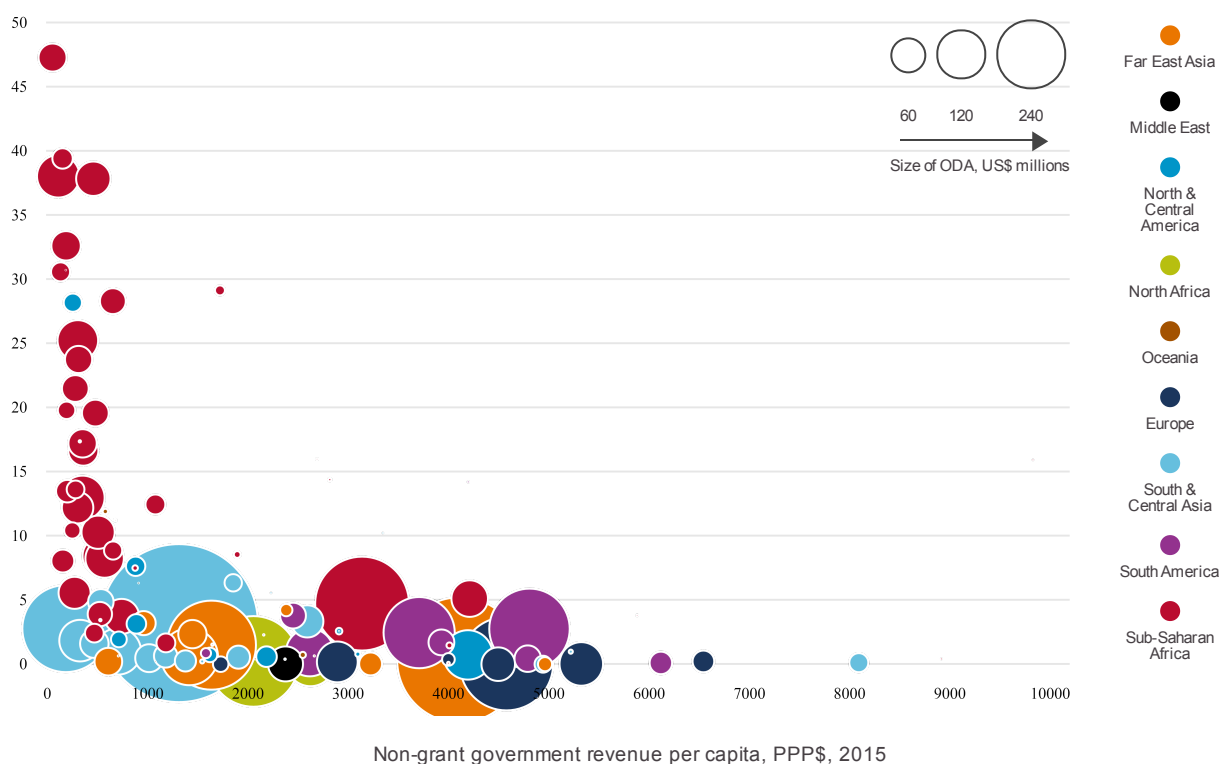


No data



Almost 60% of ODA goes to countries where government revenues are below the median PPP\$2,620 across all developing countries

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.