

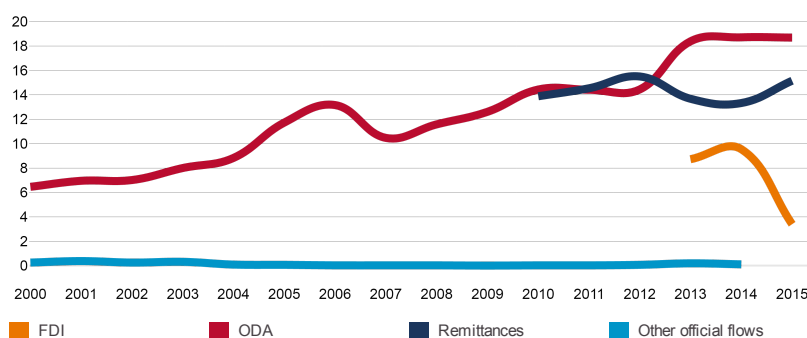
UNITED KINGDOM

According to the latest DAC data the UK allocated aid equal to 0.7% of GNI in 2015, meaning it remains among the six DAC member countries to have reached or surpassed the 0.7% target. While ODA levelled out in 2015, remittances grew 14% and FDI fell by two-thirds to US\$3.4 billion.

- The UK is the third largest donor and also the largest funder of multilateral agencies
- Over a third of UK aid goes to sub-Saharan Africa; almost three-quarters of UK flows to North Africa are FDI
- UK ODA to refugee hosting has increased more than 7 fold since 2013; banking and business was the fastest growing sector in 2015

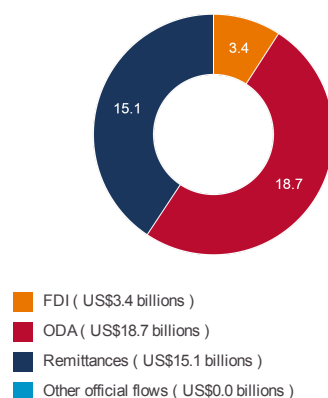
Resource flows to developing countries

FDI fell by almost two-thirds in 2015 while remittances grew by 14%
US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



ODA remains the largest flow to developing countries

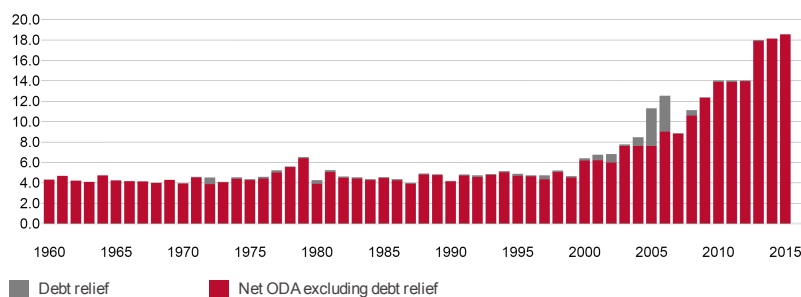
2015, US\$ billions



How much ODA does United Kingdom give?

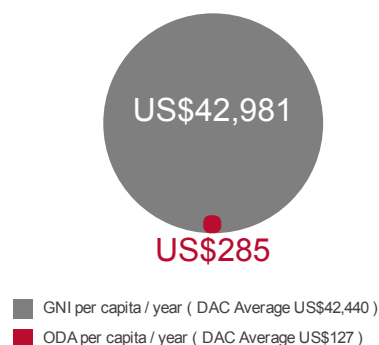
ODA remained at US\$18.7 billion in 2015, equal to peak levels set in 2014

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



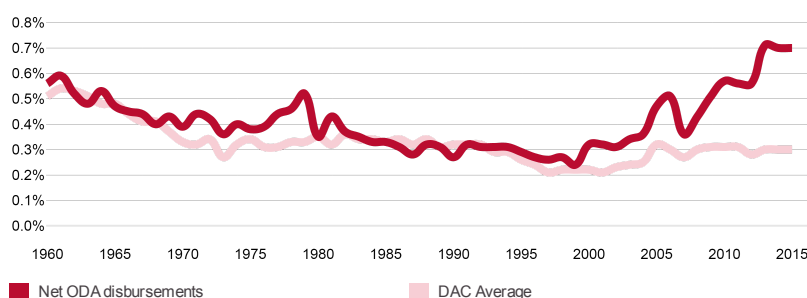
ODA is equivalent to US\$285 per person

2015



ODA remained at 0.70% of GNI in 2015

Net ODA as % of GNI



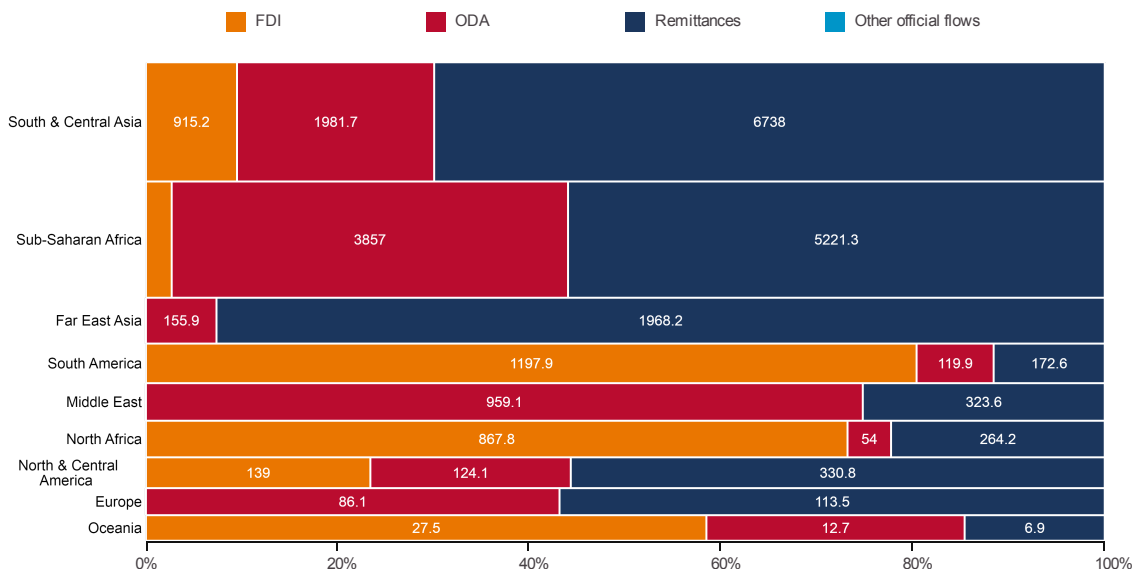
Notes: Some FDI is excluded from reporting for confidentiality reasons. The fall shown in FDI data is a combination of actual reductions in investment in some countries and a higher degree of investments not reported because of confidentiality. Acronyms: DAC: Development Assistance Committee; GNI: gross national income; ODA: official development assistance; OOFs: Other Official Flows; FDI: foreign direct investment.

Where do resources from United Kingdom go?

South and Central Asia and sub-Saharan Africa are the largest destinations for resource flows to developing countries, though the mix of flows varies between them and other regions. Remittances account for 70% of flows to South and Central Asia.

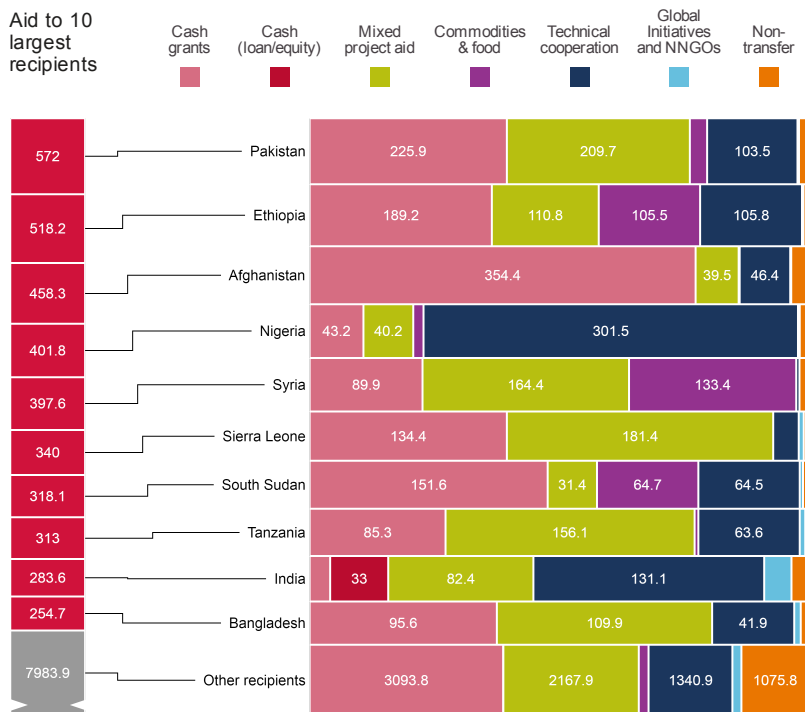
South and Central Asia and sub-Saharan Africa together account for 73% of flows; remittances is the largest to both regions while ODA accounts for 41% and 21% respectively

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



Over a third of ODA to Pakistan and Ethiopia was cash grants, three-quarters of ODA to Nigeria was technical assistance

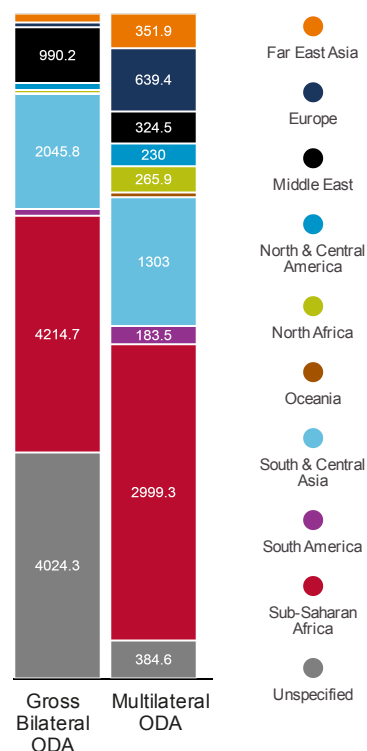
2015, gross bilateral ODA, labels are US\$ millions



What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?

The UK is the largest funder of multilateral ODA which totalled US\$6.7 billion in 2015

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



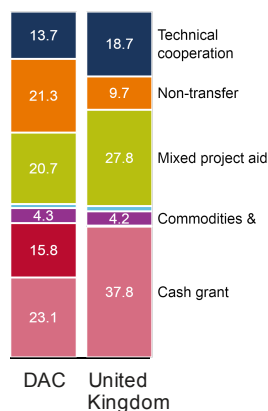
Note: Non-transferred ODA includes debt relief, costs of refugees and students in donor countries, administrative costs and other forms. Where available, FDI figures are based on the 4th edition of the OECD Benchmark Definition of FDI; otherwise they rely on data reported according to the 3rd edition.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

Cash grants are the primary financing instrument for ODA, accounting for 38% of the total. They account for the largest proportion of funding to the three of the five largest sectors: humanitarian, governance and security and health. Mixed project aid accounts for 28% of ODA – this includes US\$688 million deposited in CDC, the UK's development finance institution, which drove the increases in banking and business ODA. Health ODA, the largest sector in 2014, fell by 21% in 2015.

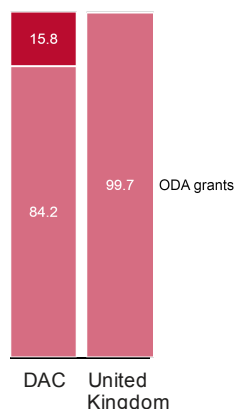
Cash grants and mixed project aid account for almost two-thirds of ODA

2015, % of gross bilateral ODA



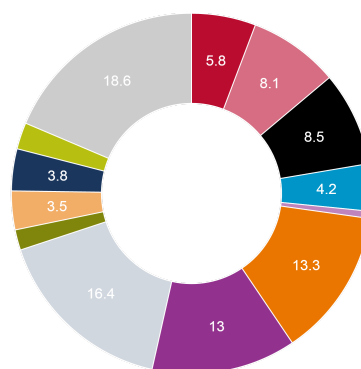
Over 99% of ODA is provided as grants

2015, % of gross bilateral ODA



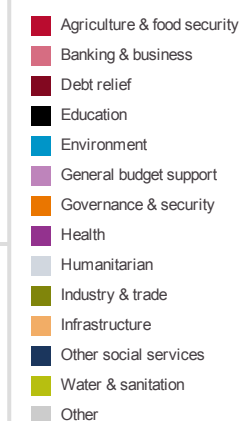
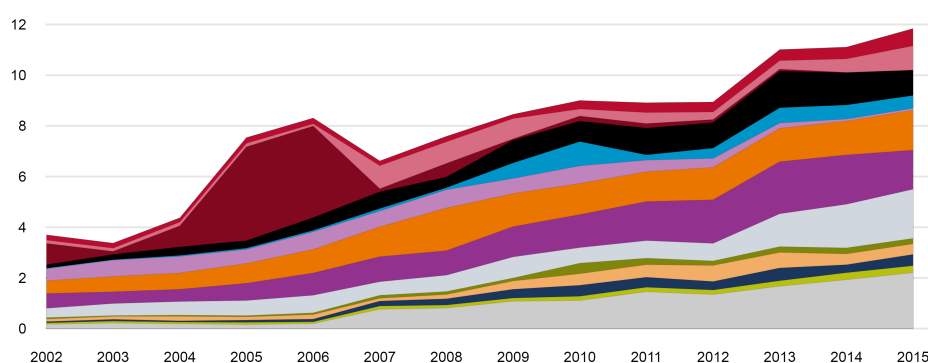
Humanitarian assistance and governance and security are the largest sectors

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2015



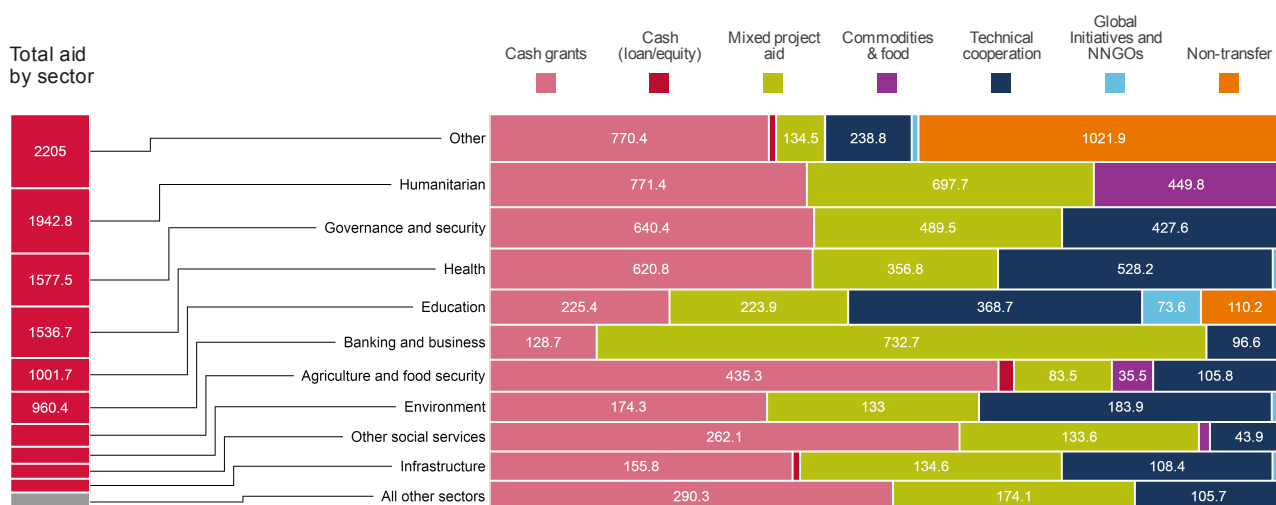
Banking and business was the fastest growing sector in 2015

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



Cash grants and mixed project aid together account for over 70% of 6 of the largest 10 sectors

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



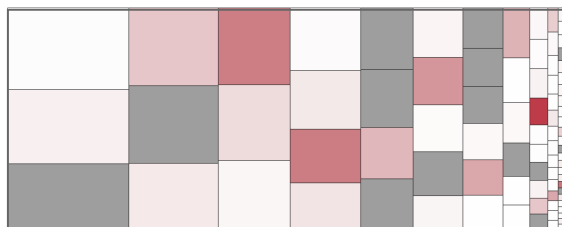
What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

How are resources from United Kingdom targeted?

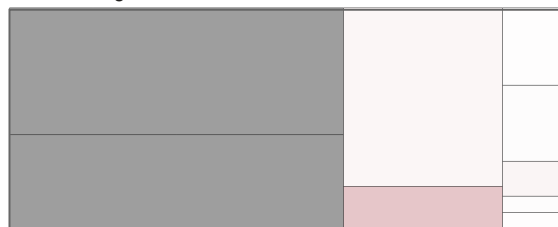
Three countries (Egypt, Argentina and India) account for over 80% of UK FDI in all developing countries. Remittances are also concentrated in a few countries, though they exceed US\$100 million to 17 countries. Poverty is deep in many of these – almost two-thirds goes to countries where depth of poverty exceeds 5%. More than half (54%) of ODA goes to countries where depth of poverty is high (above 5%) and 28% to countries with the most severe depth of poverty (over 20%).

FDI and, to a lesser extent, remittances are highly concentrated in a small number of countries – ODA is provided more widely

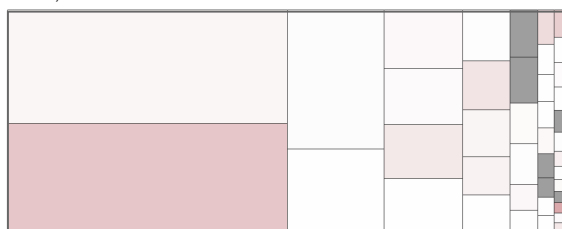
2015, ODA



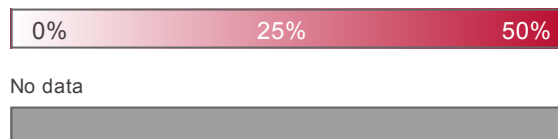
2015, Foreign direct investment



2015, Remittances

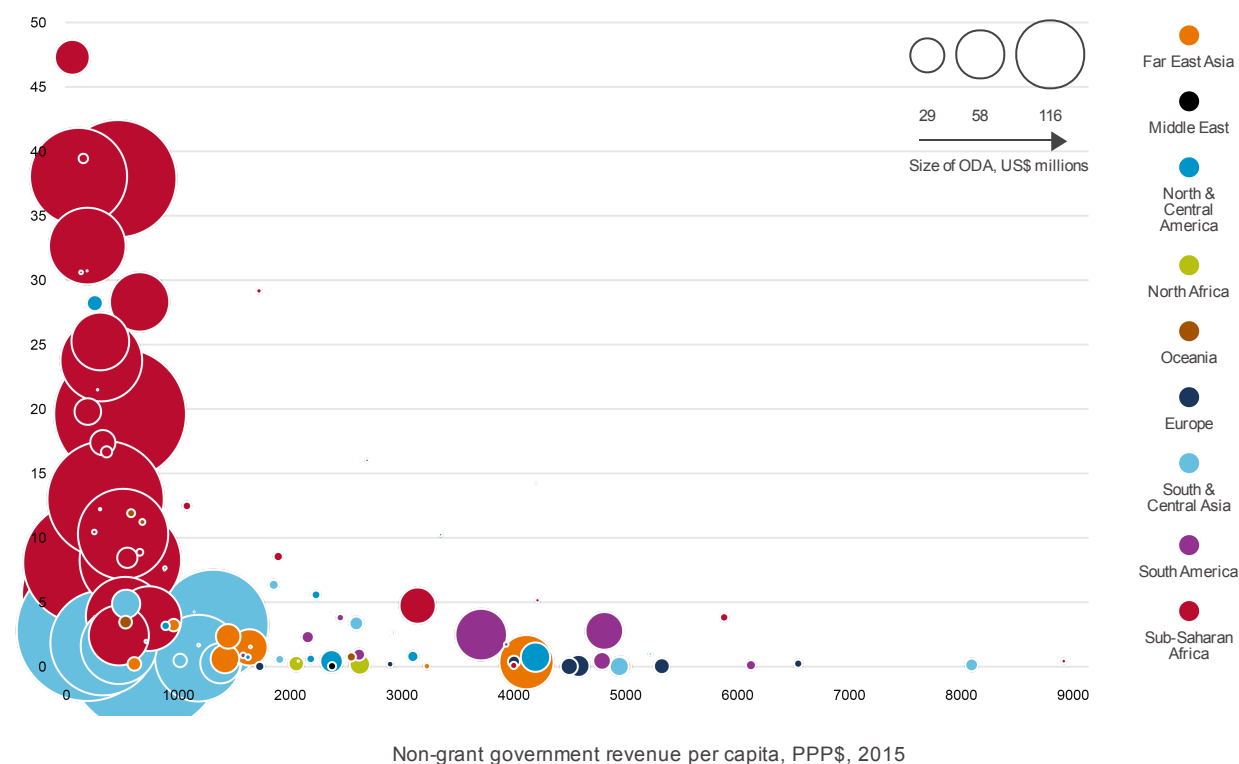


Depth of poverty in destination countries



84% of bilateral 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.