

SPAIN

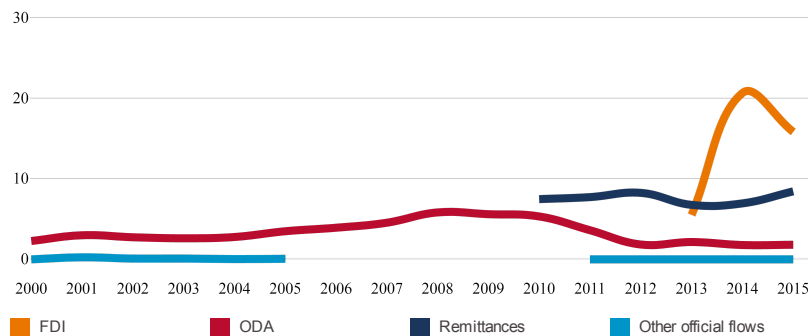
FDI fell by nearly a quarter in 2015 though remained the largest resource flow to developing countries, followed by remittances. The Americas are the primary destination for flows from Spain to developing countries.

- Despite rising slightly in volume, ODA fell to 0.12% of GNI in 2015, the lowest level since the 1980s
- Governance and security is the largest single sector for bilateral ODA
- Debt relief accounted for a significant proportion of bilateral ODA in 2015

Resource flows to developing countries

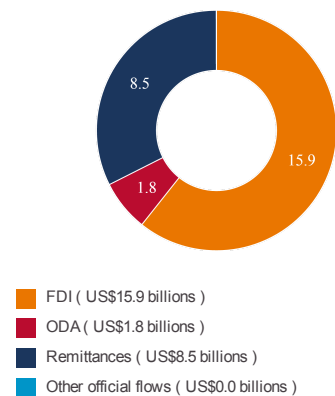
FDI fell by almost a quarter in 2015 while remittances grew by over a fifth to record levels; ODA rose by 0.9%

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



FDI remains the largest flow, accounting for 61% of the total in 2015

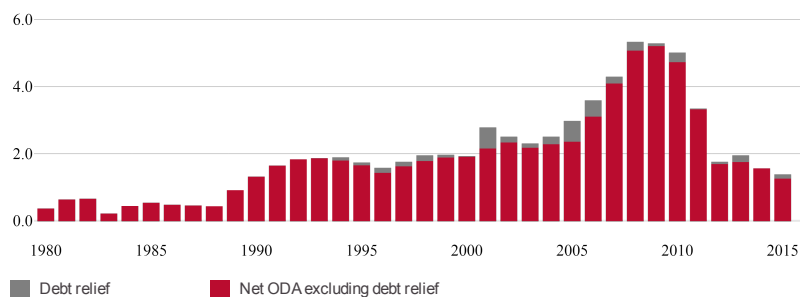
2015, US\$ billions



How much ODA does Spain give?

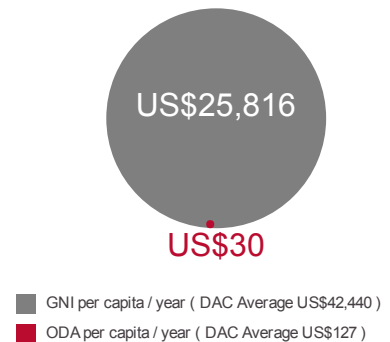
ODA rose to US\$1.8 billion in 2015, though remains at less than a third of peak levels in 2008

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



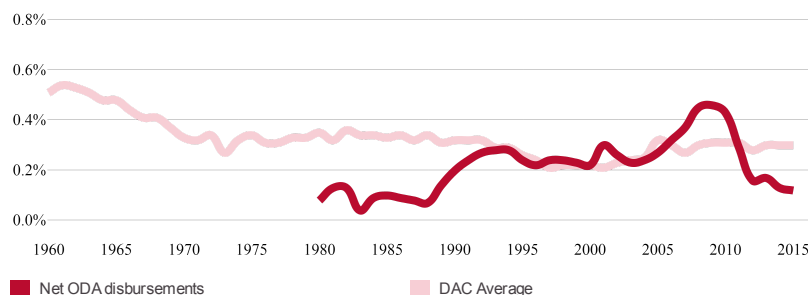
ODA is equivalent to US\$30 per person

2015



ODA fell to 0.12% of GNI in 2015, the lowest level since the 1980s

Net ODA as % of GNI



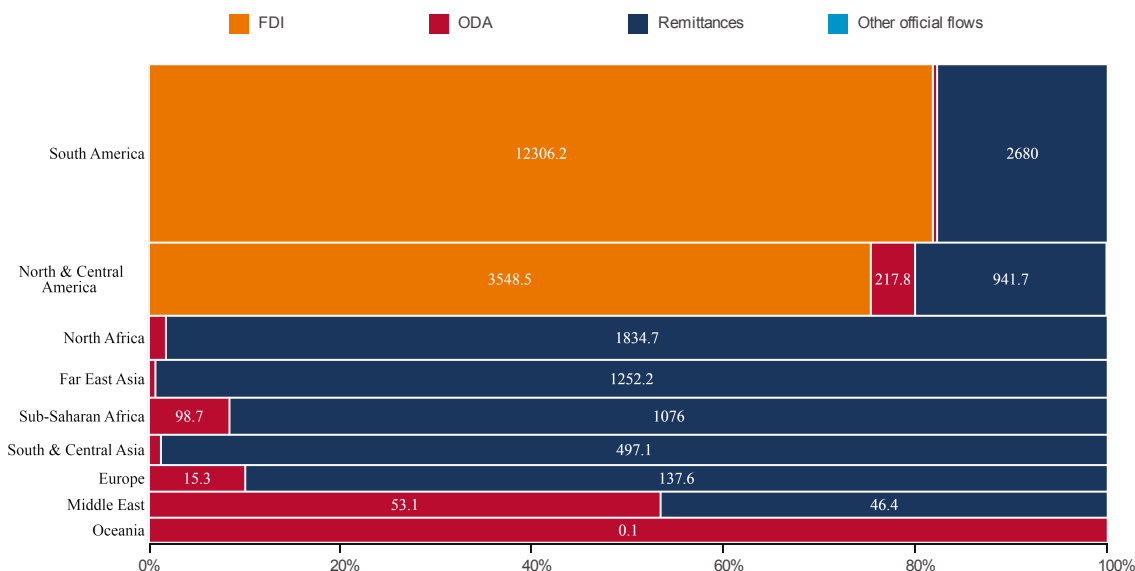
Notes: Acronyms: DAC: Development Assistance Committee; FDI: foreign direct investment; GNI: gross national income; ODA: official development assistance; OOFs: other official flows.

Where do resources from Spain go?

61% of flows to developing countries go to South America, and a further 19% to North and Central America. FDI is the largest flow to both regions. By region, the most ODA goes to North and Central America at 44%, then sub-Saharan Africa at 20%. The largest country recipients of ODA are Cuba and Morocco. More than half of ODA is channelled through multilateral institutions.

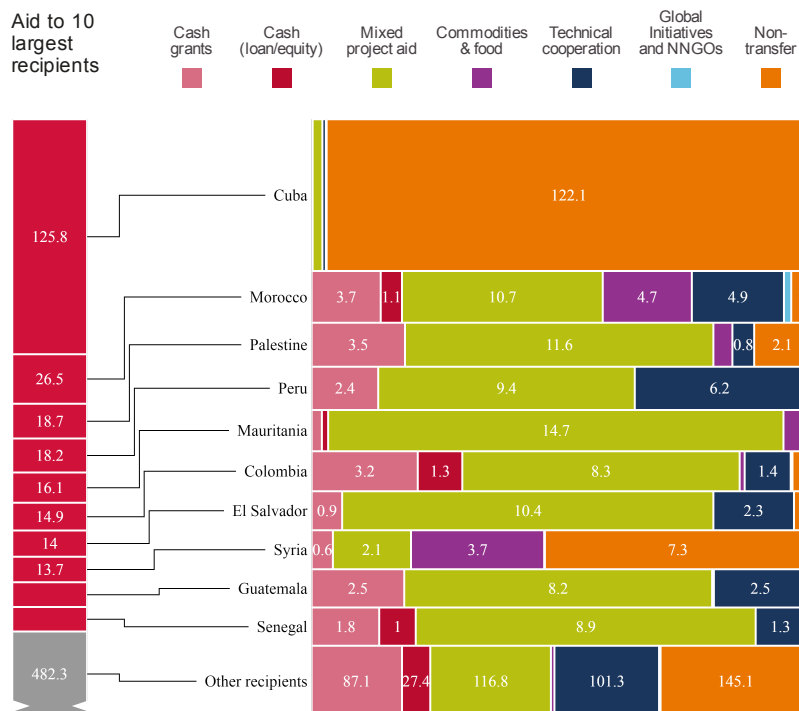
FDI is only reported to South America and North and Central America where it accounts for 82% and 75% of flows respectively; remittances are the largest flow in most other regions

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



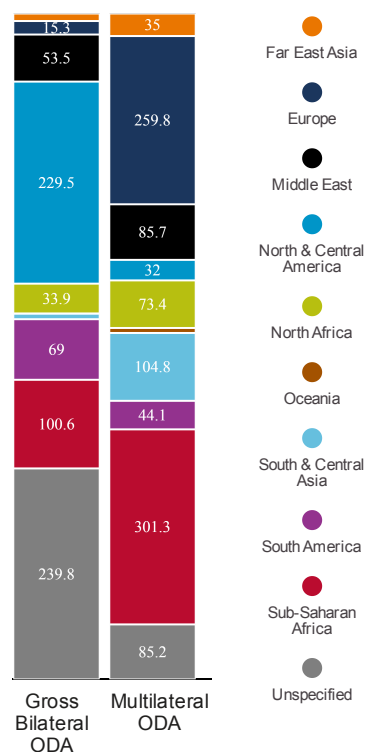
Cuba is the largest ODA recipient, mainly due to debt relief; mixed project aid is the main modality for other large recipients

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



58% of ODA is multilateral

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



What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?

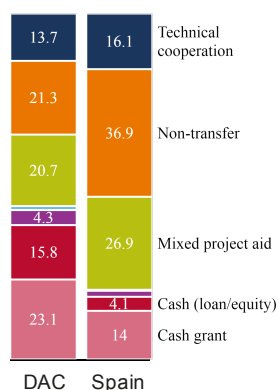
Note: Non-transferred ODA includes debt relief, costs of refugees and students in donor countries, administrative costs and other forms. Where available, FDI figures are based on the 4th edition of the OECD Benchmark Definition of FDI; otherwise they rely on data reported according to the 3rd edition.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

Cash grants, technical cooperation and mixed project aid (which is typically a combination of the two) account for 57% of bilateral ODA. Mixed project aid is the largest modality for ODA in 6 of the largest 10 sectors. Non-transferred ODA accounts for 37% of total ODA; significant proportions of this relates to debt relief and administrative costs.

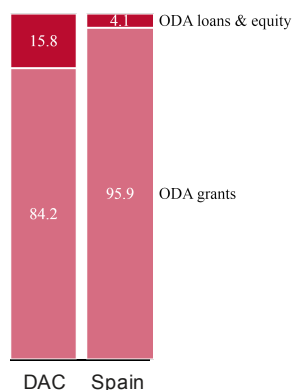
Over a third of ODA is not transferred; mixed project aid makes up 27% of ODA

2015, % of gross bilateral ODA



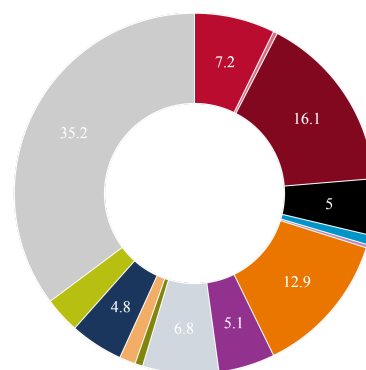
96% of ODA is provided in the form of grants

2015, % of gross bilateral ODA



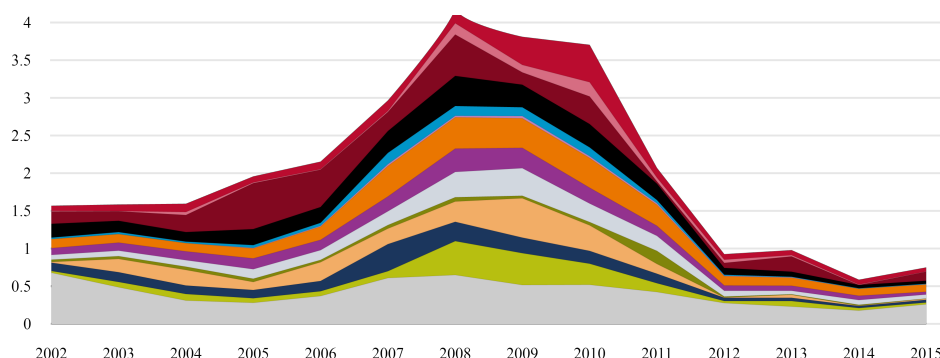
Governance and security is the largest single sector; debt relief accounts for 16% of ODA

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2015



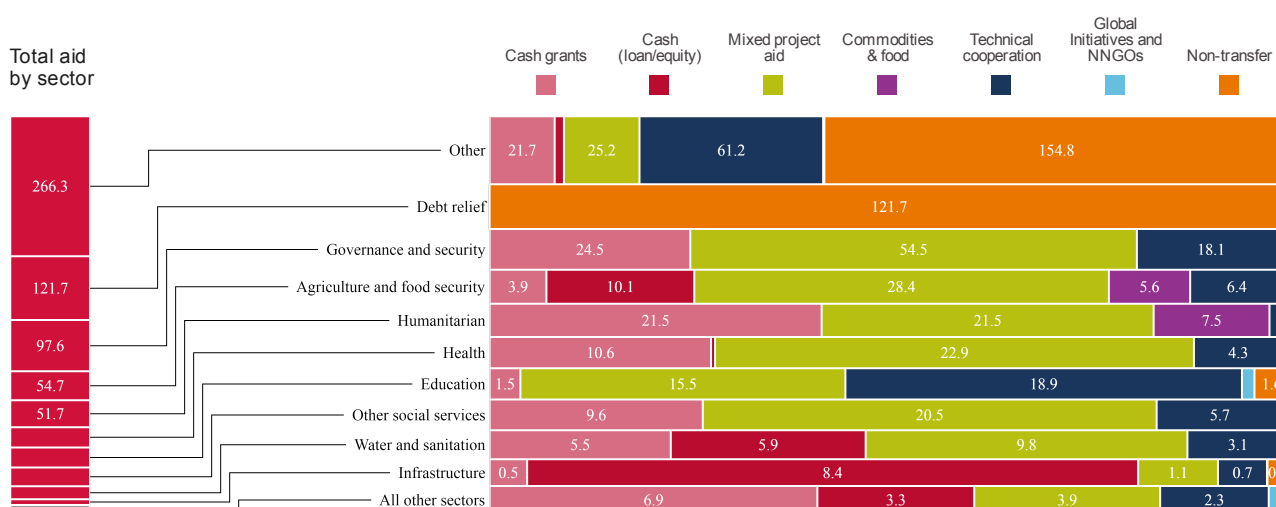
Debt relief rose from zero in 2014 to US\$122 million in 2015

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



Mixed project aid is the largest modality for six of the ten most-funded sectors

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



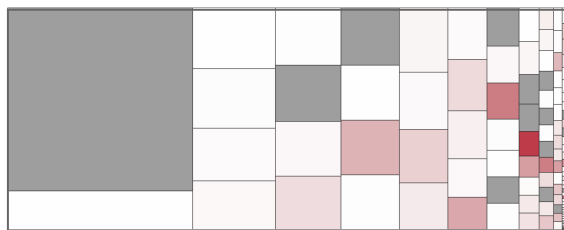
What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

How are resources from Spain targeted?

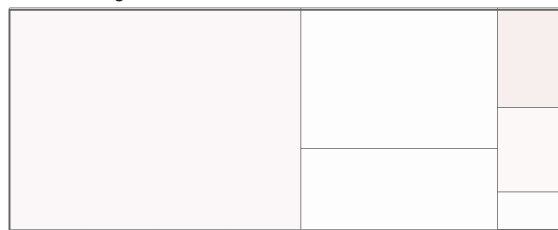
Brazil and Mexico account for 75% of FDI in developing countries, while Morocco and China account for a third of remittances. ODA is less concentrated – Cuba and Morocco are the largest recipients and a further 14 countries each receive between US\$10 and US\$20 million of bilateral ODA. Just under 30% of bilateral ODA goes to countries with high depth of poverty (above 5%).

Two countries account for 75% of FDI; ODA is less concentrated

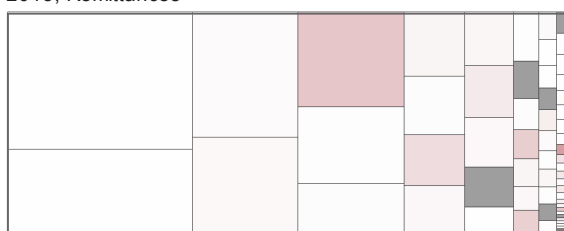
2015, ODA



2015, Foreign direct investment



2015, Remittances



Depth of poverty in destination countries

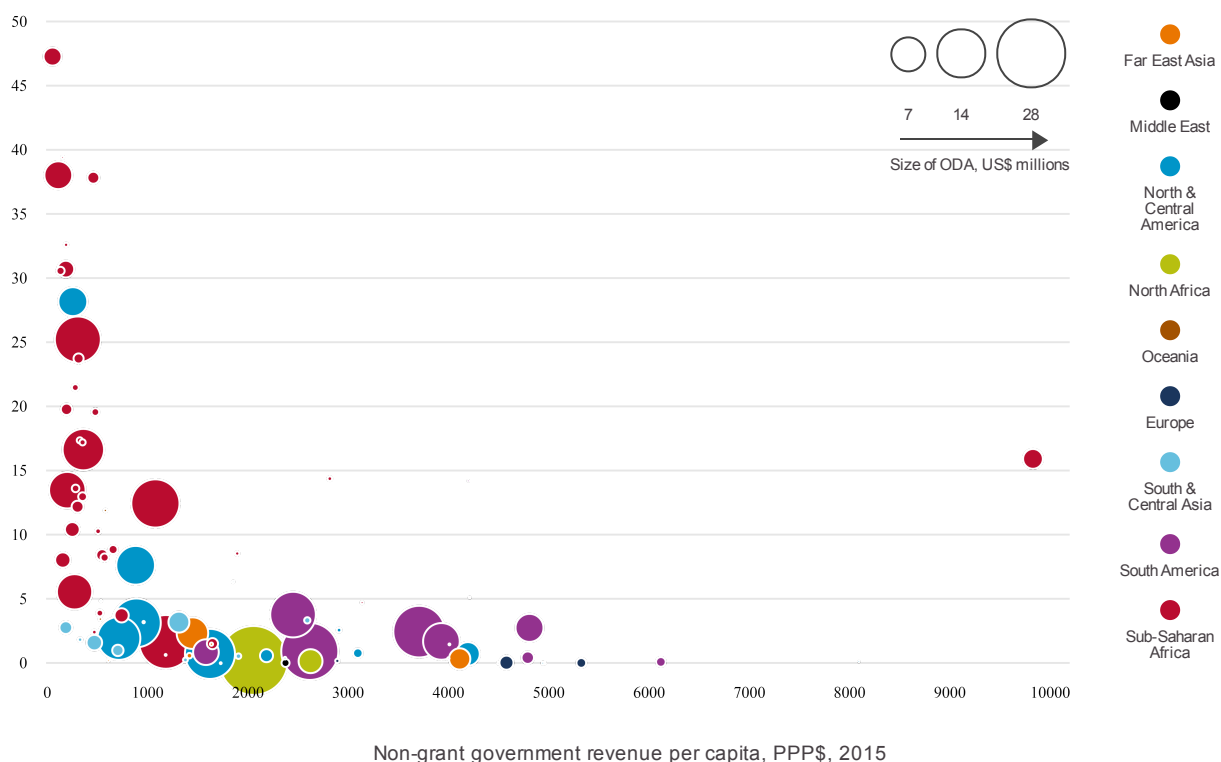


No data



Over 80% of ODA goes to countries where government revenues are below the median \$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.