

FRANCE

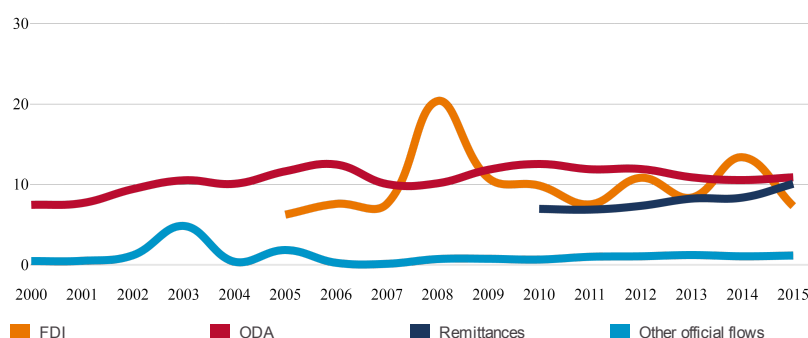
FDI fell sharply in 2015 while ODA rose slightly after two years of declining volumes. Africa is the largest destination for resource flows from France.

- Loans are the primary ODA financing instrument, accounting for 44% of the total in 2015
- Education and infrastructure are the largest sectors for ODA
- A high proportion of FDI flows to the poorest countries

Resource flows to developing countries

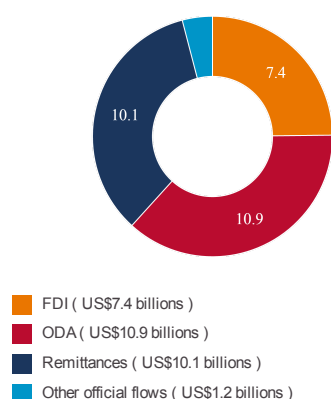
FDI in developing countries fell 45% in 2015; ODA grew 3.3% after two years of decline

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



Falling FDI meant ODA was the largest flow in 2015

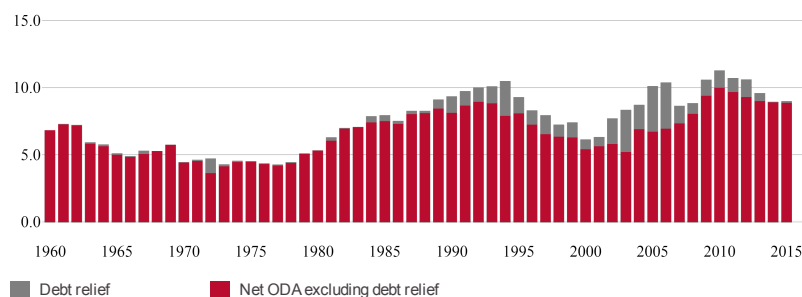
2015, US\$ billions



How much ODA does France give?

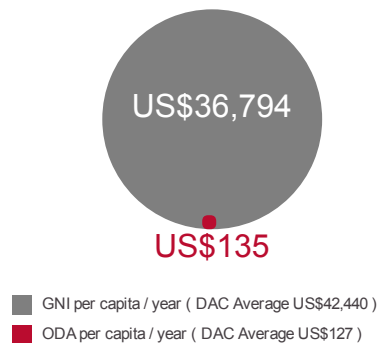
Net ODA rose by US\$65.8 million in 2015, though remains below the peak of US\$11.3 billion in 2010

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



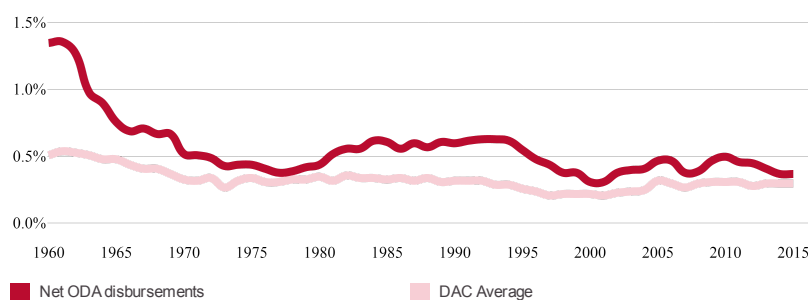
ODA is equivalent to US\$135 per person

2015



ODA remained at 0.37% of GNI in 2015

Net ODA as % of GNI



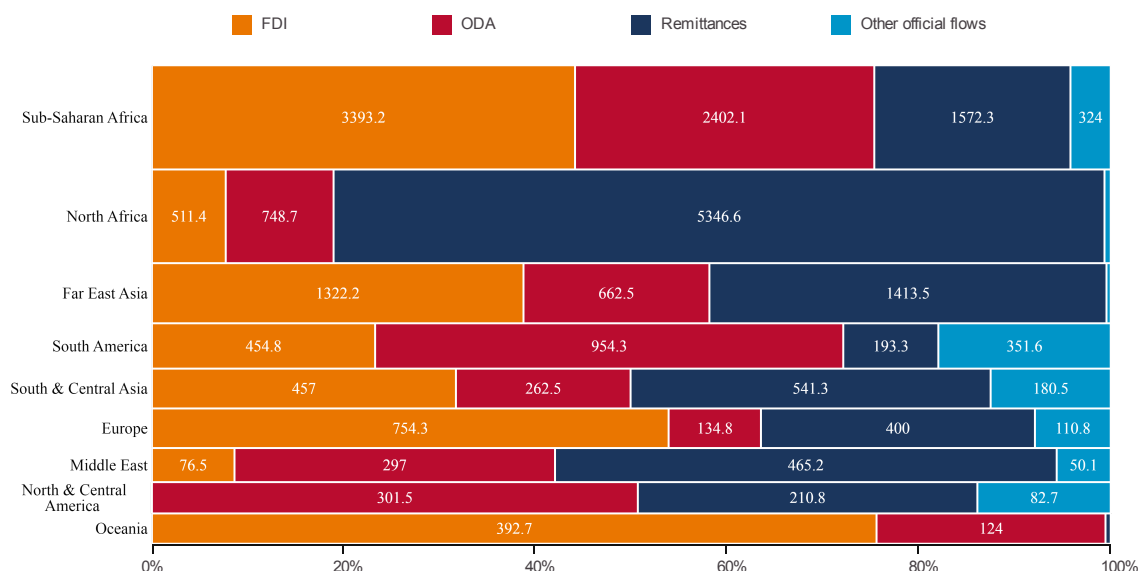
Notes: Acronyms: DAC: Development Assistance Committee; FDI: foreign direct investment; GNI: gross national income; ODA: official development assistance; OOFs: other official flows.

Where do resources from France go?

Africa is the largest destination for resource flows from France, with sub-Saharan Africa accounting for 31% and North Africa 27% of all flows in 2015. FDI and ODA are the primary flows to sub-Saharan Africa, while 80% of flows to North Africa are remittances. Over a third of ODA is channelled through multilateral agencies. The largest country recipients of bilateral ODA are Colombia, Morocco and Côte d'Ivoire.

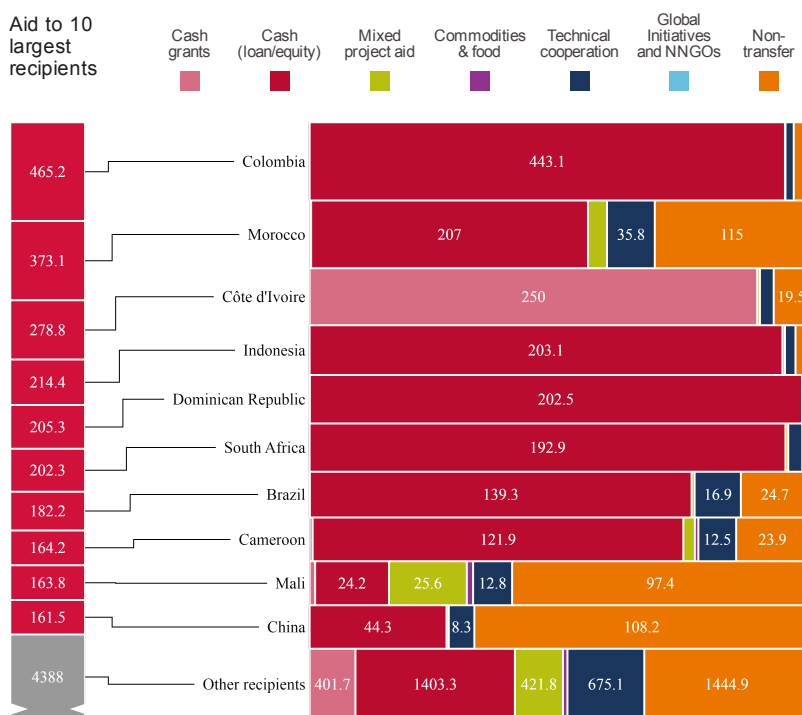
FDI and ODA together account for three-quarters of flows to sub-Saharan Africa, while remittances account for 80% to North Africa

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



Loans are the primary instrument to Colombia and most other large ODA recipients except Côte d'Ivoire, where grants are largest

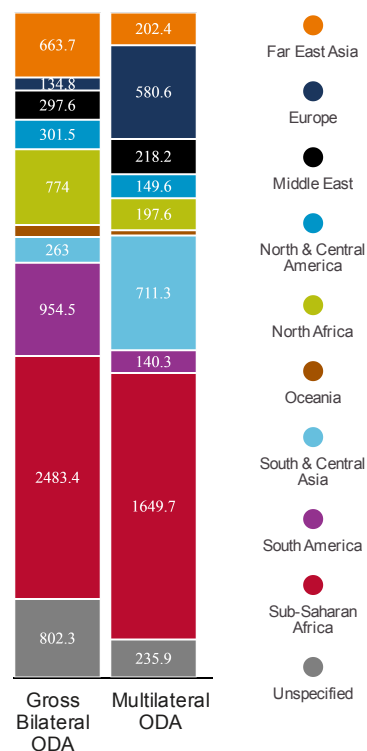
2015, gross bilateral ODA, labels are US\$ millions



What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?

France is the third largest funder of multilaterals; 38% of ODA is multilateral

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

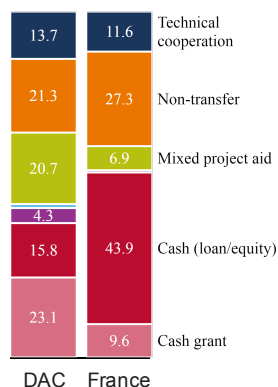


Note: Non-transferred ODA includes debt relief, costs of refugees and students in donor countries, administrative costs and other forms. Where available, FDI figures are based on the 4th edition of the OECD Benchmark Definition of FDI; otherwise they rely on data reported according to the 3rd edition.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

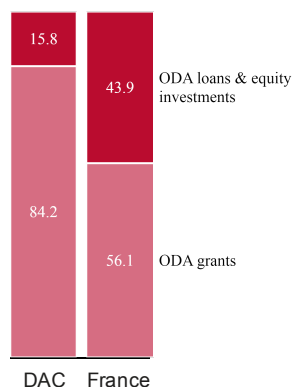
What is in the ODA bundle from France?

Loans are the primary ODA instrument, at US\$3.0 billion in 2015, or 44% of total bilateral ODA. Infrastructure financing accounted for over a third of ODA loans, with the environment and water and sanitation sectors also significant. Technical cooperation makes up 12% and cash grants 10% of ODA. 27% of ODA is not transferred outside of France. Education and infrastructure are the largest sectors in 2015, each over US\$1.0 billion. Health, the fourth largest sector in 2014, fell from US\$478 million to US\$168 million.

Cash loans make up over 40% of ODA; over 25% of ODA is not transferred
2015, % of gross bilateral ODA

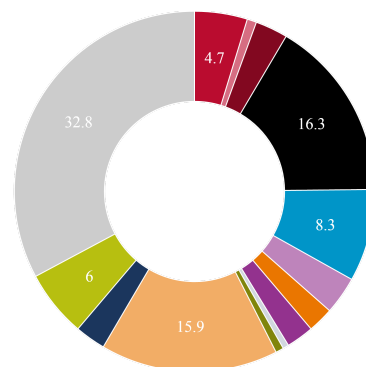


44% of ODA is provided as loans while 56% is provided in grant form
2015, % of gross bilateral ODA



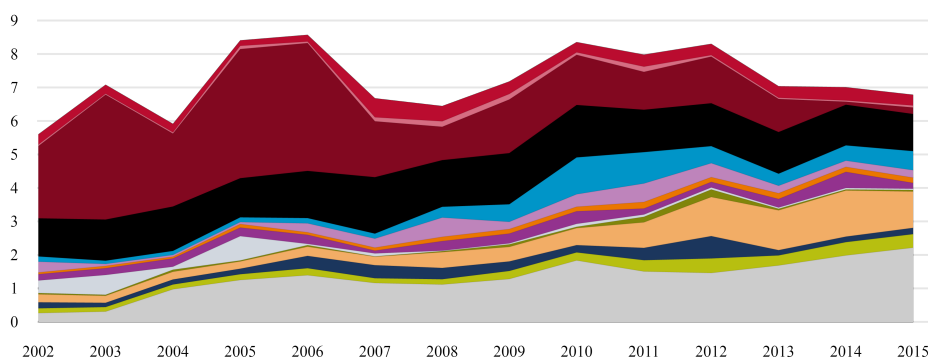
Education and infrastructure are the largest sectors

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2015

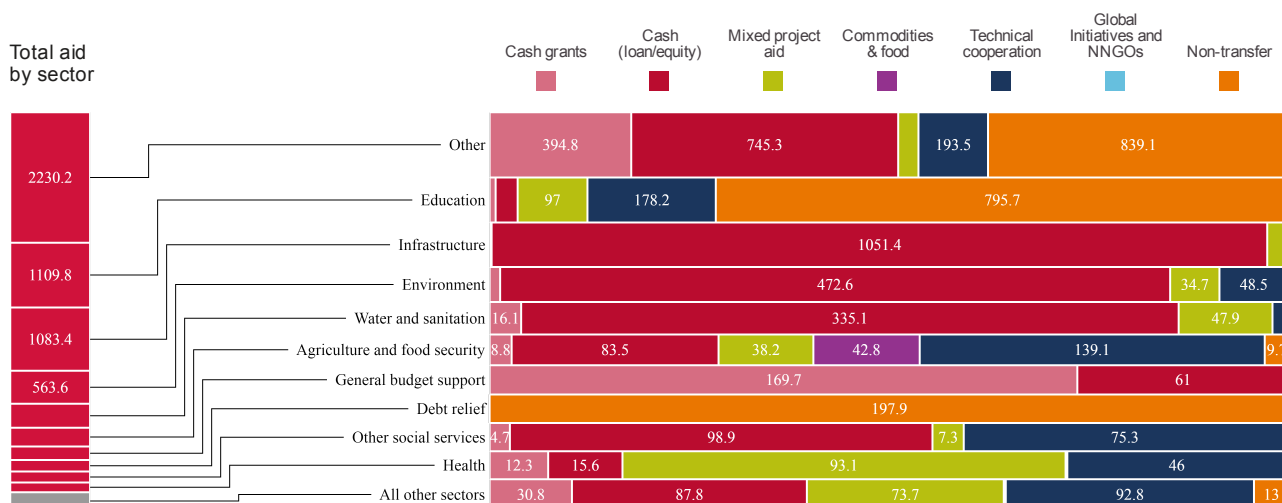


Banking and business was one of the fastest growing sectors in 2015, while health ODA fell by almost two-thirds

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



Most education ODA is not transferred; cash loans are the primary instrument in infrastructure and environment
2015, gross disbursements ODA, labels are US\$ millions



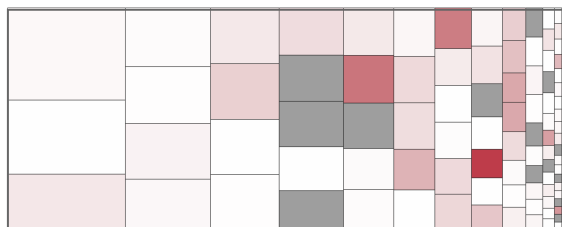
What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

How are resources from France targeted?

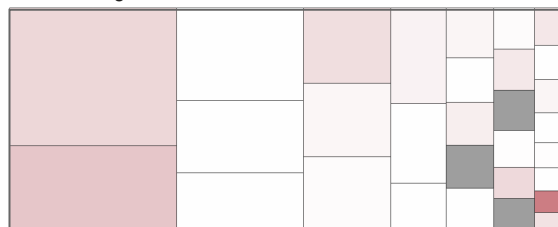
FDI is less concentrated and flows in higher proportions to countries with higher depths of poverty than investments from many other DAC countries do. The largest destination countries in 2015 were Congo and Nigeria. Over 50% of FDI went to countries with a high depth of poverty (above 5%) – a proportion similar to ODA, of which 53.2% did. Meanwhile 21% of ODA went to countries with the most severe depth of poverty (above 20%).

A high proportion of FDI flows to the some of the poorest countries

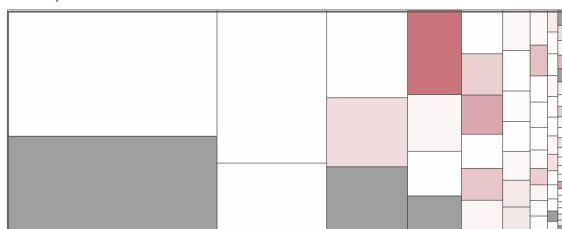
2015, ODA



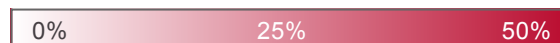
2015, Foreign direct investment



2015, Remittances



Depth of poverty in destination countries

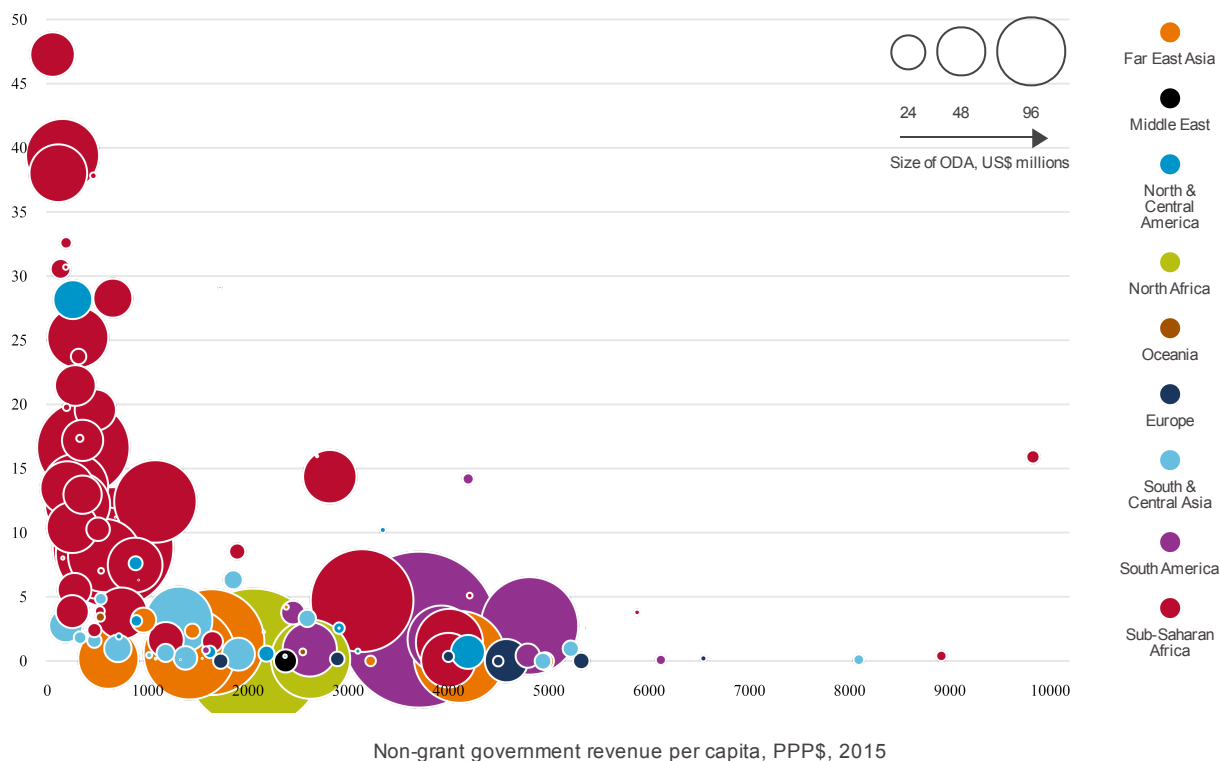


No data



Two-thirds 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. Acronyms: DRC: Democratic Republic of the Congo