

SOUTH KOREA

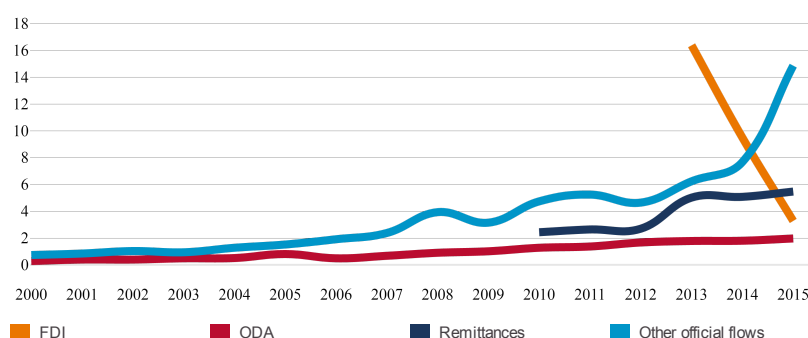
OOFs are the largest flow to developing countries and almost doubled in 2015, rising from US\$7.7 billion in 2014 to US\$14.9 billion. ODA also reached record levels in 2015, totalling US\$2.0 billion, while FDI fell sharply – down 80% from 2013.

- Loans account for 40% of ODA and technical cooperation 24%
- Infrastructure is the largest sector, accounting for a over a quarter of bilateral ODA in 2015, having grown 20% since 2014
- The vast majority of OOFs, FDI and remittances go to Far East Asian countries, though ODA is spread more widely

Resource flows to developing countries

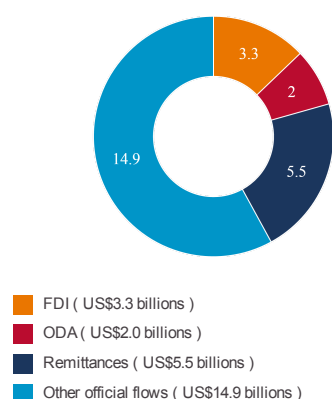
FDI fell by almost two-thirds in 2015 while OOFs almost doubled; ODA grew 8.3% to almost US\$2 billion

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



OOFs are the largest flow, totalling US\$14.9 billion in 2015

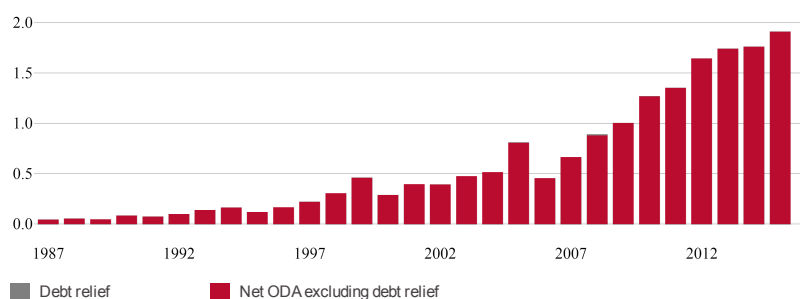
2015, US\$ billions



How much ODA does South Korea give?

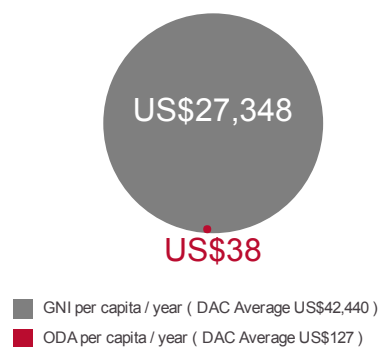
ODA rose to its highest-ever level in 2015, US\$2.0 billion

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



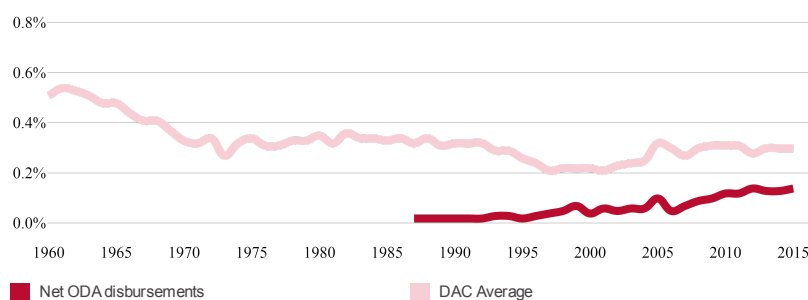
ODA is equivalent to US\$38 per person

2015



ODA rose to 0.14% of GNI in 2015

Net ODA as % of GNI



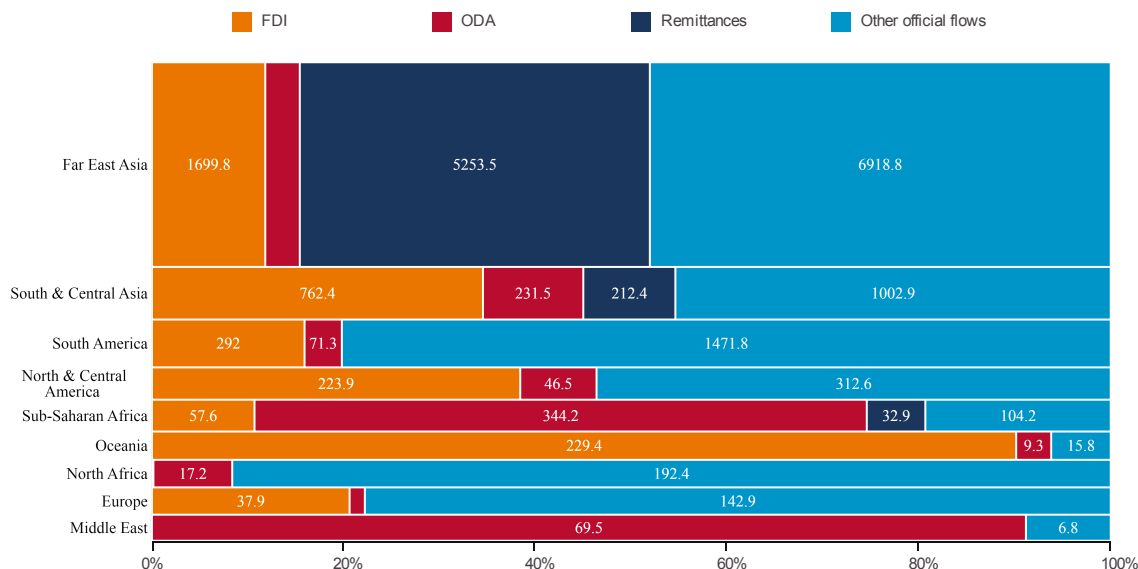
Notes: Acronyms: DAC: Development Assistance Committee; FDI: foreign direct investment; GNI: gross national income; ODA: official development assistance; OOFs: other official flows.

Where do resources from South Korea go?

70% of flows to developing countries go to countries in Far East Asia: 96% of remittances and 51% of FDI go to countries in the region. Over 60% of OOFs, the largest flow overall, go to just three East Asian countries; China, Indonesia and Viet Nam. The largest recipients of ODA are Viet Nam, Lao PDR and Tanzania.

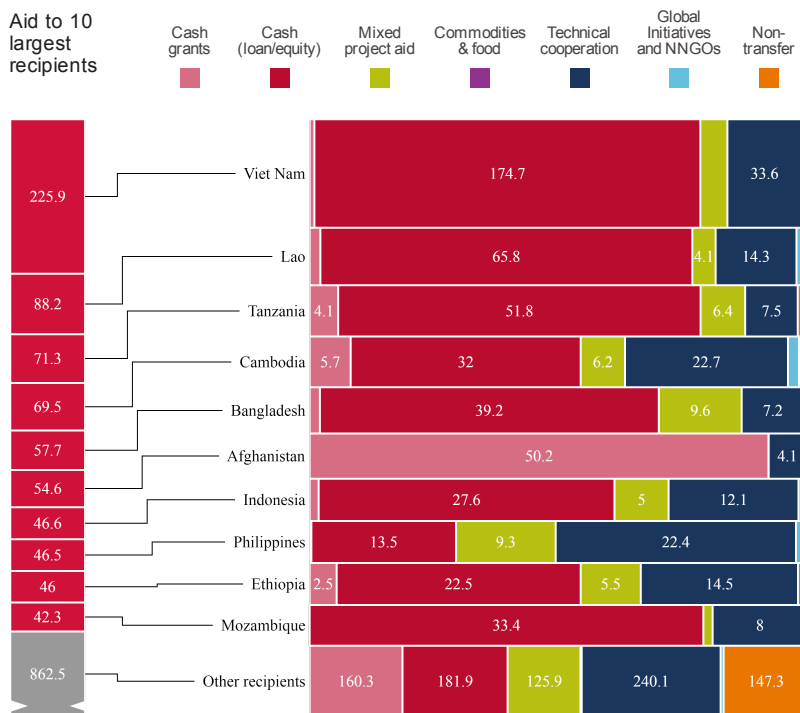
OOFs account for over 40% of flows to Far East Asia and South and Central Asia, and 80% to South America; remittances are also significant in Far East Asia

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



Loans are the main instrument in Viet Nam, Lao PDR and many other big ODA recipients except Afghanistan where cash grants are largest

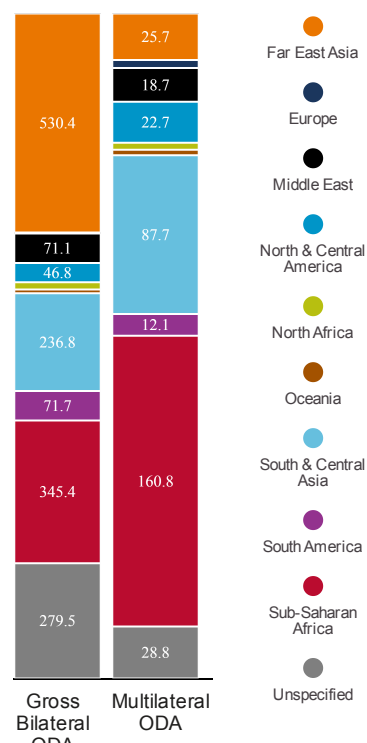
2015, gross bilateral ODA, labels are US\$ millions



What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?

28% of ODA goes to Far East Asia, 26% to sub-Saharan Africa

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



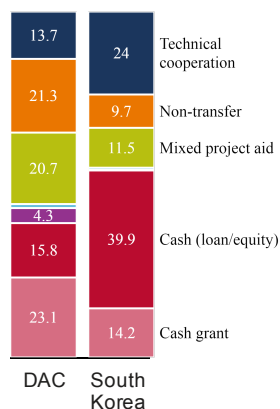
Note: Non-transferred ODA includes debt relief, costs of refugees and students in donor countries, administrative costs and other forms. Where available, FDI figures are based on the 4th edition of the OECD Benchmark Definition of FDI; otherwise they rely on data reported according to the 3rd edition.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

40% of ODA is provided in the form of loans, which account for 87% of bilateral ODA to infrastructure, the largest sector. Technical cooperation is also significant, totalling almost US\$400 million or 24% of total ODA. In education, agriculture and food security, and governance and security, it accounts for over 40% of ODA.

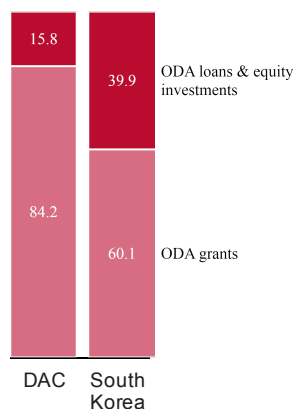
Cash loans account for 40% of ODA, technical cooperation 24%

2015, % of gross bilateral ODA



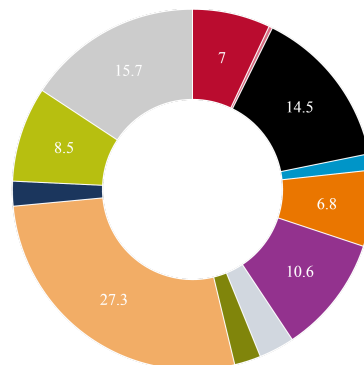
40% of ODA is provided as loans while 60% is provided in grant form

2015, % of gross bilateral ODA



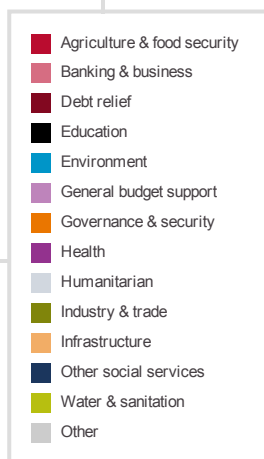
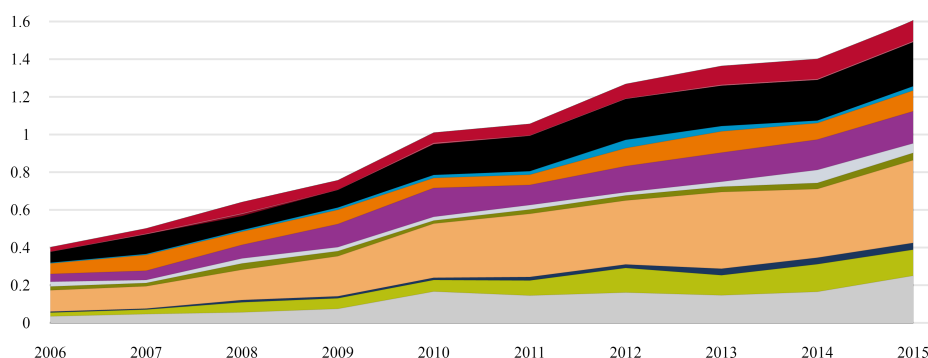
Infrastructure accounts for over a quarter of bilateral ODA

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2015



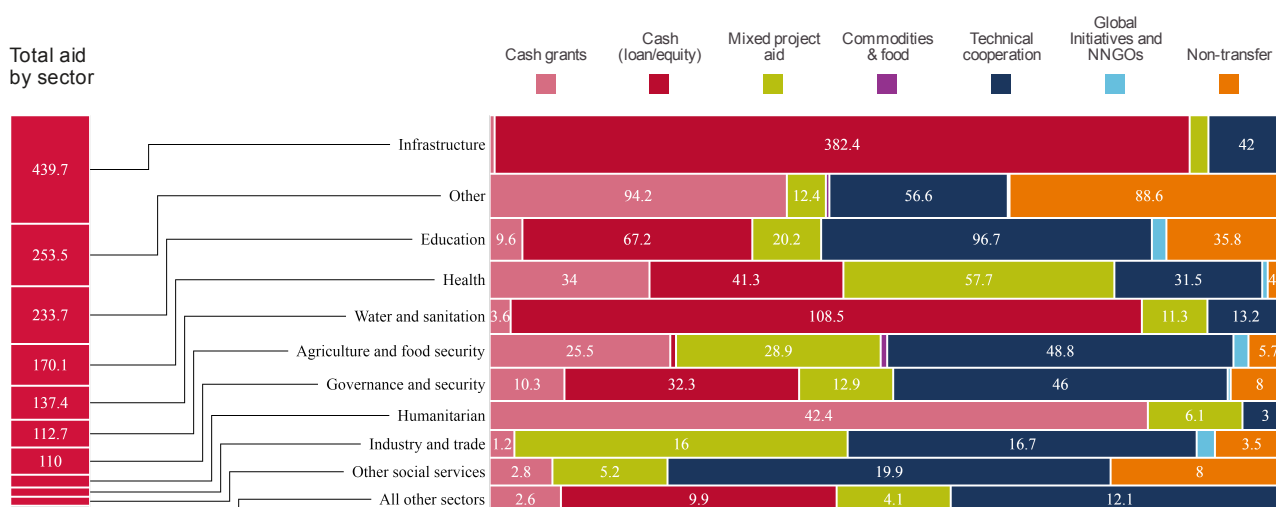
Infrastructure ODA grew by 20% in 2015; governance and security grew 25%

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



Cash loans account for 87% of infrastructure; technical cooperation accounts for over 40% of five sectors

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



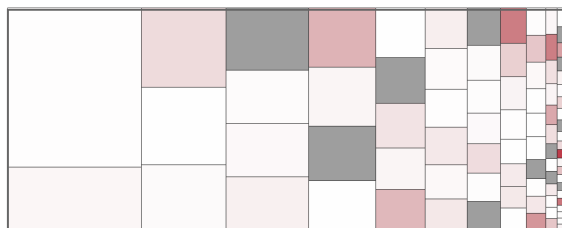
What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

How are resources from South Korea targeted?

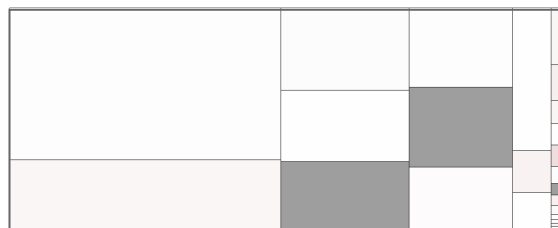
Four countries account for 90% of remittances and eight for 90% of FDI. ODA is less concentrated and flows in greater proportions to the countries where poverty is deeper. Over 40% of ODA goes to countries with high depth of poverty (above 5%) and 6.5% to countries where poverty is most severe (above 20%).

ODA is distributed more widely than other resources and flows in greater proportions to the countries where poverty is deepest

2015, ODA



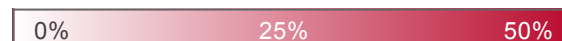
2015, Remittances



2015, Foreign direct investment



Depth of poverty in destination countries

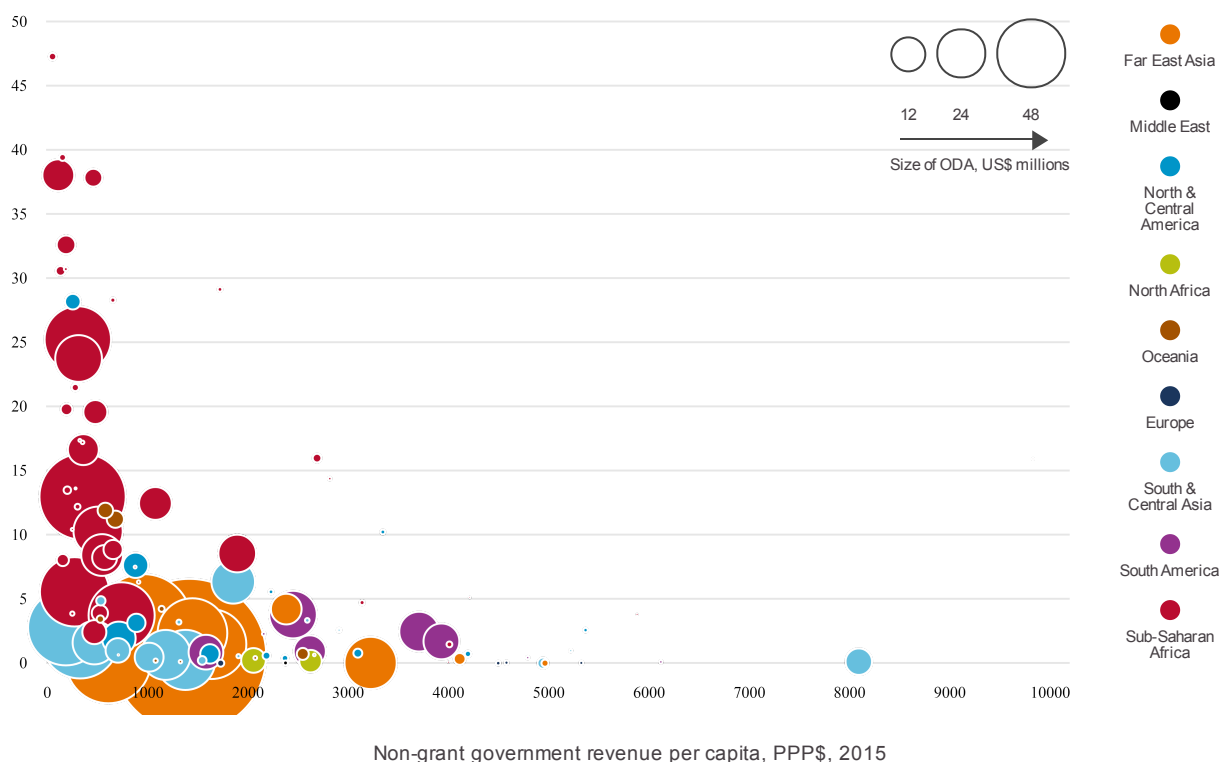


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Over 90% of ODA goes to countries where government revenues are below the median \$2,620 across all developing countries; over 40% goes to where it is less than \$750 per person

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 2011 PPP\$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.