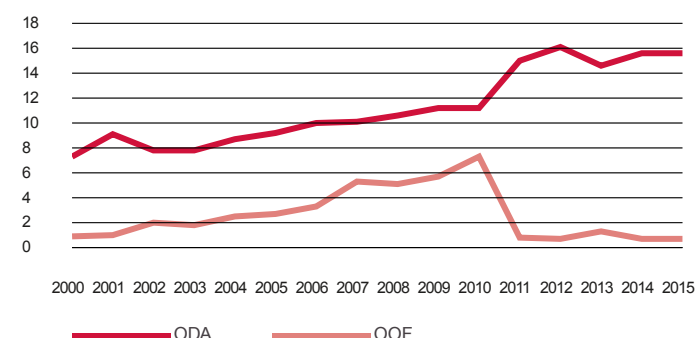


European Union (EU) institutions are collectively a member of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC); their development strategy is set in the European Consensus on Development. Their objectives are poverty reduction, rural development, agriculture, food security and human development, which includes health. EU institutions provide both concessional ODA, which stood at US\$15.6 billion in 2015, and non-concessional other official flows (OOFs), which stood at US\$719 million in 2015.

Resource flows to developing countries

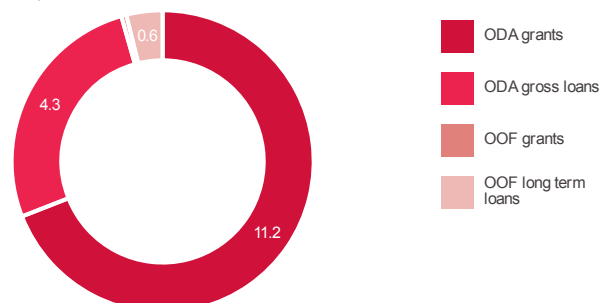
ODA and OOFs from the EU institutions both marginally fell between 2014 and 2015

US\$ billion, constant 2015 prices



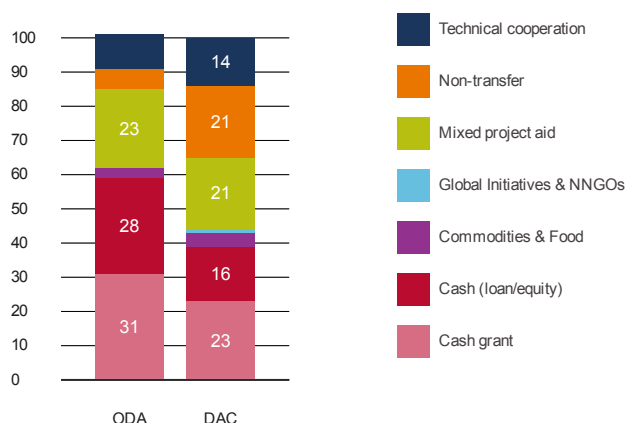
Around three-quarters of ODA is in grants, most OOFs are long-term loans

2015, US\$ billion



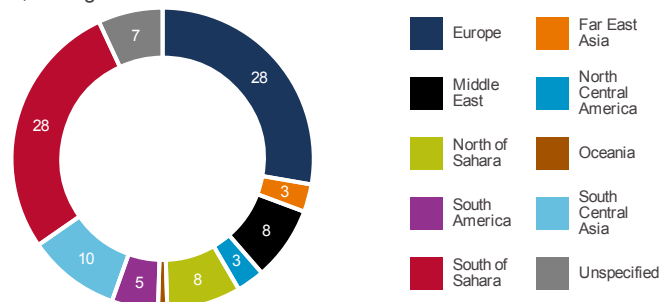
Cash grants make up 31% of 2015 ODA

2015, % of gross ODA



Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa are the largest two recipient regions

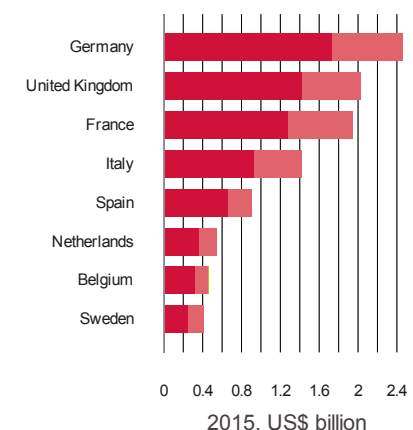
2015, % of gross ODA



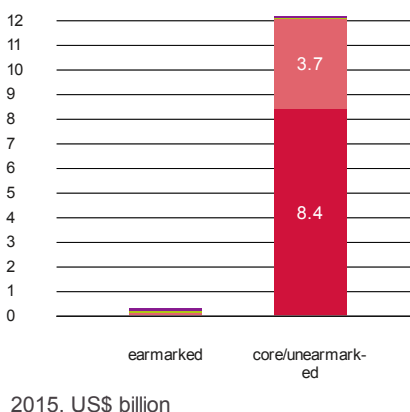
Notes: Non-transferred ODA includes debt relief, administrative costs and other forms. NGOs: Northern non-governmental organisations.

Resource flows to EU Institutions

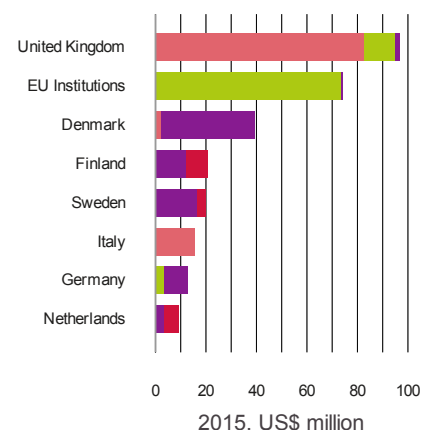
Germany, the UK and France are the largest donors of unearmarked (core) ODA



Unearmarked (core) ODA to EU institutions in 2015 was US\$12.2 billion and earmarked ODA was US\$324 million



The UK, EU institutions and Denmark are the largest donors of earmarked ODA



European Commission - Development Share of Budget, European Commission - European Development Fund, European Investment Bank, European Union Institutions, Other

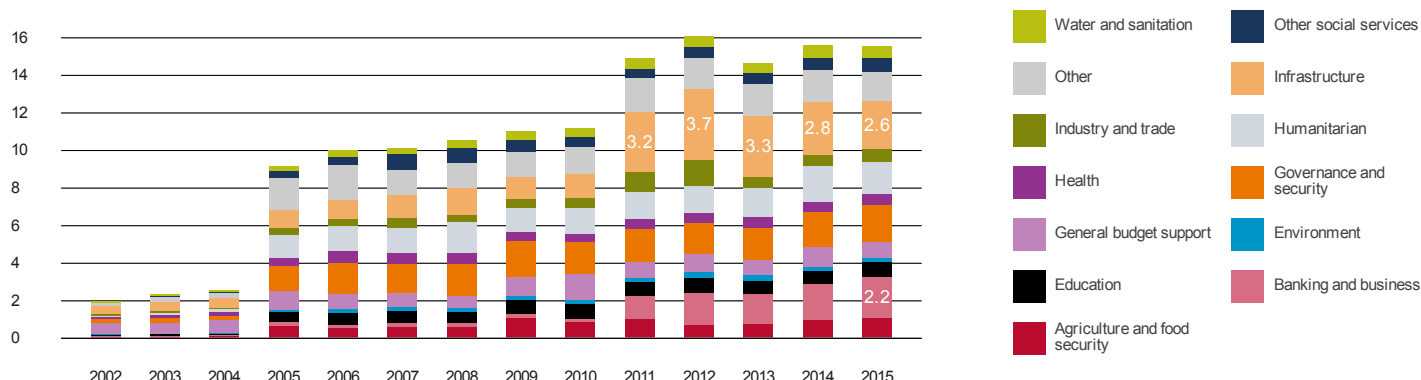
Notes: 'Unearmarked' (or core) ODA refers to money given from a donor to a multilateral agency that allows the latter to have complete freedom on deciding how the money is used. 'Earmarked' ODA is given to the multilateral organisation for a specific purpose set by the donor. Data is sourced from 'DAC members' total use of the multilateral system' table in the OECD DAC CRS.

How is ODA from EU Institutions spent by sector?

Infrastructure has been the largest recipient sector of EU institutions' ODA for each of the last five years. Governance and security, banking and business, and humanitarian are also significant. In 2015 the largest three sub-sectors for EU institutions' ODA were formal sector financial intermediaries (US\$2bn), road transport (US\$1.1bn) and material relief assistance and services (US\$1bn). The largest three recipients were Turkey, Serbia and West Bank & Gaza Strip.

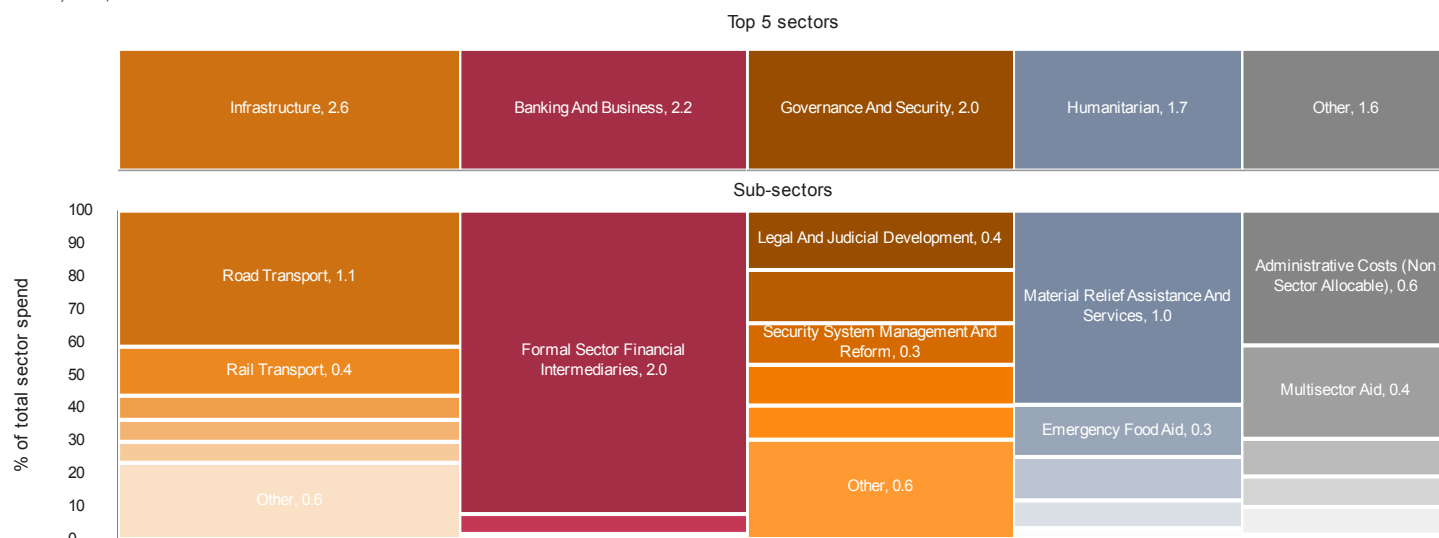
Infrastructure has been the largest sector over each of the last five years

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices, debt relief from EU Institutions is not displayed in the chart



Formal sector financial intermediaries and road transport were the largest two 2015 sub-sectors

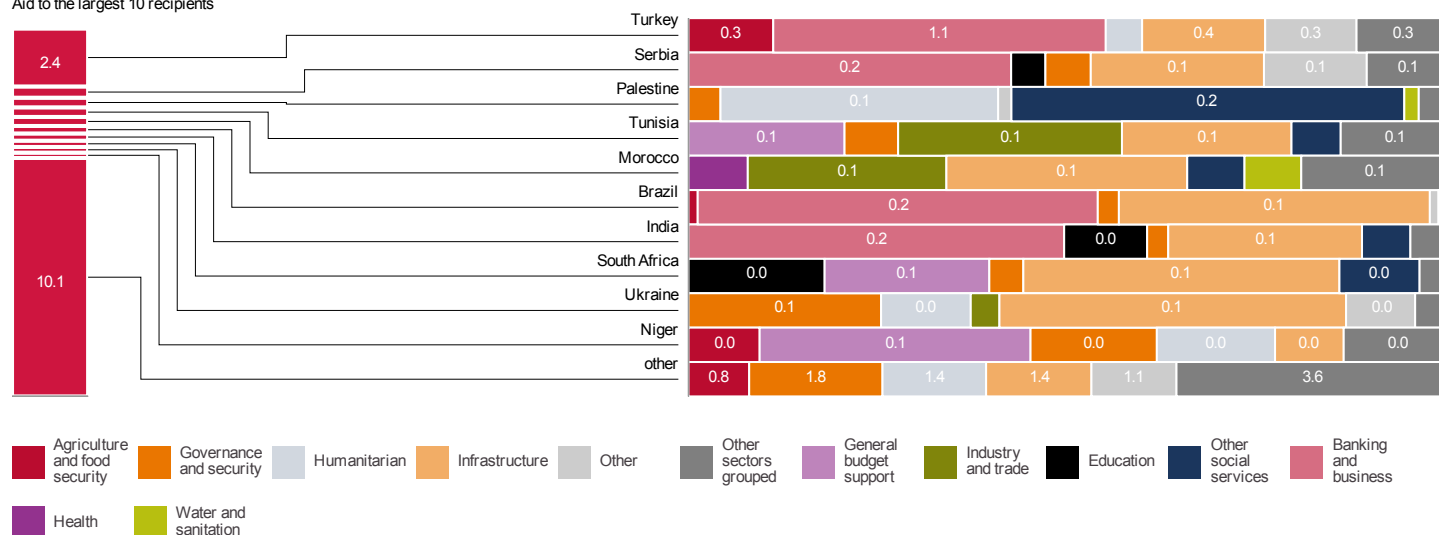
2015, US\$ billion



Turkey is the largest recipient country and received over US\$1 billion in ODA to the banking and business sector in 2015

2015, % of gross ODA, US\$ billion

Aid to the largest 10 recipients

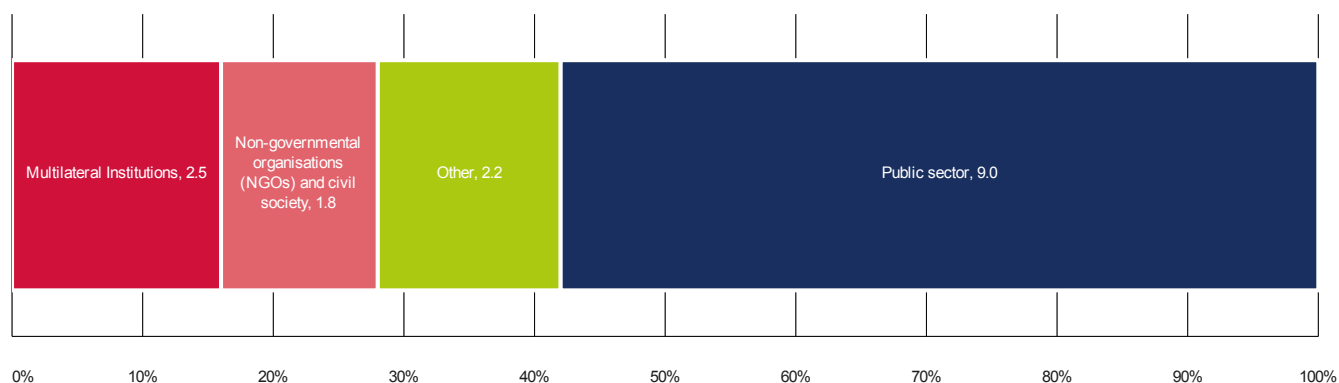


Notes: The sectoral breakdown shown on this page includes the grouping of certain OECD DAC sectors. Sub-sectors, also known as 'purpose names', provide a greater level of granularity on sectoral expenditure and are available in CRS data reporting. For more information on OECD DAC sectors and purpose names, see: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/purposecodessectorclassification.htm>.

How is ODA from EU Institutions channelled?

Over half (58%) of EU institutions' ODA is channelled through the public sector (mostly recipient governments)

2015, % of total bilateral ODA, US\$ billion

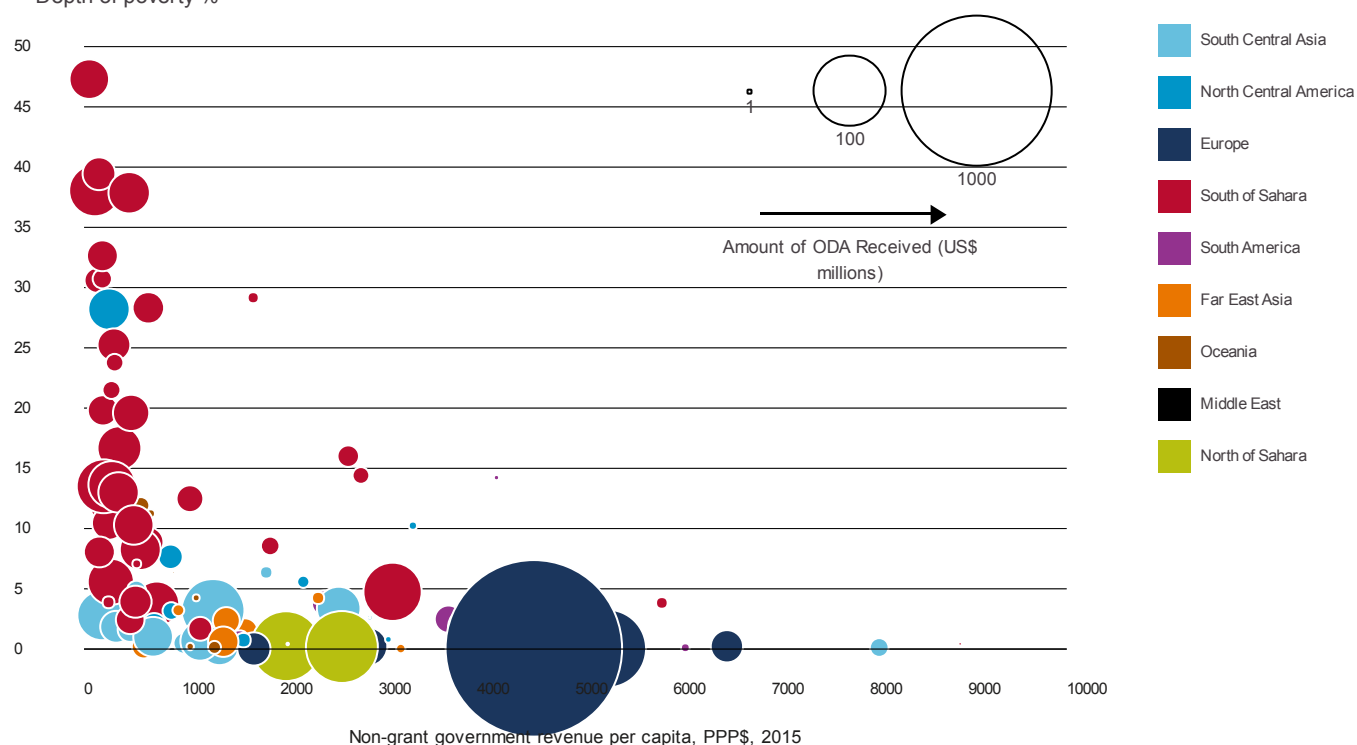


Notes: Channel of delivery refers to the first implementing partner of the ODA funds

How is ODA from EU Institutions targeted?

EU institutions' ODA by recipient is disbursed across the depth-of-poverty distribution

Depth of poverty %



Notes: Depth of poverty data is sourced from PovcalNet and 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. Government revenue data is sourced from the IMF and refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015; it is expressed in 2015PPP\$, as estimated by the IMF

Notes: All ODA and OOFs data shown in this profile is sourced from OECD tables DAC1, DAC2a, DAC2b or the CRS. The ODA and OOFs data used in this profile is disbursements (actual payments in each year from the donor) and is for the latest year available. Acronyms: CRS: Creditor Reporting System; DAC: Development Assistance Committee; ODA: official development assistance; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; OOFs: other official flows; UK: United Kingdom; IMF: International Monetary Fund.