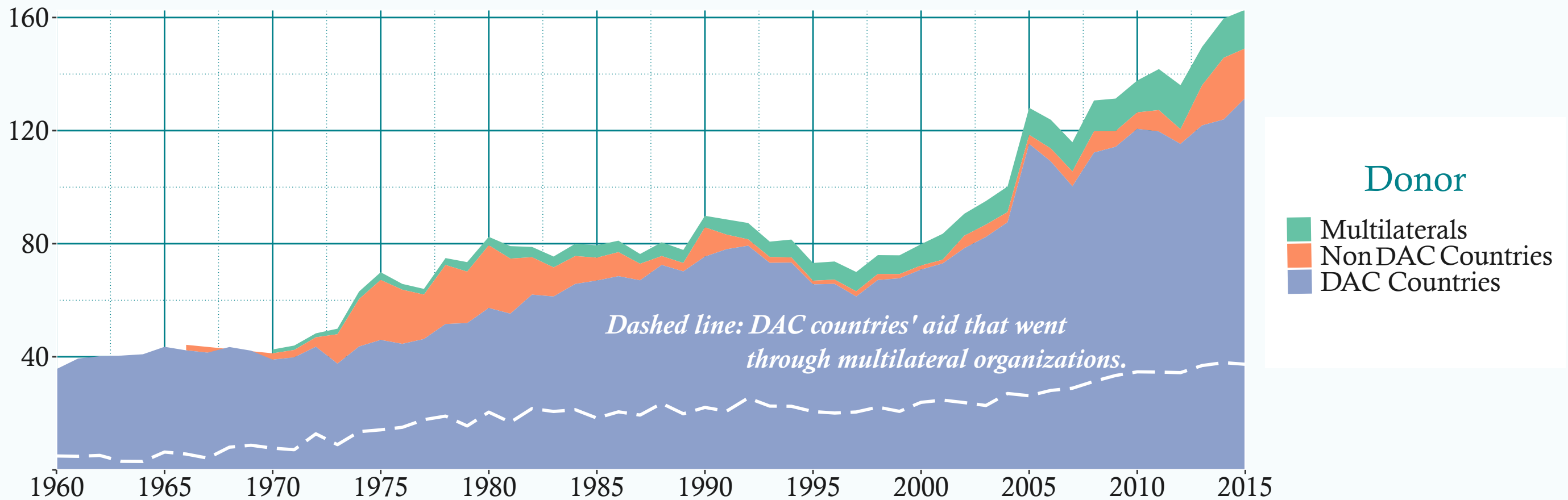


FOREIGN AID HAS INCREASED GREATLY SINCE 1960

Net Official Development Assistance in 2015 more than quadrupled (in constant prices) in the preceding 55 years. Members of OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) provide the vast majority of official aid, of which they only channel less than a third through multilateral organizations. It hints at the possibility that more political gain is achieved through bilateral aid.

Net ODA (Constant 2015 USD Billion)

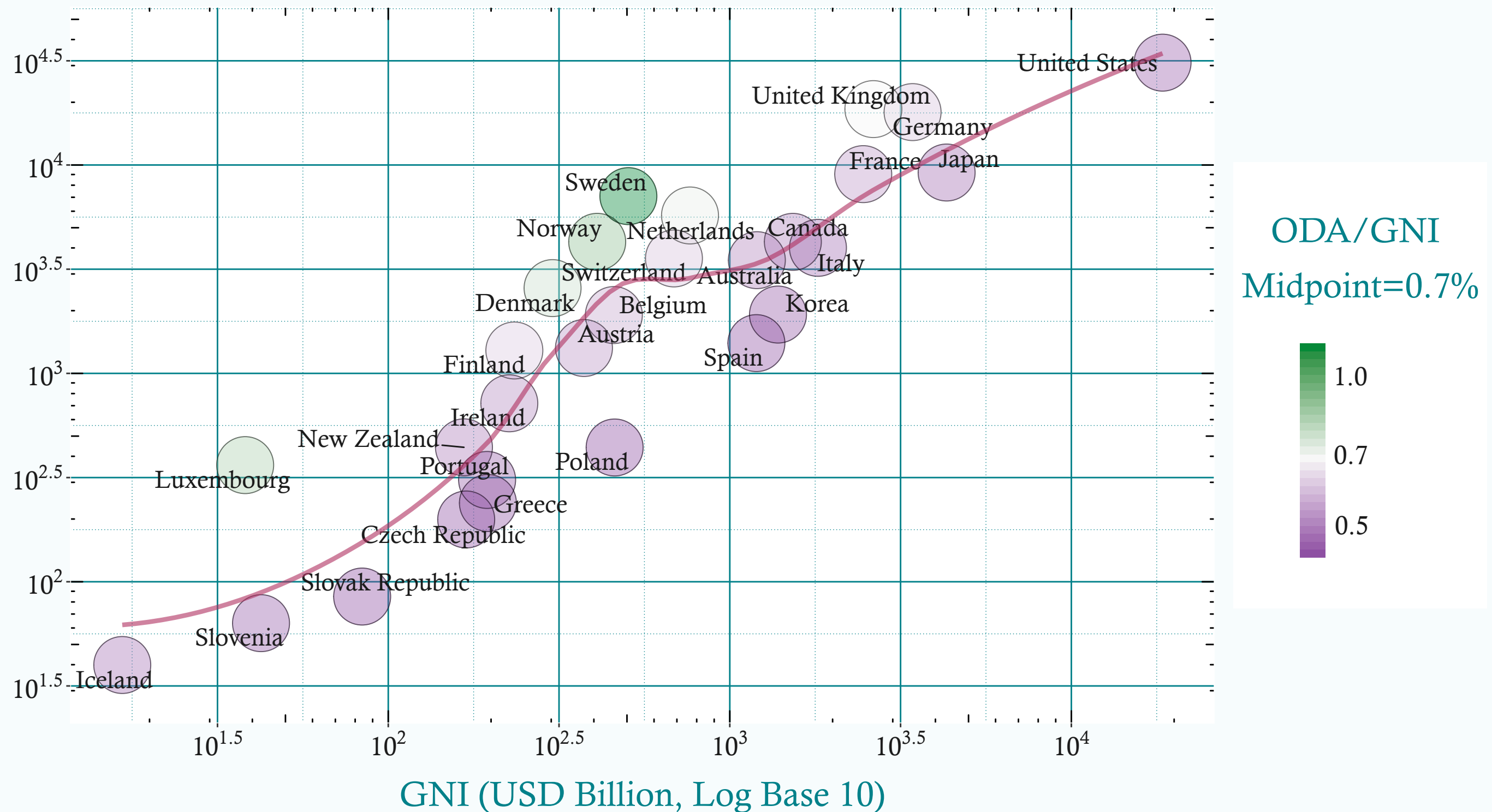


Data Source: OECD International Development Statistics

RICHER COUNTRIES SPEND MORE ON FOREIGN AID

United States is the largest donor among DAC countries (and in the world), however, its aid level is still much lower than the universal target of 0.7% of Gross National Income (GNI)—one that most countries fail to achieve.

Amount of Net ODA in 2015 (USD Million, Log Base 10)

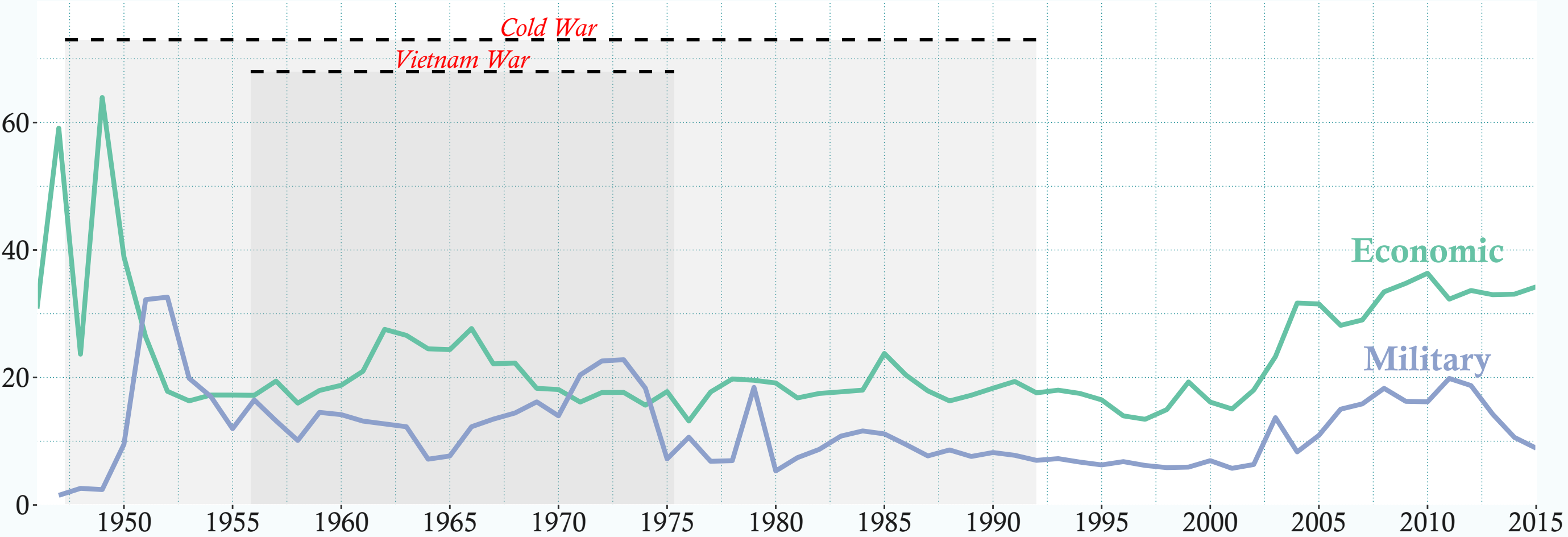


Data Source: OECD International Development Statistics

US ONCE SPENT A WHOLE LOT MORE ON FOREIGN AID THAN TODAY

During the post World War II era, US spent over 50% more on economic foreign aid than in 2015 based on constant prices. Military aid outweighed economic aid only in 2 periods: towards the beginning of the Cold War & towards the end of the Vietnam War.

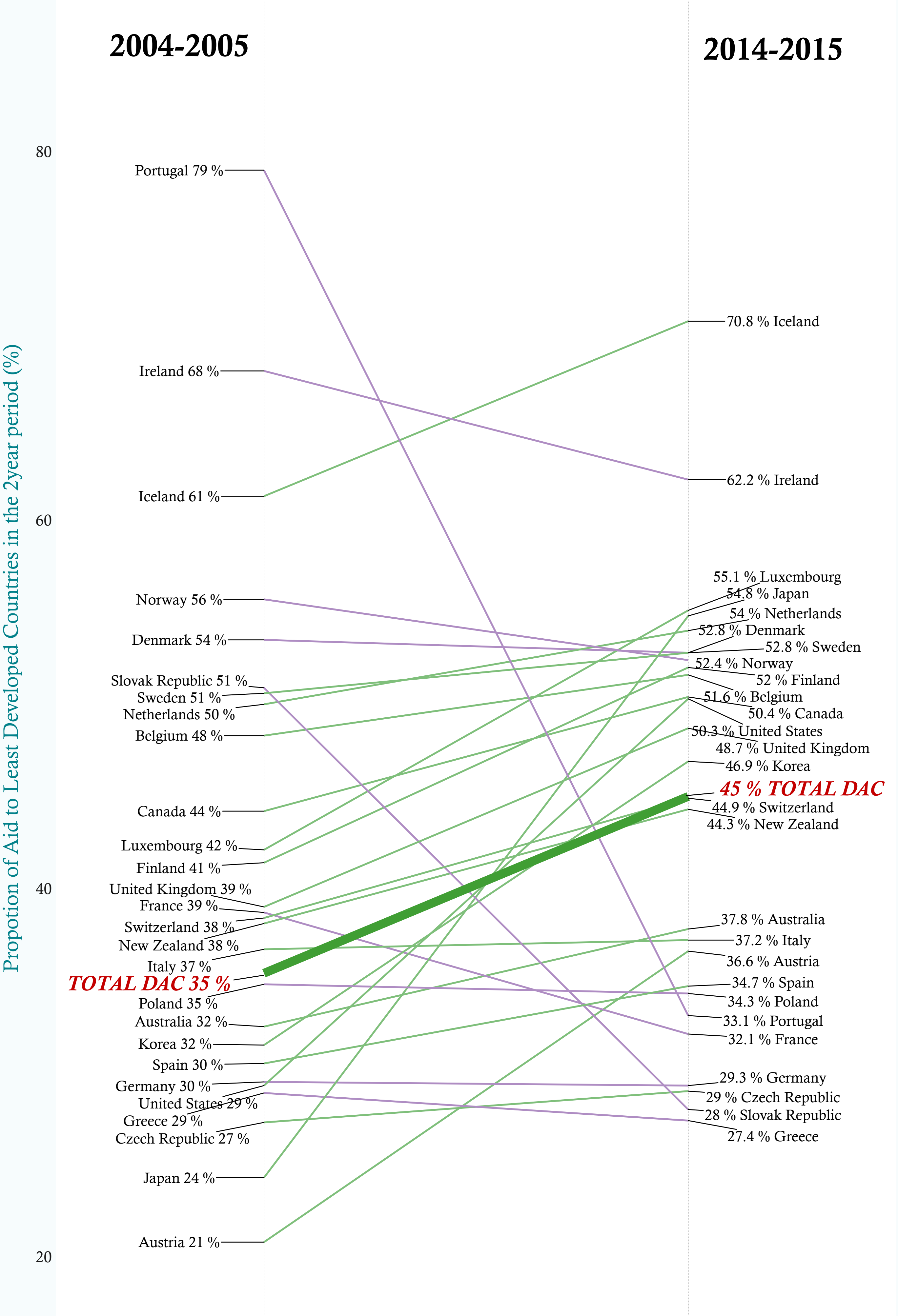
Total Official Aid (Constant 2015 USD Billion)



Data Source: USAID.GOV

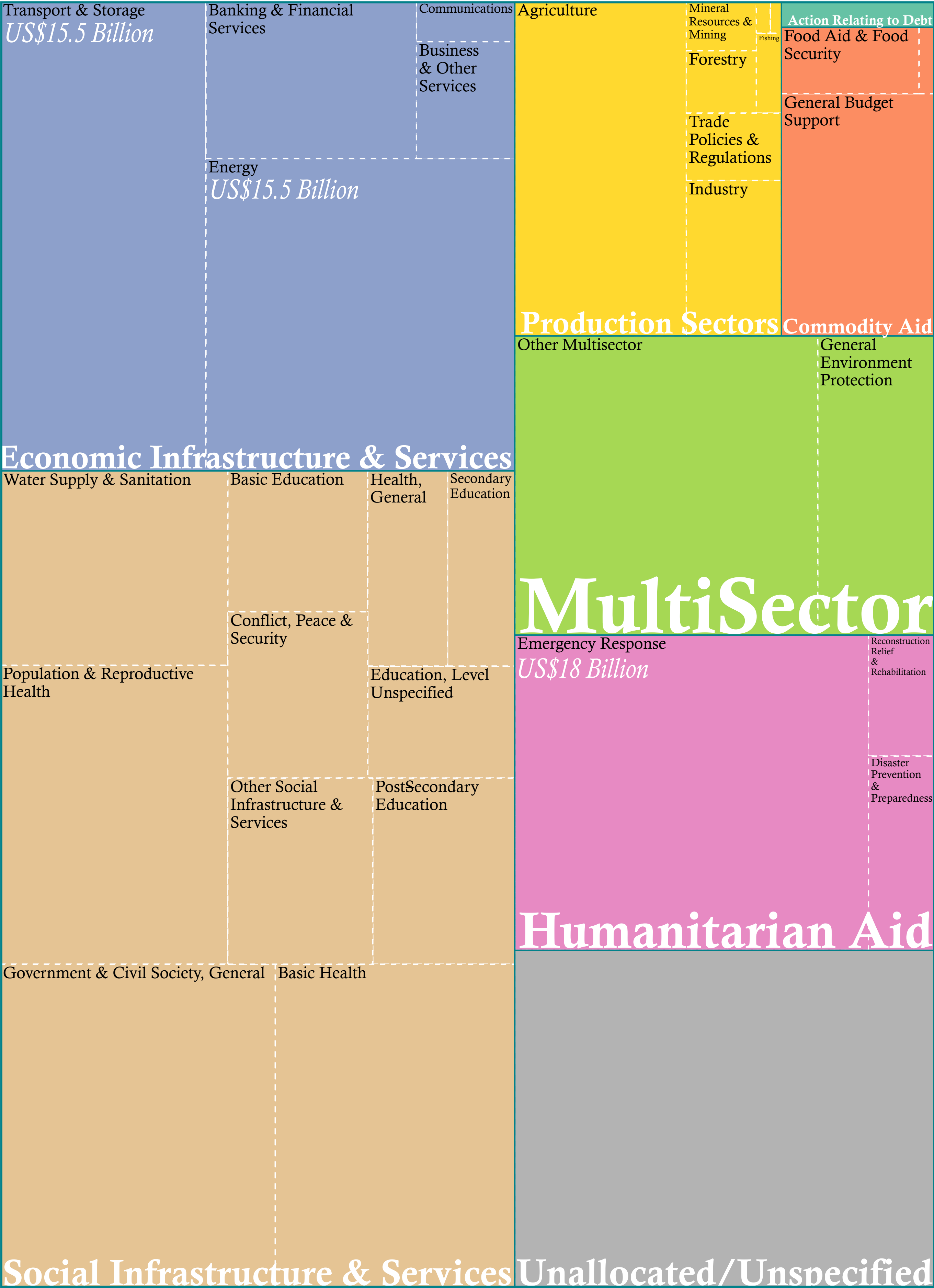
INCREASING PROPORTION OF AID IS DIRECTED TO THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

During 2014-2015, DAC countries channeled 10% more of their official aid to the least developed countries comparing to a decade ago. Most DAC countries spend more in proportion on the poorest countries. Japan leads the increase (>30%); Portugal witnesses the largest decline (>40%).



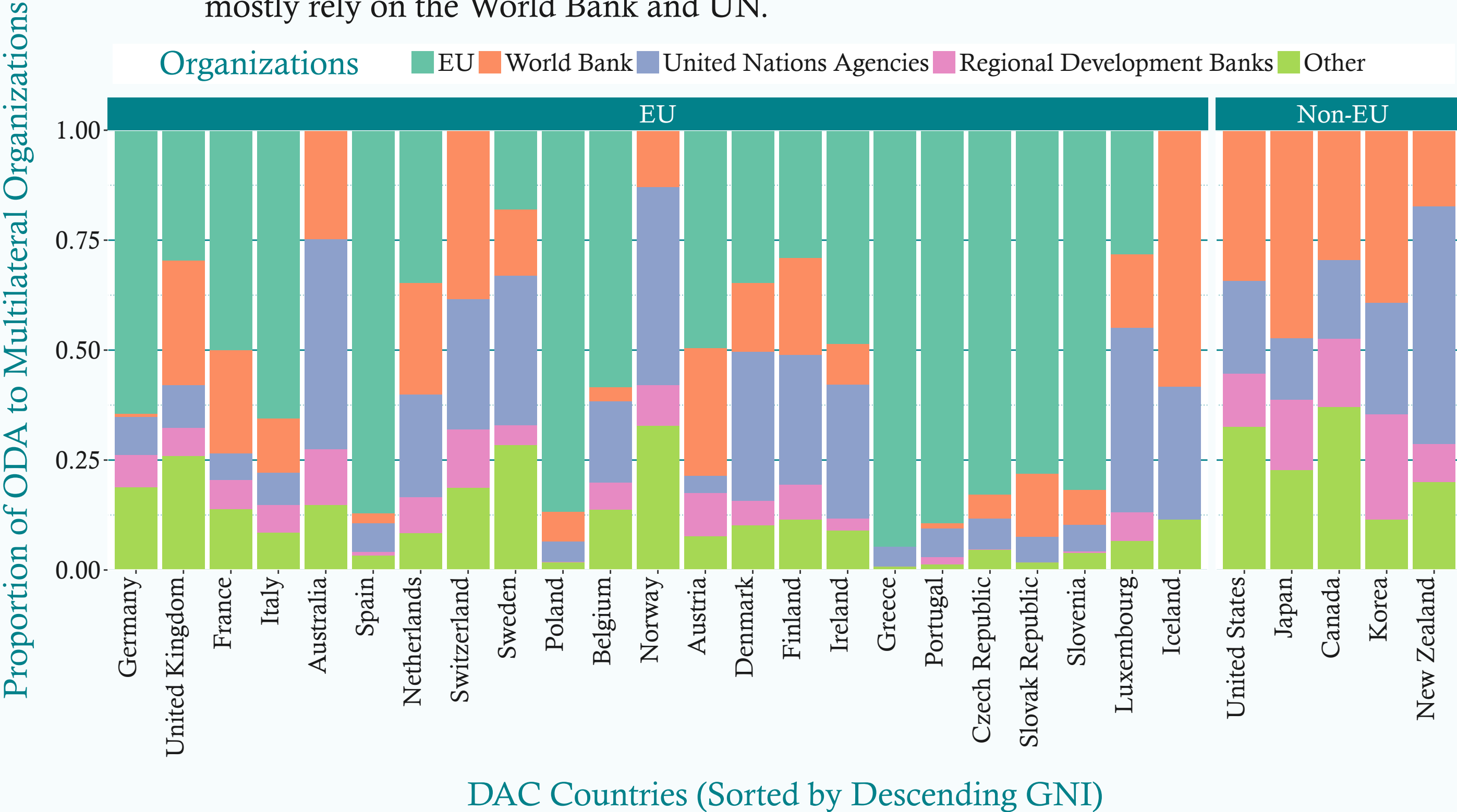
MOST AID SERVES SOCIAL OR ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES

Social Infrastructure & Services is the leading sector classification in terms of how foreign aid was allocated in 2015, followed by its economic counterpart. Emergency Response, Transport & Storage, and Energy are the top specified purposes.



EU IS THE MAJOR HUB OF MULTILATERAL AID FOR ITS MEMBER COUNTRIES

Over half of the countries which are both EU and DAC members channel most of their multilateral aid through the EU. There is no such counterpart for non-EU donors, who mostly rely on the World Bank and UN.



EAST AFRICA & SOUTH ASIA ARE PRIORITIZED BY DAC COUNTRIES

Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Mozambique, and Ukraine appear most frequently on the top3 list of DAC aid recipients. Generally speaking, the poorest countries are likely to receive the most aid support.

