Vietnam’s partners in 2018*

- **26.4% - World Bank**
  - €622m (LOANS)
- **24.3% - Japan**
  - €571m (Grants)
- **18.1% - EU and Member States together**
  - €425m (Grants)
- **13.1% - Asian Development Bank**
  - €308m (LOANS)
- **7.9% - Germany**
  - €187m (Grants)
- **5.7% - Korea**
  - €134m (LOANS)
- **4.3% - United States**
  - €101m (Grants)
- **4.3% - France**
  - €101m (Grants)
- **3% - EU Institutions**
  - €71m (Grants)
- **1.8% - Kuwait**
  - €42m (LOANS)
- **1.8% - Australia**
  - €41m (Grants)
- **1.1% - Belgium**
  - €25m (Grants)
- **1% - Other EU/MS partners**
  - €41m (Grants)

Other present EU/MS:
- Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Spain and Sweden.

**Note:** Based on ODA disbursements in the particular year.

**EU/Member States funds through multilaterals**
- **EU/Member States together**
  - 18.1% of global bilateral flows
  - €622m (LOANS)
  - €571m (Grants)
  - €425m (Grants)
  - €308m (LOANS)
  - €187m (Grants)
  - €134m (LOANS)
  - €101m (Grants)
  - €101m (Grants)
  - €71m (Grants)
  - €42m (LOANS)
  - €41m (Grants)
  - €25m (Grants)
  - €41m (Grants)
  - €25m (Grants)
  - €1m (GRANTS)
  - €0.2m (GRANTS)
  - €14m (LOANS)

**The main sectors funded by the EU/Member States**
- Energy
- Education
- Transport & Storage
- Multi-Sector / Cross-Cutting
- Water Supply & Sanitation
- Other

**EU/Member States ODA trends 2014-2018 (€)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>EU/Member States</th>
<th>All other DAC providers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>€71m</td>
<td>€2540m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>€617m</td>
<td>€2289m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>€632m</td>
<td>€2344m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>€547m</td>
<td>€1974m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>€636m</td>
<td>€1300m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sources:**
- OECD DAC CRS
- IMF WEO 2018 Database
- Exchange rate: $1 = 0.8473 (OECD exchange rate for 2018)

**For more information contact:**
- EEAS JOINT PROGRAMMING: joint-programming-support@eeas.europa.eu
- EU AID EXPLORER: https://euaidexplorer.ec.europa.eu
- DEVCO JOINT PROGRAMMING: devco-joint-programming-support@ec.europa.eu
- NEAR JOINT PROGRAMMING: near-joint-programming-support@ec.europa.eu

**EU AID EXPLORER:**
https://euaidexplorer.ec.europa.eu

**EU/Member States together**
- €425m
- €222m

**EU/Member States funds through multilaterals**
- €647m

**Note:** EU/MS refers to the EU and its Member States together.

**Sources:**
- OECD DAC CRS
- IMF WEO 2018 Database
- Exchange rate: $1 = 0.8473 (OECD exchange rate for 2018)

**Joint Programming Tracker:**
https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/joint-programming-tracker

**Note:** EU/MS refers to the EU and its Member States together.

Differences between figures for total EU/MS ODA and ODA trends are due to use of different OECD data sources (with higher level of granularity in 2018). RDBs = Regional Development Banks.
Investing in Sustainable Development in Vietnam

GDP €207.8bn↑
GDP per capita €2,174.7↑ *

Population 95.54m↑
Poverty head count ratio at national poverty line 9.8%↓
Multidimensional poverty 4.9%
GINI index 35.3↑

Human Development Index (UN)
Index 0.69↑
Ranking (of 189 countries) 118

Financing for Development as % share of GDP

- Gross Fixed Capital Formation* 23.9%
- Remittances 7.5%
- FDI flows 6.3%
- ODA 0.9%
- Other Official Flows 0.5%
- Philanthropy 0%
- TOSSD (preliminary data): 2.3% of GDP

External debt stock €91.6bn
Multilaterals 21.9%
Private 32.3%
Non-Paris 27.7%
Paris 18.1%

Total Debt as share of GDP 44.1%
Total Debt servicing as share of GDP 7.5%

For more information contact: EuropeAid-FINANCING-FOR-SUSTAINABLE-DEVELOPMENT@ec.europa.eu

For more information on TOSSD: www.tossd.org

Note: EU/MS refers to the EU and Member States together

* Measure of total investment in the domestic economy (overlap with FDI possible)

A bilateral relationship is characterized by bilateral agreements between two countries, typically involving the exchange of goods, services, or investments. It is often associated with stronger political and economic ties compared to multilateral relationships. In the context of financing for development, bilateral funds can be provided by governments, international organizations, or bilateral aid agencies. Bilateral aid is often more targeted and flexible, allowing countries to tailor their assistance to specific development needs and priorities.