

6.1 Integration with the global economy

	Tra	ade	Tr in g	ade Goods	Growth in real trade less growth in real GDP	Mean tariff	Gross capita	private Il flows	Gross fore inves	eign direct tment
	% 999	of	% 8000	of Is GDP	percentage	All products	%	of	% 000	of
	1986	1996	1986	1996	1986-96	1990-96ª	1986	1996	1986	1996
Albania	 	· · · · ·	30.0	76.7		15.9	· · ·		•	
Algeria	17.3	15.0	41.1	66.7	-0.8	· · · · ·	0.8		0.0	
Angola	23.3	29.3	79.8	113.6	5.8	•••	4.2	12.8	. 2.1	0.9
Argentina	5.9	14.0	23.1	44.0	8.0	11.2	3.4	7.9	0.3	1.3
Armenia		14.0	••• ••	•••		••		2.9		0.0
Australia	24.2	34.0	78.5	127.7	4.4	6.0	12.0	14.3	4.5	4.2
Austria	48.7	71.6	120.8	142.0	3.1	6.8 ^h	11.7	22.0	0.5	2.9
Azerbaijan		16.3	· · · · · ·	109.6				•• .		
Bangladesh	5.7	8.3	39.4	67.3	5.7	•• .	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0
Belarus		26.3	· ···	100.2		12.6	. :	;;		
Belgium				 .		. 6.8 ^₅		••	:-	••
Benin		15.9			-1.9		2,5	2.9	0.0	0.0
Bolivia	11.7	12.0	50.0		3.0	9.7	. 9.5	3.3	0.1	1.8
Boshia and Herzegovina		::		· · ·· ·.** ·						
Botswana					4.0		0.0	.3.5	. 1.7	1.0
Didzii	10.0	10.2	20.0	24.9	17.6	12.2	9.Z	4.0	. 0,1	.0.7
Burkina Faco	10.3 	23.0	40.0	63.1		** .	4.5	2.5	0.0	0.4
Burundi	125	. <u>3</u> .8	41.6	18.7	0.3		2 .9 	12	0.1	0.0
Cambodia			4.3	95.2		"			. 0.1	0.1
Cameroon	9.6	13.0	40.3	60.8	3.2		7.0	10.2	0.5	0.1
Canada	45.6	58.5	112.4	•• ••• ••	5.1	8.5	12,6	15.1	1.9	2.3
Central African Republic	8,7	8.6	41.8	52.9	-3.5	18.6	3.7	2.6	0.3	0.2
Chad	4.7	5.7	34.1	45.5	-4.1		3.4	2.4	1.1	0.5
Chile	11.6	18.9	85.9		4.5	11.0	5.0	8.8	0.5	3.0
China	6.6		35.5	58.4	2.1	23.9	1.4	1.5	0.2	1.0
Hong Kong, China	111.8	247.6	513.0	1,227.0	. 8.9	· · <u>· · <u>*</u> ·</u>				·: .
Colombia	7,1	9.5	47.5	55.8		11.7	. 3,3	4.0	. 0.6	1.3
Congo, Dem. Rep.		70.6	43.0	222.1	5.5	· · · ·				··· ·
Costa Rica	20.2	34.4	104.7	214.5			. 41.1	93,0 3,5	0.9	1.8
Côte d'Ivoire	36.0	32.0	118.5	151.6	0.7	4.8	4.9	3.4	0.5	0.1
Croatia		59.9		122.8				12.3		1.7
Cuba	•••	•••	· · · · · ·	· · · · · ··		10.7				
Czech Republic	•••	46.3		187.2		7.0		10.9		1.3
Denmark	58.8	73.7	125.0	128.1	2.2	6.8 ^b	16.9	27.8	1.1	2.7
Dominican Republic	12.3	28.3	88.8	173.7	1.8		3.2	1.9	0.3	1.2
Ecuador	11.8	16.3	64.4	95.0	2.4	11.4	3.4	2.6	0.2	0.7
Egypt, Arab Rep.	13.6	14.8	60.9	70.6	-0.5		4.6	2.5	.1.5	0.4
El Salvador	20,7	22.5	87.1	. 88.0		10.2	3.6	3.5	. 0.3	0.2
Entrea					· · · · ·		÷* .	. :		· ·· 3 2
Ethiopia ^c	10.5		327			. 0.1	17	35		
Finland	51.5	70.1	90.6	115.1		6.85	15.8	29.7	2.0	5.6
France	33.7	45.4	91.2	111.6	2.5	6.8°	7.3	17.2	1.1	3.7
Gabon	40.4	45.5	112.1	113.3	-0.1	•••	21.1	8.7	2.2	4.6
Gambia, The	22.4	11.9	266.8	92.8	2.1		6.6	2.9	0.0	0.5
Georgia	· · · · · · · · · · ·	9.6	· · · · · ·	27.8						
Germany		55.1				6 8 ^b		16.9		2.0
Ghana	. 11.0	15.3	44.6	126.6	. 2.4		1.9	2.4	0.0	0.4
Greece	. 21.2	27.9	58.6	50.4	4.0		4.3	10.9	0.6	0.8
Guatemala	9.7	12.2	75.1	74.9	4.3		3.1	4.1	0.3	0.2
Guinea Riccou	13.2	13.1	. 67,5	62.8	1./.		5.3		0.1	0.2
Guined-Dissau Haiti	. <u>11.4</u> 	126	. /4.2	05.U 18.0	ຸ-ວ.∠ຸ	· ·"	ູນ. <i>1</i> 1.6	. ∠(.o . 10	0.0	0.0
Honduras	21.7	42.5	80.1	234.7	-0.7	· · ·	6.2	3.9	0.4	0.4

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	Tra	Trade		ade Goods	Growth in real trade less growth in real GDP	Mean tariff	Gross capita	private I flows	Gross fore invest	eign direct tment
	% PPP 1986	of GDP 1996	% good 1986	6 of Is GDP 1996	percentage points 1986–96	All products % 1990-96 *	% PPP 1986	of GDP 1996	% PPP 1986	of GDP 1996
Hungary	34.5	41.4	126.9	137.1	0.5	14.4	5.4	14.0	0.0	2.8
India	3.9	4.5	16.4	31.1	3.0	30.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.2
Indonesia	10.7	13.6	55.0	69.7	1.3	13.2	2.0	2.1	0.1	0.8
Iran, Islamic Rep.	9.7	9.6			1.2	**	2.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
Iraq										
Ireland	20 5	47.5	102.6	773.1		6.8	14.4	66.5 8.6	0.1	4.1
italy	28.0		102.0		4.3		3.3	19.1	0.4	0.8
Jamaica	28.8	53.7	146.3	299.3	1.5		10.4	9.2	0.5	1.8
Japan	21.5	26.1	41.2	39.9	2.8	6.0	12.7	15.8	0.9	0.9
Jordan	36.8	36.6	123.8	172.4	7.8		3.3	4.7	0.4	0.4
Kazakhstan		19.6	::	110.7			·····	:	···· ····	
Kenya	16.8	17.9	67.1	115.2	5.5		2.9	2.5	0.2	0.0
Korea, Dem. Rep.										
Korea, Rep.	54.3	40.1	158.2	132 /	4.5	11.2		168	1.0	1 7
Free People		136		102.4						··… ∹:′ · 0 5
Lao PDR	2.9	16.5		72.6			4.3	4.1	0.0	1.6
Latvia	•••	41.1		•••		6.0	••	15.4	••	3.8
Lebanon		36.0	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	151.2	•••	· ···· · · · · · · ·	•••••••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · ·	
Lesotho			::	·····	-4.1		3.9	2.3	0.2	0.7
Libya			91.9		······		.			
Lithuania Maaadania D/D	· · ···· ··· ::	46.6		195.2	······································	4.6	······································	6.5		0.9
Madagassar		10.0						3.0		01
Malawi	13.0	16.8	58.3	83.0	0.5	25.3	2.4	28	0.0	
Malaysia	33.6	70.2	163.5	269.0	7.8	9.1	2.8	4.6	0.7	2.0
Mali	16.4	19.9	63.0	82.0	0.3		4.6	5.7	0.2	0.7
Mauritania	29.6	26.7	143.5	178.2	-4.7	····	10.5	11.8	0.2	0.2
Mauritius	30.9	35.7	164.5	176.2	0.7	29.1	1.9	1.8	0.2	0.4
Mexico	6.8	26.1	51.2	143.8	7.3	13.1	5.9	6.6	0.6	1.0
Moldova		41.4		191.5				7.6		0.6
Morgona	12.6	19.5		141.6	л	······	. 31.2	2.0	0.0	0.2
Mozambique	17.8	14.4	36.0	127.9	-4.6	15.6	2.5	4.1	0.0	0.5
Myanmar										•••
Namibia	••	••		••	0.1	••	·····	7.6		1.7
Nepal	4.2	4.3	22.8	34.3	13.3		1.0	1.6	0.0	0.1
Netherlands	86.7	106.4	139.9	541.5	1.9	6 . 8 ^b	20.0	35.5	4.0	9.0
New Zealand	29.7	45.0	121.8		3.6	6.2	14.9	6.7	4.7	2.0
Nicaragua	15.5		64.3 52.4	164.1	6.9	· ·· ··*	18.6	61.0	0.0	0.9
Nigeria	17.2	(. '4 21 5	65.0	98.6		· · · · · · · ·	11 2	12 4	0.0	1 4
Norway	67.8	80.3	103.0	103.5	1.3	6.1	23.6	43.3	4.6	9.6
Oman	52.9	45.4	136.7	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	10.2	2.5	1.4	0.2
Pakistan	9.3	10.0	49.4	59.9	0.5		1.9	1.6	0.1	0.4
Panama	14.3	111.0	. 119.1	1,069.3	0.7		68.8	57.5	3.0	1.5
Papua New Guinea		33.0	123.2	128.3	-1.1	20.7	2.7	21.2	1.6	0.9
Paraguay		29.3	45.5	115.3	12.3	9.4	4.0	3.9	0.0	1.1
Philippines	ט.ט הפ	⊥3.U 21 २		02 2 	4.2	13.3		5.2 1 Q	0.1	ර.ර උ ඉ
Poland	15.9	<u>6</u> 1.5	50.6	107 2		<u>18.4</u>	<u>2.3</u> 3.8	9.3	0.0	2.0
Portugal	23.2	43.1	106.1		5.2	6.8 ^b	4.5	19.0	0.4	1.0
Puerto Rico	··· · ·· · · · · · · ·	· ··· · ··· ··		•••						
Romania Russian Federation	20.3	16.8 19.8	76.1	83.1 52.5			1.6	3.9 11.6	0.0	0.3 0.4

	Tr	ade	Ti in g	ade goods	Growth in real trade less growth in real GDP	Mean tariff	Gross capita	private al flows	Gross fore	eign direct tment
	% PPF	of GDP	9	6 of Is GDP	percentage	All products %	% PPF	of GDP	 %	of GDP
	1986	1996	1986	1996	1986-96	1990-96*	1986	1996	1986	1996
Rwanda		12.9		72.9	6.6		2.7	1.3	0.4	0.1
Saudi Arabia	36.2	41.2	110.2			· · · · · ·	14.2	5.5	0.9	1.0
Senegal	22.6	16.1	108.6	98.9	-0.6		7.7	4.5	0.3	0.4
Sierra Leone	14.1	22.8	41.9	82.8	-0.3		29.6	9.5	7.3	0.2
Singapore	191.0	316.0	697.4	763.6	4.8		31.9	61.0	7.5	17.5
Slovak Republic		52.2		243.6	10.0			10.7		0.8
Slovenia		74.0		184.5	:•			9.5		0.8
South Africa	17.4	20.7	93.4	105.4	3.8		2.2	3.5	. 0.1	0.1
Spain	18.4	36.8	64.8		5.6	6.8 ^b	4.6	10.3	1.1	1.9
Sri Lanka	14.0	21.5	80.9	124.8	3.3	20.0	5.3	4.9	0.1	0.3
Sudan	::	"	16.7		-8.2			. "		
Sweden	. 61.5	87.2	117.0	158.3	3.2	6.8	12.8		. 4.5	6.1
Switzeriand	20.0	89.8 10.6	64.5		1.4	0.0	. 32.7	90.2	. 3.9	9.3
Tajikietan	20.0	26.0		··· ··· ·· ·· ··	-5.0			0.0	. 0.0	0.2
Tanzania		20.3	28.8	59.4	•••• • •••			. ".	· · ·	
Thailand	14.7	31.3	85.8	138.2	6.9		1.6	5.0	0.2	0.8
Togo	11.0	19.5	89.0	195.0	-5.0	•••	2.2	2.1	0.2	0.0
Trinidad and Tobago	42.7	53.7	142.8	171.0	-4.7		7.3	11.5	1.4	3.6
Tunisia	20.6	30.2	84.6	••	1.6		3.8	5.8	0.3	0.6
Turkey	10.3	17.5	44.7	71.3	5.7		3.0	5.1	0.1	0.2
Turkmenistan		32.8				••		7.9		1.2
Uganda	10.1	6.3	28.9	32 <i>.</i> 6	_0.2		6.0	1.8	0.0	0.6
Ukraine	::	35.0		149.6		10.1	"	7.2		0.2
United Arab Emirates	83.6	135.7	160.8		· ··· ··· ··· ··· · ·					
United Kingdom	33.3	46.3		106.9		6.8	38.7	. 59.9	3.6	6.6
United States	14.0	19.4	46.1		4.5	6.0		12.5	. 1.4	2.6
Uzbekistan	14.7		00.4		0.0	9.7	, 3.2	11.9	. 0.3	
Venezuela	15 3	19.0	593	103.8		12.0		52		11
Vietnam		17.7	16.9						. 0.4	±.,±
West Bank and Gaza										
Yemen, Rep.	• • • • •	56.3	•••	210.7	••	••		15.9		1.8
Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.)	••	••	•••	•••	••			•••		
Zambia	22.4	26.1	137.1	107.8	-0.7	13.6	17.1		0.5	
Zimbabwe	13.8	19.8	76.1	139.1	3.6	24.3	2.0	3.8	0.1	0,2
World	20.7 w	29.1 w	63.8 w	93.8 w			84 w	14.5 w	11 w	2.2 w
Low income	7 1	79	33.8	56.9			2.0	2.1	0.2	1.0
Excl. China & India	12.0	15.7	50.8	92.4			4.9	4.2	0.3	0.5
Middle income	12.5	21.8	53.3	81.1			4.0	5.8	0.3	0.9
Lower middle income	12.5	20.0	47.1	84.5	••••••	•••••	3.3	4.8	0.3	0.6
Upper middle income	12.5	24.1	59.0	77.6			4.6	7.1	0.3	1.3
Low & middle income	10.4	15.2	46.1	76.8			3.2	4.0	0.2	0.8
East Asia & Pacific	9.1	13.0	48.1	127.3			1.7	1.9	0.2	1.0
Europe & Central Asia		25.5	57.2	79.7				9.2		0.8
Latin America & Carib.	7.9	17.3	40.6	61.7			4.6	6.6	0.3	1.1
Middle East & N. Africa	19.4	18.9	52.1	78.4			5.0	3.2	0.4	0.4
South Asia	4.9	5.8	22.1	39.2			1.2	0.9	0.0	0.2
Duc-Cataliate Attelia High income	15 5 26 5	1: :'	70 4	170 P			11 /	10.2		
rigi licome	20.0	30.9	10.4	110.0		••••••	±±.4	13.3	T.0	<i>∠.1</i>

a. Estimates are for most recent year available (see table 6.7). b. Average tariff for European Union. c. Data prior to 1992 include Eritrea d. Data are for the South African Customs Union, which includes Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and South Africa.

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6.1

The growing importance of trade in the world's economies is one indication of increasing global economic integration. Another is the increased size and importance of private capital flows to developing countries that have liberalized their financial markets. The indicators in the table highlight key features of the ongoing expansion of global markets in goods and capital. For three of the indicators GDP measured in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms has been used in the denominator to adjust for differences in domestic prices. (No adjustment has been made to the numerators because goods and capital exchanged on international markets are assumed to be valued at international prices.) This is a conservative measure: because the GDP of many developing countries is larger in PPP terms than when converted at official exchange rates, the resulting ratios tend to be lower. Still, there is ample evidence of the increasing importance of trade and international capital flows.

The growth of services has also affected the historical record. Compared with the levels achieved at the end of the last century, trade in goods appears to have declined in importance relative to GDP, especially in economies with growing service sectors. Deducting value added by services from GDP thus provides a better measure of the relative size of merchandise trade than physical output, although it neglects the growing services component of most goods output.

Trade in services, traditionally called invisibles, is becoming an important element of global integration. The difference between the growth of real trade in goods and services and the growth of GDP helps to identify economies with dynamic trade regimes.

Tariffs provide one indication of an economy's openness, but they are not definitive. Countries typically have an array of tariffs that are applied to different partners. The mean tariffs shown in the table are based on applied mostfavored-nation, ad valorem rates, but lower rates may apply to regional trading partners and others. Many countries also use an array of specific tariffs (based on physical units), nontariff barriers, and export taxes and subsidies to regulate trade.

In the financial account of the balance of payments inward investment is recorded as a credit and outward investment as a debit. Thus net flows, the sum of credits and debits, represent a balance in which many transactions are canceled out. Gross flows are a better measure of integration because they measure the total value of financial transactions during a given period. The investment indicators in the table were constructed from data recorded at the most detailed level available. Higher-level aggregates tend to be affected by the netting out of credits and debits and so produce a smaller total. The comparability of these indicators between countries and over time is affected by the accuracy and completeness of balance of payments records and by their level of detail.

Definitions

• Trade as a share of PPP GDP is the sum of merchandise exports and imports measured in current U.S. dollars divided by the value of GDP converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity conversion factors. • Trade in goods as a share of goods GDP is the sum of merchandise exports and imports divided by the current value of GDP in U.S. dollars after subtracting value added in services. • Growth in real trade less growth in real GDP is the difference between annual growth in trade of goods and services and growth in GDP. Growth rates are calculated using constant price series taken from national accounts, expressed in percentages. • Mean tariff is the simple (unweighted) average of applied most-favored-nation tariffs imposed by the country. · Gross private capital flows are the sum of the absolute values of direct, portfolio, and other investment inflows and outflows recorded in the balance of payments financial account, excluding changes in the assets and liabilities of monetary authorities and general government. The indicator is calculated as a ratio to GDP converted to international dollars using purchasing power parities. . Gross foreign direct investment is the sum of the absolute values of inflows and outflows of foreign direct investment recorded in the balance of payments financial account. It includes equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital. Note that this indicator differs from the standard measure of foreign direct investment (see table 6.8), which captures only inward investment. The indicator is calculated as a ratio to GDP converted to international dollars using purchasing power parities.

Figure 6.1a



Gross foreign direct investment is one indicator of global integration

Note: GDP has been adjusted for purchasing power parity. Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Gross foreign direct investment measures the two-way flow of investment assets and liabilities. Relative to its size, Singapore is the world's most integrated economy. Although high-income economies, which are active investors and sources of investment opportunities, dominate the list here, a number of low- and middle-income economies also appear on it.

Data sources

Data on merchandise trade are from the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) *Direction of Trade Statistics*. Data on GDP in PPP terms comes from the World Bank's International Comparison Programme database. Data on real trade and GDP growth come from the World Bank's national accounts files. Mean tariffs were calculated using the SMART (Software for Market Analysis and Restrictions on Trade) system developed jointly by the World Bank and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Gross private capital flows and foreign direct investment were calculated from the IMF's Balance of Payments Statistics database.



6.2 Growth of merchandise trade

	Ex vol	port lume	lm vol	port ume	Exp val	oort ue	Import value		Net k tern tra	parter ns of ade
							1			
	averag	e annual	average	e annual	 average	annual	averag	e annual		
	~ % g	rowth	% g	rowth	% gro	owth	% g	rowth	1987	= 100
Albania	-5.9		7.2	1550-50		28.2	1380-30	40.3	1980	1390
Algeria	4.9	-2.9	-6.9	-4.2	-0,8	-3.7	-2.3	0.0		
Angola	13.8	3.7	-1.7	-2.5	10.0	1.2	3.1	-0.7		
Argentina	2.8	0.9	-4.4	40.6	5.1	10.0	0.2	24.7		
Armenia		· · · · · · ·			· · · ·	-22.8		-14.4		
Australia	6.2	7.2	5.5	9.2	6.6	6.7	6.4	8.5	122.6	102.5
Austria	6.6	2.8	. 5.7		10.2	6.0	8.7	5.5		•• .
Azerbaijan						-30.4	·· .	-9.6		."
Bangladesh	10.0		6.0	6.6	12.0	10.0	10.4	11.2	148.4	
Belarus			. .			18.9	· * •	24.1		
Benin	_62		_66	22.2	-2 4	_13.0	-2.5	30.6		
Bolivia	27	_39	-22	10.9	2.4	13.9	2.2	10.8		
Bosnia and Herzegovina							. 2.0	10.0		
Botswana	· ·· · ·· ··	• • • • •		•••	17.9	7.9	9.4	-1.8		
Brazil	5.5	5.3	3.3	7.4	5.8	. 6.8	4.9	14.1	96.0	
Bulgaria	-3.8		-3.3		-12.5	-15.7		2.4		
Burkina Faso	7.7	-17.2	4.1	-4.1	13.4	-14.5	8.5	1.5	119 9	
Burundi			.		2.5	-4.2	2.2	-6.5		
Cambodia						. • .			••	
Cameroon	. 10.5	0.9	-1.1	16.2	9.9	4.0	3.3	-13.2		
Canada	6.4	9.7		9.3	6.8	9.0	7.9	6.8	113.3	101.7
Central African Republic					1.1	.19.1	.6.0	. 2.7		••
Chile	. <u>2</u> .2	4.0	10 1	10.3	15.0	136	113	13.1	595 3	, **-
China	0.8		10.4	10.3	12.8	17.3	135	18.0	395.5	
Hong Kong, China		13.1	13.7	14.6	16.8	14.3	15.0	16.2	100.7	100.2
Colombia	13.6	2.0	-1.7	4.9	11.3	7.0	2.4	4.1	123.8	89.7
Congo, Dem. Rep.	-3.7	-12.3	1.5	-13.7	0.6	-4.8	6.3	-5.5	•	
Congo, Rep.	-0.6	2.4	-6.1	0.4	-4.0	-0.1	-2.2	1.8		
Costa Rica	5.8	5.8	6.3	9.6	7.0	11.2	10.5	7.5	101.9	
Côte d'Ivoire	3.1	-6.9	-1.8	5.7	3.5	0.9	2.4	14.0	133.2	•• .
Croatia			*	🛪 .		3.5		10.2		
Cuba	-7.0	-31.4	5.5	-15.1	-3.4	-30.4	-1.0	-14.9		٠٠.
Czech Republic						. 21.4		32.7		
Deminiaan Republic	. 4.1	-2.4	3.1	3.7	.8.4	0.2	0.3 33	5.6 9.7	90.8	101.0
Equador	22		-24	9.8	-0.1	. 2.0		10.7		
Fevot, Arab Rep.	-1.2	13.2	-6.2	3.7	-2.6	8.5	-1.7	9.3		
El Salvador	-5.5	5.8	-0.2	14.5	-4.7	6.1	3.4	10.5		
Eritrea		· · · · · · ·	· ·· · · ·		•••	•••			•	
Estonia		·····	· · · · · ·		· ·· · · ·	36.8		52.7		
Ethiopíaª	1.0	0.7	-1.0	1.3	-1.6	8.2	2.1	1.5		. ••
Finland	2.3	8.5	. 4.4	-2.0	7.4	. 8.9	6.9	3.0	86.2	
France	3.6	5.0	3.7	4.3	7.5	. 5.2	6.5	2.9	. 90.0	105.2
Gabon	0.7	3.5	-5.8	-1.0	-1.2	-2.8	-0.9	2.0		: .
Gambia, The	2.9	9.6	4.4	-3.1	-3.3	8.1	. 9.2	-4.6		۰۰ .
Germanik						 		 Л 1	95 O	·· .
Ghana	4.5		4.9 7.8		100	3.0	1.1	13.8	00.9	
Greece	50	10.6		⊥9. <u>4</u> 	5.8	27	66	19		
Guatemala	-1.1	2.7	2.7	11.5	-0.1	8.5	6.3	9.6		
Guinea	··· · ···	· ··· ··· ··	··· · ·· · · ·		4.1	· · ·····	10.0			
Guinea-Bissau		· ··· · ·· · ·	···· ·· ·····	· · · · ·	-4.6	-2.8	-5.2	-15.2		
Haiti					-1.2	-8.3	-2.9	11.2		•• .
Honduras	0.7	9.3	-2.9	8.9	3.0	10.0	0.8	12.1	<u></u>	
†Data for Taiwan, China	11.6	5.6	9.9	6.5	14.8	9.5	12.4	11.3	78.0	98.7

6.2	

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	Ex; vol	port ume	imp volu	oort Ime	Ex va	port lue	im; va	oort lue	Net b term tra	arter is of de
	average	e annual	average	annual	average	e annual	average	annual	1097	- 100
	70 gr 1980–90	1990-96	1980-90	1990-96	1980–90	1990-96	^{70 gr} 1980–90	1990-96	1987 1980	1996
Hungary	34	0.9	1.3	5.6		4.6	0 1	9.9	112.2	•••••
India	8.0	6.4	5.7	3.6		10.5	7.3	8.9	71.5	
Indonesia	7.1	14.2	0.7	5.7	2.0	9.7	4.6	9.4	· ····································	• •••
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.1	12.0	-7.9	6.8	-4.2	6.1	-3.1	6.1	••	••
Iraq	2.1	-12.9	-12.3	-17.7	-3.2	-48.7	-7.7	-20.0	••	••
Ireland	9.3	13.1	4.8	8.8	12.7	13.4	7.0	10.1	93.0	90.6
Israel	6.9	9.6	5.8	11.8	8.3	10.9	5.9	11.5	95.0	109.3
Italy	4.4	6.9	5.4	2.3	8.7	6.9	6.9	1.9	85.1	108.7
Jamaica	4.5	2.8	4.1	3.4	8.2	4.4	6.0	7.5	····	
Japan	5.1	0.9	6.6	6.0	8.9	7.1	5.1	7.6	65.5	····
Jordan	6.8	4.6	-6.2	5.4	8.9	9.0	-2.6	5.2	98.4	120.5
Kazakhstan				······		26.6		3.4	·····	·····
Kenya	3.2	8.1	5.0	2.5	0.1	8.5	7.5	7.5	144.3	109.6
Korea, Dem. Rep.		······ <u>-</u> ''		··· ··· <u>·</u> ·· ··						
Korea, Rep.	13.0	7.3	12.6	8.5	16.7	11.2	15.6	13.0	84.7	89.5
Kuwait	-1.1	30.8	-10.4	13.6	-5.4	22.4	-5.8	8.8		· ····· · ••
Kyrgyz Republic	••••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	· ·· · ·· ·· ·	···· ·· ·· · *•••••					•••••	·····
Lab PDR	···· ·································		•••••••		11.2	30.3	1.4	2(.1	••	·····
Latvia		-4.1				135	_3.8	39.0 Q A	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	·····
Lesotho	1.2	2.5	-0.2			21.7	3.4	5.4	•••	
Libva	3.1		-7.0	4.9	-2.8	-6.1	-2.1	8.1	····· ··· ···	
Lithuania						19.5		27.9	···· · ···· ¹¹ ·· ·	
Macedonia, FYR		•••	••	•••		0.7		3.0	· ·····	•••
Madagascar	2.4	1.0	-1.4	-0.5	0.0	1.2	2.7	3.7	•••	••
Malawi	1.8	-4.6	6.2	-0.8	5.0	1.5	10.7	0.8	118.0	••
Malaysia	10.8	11.7	7.0	12.6	10.6	13.5	11.3	14.9	131.9	••
Mali	7.3	-1.2	2.9	9.9	13.4	6.2	7.2	13.1	·····	····
Mauritania		· ·····			8.0	·····	-2.1			
Mauritius	9.8	-6.9	17.9	3.6	20.9	-2.1	23.2	4.5	69.7	::
Mexico		8.9	11.3	16.6	1.2	11.5	16.7	8.7		
Moldova	 .	: •		•••••••		16.1		14.3	**	····· ···· ·· ·
Mongolia			· ···· · ····		-0.5	-3.2	-3.8	-8.8		
Morocco	5.4	2.0	<u> </u>	2.0	11.2	5.3		10.8	103.4	11.2
Myanmar	_0.0	-0.7	_7.0	-0.0	7.0	14.0	7.0	-3,9	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Namibia	-3.8	24./	-7.0	21.0	-7.3	4.5	-2.2	20.3		
Nepal				·····	8.1	9.2	6.9	14.9		
Netherlands	4.5	7.1	4.5	6.5	4.6	7.7	4.4	6.6	96.9	102.3
New Zealand	3.5	5.6	4.3	6.6	6.2	8.1	5.4	9.7	95.9	105.6
Nicaragua	-5.6	-6.0	-7.7	14.5	-4.1	7.4	-4.5	14.0	87.9	
Niger	-5.1	-1.0	-0.1	5.2	0.0	1.6	3.1	6.3		
Nigeria	1.8	8.7	-14.8	8.2	-2.6	8.9	-10.3	9.4		·····
Norway	4.1	8.3	3.4	6.9	5.3	5.5	6.2	5.0	122.8	103.1
Oman		·····			2.9	1.6	0.7	8.2		
Pakistan	10.0	12.5	1.4	7.3	11.1	9.6	4.4	7.5	95.2	88.1
Panama Panua Naw Outra -	1.5	21.2	-6.2	10.4	1.3	15.9	-3.7	9.6		·····
Paraduay	6.1	4.5			4.9	15.8	1.3	3.4	•••••	•••••••
Peru	_2.5 _2.5	-4.U Q 1	5./ 0 F	-11.2	20.6	-12.1	9.3	-9.3	· ···· · · ·· · ···	···· ·······
Philippines	-3.5	7 8	7.5	<u>+</u>	83 T'T	130		13.6	103.0	••••••
Poland	4.8	2.0	1.5	22.6	1.4	10.7	-3.2	23.8	95.5	
Portugal	11.9		15.1		15.1	6.4	10.3	4.5		·····
Puerto Rico	······································	••	••	•••				••	••	••
Romania		••	••••••		-4.0	9.7	-3.8	6.3		
Russian Federation			•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	:	···· · ····· ···	23.4		17.6		· · · ··· ··



	Exp volu	oort ime	lm vol	port ume	Ex va	port lue	Import value		Net barter terms of trade	
	average % gro 1980–90	annual owth 1990–96	average % gi 1980–90	e annual rowth 1990–96	average % g 1980–90	e annual rowth 1990–96	averag % g 1980–90	e annual rowth 1990–96	1987 1980	= 100 1996
Rwanda	4.3	-23.4	-18		24	-19.5	26	37.4		
Saudi Arabia	2.8	47	-114	31	-20	4.4	-6.8	63	-	••••
Senegal	0.3	6.4	1.2	4.5	4.4	8.4	4.1	6.4	81.7	
Sierra Leone	16	-7.8	-3.2	_4.1	2.5	-23.4	0.7	6		
Singapore	12.1	16.2	8.6		9.9	17.0	8.0	15.0	109.0	89.4
Slovak Republic						18.7		21.3	10010	0011
Slovenia			· · · · · ·	?		7.8		. 131		
South Africa		7.4	-0.8	7.9	0.8	4.0	-1.3	9.8	108.8	117.0
Spain	3.0		8.4	6.0	10.9	10.5	10.6	4.9	92.2	114 7
Sri Lanka	5.6	14.5	2.8	14.8	6.0	12.9	5.9	12.7	93.8	109.4
Sudan	-3.7	-4.7	-6.6	4.6	1.0	-6.4	-2.8	4.0		
Sweden	4.4	2.1	5.0	1.9	8.0	7.4	6.7	4.3	91.4	103.5
Switzerland			4.3		9.5	4.0	8.8	1.9	79.3	
Svrian Arab Republic	11.1	4.5	-13.2	4.5	8.8	5.3	-10.5	6.4	214.9	97.0
Tajikistan			· ·· · · · ·· · · · ·		•••					
Tanzania	1.3	-10.1	-1.4	-0.4	-0.5	-4.1	2.1	-1.9		
Thailand	18.3	17.4	17.3	7.9	22.0	13.2	20.2	10.3	116.5	
Тодо	8.8	10.7	8.6	-5.1	7.0	9.6	12.3	9.9	·	
Trinidad and Tobago	0.2	3.9	-11.5	4.4	-4.3	6.3	-9.8	10.7	195.6	
Tunisia	11.0	5.3	4.7	2.7	10.5	8.9	8.3	7.3	104.3	
Turkey	• ••	6.6		8.2	14.0	10.8	9.3	11.5		
Turkmenistan			•••	•••			•••			
Uganda	-6.2	24.5	-3.4	28.1	-11.3	29.1	1.5	26.5		
Ukraine				···· · · · · · · · · ·		14.6	•••	16.6		
United Arab Emirates	10.6	3.9	1.4	11.1	3.4	2.2	5.9	13.2		
United Kingdom	4.5	5.5	6.7	3.8	5.8	6.0	8.4	4.5	105.3	102.9
United States	3.6	6.4	7.2	7.8	5.7	8.1	8.2	9.1	88.8	101.2
Uruguay	3.6	-2,4	6.5	15.2	9.6	5.2	9.7	11.8		
Uzbekistan				••••			• ••			
Venezuela	4.0	2.1	-4.9	6.7	-0.9	6.7	0.0	4.3	215.2	148.9
Vietnam					18.9	12.4	8.7	18.7		
West Bank and Gaza										
Yemen, Rep.										
Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.) ^c	1.9	-20.9	1.1	-24.7	5.5	-20.6	5.5	-25.2		
Zambia	-0.7	21.6	-0.5	-2.5	8.2	8.7	3.3	4.9		
Zimbabwe	2.0		-0.6	"	2.5	5.1	-0.4	2.7		••.

a. Data prior to 1992 include Eritrea. b. Data prior to 1990 refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification. c. Data refer to the former Yugoslavia.

Data on international trade in goods are recorded in each country's balance of payments and by customs services. While the balance of payments focuses on the financial transactions that accompany trade, customs data record the direction of trade and the physical quantities and value of goods entering or leaving the customs area. Customs data may differ from those recorded in the balance of payments because of differences in valuation and the time of recording.

Trade in goods. or merchandise trade. includes all goods that add to or subtract from an economy's material resources. Currency in circulation, titles of ownership, and securities are excluded, but monetary gold is included. Trade data are collected on the basis of a country's customs area, which in most cases is the same as its geographic area. Goods provided as part of foreign aid are included, but goods destined for extraterritorial agencies (such as embassies) are not.

Collecting and tabulating trade statistics is difficult. Some developing countries lack the capacity to report timely data. As a result it is necessary to estimate their trade from the data reported by their partners. (See *About the data* for table 6.3 for further discussion of the use of partner country reports.) In some cases economic or political concerns may lead national authorities to suppress or misrepresent data on certain trade flows, such as military equipment, oil, or the exports of a dominant producer. In other cases reported trade data may be distorted by deliberate underinvoicing or overinvoicing to effect capital transfers or avoid taxes. And in some regions smuggling and black market trading result in unreported trade flows.

By international agreement customs data are reported to the United Nations Statistical Division, which maintains the Commodity Trade, or COMTRADE, database. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) also maintains a database on the direction of trade. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) compiles a variety of international trade statistics, including price and volume indexes, based on the COMTRADE data. The World Bank supplements data from UNCTAD with data from the IMF for high-income economies and, in some cases, with data taken directly from the COMTRADE database.

The growth rates and terms of trade for low- and middle-income economies were calculated from index numbers compiled by UNCTAD. Volume measures for high-income economies were derived by deflating the value of trade using deflators from the IMF's *International Financial Statistics*. Terms of trade were computed from the same indicators.

The terms of trade measure the relative prices of a country's exports and imports. There are a number of ways to calculate terms of trade. The most common is the net barter, or commodity, terms of trade, constructed as the ratio of the export price index to the import price index. When the net barter terms of trade increase, a country's exports are becoming more valuable or its imports cheaper.

Growth rates of export and import volumes are average annual growth rates calculated from UNCTAD's quantum index series for low- and middle-income economies and from export and import data deflated by the IMF's trade price deflators for high-income economies.
 Growth rates of export and import values are average annual growth rates calculated from UNCTAD's value indexes for low- and middle-income economies and from current values of exports and imports for high-income economies.
 Net barter terms of trade are the ratio of the export price index to the corresponding import price index measured relative to the base year 1987.

Data sources

Definitions



The main source of trade data for developing countries is UNCTAD's annual Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics. The IMF's International Financial Statistics includes data on the export and import values

and deflators for high-income and selected developing economies. The United Nations publishes trade data in its International Trade Statistics Yearbook.

Figure 6.2a



Terms of trade have shifted since the 1970s

Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Changes in terms of trade reflect changes in the relative prices of exports and imports and the mix of goods traded by countries. Positive changes mean that imports cost less relative to exports. Although regional averages blur the many differences among economies, they are broadly representative of the economic forces that have shaped trade patterns over time. The effects of the oil shocks in the 1970s are unmistakable. Since then terms of trade have tended to shift against producers of primary commodities.



6.3 Direction and growth of merchandise trade

High-income importers

						Other	All
Direction of trade	United	European		Other	All	high	high
% of world trade, 1996	States	Union	Japan	industrial	industrial	income	income
Source of exports							· -
High-income economies	10.8	30.7	4.0	6.4	51.9	8.0	59.9
Industrial economies	8.5	29.2	2.7	6.0	46.3	6.1	52.4
United States		2.5	1.3	3.0	6.8	1.7	8.5
European Union	2.8	23.5	0.9	2.3	29.4	1.8	31.3
Japan	2.2	1.2		0.3	3.7	2.0	5.8
Other industrial economies	3.5	2.1	0.5	0.3	6.4	0.5	6.9
Other high-income economies	2.3	1.6	1.3	0.4	5.5	1.9	7.5
Low- & middle-income economies	4.5	5.5	2.2	0.7	12.9	2.7	15.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.1	1.1
East Asia & Pacific	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.3	4.1	1.7	5.8
South Asia	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.7
Europe & Central Asia	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.6
Middle East & North Africa	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.5	2.0
Latin America & Caribbean	2.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	3.3	0.1	3.4
World	15.3	36.3	6.1	7.1	64.8	10.7	75.5

Low- and middle-income importers

Direction of trade	Sub-Saharan	East Asia	South	Europe & Central	Middle East &	Latin America	All low & middle	World
	Anica		A518	ASId	N. AIRCa		income	world
Source of exports								
High-income economies	1.0	6.8	0.8	3.9	1.7	4.0	18.2	78.1
Industrial economies	0.9	3.7	0.6	3.6	1.6	3.6	13.9	66.3
United States	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.1	3.6	12.0
European Union	0.6	1.1	0.3	3.2	1.1	1.0	7.3	38.6
Japan	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.2	8.0
Other industrial economies	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	7.8
Other high-income economies	0.1	3.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	4.3	11.8
Low- & middle-income economie	s 0.4	1.5	0.4	2.2	0.6	1.2	6.2	21.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4
East Asia & Pacific	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	8.1
South Asia	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0
Europe & Central Asia	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.1	2.3	4.9
Middle East & North Africa	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	2.7
Latin America & Caribbean	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	09	1.3	4.7
World	1.4	8.3	1.2	6.1	2.3	5.1	24.5	100.0

SYMP TRACTS

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G.6	J5.3	8.8	G.8	11.2	۲.8	5. 4	Mond
£'TT	2.81	זזיז	8.21	9.7	6.4	73't	nseddins) & soinemA nitsJ
9.7	0°ET	G.ð	111	£.8	P.4	۲.3	Middle East & North Africa
2.11.2	23.5	8.01	15.3	<u>9</u> .9	7.01	13'E	Europe & Central Asia
3'7T	0.81	7.51	15.0	6'8	t'9t	14.0	sisA rttuo2
0.71	2.71	8'9T	2 . 81	5°7T	8 . 91	19.4	East Asia & Pacific
۲.7	£.71	e' t	£.£	<u>6</u> .9	5.5	£ . 6	Sub-Saharan Africa
75.2	0.71	11.4	J3.0	9°TT	7 '6	14.1	Low- & middle-income economies
75.2	18.4	7.01	Z .6	72.4	8.EL	9.8	Other high-income economies
0.6	14.1	7.8	9'TT	2.7	6.7	6.2	Other industrial economies
6.2	12.4	4'0	7.4		7. 9	3.3	neqsi
G.8	0.31	8.2	0.9	8.EL	6 . 8	£.9	European Union
9°0T	J¢'8	8.6	6.01	9'6	9.8		United States
9.8	6 . EL	0.8	0.8	70'T	7' 8	7 .9	Industrial economies
6.8	14.8	£'8	£.8	0.11	9.8	8.9	High-income economies
							Source of exports
emooni	amooni	lenteubri	industrial	neqel	noinU	States	annual % growth, 1986-96
ybiy	ygia	lIΑ	Other		European	bətinU	Solution of trade
! ∀	Other						

Low- and middle-income importers

Nominal growth of trade annual & growth, 1986–96	ub-Saharan Atrica	East Asia & Pacific	South	Europe & Central SieA	Middle E <i>ast &</i> N Africa	Latin America & Caribbean	& wol IIA elbbim emooni	bhoW
Source of exports		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
High-income economies	5.3	18.4	912	15.4	3'6	12.1	6'TT	9'6
Industrial economies	8,4	15.1	5,9	15.0	3,5	2.11	£.01	6'8
United States	0.8	4.91	8.8	8.01	5. 4	13.4	12.4	דיד
European Union	9't	Tet	τ	T3 '2	2.5	11.4	0.01	7.8
neqel	<i>Σ</i> .ε	14.9	1.4	6.1-	6'0-	۲۰۲	6.2	6'9
Other industrial economies	5.8	8.61	8.9	d' 0	9.6	9.6	9.7	6'8
Other high-income economies	2.01	54'4	15.9	50.4	۲,4	£.91	50.1	3'7T
Low- & middle-income economies	15.6	2.72	15.5	0.7	9.6	74.0	0.01	S'TT
Sub-Saharan Africa	T 3'9	12.4	18.5	5.2	7.01	77.4	6'TT	£.8
East Asia & Pacific	15.3	20.4	14°6	9'9	6'9	57.8	7.81	8.91
sizA rtuo2	τ.71	6.12	74°4	2.0-	G,ð	23.0	8.6	13'I
Europe & Central Asia	5.6	6'8	τı	£.8	-0°£	9.4	۲.۲	6'5
Middle East & North Africa	13 . 8	27.1	12.1	6.8-	4'0	0.4	G.ð	۲.3
Latin America & Caribbean	9.6	9°ET	t'ot	5. ट	6,3	£.81	13.2	8'TT
Morld	0.7	2.81	6`8	1.01	3.6	15.5	4.LL	0.01



The data in table 6.3 were compiled from the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) *Direction of Trade Statistics*. which reports the value of exports and imports between its member countries.

Most countries report their trade data to the IMF in national currencies, which are converted using the IMF's published exchange rate series rf (official rate. period average) or rh (market rate, period average). Most industrial countries and about 22 developing countries report their trade data to the IMF each month. Together these countries account for about 80 percent of world exports. Trade from less timely reporters and from countries that do not report at all is estimated using reports of partner countries. Because the largest exporting and importing countries are reliable reporters, a large portion of the missing trade flows can be estimated from partner reports. Even so, a small amount of trade between developing countries, particularly in Africa, is not captured in partner data. inter-European trade estimates have been significantly affected by changes in reporting methods following the creation of a common customs union.

Because imports are reported at c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) valuations and exports are reported at f.o.b. (free on board) valuations, the IMF divides partner country reports of import values by 1.10 to estimate equivalent export values. This approximation is more or less accurate, depending on the set of partners and the items traded. Other factors affecting the accuracy of trade data include lags in reporting, recording differences across countries, and whether the country follows the general or special system of trade. (See *About the data* for table 4.5 for further discussion of systems of trade.)

The regional trade flows shown in this table were calculated from current price values. Growth rates therefore include the effects of changes in both volumes and prices.

Merchandise trade includes all trade in goods.
Trade in services is not included. • Regional groupings are based on World Bank definitions and may differ from those used by other organizations. Within the high-income group. • European Union refers to the 15 current members of the European Union. • Other industrial economies include Australia, Canada, lceland, New Zealand, Norway, and Switzerland.
Other high-income economies include Cyprus, Hong Kong (China), Israel, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Qatar, Singapore, Taiwan (China), and the United Arab Emirates. Some small high-income economies such as Aruba, the Bahamas, and Bermuda have been included in the Latin America and Caribbean group.

Data sources



Regional trade flows were calculated from intercountry trade data reported in the IMF's Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook (1997). These were then updated from tables that appeared in the statistical appendix to

Global Economic Prospects and the Developing Countries 1997 (World Bank 1997b).

OECD trade with low- and middle-income economies 6.4

(~	<u>, '</u>)
×.,	~

	High-income OECD countries		Eur U	European Union		l States	Japan		
Exports to low- and middle-income economies	1985	1996 a	1985	1996	1985	19 96	1985	1996	
\$ billions				• ••••• •• •• •• ••					
Food	24.7	58.9	10.6	28.2	8.7	21.1	0.3	0.4	
Cereals	10.4	17.9	2.8	5.8	4.6	9.4	0.0	0.0	
Agricultural raw materials	5.9	1.4.7	2.2	4.4	2.0	5.3	0.5	1.2	
Ores and nonferrous metals	5.0	13.0	1.9	5.4	1.1	3.0	0.4	1.4	
Fuels	5.4	14.7	2.3	6.0	2.0	4.2	0.2	0.8	
Crude petroleum	0.1	0.8	0.0	0,5		0.0		••	
Petroleum products	3.4	10.7	2.1	5,2	0.9	3.0	0.1	0.7	
Manufactured goods	184.5	595.3	90.2	291.2	38.0	133.3	42.6	104.6	
Chemical products	26.9	76.9	15.7	41.3	6.6	18.4	2.3	7.0	
Mach. and transport equip.	103.4	350.1	45.8	160.5	24.5	80.9	26.6	74.2	
Other	54.1	168.2	28.6	89.5	6.9	33.9	13.7	23.4	
Miscellaneous goods	4.1	18.4	10.0	4.1	1.3	7.4	0.3	1.5	
Total	229.5	715.0	117.1	339.3	53.1	174.3	44.4	109.9	
% of total exports			•• •••••	·	· ···· · ·· ···· · ·		.,	•• ••••• •••••	
Food	10.8	8.2	9.0	8.3	16.5	12.1	0,8	0.3	
Cereals	4.5	2.5	2,4	1.7	8.7	5.4	0.1	0.0	
Agricultural raw materials	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.3	3.8	3.1	1.2	1.1	
Ores and nonferrous metals	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.7	0.9	1.3	
Fuels	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	3.8	2.4	0.5	0,7	
Crude petroleum	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	••	0.0	••		
Petroleum products	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.7	0.2	0.6	
Manufactured goods	80.4	83.3	77.0	85.8	71.5	76.4	95.9	95.2	
Chemical products	11.7	10.8	13.4	12.2	12.3	10.6	5,1	6.4	
Mach. and transport equip.	45.1	49.0	39.1	47.3	46.2	46.4	59.9	67.5	
Other	23.6	23.5	24.5	26.4	13.0	19.5	30.9	21.3	
Miscellaneous goods	1.0	2.6	8.5	1.2	2.4	4.3	0.8	1.4	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100,0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

a. Excludes Greece.



	High- OECD (High-income OECD countries		European Union		d States	Japan		
Imports from low- and middle-income economies	1985	199 6a	1985	1996	1985	1996	1985	1996	
\$ billions									
Food	45.3	93.9	24.1	46.2	13.4	21.0	5.1	18.7	
Cereals	1.4	2.1	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	
Agricultural raw materials	12.6	27.2	6.5	13.0	1.7	4,7	3.4	6.2	
Ores and nonferrous metals	19.3	43.0	9.1	19.3	3.8	7.5	5.5	10.7	
Fuels	140.2	169.5	63.6	67.0	35.9	49,0	33.5	31.4	
Crude petroleum	104.0	120.2	49.5	45.8	25.1	39.4	23.2	18.9	
Petroleum products	22.9	23.7	8,6	9.3	10,4	8.7	3.0	3.2	
Manufactured goods	60.7	459.1	22.7	171.7	28.4	189.2	4.1	58.6	
Chemical products	7.4	28.5	3.5	13.7	2,3	7,1	0.9	3.4	
Mach, and transport equip.	17.5	159.1	4.6	48.1	10.2	82.0	0.4	16.3	
Other	35.8	271.6	14.6	109.9	16.0	100.1	2.9	38 9	
Miscellaneous goods	2.3	11.5	0.5	4.6	1.3	52	0.4	1.3	
Total	280.4	804.3	126.5	321.9	84.4	276.7	52.0	126.8	
% of total exports	• • ••					-			
Food	16.2	11.7	19.0	14.4	15.9	7,6	9.7	14.7	
Cereals	0.5	0.3	0.5	0,2	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.4	
Agricultural raw materials	4.5	3.4	5.1	4.0	2.0	1.7	6.6	4.9	
Ores and nonferrous metals	6.9	5.3	7.2	6.0	4,4	2.7	10.5	8.5	
Fuels	50.0	21.1	50.3	20.8	42.6	17.7	64.4	24.7	
Crude petroleum	37.1	14.9	39.1	14.2	29.8	14.2	44.6	14.9	
Petroleum products	8.2	2.9	6.8	2.9	12.3	3.2	5.7	2.6	
Manufactured goods	21.7	57.1	17.9	53.3	33.7	68.4	8.0	46.2	
Chemical products	2.6	3.5	2.8	4.2	2.7	2.6	1.8	2.7	
Mach. and transport equip.	6.3	19.8	3.6	15.0	12.1	29.6	0.7	12.9	
Other	12.8	33.8	11.5	34.1	18.9	36 2	5.5	30.6	
Miscellaneous goods	0.8	1.4	0.4	1.4	1.5	19	0.8	1.0	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

a. Excludes Greece.

Trade flows between high-income members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and low- and middle-income economies reflect the changing mix of exports to and imports from developing economies. While food and primary commodities have continued to fall as a share of OECD imports, the share of manufactured goods supplied by developing countries has grown. At the same time, developing countries have increased their imports of manufactured goods from high-income countries-particularly capitalintensive goods such as machinery and transport equipment. Although trade between developing countries has grown substantially over the past decade (see table 6.6), high-income OECD countries remain the developing world's most important partners.

The aggregate flows in the table were compiled from intercountry flows recorded in the United Nations Statistical Division's Commodity Trade (COMTRADE) database. Partner country reports by high-income OECD countries were used for both exports and imports. Exports are recorded free on board (f.o.b.); imports include insurance and freight charges (c.i.f.).

For further discussion of merchandise trade statistics see *About the data* for tables 4.4, 6.2, and 6.3.

Figure 6.4a

Manufactured goods dominate highincome OECD countries' trade with low- and middle-income economies Exports

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Source: while Bank brathestionates

Definitions

6.4

The product groups in the table are defined in accordance with the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), revision 1: food (0, 1, 22, and 4), cereals (04); agricultural raw materials (2 excluding 22, 27, and 28); ores and nonferrous metals (27, 28, and 68); fuels (3), crude petroleum (331) and petroleum products (332); manufactured goods (5-8 excluding 68), chemical products (5), machinery and transportation equipment (7), and other manufactured goods (6 and 8 excluding 68); and miscellaneous goods (9). • Exports are all merchandise exports by high-income OECD countries to low- and middle-income economies as recorded in the United Nations COMTRADE database. · Imports are all merchandise imports by highincome OECD countries from low- and middle-income economies as recorded in the United Nations COM-TRADE database. • High-income OECD countries in 1996 were Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal. Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. • European Union comprises Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Data sources

COMTRADE data are available in machine-readable form from the United Nations Statistical Division. Although not as comprehensive as the underlying COMTRADE records, detailed statistics on international trade are published annually in the United Nations' Conference on Trade and Development's Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics and the United Nations International Trade Statistics Yearbook.



	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
World Bank commodity price in	dex .									
(1990 = 100)										
Nonfuel commodities	174	133	100	93	86	. 86	101	103	101	107
Agriculture	191	145	100	96		93	112	110	110	117
Beverages	253	239	100	91	73	79	135	127	111	156
Food	191	124	100			93	97	98	108	106
Raw materials	145	103	100	97		104	114	113	112	104
Fertilizers	179	130	100	100		79	85	87	105	109
Metals and minerals	132	102	100	87		70	77	85	78	82
Petroleum	224	173	100	. 83		. 69	63	63	78	76
Steel products ^a	110	88	100		83			90	84	81
MUV G-5 index	72	69	100	102	107	106	. 110	. 119	114	108
Commodity prices										
(1990 \$)										
Agricultural raw materials	· · ·						-			
Cotton (cents/kg)	284.3	1921	181.9		119.9	120.4	160.0	178 5	155 3	162.2
Logs Cameroon (\$/cu_m) ^a	349.4	253.5	343.5	309.2	310.8	291.9	299.7	284.8	237.8	238.9
Logs Malaysian (\$/ou m)	271 5	177.5	177.2	187.4	196.5	366.7	279.1	214.4	220.8	221.2
Rubber (cents/kg)	197.9	110.6	86.5		80.8	78.2	102.2	132.6	122.0	94 5
Sawnwood Malaysian	101.0				. 0.0.0		1,02.12	102.0	122.1	
(\$/cu. m)	550.3	447.7	533.1	540.6	569.6	713.3	745.0	620.8	649.2	616.2
Tobacco (\$/mt)	3,160.9	3,807.3	3,392.2	3,424.7	3,226.6	2,535.6	2,399.0	2.214.3	2,671.0	3,277.1
Beverages (cents/kg)										
Cocoa	361.6	328.6	126.7	116.9	103.2	105.1	126.7	120.2	127.5	150.3
Coffee, robustas	450.4	386.1	118.2	104.9	88.2	108.9	237.8	232.4	158.1	161.2
Coffee, other milds	481.4	471.0	197.2	183.3	132.4	146.8	300.2	279.6	235.9	386.9
Tea, auctions, avg.	250.3	263.6	205.1	167.9	159.8	157.8	143.1	128.1	147.9	195.0
Tea, London, all	309.9	289.1	203.2	180.3	187.6	175.3	166.2	137.8	155.3	206.9
Energy	 							-		
Coal, Australian (\$/mt)	55.9	49.2	39.7	38.8	36.2	29.5	29.3	33.0	33.4	32.6
Coal, U.S. (\$/mt)	59.9	67.9	41.7	40.6	38.1	35.7	33.1	32.9	32.6	33.8
Natural gas, Europe (\$/mmbtu) 4.7		2.6	. 3.0	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5
Natural gas, U.S. (\$/mmbtu)	2.2	3.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.4	2.3
Petroleum (\$/bbl)	51.2	39.6	22.9	19.0	17.8	15.8	14.4	14.4	17.9	17.8

Primary commodities are raw or partially processed materials that will be transformed into finished goods. They are often the most significant exports of developing countries, and revenues obtained from them have an important effect on living standards. Price data for primary commodities are collected from a variety of sources, including international study groups, trade journals, newspaper and wire service reports, government market surveys, and commodity exchange spot and near-term forward prices. This table uses the most reliable and frequently updated price reports. When possible, the prices received by exporters are used; if export prices are unavailable, the prices paid by importers are used. Annual price series are generally simple averages based on higher-frequency data. The constant price series in the table are deflated using the manufactures unit value (MUV) index for the G-5 countries (see below).

Commodity price indexes are calculated as Laspeyres index numbers in which the fixed weights are the 1987–89 export values for low- and middle-income economies, rebased to 1990. Each index represents a fixed basket of primary commodity exports. The nonfuel commodity price index contains 37 price series for 31 nonfuel commodities. Separate indexes are compiled for petroleum and steel products, which are not included in the nonfuel commodity price index.

The MUV index is a composite index of prices for manufactured exports from the five major (G-5) industrial countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States) to low- and middle-income economies, valued in U.S. dollars. The index covers products in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) groups 5–8. To construct the MUV G-5 index, unit value indexes for each country are combined using weights determined by each country's export share. a in th

3.5	
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	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Fertilizers (\$/mt)						• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••• •••• ••••		•••••
Phosphate rock	64.9	49.4	40.5	41.6	39.2	31.0	29.9	29.4	34.2	38.1
TSP	250.3	176.9	131.8	130.3	113.3	105.3	119.9	125.5	154.0	159.6
Food		····· ·· ··· ·· ··· ··	···· · · · · · · · · · · ·	· ···· · ·······	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		····· ·· ·· ·····		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
Fats and oils (\$/mt)										
Coconut oil	935.8	860.1	336.5	423.7	541.8	423.6	551.3	562.1	658.1	609.8
Groundnut oil	1,193.1	1,319.2	963.7	875.5	572.1	695.3	928.1	831.4	785.7	938.0
Palm oil	810.4	730.3	289.8	331.7	369.1	355.4	479.5	526.8	464.9	506.8
Soybeans	411.4	326.5	246.8	234.4	220.9	240.0	228.5	217.3	266.9	274.2
Soybean meal	363.9	228.9	200.2	192.9	191.7	195.8	174.6	165.3	234.2	256.0
Soybean oil	830.0	833.8	447.3	444.4	402.4	451.9	558.6	524.3	482.9	524.3
Grains (\$/mt)										
Grain sorghum	179.0	150.1	103.9	102.8	96.4	93.2	94.3	99.9	131.4	101.8
Maize	174.0	163.6	109.3	105.1	97.8	96.0	97.6	103.6	145.2	108.7
Rice	570.5	287.1	270.9	287.0	251.6	221.5	242.8	269.2	296.7	281.8
Wheat	239.9	198.0	135.5	125.9	141.8	131.9	135.9	148.5	181.8	148.1
Other food										
Bananas (\$/mt)	526.4	554.4	540.9	547.5	443.8	416.8	398.8	373.4	411.2	466.7
Beef (cents/kg)	383.3	314.0	256.3	260.6	230.3	246.3	211.5	160.0	156.3	172.3
Oranges (\$/mt)	542.5	580.8	531.1	509.8	458.9	406.9	373.1	445.9	430.5	426.1
Sugar, EU domestic										
(cents/kg)	67,6	51.1	58.3	59.9	58.9	58.3	56.4	57.7	59.9	58.2
Sugar, U.S. domestic										
(cents/kg)	92.0	65.4	51.3	46.5	44.1	44.8	44.1	42.6	43.2	44.9
Sugar, world (cents/kg)	87.7	13.1	27.7	19.3	18.7	20.7	24.2	24.6	23.1	23.3
Metals and minerals	······ · ····	···· · ···· · ···	· · ··· ··· · · · ·	··· ··· · ··· · · · · · · · ·	·· · ···· · · ··· · ···	··· ··· · ··· · ··	··· ··· ··· ·· ·· ··	····· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	···· ·· ··· ··· ···	····· ·· ··· ·· · ··· ·
Aluminum (\$/mt)	2,022.2	1,517.5	1,639.0	1,274.2	1,176.6	1,071.5	1.340.1	1,514.8	1,318.0	1,484.7
Copper (\$/mt)	3,030.6	2,066.2	2,661.5	2,288.5	2,139.9	1,799.7	2,093.8	2,462.8	2,010.0	2,113.6
Iron ore (cents/DMTU)	39.0	38.7	30.8	32.5	29.6	26.5	23.1	22.6	25.0	26.8
Lead (cents/kg)	125.8	57.0	81.1	54.6	50.8	38.2	49.7	52.9	67.8	57.9
Nickel (\$/mt)	9,053.8	7,141.5	8,864.1	7,980.0	6,567.8	4,979.7	5,753.0	6,902.7	6,568.0	6,430.9
Tin (cents/kg)	2,329.8	1,682.1	608.5	547.5	572.3	485.5	495.8	521.3	539.9	524.2
Zinc (cents/kg)	105.7	114.1	151.3	109.3	116.3	90.5	90.5	86.5	89.8	122.2

a. Series not included in the nonfuel index.

Definitions

 Nonfuel commodities price index covers the 31 nonfuel primary commodities that make up the agriculture, fertilizer, and metals and minerals indexes.
 Agriculture, in addition to food, beverages, and agricultural raw materials, includes sugar, bananas, beef, and oranges. Beverages include cocoa, coffee, and tea. Food includes rice, wheat, maize, sorghurn, soybeans, soybean oil, soybean meal, palm oil, coconut oil, and groundnut oil. Agricultural raw materials include timber (logs and sawnwood), cotton, natural rubber, and tobacco. Fertilizers include phosphate rock and triple superphosphate (TSP). Metals and minerals include aluminum, copper, iron ore, lead, nickel, tin, and zinc.

• Petroleum price index refers to the average spot price of Brent, Dubai. and West Texas Intermediate crude oil, equally weighted. • Steel products price index is the composite price index for eight steel products based on quotations f.o.b. (free on board) Japan excluding shipments to China and the United States, weighted by product shares of apparent combined consumption (volume of deliveries) for Germany, Japan, and the United States. • MUV G-5 index is the manufactures unit value index for G-5 country exports to developing countries. • Commodity prices—for definitions and sources see the World Bank's quarterly Commodity Markets and the Developing Countries.

Data sources

Commodity price data are compiled by the World Bank's Development Prospects Group. More information can be obtained from its quarterly *Commodity Markets and the Developing Countries*. The MUV G-5 index is constructed by the Development Prospects Group. Monthly updates of commodity prices are available on the World Wide Web at www.worldbank.org/html/ieccp/ieccp.html.



6.6 Regional trade blocs

Exports within bloc \$ millions

	1970	1980	1985	1990	1993	1994	1995	1996
High-income and low- and								
middle-income economies								
APEC	56,020	353,778	491,623	897,427	1.200,684	1,407,314	1,644,931	1,706,692
European Union	76,451	459,469	421,641	985,128	890,933	1,027,540	1,259.688	1.275,696
NAFTA	22.078	102.218	143.191	226.273	301,531	352,335	394,472	436.805
Latin America and the Carib	bean							
Andean Group	97	1,161	768	1,312	2,892	3,752	4,751	4,806
CACM	287	1,174	544	671	1,088	1,175	1,365	1,566
CARICOM	51	431	358	395	441	193	228	841
LAIA	1,263	10,981	7,139	12,331	23,694	28,300	34,408	38,617
MERCOSUR	451	3,424	1,953	4,127	10,067	12,049	14,180	17,151
OECS		4	10	30	36	40	45	53
Africa								
CEMAC	22	75	84	139	102	115	129	142
CEPGL	3	2	9	7	10	10	8	9
COMESA	239	592	400	847	808	1,025	1,270	1.479
ECCAS	29	88	118	158	122	1.36	153	169
ECOWAS	86	692	1,026	1,533	1,686	1,628	1,949	2,345
MRU	1	7	4	0	1	1	. 1	1
SADC	76	96	294	942	2,245	2,671	3,872	4,231
UEMOA	52	444	395	603	401	402	515	638
Middle East and Asia								
ASEAN	1.201	12,016	13,130	26,367	41,749	56,199	71,094	77,221
Bangkok Agreement	47	612	984	1,511	2,790	2.399	3,901	3,968
ECO	24	369	2,431	1,239	2,770	2.662	3,782	4.496
GCC	117	4,632	3,101	6,906	5,023	5,296	5,782	5,723
SAARC	99	613	601	862	1.191	1,434	2.024	2,123
UMA	60	109	274	958	795	969	1,067	1.143

Figure 6.6a

Regional trade blocs have captured an increasing share of their members' trade . . .



Source: World Bank staff estimates.

A

Exports within bloc % of total exports

	1970	1980	1985	1990	1993	1994	1995	1996
High-income and low- and								
middle-income economies								
APEC	56.9	57.6	67.7	68.5	71.2	73.2	73.0	73.1
European Union	59.5	61.0	59.3	66.0	61.7	62.1	62.4	61.5
NAFTA	36.0	33.6	43.9	41.4	45.8	47.9	46.2	47.5
Latin America and the Carib	bean							
Andean Group	1.8	3.8	3.2	3.8	9.8	10.5	11.8	10.4
CACM	26.0	24.4	14.4	15.3	16.9	16.7	14.1	15.7
CARICOM	4.6	4.2	5.8	7.8	8.8	3.7	3.8	12.9
LAIA	9.9	13.7	8.3	10.6	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.5
MERCOSUR	9.4	11.6	5.5	8.9	18.5	19.2	20.2	22.8
OECS		9.2	6.5	8.2	9.5	12.0	12.3	11.6
Africa								
CEMAC	4.9	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9
CEPGL	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5
ECCAS	2.4	1.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
ECOWAS	2.9	10.1	5.2	7.8	9.0	8.5	9.1	8.7
MRU	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
SADC	1.4	0.3	1.4	2.9	7.1	8.0	10.3	10.4
COMESA	7.5	10.3	5.4	7.6	7.9	8.7	9,3	9.3
UEMOA	6.6	9.3	8.7	12.7	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.3
Middle East and Asia								
ASEAN	19.7	16.9	18.4	18.7	20.0	22.0	22.8	23.2
Bangkok Agreement	1.5	2.2	2.4	1.7	2.6	1.9	2.4	2.3
ECO	1.7	5.9	9.9	3.2	6.3	5.4	6.4	6.7
GCC	4.6	3.0	4.9	8.0	5.6	5.8	5.4	4.6
SAARC	3.2	4.8	4.5	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.4	4.3
UMA	1.4	0.3	1.0	2.9	3.1	3.8	3.6	3.4

Figure 6.6b

... but have been less vigorous in expanding their trade with the rest of the world





Total exports by bloc % of world exports

	1970	1980	1985	1990	1993	1994	1995	1996
High-income and low- and								
middle-income economies								
APEC	34.9	33.5	38.7	38.7	45.3	45.2	44.4	44.1
European Union	45.6	41.1	37.9	44.1	38.8	38.9	39.8	39.1
NAFTA	21.7	16.6	17.4	16.1	17.7	17.3	16.8	17.4
Latin America and the Car	ribbean							
Andean Group	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
CACM	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
CARICOM	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
LAIA	4.5	4.4	4.6	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.4
MERCOSUR	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
OECS		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Africa								
CEMAC	0.2	0.3	0.2	. 0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
CEPGL	0.3	. 0.1	0.1	. 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
COMESA	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
ECCAS	0.4	0.3	.0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
ECOWAS	1.1	. 0.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
MRU	. 0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	. 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SADC	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
UEMOA	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Middle East and Asia								· .
ASEAN	2.2	3.9	3.8	4.2	5.6	6.0	6.1	6.3
Bangkok Agreement	1.1	1.5	2,2	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2
ECO	0.5	0.3	1.3	1,1	. 1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
GCC	0.9	. 8.5	3.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.4
SAARC	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0,9
UMA	1.5	2.3	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6

The table shows the value of exports by bloc members to one another—sometimes called intratrade—and the size of intratrade relative to the bloc's total exports of goods. Service exports are not included. Also shown is the share of the bloc's total exports in world exports.

Data on country exports are drawn from the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) *Direction of Trade Statistics* database and should be broadly consistent with other sources such as the United Nations Commodity Trade database. However, trade flows between many developing countries, particularly in Africa, are not well recorded. Thus the value of intratrade within certain groups may be understated. Data on trade between developing countries and highincome countries are generally complete. Although bloc exports have been calculated back to 1970 based on current membership, most of the blocs came into existence at later dates and their membership may have changed over time.

Definitions

· Exports within bloc are the sum of exports by members of a trading bloc to other members of the bloc. Both the value in U.S. dollars and the share of exports within the bloc as a percentage of total exports by the bloc are shown. . Total exports by bloc as a share of world exports are the ratio of the bloc's total exports (exports within the bloc and to the rest of the world) to total exports by all economies in the world. . Regional bloc memberships: Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Australia, Brunei, Darussalam, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong (China), Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan (China), Thailand, and the United States; European Union, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom; North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA), Canada, Mexico, and the United States: Andean Group, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela; Central American Common Market (CACM), Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua; Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago; Latin American Integration Association (LAIA), Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela; Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay; Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC), Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon; **Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries** (CEPGL), Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Rwanda: Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Sevchelles, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe; Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, and São Tomé and Principe; Economic

Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo; Mano River Union (MRU), Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone; Southern African Development Community (SADC), Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambigue, Namibia, Swaziland, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe; West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA). Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Somalia, Niger, Senegal, and Togo; Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Brunei, Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand; Bangkok Agreement (First Agreement on Trade Negotiation Developing Member Countries of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific), Bangladesh, India, the Republic of Korea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Sri Lanka; Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey, and Uzbekistan; Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Oatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka; and Arab Maghreb Union (UMA), Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia.

6.6

Data sources



Data on merchandise trade flows are published in the IMF's *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook*. Definitions of the regional blocs are from UNCTAD's Handbook of International Trade Statistics 1995 (1997). UNCTAD also

publishes data on intratrade in the Handbook.



6.7 Tariff barriers

		All products			Primary products			Manufactured products			
		Mean	Standard deviation of	Weighted	Mean	Standard	Weighted	Mean	Standard	Weighted	
		tariff	tariff rates	tariff	tariff	tariff rates	tariff	tariff	tariff rates	tariff	
	Year	%		% I			%	%	%	%	
Albania	1997	15.9	8.3	13.6	14.5	6.9	13.2	16.3	8.6	13.8	
Argentina	1992	11.8	7.4		. 8.2	4.8	5.0	12.7	7.7	13.2	
	1993	10.9	5.0	. 11.3	. 6.0	2.9	3.7	12.1	4.7	13.7	
	1995	10.5		10.5	8.5 .	5.3	5.6	10.9	. 7.9	12.1	
	1990		<i></i>	11.2			. 5.(. 11.0	. (.1	12.0	
Australia	1997	129	15.1	10.4		53	. 0.0	15.5	. 0.9	13.1	
	1993	9.8	11.9	7.7	2.5	4.8	1.4	11.7	12.4	9.7	
	1996	6.0	9.0	4.0	1.2	2.3	0.7	7.2	9.6	4.8	
	1997	5.7	8.2	3.9	1.2	2.2	0.7	6.8	8.7	4.6	
Austria	1990	8.7	7.5	7.9	7.9	9.9	4.8	9.0	6.5	8.8	
Bangladesh	1989	114.0	84.9	114.2	85.1	58.7	76.1	123.2	89.8	125.5	
	1993	4.1	10.3	2.6	0.5	3.7	0.0	11.6	14.6	8.3	
Belarus	1997	12.6	8.4	13.7	11.0	6.7	8.4	13.3	8.9	15.0	
Bolivia	1993	9.8	1.0	9.8	10.0	0.2	. 10.0 .	9.7	1.1	9.7	
	1994	10.0	0.2	10.0	10.0	0.1	10.0	10.0	0.2	10.0	
	1995	9.7	<u> </u>	9.7	10.0	. 0.1	10.0	9.7	1.3	. <u>9</u> .7	
	1996	9.7	1.3		10.0	0.2	10.0	9.6	. 1.4	9.6	
	1997	9.7	1.3		10.0	0.2	10.0	9.6	1.4	9.6	
Brazil	1991	25.1	17.3	. 26.7	19.8	19.8	9.4	26.3	16.3	32.2	
	1994	. 11,9	8.2	14.6	8.2	7.1	7.2	12.8	8.2	17.0	
	1995	12.0	6.9	12.9		. 5.4	8.2	. 12.7	7.0	14.4	
· ·· ······ ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	1996	12.2	8.5	. 15.8		6.0	. 1.4	13.0	8.8	18.8	
Canada	1080	11.9					. 0.9	12.0	. (.)	T('0')	
Canada	1903		70	68		5.9	2.9	9.9	69	. o.∠ . 8.0	
	1995	10.1		7.2	14.2	49.3		89	. 0.5	. 0.0	
	1996	85	24.4	6.3	13.5	49.3	5.8	7.0	6.7	6.4	
	1997	6.0	8.1	5.2	4.0	12.4	3.0	6.5	6.4	5.9	
Central African Republic	1995	18.6	9.6	17.1	20.6	9.7	16.2	17.9	9.5	17.4	
Chile	1992	11.0	0.7	10.9	11.0	0.0	11.0	10.9	0.8	10.8	
	1993	11.0	0.7	10.9	11.0	0.0	11.0	10.9	0.8	10.8	
	1994	11.0	0.7	10.9	11.0	0.0	11.0	10.9	0.8	10.8	
	1995	11.0	0.7	10.9	11.0	0.0	11.0	10.9	0.8	10.8	
	1997	11.0	0.6	. 10.9	11.0	0.0	11.0	10.9	0.7	10.8	
China	1992	42.9		. 40.6	36.2	26.2	22.3	44.9	33.4	46.5	
	1993	39.9	29.9	. 38.4	33,3	. 24.7	20.9	41.8	31.0	44.0	
	1994	36,3	27.9	35.5	32.1	24.3	19.6	37.6	28.8	40.6	
	1996	23.9	17.6	25.4	25.1	. 22.1	19.4	23.6	16.0	27.6	
Colombio	1997	1(.8	13.2	20.9	. 11.8	10.0	18'8	17.8	11.2	. 21.2	
Colombia	1991	11.7	. 8.3		8.9	. 10.0	, D.8 10 5	0.1 11 7	6.4	10.9	
······································	1992	±+./ 11 8		12.0			10.5	. * † • / . 11 7	6.4	12.4	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1995	13.3	49	12.7	<u>+++</u> ,+ 12.7	59	10.9	13.5	4.6	13.4	
	1996	11.7	6.3	12.1	12.2	6.2	10.5	11.6	6.3	12.7	
	1997	11.7	6.3	12.1	. 12.2	6.2	10.5	11.6	6.3	12.7	
Côte d'Ivoire	1997	4.8	1.1	4,6	4.8	1.1	4.5	4.7	1.1	4.7	
Cuba	1997	10.7	6.9	9.7	7.6	7.3	4.9	11.6	6.5	11.5	
Czech Republic	1996	7.0	7.2	5.9	8.4	11.6	4.8	6.4	4.2	6.2	
Ecuador	1993	9.3	6.0	8.5	9.4	5.8	7.6	9.2	6.1	8.8	
	1994	11.8	6.3	11.2	12.2	6.1	10.3	11.7	6.4	11.5	
	1995	12.3	5.6	11.9	12.2	6.2	10.4	12.4	5.4	12.4	
	1996	11.4	6.4	11.8	11.6	6.5	9.9	11.3	6.4	12.5	
	1997	. 11.4	6.4	11.8	11.6	6.5	9.9	. 11.3	6.4	12.5	
El Salvador	1995	10.2	7.6	8.5	11.5	6.4	8.8	9.8	8.0	8.4	
Estonia	1995		. 1.2	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	. 1.2	0.5	
European Union	1989	8.7		7.0	10.1	10.4	5.0	. 8.2	5.9	(.5	

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		All products			F	Primary product	ts	Manufactured products		
		Mean tariff	Standard deviation of tariff rates	Weighted mean tariff	Mean tariff	Standard deviation of tariff rates	Weighted mean tariff	Mean tariff	Standard deviation of tariff rates	Weighted mean tariff
	1004	70 	76 	70 1 	70 	70		70 	70 	70
	1994		5.0		10.3	10.0	4.9 5 1		<u></u> д 1	0.1
	1996	6.8		0.5 	10.4	8.8	3.7	5.5	3.8	5.3
	1997	6.9	6.0		10.4	8.8	3.8	5.6	3.8	5.3
Finland	1988	7.7	10.1	5.6	6.6	11.2	2.7	8,0	9.7	6.6
	1990	7.8	10.2	5.6	6.8	11.4	2.6	8.1	9.8	6.6
Hungary	1991	12.6	11.0	12.3	14.7	16.2	10.2	12.1	8.9	13.0
	1997	14.4	16.9	10.9	28.3	25.3	12.6	8.9	6.1	10.3
Iceland	1996	4.6	13.0	3.1	8.8	22,2	4.1	2,8	4.8	2.8
India	1990	81.8	39.4	83.0	74.1	38.4	49.5	84.1	39.4	93.6
	1997	30,0	14.0	27.7	25.7	22.6	22.6	31.3	9.8	29.5
Indonesia	1993	19.4	16.1		16.7	12.3	10.0	20.3	17.0	25.4
·····	1996	13.2	17.0	17.6	12.3	19.4	8.5	13.5	16.1	20.9
Japan	1989	0.1 6 3	87	3.4	8.9	11.0	4.8 5.2	53	0.1 6 0	25
	1992	6.3		3.0	9.4	11.2	5.1	5.3	7.0	2.5
	1993	6.3	8.3	3.0	9.2	10.9	4.9	5.3	7.0	2.5
···· ·································	1994	6.3	8.3	2.9	9.2	10.9	4.9	5.3	6.9	2.5
	1995	6.3	8.4	2.6	9.7	11.2	3.6	5.1	6.7	2.3
	1996	6.0	7.7	2.8	9.2	10.6	4.4	4.8	5.8	2.4
	1997	6.0	8.0	2.7	9.1	10.7	4.0	4.8	6.4	2.3
Korea, Rep.	1990	13.3	6.7	12.3	15.7	13.0	11.0	12.7	2.9	12.6
· ·· ·· <i>·</i> ·· ·· ·· ·· · · ···· ·	1992	11.6	6.5	10.7	14.6	12.6	10.3	10.8	2.2	10.8
	1996	11.3	27.0	10.1	21.2	48.4	16.7	8,2	14.0	7.8
Latvia	1997		10.7			16.1	3.9	3./	5.8	2.9
Litnuania	1995	4,5	9.0	2.5	,,o 8.6	13.0	3.0	2,8	5.9	2.1
	1997	30.8	15.5	2:0	24.6	15.6	14.8	32.8	15.0	32.2
	1997	25.3	11.6	23.5	21.2	12.6	13.6	26.5	11.0	26.7
Malavsia	1988	17.0	14.2	12.6	15.8	10.7	6.3	17.6	15.6	14.4
	1991	16.9	14.7	12.5	15.3	10.6	6.0	17.8	16.3	14.4
	1993	14.3	14.1	11.1	10.9	12.7	6.0	15.3	14.3	12.6
	1997	9.1	19.4	11.9	4.1	21.2	9.4	12.2	17.5	12.8
Mauritius	1997	29.1	26.2	31.9	19.7	19.1	19.1	31.7	27.3	36.0
Mexico	1991	13.0	4.4	13.1	12.1	5,7	10.8	13.2	4.2	13.8
	1995	12.6	5.4	11.8	12.3	6.0	10.8	12.6	5.3	12.2
····· ·· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ·····	1996	13.1	10.6	13.2	14.5	19.6	12.9	12.8		13.3
Mozambique	1997	15.1	14.3	1/1	16.0	15.0	12.0	15.3	14.0	14.8
New Zealand	1997		10.6	8.1	4 4	6.3	2.3	9.9	11.3	9.9
	1993	8.5	10.3	7.7	4.3	6.0	2.1	9.7	11.0	9.4
****** ****** ***** *******************	1996	6.2	8.0	6.0	3.0	4.2	1.4	7.2	8.6	7.6
	1997	5.4	7.1	5.2	2.5	3.7	1.2	6.3	7.6	6.7
Nigeria	1988	33.7	26.1	29.9	31.0	22.5	24.2	34.5	27.0	31.5
	1989	35.6	31.0	34.2	33.1	30.1	26.0	36.3	31.1	36.6
	1990	35.7	30.8	34.3	33.2	30.1	26.1	36.5	31.0	36.8
•••	1992	34.4	25.1	31.7	31.4	22.7	24.5	35.3	25.7	33.9
norway	1988	6.0	7.1	5.0	1.6	4.9	0.8	7.1	7.1	6.4
	1002	20 D'T	10.7	1.C	1. <i>(</i>	ວ.ບ	U.8 0.0	1.1	/.1 86	0.0 A A
• •• •• •• •• •• •• •• •• •• ••	1990	ວ.ອ ິ 6 1	15 5	4.9 A 2	∠.4 ⊿ Q	20,0 20,0	1 6	6.7	0.0 & F	5.0
Papua New Guinea	1997	20.7	19.1	21.3	30.4	23.0	23.1	17 8	16 7	20.6
Paraguay	1991	15.9	12.9	14 .4	15.6	13.8	10.2	15.9	12.6	15.8
,	1994	8.0	7.7	8.1	7.9	7.4	5.3	8.1	7.8	8.9
	1995	9.3	6.9	9.0	8.2	5.2	5.2	9.5	7.2	10.3
	1996	9.4	7.1	9.2	8.9	6.2	6.0	9.5	7.3	10.4
	1997	9.6	6.7	9.3	8.7	5.8	5.7	9.7	6.9	10.6



			All products	1	F	Primary product	ts	Mar	ufactured proc	lucts
				1						
				}						
		Maria	Standard	Weighted		Standard	Weighted		Standard	Weighted
		i Mean tariff	deviation of tariff rates	mean tariff	tariff	deviation of tariff rates	mean tariff	Mean tariff	deviation of tariff rates	mean
	Year	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	1003	176			173	 A 2	16.3	177	<u>л</u> л	173
	1997	133	······································	128	13.8	3 /	13.0	. 121	2.9	107
Philippines	1088			27.2	28.0	16.2	22.0	780	14.7	28.8
1 milippines	1989	20.2	15.1	27.2	29.0	16.2	22.0	. 20.0	14.1	28.0
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1990	19.7	9.2	183	20.4	9.8	15.7	101	9.0	19.2
	1992	19.6	9.2	18.3	20.1	9.8	15.5	10.4	. 9.0	19.2
	1993	22.5	14 1	20.2	23.9	15.3	17.9	22.1	13.7	21.0
	1994	21.6	133	195	22.2	14.0	16.8	21.5	13.1	20.4
	1995	27.6	Λ <u></u>	27.0	28.0		22.7	27.0	5.1	. 20,4
Poland	1991	11 7		10.4	10.4	10.3	7.4	121		11.4
	1992	11 7	89	10.4	10.4	10.3	7.4	12.1		11 4
	1996	18.4	27.5	15.2	28.0	46.1	16.5	14.1	9.0	14.8
Russian Federation	1993	7.3	9.8	9.7	3.8	12.2	5.7	87	82	10.9
	1994	11.5	12.4	14.0	8.0	8.4	5.1	12.9	13.4	16.8
••• •• ••• •••• •••• ••• •• ••	1997		8.3	13.4	10.8	6.4	8.2	13.5	. 8.9	15.3
Singapore	1989	0.5	2.7	2.3	0.2	2.4	1.0	0.6	2.8	2.7
South Africa ^a	1988	12.7	11.8	11.3	7.2	9.8	5.0	13.6	11.9	13.1
	1990	11.0	11.3	10.9	6.9	9.6	4.7	11.7	11.4	12.7
···· ··· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1991	10.5	11.8	11.3	6.8	10.6	4.8	11.2	11.9	13.3
	1993	19.7	21.9	14.3	9.4	11.7	5.2	21.2	22.6	16.9
	1997	8.8	11.0	8.4	8.0	11.4	4.2	9.0	10.9	9.9
Sri Lanka	1990	28.3	25.5	24.1	31,4	28.7	30.2	27.5	24.5	22.2
	1993	24.2	18.1	23.0	26.8	21.9	25.3	23.5	16.8	22.3
	1997	20.0	15.4	20.7	23.8	23.0	23.6	19.1	12.6	19.8
Sweden	1988	4.8	4.8	3.8	1.7	4.2	0.4	5.6	4.7	4.8
	1989	4,8	4.8	3.8	1.7	4.2	0.4	5.6	4.7	4.8
Switzerland	1990	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1993	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1995	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1996	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tanzania	1997	21.6	14.0	22.0	30.6	10.9	22.1	19.6	13.8	22.0
Thailand	1989	39,8	23.0	38.7	32.7	19.1	25.5	41.7	23.6	42.4
	1991	39.9	23.0	38.8	32.8	19.1	25.5	41.8	23.6	42.4
	1993	45.6	25.0	41.5	40.3	19.4	33.9	47.2	26.2	43.7
Trinidad and Tobago	1991	18.6	15.3	16.5	22.2	18.2	13.2	17.4	14.1	17.6
	1992	18.7	15.3	16.7	22.9	18.0	14.1	17.4	14.1	17.5
Ukraine	1997	10.1	11.0	7.2	15.4	12.1	5.9	7.7	9.5	7.7
United States	1989	6.3	6.1	4.4	4.5	6.4	.2.4	6.7	5.9	4.8
	1990		6.1	4.4	. 4.6	6.5	. 2.4	. 6.7	5.9	4.8
	1991	6.3	6.1		4.6	. 6.5	. 2.4	6.7	5.9	4.8
	1992	6.3		4.4	4.6	6.5	2.4	6.7	. 5.9	4.8
	1993	6.4	. 6.1	4.4	4.6	6.5	2.4	.6.7	5,9	4.8
	1995	5.9		4.1	5.5	10.9	2.7	6.0		4.4
	1996	6.0	12.4	4.2		25.7	. 3.4	5.8	5,8	4.4
uruguay	1992			5.5	1.2	0.2	4.3	6.2	. 5.8 . 7 4	5.9
	1995	9.3	· · · · /.1	8.9	8.4		. 5.3	9.5	. (.4	11.0
	1996	9.7	. (.3	9.6	8.6	5.6	5.3	9.9	. 7.6	11.2
	1997	10.2	0.9	. 9.8	8.8	10.2	0.3	10.5	(.3	16.0
venezuela	1992	15 /	11.3	10.1	15.8	10.3	12.1	15./	11.0 A F	10.9
	1995	13.4	4.8	12.8	12.8	5.8	.10.9	14.0	4.5	12.4
Zambia	199(12.0	1.0	14.0	12.3	0.1	10.(12.9	0.1	14.7
Zimbabwa	1002	13.0	9.3		. 10./ .	20.2	16.6	13.1 25.4	. 9.3 	14.(25.9
Zmbabwe	таат	∠4.3	23.4	23.4		20.2	10.0	∠0.1	. 24.0	23.0

a. Data are for the South African Customs Union, which includes Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and South Africa.

Economies regulate their imports through a combination of tariff and nontariff measures. The most common form of tariff is an ad valorem duty, but tariffs may also be levied on a specific, or per unit, basis. Tariffs may be used to raise fiscal revenues or to protect domestic industries from foreign competition—or both. Nontariff barriers, which limit the quantity of imports of a particular good, take many forms. Some common ones are licensing schemes, quotas, prohibitions. export restraint arrangements, and health and quarantine measures.

Mean tariffs are calculated as the average ad valorem duty across all tariff lines. Specific duties duties not expressed as a proportion of the declared value—are not included. Countries typically maintain a hierarchy of trade preferences applicable to specific trading partners. The rates used in calculating the indicators here are the applied most-favorednation duties. Applied rates are less than or equal to the bound rates that countries have agreed to in World Trade Organization negotiations, but they may exceed the rates applied to partners in preferential trade agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement. (See table 6.6 for the membership of regional trade blocs and data on their exports.)

The table shows both simple average tariffs and average tariffs weighted by world imports. Simple averages are a better indicator of tariff protection than averages weighted by import values, which are biased downward, especially when tariffs are set so high as to discourage trade. Weights based on world imports provide an alternative measure of a country's tariff barriers that reflects average world trading patterns.

Some countries set fairly uniform tariff rates across all imports. Others are more selective, setting high tariffs to protect favored domestic industries and low tariffs on goods that have few domestic suppliers or that are necessary inputs for domestic industry. The standard deviation of tariffs is a measure of the dispersion of tariff rates around their mean value. Highly dispersed rates are evidence of discriminatory tariffs that may distort production and consumption decisions. But this tells only part of the story. The effective rate of protection-the degree to which the value added in an industry is protected--may exceed the nominal rate if the tariff system systematically differentiates among imports of raw materials, intermediate products, and finished goods.

Nontariff barriers are not shown in this table. (But see table 5.6 in World Development Indicators 1997

for estimates of the shares of tariff lines covered by them.) Nontarriff barriers are generally considered more detrimental to economic efficiency than tariffs because efficient foreign producers cannot undercut the barriers by reducing their costs and thus their prices. A high percentage of products subject to nontariff barriers indicates a protectionist trade regime, but the frequency of nontariff barriers does not measure their restrictiveness. Moreover, a wide range of domestic policies and regulations (such as health regulations) that are not measured by this indicator may act as nontariff barriers. A full evaluation would require careful analysis of the individual measures.

The indicators shown in this table were calculated using the new Software for Market Analysis and Restrictions on Trade (SMART) system. SMART contains tariff line data on bound, applied, and preferential duties for 66 countries. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade codes at the six- or eightdigit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 2 codes to define the commodity groups and global import weights. The SMART database is still under development. Data are shown only for those countries and years for which complete data are available.

Figure 6.7a

Average tariffs are declining



Tariff rates have fallen in most countries since the start of the Uruguav Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Average tariffs are expected to fall atili further as reductions negotiated during the Round are implemented.

Definitions

• Primary products are commodities classified in SITC sections 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 plus division 68 (nonferrous metals). • Manufactured products are commodities classified in SITC sections 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, excluding division 68. • Mean tariff is the unweighted average of the applied rates for all products subject to tariffs. • Standard deviation of tarliff rates measures the average dispersion of tariff rates around the simple mean. • Weighted mean tariff is the average of applied rates weighted by product shares in world imports.

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Date sources

Mean tariff rates and their standard deviations were calculated by World Bank staff using the SMART system. Data on tariffs come from the UNCTAD Trade Analysis Information System. Data on global imports come from the United Nations Commodity Trade database.



6.8 Global financial flows

	Ne cap	t private ital flows	Forei	ign direct estment		Portfolio in	vestment flov	ws	Ba trad le	nk and e-related ending
					в	londs	ł	Equity		
	\$	millions	\$	milkons	\$ n	nillions	\$ 1	millions	\$	millions
	1990	1996	1990	1996	1990	1996	1990	1996	1990	1996
Albania	31				0	, Q	. O	0	. 31	. 2
Algeria	-442		0		-15	0	0	. 5	-427	-81
Angola	237	753	~335	300		0	0	0	.572	453
Argentina	-203	14,417	1,836	4,285	-857	8,945	13	. 864	-1.196	323
Armenia	:			18		0 .		0	- **	0
Austria			0,017	2 826	::		· · "			
Azorbaijan	· · · "		053	3,820	· · · · · · · · · ·		. **			
Bangladesh	: 70	001				. 0.	· · · ·	. 30	67	
Belarus			· ··· ·· ··				• .	. 30	01	-11
Belgium		······			······································					
Benin	1	2	". 1			0	. 0	0	. 0	0
Bolivia		571	27	527	0	0	 0	0	-24	44
Bosnia and Herzegovina		··· · · · · · ·	••	• ••• • ••• •••	•••	· · · · ·			· · ·	
Botswana	77	66	95	75	0	0	0	0	-19	-9
Brazil	562	28,384	989	9.889	129	4,634	0	3,981	-556	9,880
Bulgaria	-42	300	4	115	65	-205	0	500	-111	-109
Burkina Faso			0	0		0	0	<u>0</u>	0	0
Burundi	5			1	0	⁰ .	0	0	-6	-1
Cambodia	0	290	0.	294	0	0	0	0	0	-3
Cameroon			-113				0	Q	-12	-63
Canada			(,581	6.398						
Chard			· · · · · ·	 10			. U.	. 0	1	0
Chile	2 008	6 803	590	1 091		1 859	320	103	<u> </u>	750
China	8 107	50 100	3 487	40.180	-48	1 190	. 520.	3 4 6 6	4 668	5 264
Hong Kong, China						,,	· · · ·	0,100	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0,201
Colombia	345	7,739	500	3,322	-4	1,844	0	290	-151	2.283
Congo, Dem. Rep.	-24	2	~12	2	0	0	0		-12	0
Congo, Rep.	-100	-7	0	8	0	0	0	0	-100	-15
Costa Rica	23	387	163	410	-42	-7	0	1	-99	-16
Côte d'Ivoire	57	160			-1	0 .	0	30	. 10	109
Croatia	*					22	"	. 111		433
Cuba										
Czech Republic		4,894	1 1 207	1,435		1/1	. 0	164	. 669	3.124
Dominican Republic	130	366		301	· · · · · · ·				-3	_28
Fcuador	183		126	447	<u>.</u> .	~10	0	. 1	57	377
Egypt, Arab Rep.	698	1,434	734	636	° . -1	0	O	1.233	-35	-435
El Salvador	8	48	2	25	0	0	0	0	. 6	23
Eritrea		0	••	0		0	• • •	0		0
Estonia		191		150		40		5		-4
Ethiopiaª	-45	-205	12	5	0	0	0	0	-57	-210
Finland	. . .: •.		812	1,118	: .			••	. ,	•• .
France		· · · · · ·	13,183	21,972			.**			
Gabon	103	-114	74.	-65	0.		. 0	. 0	. 29	-49
Gambia, The			0			0	. 0	0	- <i>f</i>	.0 .
Georgia	· · · · ·	40				0.	••	. ų		
Ghana			15	120	· ·· · · · · ·	250		104	 _20	
Greece		711				200		147.	-20	
Guatemala	44		48	77	-11	-33	 0	 0		-39
Guinea	1	41	18	24	0	0	0	0	-19	17
Guinea-Bissau	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haiti	8		8		0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	77	65		75	0	-13	0	0	33	.3

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6.8

	Net p capita	orivate al flows	Foreig inves	n direct stment		Portfolio in	vestment flo	ws	Bar trade lei	ik and -related nding
	\$ mi 1990	illions 1996	\$ m 1990	illions 1996	8 \$ r 1990	Bonds nillions 1996	\$ 1990	Equity millions 1996	\$ n 1990	illions 1996
Hungary	-308	1.618	0	1.982	921	-940	150	1.004	-1.379	-429
India	1,873	6,404	162	2,587	147	-457	105	4,398	1,459	-124
Indonesia	3,219	18,030	1,093	7,960	26	3,744	312	3,099	1,788	3,228
Iran, Islamic Rep.	-392	-352	-362	10	0	0	0	0	-30	-362
Iraq	•••••		•••	· ··· ·· ······	······			••	·····	·····
Ireland			627	2,456				•••	•••	••••••
Israel	··· ··· ··· ··· ···		101	2,110				•••	••	
Italy			6,411	3,523	. .	···· · ·····				
Jamaica	92	191	138	175		53	0	0	-46	-36
Japan	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		1,777	200			···· ···· · <u>*</u> ·····	**		
Jordan		-119	38	16	0	-5	0		216	-154
Kazakhstan		615		310		200		0		105
Nenya Karao Dom Bon	124	-104	57	13	····· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	····· ································		43	б/	-100
Norea, Dem. Kep.				2 225		••••••	· ·· ···· · !!			
Kuwait			001	2,320						
Kyrgyz Republic	·····		•••••		••	·····	······			
Lao PDR		104	· ·····	104		·····		Ö		Ö N
Latvia		331	······ ······	328			·····	0		3
Lebanon	12	740	6	80	0	460	0	122	6	78
Lesotho Libva	17	38	17	28	0	0	0	0	0	10
Lithuania	••	469	••	152	••	160	•••	21	••	136
Macedonia, FYR	•••	8	•••	8	••	0	•••	0	••	0
Madagascar	7	5	22	10	0	0	0	0	-15	-5
Malawi	2	-3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	-4
Malaysia	769	12,096	2,333	4,500	-1,239	2,062	293	4,353	-617	1,180
Mali	-8	23	7		0	0	0	0	-1	0
Mauritania		25	7		0		0	0	-1	20
Mauritius	85	112		37	0	0	0			41
Mexico	8,240	23,647	2,634	7,619	661	11,344	563	3,922	4,382	763
Mondelle						0	······································			
Moreoso	10	-15	165	0 211			0		10	-20
Mozombiguo	35			20		293			112	-438
Myanmar	153	129		100	v 	V	····· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10		-0
Namibia					···· ···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	······································	···· ·································			
Nepal										-10
Netherlands	······ ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	• • • • •	12,343	7,824	······································		······································	······································	······································	
New Zealand	••	••	1,735	280	•••	•••	•••			
Nicaragua	21	41	0	45	0	-8	0	0	21	4
Niger	9	-24	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	-24
Nigeria	467	706	588	1,391	0	0	0	5	-121	-690
Norway	······	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,003	3,960				·····	······	
Oman	-259	69	141		0	0	0	25	-400	-24
Pakistan	182	1,936	244	690	0	150	0	700	-63	396
Panama	127	301	132	238		75	0	5	-4	-17
Papua New Guinea	204	414	155	225	0		0	187	49	2
Paraguay	67	202	76	220	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	0	-9	-18
Philippines		5,854	41 500	3,581	0	0	0	2,740	18	-467
Poland		4,000	03U 02	1,408 1 100	395	2,319	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,333	-280	-400
Portugal		0,000	2 610	4,490	U	210		122	-18	-103
Puerto Rico	••••••	··· · ·· ··	2,010	010	· ··· ·· ··	······································	··· ····		••••••	
Romania				263	· ·	1.029				
Russian Federation	5,604	7,454	0	2,479	310	21	0	5,008	5,294	-54



	Net capi	private tal flows	Foreig inve	gn direct stment		Portfolio inv	estment flow	vs	Bar trade le	nk and e-related nding
	\$ 1 1990	millions 1996	\$ n 1990	nillions 1996	B \$ n 1990	londs nillions 1996	E S n 1990	quity niliions 1996	5 n 1990	nillions 1996
Rwanda		1		1	0	. 0	0	0	-2	0
Saudi Arabia	· · · · ·		•••		· · ·	-				•
Senegal	42	34	57	45	0	0	0	Ō	-15	-11
Sierra Leone	36	5	32	5	0	0	0	0	4	0
Singapore	••		5,575	9,440						
Slovak Republic	278	1,265	0	281	0		0	0	278	604
Slovenia		1,219		186		163		360		510
South Africa	·	1,417	· ·· · ·	136		367		1,759		-845
Spain			13,984	6,396						
Sri Lanka	54	123	43	120	0	0	0	70	11	-67
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden			1,982	5,492	•••					
Switzerland	••		4,961	3,512	••					
Syrian Arab Republic	18	77	71	89	0	Ō	0	0	-53	-12
Tajikistan	•••	16	•••	16		0		0		0
Tanzania	5	143	0	150	0	0	0	0	5	-7
Thailand	4.498	13,517	2,444	2.336	-87	3,774	449	1,551	1,692	5,856
Тодо	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	-69	343	109	320	-52	125	0	0	-126	-102
Tunisia	-122	697	76	320	-60	0	0	0	-138	377
Turkey	1,782	5,635	684	722	597	1,578	35	799	466	2.536
Turkmenistan		355		108		0		0		247
Uganda	16	114	0	121	0	0	0	0	16	-7
Ukraine		395		350		-80		0		125
United Arab Emirates	· · · · ·	*								
United Kingdom	••		32,427	32,347	. :					
United States			47,918	76.955						
Uruguay		499		169	-16	59	.0	5	-176	266
Uzbekistan		431		55		0 .		0		376
Venezuela	-126	4,244	451	1,833	345	-51	0	1,740	-922	721
Vietnam	16	2,061	16	1,500	. 0	0	0	390	0	171
West Bank and Gaza	. <i></i> . 		 .					••		<i></i>
Yemen, Rep.	. 30	100	-131	100	. <u>0</u> .	0	<u></u>	0	161	0
Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.) ^b	1,836	0	. 0		2	, O .	, O	0	1.838	0
Zambia	194		203		0	0	0	0	-9	-25
Zimbabwe			-12	. 63	-30	30 .	0.	17	128	8

World	s	s	238,969 s	552,616 s	\$	s	s	s	\$	s
Low income	11,625	65,176	4,683	49,531	67	1,082	105	9.283	6,770	5,280
Excl. China & India	••		••	••	••	••	••	••		••
Middle income	19,171	191,769	1.0,004	60420	32	44, th 1	1, 14	10 - L T	 10 	141
Lower middle income	••	••	••		••	••	•••	••		••
Upper middle income	••	••	••	••						
Low & middle income	41,881	246,944	23,687	118,960	100	45,684	3,225	45,830	14,870	36,471
East Asia & Pacific	18,443	101.272	10,347	58,681	-952	13,089	1,750	14,389	7,299	15,113
Europe & Central Asia	7,787	35,005	1,097	14,941	1,893	2,755	235	8,705	4,561	8,604
Latin America & Carib.	12,601	95.569	8,188	38,015	101	28,812	1,099	13,893	3.213	14.850
Module East 5 14 Attend	e 4e	1.275	1757	÷14	115	- + -	•	1	1 2 P	- 915
South Asia	1,171	A, T 4 3	4034	2,439	14-	- 2007	1.15	1.191	4°, [–]	11:
Sub-Salvaran, Atroja	1.95	4,378	÷ 34	3 171	8-L	6 ÷ .	•	1011	'_	,494
High income			137 008	196,706						••

Note: Totals for low- and middle-income economies may not sum to regional totals because of unallocated amounts a. Includes Eritrea. b. Data for 1990 refer to the former Yugoslavia.

The data on foreign direct investment are based on balance of payments data reported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), supplemented by data on net foreign direct investment reported by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and official national sources. The internationally accepted definition of foreign direct investment is that provided in the fifth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (1993). The OECD has also published a definition, in consultation with the IMF, Eurostat, and the United Nations. Foreign direct investment has three components: equity investment, reinvested earnings, and short- and long-term intercompany loans between parent firms and foreign affiliates. However, many countries fail to report reinvested earnings, and the definition of long-term loans differs among countries. Foreign direct investment, as distinguished from other kinds of international investment, is made to establish a lasting interest in or effective management control over an enterprise in another country. As a guideline, the IMF suggests that investments should account for at least 10 percent of the voting stock to be counted as foreign direct investment. In practice many countries set a higher threshold. Because of the multiplicity of sources and differences in definitions and reporting methods, there may be more than one estimate of foreign direct investment for a country and data may not be comparable across countries.

Foreign direct investment data do not give a complete picture of international investment in an economy. Balance of payments data on foreign direct investment do not include capital raised in the host economies, which has become an important source of financing for investment projects in some developing countries. There is also increasing awareness that foreign direct investment data are limited because they capture only cross-border investment flows involving equity participation and omit nonequity cross-border transactions such as intrafirm flows of goods and services. For a detailed discussion of the data issues see the World Bank's *World Debt Tables* 1993–94 (volume 1, chapter 3).

Portfolio flow data are compiled from several official and market sources, including Euromoney databases and publications, Micropal Inc., Lipper Analytical Services, published reports of private investment houses, central banks, national securities and exchange commissions, national stock exchanges, and the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System (DRS).

Gross statistics on international bond and equity issues are produced by aggregating individual transactions reported by market sources. Transactions of public and publicly guaranteed bonds are reported through the DRS by member economies that have received either International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loans or International Development Association (IDA) credits. Information on private nonguaranteed bonds is collected from market sources, because official national sources reporting to the DRS are not asked to report the breakdown between private nonguaranteed bonds and private nonguaranteed loans. Information on transactions by nonresidents in local equity markets is gathered from national authorities, investment positions of mutual funds, and market sources.

The volume of portfolio investment reported by the World Bank generally differs from that reported by other sources because of differences in the classification of economies, in the sources, and in the method used to adjust and disaggregate reported information. Differences in reporting arise particularly for foreign investments in local equity markets, where there is a lack of clarity, adequate disaggregation, and lack of comprehensive and periodic reporting in many developing economies. By contrast, capital flows through international debt and equity instruments are well recorded, and the differences in reporting lie primarily in differences in the classification of economies, in the exchange rates used, in whether particular tranches of the transactions are included, or in the treatment of certain offshore issuances.

6.8

· Net private capital flows consist of private debt and nondebt flows. Private debt flows include commercial bank lending, bonds, and other private credits; nondebt private flows are foreign direct investment and portfolio equity investment. · Foreign direct investment is net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital shown in the balance of payments. as · Portfolio investment flows are net and include non-debt-creating portfolio equity flows (the sum of country funds, depository receipts, and direct purchases of shares by foreign investors) and portfolio debt flows (bond issues purchased by foreign investors). . Bank and trade-related lending covers commercial bank lending and other private credits.

Data sources

Definitions



The principal source of information for the table is reports to the World Bank's DRS from member economies that have received IBRD loans or IDA credits. These data are compiled and published in the World Bank's annual *Global*

Development Finance. Additional information has been drawn from the data files of the World Bank and the IMF.



Net financial flows from Development 6.9 Assistance Committee members

	Official development assistance				Othei officia flows	r al l	Private flows						
Net flows to part I countries	Total	Bilateral grants	Bilateral Ioans	Contributions to multilateral institutions		Total	Foreign direct investment	Bilateral portfolio investment	Multilateral portfolio investment	Private export credits	Net grants by NGOs		
\$ millions, 1996						· <i>·</i> · · ·		· · ·					
Australia	1,121	. 899	0		220		. 0.	0	. 0	0.	76	1,417	
Austria	557	353		145	335	938				691	47	1,878	
Belgium	913	. 528		384		4,528	. 461	4,194	0.	-127	60	5,595	
Canada	1,795	1,392	-35	439	. 489	1,859	2,024	-154	0.	-11	. 302	4,446	
Denmark	1,//2	1,074	-16	/15	-48	188	. 199	. 0	0	-11	36	1,949	
Finland	408	218	-4	194			257	. 162	, Q	53	0	1,124	
France	7,451	5,634	120	1,697	-284	11,115	4,657	5,352	0 .	1,106	0	18,283	
Germany	7,601	4,507	29 .	3,066	194	12,336	3.456	6,980	187	1,/12	1.044	21,175	
Ireland	1/9	. 114		65		125		1.25	0.	. 0.	68	371	
Italy	2,416	530	281	1,604	1,978	289	45/	1,642	0	-1,810	31 .	4,/13	
Japan	9,439	5,438	2,770	1,232		27,469	8,573	19,981	-599	-485	232	38,088	
Luxembourg	82	5/	0	26		0	0				16	99	
Netherlands	3,246	2,509	-234	971		5,858	6,225	-912	1,044	-499	353	9,514	
New Zealand		102	0	20		9	. 9		0	. 0	16	. 147	
Norway	1,311	935	9	367	-1	. 294	202	0.	0	. 92	. 80	1,685	
Portugal	. 218	. 126	31	61		593		. 0	. 0,	111	-1	. 944	
Spain	1,251	563	325	364	. 0	2,865	2,865	. 0.	. 0	0	122	4,239	
Sweden	1,999	1,395		604	0.	17	339	. 0	0	-357	. 22	2,004	
Switzerland	1,026	726	4	304			1,316	. 0.	-583	-338	182	1,604	
United Kingdom	3,199	1.782	8	1,409	81	18,196	5,852	12,120	. 0 .	224	382	21,859	
United States	9,377	7,672	755	2,460	1,119	42,848	23,430	19,472	997	943	2,509	55,853	
Total	55,485	36,553	2,585	16,347	5,562	130,360	61,051	68,963	948	1,295	5,577	196,984	

	Official aid				Other official flows		Private flows					
Net flows to part II countries	Total	Bilateral	Bilateral Ioans	Contributions to multilateral institutions		Total	Foreign direct investment	Bilateral portfolio investment	Multilateral portfolio investment	Private export credits	Net grants by NGOs	
\$ millions, 1996												
Australia	. 10	7 .		?	0		. <u> </u>	. O .	0	. 0	0	10
Austria	226	185	. 0	. 40	. 4	355	355	_ O_	. 0	Ο.	5	590
Belgium	. 70	14		56	4	4,109	169	4,007	0	-67	0	4,175
Canada	181	180	0		-132		0	. O .	0	. 3	0	52
Denmark	120	109	9		. 26	248	248		. 0	. 0	5	398
Finland	57	37	3	7	-7	146	194	-64	0	16	0	195
France	709	0	0	293	0	4,860	1,192	3,886	ò	-218	0	709
Germany	1,329	832	11	443	908	4,671	3,648	171	0	852	61	6,969
Ireland	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Italy	294	12	0	283	64	218	153	706	0	-641	0	577
Japan	184	141	10	27	898	1,928	1,315	1,652	0	-1,039	0	3,010
Luxembourg	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Netherlands	13	13	0	0	-6	-36	45	78	0	-2	0	29
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Q	0	0
Norway	50	50	0	0	0	-193	-201	0	0	8	0	-143
Portugal	18	0	0	18	3	-4	3	0	0	-7	0	17
Spain	2	2	0	0	0	-102	-102	0	0	0	0	-100
Sweden	178	127	0	51	23	-107	-84	Ó	0	-23	0	94
Switzerland	97	76	0	21	4	705	705	0	0	, O	0	807
United Kingdom	362	133	0	228	0	3,952	390	3,500	0	62	13	4,327
United States	1,694	1,612	31	82	-24	2,652	2,226	578	0	-152	295	4,617
Total	5,596	3,535	63	1,561	1,758	23,406	10,255	14,358	0	-1,207	379	26,279

The high-income members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) are the main (though not only) source of external finance for developing countries. This table provides an overview of the flow of financial resources from members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to official and private recipients in developing countries. DAC exists to help its member countries coordinate their development assistance and to encourage the expansion and improve the effectiveness of the aggregate resources made available to developing and transition economies. In this capacity DAC monitors the flow of all financial resources, but its main concern is official development assistance (ODA). DAC has three criteria for ODA: It is undertaken by the official sector. It promotes economic development or welfare as a main objective. It is provided on concessional terms, with a grant element of at least 25 percent on loans.

This definition excludes military aid and nonconcessional flows from official creditors, which are considered other official flows. It includes capital projects, food aid, emergency relief, peacekeeping efforts, and technical cooperation. Also included are contributions to multilateral institutions, such as the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and concessional funding to the multilateral development banks, including the World Bank's International Development Association.

DAC maintains a list of countries and territories that are aid recipients. Part I of the list comprises countries and territories considered by DAC members to be eligible for ODA. Part II of the list, created after the collapse of the Soviet Union, monitors the flow of concessional assistance to transition economies that are not considered eligible for ODA but that nevertheless receive ODA-like flows. Under a procedure agreed to in 1993, countries with relatively higher incomes are moving from part I to part II status. To differentiate assistance to the two groups of recipients, ODA-like flows to part II countries are termed official aid.

The data in the table were compiled from replies by DAC member countries to questionnaires issued by the DAC Secretariat. Net flows of resources are defined as gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments on earlier loans. Because the data are based on donor country reports, they do not provide a complete picture of the resources received by developing countries, for three reasons. First, flows from DAC members are only part of the aggregate resource flows to developing countries. Second, the data that record contributions to multilateral institutions measure the flow of resources made available to those institutions by DAC members, not the flow of resources from those institutions to developing countries. Third, because some of the countries and territories on the DAC recipient list are normally classified as high income, the reported flows may overstate the resources available to low- and middle-income economies. High-income countries receive only a small fraction of all development assistance, however.

Net disbursements of ODA by some important donor countries that are not DAC members are shown in table 6.9a.

Table 6.9a

Official development assistance by non-DAC donors

			\$ millions		
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
OECO members inco CAC,					
Class (A) Free Scaling		20	15		
orea.e	55	90.1	112	150	194
Meland	:	-	÷		
мина В ер ол		112	140	115	159
Turké,	z ⁻	- 3	56	10^{-1}	
state Chundlee 8					
kon, get	100	198	6.56	371	412
Siandi Anatha		(4)	317	192	3008
United Arab Environet	172	239	<u>1</u> 000	θĒ	31
Other donors					
សេដូច្នេ	66	25	26		

Note: China also provides aid, but does not disclose the amount.

a. Comprises total aid disbursements to both part i countries (official on the open parts and part in the point of the contracts (official aid).

Source: OECD.

Definitions

6.9

· Official development assistance (ODA) comprises grants and loans net of repayments that meet the DAC definition of ODA and are made to countries and territories in part I of the DAC list of aid recipients. • Official aid comprises grants and ODA-like loans net of repayments to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of aid recipients. • Bilateral grants are transfers in money or in kind for which no repayment is required. • Bilateral loans are loans extended by governments or official agencies that have a grant element of at least 25 percent and for which repayment is required in convertible currencies or in kind. • Contributions to multilateral agencies are concessional funding received by multilateral institutions from DAC members in the form of grants or capital subscriptions. . Other official flows are transactions by the official sector whose main objective is other than development or whose grant element is less than 25 percent. . Private flows consist of flows at market terms financed from private sector resources. They include changes in holdings of private long-term assets by residents of the reporting country and private grants by nongovernmental organizations, net of subsidies from the official sector. • Foreign direct investment is investment by residents of DAC member countries to acquire a lasting management interest (at least 10 percent of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in the recipient country. The data in the table reflect changes in the net worth of subsidiaries in recipient countries whose parent company is in the DAC source country. • Bilateral portfolio investment covers bank lending and the purchase of bonds, shares, and real estate by residents of DAC member countries in recipient countries. • Multilateral portfolio investment records the transactions of private banks and nonbanks in DAC member countries in the securities issued by multilateral institutions. . Private export credits are loans that are extended to recipient countries by the private sector in DAC member countries for the purpose of promoting trade and are supported by an official guarantee. • Net grants by NGOs are grants by nongovernmental organizations, net of subsidies from the official sector. · Total net flows comprise ODA or official aid flows, other official flows, private flows, and net grants by NGOs.

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Data sources

Data on financial flows are compiled by DAC and published in its annual statistical report, *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients*, and the DAC chairman's annual report, *Development Co-operation*.



Aid flows from Development Assistance 6.10 Committee members

			develo	Net offici opment as	al sistance			A approp	id riations	Un a	Untied aid	
Net flows to part I countries	\$ m 1991	nillions 1996	% ot 1991	f GNP 1996	annual average % change in volume 1991–92 to 1995–96	6 Per ca ^a donor (\$ 1991	apita of country ^a \$ 1996	% of a governme 1991	entral ent budget 1996	% of ODA com 1991	^r total imitments 1995	
\$ millions, 1996	••• • •••• •••						• •	· ·				
Australia	1,050	1.121	0.38	0.30	1.7	61	62	1.3	1.2	45.5	0.0	
Austria	547	557	0.34	0.24	1.5	70	69	0.6	0.0	0.4	12.1	
Belgium	831	913	0.41	0.34	-2.6	84	91	0.0	0.0	14.7	0.0	
Canada	2,604	1,795	0.45	0.32	-3.3	96	60	1.9	1.4	6.0	14.9	
Denmark	1,200	1,772	0.96	1.04	3.5	233	336	3.2	2.7	29.5	47.8	
Finland	930	408	0.80	0.34	14.2	186	80	2.0	1.0	13.2	25.9	
France	7,386	7,451	0.62	0.48	-2.2	129	128	3.2	0.0	50.8	25.6	
Germany	6,890	7,601	0.40	0.33	-2.2	86	93	0.0	0.0	45.5	23.0	
Ireland	72	179	0.19	0.31	18.8	21	50	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Italy	3,347	2,416	0.30	0.20	-9.4	58	42	0.6	0.0	2.3	22.0	
Japan	10,952	9,439	0.32	0.20	-3.6	. 88	. 75	1.3	0.0	13.2	59.2	
Luxembourg	42	82	0.33	0.44	9.2	108	211	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Netherlands	2,517	3.246	0.88	0.81	0.5	167	209	0.0	3.6	34.1	42.6	
New Zealand	100	122	0.25	0.21	0.5	29	34	0.5	0.6	31.7	0.0	
Norway	1,178	1,311	1.13	0.85	-0.2	276	300	2.0	1.8	41.6	42.1	
Portugal	205	218	0.30	0.21	-0.2		, 22	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.7	
Spain	1,262	1,251	0.24	0.22	2.3		. 32	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	
Sweden	2,116	1,999	0.90	0.84	-2.2	246	226	2.7	0.0	65.8	57.9	
Switzerland	863	1.026	0.36	0.34	0.3	126	145	3.1	2.8	55.4	47.7	
United Kingdom	3,201	3,199	0.32	0.27	1.1	56	54	1.2	1.1	15.3	19.2	
United States	11.262	9,377	0.20	0.12	-8.0	. 44	35	0.0	0.0	20.8	0.0	
Total	56,670	55,485	0.34	0.25	-3.2	74	68	0.8	1.6	29.3	32.3	

Net official aid

					annual average %	Per ca donor c	pita of ountry®
Net flows to	\$m	illions	% 0	f GNP	change in volume ^a	\$	\$
part II countries	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991-92 to 1995-96	1991	1996
\$ millions, 1996							
Australia	9	10	0.00	0.00	-2.0	0	1
Austria	290	226	0.18	0.10	-9.0	37	28
Belgium	274	70	0.14	0.03	-25.3	28	7
Canada	145	181	0.03	0.03	4.1	5	6
Denmark	65	120	0.05	0.07	12.2	13	23
Finland	114	57	0.10	0.05	-3.7	23	11
France	457	709	0.04	0.05	11.3	8	12
Germany	2,637	1,329	0.15	0.06	-5.3	33	16
Ireland	15	1	0.04	0.00	-5.3	4	0
Italy	382	294	0.03	0.02	-3.4	. 7	5
Japan	110	184	0.00	0.00	-1.1	1	1
Luxembourg	5	2	0.04	0.01	-36.7	12	5
Netherlands	152	13	0.05	0.00	-3.7	10	1
New Zealand	1	0	0.00	0.00	-73.8	0	0
Norway	25	50	0.02	0.03	10.6	6	11
Portugal	22	18	0.03	0.02	-4.3	2	2
Spain	162	2	0.03	0.00	-69.3	. 4	0
Sweden	50	178	0.02	0.07	-6.2	. 6	20
Switzerland	55	97	0.02	0.03	2.5	8	14
United Kingdom	327	362	0.03	0.03		6	6
United States	1,832	1,694	0.03	0.02	1.9	7	6
Total	7,128	5,596	0.04	0.03	-2.4	9	7

a. At 1996 exchange rates and prices.

As part of its work the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) assesses the aid performance of member countries relative to the size of their economies. As measured here, aid comprises bilateral disbursements of concessional financing to recipient countries plus the provision by donor governments of concessional financing to multilateral institutions. Volume measures, in constant prices and exchange rates, are used to measure the change in real resources provided over time. Aid flows to part I recipients-official development assistance (ODA)-are tabulated separate from official aid to part II recipients (see About the data for table 6.9 for more information on the distinction between ODA and official aid).

Measures of aid flows from the perspective of donors differ from aid receipts by recipient countries. This is because the concessional funding received by multilateral institutions from donor countries is recorded as an aid disbursement by the donor when the funds are deposited with the multilateral institution and recorded as a resource receipt by the recipi ent country when the multilateral institution makes a disbursement.

Aid-to-GNP ratios, aid per capita, and aid appropriations as a percentage of donor government budgets are calculated by the OECD. The denominators used in calculating these ratios may differ from corresponding values elsewhere in this book because of differences in timing or definition.

The proportion of untied aid is reported here because tying arrangements require recipients to purchase goods and services from the donor country or from a specified group of countries. Tying arrangements may be justified on the grounds that they prevent a recipient from misappropriating or mismanaging aid receipts, but they may also be motivated by a desire to benefit suppliers in the donor country. The same volume of aid may have different purchasing power, depending on the relative costs of suppliers in countries to which the aid is tied and the degree to which each recipient's aid basket is untied. Thus tying arrangements may prevent recipients from obtaining the best value for their money and so reduce the value of the aid received.

Definitions

Net official development assistance and net official

6.10

aid record the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period. Data are shown at current prices and dollar exchange rates. • Aid as a percentage of GNP shows the donor's contributions of ODA or official aid as a share of its GNP. • Annual average percentage change in volume and aid per capita of donor country are calculated using 1996 exchange rates and prices. • Aid appropriations are the share of ODA or official aid appropriations in the donor's national budget. • Untied aid is the share of aid that is not subject to restrictions by donors on procurement sources.

Data sources



The data in this table appear in the DAC chairman's report, *Development Cooperation*. The OECD also makes its data available on diskette, magnetic tape, and the Internet.

Figure 6.10a



Source: OECD and World Bank staff estimates.

Official development assistance to developing countries has declined over the past five years. Not only has the dollar value fallen, but many DAC members now provide less aid as a portion of their gross domestic output.



6.11 Aid dependency

	Net o develo	official opment	Aid pe	r capita			A	id dependen	cy ratios			
	offic	ial aid					A	ıdas ‰of	A.I.	d as	Aic %	1 as
			1		A	d as	gross	domestic	impo	orts of	central g	overnment
	\$mi 1991	Illions	1991	\$ 1996	% 0 1991	f GNP	inve 1991	stment	goods ar	id services	expen	ditures
	204.0				20.0	0.1		10.0		10.0	1331	
Albania	324.2	222.0		. 08	29.2	. 8.1	470.1	40.2	95.3	19.8	•• •	24.1
Angola	279.7	544.2	13		9.0	15.8	51.5	72.0	. 3.2	120		· ••.
Argentina	299.5	277.4	29 9		0.2	0.1	01.0	0.5	17	0.8	 1 4	0.6
Armenia	2.7	294.9			0.1	18.2	0.2	146.8	37.0	32.0	-	. 0.0
Australia			· ·· – ·									
Austria												*
Azerbaijan	0.0	106.3	0	14	0.0	3.0	2.3	11.9	•••	8.5		·
Bangladesh	1,889.1	1,254.5	17	10	8.1	3.9	70.2	23.2	47.3	16.1		
Belarus	187.0	73.0	. 18	7	0.5	0.4	. 1.8	1.5	7.7	. 1.1		
Belgium												
Benin	268.4	292.8			14.5	. 13.5	. 98.6	. 77,5	41.2	49.7		· :
Bolivia		849.9	7.6	112	10.8	13.3	. 74.0	. 71.6	36.4	. 42.6	57.0	49.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	126.0	811.6	102	184				".				
Brazil	182.6	408.2	. 105				10.9	. 0.0	0.6		10.2	. 5,4
Buigana	316.0	170.0	+ . 37		. 0.0	1.9	12.8	12.7	7.3	27	10.3	3.6
Burkina Faso	423.7	418.2	46	39	15.2	16.5	73.7	64.8	55.8	83.7	86.1	0.0
Burundi	259.1	203.8	46	32	22.4	18.1	154.0	203.2	72.4	96.9	77.2	81.8
Cambodia	91.0	452.9	10	44	5.6	14,5	59.3	70.0	39.2	33.5		
Cameroon	518.5	413.3	44	30	4.5	4.9	25.0	28.4	18.7	16.8	20.3	42.2
Canada												
Central African Republic	174.7	166.9	58	50	12.8	16.1	99.8	280.7	52.3	62.3		
Chad	265.8	305.2	46	46	20.2	26.9	274.0	134.9	56.7	50.7	65.9	
Chile	125.5	203.4	9	. 14	0.4	0.3	. 1,5	1.0	. 1.1	.0. 9	1.7	1.4
China	1.998.7	2,617.3	2		0.5	0.3	1.5	0.8	3.5	1,5	5.3	6.1
Hong Kong, China	36.1	13.2	6	2	0.0	. 0.0	. 0.2	0.0				
Colombia	122.5	250.8	4	(0.3	0.3	1.9	1.4	1.4	, 1.2	2.6	
Congo, Dem. Rep.	4/0.2	107.4	. 12 .	4	5.(2.8	94.0	38.5 20.6		16.6	25.6	41,7
Costa Rica	. 174 1	6.8			. 3. 3 . 		123	29.0	69	10.0	125	1.0
Côte d'Ivoire	632.7	967.6		67	69	99	82.0	66.1	14.6	19.5	12.0	. 1.0 .
Croatia	0.0	133.4	0	28	0.0	0.7	0.0	4.7	0,0	1.3	0.0	1.5
Cuba	37.6	67.8		6				·· · ·		·	· 	
Czech Republic	231.0	122.0	22	12	0.9	0.2	3.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.6
Denmark									·	-		
Dominican Republic	66.5	105.8	9	13	0,9	. 0.8	. 3.8	3.3	2.7	2.0	7.9	6.7
Ecuador	238.0	260.9	23	. 22	2.2	1.5	9.1	7.8	5.6	4.5	14.3	8.3
Egypt, Arab Rep.	5,024.7	2,211.8		. 37	14.3	3.3	64.2	19.7	26.4	10.9	44.4	14.0
El Salvador	294.2	317.2		. 55	5.6	3,1	36.0	. 19.3	. 16,7	8.0	48.1	22.6
Eritrea	15.0	151.2		. 43			:	:	. 0.0	27.1 1.6		
Estonia	1 097 3	849.4	21	4 .2 15	20.6	14.3	287.8	67.6	84.2	49.1	51.4	. 4.5
Finland	1.001.0				. 20.0		,201.0	. 01.0	.04.2		01.1	
France		• •					• • • •					
Gabon	143.4	126.5	145	112	3.0	2.6	10.0	11.0	6.0	5.5	8.7	
Gambia, The	102.7	38.5	107	34	31.6	13.4	157.2	62.6	38.3	12.7	132.1	• • •
Georgia	0.2	318.4	0	59	0.0	7.1	0.0	121.1	•	23.6		
Germany												
Ghana	882.1	653.6	. 58	. 37	13.6		84.2	55.2	49.5	25.6	95.4	. ••.
Greece									· _ ·	_		
Guatemala	198.6	216.1	. 21	20	2.1	1.4	14.8	10.7	9.0	5.7	23.4	16.5
Guinea	382.0	295.5	. 64	. 44	13.6	7.8	77.5	57.6	31.2	28.1	58.9	••
duinea-bissau Haiti	1210	718'A		±04 51	49.4	111	. 1,44.9 . 10 /	21170	30 0 TOO 0	122.0		
Honduras	302.5	367 3	²⁰ 58		10.5	. - + • • • . 9 2	40.0	2,±±1.2 28.6	21.2	19 A		
									· · · ·			·· .

	Net official Aid per capita development assistance and official aid						Ai	d dependen	cy ratios			
	offic	cial aid			Aid	d as	Aio % gross c	d as of Iomestic	Air % impo	d as 5 of prts of	A central p	id as % of government
	\$ m 1991	nillions 1996	1991	\$ 1996	% 0 1 991	f GNP 1996	inves 1991	stment 1996	goods ar 1 991	1996	expe 1 991	nditures 1996
Hungary	626.0	185.0	61	18	2.0	0.4	9.2	1.5	4.8	0.8		
India	2.745.0	1.936.2	3	2	 1.1	0.6	4.8	2.1	9.3	3.3		
Indonesia	1.874.4	1.120.6	10	 6	1.5	0.5	5.0	1.6	4.9	2.3	8.8	3.4
Iran, Islamic Rep.	194.4	171.0	4	3	0,2	0.1	0.5	•••	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.5
Iraq	552.4	387.4	30	18	••	••	••		••	••	•••	••
Ireland												
Israel	1,749.5	2,216.7	353	389	2,8	0.4	11.6	1.6	6.8	5.2	7.8	4.8
Italy												
Jamaica	162.2	59.9	67	24	4.9	1.4	16.7	5.1	5.9	2.6	······	
Japan												
Jordan	920.7	513.7	260	119	23,8	7.2	84.9	20.2	23.6	8.8	59.4	25.5
Kazakhstan	111.5	124.0			0.4	0.6	0.1	2.6	0.2	1.6	::	::
Kenya	921.2	606.1	38	22	12.1	6.8	53.9	32.4	33.3	16.5	39.6	33.3
Korea, Dem. Rep.	9.0	42.8	0							•••		
Korea, Rep.	54.8	-146.9		3	0.0	0.0		-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.2
Kuwait	4.5	3.1		2	0,0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
kurgut Republic	0.0 	231.9	Û AZ	51	00 100	13.9	οņ	69.2		22.4	•	
Lao PDR	143.3	338.6			13.9	18.2		59.8	57.3	46.4	·····	
Latvia	3.0	79.0			0.0	1.0	0.1	8.4	8.4			4.9
Lebanon	132.2	232.8	30			1.8	15.4	6.0	3.3	2.9	8.2	
Lesotho	126.2	107.2	69		12.1	8.1	27.0	11.0	13.9	12.8	35.9	· ···· ··· ** ····
Libya	20.4	9.9		24		1 2			26		10.0	
Macadonia EVP	4.0	105.5	····	<u>24</u>		<u>+.</u>		26.0		<u></u>	10.9	4.0
Madagascar	455.9	364.5	38	27	17.9		161 3	87.8	54.0	31.1	112 5	
Malawi	524.6	500.8	60	<u>61</u> 50	24.6	23.2	119.6	132.4	60.6	48.9		
Malavsia	289.5	-451.6	16	-22	0.6	-0.5	1.7	-1.1	0.7	0.1	2.1	
Mali	457.7	505.1	53	 51	19.2	19.4		71.7	53.3	56.2	· ····	
Mauritania	219.9	273.6	107	117	20.6	26.4	108.4	113.8	37.6	41.3		
Mauritius	67.5	19.6	63	17	2.4	0.5	8.3	1.8	3.4	0.7	10.6	2.0
Mexico	278.3	289.1	3	3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.9
Moldova	0	37.0	0	9	0.0	2.1	0.0	7.3	1.8	2.9	••	
Mongolia	69.5	202.6	31	81	24.2	21.3	80.8	93.0	13.4	37.8	51.3	96.4
Morocco	1,232.4	650.8	50	24	4.6	1.8	19.5	8.6	12.8	5.2	15.9	
Mozambique	1,070.3	922.9	74	51	83.8	59.8	163.4	111.5	88.4	87.8		
Myanmar	179.4	56.2		1					17.3	9.1	4.1	1.3
Namibia	184.4	188.6	133	119	6.9	5.7	38.8	29.4	10.5	9.1	18.3	
Nepal	453.4	401.4	24	18	12.0	8.9	58.8	38.8	52.2	23.8	74,3	46.0
Netherlands		···· ······ ···						<i>.</i>				
New Zealand												
Nicaragua	841.1	954.0	217	212	64.1	57.1	239.8	174.5	70.3	59.3	176.5	105.6
Niger	377.0	258.7	48		16.5	13.2	176.4	134.8	57.6	53.0	· ·····	
Nigeria	262.6	191.8	ع		1.1	0.6	4.1	3.2	2.0	1.5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	······ ····· ·· ···
Omen	45.0								0.0			
Dakietan	1 270 9	976.9	12	20	0,2	1.4	15.0	5.0	11.6	1.0	437	1.3
Panama	101 0	010.0 00 F	<u>+</u> 4	<u>)</u>	1.0	<u>1</u> .4	10.9	27	15		7.2	25
Papua New Guinea	206 8	385.0	101	33 	איד. 10 8	<u>۲۰۲</u>	38.0	2.1 277	175	11 O	20 6	2.0
Paraguav	146 0	97 1	34	20	2 A	1 0	10.1	<u> </u>	<u></u>	4.0 クら	19.5	20.2
Peru	614.0	409.8	28	17	<u>∻:</u> ⁼ ??	0.7	12.6		0.0 0 A	2.0	11.2	
Philippines	1.053.0	883.2	<u>-</u> 9 16	<u>+'</u> 1 2	2.3	1.0		4.4	6.5	25		
Poland	2.508	830			0.0	0.6	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.9		1.5
Portugal												
Puerto Rico				••• •••••			•••••					
Romania	321.0	218.0	14	10	1.1	0.6	4.0	2.4	5.1	1.7	3.1	1.5
Russian Federation	564.0	1,225.0	4	0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0



	Net official development assistance and		Aid per capita Aid dependency r t and Aid dependency r						cy ratios	ratios				
	offi	cial aid			Aid	as	Aid % gross de	as of omestic	Aid % Impo	d as of orts of	Ai ع central g	d as 6 of overnment		
	\$ n 1991	nillions 1996	1991	\$ 1996	% of 1991	GNP 1996	invest 1991	ment 1996	goods an 1991	d services 1996	exper 1991	1996		
Puondo		674.2	 51	100	10.0		166.9			176 5	05.5			
Saudi Arabia	44.7	28.5			. 19.9		100.9	0.1	0.1	1/0.5	90.0	. ••		
Senegal	639.0	581.5		 68	12.0	11.6	94.8	68.3	33.4	32.9				
Sierra Leone	104.9	195.5	26	42	14.8	21.2	123.3	223.2	47.8	78.3	100.3	140.4		
Singapore	7.8	0.0	3	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1		
Slovak Republic	114.0	141.0		26	1.1	0.7	3.4	2.0	0.7	1.1				
Slovenia	0.0	82.2	0	41	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.8		· 		
South Africa	0.0	361.1	0	10	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.9		
Spain														
Sri Lanka	890.5	494.5	52	27	10.1	3.6	43.3	13.9	23.4	7.7	33.8	13.0		
Sudan	880.9	230.3	36	8	12.3	· · · · ·	94.9		70.7	15.8				
Sweden														
Switzerland														
Syrian Arab Republic	381.4	225.3	30	16	3.0	. 1.4	18.6		8.6	3.2	5.6	2.8		
Tajikistan	0.0	113.0	0	19	0.0	5.6	0.0	20.3	3.7	12.9		•• 、		
Tanzania	1.080.7	893.7	41		24.9	15.6	86.7	84.8	61.4	38.4				
Thailand	721.5	832.0	13	. 14	0.7	0.5	1.7	1.1	1.6	0.9	5.1	2.8		
Togo	202.2	166.0		39	12.9	. 12,0	73.7	85.4	. 22,2	25.5		· · · ·		
Trinidad and Tobago	-1.5		1	13			0,2	. 2.0	-0.1	1.0	0.2	1.7		
Tunisia	357.2	126.4	. 43	14			10.5	.2.7	5.6	1.3	8.1	2.0		
Turkey	1,622.5	232.5	28		1.1	0.1	.4./	. 0.5	. 5.8	0.4	5.1	0.5		
Iurkmenistan		23.0			20.4	11.2	122.2		01.0	. 1.0		·· .		
Ukraina	368.0	370.0			20.4		. 17	3.8	. 91.1	41.0				
United Arab Emirates	5.9	0.0		· · ····'·	0.0	0.3	-01	_0.1	. ".		0 1	-0.2		
Linited Kingdom								0.1	· ."		0.1	-0.2		
United States					• •• • ••	• • • •		• •						
Uruguay	51.5	51.5		16	0.5	0.3	4.3	2.3	2.1	1.1	1.9	0.9		
Uzbekistan	0.0	87.2	0	4	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.1	0.2	1.7				
Venezuela	30.7	44.2	2		0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	. 0.3	0.4		
Vietnam	237.5	927.2	4		2.5	4.0	16.5	14.2	8.6	6.8	·			
West Bank and Gaza	0.0	593.0	••		· · ··	•••		•••		·				
Yemen, Rep.	300.1	260.4	22	17	6.2	4.9	37.4	17.1	9.1	7.0	8.2	6.4		
Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.)ª	159.0	681.0	15	64			· · · ·							
Zambia	883.3	613.9	110	67	27.7	18.6	237.4	120.2	48.8	••.	44.7	87.1		
Zimbabwe	393.3	374.2			6.3	5.2	23.9	27.6	15.4	19.8		••		
World ^b	68 110 3	63 773 65	15w	13 w	14w	1.0w	W	W	w	4.1 v	v			
Low income	28,568.2	28,186.8	10	2.5 W	3.1	1.8	11.6	5.1	15.7	7.8	·····			
Excl China & India	23.824.5	23.633.2	25		8.5	7.1	48.5	33.6	26.1	18.8	· · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Middle income	26.049.7	19.403.2	17	12	0,8	0.5	3.2	2.3	3.7	1.8				
Lower middle income	20,832.9	16,145.9	20		1.2	0.8	4.0	3.2	6.3	2.6	····· ··· ··· ·· ··· ·	••		
Upper middle income	5.216.8	3,257.3	12	7	0.4	0.3	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.1	····· ··· ··	···· ···		
Low & middle income	61.160.0	54,035.8	14	11	1.5	0.9	5.7	3.4	7.0	3.6	··· ···· ·····	•••		
East Asia & Pacific	7,541.2	8,359.5	5	5	1.0	0.6	•••	•••	3.6	2.6	•••	••		
Europe & Central Asia	8,890.3	8,938.2	19	17	0.8	0.6	2.6	2.3	2.8	1.7		· ··· ····		
Latin America & Carib.	5,850.2	8.025.1	13	17	0.5	0.5	2.6	1.7	2.7	1.9				
Middle East & N. Africa	10,311.9	5,342.5	43	19	2.4	1.3	9.2	••••••	5.7	3.1				
South Asia	8,114.1	5,499.9	7	4	2.3	1.1	10.6	4.8	15.1	5.6		••		
Sult Earlis an Atolia	16,206,9	17,199,6	::		÷ 3	53		<u></u> :	133	· - ·				
High income	2,653.6	3,091.5	·····		·····	·····	······	•••••	·····					

a. Data for 1991 include net flows to the states of the former Yugoslavia: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia FYR, and Slovenia. b. Includes aid not allocated by country or region.

Ratios of aid to GNP, investment, imports, or public spending provide a measure of the recipient country's dependency on aid. But care must be taken in drawing policy conclusions. For foreign policy reasons some countries have traditionally received large amounts of assistance. Thus aid dependency ratios may reveal as much about the interests of donors as they do about the need of recipients. In general, aid dependency ratios in Sub-Saharan Africa are much higher than those in other regions, and they increased during the 1980s. These high ratios are due only in part to the volume of aid flows. Many African countries experienced severe erosion in their terms of trade during the 1980s, which, along with weak policies, contributed to falling incomes, imports, and investment. Thus the increase in aid dependency ratios reflects events affecting both the numerator and the denominator.

As defined here, aid includes official development assistance (ODA) and official aid. The data cover bilateral loans and grants from Development Assistance Committee (DAC) countries, multilateral organizations, and certain Arab countries. They do not reflect aid given by recipient countries to other developing countries. As a result some countries that are net donors (such as Saudi Arabia) are shown in the table as aid recipients. (See table 6.9a for aid disbursement by some non-DAC countries.)

The data in the table do not distinguish among different types of aid (program, project, or food aid, emergency

Figure 6.11a

Twenty countries received more than half the official development assistance and official aid provided in 1996



Source: OECD.

assistance, peacekeeping assistance, or technical cooperation), each of which may have a very different effect on the economy. Technical cooperation expenditures do not always directly benefit the economy to the extent that they defray costs incurred outside the country on the salaries and benefits of technical experts and the overhead costs of firms supplying technical services.

Because the table relies on information from donors, it is not consistent with information recorded by recipients in the balance of payments, which often excludes all or some technical assistance—particularly payments to expatriates made directly by the donor. Similarly, grant commodity aid may not always be recorded in trade data or in the balance of payments. Although ODA estimates in balance of payments statistics are meant to exclude purely military aid, the distinction is sometimes blurred. The definition used by the country of origin usually prevails.

The nominal values used here tend to overstate the amount of resources transferred. Changes in international prices and in exchange rates reduce the purchasing power of aid. The practice of tying aid, still prevalent though declining in importance, also reduces the purchasing power of aid (see *About the data* for table 6.10).

Aid not allocated by country or region—including administrative costs, research into development issues, and aid to nongovernmental organizations—is included in the world total. Thus regional and income group totals do not add up to the world total.

Definitions

· Net official development assistance consists of disbursements of loans (net of repayments and principal) and grants made on concessional terms by official agencies of the members of DAC and certain Arab countries to promote economic development and welfare in recipient economies listed as developing by DAC. Loans with a grant element of more than 25 percent are included in ODA. ODA also includes technical cooperation and assistance. . Official aid refers to aid flows net of repayments from official donors to the transition economies of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union and to certain advanced developing countries and territories as determined by DAC. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. • Aid per capita includes both ODA and official aid. . Aid dependency ratios are calculated using values in U.S. dollars converted at official exchange rates. See the notes to tables 1.1, 4.8, and 4.13 for definitions of GNP, gross domestic investment, imports of goods and services, and central government expenditures.

6.11

7.1 TR 7 ILLIS

Data sources



Data on aid are compiled by DAC and published in its annual statistical report, *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients*, and in the DAC chairman's report, *Development Co-operation*. The OECD also makes its data avail-

able on diskette, magnetic tape, and the Internet.



Distribution of net aid by Development6.12 Assistance Committee members

	Total	al Ten major DAC donors C								Others		
		United					United					
\$ millions, 1996		States	Japan	France	Germany	Netherlands	Kingdom	Canada	Sweden	Denmark	Norway	1
Albania	114.3	17.0	2.7	3.1	33.4	8.0	1.9	0.0	0.4	2.8	0.6	44.4
Algeria	263.0	0.0	0.9	241.1	-23.8	1.1	0.1	. 1.2	3.0	0.0	0.2	39.1
Angola	294.4	25.0	5.2	11.9	25.3	30.1	16.2	2.2	36.2	1.4	25.2	115.9
Argentina	85.0		19.0	7.8	10.3	1.3	0.3	1.1	1.6	0.7	0.0	42.9
Armenia	115.3		0.0	5.8	6.7	7.5	1.4	0.0	2.7	0.0	1.8	1.3
Australia						· ··· · · ·						
Azerbaijan		 					25		16		1 2	17
Rangladesh	644.5	41.0	174.0		. 4.1	67.2	71 /	37.5	283	36.9	39.6	373
Belarus	58.6	30.0	0.2		17.9	01.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	13	0.1	79
Belgium									2.2	2.0	0.1	1.9
Benin	164.9	7.0	44.7	44.3	22.4	8.4	0.0	. 8.3	0.0	14.6	-0.2	15.4
Bolivia	590.9	94.0	98.0	44.6	104.1	57.1	9.3	. 12.5	20.0	15.2	3.0	133.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	593.8	135.0	25.0	7.2	39.9	88.4	0.6	0.0	30.1	0.0	46.8	220.9
Botswana	67.9	7.0	18.0	0.7	7.7	4.2	4.7	0.3	15.7	0.9	6.6	2.0
Brazil	190.8	-7.0	65.5	12,8	39.3	21.3	6.3	3.1	2.6	5.6	2.1	39.2
Bulgaria	57.4	9.0	13.0	0.0	25.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	6.1
Burkina Faso	269.2		14.9	100.0	41.0	37.6	. 0.5	7.2	0.8	22.8	2.4	33.1
Burundi	67.8		1.0	13.0	13.8	3.3	2.6	4.3	4.9	0.4	5.8	16.6
Cambodia	252.6	28.0	71.3	52.1	14.2	8.4	. 12.3	2.1	16.0	0.9	5.8	41.4
Cameroon	279.6	1.0	/.1	176.0	56.4	12.0	.4.0	17.0	. 0.0	0.0	0.5	5.7
Control African Bopublic	121.0	··· · ·	20.6		10.6		0.1		.0.6	7 2	0.2	15
Chad	121.8	2.0		73.5	25.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	. 0.3	16.8
Chile	182.7	-3.0	52.9	43.5	43.0	8.3	3.0	1.5	5.3	0.2	1.3	26.6
China	1.671.1	0.0	861.7	97.2	461.1	2.7	57.1	38.4	17.7	20.9	9.1	105.1
Hong Kong, China	10.1	0.0	5.9	2.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Colombia	159.8	17.0	36.6	16.5	32.2	8.5	3.3	3.3	3.5	2.0	2.4	34.5
Congo, Dem. Rep.	106.3	0.0	4.5	14.9	34.4	4.7	1.9	3.0	4.5	0.0	6.3	32.3
Congo, Rep.	394.6	10.0	0.2	211.4	6.7	2.3	1.5	6.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	155.0
Costa Rica	-12.5	-44.0	-17.5	5.1	2.2	16.0	3.4	2.3	3.1	1.0	0.7	15.0
Côte d'Ivoire	449.2	14.0	58.1	300.3	34.0	0.4	10.1	20.2	0.4	0.0	2.1	9.6
Croatia	126.5	10.0	0.1	2.3	92.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	5.5	11.4
Cuba	26.9	0.0	1.0	2.1	2.1	0.8	0,4	1.6	1.1	0.0	1.7	16.0
Czech Republic	64.0		1.9	0.0	32.0	0.0	5.6	1.3	0.2	2.0	0.4	13.7
Denmark												10.0
Dominican Republic	57.3		20.0			2.5	0.0	0.3	. 0.7	. 0.2	0.5	19.3
Ecuauoi	1 932 3	725.0	201.3	301.2	. <u>.</u>	. 171	. ,∠./ 	114.0	11.8	32.7	1.0	7/ 9
El Salvador	229.3	74.0	70.4		37.3	. .	03	4.3	7.3	1.8	3.3	18.6
Fritrea	124.8	15.0	2.0	4.1	22.3	11.9	2.8	3.6	2.1	4.4	13.4	43.3
Estonia	37.8	1.0	0.2	0.0	9.4	0.0	4.4	1.2	9.3	2.3	2.8	7.3
Ethiopia	445.4	56.0	50.2	10.8	81.4	60.2	19.7	13.8	39.3	4.5	21.4	88.1
Finland		• •• • •••									-	
France								., .		* *		
Gabon	113.4	2.0	0.2	102.4	2.4	0.1	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
Gambia, The	17.2	4.0	0.1	0.9	4.0	2.1	3.3	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.8
Georgia	112.3	55.0	0.2	2.6	33.6	9.0	2.8	0.0	1,4	0.0	1.1	6.6
Germany												
Ghana	348.9	30.0	110.0	15.9	. 37.1	22.7	33.6	21.0	3.9	42.3	1.6	30.9
Greece							· · ·				4 - 4	
Guatemala	141.2		44.6	2.1	29.3	12.3	. 0.7	2.5	8.2	2.0	15.1	∠5,4 ∧ 7
Guinea Bissau	104.0	. 24.0	10.0	52.8 11 9	. <u>+</u> /.8	U.3 67		9.1	. U.J 	_3,8 1 ຂື້.	. 3.0	4.1 70.1
uunda-Dissau Haiti	150 1	67.0	7.2	20.6	∠.o 	39	0.0	24 4 24 4	0.3	1.3* 0.0	.0.0	11.9
Honduras	155.2	27.0	63.8	1.4	15.5	10.6	1.6	4.5	1.7	1.0	1.2	27.0

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	Total Ten major DAC donors										Others	
\$ millions, 1996		United States	Japan	France	Germany	Netherlands	United Kingdom	Canada	Sweden	Denmark	Norway	
Hungary	88.4	10.0	17.5	0.0	39.8	0.0	1.3	2.6	0.1	0.8	0.8	15.7
India	1,025.1	6.0	579.3	14.8	51.2	58.5	154.3	29.4	51.4	37.6	13.4	29.2
Indonesia	1,062.6	-57.0	965.5	28.4	-106.0	-62.5	46.1	18.0	1.1	0.8	13.7	214.5
Iran, Islamic Rep.	141.3	-21.0	58.1	12.5	70.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	8.3	0.0	1.0	11.8
lraq	284.2	108.0	0.0	2.6	91.5	19.3	11.5	1.5	34.4	0.0	4.0	11.4
Ireiano	2 216 6	2 253 0	1.6	10.7	-57.3	6.6		0.0	0.6		0.0	1.4
Italy	2,210.0	2,203.0	1.0		-57.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Jamaica	4.0	-7.0	12.4	0.2	-9.6	5.6	-6.7	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	5.3
Japan				•• ••• ••••								
Jordan	324.3	45.0	123.7	19.4	67.5	6.3	7.7	6.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	46.9
Kazakhstan	93.5	63.0	9.0	1.7	13.3	0.2	3.9	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.5
Kenya	345.7	11.0	92.8	17.0	53.5	39.9	43.8	5.6	23.3	20.0	2.7	36.2
Korea, Dem. Rep.	9.1	0.0		0.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.0	2.0	5.7
Kuwait	-149.2	-04.0	-127.9 0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0		0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Kvrgvz Republic		28.0	44.3	0.3	10.5	8.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.2	3.6
Lao PDR	147.5	3.0	57.4	16.4	22.9	3.2	0.9	1.0	17.7	0.0	4.2	20.8
Latvia	47.9	4.0	0.2	0.0	12.0	0.0	7.9	1.2	11.4	4.0	2.8	4.5
Lebanon	87.1	6.0	0.6	41.3	7.7	1.0	0.8	3.2	2.8	0.0	3.7	20.1
Lesotho	49.3	3.0	7.9	2.9	12.3	0.5	8.0	0.3	2.6	0.7	0.5	10.7
Libya	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
Macedonia FYR	26.3		6.1	1 4	82	0.0			1/ 11	0.4		
Madagascar	229.8	33.0	50.1	101.8	16.3	4.0	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	7.8	15.1
Malawi	263.9	32.0	64.0	2.5	31.7	10.2	83.6	8.0	8.1	15.2	4.5	4.2
Malaysia	-453.1	0.0	-482.5	3.5	7.5	2.3	-4.0	3.4	0.7	8.4	0.1	7.4
Mali	297.5	5.0	38.1	82.3	65.7	42.8	13.9	14.3	0.8	4.6	9.9	20.2
Mauritania	98.8	2.0	29.8	45.2	12.3	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.4	5.8
Mauritius	-1.1	-1.0	4.8	7.3	-18.1	0.2	. 0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3
Moldova	214.3	13.0	212.8	0.0	3.2	4.0	<u> </u>		0.3	0.0	0.4	2.0
Mongolia	136.2	6.0	103.8	0.0	11.8	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	3.5	3.0	5.8
Morocco	391.4	-3.0	46.4	290.7	-0.9	0.2	0.5	5.0	0.7	-1.2	0.1	53.0
Mozambique	551.9	45.0	30.1	20.7	41.3	45.7	35.4	13.4	61.3	46.8	51.8	160.6
Myanmar	45.3	0.0	35.2	2.1	1.5	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.2	2.3
Namibia	136.4	9.0	4.7	3.8	43.1	5.0	9.6	0.4	16.8	6.6	16.6	20.8
Nepal	236.3	15.0	88.8	2.0	25.7		23.3	5.4	1.5	23.0	11.2	29.0
New Zealand		•••••••		•••••	••••••			•• •••••		• • ••••••		
Nicaragua	764.0	30.0	70.5	10.2	403.0	38.1	1.5	12.9	49.4	33.6	24,0	90.8
Niger	163.2	12.0	4.8	86.8	18.3	9.3	0.7	2.8	0.0	1.8	0.6	26.1
Nigeria	47.3	5.0	-2.1	6.1	14.5	1.8	11.5	1.3	1.0	1.9	1.5	4.9
Norway												
Oman	15.7	4.0	9.9	0.6	0,9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Pakistan	338.6	-101.0	282.2	5.4	15.8	15.9	61.4	9.7	7.9	3.2	6.8	31.4
Papua New Guinea	352 0	-5.0 1 0	96.2	0.4	4.0	U.S 1 A	0.8	0.0	0.0 N R	0.0	0.0	0.4 252.0
Paraguay	62.6	2.0	41.2	0.2	9.8	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.8	-0.5	0.7	7,4
Peru	277.7	51.0	56.4	11.6	42.4	31.5	4.2	18.7	3.9	1.9	2.3	53.9
Philippines	748.3	46.0	414.5	27.4	106.6	22.8	10.0	16.4	15.9	5.2	2.2	81.4
Poland	542.6	33.0	89.2	0.0	96.9	0.4	0.8	133.7	5.4	13.1	3.0	167.3
Portugal									•••••			
Puerto Rico					00 7							
Russian Enderstion	1 021 2	20.0	6.2 R 4		28.7	5.9	20.6	12.4	10.2	12.5	0.6	9.9
nussian reueration	1,∪31.3	410.0	J.4	0.0	414.9		9.2	T3.2	19.0	13.0	∠9.∠	49.2

(5) 6.1	.2		:	÷		:							
	Total Ten major DAC donors												
\$ millions, 1996		United States	Japan	France	Germany	Netherlands	United Kingdom	Canada	Sweden	Denmark	Norway		
Rwanda	251.9	10.0	0.6	10.3	45.6	41.1	19.3	20.4	5.4	0.4	24.5	74.3	
Saudi Arabia	12.6	0.0	9.9	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	. 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Senegal	392.0	43.0	58.0	177.6	35.8	9.7	1.2	16.0	1.8	2.4	14.0	32.6	
Sierra Leone	67.0	11.0	-0.1	3.4	10.6	4.9	17.5	0.5	2.2	0.3	2.6	14.1	
Singapore	11.9	0.0	8.5	0.0	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Slovak Republic	83.8	9.0	1.2	0.0	12.9	0.0	51.9	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.4	6.4	
Slovenia	32.3	2.0	1.1	0.7	21.8	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.9	
South Africa Spain	311.9	73.0	7.3	13.4	29.3	37.6	30.9	11.0	33.2	30.0	13.7	32.5	
Sri Lanka	279.3	4.0	173.9	-1.6	15.8	13.1	12.1	4.0	12.5	-0.8	31.7	14.4	
Sudan	118.1	10.0	18.6	5.0	19.4	22.1	9.6	3.2	2.2	1.5	10.7	15.8	
Sweden													
Switzerland													
Syrian Arab Republic	70.2	0.0	34.9	13.1	19.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	0,1	0.9	
Tajikistan	44.5	21.0	0.3	0.0	5.4	3.8	7.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	4.4	
Tanzania	605.4	13.0	105.7	3.5	58.7	74.9	67.3	9.2	65.2	91.2	54.4	62.4	
Thailand	803.1	3.0	664.0	10.4	23.2	6.4	_ 1.9	10.7	19.0	19.0	3.7	41.6	
Тодо	97.2	2.0	26.7	36.0	20.1	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.5	2.8	0.0	6.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	-1.2	0.0	1.8	0.9	-4.9	0.2	0,5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	
Tunisia	41.5	-21.0	-3.4	58.8	-19.2		0.2	2.3	1.2	-0.2	0.0	19.8	
Turkey	50.6	-75.0	2.7	31.5	82.8	-1.4	2,2	. 4.6	4.2	-0.4	0.2	-0.9	
Turkmenistan	13.6	12.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0,3	0.0	0.0	. 0.0	0.0	0.1	
Uganda	369.9	29.0	26.9	12.8	40.4	32.6	69.4	1.7	32.7	68.0	21.2	35.3	
Ukraine	353.2	256.0	0.5	0.0	67.6	0.0	4.9	13.6	2.7	1.5	0.3	6.0	
United Arab Emirates	6.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	2.2	. 0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
United Kingdom	· ·· ·· <i>·</i> ··	• ••• • •• •		··· ··· ·····				• • •					
United States											<u> </u>		
uruguay				4.3	8.8	1.8		. 1.2	1.6	. 0.0	0.1	6.0	
Uzbekistan			25.3	1.8	29.8	0.1	1.0	. 0.0	.0.0	. 0.0	0.0	0.2	
Venezuela	∠0.U		120.0	4.0	4.5	0.3	. 0.3	. 0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	
	469.7	0.0	120.9	67.3	52,8	29.7	. 8.4	9.1	40.2	34.6	4.2	90.0	
Venen Bank anu Gaza	122.2	2/.0		11.0	24,0 10 1	12.4	2.4		. 41.0	. <u>.</u>	. 0.4	44.±	
Terrieri, Rep.	103.3		20.8		43.1		. 3.4	0.4	13.0	-v.s 0.0	0.1	3.0	
Tugusiavia, FR (Selb./ WORL.)*	25/ 1	190	12.2		70.7	26.6	60.7	0.0 9 F	31.1	25.8	2,3 30,6	28.2	
Zimbabwa	280.9	17.0	42.3	6 2 	30.5	32.4	25.2	. 9.9 	35.0	20.6	195	37 5	
	200.8		40./	0.3		34.4	,20,2	5.4	30.9	20.9	19.0	51,5	

Low income 18,865 1,025 4,449 2,558 2,741 1,440 1,343 693 915 816 67	2,432
	1 945
Excl. China & India 13,097 957 2,369 2,010 1.921 1,001 808 359 624 562 54	
Middle income 16,100 2,433 3,885 1,950 2,661 540 407 718 433 243 15	1 2,410
Lower middle income 11,497 2,063 3,297 1,271 1,935 319 201 273 273 122 15	3 1,611
Upper middle income 1,982 223 31 347 428 79 109 169 55 63 2	3 451
Low & middle income 29,272 3,249 7,138 3,740 4,796 1.460 1.328 869 1.021 805 72	6 4,141
East Asia & Pacific 569 396 36 43 40 5 16 18 8 16	3 118
Europe & Central Asia (5,257) 1,356 (204) (63) 1,116 (164) (272) (272) (272) (274) (274) (274)	
Latin America & Carib. 5,605 1,917 986 242 860 360 89 135 139 78 6	9 731
Middle East & N. Africa 3,762 846 526 1.016 704 92 33 139 67 31 1	293
Boom Asia 3,733 253 1342 402 266 244 344 144 145 201 1	. <u>.</u> ал
Sub-Saturan Annoa - 3-204 615 1-070 2-076 1-201 650 615 155 400 444 -	1.73
High income 3,065 2,205 -91 822 -33 144 1 1 1 0	13

Note: World and regional totals include aid to economies not specified elsewhere. World totals include aid not allocated by country or region.

a. Includes net flows to states of the former Yugoslavia: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia FYR, and Slovenia.

About the data

The data in the table show net bilateral aid to lowand middle-income economies from members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The DAC compilation includes aid to some countries and territories not shown in the table and small quantities to unspecified economies that are recorded only at the regional or global level. Aid to countries and territories not shown in the table has been assigned to regional totals based on the World Bank's regional classification system. Aid to unspecified economies has been included in regional totals, but not in totals for income groups. Aid not allocated by country or region-including administrative costs, research into development issues, and aid to nongovernmental organizations---is included in the world total; thus regional and income group totals do not add up to the world total.

Because these data are based on donor country reports of bilateral programs, they cannot be reconciled with recipient country reports. Nor do they reflect the full extent of aid flows from the reporting donor countries or to recipient countries. A full accounting would include donor country contributions to multilateral institutions and the flow of resources from multilateral institutions to recipient countries as well as flows from countries that are not members of DAC. In addition, the expenditures countries report as official development assistance (ODA) have changed. For example, some DAC members providing aid to refugees within their own borders have reported these expenditures as ODA.

Some of the aid recipients shown in the table are themselves significant donors. See table 6.9a for a summary of ODA from non-DAC countries.

Figure 6.12a







- .

United Kingdom

Other

_Mora_Maraw Bangradean - Uganda Tancania

Source DECE

These figures show the distribution of ald from the top six aid donors in 1996. The United States is unusual because a large share of its ald budget goes to a high income-country. Israel.

Definitions

• Net aid comprises net bilateral ODA to part I recipients and net bilateral official aid to part II recipients (see *About the data* for table 6.9). • Other DAC donors are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, and Switzerland.

Data sources



Data on aid are compiled by DAC and published in its annual statistical report, *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients*, and in the DAC chairman's report, *Development Co-operation*. The

OECD also makes its data available on diskette, magnetic tape, and the Internet.



Net financial flows from multilateral 6.13 institutions

			Intern	ational financia	United Nations					' Total			
	Wo	rld Bank		IMF	Ri devi	egional elopment oanks	Others						
\$ millions 1996	IDA	IBRD	Concess-	Non-	Concess-	Non-	,	WED				Othore	
				· · · · · ·						- A	UNICE:	oniers	
Algeria	32.3	24.2		<u>-8</u> .3	0.0	4.7.	3.0	0.0	2.2	0.4	2.0	2.4	39.2
Angola	. 0.0	0.0	0.0 .	001.5	0.0	'	219.9	-0.4 66.6	4.8	1.4	15.9	0.0 28.8	155 1
Argentina	0.0	794.8		365.3	-1.9		0.0	0.00	144.6	0.2	25	20.0	1 625 4
Armenia	87.0	5.4	49.0	0.0	0.0	29.2	-8.8	3.4	0.5	0.5	1.9	7.4	175.5
Australia					:					0,0			1.0.0
Austria						· · ·							
Azerbaijan	35.8	0.0	0.0	78.1	0.0	5.7	2.0	4.3	1.0	0.4	2.7	6.0	136.0
Bangladesh	2,29.1	-4.5	-85.3	0.0	259.4	2.9	66.2	27.6	10.8	8.0	24.5	15.2	553.9
Belarus	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.8	44.3
Belgium													
Benin	37.4	0.0	. 17.9		23.2	-0.1	4.9	. ^{3.6}	6.7	0.9	2.4	4.3	101.2
Bolivia	. 96.9	-25.4	17.3	. 0.0	. 64.8	9.1	18.5	4.0	16.2	1.9	9.9	5.3	200.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	109.6	-25.1	0.0		. 0.0		0.0	. 0.0	5.7	0.4	11.5	8.8	108.8
Botswana	0,5		. 0.0	. 0.0	0.8		3.6	3.0	3.7	0.7	0.9	1.4	-13.2
Brazil	0.0	. 2./8.2	0.0	-70.0	0.5	490.5	. 0.0	0,1	123.3	1.8	21.9	21.4	8.008
Bulgaria		39.9	0.0	-108.7	. 0.0	0.0	40.7	. 0.0	1.0	0.0	. 0.0	3.2 2.1	-23.9
Burkina raso	40.0	0.0	0,1	0.0	. <u>14</u> ,0		1.4	10.0	0.U 4.0	1.2	4.7	3.1 02 E	101.2
Cambodia	15.9	0.0		0.0		-4.3	18	13.7	4.9	1.J .	7.2 8.8	.03.3	151.5
Cameroon	79.6	-75.8	0.0		-0.2	-25.2	-18.2	1.6	10	13	1.9	3.4	-7.9
Canada	10.0					. 20.2	, 10.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.4	
Central African Republic	21.5	0.0	-6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	3.3	1.0	1.4	5.9	27.8
Chad	66.6	0.0	17.8	0.0	23.5	0.0	0.8	13.8	5.7	1.3	3.6	. 1.2	134.3
Chile	-0.7	-187.8	0.0	0.0	-1.3	-403.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.4	0.8	2.9	-580.9
China	790.7	943.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	612.0	-4.1	22.4	28.7	0.0	18.3	14.1	2,425.1
Hong Kong, China													
Colombia	-0.7	-198.2	0.0	0.0	-12.0	14.2	11.0	1.9	63.4	0.6	5.0	3.1	-111.7
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.0	0.0	-3.5	-32.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	9.4	0.6	10.2	6.9	-5.7
Congo, Rep.	0.8	-14.2	20,2		-0.3		-6.9	0.0	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.7	-3.4
Costa Rica	-0.2	-31.7	0.0	-23.0	11.2	23.5	37.7	0.9	2.8	0.3	1.1	5.4	5.6
Côte d'Ivoire	234.8	-159.5	138.3	47.6	16.0	, -22.9	-51.4	6.0	1.2	1.5	2.4	13.0	131.9
Croatia	0.0	88.9	0.0	4.5	,0.0	10.6	-46.6	0.0	1.2	0.1	3.5	0.4	53.6
Cuba								10.3	1.5	1.8	3.0	2.3	18.9
Czech Republic	0.0	. 32.2	0.0	0.0		-21.0	17.2	. 0.0	0.5	0.0	. 0.0	1.8	30.8
Denmark				50 5	169		7.0		5 9	1.2		10	155
Foundar Republic	1_1	-70'8 -10'0	0.0	-09.0	13.8	20.5	1.2	3,2	183	1.2	1.1 4.7	. 1.0	~13.J 81 3
Egypt, Arab Ren	67.4	-151.8	0.0	-85.1	1.6	25.8	95.1	1.8	12.6	2.6	5.3	∠ 16.1	-8.8
El Salvador	-0.7	-1.1	0.0	0.0		199.3	19.2	4.6	18.0	0.6	3.5	2.8	270.6
Eritrea	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	8.7	1.1	8.7	3.1	25.3
Estonia	0.0	16.5	0.0	-11.1	0.0	26.6	5.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	39.0
Ethiopia	127.5	0.0	21.4	0.0	75.8	31.0	-4.6	46.4	39.6	3.1	18.0	16.8	374.9
Finland													
France													
Gabon	0.0	10.5	0.0	26.6	0.3	26.9	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.1	47.2
Gambia, The	. 9.1	0.0	-7.4	0.0	8.8	-1.2	-0.6	0.9	3.1	0.4	1.3	2.5	16.8
Georgia	76.3	0.0	80.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	.1.0	0. <u>0</u>	2.1	7.0	171.9
Germany				· ···· · · ·		<u>.</u>	· , .						
Ghana	233.7	10.0	-61.0	-24.5	17.5	-9.5	1.4	0.0	4.8	0.7	6.9	7.7	167.6
Greece								0.0		0.4	20	0.0	100 6
Guatemala	0.0	55.9			8 ./ 11 =	-18.3	22.9	8.3	12.3	0.4	. 2.9	9.6	705'0 705'0
Guinea	13.3	. 0.0	2.V 		, 11.0 71	16.0	0.0 9.8	4.0 0.8	3.0	2.0	. ±.0 3.1	24.2	101.5
Haiti	62.0	. 0.0	2.6		28.6	0.0	-0.6	4.4	20.4	2.2	9.0	31	127.1
Honduras	50.0	-59.2	0.0	-37.9	111.8	-90.3	7.4	2.6	12.4	1.4	2.3	3.0	3.5
	20.0							2.0					

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				Total									
	Wor	'ld Bank		IMF	Ri devi	egional elopment oanks	Others						
\$ millions 1998		IBRD	Concess-	Non-	Concess-	Non-		WED			UNICEE	Others	
Ukuadony		410.0		202.2		47.2	467 5		0.00		0.0	4.0	
Hungary	671 0		0.0	-203.3	0.0	17.3 502.4	_107.5	29.0	22.2	13.3	62.7	12.2	-/08.3
Indonesia	-20.4	-503.0	0.0	0.0	22.6	-839.7	50.8	0.0	12.2	29	13.9	83-	1.252.5
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.0	110.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-9.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.2	20.2	128.6
Iraq								46.7	0.6	0.0	16.0	10.1	73.4
ireland		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·											
Israel								0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Italy		·····											
Jamaica	0.0	-39.2	0.0	-71.8	-4.8	7.6	-0.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.4	1.3	-103.6
Japan							4.46.0		~ ~ ~			67.0	444.0
Jordan	-2.3	90.9	0.0	124.7	0.0	0.0	21.6	2.5	2.4	1.1	1.5 2.1	07.9	411.0
Konva	1/5 5	_88.5	_24.6		24.3	_7 5	-11 4	17.7	<u>+</u> .+ 1 7	1 .4 २ 1	67	20.7	87.6
Korea, Dem, Rep.		_00.0	-2-7.0		24.0		- 	22.4	3.8	0.8	3.1	1.8	31.8
Korea, Rep.					••••••			0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.5
Kuwait								0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.7
Kyrgyz Republic	61.2	0.0	23.4	-3.9	26.7	20.8	1.9	0.0	2.5	1.1	1.2	0.4	135.3
Lao PDR	59.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	82.5	0.0	44.5	4.5	11.5	1.1	3.8	2.4	214.8
Latvia	0.0	24.3	0.0	-25.5	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	8.1
Lebanon	0.0	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	111.5	1.2	6.3	1.0	2.5	38.4	187.9
Lesotho	10.2	7.2	-3.4	0.0	4.2	-2.4	6.1	6.8	3.7	0.7	1.3	1.8	36.2
Libya		42.0		20.6			·····	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	6.0	1120
Macedonia FYR	44 1	-12 7	0.0	13.5	0.0	44.2	-76	0.0	03	0.0	1 4	29	90.1
Madagascar	68.5	-4.0	2.8	0.0	-0.7	-0.5	13.5	1.6	7.9	1.8	4.6	3.5	99.0
Malawi	132.8	-9.3	7.3	0.0	13.7	-3.0	-2.7	8.0	11.6	3.2	7.8	3.5	172.8
Malaysia	0.0	-76.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-21.7	-3.8	0.0	3.9	0.4	0.8	2.3	-94.6
Mali	77.2	0.0	22.6	0.0	16.7	-0.9	3.5	3.9	14.4	1.8	5.6	9.6	154.5
Mauritania	34.1	-2.1	10.8	0.0	10.4	-4.5	-0.9	5.1	5.0	0.5	2.9	6.9	68.3
Mauritius	-0.6	-6.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	-3.2	13.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.8	5.5
Mexico	0.0	-358.8	0.0	-2,052.3	-5.9	764.9	0.0	0.1	3.3	1.7	4.6	- 10.2	1,632.3
Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.3	0.0	35.1	19.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	82.0
Morecco	11.0	20.0	8.1	47.2	34.1	66.7	40.2	0.0	3.2	0.9	1.4	2.2	116.5
Mozambique	220.2	0.0	_14.4	-47.2	30.4	1 7	40.3 5 3	14.6	195	1.6	14.4	14.0	307.9
Myanmar	-10.8	0.0		0.0	-11.4	-0.9	-4.0	0.0	5.8	1.0	8.0	16.4	4.2
Namibia								0.7	1.8	1.9	3.6	4.2	12.2
Nepal	53.8	0.0	-7.6	0.0	57.8	0.0	6.0	12.7	8.3	6.2	8.5	10.6	156.2
Netherlands													
New Zealand													
Nicaragua	67.4	-16.4	0.0	-9.3	28.7	12.5	6.4	5.5	15.0	2.0	3.5	3.7	118.9
Niger	28.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.0	6.7	5.4	1.7	5.0	6.4	60.3
Norway	89.2	-230.7	0.0	0.0	4.0	-1.8	0.0	0.0	25.0	2.7	14.5	4.3	-92.8
Oman		_4 6	0.0		0.0	0.0	31 3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	28.1
Pakistan	241.3	144.4	-79.1	-86.6	350.3	-37.2	90.6	5.7	7.4	6.4	10.2	16.4	669.7
Panama	0.0	37.2	0.0	24.1	-9.5	61.2	6.9	0.1	43.5	0.3	0.9	0.9	165.6
Papua New Guinea	-1.8	-9.1	0.0	2.9	3.2	-3.8	-6.8	0.0	3.0	1.0	3.6	2.1	-5.6
Paraguay	-1.4	-6.3	0.0	0.0	18.8	36.7	11.4	1.5	12.6	0.6	1.2	1.2	76.3
Peru	0.0	29.3	0.0	0.0	-7.2	100.0	-20.5	2.0	80.7	2.4	8.2	3.5	198.4
Philippines	13.1	17.7	0.0	-301.3	45.8	27.2	14.6	0.0	6.2	7.6	7.6	6.7	-154.7
Poland	0.0	266.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	3.5	271.4
Puerto Rico	·····			••••••			••••	·· ····					
Romania	0.0	227.5	0.0	-356.2	0.0	173.9	48.3	0.0	1.0	04	24	46	101 8
Russian Federation	0.0	1,097.1	0.0	3,235.1	0.0	85.9	-287.3	2.8	1.6	0.4	1.6	12.9	4,150.1
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·											



			Intern	ational financia	United Nations					Total			
					R dev	legional velopment							
	Wor	ld Bank	Concess-	IMF Non-	Concess-	banks Non-	Others	}					
\$ millions, 1996	IDA	IBRD	ional	concessional	ional	concession	al	WFP	UNDP	UNFPA	UNICEF	Others	
Rwanda			-1.3	0.0	7.6	-0.5	. 9.4	183.8	22.8	0.7	22.4	89.5	372.6
Saudi Arabia								0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	11.1	15.9
Senegal	102.9	-9.8	-10.0	0.0	10.5	-5.5	-32.3	1.8	3.5	3.5	5.0	10.3	79.9
Sierra Leone	33.7	-0.5	11.4	0.0	21.1	0.0	2.8	13.8	7.6	0.5	3.2	4.3	97.9
Singapore								0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Slovak Republic	0.0	6.0	0.0	-124.2	0.0	14.7	21.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	-79.8
Slovenia	0.0	-19.2	0.0	-2.6	0.0	38.3	29,3	0.0	0,2	0.0	0.0	2.7	48.7
South Africa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.1	2.3	5.3	12.1
Spain													
Sri Lanka	94.9	-6.4	-45.3	0.0	137.4	. 0.0	0.3	2.5	5.6	1.7	4.4	7.4	202.5
Sudan	0.0	0.0	0.0	-35.6	2.4	14.9	0.0	18.7	7.7	3.1	28.5	13.1	52.7
Sweden										-			
Switzerland									2 4		0.0	00.0	00 Å
Syrian Arab Republic	20.4		0.0			0.0	. 50.8	0.0	2.4	. 1.5	0.8	26.2	88.4
Tajikistan	120.5		15.6	21.8	0.0	0.0	. 0.0	9.0	10.4	0.3	2.0	19.0	101.4
Theiland		-58 /	19.0	0.0		4.1 35.1	-14,4 30,1		10:4 5 1	1.8	3 U TÔ'O	. 10.0	32.0
Togo	51.8	0.0	_11.2	-0.3	59	_2 5	-5.5	0.3	5.4	1.0	1.6	5.5	52.0
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0	12.1	0.0	-25.1	-0.1	68.5	3.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	59.9
Tunisia	-2.1	14.6	0.0	-46.6	0.0	82.4	55.5	5.4	1.5	2.4	1.0	2.8	116.8
Turkey	-5.9	-325.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-293.0	0.4	3.3	0.7	2.9	7.1	-610.4
Turkmenistan	0.0	2.5	0,0	0.0	0.0	0.5	-55.3	0.0	1.2	0.1	1.4	0.3	-49.3
Uganda	115.7	0.0	13.7	0.0	27.0	0.1	6.5	14.3	19.0	2.9	13.0	25.4	237.5
Ukraine	0.0	406.0	0.0	778.2	0.0	18.6	126.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.8	2.4	1,335.1
United Arab Emirates								0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.5
United Kingdom													
United States													
Uruguay	0.0	-31.2	0.0	-11.6		59,1	9.4	0.0	17.7	0.3	0.7	1.5	44.2
Uzbekistan	0.0	9.0	0,0		0.0	49.2	<u>0.0</u>	. 0.0	3.1	0.6	3.4	1.3	152.6
Venezuela	0.0	-120.9	0.0		1,3	-72.3	5.6	0.0	6.3	0.4	2.0	2.6	-157.8
Vietnam	188.0	0.0	175.4	0.0	24.8	0.0	0.8	12.6	11.8	4.5	12.1	4.8	433.1
West Bank and Gaza				402.0				3.1	47.1	0.7	3.0	120.1	174.0
Yugoslavia EP (Sarb (Mont)	. 86,4	. 0.0	0.0	122.0	0.0	0.0	20.6	120.83	7.⊥ ∩ 7 a	3.2	3.1 ЛЛА	0.0 229.23	260.5
Zambia	178.0	_47.1			14.4	_14.5	_3.9	139.0	6.7	1.7	84	200.0	152.9
Zimbabwe	11.0	-7.8	0.0	-8.6	0.6	38.5	3.6	0.0	4.6	1.3	6.1	4.5	54.0
World ^b	5.724	1.516 \$	304 s	725 s	1.870 s	2.858 s	665 6	943 -	1.383 s	208 s	642 s	1.661	18.4985
Low income	5,421	143	207	-1.014	1.676	1.063	171	642	511	113	454	607	9,993
Excluding China & India	3.959	-646	207	-41	1.676	-51	179	591	460	100	373	580	7.385
Middle income	303	1.374		1.739	195	1.795	494	289	689	56	177	644	7,850
Lower middle income							······	289	372	49	138	558	••••
Upper middle income	•••	•••	••	••	•••	••	·······	0	317	7	39	86	•••
Low & middle income								Sur of	1411	241	0.44	1 2000	
East Asia & Pacific	1,077	314	190	-308	234	-192	128	76	159	27	87	142	1,932
Europe and Central Asia	471	1,702	153	3,543	33	668	-580	163	53	7	50	365	6,682
Latin America & Caribbean	288	82	28	-2,001	311	1,651	193	53	633	24	90	111	1,488
Middle East & N. Africa	148	160	0	648	6	247	822		52	21	36	234	2,458
South Asia	1,295	-21	-217	-1,059	813	468	161	78	65	38	1 11	77	1,808
Euc-Saharan Atrica		1	151	= <u>f</u> u <u>f</u>	475	<u>1</u> -					<u>`</u> ±	·····	. : : :
High income	······································								6	0	0		

a. Includes net flows to states of the former Yugoslavia: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia FYR, and Slovenia. b. Includes data for economies not specified elsewhere

This table shows concessional and nonconcessional financial flows from the major multilateral institutions the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), regional development banks, United Nations agencies, and regional groups such as the Commission of the European Communities. Much of these data comes from the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System.

The multilateral development banks fund their nonconcessional lending operations primarily by selling lowinterest, highly rated bonds (the World Bank, for example, has a AAA rating) backed by prudent lending and financial policies and the strong financial backing of their members. These funds are then onlent at slightly higher interest rates, and with relatively long maturities (15–20 years), to developing countries. Lending terms vary with market conditions and the policies of the banks.

Concessional, or soft, lending by the World Bank Group is carried out through the International Development Association (IDA), although some loans by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) are made on terms that may qualify as concessional under the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) definition. Eligibility for IDA lending is based on estimates of average GNP per capita, which

are revised annually. In 1997 countries with GNP per capita of \$925 or less were eligible for IDA lending.

The IMF makes concessional funds available through its Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF), the successor to the Structural Adjustment Facility, and through the IMF Trust Fund. Low-income countries that face protracted balance of payments problems are eligible for ESAF funds.

Regional development banks also maintain concessional windows for funds. In World Development Indicators 1997 loans from these institutions were classified using DAC definitions, under which concessional flows contain a grant element of at least 25 percent. (The grant element of loans is evaluated assuming a nominal. market interest rate of 10 percent. The grant element of a loan carrying a 10 percent interest rate is nil, and for a grant, which requires no repayment, it is 100 percent.) In some cases nonconcessional loans by these institutions may be on terms that meet DAC's definition of concessional: this year's World Development Indicators records loans from the major regional development banks--the African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)-according to each institution's classification.

Definitions

6.13

 Net financial flows are disbursements of loans and credits less repayments of principal. • IDA is the International Development Association, the soft loan window of the World Bank Group. . IBRD is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the founding and largest member of the World Bank Group. . IMF is the International Monetary Fund. Nonconcessional lending is the credit provided by the IMF to its members, principally to meet their balance of payments needs. Concessional assistance is provided through the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility. • Regional development banks include the African Development Bank (AfDB), based in Abidian, Côte d'Ivoire, which lends to all of Africa, including North Africa: the Asian Development Bank (ADB), based in Manila, Philippines, which serves countries in South Asia and East Asia and the Pacific: and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), based in Washington, D.C., which is the principal development bank of the Americas. · Others is a residual category in the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System. It includes such institutions as the Caribbean Development Bank, European Investment Bank, and European Development Fund. • United Nations includes the World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and other United Nations agencies such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and United Nations Regular Program for Technical Assistance. • Concessional financial flows cover disbursements made through concessional lending facilities. • Nonconcessional financial flows cover all other disbursements.

Data sources





Data on net financial flows from international financial institutions come from the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System. These data are published annually in the World Bank's *Global Development Finance*. Data on aid from

United Nations agencies come from the DAC chairman's report, *Development Co-operation*.

Figure 6.13a

Maintaining financial flows from the World Bank to developing countries



As the World Bank s nonconcessional lending portfolio matures, repayments of principal nave begun to balance out disbursements. The World Bank's concessional arm, the international Development Association (IDA), has maintained a steady flow of new funds to the world's poorest countries. In 1996 repayments to IDA were slightly over \$500 million While small relative to new iDA disbursements, repayments have helpeo IDA sustain its lending even as contributional from donors have declined.



6.14 Foreign labor and population in OECD countries

		Foreign po	opulation ^a		Foreign l	abor force	Inflows of foreign population					
	thou 1990	sands 1995	% of popu 1990	total lation 1995	% of total labor force 1990 1995		Total thousands 1990 1995		Asyium thou 1990	seekers sands 1995		
Austria	456 b	724 ^b		9.0	· · · ·	10.2	· · ·	· ·	23°	 6°		
Belgium	905	910	9.1	9.0	7.5	8.1 d	51 ^e	53 °	13	12		
Denmark	161	223	3.1	4.2	2.0	2.8 d	15	16°	5	5		
Finland	26	69	0.5	1.3	•••		7	7	3	1		
France	3,597 ^f		6.3		6.4	6.2	102	57	47	20		
Germany	5,343 ^g	7,174	8.4 ^g	8.8	8.4	7.4	842	788	193	128		
Ireland	80 ^h	96	2.3 ^h	2.7	2.6	3.0						
Italy	781 ⁱ	991 '	1.4	1.7		1.9		···.	5	2		
Japan	1,075 [,]	1,362	0.9	1.1		0.9	224	210				
Luxembourg	113	138	29.4	33.4	33.4	56.2	9	10				
Netherlands	692	728 ^k	4.6	5.0 ^k	3.7	4.0	81 ^e	67 ^e	21	29		
Norway	143 ¹	161'	3.4 '	3.7 '		4.5	16	17	4	2		
Portugal	108 ^m	168 ^m	1.1 "	1.7 "		1.7			0	1		
Spain	279 ⁿ	500 ⁿ	0.7 "	1.2 ⁿ		0.6			.9	6		
Sweden	484	532	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.1 ª	53	36	29	9		
Switzerland	1,100 °	1,331 °	16.3°	18.9°	• .	19.4	101	. 88	36	17		
United Kingdom	1,723 ^h	2,060 ^h	3.2 ^h	3.4 h	3.5	. 3.6	. 52	56	38 ^p	55 ^p		

		Foreign-borr	n population ^q		Foreig labor	n-born force ^r	Inflows of foreign population					
	thou	isands	% of i popula	total ation	% of labor	total force	To thou	otal sands	Asylum seekers thousands			
	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995		
Australia	4,125 ^s		22.7 ^s	··· · ·· · ·	25.8	24.0	121	99	4 ^t	5:		
Canada	4,343 ^s		15.6 ^s		18.4 ^u	18.5 ^s	214	212	37	26		
United States	19,767 24,557 ° 7.9 9.3 °				9.4	9.3	1,537	721	74 *	149*		

a. Except for France, Ireland, Portugal, and the United Kingdom, data are from population registers. Unless otherwise noted, they refer to the population on December 31 of the years indicated. b. Annual average, c. Data do not include de facto refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina. d. Data refer to 1994. e. Includes some asylum seekers f. Data are from the 1990 population census, g. Data refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification. h. Estimated from the annual labor force survey. I. Data are against active account of the regularizations in 1987–88 and 1990. Data for 1995 do not include permits delivered under the 1955–96 regularization program. j. Data refer to registered foreign nationals, who include foreignes staying in Japan for more than 90 days. k. Provisional data. I. Includes asylum seekers whose requests are being processed. m. Includes all foreigners who hold a valid residence permit. n. Data refer to foreigners with a residence permit. Those with permits for fewer than six months and students are excluded, o. Data refer to foreigners with an annual residence permit or with a settlement permit (permanent permit). p. Data adjusted to include dependents. q. Data are from the latest population census. r. Data are from labor force survey sexcept for Canada and the United States, for which data are from the latest population survey and refer to 1991, t. Data refer to the principal applicants and do not include dependents. u. Data are from the United States Census Bureau March 1996 Population Survey and refer to 1996, w. Data refer to the fiscal year (October to September of years show). Data do not include dependents.

The data in the table are based on national definitions and data collection practices and are not fully comparable across countries. Japan and the European members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) traditionally have defined foreigners by nationality of descent. Australia, Canada, and the United States use place of birth, which is closer to the concept of the immigrant stock as defined by the United Nations. Few countries, however, apply just one criterion in all circumstances. For this and other reasons data based on the concept of foreign nationality and data based on the concept of foreign-born cannot be completely reconciled.

Data on the size of the foreign labor force are also problematic. Countries use different permit systems to gather information on immigrants. Some countries issue a single permit for residence and work, while others issue separate residence and work permits. Differences in immigration laws across countries, particularly with respect to immigrants' access to the labor market, greatly affect the recording and measurement of migration and reduce the comparability of raw data at the international level. The data exclude temporary visitors and tourists (see table 6.15).

Figure 6.14a









Source: Frome Worker States, U.S. browightion and fusionablehold Service in the Uniters (DECD).

A country's stock of immigrams reflects geographical and cultural connections between countries. It is also affected by political and economic disruptions, such as those that have brought immigrants from the former Yugoslavia to Switzerland and Italy and from Cuba to the United States.

Definitions

• Foreign population is the number of foreign or foreign-born residents in a country. • Foreign labor force as a percentage of total labor force is the share of foreign or foreign-born workers in a country's workforce. • Inflows of foreign population are the gross arrivals of immigrants in the country shown. The total does not include asylum seekers, except as noted. • Asylum seekers are those who apply for permission to remain in the country for humanitarian reasons

6.14

Data sources



International migration data are collected by the OECD through information provided by national correspondents to the Continuous Reporting System on Migration (SOPEMI) network, which provides an annual overview of trends and

policies. Data appear in the OECD's Trends in International Migration (1996).



	International tourism					International tourism receipts				International tourism expenditures			
	Inbo	ound tourists	Outbou	ind tourists		¢ millions		% of				% of	
	1980	nousands 1996	1980	usanos 1996	ۍ 1980	1996	expo 1980	1996	1980	1996	ım 1980	ports 1996	
Albania										7		 	
Δίσοτία		605		1.810		1 ! 16		2.9	333	(.	· ·· · 2 7	0.0	
Angola				1,010						41	!!	" 17	
Argentina	1.120	4.286	· ·· ·· "··	3.550		4.572		16.9	1.791	2.340	13.6	8.4	
Armenia			•••			1		0.3		2		0.2	
Australia	905	4,165	1,217	2,732	967	8,703	3.8	11.1	1.749	5,322	6.5	6.7	
Austria	13.879	17,090	3,525	12,683	6,442	14,004	24.2	14.4	2,847	11,822	9.5	11.8	
Azerbaijan		145				158		20.9		72		5.0	
Bangladesh	57	166		935	15	32	1.7	0.7	16	200	0.6	2.6	
Belarus	 .	234		703		48	•	0.8		97		1.4	
Belgium	3,777	5.829	9,565	5,645	1,810	5,893	2.6	3.1	3,272	9,895	4.4	5.5	
Benin		147	**.	415		29	3.1	5.3	. 4	6.	1.0	1.3	
Bolívia	155	375		258		160	3.9	12.5	. 52	155	. 6.2	. 8.8	
Boshia and Herzegovina			···· · ···*·										
Botswana	236		"	460	4 704	1/8		6.8	1 1 60	149	. 2.1	(.2 E 4	
Bulgaria	1 933	2,140		3,943		450		. 4.0	1,100	197	4.2	5.4 3.4	
Burkina Faso		136		3,000		23	2.9	64				4.8	
Burundi	34	27		35	22			2.0		32	. 0.0	9.0	
Cambodia		260		31		118		14.6		7		0.5	
Cameroon	86	101		•••	62	52	3.5	2.4	82	217	4.5	11.7	
Canada	12.876	17,286	12,833	18,973	2,284	8,868	3.0	3.8	3.122	11,090	4.4	5.2	
Central African Republic	7	29		•••	3	5	1.5	2.6	18	39	5.5	17.6	
Chad	7	8		11	3	10	4.2	3.2	14	24	17.6	6.3	
Chile	420	1,450	379	1,070	166	918	2.8	4.9	195	. 801	2.8	4.0	
China	3,500	22,765	: .	5,061	617	10,200		5.9	. 66	4,000	0.3	2.6	
Hong Kong, China	1,748	11,703	916	3,445	1,317	10,836		. ••.	. ••.				
Colombia		1,254		1,073	357	909	6.7	6.3	250	. 856	4.6	5.1	
Congo, Dem. Rep.	23		··· · ····		22		. 1.4	0,2	38	7	1.7		
Congo, Rep.							1.0	. 0.3	29	. 38	2.8	1.8	
Côte d'hoire	10/		133			. 089		. 17.3	270	. 335	3.7	. 8.0	
Croatia		2 649				2 100		26.2	. 270	780	. 0.5	. 4.1	
Cuba	101	999			40	1.350		20.2	".				
Czech Republic	= = = =	17.000	· ··· · ···	48.614		4.075		13.6		2,953		8.7	
Denmark	950	1,794		4,955	1,337	3,425	5.6	5.3	1,560	4,142	5.8	7.4	
Dominican Republic	383	1,926	257	175	168	1,755	13.2	44.6	166	92	8.7	2.0	
Ecuador	243	500	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	279	91	281	3.2	4.9	228	219	7.7	4.9	
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1,253	3,528	1,180	2,812	808	3,200	12.9	21.0	573	1,350	6.3	7.1	
El Salvador	118	283		348		. 76	0.6	. 3.5	106	75	9.1	2.0	
Eritrea	"	417	🤨 .		#		"	. ••		•• .			
Estonia		600		217		470		14.8		. 98		2.6	
Ethiopia		107		133	11	. 46	1.9	5.9	5	. 26	0.6	1.6	
Finland	350	894	291	4,918		1,601		. 3.3	. 544	17 752	3.1	. 6.0	
Cabor	30,100	62,406	7,930	18,151	8,235	28,357		. 1.8	0,027	115	. 3.9	5.4 6.1	
Gambia The	1!				<u>⊥</u> 18		27.2	10.1	50.	.17	0.5	5.8	
Georgia			• • • • • •				<u> </u>	10.0	*		.0.0	0.0	
Germany ^a	11.122	15,205	22.473	76.100	6,566	16,496	2.9	2.7	20,599	49,787	. 9.1	8.6	
Ghana	40	298				239	0.1	13.8	27	22	2.3	0.9	
Greece	4,796	8,987	1,374	1,620	1,734	3,660	21.3	24.0	190	1,400	1.7	5.5	
Guatemala	466	520	178	333	183	284	10.6	10.2	183	179	9.3	5.1	
Guinea		94	••••			1	· · · · · · ·	0.1		22		2.3	
Guinea-Bissau			·····										
Haiti	138	150	: .		. 65	81	21.3	42.3	41		8.5	4.1	
Honduras	. 122	257		150		81	. 2.9	4.6	. 31		2.7	3.1	

6.15

	International tourism					International tourism receipts				International tourism expenditures			
	Inbound tourists thousands		Outbound tourists thousands		\$ millions		% of exports		\$ millions		% of imports		
	1980	1996	1980	1996	1980	1996	1980	1996	1980	1996	1980	1996	
Hungary	9,413	20,674	5,164	12,064	160	2,246	2.5	11.7	88	958	0.9	4.7	
India	1,194	2,288	1,017	3,056	1,150	3,027	10.2	6.9	113	415	0.7	0.8	
Indonesia	527	5,034	635	1,782	246	6,087	1.2	10.8	375	2,300	3.0	4.1	
Iran, Islamic Rep.	156	465	428	1,000	54	165	0.4	0.8	1,700	579	10.6	3.8	
Iraq	1,222	345	443	200	170	13			••		······	····· ··	
Ireland	2,258	5,282	669	2,000	472	3,003	4.9	5.6	742	2,222	6.2	4.8	
Israel	1,116	2,097	513	2,259	903	2,800	10.4	9.9	533	3,360	4.6	8.7	
Italy	22,087	32,853	23,994	15,991	8,213	28,673	8.4	8.9	1,907	15,488	1.7	6.0	
Jamaica	395	1,162			242	1,092	11.1		12	159	0.9	4.1	
Japan	844	2,114	5,224	16,695	644	4,078	0.4	0.9	4,593	37,040	2.9	8.3	
Jordan	393	1,103	120	1,141	431	/ 44	36.5	20.3	301	381	12.5	7.0	
Kanya			••	205					·····	1 4 0			
Korea Dem Pen	312	107	••	295	220	414				142	т . с.		
Korea Ben		3 684	136	4 649	369	5 430		35	350			4 0	
Kuwait	108	33	230	-,0-3	377	109	17	0.7	1 339	2 500	13.6	19.6	
Kyrgyz Republic			200			5		0.9				0.7	
Lao PDR		93				50		10.9			····	4.5	
Latvia		97	••	1,798		182		6.9	•••	25	···· ······	0.8	
Lebanon	••	420	•••	 	••	715		50.6	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Lesotho	73	108	••	•••	12	19	13.3	9.3	8	8	1.7	0.8	
Libya	126	88	95	185	10	6	0.0	••	470	215	3.7	••	
Lithuania	••	832	••	2,864	••	345		8.2	••	270	••	5.4	
Macedonia, FYR	····		••••	••		••••		••••	·····	••	·····		
Madagascar	13	83	••	38	5	65	1.0	8.1	31	52	2.9	5.2	
Malawi	46	232	· · · · · ·	••	9	7	2.9	1.5	10	17	2.1	1.7	
Malaysia	2,105	7,138	1,738	20,642	265	3,926	1.9	4.3	470	1,815	3.5	2.1	
Mali	27	50	•••••	::	15	20	5.7	3.7	20	58	3.8	7.2	
Mauritania	••				7		2.8	2.0	17	20	3.8	3.7	
Mauritius	123	487	33	120	45	466	7.8	17.3		163	3.9	5.9	
Mexico	11,945	21,405	3,322	9,001	5,393	6,934	23.8	6.5	4,174	3,387	15.1	3.4	
Moldova		33		71		59		6.5	· ····· :: ····	57		4.6	
Mongolia	195	153								21	::	3.8	
Morocco	1,425	2,693	5/8	1,212	397	1,381	12.3	14.9	98	316	1.9	2.9	
Myanmar									······			····· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	
Nomibio		405			10	90 265	1.9	2.1 16.7	3	20	0.4		
Nenal		405				130		13.0	26	1/0	:: 7 1	4.5 8.5	
Netherlands	2 784	6.580	6.749	10 261	1.668	6 256	1.8	28	4 664	11 370	<u>í:</u> ±	5.5	
New Zealand	465	1.529	454	920	211	2.444	3.3	12.9	534	1.382	7.7	7.4	
Nicaragua	•••	303	•••	282	22	54	4.4	6.7	••••	60	••••	4.6	
Niger	20	17	••••	10	3	17	0.5	5.4	18	23	1.9	4.6	
Nigeria	86	822	••	50	48	85	0.2	0.6	780	155	3.9	1.6	
Norway	1,252	2,746	246	3,085	751	2,404	2.8	3.8	1,310	4,509	5.5	9.1	
Oman	60	435		••		99	••	1.3		47		0.9	
Pakistan	299	369	104	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	154	146	5.2	1.4	90	900	1.6	5.9	
Panama	392	362	113	188	167	343	4.9	4.6	56	136	1.7	1.8	
Papua New Guinea	40	56	····· ················	51		68	1.2	2.3	18	77	1.4	3.4	
Paraguay	302	425	······	418	91	236	13.0	6.0	35	229	2.7	10.0	
Peru	373	515	127	508	208	535	4.5	7.4	107	350	2.7	3.5	
Philippines	1,008	2,049	461	1,400	320	2,701	4.4	7.9	105	450	1.1	1.3	
Poland	5,664	19,410	6,852	44,713	282	8,400	1.8	22.5	357	6,240	2.0	15.1	
Puerto Pico	2,730	9,730		2,358	1,14/	4,265	17.2	12.8	290	2,353	2.9	5.6	
Romania	1,039	3,005	∠,158 1 711	1,231 5 727	019	1,898 20	••	······································	400	895	······································		
Russian Federation	•••••	14 587	<u> </u>	21 321		5 542	· · ··· · ·····		••••	10 507	•••••••	12 2	
	·····			,00	"	J,J-72							

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	International tourism					International tourism receipts				International tourism expenditures				
	Inbound tourists thousands 1980 1996		Outbound tourists thousands 1980 1996		\$ millions 1980 1996		% of exports 1980 1996		\$ miliions 1980 1996		% of imports 1980 1996			
Rwanda	 30	 1	· ·· · ··	· ·· · ·	4	· · · · · 1	2.4	1.2	11	17	3.4	4.7		
Saudi Arabia	2.475	3.458	· ·· · · · ·	· · · ·	1.344	1.308	1.3	2.2	2.453		4.4			
Senegal	186	263		· · · · ·	68	147	8.4	. 9.3	45	77	3.7	4.1		
Sierra Leone	46	46	· ·· · ·				3.6	9.0		2	1.7	1.4		
Singapore	2.562	6.608		3.305	1.433	7.916	. 5.9	. 5.1	322	6.104	1.3	4.3		
Slovak Republic			· · · ^{**} •	318		673		6.2	ULL.	483	210	37		
Slovenia		832				1.210	•	11.5		452		4.2		
South Africa		4.944	572	2.775	652	1.995	2.3	6.0	756	2.100	3.4	6.4		
Spain	22.388	41.295	18.022	12.644	6.968	27.414	21.7	18.7	1.229	4.921	3.2	3.5		
Sri Lanka	': 322		138	494	111	168	8.6	3.5	. 34	176	1.5	2.9		
Sudan		. 65					6.4	1.0	. 74	45	4.1	3.1		
Sweden	1.366	2.376	2.941	6.582	962	3.683	2.5	3.6	1.235	6.285	3.1	7.4		
Switzerland	8.873	10.600	4.451	10.860	3.149	8.891	6.5	7.3	2,357	7.479	4.5	6.9		
Svrian Arab Republic	1.239	888	1.189	2.485	156	1 478	6.3	24.1	177	405	3.9	6.7		
Taiikistan	,			,		,								
Tanzania		310		148	20	322	3.0	23.6	20	504	1.6	23.1		
Thailand	1,859	7,192	497	1,845	 867	8.664	10.9	12.1	244	4.171	2.4	5.0		
Тодо	92		· ·		13	8	2.4	1.6	22	26	3.2	5.2		
Trinidad and Tobago	199		206	261	151		4.8	2.6	140	82	5.8	3.7		
Tunisia	1.602	3.885	478	1.778	601	1.436	18.4	17.6	. 55	268	1.5	3.1		
Turkev	921	7.966	1.795	4.261	327	5.962	9.0	13.1	115	1.265	1.4	2.6		
Turkmenistan	•••••	· · · · · · · · ·	· · · ·	· /· ·	· · ·		· · ·			,				
Uganda		205	· · ·	· ·	5	100	1.5	13.8	18	110	4.1	6.9		
Ukraine		 814	· ·		· · · ·	202	•••	1.0		250		1.2		
United Arab Emirates	300	1,768	· · ·		•••		• • •	•						
United Kingdom	12,420	25,293	15,507	41,873	6,932	19.296	4.7	5.7	6,893	25,445	5.1	7.3		
United States	22,500	46,325	22,721	50.763	10,058	64.373	3.7	7.6	10,385	52,563	3.6	5.5		
Uruguay	1,067	2,152	640		298	599	19.5	15.8	203	164	9.5	4.1		
Uzbekistan	•••	· · · · ·					•••							
Venezuela	215	759	747	534	243	846	1.2	3.3	1,880	1,900	12.4	12.8		
Vietnam	· · · ·	1,607			· · · ·			0.9	• •••	· · ·				
West Bank and Gaza	· ·	• •• ••			·	· · ·			• ••					
Yemen, Rep.		74			24	42		1.7	53	77		2.5		
Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.)	•••	162	· · ·	•••	· · · ·	43	• •		• •••	· · ·				
Zambia	87	264	· · · · ·	· · ·	20	60	1.2	4.6	57	59	3.2			
Zimbabwe	243	1,743	326	256	38	219	2.4	7.1	140	117	8.1	3.8		

World	260,891 s	587,348	s 158,652 s	335,918 s	101,01 6 s	5 421,783 s	4.6 w	6.4 w	102,066 s	s 379,253 s	4.8 w	6.3 w
Low income	8,179	36,429	1,624	7,142	3,055	16,722	3.5	5.4	2,187	8,436	2.7	2.7
Excl. China & India	3,485	11,376	607	2,081	1,288	3,495	2.2	3.7	2.074	4,021	3.3	4.4
Middle income	59,321	186,536	33,393	144,683	19,388	96,400	4.7	8.8	20,299	59,596	5.8	6.2
Lower middle income	19,370	69,131	12,186	23,955	6,915	49,865	5.4	9.4	7.331	28,316	5.5	6.0
Upper middle income	39,951	117,405	21,207	120,728	12,473	46,535	4.4	8.2	12,968	31,280	6.0	6.5
Low & middle income	67,500	222.965	35,017	151,825	22,443	113,122	4.5	8.0	22,486	68,032	5.2	5.2
East Asia & Pacific	9,570	47.206	3,339	6,973	2,480	32,450	5.1	7.3	1,234	12,980	2.4	3.4
Europe & Central Asia	18,664	91.040	15,522	118,754	1,358	32,820	4.0	10.2	603	25,026		7.6
Latin America & Carib.	22,766	47,155	9,907	14,747	11,262	27,993	9.2	8.1	11,338	19,466	8.7	4.9
Middle East & N. Africa	11.086	19,744	4,620	6,165	4,260	10,903	2.3	8.2	6,323	3,868	5.0	
South Asia	2,086	3,877	1,259	1,461	1,485	3,774	8.5	5.8	283	1,865	1.0	2.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.328	13.943	370	3,725	1,598	5,182	1.9	5.4	2,705	4,827	3.7	5.4
High income	193,391	364.383	123,635	184,093	78,573	308,661	4.6	5.9	79,580	311,221	4.7	6.5

a. Data prior to 1990 refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification.

The data in the table are from the World Tourism Organization's *Yearbook of Tourism Statistics*. They are obtained primarily from a questionnaire sent to government offices, supplemented with data published by official sources. Although the World Tourism Organization tries to ensure the international comparability of national data and definitions, this is a relatively new area of statistical activity, and much work remains to be done. Data on international inbound and outbound tourists refer to the number of arrivals and departures of visitors within the reference period, not to the number of people traveling. Thus a person who makes several trips to a country during a given period is counted each time as a new arrival. Regional and income group aggregates are based on the World Bank's classification of countries and differ from what is shown in the Yearbook of Tourism Statistics.

Figure 6.15a

Large, wealthy economies generated the most tourists in 1996



Czechs were the world's most active travelers in 1996



Source: World Tourism Organization and World Bank staff estimates

Definitions

6.15

· International inbound tourists are the number of visitors who travel to a country other than that where they have their usual residence for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose in visiting is other than an activity remunerated from within the country visited. • International outbound tourists are the number of departures that people make from their country of usual residence to any other country for any purpose other than a remunerated activity in the country visited. . International tourism receipts are expenditures by international inbound visitors, including payments to national carriers for international transport. These receipts should include any other prepayment made for goods or services received in the destination country. They also may include receipts from same-day visitors, except in cases where these are so important as to justify a separate classification. Their share in exports is calculated as a ratio to exports of goods and services. • International tourism expenditures are expenditures of international outbound visitors in other countries, including payments to foreign carriers for international transport. These may include expenditures by residents traveling abroad as sameday visitors, except in cases where these are so important as to justify a separate classification. Their share in imports is calculated as a ratio to imports of goods and services.

Data sources



The visitor and expenditure data come from the World Tourism Organization's Yearbook of Tourism Statistics. Export and import data are from the International Monetary Fund's Interty national Financial Statistics

and World Bank staff estimates.