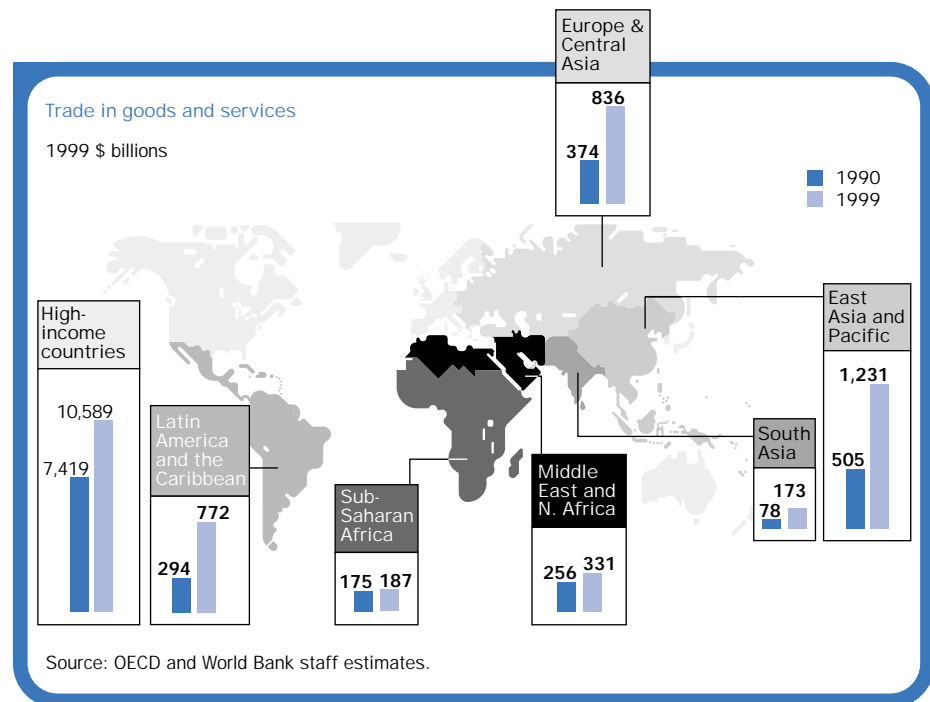




GLOBAL LINKS

Trade takes off

Growth in trade and growth in output tend to go hand in hand. Between 1990 and 1998 the 12 fastest growing developing countries saw their exports of goods and services grow by 14 percent and their output by 8 percent. The faster pace for exports implies a growing ratio of trade to GDP, one of the key indicators of globalization.



Evidence of globalization

At the opening of the 21st century the world's economies appear to be becoming more integrated: trade is expanding, capital markets have sprung up in developing and transition economies, tourism—and, in some places, migration—are rising, and new technologies have linked the farthest corners of the world. All these activities are evidence of a process that has come to be called globalization. By opening new markets, sharing knowledge, and increasing the efficiency of resources, globalization can expand opportunities for people and reduce poverty. But there are also risks. Globalization can increase vulnerability to external shocks. Increased competition creates losers as well as winners. And the rise of large, multinational corporations may contribute to a sense of helplessness and loss of control.

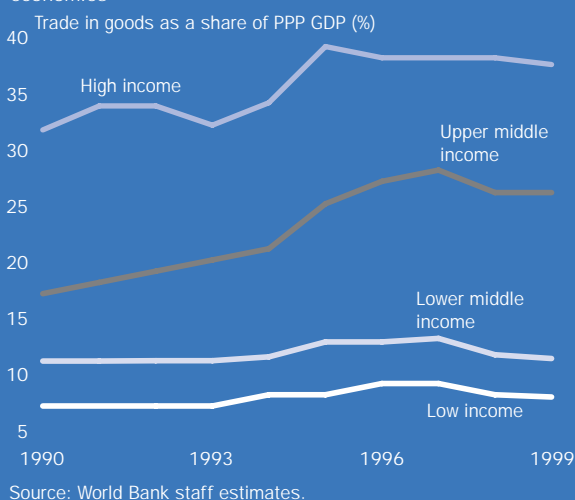
This is not the first time the world has experienced globalization. At the end of the 19th century massive migrations took place from Europe and Asia to Australia and North and South America. Between 1891 and 1900 more than 3.5 million immigrants landed in the United States, and 8.8 million more followed in the next decade. The 19th century also witnessed an enormous expansion in trade. In 1820 British trade stood at 3 percent of GDP. By 1870 it had reached 12 percent (Maddison 1995). The new technologies of steam power and telegraphs and telephones brought goods and people closer together. But globalization is not an inevitable process. In the 20th century wars, economic depression, protectionism, and restrictions on the movements of people interrupted the trend toward greater integration until the last two decades.

The growing importance of trade . . .

Trade in goods—primary commodities and manufactured articles—has been the traditional basis of trade. Although service trade has grown quickly in the past two decades, goods still account for 80 percent of the value of world trade.

Growth in trade has been strongest among upper-middle-income economies, whose share of world trade in goods (measured as the sum of imports and exports) grew from 8 to 11 percent between 1990 and 1998. Their ratio of trade to GDP measured in purchasing power parity

Trade growth strongest for upper-middle-income economies



(PPP) terms now stands at more than 25 percent.

A few low-income economies have also participated in the expansion of world trade. Vietnam more than tripled its share of world trade in goods between 1990 and 1999. But too many of the poorest countries have been left out. The share of the poorest 48 economies has remained nearly constant at about 4 percent, and their ratio of trade to PPP GDP remains below 10 percent.

Comparing trade with GDP measured in PPP terms adjusts for the relative size of domestic economies. Nontraded goods and services produced in developing countries are often undervalued relative to those in high-income economies.

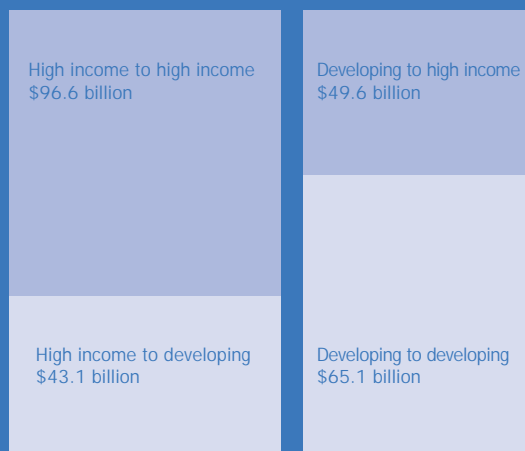
Trade

. . . and the high cost of trade barriers

Border barriers—tariffs and quotas—have begun to come down, but there is still a long way to go. With the completion of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations in 1993, average import-weighted tariffs in high-income countries fell to around 2.6 percent and in developing countries to 13.3 percent. Nontariff barriers have been reduced or converted to tariffs, and foreign exchange distortions reduced.

Lowering barriers reduces the cost of trade and allows producers to work more efficiently: inputs cost less, and outputs can be sold where

The welfare costs of tariffs in 1995



Source: World Bank staff estimates.

they obtain the best price. The result is high output and greater welfare.

The costs of tariffs can be measured by the forgone gains from the trade that is lost. Tariffs imposed by high-income economies on trade with developing economies cost an estimated \$43.1 billion in 1995—three-fourths as much as the OECD countries provided in official development assistance in 1998. When antidumping measures, protectionist product standards, and barriers to service trade are included, the losses at least double.

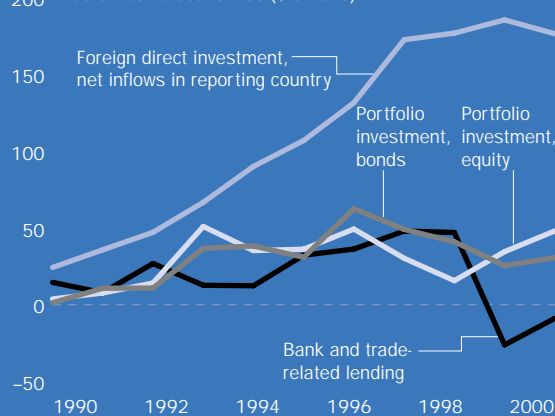
Developing country tariff barriers impose losses on high-income economies—almost \$50 billion. But they cause even greater losses for other developing countries—\$65.1 billion.

Investment flows increase . . .

Foreign direct investment is now the largest form of private capital inflows to developing countries. World flows of foreign direct investment increased fourfold between 1990 and 1999, from \$200 billion to \$884 billion, and its ratio to GDP is generally rising in both high-income and developing countries. But the surge in foreign direct investment began to slow after the financial crisis in 1997. In that year developing countries received 38 percent of world flows. By 1999 their share had fallen to 21 percent.

Developing economies see a surge in investment flows . . .

Net long-term private capital flows to low- and middle-income economies (\$ billions)



Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Foreign direct investment may have indirect benefits. It is often accompanied by transfers of skills and new technologies that increase its dynamic effects on growth. Portfolio investment is more volatile than foreign direct investment and requires careful management, but it can play an important role in deepening the domestic capital markets of more advanced developing countries. In general, the benefits of private capital flows will be greatest in countries with a well-educated workforce, good infrastructure, properly regulated capital markets, and a good business climate.

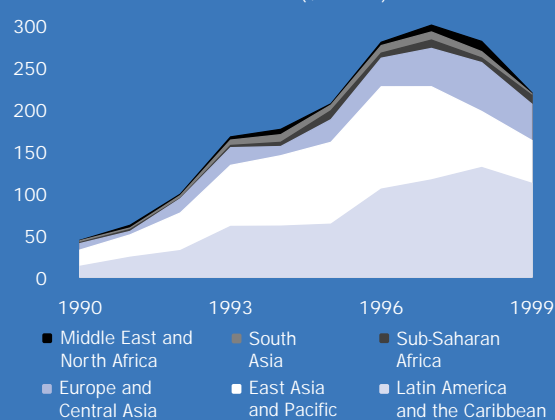
Capital flows

. . . but the distribution remains uneven

Private capital flows tend to go to countries with strong investment climates. Fifteen emerging market economies, mainly in East Asia, Latin America, and Europe, accounted for 83 percent of all net long-term private capital flows to developing countries in 1997. Most of these economies are middle income, so the increased capital flows in the past decade may have contributed to widening income differences across countries. Sub-Saharan Africa received only 5 percent of the total.

. . . but not all developing regions benefit equally

Net long-term private capital flows to low- and middle-income economies (\$ billions)



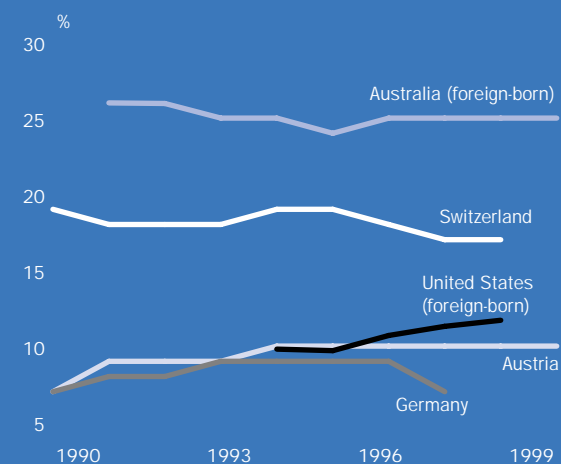
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

The capital markets of developing countries still are not globally integrated. The ratio of gross (two-way) capital flows to GDP measured in purchasing power parity terms has increased by about 250 percent since 1989 in developing as well as high-income economies. But the average for developing countries, 4.1 percent, is less than a ninth that for the highly integrated European Monetary Union (see table 6.1).

Foreign workers fill many jobs in high-income economies

Migration is perhaps the most tightly regulated form of international exchange. Migration policies differ widely, reflecting a complex mix of economic and political considerations. They are strongly influenced by the historical experience of the receiving country and its relationship with the supplying countries. Motivations for migration also differ. Some migrants seek only temporary opportunities or escape

A big share of the labor force is foreign in some countries



Source: OECD and World Bank staff estimates.

from conditions in their home country, while others relocate permanently.

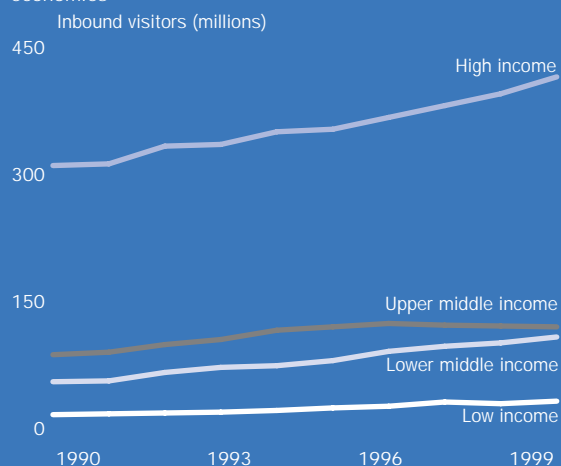
Migration allows people to offer their skills where they are in short supply, which benefits both workers and the receiving economy. It may also benefit the workers' home country. Over the past five years receipts of workers' remittances in developing countries have averaged at least \$50 billion a year.

Movement of people

Tourism is an important industry—it also brings people together

In 1999 world receipts from tourists were \$455 billion. Developing economies received \$132 billion, accounting for 7.7 percent of their exports of goods and services. Low-income economies receive the fewest international visitors, but are experiencing the fastest growth in tourism—an average of 10 percent a year.

Tourism is lowest—but growing fastest—in low-income economies

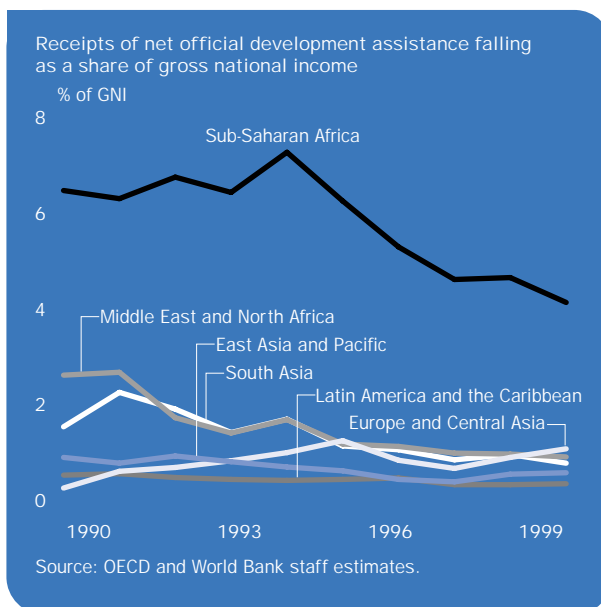


Source: World Tourism Organization and World Bank staff estimates.

For many countries tourism has been an attractive way to increase export earnings and to employ large numbers of relatively unskilled people. But successful tourism requires investment in hotels, transport facilities, and cultural attractions. And like all industries, tourism does best in a stable, secure environment.

Development assistance—important but declining

Over much of the past decade aid flows from the members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee have declined. They now represent less than 3 percent of gross national income for low-income economies and less than 0.5 percent for middle-income economies. In 1997 aid flows rose when a few countries increased their assistance to economies caught in the Asian financial crisis. More encouraging, some countries,



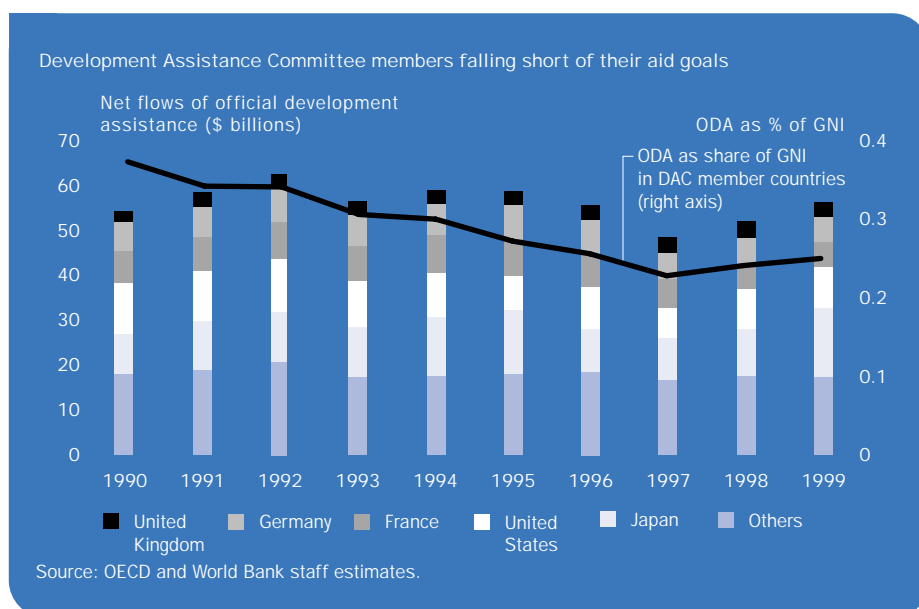
such as the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, have decided to maintain higher levels of assistance.

Foreign direct investment now exceeds official development assistance, but many of the poorest economies do not have access to international capital markets. Nor can they raise enough money out of domestic savings to finance their development programs. For countries capable of using aid effectively, aid can raise growth rates, improve the climate for investment, and create the conditions that allow all people, including the poor, to benefit from the global economy.

Official development assistance

Slowing at the source

Many members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) have pledged to provide 0.7 percent of their gross national income (GNI) as aid, but only Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden have met this target. Some countries have curtailed their aid flows because of budget constraints. Others face skepticism from voters about the effectiveness of aid. But growing evidence of greater aid effectiveness strengthens the case for increasing the flow of official development assistance (ODA).





6.1 Integration with the global economy

| | Trade in goods | | | | Growth in real trade less growth in real GDP percentage points 1989-99 | Gross private capital flows | | Gross foreign direct investment | |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------|----------------|---------|--|-----------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|------|
| | % of PPP GDP | | % of goods GDP | | | % of PPP GDP | | % of PPP GDP | |
| | 1989 | 1999 | 1989 | 1999 | | 1989 | 1999 | 1989 | 1999 |
| Albania | 6.7 | 13.9 | 34.5 | 51.9 | 10.5 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Algeria | 16.4 | 14.3 | 53.3 | 69.9 | -1.3 | 0.9 | .. | 0.0 | .. |
| Angola | 31.1 | 16.0 | 80.6 | 87.5 | .. | 1.4 | .. | 1.4 | .. |
| Argentina | 5.1 | 10.9 | 35.1 | 46.8 | 8.6 | 4.0 | 11.3 | 0.4 | 5.5 |
| Armenia | .. | 13.3 | .. | .. | -11.7 | .. | 5.4 | .. | 2.6 |
| Australia | 28.2 | 26.9 | 69.0 | 94.5 | 4.0 | 13.9 | 13.2 | 4.5 | 2.9 |
| Austria | 50.8 | 65.1 | 135.8 | 170.9 | 3.4 | 9.3 | 42.5 | 1.0 | 3.0 |
| Azerbaijan | .. | 8.6 | .. | 79.6 | 25.2 | .. | 2.4 | .. | 2.2 |
| Bangladesh | 4.1 | 6.8 | 30.0 | 53.0 | 7.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Belarus | .. | 18.2 | .. | 76.8 | -5.1 | .. | 0.8 | .. | 0.3 |
| Belgium | .. | 129.6 | .. | 408.3 | 2.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Benin | 19.8 | 18.1 | 84.0 | 84.2 | -1.7 | 7.3 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 1.0 |
| Bolivia | 12.5 | 14.6 | .. | .. | 1.9 | 2.5 | 7.3 | 0.7 | 5.3 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | .. | .. | .. | 179.4 | -0.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Botswana | 54.7 | 44.0 | 151.6 | 199.6 | -3.6 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Brazil | 6.3 | 8.4 | 21.8 | 27.1 | 6.4 | 1.1 | 6.7 | 0.2 | 2.9 |
| Bulgaria | 59.7 | 22.9 | 205.3 | 150.3 | -4.1 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 2.1 |
| Burkina Faso | 6.6 | 8.7 | 30.7 | 57.9 | -1.6 | 0.8 | .. | 0.1 | .. |
| Burundi | 7.0 | 4.5 | 31.1 | 38.8 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Cambodia | 2.0 | 6.7 | 24.6 | 53.3 | .. | .. | 1.3 | .. | 0.9 |
| Cameroon | 15.4 | 12.7 | 46.5 | 53.1 | 1.9 | 8.7 | .. | 0.6 | .. |
| Canada | 43.5 | 57.3 | 101.5 | .. | 5.7 | 7.8 | 15.1 | 2.4 | 6.0 |
| Central African Republic | 8.9 | 12.0 | 33.2 | 61.0 | .. | 0.9 | .. | 0.2 | .. |
| Chad | 8.7 | 9.8 | 54.3 | 69.4 | -1.5 | 2.0 | .. | 0.8 | .. |
| Chile | 24.0 | 23.7 | 105.0 | 91.0 | 3.7 | 5.9 | 21.7 | 2.0 | 10.8 |
| China | 7.3 | 8.0 | 47.9 | 54.5 | -6.5 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| Hong Kong, China | 165.4 | 239.2 | 739.3 | 1,075.2 | 5.5 | .. | 174.7 | .. | 35.3 |
| Colombia | 6.7 | 9.3 | 48.1 | 59.1 | 6.0 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 4.0 | 2.4 | 39.8 | 19.6 | -4.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Congo, Rep. | 88.8 | 104.5 | 117.4 | 164.5 | 4.0 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Costa Rica | 19.9 | 40.6 | 107.4 | 165.9 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 5.0 | 0.7 | 2.1 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 26.9 | 28.6 | 92.5 | 125.2 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 1.8 |
| Croatia | .. | 36.5 | .. | 113.9 | .. | .. | 12.0 | .. | 4.8 |
| Cuba | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Czech Republic | .. | 41.6 | .. | .. | 9.9 | .. | 11.2 | .. | 4.0 |
| Denmark | 58.3 | 67.8 | 142.1 | 150.6 | 1.7 | 16.6 | 25.4 | 3.2 | 13.3 |
| Dominican Republic | 21.4 | 29.0 | 178.5 | 168.6 | -1.0 | 1.9 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 2.9 |
| Ecuador | 15.5 | 20.1 | 83.4 | 79.5 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 1.9 |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | 8.2 | 9.1 | 50.3 | 42.1 | -1.4 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| El Salvador | 11.4 | 16.1 | 84.6 | 86.7 | 7.9 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 0.9 |
| Eritrea | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Estonia | .. | 58.5 | .. | 346.1 | 13.0 | .. | 11.2 | .. | 3.6 |
| Ethiopia | .. | 5.5 | .. | .. | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | .. |
| Finland | 54.2 | 61.3 | 87.1 | 131.1 | 5.2 | 16.7 | 49.4 | 4.2 | 14.3 |
| France | 37.6 | 44.0 | 102.3 | 120.6 | 3.8 | 19.1 | 29.2 | 3.0 | 10.9 |
| Gabon | 52.8 | 52.2 | 102.6 | 109.9 | -1.5 | 12.1 | .. | 2.5 | .. |
| Gambia, The | 14.5 | 14.9 | 126.9 | 130.1 | -3.0 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Georgia | .. | 6.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.2 | .. | 0.6 |
| Germany | 51.9 | 52.0 | 109.0 | 132.9 | 3.4 | 10.4 | 36.0 | 1.8 | 7.8 |
| Ghana | 11.3 | 15.1 | 66.4 | 112.6 | 6.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Greece | 20.7 | 25.5 | 87.1 | 88.7 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 7.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Guatemala | 11.5 | 16.6 | .. | .. | 3.9 | 1.2 | 10.9 | 0.3 | 4.2 |
| Guinea | 13.9 | 14.1 | 82.7 | 90.2 | -1.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 12.8 | 17.9 | 57.2 | 88.5 | -0.5 | 6.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | .. |
| Haiti | 4.0 | 10.7 | 30.0 | .. | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Honduras | 18.4 | 26.9 | 102.1 | 133.3 | -0.6 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 1.6 |



Integration with the global economy 6.1

| | Trade in goods | | | | Growth in real trade less growth in real GDP percentage points 1989-99 | Gross private capital flows | | Gross foreign direct investment | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|--|-----------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|------|
| | % of PPP GDP | | % of goods GDP | | | % of PPP GDP | | % of PPP GDP | |
| | 1989 | 1999 | 1989 | 1999 | | 1989 | 1999 | 1989 | 1999 |
| Hungary | 18.2 | 46.1 | 98.8 | 214.8 | 7.6 | 0.4 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 2.0 |
| India | 3.2 | 3.6 | 19.8 | 31.1 | 4.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Indonesia | 12.1 | 12.3 | 63.4 | 81.3 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.9 |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. | 12.6 | 8.4 | 39.1 | 51.1 | -9.0 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Iraq | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ireland | 92.1 | 120.1 | 196.6 | 226.2 | 7.0 | 24.3 | 179.3 | 0.2 | 25.2 |
| Israel | 43.3 | 52.4 | .. | .. | 3.5 | 5.7 | 12.1 | 0.4 | 3.1 |
| Italy | 30.5 | 35.0 | 86.0 | 104.5 | 4.0 | 9.0 | 27.0 | 0.4 | 1.2 |
| Jamaica | 36.5 | 40.2 | 159.8 | 140.3 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 13.7 | 0.9 | 6.7 |
| Japan | 20.8 | 23.2 | 43.5 | 52.3 | 3.0 | 11.1 | 30.9 | 2.0 | 1.2 |
| Jordan | 30.9 | 29.4 | 192.4 | 171.6 | -1.1 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.9 |
| Kazakhstan | .. | 12.5 | .. | 125.8 | 8.5 | .. | 4.3 | .. | 2.2 |
| Kenya | 14.4 | 15.6 | 66.0 | 92.0 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Korea, Dem. Rep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Korea, Rep. | 35.7 | 35.9 | 108.3 | 136.3 | 7.1 | 3.3 | 9.1 | 0.5 | 2.1 |
| Kuwait | 86.8 | .. | 132.7 | .. | .. | 20.9 | .. | 4.9 | .. |
| Kyrgyz Republic | .. | 8.4 | .. | 125.8 | -0.4 | .. | 0.8 | .. | 0.3 |
| Lao PDR | 7.3 | 11.2 | 47.0 | 97.8 | .. | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 1.1 |
| Latvia | .. | 30.7 | .. | 187.3 | 7.0 | .. | 10.3 | .. | 2.4 |
| Lebanon | 53.2 | 39.0 | .. | .. | 3.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lesotho | 39.4 | 28.4 | 207.0 | 198.2 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 4.5 | 0.8 | 4.2 |
| Libya | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lithuania | .. | 31.8 | .. | 159.0 | 12.0 | .. | 8.0 | .. | 2.7 |
| Macedonia, FYR | .. | 33.1 | .. | .. | 6.1 | .. | 2.9 | .. | 0.3 |
| Madagascar | 6.9 | 6.7 | 39.0 | .. | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Malawi | 20.1 | 16.6 | 64.6 | 98.0 | -1.8 | 1.4 | .. | 0.0 | .. |
| Malaysia | 59.3 | 80.2 | 211.4 | 333.7 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 2.1 | 0.8 |
| Mali | 14.9 | 16.1 | 58.8 | 74.5 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Mauritania | 32.4 | 18.8 | 122.0 | 138.2 | -3.0 | 2.0 | 10.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Mauritius | 41.8 | 34.4 | 199.0 | 185.2 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Mexico | 14.1 | 35.6 | 75.8 | 151.4 | 10.3 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 0.6 | 1.5 |
| Moldova | .. | 11.9 | .. | 170.5 | 14.6 | .. | 5.8 | .. | 0.6 |
| Mongolia | 43.4 | 18.7 | .. | 135.9 | .. | 33.8 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Morocco | 13.1 | 18.6 | 76.5 | 108.2 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.9 |
| Mozambique | 11.8 | 8.7 | 53.4 | 52.1 | -2.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 1.6 |
| Myanmar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Namibia | 38.7 | 36.0 | 187.9 | 208.3 | -0.2 | 7.4 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 1.4 |
| Nepal | 4.6 | 6.8 | 30.5 | .. | 7.7 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Netherlands | 85.4 | 101.4 | 228.6 | 286.3 | 2.4 | 33.6 | 81.3 | 9.4 | 20.3 |
| New Zealand | 35.8 | 36.7 | 110.5 | .. | 3.2 | 13.3 | 19.8 | 7.1 | 12.0 |
| Nicaragua | 11.0 | 21.3 | 168.3 | 194.0 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 2.7 |
| Niger | 10.9 | 8.5 | 51.2 | 55.5 | -2.9 | 1.1 | .. | 0.1 | .. |
| Nigeria | 21.3 | 20.5 | 79.6 | 83.2 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 1.0 |
| Norway | 62.7 | 62.2 | 124.1 | 118.6 | 1.7 | 15.0 | 32.8 | 3.6 | 7.3 |
| Oman | .. | .. | 126.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pakistan | 8.5 | 8.0 | 52.3 | 62.6 | -0.9 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Panama | 15.1 | 26.3 | 103.8 | 191.5 | -1.5 | 30.7 | 32.2 | 1.8 | 5.0 |
| Papua New Guinea | 46.1 | 27.5 | 148.0 | 113.0 | -1.2 | 4.5 | 8.7 | 3.5 | 2.7 |
| Paraguay | 11.0 | 12.8 | 49.1 | 74.5 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Peru | 7.5 | 12.2 | 68.5 | 61.4 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 1.7 |
| Philippines | 9.5 | 24.5 | 77.1 | 191.1 | 5.6 | 1.2 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Poland | 11.5 | 22.4 | 70.7 | 99.5 | 11.3 | 2.9 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 2.6 |
| Portugal | 29.9 | 38.9 | 132.1 | 144.4 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 27.0 | 1.7 | 3.2 |
| Puerto Rico | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Romania | 12.4 | 13.9 | 61.3 | 106.6 | 6.4 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Russian Federation | .. | 10.6 | .. | 58.6 | 1.5 | .. | 1.1 | .. | 0.5 |



6.1 Integration with the global economy

| | Trade in goods | | | | Growth in real trade less growth in real GDP percentage points 1989-99 | Gross private capital flows | | Gross foreign direct investment | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|-------|
| | % of PPP GDP | | % of goods GDP | | | % of PPP GDP | | % of PPP GDP | |
| | 1989 | 1999 | 1989 | 1999 | | 1989 | 1999 | 1989 | 1999 |
| Rwanda | 6.2 | 4.6 | 27.0 | 25.8 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 37.5 | 36.0 | 109.6 | .. | .. | 9.9 | 11.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Senegal | 22.4 | 19.3 | 108.5 | 122.7 | -1.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 1.5 |
| Sierra Leone | 10.6 | 4.3 | 38.9 | 22.1 | -4.6 | 2.2 | .. | 0.7 | .. |
| Singapore | 264.5 | 275.1 | 854.6 | 739.5 | .. | 56.8 | 54.2 | 10.6 | 13.3 |
| Slovak Republic | .. | 37.6 | .. | 240.0 | 11.1 | .. | 11.2 | .. | 1.3 |
| Slovenia | .. | 58.5 | .. | 183.0 | 0.0 | .. | 6.8 | .. | 0.7 |
| South Africa | 14.0 ^a | 14.2 ^a | 82.5 ^a | 99.9 ^a | 4.7 | 0.9 | 6.9 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Spain | 24.2 | 35.8 | .. | 114.1 | 7.2 | 5.1 | 28.2 | 2.1 | 6.4 |
| Sri Lanka | 11.5 | 16.9 | 93.9 | 123.2 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Sudan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sweden | 66.1 | 76.5 | 125.6 | .. | 4.9 | 34.3 | 86.2 | 8.0 | 39.4 |
| Switzerland | 70.9 | 82.7 | .. | .. | 2.2 | 34.4 | 139.2 | 8.7 | 22.9 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 18.1 | 10.4 | 108.5 | .. | -2.4 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Tajikistan | .. | .. | .. | 147.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tanzania | 12.6 | 14.3 | 50.8 | 41.8 | -2.4 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Thailand | 23.9 | 29.4 | 123.6 | 171.2 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 1.8 |
| Togo | 14.5 | 13.0 | 93.7 | 97.7 | -3.5 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.9 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 38.4 | 44.6 | 145.8 | 165.5 | 1.0 | 6.2 | 8.6 | 2.0 | 7.5 |
| Tunisia | 24.5 | 25.5 | 164.1 | 126.7 | -0.4 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Turkey | 11.1 | 16.2 | 47.4 | 76.3 | 7.4 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Turkmenistan | .. | 16.8 | .. | 100.4 | -1.0 | .. | 3.7 | .. | 0.9 |
| Uganda | 4.8 | 7.4 | 15.1 | 44.2 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| Ukraine | .. | 13.6 | .. | 104.8 | 7.8 | .. | 2.9 | .. | 0.3 |
| United Arab Emirates | 78.3 | 106.7 | 159.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| United Kingdom | 36.8 | 44.8 | 102.2 | 118.4 | 3.6 | 37.6 | 66.1 | 7.4 | 23.0 |
| United States | 14.9 | 19.8 | .. | .. | 5.2 | 7.4 | 13.6 | 2.5 | 5.2 |
| Uruguay | 14.6 | 19.0 | 82.7 | 94.6 | 5.5 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Uzbekistan | .. | 7.7 | .. | 37.6 | 1.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Venezuela, RB | 22.6 | 26.6 | 92.1 | 80.1 | 3.9 | 7.1 | 11.7 | 0.4 | 2.8 |
| Vietnam | 7.4 | 16.0 | 112.4 | .. | 22.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| West Bank and Gaza | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Yemen, Rep. | 25.9 | 34.1 | 90.2 | 116.2 | 1.3 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Zambia | 33.9 | 18.7 | 75.9 | 81.7 | 2.2 | 36.9 | .. | 2.5 | .. |
| Zimbabwe | 14.9 | 14.4 | 69.2 | 171.3 | 8.0 | 0.3 | .. | 0.0 | .. |
| World | 22.5 w | 27.4 w | 85.2 w | 111.5 w | | 8.5 w | 18.3 w | 2.0 w | 4.6 w |
| Low income | 7.2 | 7.8 | 41.3 | 60.0 | | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Middle income | 14.1 | 16.9 | 69.0 | 81.5 | | 1.9 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 1.6 |
| Lower middle income | 11.5 | 11.7 | 65.3 | 65.3 | | 1.2 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| Upper middle income | 17.2 | 26.0 | 71.8 | 96.5 | | 2.7 | 8.2 | 0.5 | 2.6 |
| Low & middle income | 12.3 | 14.7 | 63.3 | 81.3 | | 1.6 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 1.3 |
| East Asia & Pacific | 14.5 | 15.3 | 82.7 | 91.1 | | 1.3 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Europe & Central Asia | .. | 17.7 | .. | 83.4 | | .. | 3.7 | .. | 1.1 |
| Latin America & Carib. | 10.2 | 18.2 | 49.8 | 74.6 | | 2.2 | 7.3 | 0.4 | 3.0 |
| Middle East & N. Africa | 19.4 | 16.8 | 76.1 | 67.1 | | 3.5 | 5.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| South Asia | 4.0 | 4.6 | 25.6 | 38.1 | | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 15.9 | 16.3 | 78.1 | 95.6 | | 2.1 | 4.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| High income | 28.5 | 37.4 | 93.5 | 123.5 | | 12.7 | 29.2 | 2.9 | 7.2 |
| Europe EMU | 38.7 | 52.7 | 112.0 | 153.3 | | 14.0 | 37.1 | 2.4 | 7.8 |

a. Data refer to the South African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland).



Integration with the global economy 6.1

About the data

The growing importance of trade in the world economy 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. This table presents standardized measures of the size of trade and capital flows relative to gross domestic product. For three of the indicators GDP measured in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms, which adjust for differences in domestic prices, has been used in the denominator to better measure the relative size of the domestic economy. (No adjustment has been made to the numerators because goods and capital exchanged on international markets are assumed to be valued at international prices.)

The numerators are based on gross flows that capture the two-way flow of goods and capital. In conventional balance of payments accounting exports are recorded as a credit and imports as a debit. And in the financial account inward investment is a credit and outward investment 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 show the

total value of financial transactions during a given period.

The growth of services has affected the historical record. Compared with the levels achieved at the end of the 19th century, trade in goods appears to have declined in importance relative to GDP, especially in economies with growing service sectors. Measuring merchandise trade relative to GDP after deducting value added by services thus provides a better measure of its relative size than does comparing it with total GDP, although this neglects the growing service 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.

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

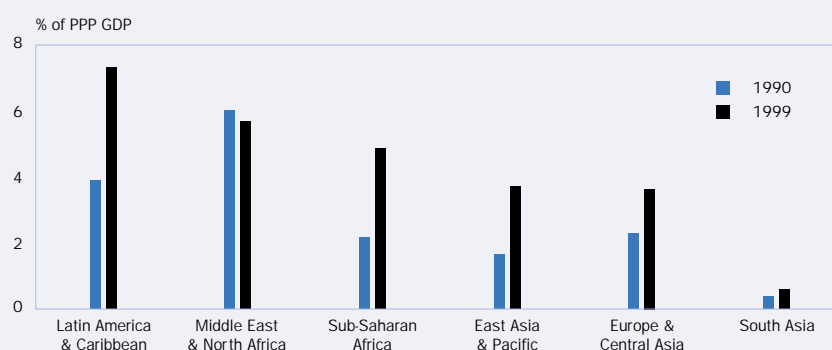
- **Trade in goods as a share of PPP GDP** is the sum of merchandise exports and imports measured in current U.S. dollars divided by the value of GDP converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.
- **Trade in goods as a share of goods GDP** is the sum of merchandise exports and imports divided by the value of GDP after subtracting value added in services, all in current U.S. dollars.
- **Growth in real trade less growth in real GDP** is the difference between annual growth in trade of goods and services and annual growth in GDP. Growth rates are calculated using constant price series taken from national accounts and are expressed as a percentage.
- **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 parity rates.
- **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. This indicator differs from the standard measure of foreign direct investment, which captures only inward investment (see table 6.7). The indicator is calculated as a ratio to GDP converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.

Data sources

The data on merchandise trade are from the World Trade Organization. The data on GDP in PPP terms come from the World Bank's International Comparison Programme database. The data on real trade and GDP growth come from the World Bank's national accounts files. Gross private capital flows and foreign direct investment were calculated using the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments database.

Figure 6.1

Gross private capital flows expand



Note: Data for Europe and Central Asia refer to 1994 and 1999.

Source: International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments database; and World Bank staff estimates.

Since 1990 gross private capital flows have increased in all regions except the Middle East and North Africa, with Sub-Saharan Africa and East Asia and Pacific experiencing the biggest increases.



6.2 Direction and growth of merchandise trade

High-income importers

| Direction of trade % of world trade, 1999 | European Union | Japan | United States | Other industrial | All industrial | Other high income | All high income |
|--|-------------------|-------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Source of exports | | | | | | | |
| High-income economies | 31.8 | 2.9 | 11.8 | 6.6 | 53.0 | 5.1 | 58.1 |
| Industrial economies | 30.4 | 2.1 | 9.9 | 6.3 | 48.7 | 3.9 | 52.6 |
| European Union | 24.6 | 0.7 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 31.0 | 1.3 | 32.3 |
| Japan | 1.3 | | 2.3 | 0.4 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 5.3 |
| United States | 2.7 | 1.0 | | 3.3 | 7.1 | 1.1 | 8.1 |
| Other industrial economies | 1.8 | 0.4 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 6.6 | 0.3 | 6.9 |
| Other high-income economies | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 5.5 |
| Low- and middle-income economies | 6.3 | 2.1 | 6.3 | 0.9 | 15.6 | 2.7 | 18.3 |
| East Asia & Pacific | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 5.9 | 2.2 | 8.2 |
| Europe & Central Asia | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 2.9 |
| Latin America & Caribbean | 0.7 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 4.2 |
| Middle East & N. Africa | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.5 |
| South Asia | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| World | 38.1 | 5.0 | 18.1 | 7.4 | 68.6 | 7.8 | 76.4 |

Low- and middle-income importers

| Direction of trade % of world trade, 1999 | East Asia & Pacific | Europe & Central Asia | Latin America & Caribbean | Middle East & N. Africa | South Asia | Sub-Saharan Africa | All low & middle income | World |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Source of exports | | | | | | | | |
| High-income economies | 6.3 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 16.7 | 74.8 |
| Industrial economies | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 13.7 | 66.3 |
| European Union | 1.0 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 6.5 | 38.8 |
| Japan | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 7.5 |
| United States | 1.0 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 4.2 | 12.3 |
| Other industrial economies | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 7.7 |
| Other high-income economies | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 8.5 |
| Low- and middle-income economies | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 6.9 | 25.2 |
| East Asia & Pacific | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 11.8 |
| Europe & Central Asia | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 4.5 |
| Latin America & Caribbean | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 5.3 |
| Middle East & N. Africa | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 2.3 |
| South Asia | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.3 |
| World | 8.7 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 23.6 | 100.0 |



Direction and growth of merchandise trade 6.2

High-income importers

| Nominal growth of trade annual % growth, 1989–99 | European Union | Japan | United States | Other industrial | All industrial | Other high income | All high income |
|---|-------------------|-------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Source of exports | | | | | | | |
| High-income economies | 5.3 | 3.1 | 6.8 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 7.7 | 5.7 |
| Industrial economies | 5.2 | 2.6 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 5.5 |
| European Union | 5.5 | 4.1 | 7.7 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 7.7 | 5.6 |
| Japan | 3.5 | | 3.3 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 6.5 | 3.8 |
| United States | 5.2 | 2.6 | | 7.1 | 5.6 | 7.1 | 5.8 |
| Other industrial economies | 3.6 | 0.3 | 9.0 | 4.3 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 6.2 |
| Other high-income economies | 7.5 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 4.2 | 6.1 | 11.1 | 7.0 |
| Low- and middle-income economies | 7.9 | 5.9 | 11.6 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 9.1 |
| East Asia & Pacific | 13.6 | 7.5 | 11.9 | 12.4 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.9 |
| Europe & Central Asia | 10.3 | -2.6 | 14.0 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 12.6 | 10.2 |
| Latin America & Caribbean | 4.0 | 1.2 | 14.3 | 8.0 | 10.7 | 3.9 | 10.5 |
| Middle East & N. Africa | 2.2 | 6.0 | 2.0 | -1.3 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 2.5 |
| South Asia | 8.3 | -0.8 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 11.5 | 8.1 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 3.1 | -0.7 | 2.2 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 12.3 | 3.2 |
| World | 5.7 | 4.2 | 8.2 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 8.4 | 6.4 |

Low- and middle-income importers

| Nominal growth of trade annual % growth, 1989–99 | East Asia & Pacific | Europe & Central Asia | Latin America & Caribbean | Middle East & N. Africa | South Asia | Sub-Saharan Africa | All low & middle income | World |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Source of exports | | | | | | | | |
| High-income economies | 8.6 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 7.7 | 6.1 |
| Industrial economies | 7.3 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 7.2 | 5.9 |
| European Union | 8.0 | 11.5 | 9.0 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 7.4 | 5.9 |
| Japan | 7.2 | -1.9 | 7.4 | 1.3 | 0.2 | -0.8 | 5.7 | 4.3 |
| United States | 7.6 | 2.3 | 11.2 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 8.6 | 6.6 |
| Other industrial economies | 5.8 | 1.3 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 5.6 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 6.0 |
| Other high-income economies | 11.1 | 12.9 | 10.1 | 2.0 | 8.0 | 4.1 | 10.0 | 7.9 |
| Low- and middle-income economies | 15.2 | 5.0 | 11.5 | 3.6 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 9.4 | 9.2 |
| East Asia & Pacific | 18.4 | 8.8 | 20.8 | 9.6 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 15.9 | 11.9 |
| Europe & Central Asia | 3.0 | 5.6 | 12.4 | -0.1 | 1.6 | 6.6 | 4.9 | 7.9 |
| Latin America & Caribbean | 6.1 | -0.6 | 10.5 | 4.4 | 12.9 | 4.9 | 8.6 | 10.0 |
| Middle East & N. Africa | 16.1 | -3.4 | -1.9 | 1.0 | 9.5 | 12.9 | 5.6 | 3.5 |
| South Asia | 10.3 | 9.7 | 26.9 | 7.2 | 11.8 | 20.4 | 11.8 | 8.9 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 16.1 | 2.6 | 12.9 | 10.3 | 22.8 | 10.2 | 11.8 | 5.2 |
| World | 10.0 | 7.9 | 10.4 | 2.8 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 8.1 | 6.8 |



6.2 Direction and growth of merchandise trade

About the data

This table provides estimates of the flow of trade in goods between groups of economies. Twenty-three high-income countries and 23 developing countries report their trade data to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) each month. Together these countries account for about 80 percent of world exports. Trade by less timely reporters and by countries that do not report 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. In addition, estimates of intra-European trade have been significantly affected by changes in reporting methods following the creation of a customs union.

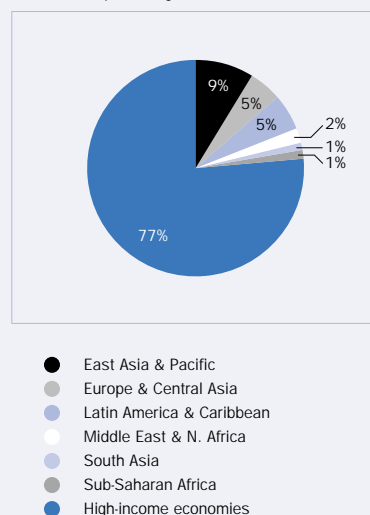
Most countries report their trade data in national currencies, which are converted using the IMF's published exchange rate series *rf* (official rate, period average) or *rh* (market rate, period average). Because imports are reported at c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) valuations and exports at 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 reports trade according to the general or special system of trade. (For further discussion of the measurement of exports and imports see *About the data* for tables 4.5 and 4.6.)

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.

Figure 6.2

More than three-quarters of world imports go to high-income economies

% of world imports of goods, 1999



Source: International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade database.

The high-income economies' share has remained much the same since the 1980s.

Definitions

- **Merchandise trade** includes all trade in goods. Trade in services is excluded.
- **Regional groupings** are based on World Bank definitions and may differ from those used by other organizations.
- **European Union** comprises Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
- **Other industrial economies** include Australia, Canada, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, and Switzerland.
- **Other high-income economies** include Cyprus, Hong Kong (China), Israel, Kuwait, Macao (China), Malta, 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

Intercountry trade flows are published in the IMF's *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook* and *Direction of Trade Statistics Quarterly*; the data in the table were calculated using the IMF's Direction of Trade database.

OECD trade with low- and middle-income economies

6.3



| | High-income OECD countries | | European Union | | Japan | | United States | |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Exports to low- and middle-income economies | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 |
| \$ billions | | | | | | | | |
| Food | 34.1 | 52.3 | 15.7 | 24.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 11.7 | 19.3 |
| Cereals | 14.0 | 13.8 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 6.2 | 7.1 |
| Agricultural raw materials | 11.6 | 14.3 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 5.6 | 5.0 |
| Ores and nonferrous metals | 9.3 | 14.9 | 2.9 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.4 |
| Fuels | 8.5 | 14.2 | 2.5 | 5.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 4.3 |
| Crude petroleum | 0.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Petroleum products | 5.6 | 8.9 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 3.1 |
| Manufactured goods | 303.4 | 593.4 | 147.5 | 282.2 | 68.7 | 111.7 | 72.6 | 178.8 |
| Chemical products | 45.4 | 81.2 | 23.4 | 42.5 | 5.9 | 10.8 | 12.2 | 22.2 |
| Mach. & transport equip. | 174.5 | 349.1 | 79.3 | 151.7 | 44.0 | 73.7 | 44.5 | 114.0 |
| Other | 83.6 | 163.1 | 44.8 | 88.0 | 18.8 | 27.2 | 15.9 | 42.5 |
| Miscellaneous goods | 11.6 | 23.8 | 3.7 | 10.5 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 9.4 |
| Total | 378.5 | 712.9 | 175.5 | 332.1 | 72.5 | 119.8 | 100.7 | 220.2 |
| % of total exports | | | | | | | | |
| Food | 9.0 | 7.3 | 9.0 | 7.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 11.6 | 8.8 |
| Cereals | 3.7 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 6.2 | 3.2 |
| Agricultural raw materials | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 5.5 | 2.3 |
| Ores and nonferrous metals | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 1.6 |
| Fuels | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 1.9 |
| Crude petroleum | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Petroleum products | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 1.4 |
| Manufactured goods | 80.2 | 83.2 | 84.0 | 85.0 | 94.9 | 93.2 | 72.1 | 81.2 |
| Chemical products | 12.0 | 11.4 | 13.3 | 12.8 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 12.1 | 10.1 |
| Mach. & transport equip. | 46.1 | 49.0 | 45.2 | 45.7 | 60.7 | 61.5 | 44.2 | 51.8 |
| Other | 22.1 | 22.9 | 25.5 | 26.5 | 26.0 | 22.7 | 15.8 | 19.3 |
| Miscellaneous goods | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |



OECD trade with low- and middle-income economies

6.3

| | High-income OECD countries | | European Union | | Japan | | United States | |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Imports from low- and middle-income economies | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 |
| \$ billions | | | | | | | | |
| Food | 64.2 | 94.1 | 34.6 | 44.5 | 10.7 | 19.4 | 15.5 | 24.7 |
| Cereals | 1.3 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Agricultural raw materials | 17.3 | 22.1 | 9.5 | 12.5 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 4.5 |
| Ores and nonferrous metals | 30.1 | 42.7 | 14.9 | 19.6 | 9.1 | 9.9 | 5.1 | 10.3 |
| Fuels | 144.2 | 139.8 | 58.3 | 56.4 | 33.5 | 26.4 | 48.8 | 50.8 |
| Crude petroleum | 107.5 | 100.7 | 46.6 | 40.0 | 20.8 | 14.5 | 37.3 | 40.8 |
| Petroleum products | 23.5 | 21.9 | 6.1 | 8.2 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 10.8 | 9.2 |
| Manufactured goods | 208.3 | 667.8 | 83.1 | 237.8 | 24.5 | 73.0 | 85.5 | 315.6 |
| Chemical products | 14.0 | 30.6 | 7.5 | 14.2 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 9.7 |
| Mach. and transport equip. | 59.1 | 292.0 | 18.2 | 92.9 | 3.7 | 27.0 | 32.1 | 153.7 |
| Other | 135.2 | 345.1 | 57.4 | 130.7 | 18.5 | 41.9 | 50.3 | 152.2 |
| Miscellaneous goods | 5.5 | 12.5 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 10.3 |
| Total | 469.7 | 979.0 | 202.4 | 371.4 | 83.4 | 134.3 | 159.8 | 416.3 |
| % of total imports | | | | | | | | |
| Food | 13.7 | 9.6 | 17.1 | 12.0 | 12.8 | 14.4 | 9.7 | 5.9 |
| Cereals | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Agricultural raw materials | 3.7 | 2.3 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 6.0 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Ores and nonferrous metals | 6.4 | 4.4 | 7.4 | 5.3 | 10.9 | 7.4 | 3.2 | 2.5 |
| Fuels | 30.7 | 14.3 | 28.8 | 15.2 | 40.2 | 19.6 | 30.5 | 12.2 |
| Crude petroleum | 22.9 | 10.3 | 23.0 | 10.8 | 24.9 | 10.8 | 23.3 | 9.8 |
| Petroleum products | 5.0 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 7.0 | 3.0 | 6.8 | 2.2 |
| Manufactured goods | 44.4 | 68.2 | 41.1 | 64.0 | 29.4 | 54.4 | 53.5 | 75.8 |
| Chemical products | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| Mach. and transport equip. | 12.6 | 29.8 | 9.0 | 25.0 | 4.5 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 36.9 |
| Other | 28.8 | 35.2 | 28.4 | 35.2 | 22.2 | 31.2 | 31.5 | 36.6 |
| Miscellaneous goods | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

OECD trade with low- and middle-income economies

6.3



About the data

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 capital-intensive goods such as machinery and transport equipment. Although trade between developing countries has grown substantially over the past decade (see table 6.5), 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 Statistics 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.). Revisions have been made to the time-series data as far back as 1990. Because of differences in sources of data, timing, and treatment of missing data, the data in this table may not be fully comparable with those used to calculate the direction of trade statistics in table 6.2 or the aggregate flows shown in tables 4.4–4.6.

For further discussion of merchandise trade statistics see *About the data* for tables 4.4–4.6 and 6.2.

Definitions

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) and 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 transport 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 Statistics Division's COMTRADE database. • **Imports** are all merchandise imports by high-income OECD countries from low- and middle-income economies as recorded in the United Nations Statistics Division's COMTRADE database. • **High-income OECD countries** in 1999 were Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, 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, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Data sources

COMTRADE data are available in machine-readable form from the United Nations Statistics 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 (UNCTAD) *Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics* and the United Nations Statistics Division's *International Trade Statistics Yearbook*.



6.4 Primary commodity prices

| | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| World Bank commodity price index | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1990 = 100) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-energy commodities | 187 | 187 | 175 | 166 | 174 | 133 | 100 | 103 | 93 | 85 | 86 |
| Agriculture | 208 | 193 | 182 | 179 | 192 | 146 | 100 | 110 | 102 | 90 | 87 |
| Beverages | 234 | 213 | 227 | 180 | 252 | 239 | 100 | 127 | 132 | 104 | 88 |
| Food | 184 | 197 | 186 | 223 | 193 | 126 | 100 | 98 | 99 | 85 | 84 |
| Raw materials | 220 | 174 | 145 | 121 | 145 | 103 | 100 | 114 | 82 | 86 | 91 |
| Fertilizers | 180 | 179 | 121 | 350 | 179 | 130 | 100 | 87 | 115 | 110 | 105 |
| Metals and minerals | 137 | 173 | 161 | 117 | 131 | 101 | 100 | 85 | 71 | 71 | 82 |
| Petroleum | 34 | 29 | 21 | 101 | 224 | 173 | 100 | 63 | 54 | 76 | 122 |
| Steel products ^a | .. | 116 | 124 | 115 | 110 | 89 | 100 | 90 | 71 | 66 | 76 |
| MUV G-5 index | 21 | 22 | 25 | 45 | 72 | 69 | 100 | 119 | 106 | 103 | 101 |
| Commodity prices | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1990 \$) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural raw materials | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton (cents/kg) | 314 | 290 | 252 | 257 | 284 | 192 | 182 | 179 | 136 | 113 | 129 |
| Logs, Cameroon (\$/cu. m) ^a | 168 | 183 | 171 | 280 | 349 | 253 | 343 | 285 | 270 | 261 | 273 |
| Logs, Malaysian (\$/cu. m) | 154 | 162 | 172 | 149 | 272 | 177 | 177 | 215 | 153 | 181 | 188 |
| Rubber (cents/kg) | 377 | 234 | 162 | 124 | 198 | 111 | 86 | 133 | 68 | 61 | 68 |
| Sawnwood, Malaysian (\$/cu. m) | 721 | 726 | 699 | 494 | 550 | 448 | 533 | 622 | 456 | 582 | 591 |
| Tobacco (\$/mt) | 8,390 | 5,858 | 4,287 | 4,075 | 3,161 | 3,807 | 3,392 | 2,223 | 3,143 | 2,944 | 2,960 |
| Beverages (cents/kg) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cocoa | 285 | 169 | 269 | 276 | 362 | 329 | 127 | 120 | 158 | 110 | 90 |
| Coffee, robustas | 270 | 323 | 369 | 298 | 450 | 386 | 118 | 233 | 172 | 144 | 90 |
| Coffee, Arabica | 446 | 464 | 457 | 319 | 481 | 471 | 197 | 280 | 281 | 222 | 190 |
| Tea, avg., 3 auctions | 497 | 463 | 333 | 253 | 230 | 255 | 206 | 125 | 193 | 178 | 186 |
| Energy | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal, Australian (\$/mt) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54.72 | 49.20 | 39.67 | 33.10 | 27.54 | 25.13 | 26.01 |
| Coal, U.S. (\$/mt) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 59.86 | 67.93 | 41.67 | 32.94 | 32.40 | 32.11 | 32.76 |
| Natural gas, Europe (\$/mmbtu) | .. | .. | .. | 2.43 | 4.72 | 5.39 | 2.55 | 2.29 | 2.28 | 2.06 | 3.82 |
| Natural gas, U.S. (\$/mmbtu) | 0.66 | 0.72 | 0.66 | 0.95 | 2.15 | 3.57 | 1.70 | 1.45 | 1.97 | 2.19 | 4.27 |
| Petroleum (\$/bbl) | 7.87 | 6.57 | 4.82 | 23.07 | 51.21 | 39.62 | 22.88 | 14.45 | 12.31 | 17.49 | 27.97 |

About the data

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 is based on 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).

The 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 non-energy commodity price index contains 37 price series for 31 non-energy commodities. Separate indexes are

compiled for petroleum and for steel products, which are not included in the non-energy 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 groups 5–8 of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 1. To construct the MUV G-5 index, unit value indexes for each country are combined using weights determined by each country's export share.



Primary commodity prices 6.4

| | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Fertilizers (\$/mt) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phosphate rock | 65 | 60 | 44 | 148 | 65 | 49 | 40 | 29 | 41 | 43 | 43 |
| TSP | 256 | 250 | 169 | 448 | 250 | 177 | 132 | 126 | 163 | 150 | 136 |
| Food | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fats and oils (\$/mt) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coconut oil | 1,507 | 1,610 | 1,583 | 871 | 936 | 860 | 336 | 563 | 620 | 713 | 446 |
| Groundnut oil | 1,576 | 1,499 | 1,508 | 1,898 | 1,193 | 1,319 | 964 | 833 | 857 | 762 | 707 |
| Palm oil | 1,102 | 1,262 | 1,036 | 961 | 810 | 730 | 290 | 528 | 632 | 422 | 307 |
| Soybeans | 444 | 542 | 466 | 486 | 411 | 327 | 247 | 218 | 229 | 195 | 210 |
| Soybean meal | 377 | 435 | 410 | 343 | 364 | 229 | 200 | 166 | 160 | 147 | 187 |
| Soybean oil | 1,082 | 1,250 | 1,141 | 1,246 | 830 | 834 | 447 | 526 | 590 | 414 | 335 |
| Grains (\$/mt) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grain sorghum | 182 | 219 | 206 | 248 | 179 | 150 | 104 | 100 | 92 | 82 | 87 |
| Maize | 209 | 255 | 233 | 265 | 174 | 164 | 109 | 104 | 96 | 87 | 88 |
| Rice | 519 | 550 | 503 | 755 | 570 | 287 | 271 | 270 | 287 | 240 | 201 |
| Wheat | 280 | 275 | 219 | 330 | 240 | 198 | 136 | 149 | 119 | 108 | 113 |
| Other food | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bananas (\$/mt) | 692 | 735 | 659 | 546 | 526 | 554 | 541 | 374 | 461 | 361 | 420 |
| Beef (cents/kg) | 356 | 408 | 519 | 294 | 383 | 314 | 256 | 160 | 163 | 178 | 192 |
| Oranges (\$/mt) | 927 | 755 | 669 | 504 | 542 | 581 | 531 | 447 | 417 | 417 | 360 |
| Sugar, EU domestic (cents/kg) | 59 | 58 | 45 | 75 | 68 | 51 | 58 | 58 | 56 | 57 | 55 |
| Sugar, U.S. domestic (cents/kg) | 61 | 63 | 66 | 110 | 92 | 65 | 51 | 43 | 46 | 45 | 42 |
| Sugar, world (cents/kg) | 33 | 22 | 33 | 100 | 88 | 13 | 28 | 25 | 19 | 13 | 18 |
| Metals and minerals | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum (\$/mt) | 2,430 | 2,194 | 2,215 | 1,763 | 2,022 | 1,517 | 1,639 | 1,518 | 1,279 | 1,318 | 1,535 |
| Copper (\$/mt) | 3,270 | 5,972 | 5,629 | 2,737 | 3,030 | 2,066 | 2,661 | 2,468 | 1,558 | 1,523 | 1,797 |
| Iron ore (cents/dmtu) | 55 | 47 | 39 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 32 | 24 | 29 | 27 | 29 |
| Lead (cents/kg) | 96 | 147 | 121 | 92 | 126 | 57 | 81 | 53 | 50 | 49 | 45 |
| Nickel (\$/mt) | 7,881 | 8,032 | 11,339 | 10,111 | 9,053 | 7,141 | 8,864 | 6,918 | 4,362 | 5,819 | 8,558 |
| Tin (cents/kg) | 1,061 | 1,801 | 1,463 | 1,521 | 2,330 | 1,682 | 609 | 522 | 522 | 523 | 539 |
| Zinc (cents/kg) | 119 | 144 | 118 | 164 | 106 | 114 | 151 | 87 | 97 | 104 | 112 |

a. Series not included in the non-energy index.

Definitions

• **Non-energy commodity price index** covers the 31 non-energy primary commodities that make up the agriculture, fertilizer, and metals and minerals indexes.

• **Agriculture**, in addition to beverages, food, and agricultural raw materials, includes sugar, bananas, beef, and oranges.

• **Beverages** include cocoa, coffee, and tea. • **Food** includes rice, wheat, maize, sorghum, 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 low- and middle-income economies. • **Commodity prices**—for definitions and sources see “Commodity Price Data” (also known as the “Pink Sheet”) at the Global Prospects Web site (www.worldbank.org/prospects).

Data sources

Commodity price data and the G-5 MUV index are compiled by the World Bank's Development Prospects Group. Monthly updates of commodity prices are available on the Web at www.worldbank.org/prospects.



6.5 Regional trade blocs

Exports within bloc

| \$ millions | 1970 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|---|--------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| High-income and low- and middle-income economies | | | | | | | | | |
| APEC ^a | 58,633 | 357,697 | 494,464 | 901,560 | 1,688,182 | 1,754,745 | 1,868,642 | 1,733,713 | 1,904,911 |
| CEFTA | 1,157 | 7,766 | 6,302 | 4,235 | 12,118 | 12,874 | 13,169 | 14,223 | 13,135 |
| European Union | 76,451 | 456,857 | 419,134 | 981,260 | 1,259,699 | 1,273,430 | 1,162,419 | 1,226,988 | 1,376,314 |
| NAFTA | 22,078 | 102,218 | 143,191 | 226,273 | 394,472 | 437,804 | 496,423 | 521,649 | 581,162 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | | | | | | | | | |
| ACS | 758 | 4,892 | 4,123 | 5,401 | 10,448 | 10,894 | 11,870 | 12,260 | 12,002 |
| Andean Group | 97 | 1,161 | 768 | 1,312 | 4,812 | 4,692 | 5,627 | 5,427 | 4,012 |
| CACM | 287 | 1,174 | 544 | 671 | 1,595 | 1,723 | 1,973 | 1,988 | 2,102 |
| CARICOM | 52 | 576 | 414 | 448 | 305 | 906 | 971 | 1,017 | 1,089 |
| Central American Group of Four | 176 | 692 | 310 | 399 | 1,026 | 1,106 | 1,299 | 1,171 | 1,237 |
| Group of Three | 59 | 706 | 534 | 1,046 | 3,460 | 3,130 | 4,022 | 3,918 | 3,009 |
| LAIA | 1,263 | 10,981 | 7,139 | 12,331 | 35,299 | 37,949 | 45,018 | 42,860 | 35,152 |
| MERCOSUR | 451 | 3,424 | 1,953 | 4,127 | 14,199 | 17,075 | 20,772 | 20,352 | 15,313 |
| OECS | .. | 8 | 10 | 29 | 38 | 32 | 35 | 34 | 36 |
| Africa | | | | | | | | | |
| CEMAC | 22 | 75 | 84 | 139 | 120 | 164 | 161 | 153 | 121 |
| CEPGL | 3 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 9 |
| COMESA | 412 | 616 | 466 | 963 | 1,386 | 1,610 | 1,545 | 1,480 | 1,403 |
| Cross-Border Initiative | 209 | 447 | 294 | 613 | 1,002 | 1,191 | 1,144 | 1,105 | 994 |
| ECCAS | 162 | 89 | 131 | 163 | 163 | 212 | 211 | 198 | 167 |
| ECOWAS | 86 | 692 | 1,026 | 1,533 | 2,088 | 2,527 | 2,487 | 2,638 | 2,687 |
| Indian Ocean Commission | 5 | 10 | 4 | 24 | 64 | 69 | 74 | 94 | 29 |
| MRU | 1 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| SADC | 483 | 617 | 843 | 1,630 | 3,373 | 3,963 | 4,471 | 3,789 | 3,880 |
| UDEAC | 22 | 75 | 84 | 139 | 120 | 163 | 160 | 152 | 120 |
| UEMOA | 52 | 460 | 397 | 614 | 555 | 707 | 733 | 779 | 832 |
| Middle East and Asia | | | | | | | | | |
| Arab Common Market | 110 | 671 | 529 | 911 | 1,368 | 1,149 | 465 | 516 | 443 |
| ASEAN | 1,456 | 13,350 | 14,343 | 28,648 | 81,911 | 86,923 | 88,770 | 71,669 | 81,929 |
| Bangkok Agreement | 132 | 1,464 | 1,953 | 4,476 | 12,070 | 13,128 | 13,647 | 13,259 | 15,390 |
| EAEC | 9,197 | 98,532 | 126,030 | 282,351 | 637,029 | 651,803 | 673,285 | 551,555 | 621,606 |
| ECCO | 63 | 1,165 | 2,447 | 1,243 | 4,746 | 4,773 | 4,929 | 4,052 | 3,820 |
| GCC | 156 | 4,632 | 3,101 | 6,906 | 6,832 | 7,624 | 8,110 | 7,210 | 7,175 |
| SAARC | 99 | 613 | 601 | 863 | 2,024 | 2,147 | 2,007 | 2,861 | 2,680 |
| UMA | 60 | 109 | 274 | 958 | 1,109 | 1,115 | 927 | 918 | 918 |

Note: Regional bloc memberships are as follows: **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, Peru, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Taiwan (China), Thailand, the United States, and Vietnam; **Central European Free Trade Area (CEFTA)**, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, and Slovenia; **European Union (EU; formerly European Economic Community and European Community)**, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom; **North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA)**, Canada, Mexico, and the United States; **Association of Caribbean States (ACS)**, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and República Bolivariana de Venezuela; **Andean Group**, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and República Bolivariana de Venezuela; **Central American Common Market (CACM)**, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua; **Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM)**, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas (part of the Caribbean Community but not of the Common Market), Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago; **Central American Group of Four**, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua; **Group of Three**, Colombia, Mexico, and República Bolivariana de Venezuela; **Latin American Integration Association (LAIA; formerly Latin American Free Trade Area)**, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and República Bolivariana de Venezuela; **Southern Cone 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, the Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and São Tomé and Príncipe; **Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes (CEPGL)**, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Rwanda; **Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)**, Angola, Burundi, Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe; **Cross-Border Initiative**, Burundi, Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe; **Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)**, Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, and São Tomé and Príncipe; **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)**, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo; **Indian Ocean Commission**, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, and Seychelles; **Mano River Union (MRU)**, Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone; **Southern African Development Community (SADC; formerly Southern African Development Coordination Conference)**, Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe; **Central African Customs and Economic Union**



Regional trade blocs 6.5

Exports within bloc

| % of total exports | 1970 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| High-income and low- and middle-income economies | | | | | | | | | |
| APEC ^a | 57.8 | 57.9 | 67.7 | 68.3 | 71.9 | 72.1 | 71.8 | 69.7 | 71.9 |
| CEFTA | 12.9 | 14.8 | 13.8 | 9.9 | 14.6 | 14.4 | 13.4 | 13.0 | 11.9 |
| European Union | 59.5 | 60.8 | 59.2 | 65.9 | 62.4 | 61.4 | 55.5 | 57.0 | 62.6 |
| NAFTA | 36.0 | 33.6 | 43.9 | 41.4 | 46.2 | 47.6 | 49.1 | 51.7 | 54.6 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | | | | | | | | | |
| ACS | 9.6 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 5.9 |
| Andean Group | 1.8 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 12.0 | 10.3 | 11.8 | 13.9 | 9.3 |
| CACM | 26.0 | 24.4 | 14.4 | 15.4 | 21.7 | 22.0 | 18.1 | 15.6 | 11.6 |
| CARICOM | 4.2 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 4.6 | 13.3 | 14.4 | 17.3 | 15.3 |
| Central American Group of Four | 20.1 | 18.1 | 10.9 | 13.7 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 19.9 | 16.3 | 11.3 |
| Group of Three | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 1.8 |
| LAIA | 9.9 | 13.7 | 8.3 | 10.8 | 17.1 | 16.3 | 17.4 | 16.9 | 13.0 |
| MERCOSUR | 9.4 | 11.6 | 5.5 | 8.9 | 20.3 | 22.7 | 24.8 | 25.0 | 20.5 |
| OECS | .. | 9.1 | 6.4 | 8.1 | 11.7 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 10.4 | 7.3 |
| Africa | | | | | | | | | |
| CEMAC | 4.8 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.6 |
| CEPGL | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| COMESA | 9.1 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 7.5 |
| Cross-Border Initiative | 9.3 | 8.8 | 6.9 | 10.3 | 11.9 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 13.5 | 11.8 |
| ECCAS | 9.8 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| ECOWAS | 2.9 | 10.1 | 5.2 | 7.8 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 11.8 | 12.2 |
| Indian Ocean Commission | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 0.8 |
| MRU | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| SADC | 8.0 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 8.7 | 9.4 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 9.3 |
| UDEAC | 4.9 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.6 |
| UEMOA | 6.5 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 12.9 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 12.7 |
| Middle East and Asia | | | | | | | | | |
| Arab Common Market | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 6.7 | 4.4 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 1.6 |
| ASEAN | 22.9 | 18.7 | 19.8 | 19.8 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 25.0 | 21.7 | 22.2 |
| Bangkok Agreement | 2.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.3 |
| EAEC | 28.9 | 35.6 | 34.3 | 39.9 | 48.3 | 49.3 | 48.3 | 42.2 | 44.1 |
| ECO | 1.5 | 5.4 | 9.9 | 3.2 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 6.3 |
| GCC | 2.9 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 8.0 | 6.8 |
| SAARC | 3.2 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 4.7 |
| UMA | 1.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 2.5 |

(UDEAC; formerly Union Douanière et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale), Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon; **West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)**, Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo; **Arab Common Market**, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mauritania, the Syrian Arab Republic, and the Republic of Yemen; **Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)**, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam; **Bangkok Agreement**, Bangladesh, India, the Republic of Korea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Thailand; **East Asian Economic Caucus (EAEC)**, Brunei, China, Hong Kong (China), Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan (China), and Thailand; **Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)**, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan; **Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)**, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, 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.

a. No preferential trade agreement.



6.5 Regional trade blocs

Total exports by bloc

| % of world exports | 1970 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| High-income and low- and middle-income economies | | | | | | | | | |
| APEC ^a | 36.0 | 33.7 | 38.9 | 39.0 | 46.3 | 46.0 | 47.2 | 46.1 | 46.9 |
| CEFTA | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| European Union | 45.6 | 41.0 | 37.8 | 44.0 | 39.8 | 39.2 | 38.0 | 39.9 | 38.9 |
| NAFTA | 21.7 | 16.6 | 17.4 | 16.2 | 16.8 | 17.4 | 18.4 | 18.7 | 18.8 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | | | | | | | | | |
| ACS | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| Andean Group | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| CACM | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| CARICOM | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Central American Group of Four | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Group of Three | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| LAIA | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| MERCOSUR | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| OECS | .. | 0.0 | 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 | 0.1 |
| CEPGL | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| COMESA | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Cross-Border Initiative | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| ECCAS | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| ECOWAS | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Indian Ocean Commission | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| MRU | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| SADC | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| UDEAC | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| UEMOA | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Middle East and Asia | | | | | | | | | |
| Arab Common Market | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| ASEAN | 2.3 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 6.5 |
| Bangkok Agreement | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.1 |
| EAEC | 11.3 | 15.1 | 19.6 | 20.9 | 26.0 | 25.0 | 25.3 | 24.2 | 24.9 |
| ECO | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| GCC | 1.9 | 8.5 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| SAARC | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| UMA | 1.5 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 |



Regional trade blocs | 6.5

About the data

Trade blocs are groups of countries that have established special preferential arrangements governing trade between members. Although in some cases the preferences—such as lower tariff duties or exemptions from quantitative restrictions—may be no greater than those available to other trading partners, the general purpose of such arrangements is to encourage exports by bloc members to one another—sometimes called intratrade. Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), which has no preferential arrangements, is included because of the volume of trade between its members. The table shows the value of merchandise intratrade for important regional trade blocs (service exports are excluded) as well as the size of intratrade relative to each bloc's total exports of goods and the share of the bloc's total exports in world exports.

The data on country exports are drawn from the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) *Direction of Trade* database and should be broadly consistent with those from other sources, such as the United Nations Statistics Division's *Commodity Trade (COMTRADE)* database. However, trade flows between many developing countries, particularly in Africa, are not well recorded. Thus the value of intratrade for certain groups may be understated. Data on trade between developing and high-income countries are generally complete.

Membership in the trade blocs shown is based on the most recent information available, from the World Bank Policy Research Report *Trade Blocs* (2000d) and from consultation with the World Bank's international trade unit. Although bloc exports have been calculated back to 1970 on the basis of current membership, most of the blocs came into existence in later years and their membership may have changed over time. For this reason, and because systems of preferences also change over time, intratrade in earlier years may not have been affected by the same preferences as in recent years. In addition, some countries belong to more than one trade bloc, so shares of world exports exceed 100 percent. Exports of blocs include all commodity trade, which may include items not specified in trade bloc agreements. Differences from previously published estimates may be due to changes in bloc membership or to revisions in the underlying data.

Definitions

• **Exports within bloc** are the sum of exports by members of a trade bloc to other members of the bloc. They are shown both in U.S. dollars and as a percentage of total exports by the bloc. • **Total exports by bloc** as a share of world exports are the ratio of the bloc's total exports (within the bloc and to the rest of the world) to total exports by all economies in the world.

Data sources

Data on merchandise trade flows are published in the IMF's *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook* and *Direction of Trade Statistics Quarterly*; the data in the table were calculated using the IMF's *Direction of Trade* database. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) publishes data on intratrade in its *Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics*. The information on trade bloc membership is from the World Bank Policy Research Report *Trade Blocs* (2000d) and the World Bank's international trade unit.



6.6 Tariff barriers

| | Year | All products | | | | | Primary products | | Manufactured products | |
|--------------------------|------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---|--|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | | Simple mean tariff % | Standard deviation of tariff rates % | Weighted mean tariff % | Share of lines with international peaks % | Share of lines with specific tariffs % | Simple mean tariff % | Weighted mean tariff % | Simple mean tariff % | Weighted mean tariff % |
| Algeria | 1993 | 21.7 | 16.9 | 14.1 | 44.2 | 0.0 | 19.3 | 8.5 | 21.9 | 17.1 |
| | 1998 | 25.0 | 16.4 | 17.4 | 52.2 | 0.0 | 20.8 | 14.9 | 25.4 | 18.7 |
| Argentina | 1992 | 12.2 | 7.7 | 12.7 | 31.0 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 5.8 | 12.5 | 13.8 |
| | 1999 | 11.0 | 8.3 | 10.7 | 39.5 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 5.9 | 11.0 | 11.2 |
| Australia | 1991 | 8.0 | 12.9 | 7.4 | 15.5 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 8.8 | 8.4 |
| | 1999 | 5.7 | 7.3 | 3.8 | 12.2 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 6.2 | 4.2 |
| Bangladesh | 1989 | 106.6 | 79.3 | 88.4 | 98.5 | 1.0 | 79.9 | 53.5 | 110.5 | 112.2 |
| | 1999 | 22.0 | 20.3 | 22.0 | 53.5 | 0.0 | 22.4 | 13.3 | 22.0 | 24.3 |
| Belarus | 1996 | 12.2 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 30.9 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 6.4 | 13.0 | 10.5 |
| | 1997 | 13.0 | 8.3 | 9.5 | 31.9 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 7.0 | 13.8 | 11.2 |
| Bolivia | 1993 | 9.7 | 1.1 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 9.3 |
| | 1999 | 9.0 | 2.0 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 8.9 | 8.7 |
| Brazil | 1989 | 42.2 | 17.2 | 32.0 | 92.4 | 0.2 | 38.2 | 18.4 | 42.5 | 37.9 |
| | 1999 | 13.6 | 7.8 | 12.6 | 54.0 | 0.0 | 10.8 | 5.3 | 13.9 | 14.5 |
| Cameroon | 1994 | 19.4 | 10.5 | 14.0 | 54.7 | 0.0 | 24.6 | 14.5 | 18.7 | 13.8 |
| | 1995 | 59.3 | 29.6 | 61.4 | 83.9 | 0.0 | 62.1 | 66.2 | 58.8 | 59.8 |
| Canada | 1989 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 14.2 | 2.5 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 8.4 | 7.2 |
| | 1999 | 4.4 | 22.3 | 3.2 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 12.2 | 5.9 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Central African Republic | 1995 | 7.1 | 9.5 | 7.1 | 16.4 | 0.4 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 6.7 | 6.6 |
| | 1997 | 7.0 | 9.5 | 6.7 | 16.3 | 0.4 | 7.6 | 9.3 | 6.8 | 5.6 |
| Chad | 1995 | 15.8 | 10.9 | 16.3 | 44.8 | 0.0 | 17.0 | 23.1 | 15.5 | 13.5 |
| | 1997 | 15.8 | 10.9 | 16.3 | 44.8 | 0.0 | 17.0 | 23.1 | 15.5 | 13.5 |
| Chile | 1992 | 11.0 | 0.5 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.9 |
| | 1999 | 10.0 | 0.5 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 9.9 |
| China† | 1992 | 41.3 | 30.8 | 32.6 | 78.4 | 0.0 | 36.7 | 14.3 | 42.4 | 36.5 |
| | 1998 | 16.8 | 11.1 | 15.7 | 43.4 | 0.4 | 16.5 | 21.1 | 16.9 | 14.7 |
| Hong Kong, China | 1988 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | 1998 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Colombia | 1991 | 5.7 | 8.2 | 6.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 5.6 | 6.2 |
| | 1999 | 11.8 | 6.2 | 10.7 | 22.9 | 0.0 | 13.1 | 13.5 | 11.6 | 10.1 |
| Congo, Rep. | 1994 | 20.6 | 9.3 | 16.3 | 62.1 | 0.0 | 22.1 | 20.5 | 20.3 | 14.8 |
| | 1997 | 17.6 | 8.6 | 16.7 | 36.0 | 0.0 | 18.0 | 15.2 | 17.5 | 17.0 |
| Costa Rica | 1995 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 24.3 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 9.8 | 7.7 | 7.4 |
| | 1999 | 3.3 | 7.8 | 3.3 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 1993 | 25.3 | 12.1 | 22.0 | 75.6 | 0.0 | 26.8 | 21.3 | 25.1 | 22.6 |
| | 1996 | 19.2 | 10.7 | 14.2 | 53.2 | 0.0 | 21.2 | 14.6 | 18.8 | 14.1 |
| Cuba | 1993 | 13.2 | 8.0 | 10.1 | 25.9 | 0.0 | 13.8 | 8.5 | 13.1 | 11.6 |
| | 1997 | 11.4 | 6.6 | 8.2 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 5.3 | 11.4 | 9.8 |
| Czech Republic | 1996 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 4.1 | 6.7 | 6.3 |
| | 1999 | 6.8 | 20.2 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.9 |
| Ecuador | 1993 | 8.7 | 6.0 | 8.2 | 20.7 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 6.3 | 8.6 | 8.4 |
| | 1999 | 12.9 | 6.3 | 11.3 | 37.0 | 0.0 | 13.9 | 11.3 | 12.9 | 11.3 |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | 1995 | 25.6 | 33.2 | 16.7 | 53.1 | 1.2 | 24.5 | 7.6 | 25.8 | 22.4 |
| | 1998 | 20.5 | 39.5 | 13.7 | 47.4 | 9.5 | 22.7 | 7.4 | 20.2 | 17.5 |
| El Salvador | 1995 | 10.3 | 7.8 | 9.3 | 27.8 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 10.9 | 9.9 | 8.8 |
| | 1998 | 6.7 | 8.2 | 6.5 | 18.6 | 1.2 | 11.5 | 8.8 | 6.0 | 5.6 |
| European Union | 1988 | 3.2 | 5.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 13.8 | 7.9 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 4.1 |
| | 1999 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 12.6 | 6.4 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| Gabon | 1995 | 20.4 | 9.6 | 16.1 | 60.6 | 0.0 | 23.4 | 20.0 | 19.7 | 15.1 |
| | 1998 | 20.6 | 9.8 | 16.2 | 62.5 | 0.3 | 25.1 | 21.5 | 19.7 | 14.7 |
| Guatemala | 1995 | 10.0 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 25.7 | 0.0 | 13.1 | 10.6 | 9.6 | 8.1 |
| | 1998 | 8.0 | 8.8 | 6.9 | 25.1 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 7.6 | 6.0 |
| Honduras | 1995 | 9.7 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 25.3 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 12.3 | 9.3 | 7.6 |
| | 1999 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 25.5 | 0.0 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 7.5 | 6.3 |
| † Data for Taiwan, China | 1989 | 12.3 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 16.7 | 0.5 | 17.5 | 8.0 | 11.2 | 10.7 |
| | 1999 | 8.8 | 9.4 | 5.2 | 10.6 | 2.1 | 16.0 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 4.6 |



Tariff barriers 6.6

| | Year | All products | | | | | Primary products | | Manufactured products | |
|--------------------|------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---|--|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | | Simple mean tariff % | Standard deviation of tariff rates % | Weighted mean tariff % | Share of lines with international peaks % | Share of lines with specific tariffs % | Simple mean tariff % | Weighted mean tariff % | Simple mean tariff % | Weighted mean tariff % |
| India | 1990 | 79.1 | 43.8 | 49.8 | 97.0 | 0.9 | 69.6 | 26.0 | 80.3 | 69.9 |
| | 1999 | 32.2 | 12.4 | 29.5 | 93.5 | 0.6 | 30.5 | 24.9 | 32.4 | 32.3 |
| Indonesia | 1989 | 21.9 | 19.7 | 13.2 | 50.5 | 0.3 | 20.4 | 5.8 | 22.3 | 15.6 |
| | 1999 | 10.9 | 14.1 | 6.2 | 26.9 | 0.1 | 11.9 | 2.8 | 10.7 | 7.4 |
| Jamaica | 1996 | 21.3 | 8.8 | 19.8 | 45.1 | 42.0 | 24.2 | 17.5 | 20.7 | 20.9 |
| | 1999 | 17.9 | 8.4 | 18.1 | 35.3 | 43.3 | 21.4 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 18.8 |
| Japan | 1988 | 5.9 | 8.0 | 3.3 | 8.6 | 11.5 | 10.4 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 2.9 |
| | 1999 | 4.8 | 7.3 | 2.3 | 7.6 | 2.6 | 8.6 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 1.4 |
| Korea, Rep. | 1988 | 18.8 | 8.1 | 13.8 | 72.8 | 10.2 | 19.8 | 8.1 | 18.7 | 16.9 |
| | 1999 | 8.7 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 12.8 | 5.5 | 7.8 | 6.1 |
| Latvia | 1996 | 4.3 | 7.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 2.6 |
| | 1997 | 5.6 | 9.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 2.9 |
| Lithuania | 1995 | 3.9 | 8.6 | 2.7 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 1.7 |
| | 1997 | 3.9 | 8.0 | 2.4 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 1.9 |
| Malawi | 1994 | 31.3 | 14.6 | 22.3 | 87.0 | 0.0 | 27.7 | 12.8 | 31.7 | 26.6 |
| | 1998 | 15.7 | 14.5 | 10.0 | 14.0 | 49.5 | 15.6 | 4.8 | 15.7 | 11.8 |
| Malaysia | 1988 | 20.6 | 19.9 | 13.8 | 54.0 | 6.2 | 21.9 | 12.1 | 20.3 | 14.3 |
| | 1997 | 7.1 | 31.0 | 4.9 | 15.9 | 0.4 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 4.6 |
| Mauritius | 1995 | 22.3 | 23.4 | 16.2 | 49.2 | 0.0 | 16.1 | 22.4 | 23.1 | 13.9 |
| | 1998 | 19.0 | 22.2 | 15.7 | 41.1 | 0.0 | 14.9 | 11.3 | 19.5 | 16.9 |
| Mexico | 1991 | 13.2 | 4.3 | 11.9 | 18.9 | 0.0 | 12.2 | 8.2 | 13.3 | 13.1 |
| | 1999 | 10.1 | 9.4 | 14.7 | 24.5 | 0.0 | 11.5 | 20.7 | 10.0 | 14.0 |
| Morocco | 1993 | 66.5 | 29.5 | 45.3 | 96.8 | 0.1 | 55.0 | 29.7 | 68.1 | 55.8 |
| | 1997 | 22.1 | 19.3 | 21.1 | 61.8 | 0.0 | 28.9 | 26.0 | 21.3 | 19.6 |
| Mozambique | 1994 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| | 1997 | 16.9 | 14.3 | 17.5 | 38.1 | 0.0 | 21.1 | 22.2 | 16.2 | 15.6 |
| Nepal | 1993 | 24.0 | 24.4 | 19.4 | 50.6 | 6.6 | 15.7 | 14.2 | 26.0 | 21.9 |
| | 1999 | 17.7 | 21.0 | 18.0 | 18.7 | 7.3 | 12.9 | 14.5 | 18.9 | 19.7 |
| New Zealand | 1992 | 10.5 | 11.0 | 8.5 | 36.3 | 2.7 | 6.2 | 3.8 | 11.2 | 9.6 |
| | 1999 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 3.6 |
| Nicaragua | 1995 | 5.0 | 7.4 | 3.9 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 3.6 |
| | 1999 | 11.0 | 7.3 | 10.9 | 24.3 | 0.0 | 16.4 | 14.6 | 10.3 | 9.6 |
| Nigeria | 1988 | 26.0 | 16.7 | 23.8 | 62.9 | 0.4 | 33.3 | 32.3 | 25.2 | 21.4 |
| | 1995 | 21.8 | 15.7 | 20.0 | 9.7 | 80.5 | 29.5 | 20.8 | 20.2 | 19.9 |
| Norway | 1988 | 1.6 | 4.9 | 0.7 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.8 |
| | 1998 | 2.9 | 16.6 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 8.8 | 9.9 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 0.8 |
| Oman | 1992 | 5.5 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 14.1 | 5.2 | 5.5 |
| | 1997 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| Pakistan | 1995 | 50.7 | 21.7 | 46.3 | 91.6 | 3.8 | 44.5 | 22.2 | 51.4 | 51.0 |
| | 1998 | 46.5 | 21.2 | 41.7 | 87.1 | 3.3 | 42.7 | 26.2 | 46.9 | 44.4 |
| Paraguay | 1991 | 15.7 | 11.4 | 12.6 | 42.3 | 0.0 | 15.4 | 4.5 | 15.8 | 14.5 |
| | 1999 | 9.0 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 28.4 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 6.2 |
| Peru | 1993 | 17.4 | 4.2 | 15.9 | 23.5 | 0.0 | 18.8 | 15.6 | 17.2 | 16.1 |
| | 1999 | 13.0 | 2.6 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 12.9 | 12.3 |
| Philippines | 1988 | 28.0 | 14.2 | 22.5 | 77.2 | 0.1 | 29.8 | 18.4 | 27.7 | 23.6 |
| | 1999 | 10.0 | 8.8 | 6.7 | 24.1 | 0.0 | 14.2 | 12.3 | 9.3 | 6.0 |
| Poland | 1991 | 15.3 | 10.6 | 14.9 | 37.8 | 0.0 | 16.1 | 19.2 | 15.2 | 13.5 |
| | 1996 | 13.1 | 23.8 | 8.6 | 21.6 | 5.6 | 26.5 | 10.9 | 9.4 | 7.9 |
| Romania | 1991 | 19.2 | 8.3 | 11.9 | 55.6 | 0.0 | 20.1 | 8.2 | 19.0 | 18.2 |
| | 1999 | 13.1 | 14.1 | 9.2 | 26.9 | 0.0 | 23.6 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 8.8 |
| Russian Federation | 1993 | 7.8 | 9.9 | 6.3 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 9.4 | 7.5 |
| | 1997 | 13.9 | 8.5 | 11.3 | 35.5 | 0.0 | 11.5 | 10.3 | 14.8 | 11.8 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1994 | 12.5 | 3.3 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 0.1 | 12.1 | 9.1 | 12.6 | 11.0 |
| | 1999 | 12.6 | 3.8 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 0.2 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 12.6 | 10.7 |
| Singapore | 1989 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| | 1995 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |



6.6 Tariff barriers

| | Year | All products | | | | | Primary products | | Manufactured products | |
|---------------------------|------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---|--|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | | Simple mean tariff % | Standard deviation of tariff rates % | Weighted mean tariff % | Share of lines with international peaks % | Share of lines with specific tariffs % | Simple mean tariff % | Weighted mean tariff % | Simple mean tariff % | Weighted mean tariff % |
| South Africa ^a | 1988 | 12.7 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 32.3 | 18.8 | 6.3 | 4.3 | 12.9 | 12.4 |
| | 1999 | 8.5 | 10.2 | 4.4 | 22.0 | 20.5 | 8.0 | 1.6 | 8.6 | 5.1 |
| Sri Lanka | 1990 | 28.3 | 24.5 | 26.9 | 51.5 | 1.4 | 31.8 | 32.2 | 27.9 | 24.3 |
| | 1997 | 20.1 | 14.3 | 22.5 | 47.0 | 0.4 | 23.9 | 26.5 | 19.7 | 21.4 |
| Switzerland | 1990 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | 1999 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Tanzania | 1993 | 14.4 | 10.7 | 15.6 | 42.6 | 0.0 | 22.4 | 20.0 | 13.7 | 14.8 |
| | 1998 | 21.0 | 13.3 | 19.5 | 69.2 | 0.4 | 27.9 | 19.3 | 20.4 | 19.6 |
| Thailand | 1989 | 38.5 | 19.6 | 33.0 | 72.8 | 21.9 | 30.6 | 24.2 | 39.6 | 35.7 |
| | 1995 | 21.6 | 15.4 | 15.0 | 57.6 | 1.8 | 25.6 | 11.1 | 21.2 | 15.7 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1991 | 19.9 | 14.9 | 12.9 | 40.3 | 0.0 | 26.9 | 10.5 | 18.7 | 14.2 |
| | 1999 | 18.4 | 8.3 | 17.0 | 36.5 | 46.0 | 21.4 | 17.6 | 17.8 | 16.7 |
| Tunisia | 1990 | 28.4 | 10.0 | 26.6 | 97.3 | 0.0 | 25.1 | 18.6 | 28.7 | 28.6 |
| | 1998 | 30.1 | 13.1 | 28.9 | 90.5 | 0.0 | 29.6 | 21.4 | 30.2 | 30.2 |
| Turkey | 1993 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 5.2 |
| | 1997 | 8.2 | 12.8 | 5.7 | 8.3 | 0.3 | 23.2 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 5.8 |
| Ukraine | 1995 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 14.6 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 16.2 | 7.6 | 6.4 |
| | 1997 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 5.2 | 24.0 | 0.0 | 17.5 | 3.4 | 8.2 | 7.2 |
| United States | 1989 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 4.1 | 8.0 | 13.0 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 6.1 | 4.5 |
| | 1999 | 4.3 | 11.4 | 2.8 | 6.3 | 8.3 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 2.9 |
| Uruguay | 1992 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 5.9 | 7.5 | 5.8 |
| | 1999 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 5.2 |
| Venezuela, RB | 1992 | 15.7 | 11.4 | 16.4 | 47.4 | 1.0 | 17.7 | 14.5 | 15.5 | 16.7 |
| | 1999 | 12.6 | 5.9 | 13.1 | 25.4 | 0.0 | 13.4 | 14.3 | 12.6 | 12.8 |
| Vietnam | 1994 | 12.7 | 17.8 | 18.6 | 32.4 | 1.0 | 20.6 | 50.8 | 12.0 | 13.0 |
| | 1999 | 15.1 | 17.7 | 17.3 | 37.3 | 0.6 | 21.5 | 32.4 | 14.4 | 14.9 |
| Zambia | 1993 | 25.2 | 11.0 | 17.9 | 90.9 | 0.0 | 29.5 | 12.4 | 24.5 | 20.0 |
| | 1997 | 14.6 | 8.8 | 13.0 | 31.4 | 0.0 | 16.9 | 13.9 | 14.4 | 12.9 |
| Zimbabwe | 1996 | 40.8 | 15.0 | 38.1 | 94.4 | 1.5 | 34.2 | 32.1 | 41.4 | 38.9 |
| | 1998 | 22.2 | 17.9 | 17.5 | 46.5 | 0.0 | 27.0 | 23.8 | 21.7 | 16.7 |

a. Data refer to the South African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland).



Tariff barriers 6.6

About the data

Economies regulate their imports through a combination of tariff and nontariff measures. The most common form of tariff is an ad valorem duty, based on the value of the import, but tariffs may also be levied on a specific, or per unit, basis or may combine ad valorem and specific rates. 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 quotas, prohibitions, licensing schemes, export restraint arrangements, and health and quarantine measures.

Nontariff barriers are generally considered less desirable than tariffs because changes in an exporting country's efficiency and costs no longer result in changes in market share in the importing country. Further, the quotas or licenses that regulate trade become very valuable and resources are frequently wasted in attempts to acquire these assets. A high percentage of products subject to nontariff barriers suggests a protectionist trade regime, but the frequency of nontariff barriers does not measure how much they restrict trade. Moreover, a wide range of domestic policies and regulations (such as health regulations) may act as nontariff barriers. Because of the difficulty of combining nontariff barriers into an aggregate indicator, they are not included in this table.

The table shows new data on average tariffs, the dispersion of tariff rates, the proportion of tariff lines with duties exceeding 15 percent, and the proportion of lines subject to specific tariffs. The rates used in calculating the indicators here are effectively applied rates, which reflect the rates actually applied to partners in preferential trade agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement. Countries typically maintain a hierarchy of trade preferences applicable to specific trading partners. In previous years the indicators were based on most-favored-nation rates, which are equal to or higher than effectively applied rates.

Two measures of average tariffs are shown: the simple and the weighted mean tariff. Weighted mean tariffs are weighted by the value of the country's trade with each of its trading partners. Simple averages are frequently a better indicator of tariff protection than weighted averages, which are biased downward because higher tariffs discourage trade and reduce the weights applied to these tariffs. Specific duties—duties not expressed as a proportion of the declared value—have not been included in this year's table, but work is under way to estimate ad valorem equivalents.

Some countries set fairly uniform tariff rates across all imports. Others are more selective, setting high tar-

iffs to protect favored domestic industries. The standard deviation of tariffs is a measure of the dispersion of tariff rates around their mean value. Highly dispersed rates increase the costs of protection substantially. But these nominal tariff rates tell 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.

Two other measures of tariff coverage are shown: the share of tariff lines with international peaks (those for which ad valorem tariff rates exceed 15 percent) and the share of tariff lines with specific duties (those not covered by ad valorem rates). Some countries—for example, Switzerland—apply only specific duties.

The indicators in this table were calculated from data supplied by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 2 codes to define the commodity groups and import weights. Import weights were calculated for 1995 using the United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade (COMTRADE) database. Data are shown only for the first and last year for which complete data are available. To conserve space, countries for which only a single year is available and countries that are members of the European Union have not been included. Data for the whole of the European Union are shown.

Definitions

- **Primary products** are commodities classified in SITC revision 2 sections 0–4 plus division 68 (non-ferrous metals).
- **Manufactured products** are commodities classified in SITC revision 2 sections 5–9, excluding division 68.
- **Simple mean tariff** is the unweighted average of the effectively applied rates for all products subject to tariffs.
- **Standard deviation of tariff rates** measures the average dispersion of tariff rates around the simple mean.
- **Weighted mean tariff** is the average of effectively applied rates weighted by the product import shares corresponding to each partner country.
- **International peaks** are tariff rates that exceed 15 percent.
- **Specific tariffs** are tariffs that are set on a per unit basis or that combine ad valorem and per unit rates.

Data sources

All indicators in this table were calculated by World Bank staff using the World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS) system. Tariff data were provided by UNCTAD. Data on global imports come from the United Nations Statistics Division's COMTRADE database.



6.7 Global financial flows

| | Net private capital flows | | Foreign direct investment | | Portfolio investment flows | | | | Bank and trade-related lending | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | \$ millions | | \$ millions | | Bonds \$ millions | | Equity \$ millions | | \$ millions | |
| | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 |
| Albania | 31 | 37 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | -4 |
| Algeria | -424 | -1,486 | 0 | 7 | -16 | 0 | 0 | 3 | -409 | -1,496 |
| Angola | 235 | 2,373 | -335 | 2,471 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 570 | -98 |
| Argentina | -203 | 32,296 | 1,836 | 23,929 | -857 | 8,000 | 13 | 404 | -1,195 | -37 |
| Armenia | .. | 122 | 0 | 122 | .. | 0 | .. | 0 | .. | 0 |
| Australia | .. | .. | 7,465 | 5,655 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Austria | .. | .. | 653 | 2,834 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Azerbaijan | .. | 596 | 0 | 510 | .. | 0 | .. | 0 | .. | 86 |
| Bangladesh | 70 | 198 | 3 | 179 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 67 | 15 |
| Belarus | .. | 394 | 0 | 225 | .. | 0 | .. | 0 | .. | 169 |
| Belgium ^a | .. | .. | 8,047 | 38,392 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Benin | 1 | 31 | 1 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bolivia | 3 | 1,016 | 27 | 1,016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -24 | 0 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | .. | 0 | .. | 0 | .. | 0 | .. | 0 | .. | 0 |
| Botswana | 77 | 36 | 95 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -19 | -1 |
| Brazil | 563 | 22,793 | 989 | 32,659 | 129 | 2,683 | 0 | 1,961 | -555 | -14,510 |
| Bulgaria | -67 | 1,112 | 4 | 806 | 65 | 18 | 0 | 102 | -136 | 186 |
| Burkina Faso | -1 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 | 0 |
| Burundi | -5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -6 | 0 |
| Cambodia | 0 | 122 | 0 | 126 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -3 |
| Cameroon | -125 | -13 | -113 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -12 | -53 |
| Canada | .. | .. | 7,581 | 25,129 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Central African Republic | 0 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 | 0 |
| Chad | -1 | 14 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 | -1 |
| Chile | 2,098 | 11,851 | 590 | 9,221 | -7 | 862 | 320 | 18 | 1,194 | 1,750 |
| China | 8,107 | 40,632 | 3,487 | 38,753 | -48 | 660 | 0 | 3,732 | 4,668 | -2,514 |
| Hong Kong, China | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Colombia | 345 | 3,635 | 500 | 1,109 | -4 | 1,235 | 0 | 25 | -151 | 1,267 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | -24 | 1 | -12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -12 | 0 |
| Congo, Rep. | -100 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -100 | 0 |
| Costa Rica | 23 | 924 | 163 | 669 | -42 | 283 | 0 | 0 | -99 | -28 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 57 | 74 | 48 | 350 | -1 | -46 | 0 | 8 | 10 | -238 |
| Croatia | .. | 2,392 | 0 | 1,408 | .. | 539 | .. | 0 | .. | 444 |
| Cuba | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Czech Republic | 876 | 4,837 | 207 | 5,093 | 0 | 175 | 0 | 500 | 669 | -932 |
| Denmark | .. | .. | 1,132 | 8,482 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dominican Republic | 130 | 1,404 | 133 | 1,338 | 0 | -4 | 0 | 0 | -3 | 70 |
| Ecuador | 183 | 944 | 126 | 690 | 0 | -19 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 273 |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | 682 | 1,558 | 734 | 1,065 | -1 | 100 | 0 | 550 | -51 | -157 |
| El Salvador | 8 | 360 | 2 | 231 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 6 | -21 |
| Eritrea | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | .. | 0 | .. | 0 |
| Estonia | .. | 569 | 0 | 305 | .. | 45 | .. | 191 | .. | 28 |
| Ethiopia | -45 | 78 | 12 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -57 | -12 |
| Finland | .. | .. | 812 | 4,754 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| France | .. | .. | 13,183 | 38,828 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gabon | 103 | 209 | 74 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 9 |
| Gambia, The | -8 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -8 | 0 |
| Georgia | .. | 86 | 0 | 82 | .. | 0 | .. | 0 | .. | 4 |
| Germany | .. | .. | 2,532 | 52,232 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ghana | -5 | -16 | 15 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | -20 | -52 |
| Greece | .. | .. | 1,005 | 984 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Guatemala | 44 | 98 | 48 | 155 | -11 | -31 | 0 | 0 | 7 | -26 |
| Guinea | -1 | 63 | 18 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -19 | 0 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Haiti | 8 | 30 | 8 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Honduras | 76 | 251 | 44 | 230 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 21 |



Global financial flows 6.7

| | Net private capital flows | | Foreign direct investment | | Portfolio investment flows | | | | Bank and trade-related lending | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | \$ millions | | \$ millions | | Bonds \$ millions | | Equity \$ millions | | \$ millions | |
| | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 |
| Hungary | -308 | 4,961 | 0 | 1,950 | 921 | 605 | 150 | 592 | -1,379 | 1,813 |
| India | 1,872 | 1,813 | 162 | 2,169 | 147 | -1,126 | 105 | 1,302 | 1,458 | -532 |
| Indonesia | 3,235 | -8,416 | 1,093 | -2,745 | 26 | -1,458 | 312 | 1,273 | 1,804 | -5,486 |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. | -392 | -1,385 | -362 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -30 | -1,470 |
| Iraq | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ireland | .. | .. | 627 | 19,091 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Israel | .. | .. | 151 | 2,363 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Italy | .. | .. | 6,411 | 6,783 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jamaica | 92 | 425 | 138 | 524 | 0 | -65 | 0 | 0 | -46 | -33 |
| Japan | .. | .. | 1,777 | 12,308 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jordan | 254 | 112 | 38 | 158 | 0 | -9 | 0 | 11 | 216 | -48 |
| Kazakhstan | .. | 1,477 | 0 | 1,587 | .. | -200 | .. | 0 | .. | 90 |
| Kenya | 122 | -51 | 57 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 65 | -70 |
| Korea, Dem. Rep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Korea, Rep. | 1,038 | 6,409 | 788 | 9,333 | 151 | -1,414 | 518 | 12,426 | -418 | -13,935 |
| Kuwait | .. | .. | .. | 72 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kyrgyz Republic | .. | -16 | 0 | 36 | .. | 0 | .. | 0 | .. | -52 |
| Lao PDR | 6 | 79 | 6 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Latvia | .. | 303 | 0 | 348 | .. | 240 | .. | 0 | .. | -285 |
| Lebanon | 12 | 1,771 | 6 | 250 | 0 | -114 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 1,632 |
| Lesotho | 17 | 168 | 17 | 163 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Libya | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lithuania | .. | 1,148 | 0 | 487 | .. | 505 | .. | 0 | .. | 156 |
| Macedonia, FYR | .. | 51 | 0 | 30 | .. | 0 | .. | 0 | .. | 21 |
| Madagascar | 7 | 52 | 22 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -15 | -6 |
| Malawi | 2 | 60 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Malaysia | 770 | 3,247 | 2,333 | 1,553 | -1,239 | 747 | 293 | 522 | -617 | 426 |
| Mali | -8 | 19 | -7 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 | 0 |
| Mauritania | 6 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 | -2 |
| Mauritius | 86 | 102 | 41 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 45 | 47 |
| Mexico | 8,253 | 26,780 | 2,634 | 11,786 | 661 | 5,621 | 563 | 1,129 | 4,396 | 8,244 |
| Moldova | .. | 12 | 0 | 34 | .. | 0 | .. | 0 | .. | -22 |
| Mongolia | .. | 28 | 0 | 30 | .. | 0 | .. | 0 | .. | -3 |
| Morocco | 341 | -118 | 165 | 3 | 0 | -35 | 0 | 91 | 176 | -177 |
| Mozambique | 35 | 374 | 9 | 384 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | -10 |
| Myanmar | 153 | 203 | 161 | 216 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -8 | -14 |
| Namibia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nepal | -8 | -8 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -14 | -13 |
| Netherlands | .. | .. | 10,676 | 34,154 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| New Zealand | .. | .. | 1,735 | 745 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nicaragua | 20 | 382 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 82 |
| Niger | 9 | -8 | -1 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | -23 |
| Nigeria | 467 | 860 | 588 | 1,005 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | -121 | -146 |
| Norway | .. | .. | 1,003 | 3,597 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Oman | -259 | -413 | 141 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | -400 | -484 |
| Pakistan | 181 | -66 | 244 | 530 | 0 | -75 | 0 | 0 | -63 | -521 |
| Panama | 127 | 685 | 132 | 22 | -2 | 381 | 0 | 0 | -4 | 282 |
| Papua New Guinea | 204 | 499 | 155 | 297 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 232 | 49 | -30 |
| Paraguay | 67 | 109 | 76 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -9 | 38 |
| Peru | 59 | 3,140 | 41 | 1,969 | 0 | -255 | 0 | 289 | 18 | 1,138 |
| Philippines | 639 | 4,915 | 530 | 573 | 395 | 3,895 | 0 | 422 | -286 | 25 |
| Poland | 71 | 10,452 | 89 | 7,270 | 0 | 1,096 | 0 | 721 | -18 | 1,365 |
| Portugal | .. | .. | 2,610 | 1,112 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Puerto Rico | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Romania | 4 | 714 | 0 | 1,041 | 0 | -681 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 355 |
| Russian Federation | 5,556 | 3,780 | 0 | 3,309 | 310 | 0 | 0 | 644 | 5,246 | -173 |



6.7 Global financial flows

| | Net private capital flows | | Foreign direct investment | | Portfolio investment flows | | | | Bank and trade-related lending | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | \$ millions | | \$ millions | | Bonds \$ millions | | Equity \$ millions | | \$ millions | |
| | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 |
| Rwanda | 6 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -2 | 0 |
| Saudi Arabia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Senegal | 42 | 54 | 57 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -15 | -6 |
| Sierra Leone | 36 | 1 | 32 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Singapore | .. | .. | 5,575 | 6,984 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Slovak Republic | 278 | 281 | 0 | 354 | 0 | 415 | 0 | 0 | 278 | -488 |
| Slovenia | .. | .. | .. | 181 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| South Africa | .. | 4,533 | -89 | 1,376 | .. | 234 | .. | 3,855 | .. | -932 |
| Spain | .. | .. | 13,984 | 9,321 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sri Lanka | 53 | 109 | 43 | 177 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 10 | -74 |
| Sudan | 0 | 371 | 0 | 371 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sweden | .. | .. | 1,982 | 59,386 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Switzerland | .. | .. | 5,987 | 9,944 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 18 | 87 | 71 | 91 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -53 | -4 |
| Tajikistan | .. | 10 | 0 | 24 | .. | 0 | .. | 0 | .. | -14 |
| Tanzania | 4 | 171 | 0 | 183 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | -13 |
| Thailand | 4,399 | 2,471 | 2,444 | 6,213 | -87 | -1,358 | 449 | 2,527 | 1,593 | -4,911 |
| Togo | 0 | 30 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | -69 | 713 | 109 | 633 | -52 | 230 | 0 | 0 | -126 | -150 |
| Tunisia | -121 | 739 | 76 | 350 | -60 | 240 | 0 | 0 | -137 | 149 |
| Turkey | 1,782 | 8,667 | 684 | 783 | 597 | 3,223 | 35 | 800 | 466 | 3,861 |
| Turkmenistan | .. | -54 | 0 | 80 | .. | 0 | .. | 0 | .. | -134 |
| Uganda | 16 | 221 | 0 | 222 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | -1 |
| Ukraine | .. | 371 | 0 | 496 | .. | 187 | .. | 0 | .. | -311 |
| United Arab Emirates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| United Kingdom | .. | .. | 32,518 | 84,812 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| United States | .. | .. | 48,497 | 275,535 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Uruguay | -192 | 65 | 0 | 229 | -16 | -137 | 0 | 0 | -176 | -26 |
| Uzbekistan | .. | 658 | 0 | 113 | .. | 0 | .. | 0 | .. | 545 |
| Venezuela, RB | -126 | 3,130 | 451 | 3,187 | 345 | 134 | 0 | 67 | -922 | -258 |
| Vietnam | 16 | 828 | 16 | 1,609 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -781 |
| West Bank and Gaza | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Yemen, Rep. | 30 | -150 | -131 | -150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 161 | 0 |
| Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.) | -837 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -904 | 0 |
| Zambia | 194 | 151 | 203 | 163 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -9 | -12 |
| Zimbabwe | 85 | 70 | -12 | 59 | -30 | -30 | 0 | 4 | 127 | 37 |
| World | .. \$ | .. \$ | 200,479 \$ | 884,452 \$ | .. \$ | .. \$ | .. \$ | .. \$ | .. \$ | .. \$ |
| Low income | 6,630 | 2,083 | 2,201 | 9,830 | 142 | -2,548 | 417 | 2,616 | 3,870 | -7,816 |
| Middle income | 36,030 | 216,992 | 22,064 | 175,577 | 1,018 | 27,993 | 2,341 | 31,839 | 10,606 | -18,418 |
| Lower middle income | 20,673 | 83,086 | 9,584 | 66,214 | 1,099 | 8,126 | 484 | 13,289 | 9,506 | -4,542 |
| Upper middle income | 15,357 | 133,906 | 12,480 | 109,364 | -81 | 19,868 | 1,857 | 18,550 | 1,100 | -13,875 |
| Low & middle income | 43,645 | 219,076 | 24,265 | 185,408 | 1,160 | 25,446 | 3,743 | 34,456 | 14,476 | -26,233 |
| East Asia & Pacific | 19,405 | 51,062 | 11,135 | 56,041 | -802 | 1,072 | 2,290 | 21,133 | 6,782 | -27,184 |
| Europe & Central Asia | 7,667 | 43,164 | 1,051 | 26,534 | 1,893 | 6,167 | 235 | 3,550 | 4,488 | 6,914 |
| Latin America & Carib. | 12,626 | 111,367 | 8,188 | 90,352 | 101 | 19,067 | 1,111 | 3,893 | 3,226 | -1,945 |
| Middle East & N. Africa | 399 | 979 | 2,504 | 1,461 | -148 | 182 | 0 | 669 | -1,957 | -1,333 |
| South Asia | 2,173 | 2,054 | 464 | 3,070 | 147 | -1,201 | 105 | 1,312 | 1,457 | -1,127 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 1,374 | 10,449 | 923 | 7,949 | -31 | 158 | 2 | 3,899 | 480 | -1,558 |
| High income | .. | .. | 176,213 | 699,045 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Europe EMU | .. | .. | 59,535 | 207,501 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

a. Includes Luxembourg.



Global financial flows 6.7

About the data

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).

Under this definition 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 voting stock to be counted as foreign direct investment. In practice, many countries set a higher threshold.

The OECD has also published a definition, in consultation with the IMF, Eurostat, and the United Nations. 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 locally, which has become an important source of financing for investment projects in some developing countries. In addition, foreign direct investment data capture only cross-border investment flows involving equity participation and thus omit non-equity 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, 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.

Gross statistics on international bond and equity issues are produced by aggregating individual trans-

actions reported by market sources. Transactions of public and publicly guaranteed bonds are reported through the Debtor Reporting System by World Bank member economies that have received either loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or credits from the International Development Association. Information on private nonguaranteed bonds is collected from market sources, because official national sources reporting to the Debtor Reporting System 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 because clarity, adequate disaggregation, and comprehensive and periodic reporting are lacking in many developing economies. By contrast, capital flows through international debt and equity instruments are well recorded, and for these the differences in reporting lie primarily in the classification of economies, the exchange rates used, whether particular tranches of the transactions are included, and the treatment of certain offshore issuances.

Definitions

- **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, re-investment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital, as shown in the balance of payments.
- **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

The data in this table are compiled from a variety of public and private sources, including the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System, the IMF's International Financial Statistics and Balance of Payments databases, and other sources mentioned in *About the data*. These data are also published in the World Bank's *Global Development Finance 2001*.



Net financial flows from Development Assistance Committee members

| Net flows to part I countries | Official development assistance | | | | Other official flows | Private flows | | | | | Net grants by NGOs | Total net flows |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| | Total | Bilateral grants | Bilateral loans | Contributions to multilateral institutions | | Total | Foreign direct investment | Bilateral portfolio investment | Multilateral portfolio investment | Private export credits | | |
| \$ millions, 1999 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 982 | 730 | .. | 252 | 671 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 95 | 1,749 |
| Austria | 527 | 381 | -37 | 183 | 23 | 1,334 | 831 | .. | .. | 503 | 80 | 1,963 |
| Belgium | 760 | 454 | -17 | 323 | -76 | 4,765 | 277 | 4,636 | .. | -148 | 78 | 5,528 |
| Canada | 1,699 | 1,195 | -23 | 527 | 665 | 4,484 | 4,052 | 460 | .. | -29 | 137 | 6,984 |
| Denmark | 1,733 | 1,023 | 3 | 708 | -189 | 410 | 344 | .. | .. | 67 | 37 | 1,992 |
| Finland | 416 | 286 | -45 | 176 | 140 | 313 | 145 | 70 | .. | 98 | 6 | 875 |
| France | 5,637 | 4,320 | -195 | 1,512 | -3 | 3,524 | 5,517 | -1,388 | .. | -605 | -32 | 9,125 |
| Germany | 5,515 | 3,236 | 42 | 2,238 | -179 | 13,853 | 5,871 | 7,075 | -229 | 1,136 | 992 | 20,181 |
| Greece | 194 | 77 | 2 | 115 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 195 |
| Ireland | 245 | 149 | .. | 97 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 251 |
| Italy | 1,806 | 551 | -100 | 1,355 | 19 | 9,484 | 1,655 | 8,335 | .. | -506 | 28 | 11,337 |
| Japan | 15,323 | 5,475 | 5,001 | 4,848 | 9,507 | -4,297 | 5,277 | -3,149 | -4,070 | -2,355 | 261 | 20,794 |
| Luxembourg | 119 | 89 | .. | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 124 |
| Netherlands | 3,134 | 2,359 | -198 | 972 | -8 | 4,581 | 4,103 | -327 | 387 | 418 | 278 | 7,985 |
| New Zealand | 134 | 101 | .. | 33 | .. | 16 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 163 |
| Norway | 1,370 | 993 | 14 | 363 | .. | 522 | 340 | .. | .. | 182 | 168 | 2,060 |
| Portugal | 276 | 273 | -65 | 69 | 107 | 1,953 | 1,650 | .. | .. | 304 | .. | 2,337 |
| Spain | 1,363 | 653 | 176 | 534 | 11 | 27,655 | 27,710 | .. | .. | -55 | .. | 29,029 |
| Sweden | 1,630 | 1,143 | 3 | 484 | -1 | 1,192 | 665 | .. | .. | 527 | 71 | 2,892 |
| Switzerland | 969 | 719 | .. | 250 | 21 | 2,236 | 1,834 | .. | .. | 402 | .. | 3,226 |
| United Kingdom | 3,401 | 2,067 | 182 | 1,153 | -24 | 6,160 | 6,361 | -98 | .. | -104 | 480 | 10,017 |
| United States | 9,145 | 7,638 | -790 | 2,297 | 4,793 | 32,218 | 22,724 | 9,319 | -1,856 | 2,031 | 3,981 | 50,138 |
| Total | 56,378 | 33,910 | 3,951 | 18,517 | 15,477 | 110,404 | 89,373 | 24,934 | -5,768 | 1,866 | 6,684 | 188,943 |

| Net flows to part II countries | Official aid | | | | Other official flows | Private flows | | | | Net grants by NGOs | Total net flows |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| | Total | Bilateral grants | Bilateral loans | Contributions to multilateral institutions | | Total | Foreign direct investment | Bilateral portfolio investment | Private export credits | | |
| \$ millions, 1999 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 3 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Austria | 184 | 130 | 0 | 54 | .. | 512 | 512 | .. | .. | 5 | 701 |
| Belgium | 82 | 6 | .. | 75 | -9 | 17,604 | 1,825 | 15,691 | 88 | 0 | 17,678 |
| Canada | 165 | 165 | .. | .. | 1,294 | -21 | .. | .. | -21 | .. | 1,437 |
| Denmark | 128 | 99 | 29 | .. | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 155 |
| Finland | 74 | 41 | -4 | 38 | 18 | 378 | 225 | 167 | -14 | .. | 470 |
| France | 550 | 148 | -6 | 408 | -11 | 8,229 | 3,953 | 4,058 | 218 | .. | 8,767 |
| Germany | 729 | 366 | -124 | 487 | 268 | 14,007 | 4,946 | 8,700 | 361 | 98 | 15,102 |
| Greece | 11 | 8 | .. | 3 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| Ireland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Italy | 92 | 8 | -1 | 84 | -1 | 6,137 | -209 | 6,831 | -486 | .. | 6,228 |
| Japan | 67 | 72 | -45 | 40 | 1,524 | 1,018 | 2,624 | -1,656 | 50 | .. | 2,609 |
| Luxembourg | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Netherlands | 22 | 22 | .. | .. | 17 | 2,299 | 3,247 | .. | .. | .. | 2,338 |
| New Zealand | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Norway | 28 | 28 | .. | .. | 0 | 556 | 548 | 0 | 8 | .. | 584 |
| Portugal | 28 | 0 | .. | 28 | .. | 2,782 | 2,779 | .. | 3 | .. | 2,809 |
| Spain | 13 | 13 | .. | .. | -7 | 57 | 57 | .. | .. | .. | 62 |
| Sweden | 99 | 94 | 0 | 6 | -2 | 1,215 | 1,133 | 0 | 81 | .. | 1,312 |
| Switzerland | 70 | 62 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6,899 | 6,894 | 0 | 6 | .. | 6,970 |
| United Kingdom | 326 | 98 | 0 | 228 | .. | -6,446 | -1,734 | -4,877 | 165 | 5 | -6,115 |
| United States | 3,521 | 3,204 | 240 | 78 | -96 | 16,221 | 15,693 | 3 | 526 | 2,121 | 21,767 |
| Total | 6,193 | 4,568 | 89 | 1,535 | 3,021 | 71,446 | 42,490 | 28,917 | 986 | 2,232 | 82,892 |

Net financial flows from Development Assistance Committee members

6.8



About the data

The high-income members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) are the main source of external finance for developing countries. This table shows the flow of financial resources from members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to official and private recipients in developing and transition economies. DAC exists to help its members coordinate their development assistance and to encourage the expansion and improve the effectiveness of the aggregate resources flowing 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. And 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. (However, refinancing of military aid on concessional terms is included in ODA.) The definition 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. In 1999, to avoid double counting extrabudgetary expenditures reported by DAC countries and flows reported by the United Nations, all United Nations agencies revised their data to include only regular budgetary expenditures since 1990 (except for the World Food Programme and the United Nations High

Commissioner for Refugees, which revised their data from 1996 onward).

DAC maintains a list of countries and territories that are aid recipients. Part I of the list comprises those considered by DAC members to be eligible for ODA. Part II of the list, created after the collapse of the Soviet Union to monitor concessional flows to transition economies, consists of countries that are not considered eligible for ODA but nevertheless receive ODA-like flows. These flows 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 ODA, official aid, and other official 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 and transition economies, for three reasons. First, flows from DAC members are only part of the aggregate resource flows to these economies. 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 and transition economies. 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 6.8a.

Definitions

- **Official development assistance** 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 institutions** 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.
- **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 private 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.

Data sources

The 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*. Data are available to registered users from the OECD Web site at www.oecd.org/dac/htm/online.htm.

Table 6.8a

Official development assistance from non-DAC donors, 1995–99
Net disbursements (\$ millions)

| | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| OECD members (non-DAC) | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 15 |
| Korea, Rep. | 116 | 159 | 186 | 183 | 317 |
| Poland | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 20 |
| Turkey | 107 | 88 | 77 | 102 | .. |
| Arab countries | | | | | |
| Kuwait | 384 | 414 | 373 | 278 | 147 |
| Saudi Arabia | 192 | 327 | 251 | 288 | 185 |
| United Arab Emirates | 65 | 31 | 115 | 63 | 92 |
| Other donors | | | | | |
| Estonia | .. | .. | .. | 0.2 | 0.4 |

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

Source: OECD data.



Aid flows from Development Assistance

6.9 Committee members

| Net official development assistance | | | | | | | | Aid appropriations | | Untied aid ^a | |
|--|-------------|--------|----------|------|---|---|------------|-----------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Net flows to part I countries | \$ millions | | % of GNI | | average annual % change in volume ^b 1993-94 to | Per capita of donor country ^b | | % of central government budget | | % of total ODA commitments | |
| | 1994 | 1999 | 1994 | 1999 | 1998-99 | \$ 1994 | \$ 1999 | 1994 | 1999 | 1994 | 1999 |
| Australia | 1,091 | 982 | 0.34 | 0.26 | -0.2 | 55 | 50 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 44.4 | 86.7 |
| Austria | 655 | 527 | 0.33 | 0.26 | -3.5 | 80 | 67 | .. | .. | .. | 39.8 |
| Belgium | 727 | 760 | 0.32 | 0.30 | 1.6 | 70 | 77 | .. | .. | .. | 39.0 |
| Canada | 2,250 | 1,699 | 0.43 | 0.28 | -5.0 | 74 | 55 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 44.1 | 29.6 |
| Denmark | 1,446 | 1,733 | 1.03 | 1.01 | 3.5 | 285 | 331 | 2.3 | 2.9 | .. | 70.8 |
| Finland | 290 | 416 | 0.31 | 0.33 | 2.5 | 61 | 84 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 47.0 | 84.7 |
| France | 8,466 | 5,637 | 0.64 | 0.39 | -6.8 | 145 | 99 | .. | .. | 50.9 | 66.8 ^c |
| Germany | 6,818 | 5,515 | 0.33 | 0.26 | -3.7 | 81 | 69 | 1.9 | .. | 44.3 | 84.7 |
| Greece | | 194 | | 0.15 | | | 19 | | .. | | 3.3 |
| Ireland | 109 | 245 | 0.25 | 0.31 | 15.9 | 34 | 66 | 0.6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Italy | 2,705 | 1,806 | 0.27 | 0.15 | -7.9 | 52 | 33 | 0.5 | .. | 66.4 | 22.6 |
| Japan | 13,239 | 15,323 | 0.29 | 0.35 | 4.2 | 81 | 106 | 1.3 | .. | 81.5 | 96.4 |
| Luxembourg | 59 | 119 | 0.40 | 0.66 | 15.9 | 143 | 281 | 1.2 | .. | .. | 96.1 |
| Netherlands | 2,517 | 3,134 | 0.76 | 0.79 | 4.3 | 161 | 203 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 94.8 | 94.1 |
| New Zealand | 110 | 134 | 0.24 | 0.27 | 4.8 | 29 | 36 | .. | 0.6 | .. | .. |
| Norway | 1,137 | 1,370 | 1.05 | 0.91 | 3.6 | 269 | 298 | 1.9 | .. | 85.0 | 99.1 |
| Portugal | 303 | 276 | 0.34 | 0.26 | -1.6 | 33 | 28 | .. | 0.3 | 93.2 | 96.6 |
| Spain | 1,305 | 1,363 | 0.28 | 0.23 | 0.9 | 34 | 35 | 0.9 | 0.9 | .. | 26.7 ^c |
| Sweden | 1,819 | 1,630 | 0.96 | 0.70 | -3.1 | 216 | 190 | 2.6 | .. | 81.7 | 91.5 |
| Switzerland | 982 | 969 | 0.36 | 0.35 | 1.3 | 134 | 140 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 95.8 | 96.8 |
| United Kingdom | 3,197 | 3,401 | 0.31 | 0.23 | -0.8 | 66 | 57 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 45.8 | 91.8 |
| United States | 9,927 | 9,145 | 0.14 | 0.10 | -4.0 | 41 | 33 | 1.4 | 0.9 | .. | .. |
| Total | 59,152 | 56,378 | 0.29 | 0.24 | -1.4 | 71 | 66 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 66.1 | 83.8 |

| | | Net official aid | | | | | Per capita of donor country ^b | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------|----------|------|---|---------|--|--|
| Net flows to part II countries | \$ millions | | % of GNI | | average annual % change in volume ^b 1993-94 to 1998-99 | \$ 1994 | \$ 1999 | |
| | 1994 | 1999 | 1994 | 1999 | | | | |
| Australia | 4 | 3 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -17.2 | 0 | 0 | |
| Austria | 261 | 184 | 0.13 | 0.09 | -10.2 | 32 | 24 | |
| Belgium | 86 | 82 | 0.04 | 0.03 | -1.9 | 8 | 8 | |
| Canada | 73 | 165 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 17.4 | 2 | 5 | |
| Denmark | 124 | 128 | 0.09 | 0.07 | -4.6 | 24 | 24 | |
| Finland | 51 | 74 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 9.6 | 11 | 15 | |
| France | 650 | 550 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 1.9 | 11 | 10 | |
| Germany | 2,527 | 729 | 0.12 | 0.03 | -22.1 | 30 | 9 | |
| Greece | | 11 | | 0.01 | | | 1 | |
| Ireland | 16 | 0 | 0.04 | 0.00 | -100.0 | 5 | 0 | |
| Italy | 196 | 92 | 0.02 | 0.01 | -6.6 | 4 | 2 | |
| Japan | 247 | 67 | 0.01 | 0.00 | -21.3 | 2 | 0 | |
| Luxembourg | 7 | 3 | 0.05 | 0.01 | -18.2 | 17 | 6 | |
| Netherlands | 118 | 22 | 0.04 | 0.01 | -17.3 | 8 | 1 | |
| New Zealand | 1 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -26.4 | 0 | 0 | |
| Norway | 79 | 28 | 0.07 | 0.02 | -12.9 | 19 | 6 | |
| Portugal | 28 | 28 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 2.5 | 3 | 3 | |
| Spain | 157 | 13 | 0.03 | 0.00 | -40.8 | 4 | 0 | |
| Sweden | 91 | 99 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 4.7 | 11 | 12 | |
| Switzerland | 119 | 70 | 0.04 | 0.03 | -6.9 | 16 | 10 | |
| United Kingdom | 293 | 326 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 1.3 | 6 | 5 | |
| United States | 2,422 | 3,521 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 7.0 | 10 | 13 | |
| Total | 7,550 | 6,193 | 0.04 | 0.03 | -4.1 | 10 | 7 | |

a. Excluding administrative costs in 1994 and administrative costs and technical cooperation in 1999. b. At 1998 prices. c. Data refer to 1998.

Aid flows from Development Assistance Committee members

6.9



About the data

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 amounts, at 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 those to part II recipients—official aid (see *About the data* for table 6.8 for more information on the distinction between the two types of aid flows).

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 a multilateral institution and recorded as a resource receipt by the recipient country when that institution makes a disbursement.

Ratios of aid to gross national income (GNI), 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 definitions.

For many European countries, adoption of the 1993 United Nations System of National Accounts has led to an apparent increase in their GNI. As a result, ratios of aid to GNI have fallen. DAC is reviewing the extent to which this phenomenon has affected measures of aid performance.

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

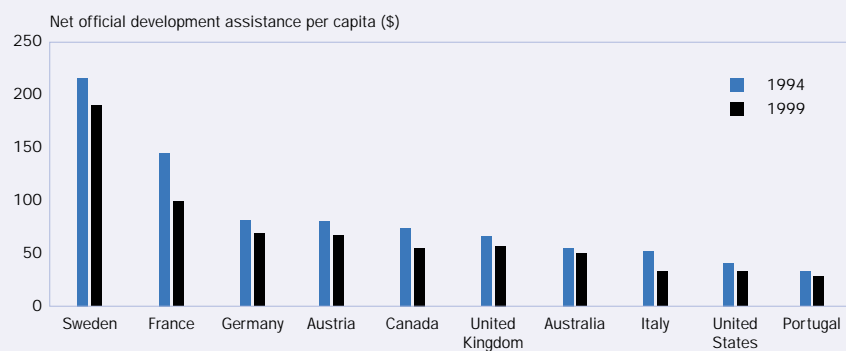
- **Net official development assistance** and **net official aid** record the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period. Data are shown at current prices and dollar exchange rates.
- **Aid as a percentage of GNI** shows the donor's contributions of ODA or official aid as a share of its gross national income.
- **Average annual percentage change in volume** and **aid per capita of donor country** are calculated using 1998 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 ODA that is not subject to restrictions by donors on procurement sources.

Data sources

The data appear in the DAC chairman's annual report, *Development Co-operation*. The OECD also makes its data available on diskette, magnetic tape, and the Internet. Data are available to registered users from the OECD Web site at www.oecd.org/dac/htm/online.htm.

Figure 6.9

Declining efforts in aid



Source: OECD data.

Ten of 21 Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members (excluding Greece, which became a member in 1999) provided less aid per capita in 1999 than they did in 1994. Overall, aid per capita from DAC members fell from \$71 to \$66.



6.10 Aid dependency

| | Net official development assistance or official aid | | Aid per capita | | Aid dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------|----------------|------|-----------------------|------|-------------------------------------|-------|---|------|--|------|
| | \$ millions | | \$ | | Aid as % of GNI | | Aid as % of gross capital formation | | Aid as % of imports of goods and services | | Aid as % of central government expenditure | |
| | 1994 | 1999 | 1994 | 1999 | 1994 | 1999 | 1994 | 1999 | 1994 | 1999 | 1994 | 1999 |
| Albania | 165 | 480 | 52 | 142 | 8.4 | 12.8 | 46.4 | 77.7 | 21.3 | 43.2 | .. | .. |
| Algeria | 419 | 89 | 15 | 3 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 0.6 |
| Angola | 450 | 388 | 42 | 31 | 23.1 | 13.1 | 66.7 | .. | 11.9 | 5.2 | .. | .. |
| Argentina | 147 | 91 | 4 | 2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | .. |
| Armenia | 191 | 208 | 51 | 55 | 8.1 | .. | 34.6 | 58.0 | 43.6 | 21.8 | .. | .. |
| Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 147 | 162 | 19 | 20 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 29.2 | 10.2 | 14.5 | 6.5 | 33.6 | 15.7 |
| Bangladesh | 1,752 | 1,203 | 15 | 9 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 28.2 | 11.8 | 36.0 | 13.7 | .. | .. |
| Belarus | 119 | 24 | 12 | 2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 0.3 | .. | .. |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | 256 | 211 | 48 | 34 | 17.5 | 9.0 | 108.5 | 50.4 | 39.1 | 25.2 | .. | .. |
| Bolivia | 569 | 569 | 79 | 70 | 9.8 | 7.0 | 66.1 | 36.2 | 36.6 | 24.2 | 41.0 | 29.6 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 391 | 1,063 | 107 | 274 | .. | 22.8 | .. | 69.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Botswana | 86 | 61 | 60 | 38 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 7.2 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 5.7 | .. |
| Brazil | 253 | 184 | 2 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | .. |
| Bulgaria | 158 | 265 | 19 | 32 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 17.2 | 11.2 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 6.0 |
| Burkina Faso | 433 | 398 | 44 | 36 | 23.5 | 15.5 | 113.4 | 55.4 | 83.1 | 50.4 | .. | .. |
| Burundi | 312 | 74 | 52 | 11 | 34.2 | 10.5 | 319.3 | 114.0 | 109.1 | 52.5 | 119.0 | 39.8 |
| Cambodia | 327 | 279 | 32 | 24 | 13.6 | 9.0 | 73.3 | .. | 35.0 | 19.2 | .. | .. |
| Cameroon | 730 | 434 | 57 | 30 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 60.6 | 24.3 | 35.0 | 15.7 | 83.9 | 31.1 |
| Canada | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central African Republic | 165 | 117 | 51 | 33 | 19.9 | 11.3 | 165.6 | 77.9 | 61.9 | 44.7 | .. | .. |
| Chad | 213 | 188 | 33 | 25 | 18.5 | 12.4 | 108.5 | 118.7 | 50.3 | 36.6 | .. | .. |
| Chile | 151 | 69 | 11 | 5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.4 |
| China | 3,225 | 2,324 | 3 | 2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 6.3 | .. |
| Hong Kong, China | 27 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | .. | .. |
| Colombia | 77 | 301 | 2 | 7 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 1.9 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 245 | 132 | 6 | 3 | 4.8 | .. | 53.4 | .. | 13.3 | .. | 0.0 | .. |
| Congo, Rep. | 362 | 140 | 145 | 49 | 23.9 | 8.4 | 37.6 | 28.4 | 19.1 | 7.0 | 55.8 | 20.1 |
| Costa Rica | 73 | -10 | 22 | -3 | 0.7 | -0.1 | 3.3 | -0.4 | 1.9 | -0.1 | 2.9 | -0.3 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 1,594 | 447 | 118 | 29 | 23.1 | 4.3 | 165.7 | 24.5 | 46.4 | 8.9 | 75.9 | 18.0 |
| Croatia | 110 | 48 | 24 | 11 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.5 |
| Cuba | 47 | 58 | 4 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Czech Republic | 148 | 318 | 14 | 31 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 60 | 195 | 8 | 23 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 3.4 | .. |
| Ecuador | 212 | 146 | 19 | 12 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 8.1 | .. |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | 2,690 | 1,579 | 47 | 25 | 5.2 | 1.8 | 31.3 | 7.8 | 17.2 | 7.2 | 13.9 | .. |
| El Salvador | 305 | 183 | 55 | 30 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 19.0 | 9.0 | 10.2 | 3.6 | .. | 9.0 |
| Eritrea | 157 | 148 | 45 | 37 | 23.7 | 19.5 | 173.5 | 48.6 | .. | 24.5 | .. | .. |
| Estonia | 44 | 83 | 29 | 57 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 4.0 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 5.9 | 4.5 |
| Ethiopia | 1,071 | 633 | 20 | 10 | 22.2 | 9.9 | 144.4 | 54.4 | 90.2 | 32.4 | .. | .. |
| Finland | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| France | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | 181 | 48 | 169 | 39 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 19.8 | 3.9 | 8.6 | 1.9 | .. | .. |
| Gambia, The | 70 | 33 | 65 | 26 | 19.5 | 8.6 | 105.9 | 47.3 | 27.4 | 10.3 | .. | .. |
| Georgia | 176 | 239 | 33 | 44 | .. | 8.4 | .. | 51.8 | 19.1 | 17.7 | .. | 56.9 |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | 546 | 607 | 33 | 32 | 10.2 | 8.0 | 41.9 | 33.7 | 25.7 | 15.2 | .. | .. |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guatemala | 217 | 293 | 22 | 26 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 10.7 | 9.2 | 6.4 | 5.5 | .. | .. |
| Guinea | 359 | 238 | 56 | 33 | 10.7 | 7.0 | 67.9 | 39.0 | 31.7 | 23.0 | .. | 32.6 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 172 | 52 | 162 | 44 | 77.7 | 25.7 | 335.5 | 147.1 | 160.6 | 55.9 | .. | .. |
| Haiti | 601 | 263 | 86 | 34 | 30.7 | 6.1 | 899.8 | 55.5 | 243.8 | 20.4 | .. | .. |
| Honduras | 293 | 817 | 53 | 129 | 9.1 | 15.6 | 22.7 | 46.1 | 15.4 | 24.9 | .. | .. |



Aid dependency 6.10

| | Net official development assistance or official aid | | Aid per capita | | Aid dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------|----------------|------|-----------------------|------|-------------------------------------|-------|---|------|--|-------|
| | \$ millions | | \$ | | Aid as % of GNI | | Aid as % of gross capital formation | | Aid as % of imports of goods and services | | Aid as % of central government expenditure | |
| | 1994 | 1999 | 1994 | 1999 | 1994 | 1999 | 1994 | 1999 | 1994 | 1999 | 1994 | 1999 |
| Hungary | 200 | 248 | 20 | 25 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| India | 2,324 | 1,484 | 3 | 1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 5.1 | 2.1 | 4.7 | 2.2 |
| Indonesia | 1,639 | 2,206 | 9 | 11 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 6.5 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 8.0 |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. | 130 | 161 | 2 | 3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Iraq | 259 | 76 | 13 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ireland | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | 1,237 | 906 | 229 | 148 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 6.9 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 1.9 |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jamaica | 109 | -23 | 44 | -9 | 2.7 | -0.3 | 7.7 | -1.2 | 3.1 | -0.5 | .. | .. |
| Japan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jordan | 369 | 430 | 91 | 91 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 17.8 | 25.6 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 19.6 | 16.9 |
| Kazakhstan | 48 | 161 | 3 | 11 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 5.8 | 0.9 | 2.2 | .. | 6.3 |
| Kenya | 675 | 308 | 26 | 10 | 10.0 | 2.9 | 57.5 | 21.4 | 23.7 | 9.2 | 29.2 | .. |
| Korea, Dem. Rep. | 6 | 201 | 0 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Korea, Rep. | -114 | -55 | -3 | -1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.2 | .. |
| Kuwait | 3 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 172 | 267 | 38 | 55 | 5.5 | 22.7 | 59.7 | 118.2 | 33.1 | 33.8 | 66.3 | 126.4 |
| Lao PDR | 216 | 294 | 48 | 58 | 14.0 | 21.1 | .. | .. | 31.7 | 46.7 | .. | .. |
| Latvia | 53 | 96 | 21 | 40 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 5.2 | 4.1 |
| Lebanon | 235 | 194 | 60 | 45 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 8.0 | .. | 3.8 | .. | 7.3 | 3.3 |
| Lesotho | 116 | 31 | 62 | 15 | 9.5 | 2.8 | 24.9 | .. | 12.7 | 3.4 | 30.4 | .. |
| Libya | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.0 | 0.1 | .. | .. |
| Lithuania | 71 | 129 | 19 | 35 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 6.6 | 3.9 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 104 | 273 | 54 | 135 | 4.4 | 8.0 | 27.6 | 37.0 | .. | 13.7 | .. | .. |
| Madagascar | 289 | 358 | 22 | 24 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 89.1 | 74.6 | 28.0 | 27.4 | 51.1 | .. |
| Malawi | 467 | 446 | 49 | 41 | 41.0 | 25.1 | 135.7 | 166.2 | 48.6 | 40.8 | .. | .. |
| Malaysia | 66 | 143 | 3 | 6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | .. |
| Mali | 441 | 354 | 47 | 33 | 25.3 | 14.0 | 91.5 | 65.0 | 54.0 | 35.8 | .. | .. |
| Mauritania | 267 | 219 | 118 | 84 | 27.4 | 23.6 | 125.5 | 128.2 | 46.0 | 49.2 | .. | .. |
| Mauritius | 14 | 42 | 13 | 35 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 4.1 |
| Mexico | 425 | 34 | 5 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | .. |
| Moldova | 54 | 102 | 12 | 24 | 2.0 | 8.5 | 6.8 | 39.9 | 6.9 | 12.3 | .. | 29.3 |
| Mongolia | 182 | 219 | 81 | 92 | 27.6 | 25.4 | 107.2 | 91.3 | 40.8 | 33.0 | 117.9 | 99.0 |
| Morocco | 631 | 678 | 24 | 24 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 9.7 | 8.0 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 6.4 | .. |
| Mozambique | 1,200 | 118 | 78 | 7 | 58.1 | 3.2 | 267.2 | 9.1 | 84.1 | 6.5 | .. | .. |
| Myanmar | 161 | 73 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.4 | 4.0 | 2.0 | .. |
| Namibia | 137 | 178 | 91 | 104 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 19.3 | 28.7 | 6.7 | 8.4 | .. | .. |
| Nepal | 448 | 344 | 22 | 15 | 10.9 | 6.7 | 49.4 | 34.0 | 34.9 | 22.6 | 75.5 | 42.9 |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nicaragua | 597 | 675 | 139 | 137 | 46.5 | 33.0 | 143.9 | 69.1 | 42.1 | 30.1 | 100.9 | .. |
| Niger | 377 | 187 | 43 | 18 | 24.6 | 9.4 | 231.9 | 90.7 | 80.9 | 41.3 | .. | .. |
| Nigeria | 190 | 152 | 2 | 1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.0 | .. | .. |
| Norway | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oman | 95 | 40 | 46 | 17 | 1.0 | .. | 5.0 | .. | 1.8 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 0.8 |
| Pakistan | 1,605 | 732 | 13 | 5 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 15.8 | 8.4 | 12.6 | 5.4 | 13.5 | 6.1 |
| Panama | 31 | 14 | 12 | 5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.6 | .. |
| Papua New Guinea | 322 | 216 | 77 | 46 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 28.1 | 33.7 | 13.7 | 10.3 | 20.5 | 22.6 |
| Paraguay | 93 | 78 | 20 | 14 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | .. | .. |
| Peru | 336 | 452 | 15 | 18 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.5 |
| Philippines | 1,057 | 690 | 16 | 9 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 6.9 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 9.0 | 4.6 |
| Poland | 1,806 | 984 | 47 | 25 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 10.1 | 2.4 | 7.0 | 1.8 | 4.4 | 1.8 |
| Portugal | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puerto Rico | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Romania | 144 | 373 | 6 | 17 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 1.5 | .. |
| Russian Federation | 1,847 | 1,816 | 12 | 12 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 4.3 |



6.10 Aid dependency

| | Net official development assistance or official aid | | Aid per capita | | Aid dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|---|--------------|--|-----------|
| | \$ millions | | \$ | | Aid as % of GNI | | Aid as % of gross capital formation | | Aid as % of imports of goods and services | | Aid as % of central government expenditure | |
| | 1994 | 1999 | 1994 | 1999 | 1994 | 1999 | 1994 | 1999 | 1994 | 1999 | 1994 | 1999 |
| Rwanda | 714 | 373 | 115 | 45 | 95.3 | 19.2 | 809.8 | 133.8 | 149.7 | 118.0 | .. | .. |
| Saudi Arabia | 16 | 29 | 1 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | .. | .. |
| Senegal | 640 | 534 | 79 | 58 | 18.3 | 11.4 | 94.7 | 59.1 | 38.1 | 30.3 | .. | .. |
| Sierra Leone | 275 | 74 | 63 | 15 | 33.9 | 11.3 | 348.6 | 3,751.0 | 78.0 | 44.5 | 154.4 | .. |
| Singapore | 17 | -1 | 5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | .. |
| Slovak Republic | 78 | 318 | 15 | 59 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 2.3 | .. | 4.3 |
| Slovenia | 32 | 31 | 16 | 16 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| South Africa | 295 | 539 | 8 | 13 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.4 |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sri Lanka | 595 | 251 | 33 | 13 | 5.2 | 1.6 | 18.8 | 5.8 | 10.5 | 3.5 | 18.7 | 6.6 |
| Sudan | 410 | 243 | 16 | 8 | 5.6 | 2.8 | .. | .. | 19.2 | 8.4 | .. | .. |
| Sweden | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Switzerland | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 745 | 228 | 54 | 15 | 4.8 | 1.5 | 16.4 | 4.0 | 10.3 | 3.7 | 6.3 | .. |
| Tajikistan | 67 | 122 | 12 | 20 | .. | 6.6 | .. | 75.9 | 8.8 | 17.3 | .. | .. |
| Tanzania | 965 | 990 | 34 | 30 | 22.2 | 11.3 | 86.8 | 66.4 | 49.1 | 41.7 | .. | .. |
| Thailand | 578 | 1,003 | 10 | 17 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 3.3 |
| Togo | 125 | 71 | 31 | 16 | 13.5 | 5.2 | 84.7 | 37.8 | 23.0 | 9.4 | .. | .. |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 21 | 26 | 17 | 20 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.6 | .. |
| Tunisia | 106 | 244 | 12 | 26 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 3.7 |
| Turkey | 159 | -10 | 3 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Turkmenistan | 25 | 21 | 6 | 4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | .. | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .. | .. |
| Uganda | 750 | 590 | 40 | 27 | 19.0 | 9.2 | 127.7 | 56.1 | 82.1 | 31.1 | .. | .. |
| Ukraine | 290 | 480 | 6 | 10 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 6.3 | 1.6 | 3.0 | .. | .. |
| United Arab Emirates | -8 | 4 | -4 | 1 | 0.0 | .. | -0.1 | .. | .. | .. | -0.2 | 0.1 |
| United Kingdom | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uruguay | 74 | 22 | 23 | 7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.3 |
| Uzbekistan | 28 | 134 | 1 | 5 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 5.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Venezuela, RB | 27 | 44 | 1 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Vietnam | 891 | 1,421 | 12 | 18 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 22.5 | 19.5 | 13.0 | 9.2 | 21.9 | 26.9 |
| West Bank and Gaza | 460 | 512 | 196 | 180 | 12.6 | 10.2 | 44.8 | 30.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Yemen, Rep. | 170 | 456 | 11 | 27 | 5.2 | 7.4 | 23.0 | 36.0 | 6.2 | 12.0 | 2.4 | 22.9 |
| Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.) ^a | 49 | 638 | 5 | 60 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Zambia | 718 | 623 | 82 | 63 | 23.1 | 20.8 | 260.4 | 113.3 | 41.6 | 41.8 | .. | .. |
| Zimbabwe | 560 | 244 | 52 | 21 | 8.5 | 4.7 | 27.9 | 38.0 | 19.8 | 9.0 | 31.4 | .. |
| World | 67,506 s | 59,125 s | 12 w | 10 w | 0.3 w | 0.2 w | 1.1 w | 0.9 w | 1.1 w | 0.7 w | .. | .. |
| Low income | 29,422 | 22,399 | 13 | 9 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 13.8 | 10.0 | 13.7 | 7.9 | .. | .. |
| Middle income | 24,531 | 22,924 | 10 | 9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.5 | .. | .. |
| Lower middle income | 18,315 | 17,816 | 9 | 9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 2.5 | .. | .. |
| Upper middle income | 4,933 | 3,848 | 9 | 7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | .. | .. |
| Low & middle income | 58,475 | 48,473 | 12 | 10 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 2.6 | .. | .. |
| East Asia & Pacific | 9,431 | 9,811 | 5 | 5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.5 | .. | .. |
| Europe & Central Asia | 9,728 | 10,878 | 21 | 23 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 3.1 | .. | .. |
| Latin America & Carib. | 5,684 | 5,856 | 12 | 12 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.3 | .. | .. |
| Middle East & N. Africa | 7,194 | 5,128 | 27 | 18 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 3.0 | .. | .. |
| South Asia | 7,057 | 4,254 | 6 | 3 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 7.2 | 3.3 | 10.0 | 4.1 | .. | .. |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 19,381 | 12,546 | 34 | 20 | 7.2 | 4.1 | 39.4 | 22.0 | 20.2 | 10.6 | .. | .. |
| High income | 2,197 | 1,823 | 3 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | .. | .. |
| Europe EMU | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Note: Regional aggregates include data for economies that are not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region.
a. Aid to the states of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that is not otherwise specified is included in regional and income group aggregates.



Aid dependency 6.10

About the data

Ratios of aid to gross national income (GNI), gross capital formation, imports, and 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 aid. Thus aid dependency ratios may reveal as much about the donors' interests as they do about the recipients' needs. Ratios in Sub-Saharan Africa are generally much higher than those in other regions, and they increased in the 1980s. These high ratios are due only in part to aid flows. Many African countries saw severe erosion in their terms of trade in 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 loans and grants from Development Assistance Committee (DAC) member 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 6.8a).

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

In 1999, to avoid double counting extrabudgetary expenditures reported by DAC countries and flows reported by the United Nations, all United Nations agencies revised their data to include only regular budgetary expenditures since 1990 (except for the World Food Programme and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which revised their data from 1996 onward). These revisions have affected net official development assistance and official aid and, as a result, aid per capita and aid dependency ratios.

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. Moreover, although ODA estimates in balance of payments statistics are meant to exclude purely military aid, the distinction is sometimes blurred. Under DAC rules concessional refinancing of military aid may be counted as ODA; 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 can reduce the purchasing power of aid. The practice of tying aid, still prevalent though declining in importance, also tends to reduce its purchasing power (see *About the data* for table 6.9).

The values for population, GNI, gross capital formation, imports of goods and services, and central government expenditure used in computing the ratios are taken from World Bank and International Monetary Fund databases. The ratios shown may therefore differ somewhat from those computed and published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). 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 sum to the world total.

Definitions

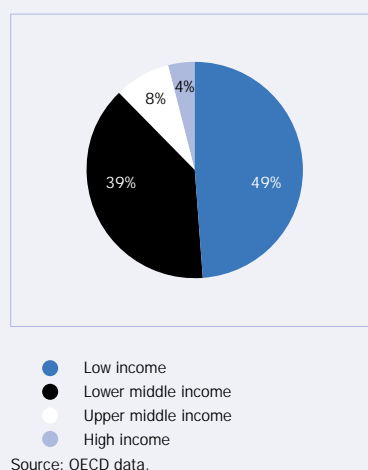
- **Net official development assistance** consists of disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of DAC, by multilateral institutions, and by certain Arab countries to promote economic development and welfare in recipient economies listed as developing by DAC. Loans with a grant element of at least 25 percent are included in ODA, as are technical cooperation and assistance.
- **Net 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. For definitions of GNI, gross capital formation, imports of goods and services, and central government expenditure see *Definitions* for tables 1.1, 4.9, and 4.12.

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 annual report, *Development Co-operation*. The OECD also makes its data available on diskette, magnetic tape, and the Internet. Data are available to registered users from the OECD Web site at www.oecd.org/dac/htm/online.htm. The data on population, GNI, gross capital formation, imports of goods and services, and central government expenditure are from World Bank and International Monetary Fund databases.

Figure 6.10

DAC members distributed their aid in 1999 much as they had in the previous six years





Distribution of net aid by Development 6.11 Assistance Committee members

| | Total | Ten major DAC donors | | | | | | | | | | Other DAC donors |
|--------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------------|---------|--------|----------------|-------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|------------------|
| \$ millions, 1999 | | Japan | United States | Germany | France | United Kingdom | Netherlands | Canada | Sweden | Denmark | Norway | |
| Albania | 253.0 | 15.2 | 23.8 | 22.2 | 2.6 | 16.3 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 6.3 | 156.9 |
| Algeria | 37.1 | -5.0 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 74.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | -39.8 |
| Angola | 251.8 | 22.0 | 48.1 | 18.0 | 8.7 | 3.6 | 13.7 | 3.1 | 17.8 | 1.8 | 19.8 | 95.4 |
| Argentina | 31.3 | 37.0 | 0.4 | 11.6 | 7.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | -0.3 | 0.0 | -26.4 |
| Armenia | 75.3 | 3.4 | 47.9 | 6.9 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 5.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 4.7 |
| Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 52.4 | 10.8 | 12.5 | 19.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | .. | 2.0 | 3.1 |
| Bangladesh | 607.3 | 123.7 | 113.6 | 46.6 | 14.1 | 114.9 | 36.1 | 29.0 | 25.2 | 42.0 | 34.2 | 27.9 |
| Belarus | 15.5 | 0.1 | 4.5 | 6.4 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | 119.3 | 14.2 | 19.6 | 27.4 | 27.6 | 1.6 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 9.1 | .. | 11.6 |
| Bolivia | 397.3 | 41.5 | 112.9 | 58.8 | 13.8 | 47.1 | 27.2 | 6.0 | 13.2 | 21.4 | 3.5 | 52.0 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 734.5 | 36.4 | 218.9 | 65.0 | 115.7 | 6.9 | 77.0 | 14.3 | 30.4 | 2.1 | 31.6 | 136.2 |
| Botswana | 41.1 | 13.9 | 3.6 | 10.5 | 0.5 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 0.9 |
| Brazil | 98.4 | 149.4 | -157.8 | 47.6 | 21.1 | 11.6 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 1.6 | .. | 2.0 | 19.4 |
| Bulgaria | 137.1 | 30.6 | 37.2 | 29.6 | 10.0 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2.3 | .. | 20.5 |
| Burkina Faso | 232.0 | 28.2 | 11.2 | 36.5 | 55.5 | 0.5 | 21.1 | 6.9 | 0.6 | 34.6 | 1.5 | 35.4 |
| Burundi | 52.0 | 1.1 | 15.8 | 1.7 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 3.7 | .. | 6.4 | 12.1 |
| Cambodia | 167.1 | 50.9 | 14.1 | 21.6 | 22.1 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 1.2 | 7.6 | 2.5 | 6.3 | 27.1 |
| Cameroon | 254.3 | 21.9 | 4.5 | 36.6 | 134.8 | 11.1 | 7.0 | 18.1 | .. | 1.6 | 0.7 | 18.0 |
| Canada | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central African Republic | 59.1 | 18.1 | 0.9 | 7.0 | 30.7 | 0.0 | .. | 0.2 | 0.3 | .. | 0.0 | 1.9 |
| Chad | 64.5 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 14.7 | 34.9 | .. | .. | 0.4 | 0.2 | .. | 0.2 | 10.8 |
| Chile | 63.5 | 23.7 | -5.2 | 29.6 | 9.1 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| China | 1,821.6 | 1,226.0 | 38.3 | 304.6 | 46.2 | 59.3 | 34.2 | 31.4 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 14.1 | 63.8 |
| Hong Kong, China | 3.8 | 2.5 | .. | 1.2 | .. | .. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | .. | .. | -0.2 |
| Colombia | 292.3 | 24.4 | 183.8 | 22.4 | 11.5 | 4.6 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 21.8 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 87.0 | 0.1 | 11.2 | 12.2 | 9.6 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 9.3 | .. | 2.2 | 35.0 |
| Congo, Rep. | 121.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 20.7 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 0.9 | .. | 1.5 | 82.6 |
| Costa Rica | -4.3 | -5.7 | -34.9 | -2.3 | 3.0 | 8.3 | 6.2 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 14.0 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 365.6 | 56.1 | 13.8 | 39.9 | 201.3 | 1.4 | 10.2 | 18.8 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 22.7 |
| Croatia | 27.8 | 0.5 | 10.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.9 | .. | 3.8 | 4.9 |
| Cuba | 35.5 | 1.3 | .. | 2.5 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 21.9 |
| Czech Republic | 29.8 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 13.1 | 7.0 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | .. | 1.0 | .. | 4.1 |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 151.9 | 29.7 | 22.5 | 10.8 | 1.7 | 47.1 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 38.1 |
| Ecuador | 128.9 | 25.3 | 14.0 | 14.5 | 8.0 | 11.6 | 8.7 | 6.7 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 33.7 |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | 1,298.1 | 132.1 | 666.8 | 103.6 | 254.1 | 5.3 | 18.6 | 13.6 | 0.9 | 40.4 | 1.2 | 61.6 |
| El Salvador | 173.7 | 53.0 | 49.4 | 19.8 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 7.1 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 31.0 |
| Eritrea | 80.5 | 0.4 | 11.5 | 3.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 7.9 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 9.3 | 7.4 | 33.3 |
| Estonia | 28.6 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 4.1 | 11.8 | 0.8 | 5.0 |
| Ethiopia | 325.0 | 40.4 | 77.4 | 37.5 | 10.5 | 12.0 | 31.2 | 14.8 | 18.9 | 4.1 | 23.9 | 54.4 |
| Finland | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| France | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | 34.5 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 29.0 | .. | .. | 1.3 | .. | .. | .. | 1.0 |
| Gambia, The | 13.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.2 |
| Georgia | 77.7 | 10.2 | 30.2 | 17.0 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 5.2 | 0.5 | 2.0 | .. | 2.3 | 7.4 |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | 355.6 | 101.8 | 40.9 | 37.6 | 3.8 | 91.8 | 11.8 | 12.8 | 0.6 | 38.0 | 0.8 | 15.9 |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guatemala | 230.7 | 67.4 | 51.8 | 22.6 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 13.1 | 4.4 | 18.2 | 6.0 | 13.2 | 27.7 |
| Guinea | 111.1 | 16.5 | 21.8 | 25.9 | 37.4 | 0.9 | .. | 5.6 | 0.6 | .. | 0.1 | 2.4 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 32.1 | 1.5 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 15.9 |
| Haiti | 157.2 | 6.8 | 91.7 | 6.0 | 14.3 | .. | 3.2 | 25.8 | 0.5 | .. | 1.2 | 7.6 |
| Honduras | 355.1 | 66.3 | 86.1 | 43.1 | 18.6 | 3.3 | 14.4 | 23.8 | 29.0 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 61.8 |

Distribution of net aid by Development Assistance Committee members

6.11



| \$ millions, 1999 | Total | Ten major DAC donors | | | | | | | | | | Other DAC donors |
|--------------------|---------|----------------------|---------------|---------|--------|----------------|-------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|------------------|
| | | Japan | United States | Germany | France | United Kingdom | Netherlands | Canada | Sweden | Denmark | Norway | |
| Hungary | 29.2 | -33.6 | 5.1 | 28.8 | 8.8 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 9.5 | .. | 6.1 |
| India | 838.3 | 634.0 | 8.1 | 29.6 | -28.6 | 131.7 | -4.9 | 4.8 | 13.3 | 25.1 | 9.9 | 15.3 |
| Indonesia | 2,169.4 | 1,605.8 | 207.3 | -19.5 | 21.2 | 40.7 | 71.9 | 26.3 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 8.6 | 202.2 |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. | 138.4 | 48.0 | .. | 59.3 | 9.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | .. | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 19.4 |
| Iraq | 79.0 | 1.0 | .. | 21.6 | 1.8 | 11.0 | 2.4 | .. | 8.7 | .. | 22.2 | 10.4 |
| Ireland | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | 901.6 | 0.3 | 989.2 | -90.9 | .. | .. | .. | 0.1 | 0.5 | .. | .. | 2.4 |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jamaica | -22.7 | -8.2 | -15.3 | -2.5 | -0.8 | 4.2 | -2.8 | 5.2 | 0.2 | .. | 0.4 | -3.0 |
| Japan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jordan | 325.3 | 60.8 | 170.2 | 58.9 | 9.9 | 7.5 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 10.0 |
| Kazakhstan | 133.6 | 67.5 | 44.6 | 13.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.7 |
| Kenya | 253.7 | 58.6 | 38.9 | 37.2 | 3.6 | 55.0 | 10.4 | 7.3 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 2.0 | 17.8 |
| Korea, Dem. Rep. | 165.1 | .. | 146.3 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 4.4 | .. | 3.9 | 6.6 |
| Korea, Rep. | -53.8 | -49.5 | -44.0 | 25.8 | 9.7 | .. | .. | .. | 0.7 | .. | .. | 3.5 |
| Kuwait | 5.6 | 0.1 | .. | 0.8 | 4.5 | .. | .. | .. | 0.2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 115.6 | 62.5 | 30.2 | 7.4 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 8.1 |
| Lao PDR | 210.5 | 132.5 | 6.0 | 21.7 | 10.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 11.6 | 2.8 | 6.6 | 16.6 |
| Latvia | 44.2 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 9.6 | 15.6 | 1.1 | 5.0 |
| Lebanon | 80.3 | 1.6 | 14.7 | 6.3 | 40.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 2.0 | .. | 3.9 | 9.1 |
| Lesotho | 25.7 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 5.0 | -0.3 | 4.4 | .. | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 9.7 |
| Libya | 3.3 | 0.0 | .. | 2.1 | 0.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.4 |
| Lithuania | 61.3 | 1.7 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 1.9 | 0.5 | .. | 0.8 | 10.0 | 26.8 | 1.8 | 2.6 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 136.5 | 25.9 | 32.1 | 13.9 | 8.1 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 0.7 | 8.0 | 0.3 | 7.0 | 16.0 |
| Madagascar | 192.5 | 49.1 | 29.1 | 16.9 | 79.3 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.3 | .. | 0.2 | 3.4 | 12.0 |
| Malawi | 227.7 | 34.0 | 27.8 | 28.7 | 0.2 | 77.3 | 7.0 | 5.8 | 3.6 | 28.4 | 12.4 | 2.6 |
| Malaysia | 140.1 | 122.6 | .. | 6.2 | -2.0 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 11.4 | 0.2 | -1.2 |
| Mali | 237.3 | 25.5 | 34.2 | 48.8 | 58.2 | 1.2 | 26.2 | 18.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 8.7 | 15.4 |
| Mauritania | 88.7 | 32.6 | 2.8 | 17.5 | 23.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | .. | 0.4 | 11.1 |
| Mauritius | 5.1 | 2.7 | -0.7 | -9.9 | 10.3 | 0.5 | .. | 0.1 | .. | .. | 0.0 | 2.0 |
| Mexico | 21.9 | -27.4 | 11.9 | 16.5 | 12.2 | 5.4 | -0.3 | 2.1 | 0.2 | -0.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Moldova | 51.2 | 3.5 | 36.9 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 0.1 | .. | 2.0 |
| Mongolia | 138.2 | 94.0 | 12.5 | 19.6 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.1 |
| Morocco | 333.5 | 61.7 | -16.8 | 30.9 | 223.7 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 0.6 | -1.0 | 0.0 | 27.1 |
| Mozambique | 593.2 | 63.3 | 70.6 | 51.6 | 34.0 | 49.4 | 43.9 | 11.7 | 51.4 | 51.5 | 36.7 | 129.2 |
| Myanmar | 44.7 | 34.2 | -0.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 2.5 |
| Namibia | 117.2 | 4.3 | 13.9 | 48.5 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 7.5 | 0.6 | 8.7 | 2.3 | 5.4 | 15.3 |
| Nepal | 204.8 | 65.6 | 16.7 | 22.1 | 2.0 | 26.4 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 23.8 | 7.4 | 29.0 |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nicaragua | 323.4 | 44.8 | 64.2 | 28.3 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 19.4 | 6.7 | 33.3 | 24.4 | 17.0 | 72.6 |
| Niger | 120.2 | 15.9 | 6.5 | 17.7 | 44.9 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 5.6 | 1.7 | 19.8 |
| Nigeria | 52.9 | 2.2 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 5.2 | 21.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 3.8 |
| Norway | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oman | 8.8 | 9.0 | -1.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.0 |
| Pakistan | 435.2 | 169.7 | 75.0 | 83.4 | 8.2 | 39.5 | 23.2 | 12.1 | 1.2 | -1.5 | 4.7 | 19.8 |
| Panama | 15.2 | 4.1 | -12.1 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 0.5 | .. | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | .. | 19.0 |
| Papua New Guinea | 212.2 | 37.1 | 6.2 | 3.0 | 0.1 | .. | 0.4 | .. | 0.1 | .. | 0.2 | 165.0 |
| Paraguay | 65.5 | 32.8 | 4.9 | 10.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 | .. | 0.2 | 1.1 | .. | 1.4 | 13.8 |
| Peru | 407.3 | 189.1 | 124.0 | 11.3 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 12.4 | 7.7 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 39.2 |
| Philippines | 616.0 | 413.0 | 72.7 | 22.1 | 9.6 | 2.4 | 9.6 | 11.2 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 64.9 |
| Poland | 385.4 | -2.6 | 37.7 | 62.2 | 13.9 | 9.5 | 0.4 | 125.3 | 8.5 | 18.0 | 0.1 | 112.6 |
| Portugal | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puerto Rico | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Romania | 122.5 | 18.3 | 18.5 | 31.1 | 18.3 | 6.0 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 9.3 | 0.2 | 16.1 |
| Russian Federation | 1,599.9 | 0.5 | 1,350.7 | 81.2 | 15.9 | 46.2 | 11.7 | 13.5 | 18.9 | 9.4 | 18.3 | 33.8 |



Distribution of net aid by Development Assistance Committee members

6.11

| | Total | Ten major DAC donors | | | | | | | | | | Other DAC donors |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| \$ millions, 1999 | | Japan | United States | Germany | France | United Kingdom | Netherlands | Canada | Sweden | Denmark | Norway | |
| Rwanda | 180.5 | 8.0 | 39.8 | 18.8 | 5.4 | 26.5 | 20.3 | 6.2 | 13.1 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 36.1 |
| Saudi Arabia | 19.1 | 13.9 | .. | 1.8 | 3.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.1 |
| Senegal | 416.2 | 59.1 | 23.2 | 26.4 | 226.4 | 0.7 | 5.8 | 17.5 | 0.2 | -0.7 | 1.2 | 56.5 |
| Sierra Leone | 59.9 | 1.2 | 17.4 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 17.1 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 5.2 |
| Singapore | -1.5 | 1.3 | .. | -5.9 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | .. | .. | .. | 0.1 |
| Slovak Republic | 35.0 | 2.5 | 12.3 | 6.4 | 3.3 | 3.7 | .. | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 | .. | 5.5 |
| Slovenia | 1.3 | -3.9 | .. | 1.9 | 0.9 | -0.7 | .. | 0.0 | .. | 0.1 | .. | 3.0 |
| South Africa | 386.2 | 14.1 | 84.6 | 51.1 | 27.8 | 62.9 | 26.6 | 11.6 | 40.9 | 17.2 | 15.9 | 33.5 |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sri Lanka | 207.7 | 136.0 | 5.2 | 10.8 | -0.7 | 9.3 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 14.3 | 1.4 | 14.0 | 11.8 |
| Sudan | 158.5 | 0.6 | 71.5 | 12.7 | 2.7 | 13.2 | 15.3 | 4.1 | 6.8 | 0.6 | 14.2 | 16.9 |
| Sweden | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Switzerland | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 172.3 | 136.2 | .. | 15.3 | 12.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | .. | 1.3 | 6.4 |
| Tajikistan | 35.1 | 1.6 | 19.5 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 4.7 |
| Tanzania | 613.4 | 74.8 | 26.5 | 66.6 | 4.9 | 88.6 | 55.2 | 13.3 | 46.2 | 80.9 | 49.7 | 106.7 |
| Thailand | 994.8 | 880.3 | 2.0 | 57.5 | -2.6 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 30.3 | 0.5 | 17.5 |
| Togo | 47.1 | 9.4 | 3.9 | 10.1 | 19.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | .. | 0.0 | 2.9 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 0.2 | 2.3 | .. | -3.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | .. | .. | .. | 0.2 |
| Tunisia | 102.0 | 29.9 | -20.7 | -11.9 | 103.6 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | -7.9 |
| Turkey | -66.4 | -45.6 | -72.8 | 5.6 | 23.4 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 1.5 | -2.4 | 4.1 | 14.2 |
| Turkmenistan | 11.5 | 1.7 | 8.3 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | .. | 0.1 | .. | .. | .. | 0.1 |
| Uganda | 357.5 | 28.2 | 47.4 | 28.6 | 1.6 | 96.4 | 26.5 | 2.6 | 20.3 | 58.9 | 25.5 | 21.6 |
| Ukraine | 401.7 | 0.9 | 319.7 | 29.5 | 5.3 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 14.1 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 10.3 |
| United Arab Emirates | 2.9 | 0.1 | .. | 1.0 | 1.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| United Kingdom | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uruguay | 19.0 | 5.9 | 0.4 | 7.8 | 1.8 | 0.3 | .. | 1.3 | 0.1 | .. | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Uzbekistan | 112.8 | 81.6 | 17.5 | 9.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | .. | .. | 1.3 |
| Venezuela, RB | 34.2 | 5.8 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.5 | .. | 17.4 |
| Vietnam | 1,017.7 | 680.0 | -0.2 | 66.1 | 79.2 | 8.4 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 33.1 | 39.4 | 7.1 | 81.5 |
| West Bank and Gaza | 326.6 | 56.1 | 84.9 | 26.4 | 12.0 | 10.7 | 12.5 | 0.5 | 25.1 | 8.5 | 27.8 | 62.1 |
| Yemen, Rep. | 177.3 | 41.8 | 44.7 | 31.6 | 14.1 | 1.8 | 33.5 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 3.8 |
| Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.) | 635.2 | 0.1 | 36.9 | 119.1 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 63.1 | 30.3 | 19.6 | 0.0 | 96.2 | 265.8 |
| Zambia | 340.0 | 59.4 | 26.6 | 64.7 | 17.7 | 63.6 | 13.5 | 9.3 | 15.3 | 25.7 | 27.4 | 16.9 |
| Zimbabwe | 219.2 | 78.0 | 20.2 | 8.5 | 0.2 | 26.4 | 13.0 | 3.7 | 19.1 | 28.6 | 13.3 | 8.5 |
| World | 42,519 s | 10,503 s | 10,291 s | 3,520 s | 4,266 s | 2,346 s | 2,184 s | 1,337 s | 1,240 s | 1,153 s | 1,034 s | 4,645 s |
| Low income | 14,775 | 4,816 | 2,193 | 1,250 | 1,310 | 1,091 | 615 | 353 | 422 | 591 | 414 | 1,720 |
| Middle income | 16,037 | 4,411 | 3,989 | 1,710 | 1,503 | 661 | 442 | 387 | 345 | 273 | 344 | 1,972 |
| Lower middle income | 13,459 | 4,006 | 3,495 | 1,386 | 1,146 | 412 | 400 | 216 | 262 | 200 | 299 | 1,637 |
| Upper middle income | 1,756 | 342 | -19 | 328 | 324 | 176 | 29 | 157 | 63 | 73 | 31 | 250 |
| Low & middle income | 40,790 | 10,502 | 9,301 | 3,602 | 3,582 | 2,344 | 2,064 | 1,335 | 1,239 | 1,153 | 1,034 | 4,633 |
| East Asia & Pacific | 8,322 | 5,337 | 638 | 536 | 257 | 147 | 140 | 94 | 79 | 95 | 54 | 945 |
| Europe & Central Asia | 6,249 | 330 | 3,000 | 592 | 321 | 179 | 197 | 216 | 174 | 133 | 201 | 907 |
| Latin America & Carib. | 4,131 | 814 | 1,238 | 398 | 167 | 316 | 149 | 137 | 165 | 76 | 70 | 602 |
| Middle East & N. Africa | 3,404 | 599 | 1,132 | 353 | 805 | 39 | 76 | 30 | 45 | 52 | 69 | 204 |
| South Asia | 2,476 | 1,166 | 251 | 210 | -4 | 328 | 75 | 62 | 65 | 110 | 78 | 133 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 8,434 | 985 | 1,339 | 936 | 1,376 | 786 | 450 | 241 | 364 | 436 | 367 | 1,153 |
| High income | 1,729 | 1 | 990 | -82 | 685 | 3 | 119 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Europe EMU | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Note: Regional aggregates include data for economies that are not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region.

Distribution of net aid by Development Assistance Committee members

6.11



About the data

The data in the table show net bilateral aid to low- and 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 and, when possible, in income group totals. Aid not allocated by country or region—including administrative costs, research on development issues, and aid to nongovernmental organizations—is included in the world total; thus regional and income group totals do not sum to the world total.

In 1999 all United Nations agencies revised their data to include only regular budgetary expenditures since 1990 (except for the World Food Programme and the United

Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which revised their data from 1996 onward). They did so to avoid double counting extrabudgetary expenditures reported by DAC countries and flows reported by the United Nations.

Because the data in the table 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 those 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 6.8a for a summary of ODA from non-DAC countries.

Definitions

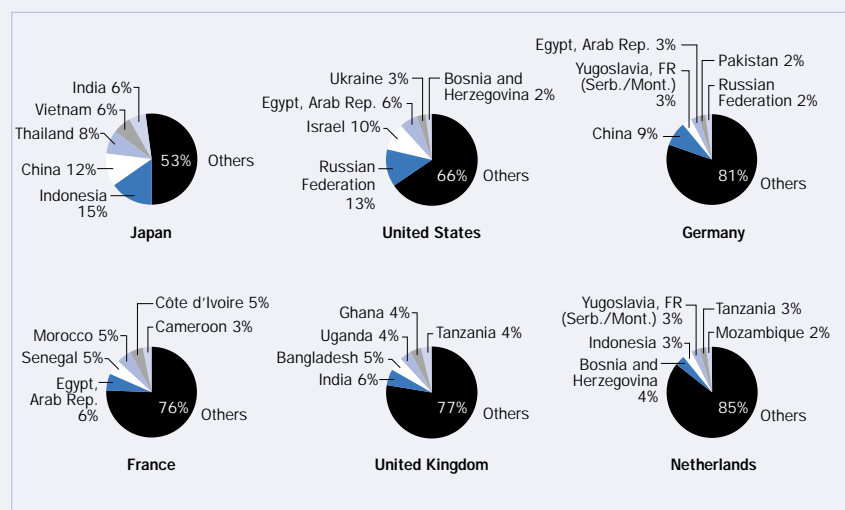
- **Net aid** comprises net bilateral official development assistance to part I recipients and net bilateral official aid to part II recipients (see *About the data* for table 6.8).
- **Other DAC donors** are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Portugal, 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 annual report, *Development Co-operation*. The OECD also makes its data available on diskette, magnetic tape, and the Internet. Data are available to registered users from the OECD Web site at www.oecd.org/dac/htm/online.htm.

Figure 6.11

The flow of aid from DAC members in 1999 reflected geopolitical interests and historical ties



Source: OECD data.

The states and regions of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia drew a larger share of aid from DAC members in 1999. And aid from Japan to Asia increased after the East Asian financial crisis of 1997–98.



Net financial flows from multilateral institutions

6.12

| \$ millions, 1999 | International financial institutions | | | | | | | United Nations | | | | | Total |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------|----------------|-------|--------|------|--------|---------|
| | World Bank | | IMF | | Regional development banks | | | UNDP | UNFPA | UNICEF | WFP | Others | |
| | IDA | IBRD | Conces- sional | Non- concessional | Conces- sional | Non- concessional | Others | | | | | | |
| Albania | 80.6 | 0.0 | 17.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.1 | 25.6 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | .. | 1.3 | 127.8 |
| Algeria | 0.0 | -136.6 | 0.0 | -53.7 | 0.0 | 35.6 | 132.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 5.0 | -13.6 |
| Angola | 38.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.3 | 7.5 | 2.1 | 4.7 | 27.6 | 3.2 | 82.7 |
| Argentina | 0.0 | 1,127.9 | 0.0 | -823.8 | -1.9 | 901.6 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 1.1 | .. | 26.0 | 1,233.4 |
| Armenia | 65.7 | -0.4 | 28.6 | -13.1 | 0.0 | -4.0 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 88.5 |
| Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 60.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 93.8 | 0.0 | 23.0 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 188.9 |
| Bangladesh | 339.6 | -4.9 | -93.0 | 0.0 | 190.6 | 20.4 | 9.6 | 13.9 | 6.0 | 13.9 | 23.1 | 7.1 | 526.2 |
| Belarus | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | -58.1 | 0.0 | -14.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | .. | .. | 1.3 | -69.8 |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | 42.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 14.4 | 0.0 | -7.4 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 61.6 |
| Bolivia | 73.9 | -13.5 | -10.5 | 0.0 | 60.9 | -28.5 | 29.1 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 123.5 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 68.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.0 | 0.0 | 16.5 | -209.9 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 1.6 | .. | 0.6 | -98.6 |
| Botswana | -0.5 | -11.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.1 | -15.2 | -7.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.1 | .. | 2.1 | -31.0 |
| Brazil | 0.0 | 580.4 | 0.0 | 4,107.9 | 0.0 | 2,717.1 | -1,299.7 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.7 | .. | 65.1 | 6,174.1 |
| Bulgaria | 0.0 | 198.9 | 0.0 | 162.0 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 94.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | .. | .. | 2.3 | 463.3 |
| Burkina Faso | 57.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.4 | 8.3 | -1.9 | -3.8 | 5.3 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 88.7 |
| Burundi | 7.6 | 0.0 | -7.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | -2.0 | -2.2 | 9.4 | 0.7 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 19.6 |
| Cambodia | 26.8 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 20.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 7.9 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 75.1 |
| Cameroon | 59.0 | -63.3 | 0.0 | 43.4 | 34.0 | -12.4 | -14.6 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 59.0 |
| Canada | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central African Republic | -1.3 | 0.0 | 9.6 | -3.3 | 0.0 | -0.9 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 4.9 | 15.6 |
| Chad | 48.1 | 0.0 | 8.4 | -1.8 | 23.6 | 0.0 | -0.4 | 5.9 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 92.9 |
| Chile | -0.7 | -67.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.9 | 28.9 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.9 | .. | 1.9 | -36.2 |
| China | 406.8 | 788.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 466.6 | 41.2 | 15.5 | 5.5 | 14.8 | 6.5 | 8.6 | 1,753.8 |
| Hong Kong, China | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | -0.1 | .. | .. | .. | 0.1 | -0.1 |
| Colombia | -0.7 | 218.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -12.5 | 664.7 | 126.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 1,003.7 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 22.5 | 0.2 | 10.6 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 38.3 |
| Congo, Rep. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 13.9 | 12.7 |
| Costa Rica | -0.2 | -22.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -10.9 | -21.3 | 31.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | .. | 2.6 | -20.1 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 52.8 | -120.7 | -8.1 | 0.0 | 6.4 | -47.8 | -17.5 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 11.7 | -116.4 |
| Croatia | 0.0 | 66.6 | 0.0 | -31.3 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 16.1 | 1.2 | .. | 0.1 | .. | 0.2 | 61.8 |
| Cuba | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 8.7 |
| Czech Republic | 0.0 | -35.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 44.7 | 0.4 | .. | .. | .. | 3.5 | 12.9 |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | -0.7 | 71.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 41.2 | -5.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 7.1 | 126.4 |
| Ecuador | -1.1 | 8.3 | 0.0 | -67.6 | -4.0 | 38.7 | 143.8 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 127.1 |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | 13.7 | -74.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.4 | -54.2 | -33.6 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 9.4 | -126.3 |
| El Salvador | -0.8 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -15.5 | 115.9 | -44.0 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 68.3 |
| Eritrea | 19.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 18.5 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 53.5 |
| Estonia | 0.0 | 15.7 | 0.0 | -4.0 | 0.0 | -3.3 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | .. | .. | 0.1 | 12.2 |
| Ethiopia | 136.8 | 0.0 | -9.7 | 0.0 | 26.8 | -11.1 | 16.9 | 7.7 | 0.9 | 14.4 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 222.4 |
| Finland | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| France | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | 0.0 | -5.9 | 0.0 | -24.5 | 0.0 | -15.5 | -4.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | .. | 1.7 | -47.0 |
| Gambia, The | 3.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 2.7 | -1.0 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 15.9 |
| Georgia | 78.8 | 0.0 | 45.5 | -21.5 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -9.8 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 99.8 |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | 198.6 | -7.7 | 0.0 | -15.1 | 14.6 | -14.5 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 192.7 |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guatemala | 0.0 | 55.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 116.5 | 14.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 201.4 |
| Guinea | 19.1 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 3.8 | -5.5 | 19.5 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 27.7 | 75.0 |
| Guinea-Bissau | -0.6 | 0.0 | -0.6 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.1 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 5.9 |
| Haiti | 8.2 | 0.0 | -11.3 | 0.0 | 57.0 | 0.0 | -0.7 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 65.3 |
| Honduras | 270.9 | -46.9 | 0.0 | 100.2 | 57.4 | -5.0 | -46.8 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 341.0 |

Net financial flows from multilateral institutions

6.12



| \$ millions, 1999 | International financial institutions | | | | | | | United Nations | | | | | Total |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|----------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------|----------------|-------|--------|------|--------|----------|
| | World Bank | | IMF | Regional development banks | | | Others | UNDP | UNFPA | UNICEF | WFP | Others | |
| | | | | Conces- sional | Non- concessional | Conces- sional | | | | | | | |
| Hungary | 0.0 | -23.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 203.3 | 11.4 | 0.4 | .. | .. | .. | 1.6 | 193.1 |
| India | 486.1 | -254.3 | -261.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 359.8 | 96.1 | 16.0 | 7.0 | 30.5 | 21.4 | 15.1 | 515.9 |
| Indonesia | -12.4 | 732.7 | 0.0 | 1,382.4 | 0.5 | 737.4 | 26.7 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 7.7 | 0.1 | 7.6 | 2,890.8 |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -16.9 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 16.8 | 7.6 |
| Iraq | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | -19.4 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 4.9 | -11.6 |
| Ireland | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jamaica | 0.0 | -11.3 | -19.0 | 0.0 | -4.7 | 43.0 | -6.6 | -0.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 | .. | 1.8 | 4.1 |
| Japan | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jordan | -2.6 | 95.1 | 0.0 | 40.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 110.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 86.5 | 333.7 |
| Kazakhstan | 0.0 | 189.8 | 0.0 | -175.7 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 36.9 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.9 | .. | 1.1 | 67.1 |
| Kenya | 55.1 | -58.5 | -59.8 | 0.0 | 3.5 | -22.7 | -10.4 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 8.5 | 21.0 | -49.9 |
| Korea, Dem. Rep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.3 | 0.5 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 9.8 |
| Korea, Rep. | -3.5 | 843.6 | 0.0 | -10,306.7 | 0.0 | -15.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | .. | .. | .. | 1.5 | -9,480.1 |
| Kuwait | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.0 | .. | .. | .. | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 21.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.5 | 62.4 | 25.0 | 15.2 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | .. | 0.7 | 148.2 |
| Lao PDR | 18.5 | 0.0 | -8.0 | 0.0 | 37.7 | 0.0 | 18.3 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 2.9 | .. | 1.8 | 76.5 |
| Latvia | 0.0 | 23.4 | 0.0 | -15.1 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 252.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | .. | .. | 0.7 | 269.4 |
| Lebanon | 0.0 | 36.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 56.3 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | .. | 48.2 | 143.5 |
| Lesotho | 8.1 | -4.1 | 0.0 | -5.9 | -0.1 | -2.4 | -2.6 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 | -1.9 |
| Libya | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | -0.5 | .. | .. | .. | 4.7 | 4.2 |
| Lithuania | 0.0 | 26.1 | 0.0 | -16.5 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 59.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | .. | .. | 0.5 | 77.8 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 45.0 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | -12.8 | 51.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | .. | 1.1 | 97.3 |
| Madagascar | 68.6 | -0.7 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 16.9 | -4.9 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 106.5 |
| Malawi | 74.6 | -7.9 | -3.3 | -8.7 | 30.2 | 2.0 | 14.7 | 7.7 | 1.8 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 118.4 |
| Malaysia | 0.0 | -68.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -15.4 | -1.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | .. | 2.0 | -81.9 |
| Mali | 46.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.6 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 7.5 | 1.1 | 5.1 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 105.3 |
| Mauritania | 16.0 | -2.0 | -1.0 | 0.0 | 15.2 | -8.1 | -19.3 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 8.9 |
| Mauritius | -0.6 | -12.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.4 | -3.5 | 11.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 | .. | 1.0 | -3.1 |
| Mexico | 0.0 | -484.4 | -3,681.5 | 0.0 | -2.3 | 119.2 | 5.5 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.0 | .. | 11.4 | -4,029.1 |
| Moldova | 39.3 | 30.7 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 4.1 | -0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.7 | .. | 0.8 | 79.0 |
| Mongolia | 14.2 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 48.9 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.7 | .. | 2.9 | 75.1 |
| Morocco | -1.4 | 102.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | -16.3 | 49.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 147.2 |
| Mozambique | 78.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -2.5 | 15.1 | -5.1 | 20.2 | 8.8 | 3.3 | 6.6 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 129.3 |
| Myanmar | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -3.8 | 15.6 | 0.9 | 7.9 | .. | 4.2 | 24.8 |
| Namibia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 4.7 | 8.9 |
| Nepal | 33.9 | 0.0 | -5.9 | 0.0 | 52.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 8.9 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 118.4 |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nicaragua | 119.2 | -5.7 | 104.4 | 0.0 | 75.2 | -3.9 | -5.3 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 16.5 | 1.6 | 308.0 |
| Niger | 19.3 | 0.0 | -4.1 | -1.9 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 5.4 | 1.4 | 5.5 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 42.2 |
| Nigeria | 72.2 | -260.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.3 | -44.4 | -47.8 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 11.8 | .. | 4.4 | -251.3 |
| Norway | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oman | 0.0 | -3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.3 | .. | .. | 0.8 | .. | 1.5 | 11.1 |
| Pakistan | 134.9 | 209.1 | 413.6 | -36.7 | 142.7 | -99.5 | 121.7 | 7.4 | 5.5 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 17.8 | 935.5 |
| Panama | 0.0 | 9.2 | 0.0 | -23.5 | -9.4 | 35.3 | 5.1 | -0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | .. | 1.5 | 18.9 |
| Papua New Guinea | -2.6 | -23.0 | 0.0 | -22.8 | 3.1 | 11.8 | -4.2 | -0.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | .. | 2.1 | -34.3 |
| Paraguay | -1.5 | 19.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 62.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 | .. | 1.2 | 88.8 |
| Peru | 0.0 | 290.9 | 0.0 | -146.5 | -6.5 | 389.6 | -33.2 | -3.8 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 5.0 | 9.0 | 508.4 |
| Philippines | 3.2 | -227.0 | 0.0 | 292.3 | 20.9 | -96.6 | -0.7 | 6.0 | 2.6 | 3.2 | .. | 3.1 | 6.9 |
| Poland | 0.0 | 58.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.2 | .. | .. | 1.8 | 63.2 |
| Portugal | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puerto Rico | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Romania | 0.0 | 232.6 | 0.0 | -67.0 | 0.0 | 189.9 | 302.9 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.9 | .. | 2.2 | 662.8 |
| Russian Federation | 0.0 | 388.3 | 0.0 | -3,595.8 | 0.0 | -13.3 | -17.7 | 1.0 | 0.4 | .. | .. | 8.7 | -3,228.5 |



6.12 Net financial flows from multilateral institutions

| \$ millions, 1999 | International financial institutions | | | | | | | United Nations | | | | | Total |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------|----------------|-------|--------|-------|---------|---------|
| | World Bank | | IMF | | Regional development banks | | | UNDP | UNFPA | UNICEF | WFP | Others | |
| | IDA | IBRD | Conces- sional | Non- concessional | Conces- sional | Non- concessional | Others | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | 63.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.8 | 9.2 | 0.0 | -0.5 | 12.2 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 34.0 | 1.9 | 144.8 |
| Saudi Arabia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.0 | .. | 0.0 | .. | 9.1 | 9.2 |
| Senegal | 37.2 | -4.5 | -7.8 | -5.3 | 5.3 | -13.6 | -34.1 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 3.9 | 4.9 | -8.5 |
| Sierra Leone | 7.1 | -0.6 | -12.4 | 21.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 27.8 |
| Singapore | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Slovak Republic | 0.0 | -17.7 | 0.0 | -52.1 | 0.0 | -19.9 | 197.2 | 0.4 | .. | .. | .. | 1.2 | 109.0 |
| Slovenia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.1 | .. | .. | .. | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| South Africa | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 5.2 | .. | 6.7 | 16.4 |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sri Lanka | 34.3 | -6.1 | -99.4 | 0.0 | 77.9 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 5.7 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 24.3 |
| Sudan | 0.0 | -3.3 | 0.0 | -37.8 | 0.0 | -2.4 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 2.9 | 4.9 | 7.3 | 13.5 | -4.9 |
| Sweden | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Switzerland | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syrian Arab Republic | -1.5 | -21.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -31.7 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 6.3 | 24.1 | -20.6 |
| Tajikistan | 35.8 | 0.0 | 9.1 | -5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 49.7 |
| Tanzania | 174.9 | -5.9 | 0.0 | 51.1 | 45.6 | -1.2 | -14.0 | 9.9 | 3.3 | 9.0 | 2.8 | 5.1 | 280.7 |
| Thailand | -2.8 | 626.2 | 0.0 | 273.5 | -1.8 | 195.9 | -12.7 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 1.0 | .. | 6.5 | 1,088.3 |
| Togo | 14.5 | 0.0 | -9.5 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.0 | -1.3 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 1.3 | .. | 1.7 | 14.4 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 28.1 | -1.5 | 0.0 | .. | .. | .. | 0.9 | 29.9 |
| Tunisia | -2.1 | 43.8 | 0.0 | -50.1 | 0.0 | 28.0 | 82.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 | .. | 2.0 | 106.0 |
| Turkey | -5.9 | -233.2 | 0.0 | 510.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -253.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.2 | .. | 6.5 | 26.7 |
| Turkmenistan | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | .. | 0.3 | 10.3 |
| Uganda | 121.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -16.3 | 21.9 | -13.9 | 3.5 | 6.2 | 4.1 | 6.2 | 3.0 | 19.8 | 156.0 |
| Ukraine | 0.0 | 420.2 | 0.0 | 81.5 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.2 | .. | .. | 3.1 | 508.2 |
| United Arab Emirates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.2 | .. | .. | .. | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| United Kingdom | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uruguay | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.5 | 296.6 | -7.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 | .. | 0.8 | 292.8 |
| Uzbekistan | 0.0 | 27.1 | 0.0 | -25.1 | 0.1 | 86.9 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.2 | .. | 0.7 | 93.3 |
| Venezuela, RB | 0.0 | -89.6 | 0.0 | -451.7 | 0.0 | 82.5 | 66.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 | .. | 2.9 | -388.2 |
| Vietnam | 156.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -26.2 | 161.2 | 0.0 | 18.9 | 11.9 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 8.8 | 4.0 | 345.9 |
| West Bank and Gaza | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 142.0 | 147.3 |
| Yemen, Rep. | 160.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 81.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -9.4 | 8.1 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 7.4 | 255.7 |
| Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | .. | .. | 1.5 | 0.0 | 2.3 |
| Zambia | 151.6 | -8.7 | 13.7 | 0.0 | 18.8 | -15.0 | -3.1 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 177.4 |
| Zimbabwe | 19.8 | -19.9 | -27.8 | 0.0 | 16.5 | -32.3 | -3.8 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 1.2 | .. | 3.0 | -37.0 |
| World | 4,508 s | 5,089 s | -3,678 s | -8,886 s | 1,463 s | 7,400 s | 290 s | 516 s | 187 s | 569 s | 356 s | 1,161 s | 8,975 s |
| Low income | 3,506 | 586 | 125 | 1,592 | 1,238 | 897 | 215 | 344 | 105 | 254 | 291 | 324 | 9,476 |
| Middle income | 1,002 | 4,503 | -3,803 | -10,478 | 225 | 6,503 | 75 | 66 | 45 | 77 | 65 | 632 | -1,088 |
| Lower middle income | 1,006 | 2,577 | -121 | -2,869 | 244 | 2,173 | 899 | 53 | 37 | 59 | 65 | 407 | 4,531 |
| Upper middle income | -4 | 1,926 | -3,681 | -7,610 | -19 | 4,330 | -825 | 13 | 7 | 17 | 0 | 201 | -5,645 |
| Low & middle income | 4,508 | 5,089 | -3,678 | -8,886 | 1,463 | 7,400 | 290 | 411 | 162 | 336 | 356 | 1,058 | 8,510 |
| East Asia & Pacific | 612 | 2,669 | 4 | -8,407 | 296 | 1,282 | 70 | 74 | 31 | 57 | 20 | 82 | -3,210 |
| Europe & Central Asia | 489 | 1,378 | 101 | -3,190 | 68 | 525 | 631 | 38 | 8 | 16 | 13 | 44 | 121 |
| Latin America & Carib. | 475 | 1,651 | -3,628 | 2,695 | 230 | 5,619 | -975 | 22 | 19 | 25 | 50 | 196 | 6,379 |
| Middle East & N. Africa | 167 | 46 | 0 | 22 | 2 | -7 | 401 | 1 | 15 | 18 | 26 | 396 | 1,087 |
| South Asia | 1,032 | -56 | -47 | -37 | 465 | 281 | 232 | 67 | 26 | 67 | 71 | 62 | 2,162 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 1,733 | -598 | -109 | 32 | 401 | -299 | -68 | 209 | 63 | 153 | 176 | 278 | 1,971 |
| High income | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 7 |
| Europe EMU | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Note: The aggregates for the regional development banks, the United Nations, and total net financial flows include amounts for economies that are not specified elsewhere.

Net financial flows from multilateral institutions

6.12



About the data

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 come from the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System.

The multilateral development banks fund their nonconcessional lending operations primarily by selling low-interest, 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 on-lent 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 flows are defined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) as those containing 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.

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 DAC definition. Eligibility for IDA resources is based on gross national income (GNI) per capita; countries must also meet performance standards assessed by World Bank staff. Since 1 July 1999 the GNI per capita cutoff has been set at \$885, measured in 1998 using the Atlas method (see *Users guide*). In exceptional circumstances IDA extends eligibility temporarily to countries that are above the cutoff and are undertaking major adjustment efforts but are not creditworthy for IBRD lending. An exception has also been made for small island economies. Lending by the International Finance Corporation is not included in this table.

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 facing protracted balance of payments problems are eligible for ESAF funds.

Regional development banks also maintain concessional windows for funds. In the *World Development Indicators* loans from the major regional development

banks—the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, and Inter-American Development Bank—are recorded according to each institution's classification. In some cases nonconcessional loans by these institutions may be on terms that meet DAC's definition of concessional.

In 1999 all United Nations agencies revised their data to include only regular budgetary expenditures since 1990 (except for the World Food Programme and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which revised their data from 1996 onward). They did so to avoid double counting extrabudgetary expenditures reported by DAC countries and flows reported by the United Nations.

Definitions

- **Net financial flows** recorded in this table are disbursements of public or publicly guaranteed 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. Its nonconcessional lending consists of the credit it provides to its members, principally to meet their balance of payments needs. It provides concessional assistance through the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility and the IMF Trust Fund.
- **Regional development banks** include the African Development Bank, based in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, which lends to all of Africa, including North Africa; the Asian Development Bank, based in Manila, Philippines, which serves countries in South Asia and East Asia and Pacific; the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, based in London, England, which serves countries in Europe and Central Asia; the European Development Fund, based in Brussels, Belgium, which serves countries in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific; and the Inter-American Development Bank, 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 and European Investment Bank.
- **United Nations** includes the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), 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

The data on net financial flows from international financial institutions come from the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System. These data are published in the World Bank's *Global Development Finance 2001*. The data on aid from United Nations agencies come from the DAC chairman's report, *Development Co-operation*. Data are available to registered users from the OECD Web site at www.oecd.org/dac/hm/online.htm.



6.13 Foreign labor and population in OECD countries

| | Foreign population ^a | | | | Foreign labor force ^b | | Inflows of foreign population | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|
| | thousands | | % of total population | | % of total labor force | | Total thousands ^c | | Foreign workers thousands | | Asylum seekers thousands | |
| | 1990 | 1998 | 1990 | 1998 | 1990 | 1998 | 1990 | 1998 | 1990 | 1998 | 1990 | 1998 |
| Austria | 456 | 737 | 5.9 | 9.1 | 7.4 | 9.9 | .. | .. | 103 | 15 | 23 | 14 |
| Belgium | 905 | 892 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 7.1 | 8.8 | 50 | 51 | .. | 7 | 13 | 22 |
| Denmark | 161 | 256 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 15 | 21 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| Finland | 26 | 85 | 0.5 | 1.6 | .. | 1.4 | 6 | 8 | .. | .. | 3 | 1 |
| France | 3,597 | .. | 6.3 | .. | 6.2 | 6.1 | 102 ^d | 138 ^d | 26 | 15 | 55 | 22 |
| Germany | 5,343 | 7,320 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 7.1 ^e | .. ^e | 842 ^d | 606 ^d | 139 | 276 | 193 | 99 |
| Ireland | 80 | 111 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 3.2 | .. | 21 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 5 |
| Italy | 781 | 1,250 | 1.4 | 2.2 | .. | .. | .. | 111 ^d | .. | .. | 5 | 11 |
| Japan | 1,075 | 1,512 | 0.9 | 1.2 | .. | 0.2 | 224 | 265 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Luxembourg | 113 | 153 | 29.4 | 35.6 | 45.3 ^e | 57.7 ^e | 9 | 11 | 17 | .. | 0 | 2 |
| Netherlands | 692 | 662 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 3.1 ^e | 2.9 ^e | 81 | 82 | .. | .. | 21 | 45 |
| Norway | 143 | 165 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 16 | 27 | .. | .. | 4 | 9 |
| Portugal | 108 | 178 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Spain | 279 | 720 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 1.2 | .. | .. | 16 | .. | 9 | 7 |
| Sweden | 484 | 500 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 53 | 36 | .. | .. | 29 | 13 |
| Switzerland | 1,100 | 1,348 | 16.3 | 19.0 | 18.9 | 17.3 | 101 | 75 | 47 | 26 | 36 | 41 |
| United Kingdom | 1,723 | 2,207 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.9 | .. | .. | 35 | 50 | 38 | 58 |

| | Foreign-born population ^a | | | | Foreign-born labor force ^b | | Inflows of foreign population | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|------|---------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|
| | thousands | | % of total population | | % of total labor force | | Total thousands ^{c,d} | | Foreign workers thousands | | Asylum seekers thousands | |
| | 1990 | 2000 | 1990 | 2000 | 1990 | 1998 | 1990 | 1998 | 1990 | 1998 | 1990 | 1998 |
| Australia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24.8 | 121 | 77 | 43 | 26 | 4 | 8 |
| Canada | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 214 | 174 | 230 | .. | 37 | 23 |
| United States | 19,767 ^f | 28,379 ^g | 7.9 ^f | 10.4 ^g | 9.4 | 11.7 | 1,536 | 660 | 203 | 78 | 74 | 55 |

a. Data are from population registers or from registers of foreigners, except for France and the United States (censuses), Portugal (residence permits), and Ireland and the United Kingdom (labor force surveys), and refer to the population on 31 December of the year indicated. b. Data include the unemployed, except in Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, and the United Kingdom. Cross-border workers and seasonal workers are excluded, unless otherwise noted. c. Inflow data are based on population registers and are not fully comparable because the criteria governing who gets registered differ from country to country. Counts for the Netherlands, Norway, and especially Germany include substantial numbers of asylum seekers. d. Data are based on residence permits or other sources. e. Includes cross-border workers. f. From the U.S. Census Bureau, *1990 Census of Population Listing*. g. From the U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Report* (March 2000).



Foreign labor and population in OECD countries 6.13

About the data

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) have traditionally defined foreigners by nationality of descent. Australia, Canada, and the United States use place of birth, which is closer to the concept used in the United Nations' definition of the immigrant stock. 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. See the notes to the table for other breaks in comparability between countries and over time.

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 6.14).

OECD countries are not the only ones that receive substantial migration flows. Migrant workers make up a significant share of the labor force in Gulf countries and in southern Africa, and people are displaced by wars and natural disasters throughout the world. Systematic recording of migration flows is difficult, however, especially in poor countries and those affected by civil disorder.

Definitions

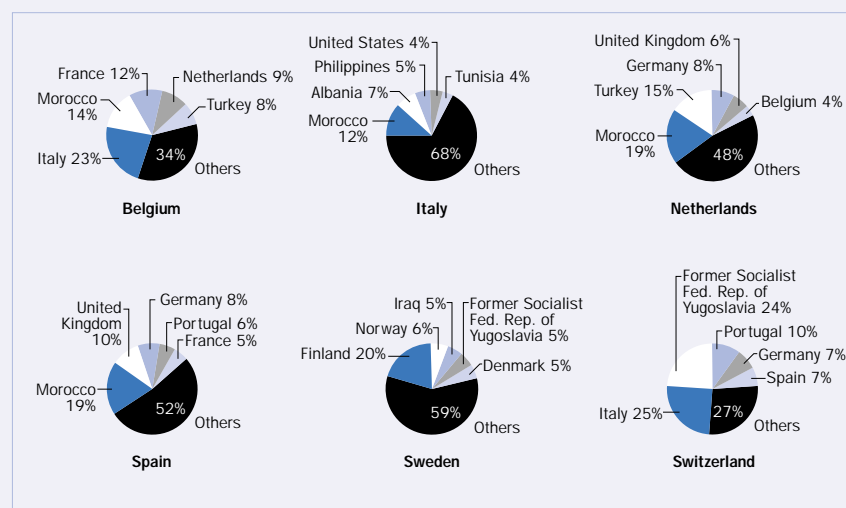
- **Foreign (or foreign-born) population** is the number of foreign or foreign-born residents in a country.
- **Foreign (or foreign-born) labor force as a percentage of total labor force** is the share of foreign or foreign-born workers in a country's workforce.
- **Inflows of foreign population** are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

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. The data appear in the OECD's *Trends in International Migration 2000*.

Figure 6.13

OECD countries attracted immigrants from disparate locations in 1998



Source: OECD data.

A country's stock of immigrants reflects geographical, economic, and political connections with other countries. The largest share of immigrants in many OECD countries comes from other high-income economies.



6.14 Travel and tourism

| | International tourism | | | | International tourism receipts | | | | International tourism expenditures | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|-----------------|------|------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|------|
| | Inbound tourists thousands | | Outbound tourists thousands | | \$ millions | | % of exports | | \$ millions | | % of imports | |
| | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1998 | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 |
| Albania | 30 | 39 | .. | 18 | 4 | 54 | 1.1 | 18.3 | 4 | 5 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Algeria | 1,137 | 755 | 3,828 | 1,377 | 64 | 24 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 149 | 40 | 1.5 | 0.5 |
| Angola | 46 | 45 | .. | 3 | 13 | 13 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 38 | 70 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Argentina | 1,930 | 2,898 | 2,398 | 4,592 | 1,131 | 2,812 | 7.6 | 10.1 | 1,505 | 4,107 | 22.0 | 12.6 |
| Armenia | 15 | 41 | .. | .. | .. | 27 | .. | 7.0 | .. | 34 | .. | 3.7 |
| Australia | 2,215 | 4,459 | 2,170 | 3,161 | 4,088 | 7,525 | 8.2 | 10.3 | 4,535 | 5,792 | 8.5 | 6.9 |
| Austria | 19,011 | 17,467 | 8,527 | 13,263 | 13,417 | 11,088 | 21.1 | 11.7 | 7,748 | 9,195 | 12.6 | 9.6 |
| Azerbaijan | 77 | 63 | .. | 343 | 42 | 125 | 3.3 | 12.4 | .. | 170 | .. | 7.0 |
| Bangladesh | 115 | 173 | 388 | 992 | 11 | 50 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 78 | 212 | 1.9 | 2.5 |
| Belarus | .. | 355 | .. | 969 | .. | 22 | .. | 0.3 | .. | 124 | .. | 1.4 |
| Belgium | 5,147 | 6,369 | 3,835 | 7,773 | 3,721 | 5,437 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 5,477 | 8,842 | 4.1 | 4.9 |
| Benin | 110 | 152 | 478 | 420 | 28 | 33 | 7.7 | 5.9 | 12 | 7 | 2.6 | 0.9 |
| Bolivia | 254 | 410 | 242 | 298 | 91 | 170 | 9.3 | 13.0 | 130 | 165 | 12.0 | 8.3 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1 | 89 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Botswana | 543 | 740 | 192 | 460 | 117 | 175 | 5.8 | 7.6 | 56 | 126 | 2.8 | 5.0 |
| Brazil | 1,091 | 5,107 | 1,188 | 4,598 | 1,444 | 3,994 | 4.1 | 7.2 | 1,559 | 3,059 | 5.5 | 4.8 |
| Bulgaria | 1,586 | 2,472 | 2,395 | 2,592 | 320 | 930 | 4.6 | 16.1 | 189 | 524 | 2.4 | 8.0 |
| Burkina Faso | 74 | 218 | .. | .. | 11 | 42 | 3.2 | 10.5 | 32 | 32 | 4.2 | 5.0 |
| Burundi | 109 | 15 | 24 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 17 | 12 | 5.3 | 6.9 |
| Cambodia | 17 | 368 | .. | 41 | 50 | 190 | 15.9 | 16.8 | .. | 13 | .. | 1.0 |
| Cameroon | 89 | 135 | .. | .. | 53 | 40 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 279 | 107 | 14.5 | 5.2 |
| Canada | 15,209 | 19,557 | 20,415 | 17,640 | 6,339 | 10,025 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 10,931 | 11,302 | 7.3 | 4.4 |
| Central African Republic | 6 | 10 | .. | .. | 3 | 6 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 51 | 39 | 12.4 | 16.2 |
| Chad | 9 | 43 | 24 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 70 | 24 | 14.4 | 4.8 |
| Chile | 943 | 1,626 | 768 | 1,351 | 540 | 1,062 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 426 | 906 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| China | 10,484 | 27,047 | 2,134 | 8,426 | 2,218 | 14,098 | 3.9 | 6.5 | 470 | 9,205 | 1.0 | 5.6 |
| Hong Kong, China | 6,581 | 11,328 | 2,043 | 4,197 | 5,032 | 7,210 | 5.0 | 3.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Colombia | 813 | 841 | 781 | 1,140 | 406 | 939 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 454 | 1,124 | 6.6 | 6.5 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 55 | 53 | .. | .. | 7 | 2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 16 | 7 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Congo, Rep. | 33 | 25 | .. | .. | 8 | 10 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 113 | 64 | 8.8 | 4.7 |
| Costa Rica | 435 | 1,027 | 191 | 330 | 275 | 1,002 | 14.0 | 12.2 | 148 | 428 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 196 | 301 | 2 | 5 | 51 | 108 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 169 | 237 | 4.9 | 5.7 |
| Croatia | 7,049 | 3,443 | .. | .. | 1,704 | 2,502 | .. | 30.8 | 729 | 712 | .. | 7.3 |
| Cuba | 327 | 1,561 | 12 | 55 | 243 | 1,714 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Czech Republic | 7,278 | 16,031 | 3,510 | .. | 419 | 3,035 | .. | 9.1 | 455 | 1,474 | .. | 4.3 |
| Denmark | 1,838 | 2,023 | 3,929 | 4,972 | 3,322 | 3,682 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 3,676 | 5,084 | 8.9 | 8.8 |
| Dominican Republic | 1,305 | 2,649 | 137 | 354 | 900 | 2,524 | 49.1 | 31.6 | 144 | 282 | 6.4 | 3.0 |
| Ecuador | 362 | 509 | 181 | 330 | 188 | 343 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 175 | 271 | 6.9 | 6.6 |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | 2,411 | 4,489 | 2,012 | 2,854 | 1,100 | 3,903 | 12.0 | 28.8 | 129 | 1,153 | 0.9 | 5.3 |
| El Salvador | 194 | 658 | 525 | 868 | 18 | 211 | 1.8 | 6.7 | 61 | 81 | 3.8 | 1.8 |
| Eritrea | 169 | 57 | .. | .. | .. | 28 | .. | 42.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Estonia | 372 | 950 | .. | 1,659 | 27 | 560 | 4.1 | 14.2 | 19 | 217 | 2.7 | 5.1 |
| Ethiopia | 79 | 91 | 89 | 140 | 25 | 11 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 11 | 46 | 1.0 | 2.8 |
| Finland | 1,572 | 2,700 | 1,169 | 4,743 | 1,167 | 1,460 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 2,791 | 1,944 | 8.3 | 5.1 |
| France | 52,497 | 73,042 | 19,430 | 18,077 | 20,184 | 31,699 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 12,423 | 17,732 | 4.4 | 5.2 |
| Gabon | 109 | 194 | 161 | .. | 3 | 11 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 137 | 183 | 7.6 | 9.5 |
| Gambia, The | 100 | 91 | .. | .. | 26 | 33 | 15.5 | 12.5 | 8 | 16 | 4.2 | 5.7 |
| Georgia | .. | 384 | .. | 433 | .. | 400 | .. | 54.1 | .. | 270 | .. | 21.4 |
| Germany | 17,045 | 17,116 | 56,261 | 82,975 | 14,288 | 16,828 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 33,771 | 48,158 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| Ghana | 146 | 373 | .. | .. | 81 | 284 | 8.2 | 11.2 | 13 | 24 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Greece | 8,873 | 12,000 | 1,651 | 1,935 | 2,587 | 8,765 | 19.9 | 34.7 | 1,090 | 3,989 | 5.6 | 5.2 |
| Guatemala | 509 | 823 | 289 | 391 | 185 | 570 | 11.8 | 16.4 | 100 | 157 | 5.5 | 3.1 |
| Guinea | .. | 27 | .. | .. | 30 | 7 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 30 | 31 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| Guinea-Bissau | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Haiti | 144 | 147 | .. | .. | 46 | 57 | 14.5 | 11.9 | 37 | 37 | 7.2 | 3.6 |
| Honduras | 202 | 371 | 196 | 202 | 29 | 165 | 2.8 | 7.2 | 38 | 60 | 3.4 | 2.0 |



Travel and tourism 6.14

| | International tourism | | | | International tourism receipts | | | | International tourism expenditures | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|-----------------|------|------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|------|
| | Inbound tourists thousands | | Outbound tourists thousands | | \$ millions | | % of exports | | \$ millions | | % of imports | |
| | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1998 | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 |
| Hungary | 20,510 | 12,930 | 13,596 | 12,317 | 824 | 3,394 | 6.8 | 12.3 | 477 | 1,191 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| India | 1,707 | 2,482 | 2,281 | 3,811 | 1,513 | 3,036 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 393 | 1,713 | 1.2 | 2.9 |
| Indonesia | 2,178 | 4,700 | 688 | 2,076 | 2,105 | 4,045 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 836 | 2,102 | 3.0 | 4.8 |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. | 154 | 1,174 | 788 | 1,450 | 61 | 662 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 340 | 918 | 1.5 | 5.9 |
| Iraq | 748 | 51 | 239 | .. | 55 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ireland | 3,666 | 6,511 | 1,798 | 3,053 | 1,883 | 3,306 | 7.0 | 4.0 | 1,163 | 2,374 | 4.7 | 2.9 |
| Israel | 1,063 | 2,275 | 883 | 2,983 | 1,396 | 3,050 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 1,442 | 2,600 | 7.1 | 6.4 |
| Italy | 26,679 | 36,097 | 16,152 | 19,352 | 16,458 | 28,357 | 7.5 | 9.7 | 10,304 | 16,913 | 4.7 | 6.3 |
| Jamaica | 989 | 1,248 | .. | .. | 740 | 1,233 | 33.4 | 36.7 | 114 | 198 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Japan | 3,236 | 4,438 | 10,997 | 15,806 | 3,578 | 3,428 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 24,928 | 32,780 | 8.4 | 8.3 |
| Jordan | 572 | 1,358 | 1,143 | 1,347 | 512 | 795 | 20.4 | 22.6 | 336 | 355 | 9.0 | 7.1 |
| Kazakhstan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 289 | .. | 4.3 | .. | 143 | .. | 1.9 |
| Kenya | 814 | 943 | 210 | 300 | 443 | 256 | 19.9 | 9.7 | 38 | 161 | 1.4 | 5.1 |
| Korea, Dem. Rep. | 115 | 130 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Korea, Rep. | 2,959 | 4,660 | 1,561 | 3,067 | 3,559 | 6,802 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 3,166 | 3,975 | 4.1 | 2.8 |
| Kuwait | 15 | 77 | .. | .. | 132 | 207 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1,837 | 2,517 | 25.6 | 19.0 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | .. | 69 | .. | 32 | 2 | 7 | .. | 1.2 | .. | 4 | .. | 0.5 |
| Lao PDR | 14 | 270 | .. | .. | 3 | 103 | 2.9 | 22.0 | 1 | 23 | 0.5 | 3.8 |
| Latvia | .. | 489 | .. | 1,961 | 7 | 111 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 13 | 265 | 1.3 | 7.4 |
| Lebanon | 210 | 673 | .. | 1,650 | .. | 807 | .. | 67.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lesotho | 171 | 186 | .. | .. | 17 | 19 | 17.0 | 8.8 | 12 | 12 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Libya | 96 | 40 | 425 | 650 | 6 | 28 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 424 | 150 | 4.7 | 2.8 |
| Lithuania | 780 | 1,422 | .. | 3,241 | .. | 550 | .. | 13.0 | .. | 341 | .. | 6.4 |
| Macedonia, FYR | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Madagascar | 53 | 138 | 34 | 35 | 40 | 100 | 8.5 | 10.6 | 40 | 111 | 4.9 | 9.0 |
| Malawi | 130 | 150 | .. | .. | 16 | 20 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 16 | 17 | 2.9 | 1.3 |
| Malaysia | 7,446 | 7,931 | 14,920 | 25,631 | 1,667 | 2,822 | 5.1 | 2.9 | 1,450 | 2,478 | 4.6 | 2.7 |
| Mali | 44 | 83 | .. | .. | 47 | 50 | 11.2 | 7.8 | 62 | 29 | 7.5 | 3.2 |
| Mauritania | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 21 | 1.9 | 5.3 | 23 | 43 | 4.4 | 9.1 |
| Mauritius | 292 | 578 | 89 | 143 | 244 | 545 | 14.2 | 20.5 | 94 | 194 | 4.9 | 7.3 |
| Mexico | 17,176 | 19,043 | 7,357 | 9,637 | 5,467 | 7,223 | 11.2 | 4.9 | 5,519 | 4,541 | 10.6 | 2.9 |
| Moldova | 226 | 19 | 49 | 28 | 4 | 2 | .. | 0.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mongolia | 147 | 159 | .. | .. | 5 | 28 | 1.0 | 5.3 | 1 | 45 | 0.1 | 6.7 |
| Morocco | 4,024 | 3,824 | 1,202 | 1,480 | 1,259 | 1,960 | 20.2 | 18.4 | 184 | 460 | 2.4 | 3.8 |
| Mozambique | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Myanmar | 21 | 198 | .. | .. | 9 | 35 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 16 | 27 | 1.4 | 1.0 |
| Namibia | 213 | 560 | .. | .. | 85 | 288 | 7.0 | 17.9 | 63 | 88 | 4.0 | 4.6 |
| Nepal | 255 | 492 | 82 | 122 | 64 | 168 | 16.9 | 14.6 | 45 | 78 | 5.9 | 4.7 |
| Netherlands | 5,795 | 9,881 | 9,000 | 13,560 | 4,155 | 7,092 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 7,376 | 11,366 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| New Zealand | 976 | 1,607 | 717 | 1,166 | 1,030 | 2,083 | 8.8 | 12.3 | 958 | 1,405 | 8.2 | 8.9 |
| Nicaragua | 106 | 468 | 173 | 422 | 12 | 113 | 3.1 | 13.5 | 15 | 74 | 2.2 | 3.7 |
| Niger | 21 | 39 | 18 | 10 | 17 | 21 | 3.2 | 7.3 | 44 | 26 | 6.0 | 6.1 |
| Nigeria | 190 | 739 | 56 | .. | 25 | 142 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 576 | 1,567 | 8.3 | 11.7 |
| Norway | 1,955 | 4,481 | 2,667 | 3,120 | 1,570 | 2,229 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 3,679 | 4,751 | 9.5 | 8.5 |
| Oman | 149 | 502 | .. | .. | 69 | 104 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 47 | 47 | 1.4 | 0.8 |
| Pakistan | 424 | 429 | .. | .. | 156 | 76 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 440 | 352 | 4.7 | 2.7 |
| Panama | 214 | 431 | 151 | 211 | 172 | 379 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 99 | 176 | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| Papua New Guinea | 41 | 70 | 66 | 63 | 41 | 104 | 3.0 | 4.8 | 50 | 73 | 3.3 | 4.1 |
| Paraguay | 280 | 272 | 264 | 318 | 128 | 595 | 5.1 | 13.7 | 103 | 142 | 4.7 | 3.1 |
| Peru | 317 | 944 | 329 | 616 | 217 | 913 | 5.3 | 12.2 | 295 | 466 | 7.2 | 4.4 |
| Philippines | 1,025 | 2,171 | 1,137 | 1,817 | 1,306 | 2,534 | 11.4 | 6.5 | 111 | 1,950 | 0.8 | 4.9 |
| Poland | 3,400 | 17,950 | 22,131 | 49,328 | 358 | 6,100 | 1.9 | 15.8 | 423 | 3,600 | 2.8 | 6.9 |
| Portugal | 8,020 | 11,600 | 2,268 | 2,425 | 3,555 | 5,169 | 16.5 | 15.2 | 867 | 2,291 | 3.2 | 4.9 |
| Puerto Rico | 2,560 | 3,024 | 996 | 1,250 | 1,366 | 2,138 | .. | .. | 630 | 815 | .. | .. |
| Romania | 3,009 | 3,209 | 11,247 | 6,893 | 106 | 254 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 103 | 395 | 1.0 | 3.5 |
| Russian Federation | 3,009 | 18,496 | 4,150 | 11,711 | 752 | 7,771 | 1.4 | 9.2 | .. | 7,434 | .. | 14.1 |



6.14 Travel and tourism

| | International tourism | | | | International tourism receipts | | | | International tourism expenditures | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Inbound tourists thousands | | Outbound tourists thousands | | \$ millions | | % of exports | | \$ millions | | % of imports | |
| | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1998 | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 | 1990 | 1999 |
| Rwanda | 16 | 2 | .. | .. | 10 | 19 | 6.9 | 18.3 | 23 | 17 | 6.4 | 4.8 |
| Saudi Arabia | 2,209 | 3,700 | .. | .. | 1,884 | 1,462 | 4.0 | 3.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Senegal | 246 | 369 | .. | .. | 167 | 166 | 11.5 | 12.6 | 105 | 53 | 5.7 | 3.4 |
| Sierra Leone | 98 | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | 9.1 | .. | 4 | .. | 1.9 | .. |
| Singapore | 4,842 | 6,258 | 1,237 | 3,745 | 4,937 | 5,974 | 7.3 | 4.3 | 1,893 | 2,676 | 2.9 | 2.4 |
| Slovak Republic | 822 | 975 | 188 | 414 | 70 | 461 | .. | 3.8 | 181 | 339 | .. | 2.6 |
| Slovenia | 650 | 884 | .. | .. | 721 | 1,005 | 8.5 | 9.6 | 282 | 593 | 4.1 | 5.2 |
| South Africa | 1,029 | 6,253 | 616 | 3,080 | 992 | 2,738 | 3.7 | 7.9 | 1,117 | 1,842 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| Spain | 34,085 | 51,772 | 10,698 | 13,203 | 18,593 | 32,913 | 22.2 | 20.0 | 4,254 | 5,624 | 4.2 | 3.3 |
| Sri Lanka | 298 | 436 | 297 | 518 | 132 | 275 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 74 | 224 | 2.5 | 3.3 |
| Sudan | 33 | 39 | 203 | 200 | 21 | 8 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 51 | 30 | 3.5 | 1.5 |
| Sweden | 1,900 | 2,595 | 6,232 | 11,422 | 2,906 | 3,894 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 6,286 | 7,557 | 8.9 | 8.0 |
| Switzerland | 13,200 | 10,800 | 9,627 | 12,213 | 7,411 | 7,355 | 7.6 | 6.2 | 5,873 | 6,963 | 6.1 | 6.5 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 562 | 1,386 | 1,041 | 2,750 | 320 | 1,360 | 6.4 | 24.9 | 249 | 630 | 8.4 | 12.1 |
| Tajikistan | .. | 511 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tanzania | 153 | 450 | 301 | 150 | 65 | 733 | 12.1 | 61.6 | 23 | 550 | 1.6 | 24.5 |
| Thailand | 5,299 | 8,651 | 883 | 1,412 | 4,326 | 6,695 | 14.8 | 9.4 | 854 | 1,843 | 2.4 | 3.3 |
| Togo | 103 | 99 | .. | .. | 58 | 15 | 8.7 | 3.0 | 40 | 19 | 4.7 | 2.7 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 195 | 336 | 254 | 250 | 95 | 201 | 4.2 | 6.9 | 122 | 67 | 8.6 | 2.1 |
| Tunisia | 3,204 | 4,832 | 1,727 | 1,526 | 948 | 1,560 | 18.2 | 17.7 | 179 | 168 | 3.0 | 1.8 |
| Turkey | 4,799 | 6,893 | 2,917 | 4,601 | 3,225 | 5,203 | 15.3 | 11.4 | 520 | 1,471 | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| Turkmenistan | .. | 300 | .. | 357 | .. | 192 | .. | 22.6 | .. | 125 | .. | 7.4 |
| Uganda | 69 | 238 | .. | .. | 10 | 142 | 4.1 | 22.4 | 8 | 137 | 1.2 | 8.3 |
| Ukraine | .. | 7,500 | .. | 8,241 | .. | 5,407 | .. | 30.7 | .. | 4,482 | .. | 23.8 |
| United Arab Emirates | 633 | 2,481 | .. | .. | 169 | 607 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| United Kingdom | 18,013 | 25,740 | 31,150 | 50,872 | 13,762 | 20,972 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 17,560 | 32,267 | 6.7 | 8.3 |
| United States | 39,363 | 48,491 | 44,623 | 56,287 | 43,007 | 74,448 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 37,349 | 60,092 | 6.1 | 4.9 |
| Uruguay | 1,267 | 2,139 | .. | 654 | 262 | 653 | 12.1 | 18.2 | 111 | 280 | 6.7 | 6.9 |
| Uzbekistan | .. | 272 | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | 0.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Venezuela, RB | 525 | 587 | 309 | 524 | 496 | 656 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 1,023 | 1,646 | 10.8 | 9.7 |
| Vietnam | 250 | 1,782 | .. | 168 | 85 | 86 | 4.4 | 0.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| West Bank and Gaza | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Yemen, Rep. | 52 | 88 | .. | .. | 20 | 84 | 1.3 | 4.9 | 64 | 83 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.) | 1,186 | 152 | .. | .. | 419 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Zambia | 141 | 456 | .. | .. | 41 | 85 | 3.0 | 9.4 | 54 | 59 | 2.8 | 4.4 |
| Zimbabwe | 605 | 2,328 | 200 | 213 | 60 | 145 | 3.0 | 5.7 | 66 | 110 | 3.3 | 4.8 |
| World | 461,483 t | 668,484 t | 458,115 t | 670,815 t | 265,000 t | 454,724 t | 6.0 w | 6.3 w | 268,275 t | 416,224 t | 6.3 w | 6.0 w |
| Low income | 12,966 | 29,365 | .. | 33,972 | 7,927 | 16,773 | 4.9 | 8.0 | .. | 14,758 | 3.8 | 6.4 |
| Middle income | 136,571 | 223,020 | 118,014 | 189,960 | 46,410 | 114,384 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 32,120 | 65,265 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| Lower middle income | 52,227 | 104,775 | 47,372 | 64,372 | 21,207 | 61,351 | 8.5 | 9.5 | .. | 31,689 | 2.4 | 5.6 |
| Upper middle income | 83,701 | 117,419 | 75,481 | 130,553 | 25,194 | 52,699 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 21,534 | 33,977 | 6.5 | 4.3 |
| Low & middle income | 150,018 | 252,568 | 145,818 | 239,501 | 54,338 | 131,631 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 38,507 | 84,903 | 4.7 | 5.3 |
| East Asia & Pacific | 30,457 | 58,837 | 23,210 | 46,785 | 15,682 | 38,396 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 7,146 | 20,058 | 2.9 | 4.1 |
| Europe & Central Asia | 59,439 | 99,660 | 87,991 | 126,738 | 9,734 | 37,023 | 7.4 | 11.3 | .. | 23,952 | 2.6 | 7.6 |
| Latin America & Carib. | 33,354 | 48,755 | 17,289 | 28,720 | 15,651 | 31,477 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 13,049 | 18,893 | 9.0 | 5.0 |
| Middle East & N. Africa | 17,932 | 26,885 | 16,180 | 16,300 | 7,461 | 14,105 | 5.2 | 9.3 | 3,375 | 5,958 | .. | .. |
| South Asia | 3,004 | 4,481 | 3,503 | 6,258 | 1,968 | 3,949 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 1,048 | 2,591 | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 7,052 | 17,850 | .. | .. | 3,080 | 6,355 | 3.8 | 7.2 | 3,683 | 6,267 | 5.5 | 6.4 |
| High income | 308,084 | 412,769 | 274,192 | 380,583 | 209,979 | 322,754 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 228,177 | 334,658 | 6.6 | 6.2 |
| Europe EMU | 175,237 | 235,026 | 129,933 | 180,133 | 98,292 | 144,878 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 86,625 | 125,177 | 6.0 | 6.3 |



Travel and tourism | 6.14

About the data

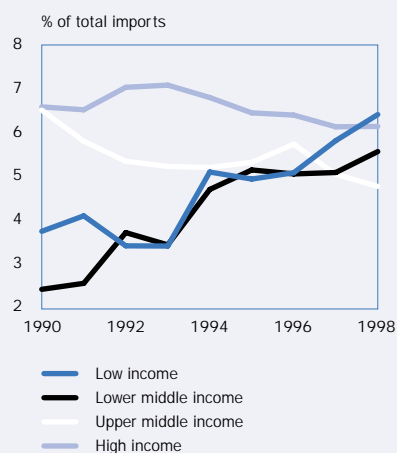
The data in the table are from the World Tourism Organization. They are obtained primarily from questionnaires sent to government offices, supplemented with data published by official sources. Although the World Tourism Organization reports that progress has been made in harmonizing definitions and measurement units, differences in national practices still prevent full international comparability.

The 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. International visitors include tourists (overnight visitors), same-day visitors, cruise passengers, and crew members.

Regional and income group aggregates are based on the World Bank's classification of countries and differ from those shown in the World Tourism Organization's *Yearbook of Tourism Statistics*. Countries not shown in the table but for which data are available are included in the regional and income group totals. World totals are no longer calculated by the World Tourism Organization. The aggregates in the table are calculated using the World Bank's weighted aggregation methodology (see *Statistical methods*) and differ from aggregates provided by the World Tourism Organization and published in previous editions of the *World Development Indicators*.

Figure 6.14

Rising tourism expenditures by people from low-income and lower-middle-income economies



Source: World Tourism Organization data.

By 1998 tourism expenditures accounted for as large a share of imports for low-income and lower-middle-income economies as for high-income economies.

Definitions

- **International inbound tourists** are the number of visitors who travel to a country other than that in which 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 important enough 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 expenditures may include those by residents traveling abroad as same-day 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 are available in the World Tourism Organization's *Yearbook of Tourism Statistics* and *Compendium of Tourism Statistics, 1994–98*. The data in the table were updated from electronic files provided by the World Tourism Organization. The data on exports and imports are from the International Monetary Fund's *International Financial Statistics* and World Bank staff estimates.