6

GLOBAL LINKS

The world economy expands and economies grow closer

Economic integration is the widening and deepening of the ties that link national economies. Trade, finance, movement of people, and transportation and communication infrastructure are the mechanisms. But integration is not a simple or certain process. Political and cultural connections underpin economic alliances. Geography may pose obstacles to integration, while technology can overcome them.

The past two decades have seen an enormous increase in the size of the global economy and of the economic ties between countries. Between 1990 and 2006 East Asia and Pacific's trade increased from 47 percent of its gross domestic product (GDP) to 87 percent, and gross private capital flows from international sources increased from 7 percent of GDP to 11 percent. In Sub-Saharan Africa trade within the region and with the rest of the world increased from 52 percent of GDP to 72 percent, and gross private capital flows rose from 12 percent to 14 percent. Evidence of integration? Yes, but the two regions have had much different experiences. Each had about 3.5 percent of global exports in 1980, but by 2006 East Asia and Pacific's share had grown to 10.8 percent while Sub-Saharan Africa's had fallen to 1.9 percent.

As global integration proceeds, developing countries are likely to expand their share of the global economy, especially regional centers with large populations and a significant economic base, such as Brazil, China, India, the Russian Federation, and South Africa. But even small and remote economies can take part. Better air and ocean transport gets products to markets faster and with more precise timing. Better transportation has been complemented by improvements in technology and favorable regulatory environments, reducing the costs of global communication, information dissemination, and management of economic activities. But as Dollar (2005, p. 148) notes, "As in previous waves of integration . . . change is driven partly by technological advances in transport and communications and partly by deliberate policy choices." Integration does not happen automatically.

All developing countries have the potential to gain from an integrated global environment. Like all economic forces, global integration may produce winners and losers. To realize the benefits of integration, countries need the capacity to absorb new technologies, use capital productively, and increase their labor force's knowledge and skills. Countries do not start with the same endowments—and wars, political divisions, and plain bad luck may blight their opportunities. The challenge is to ensure sustainable and widely shared growth.

Monitoring the development of global links provides the underpinning for policies aimed at managing challenges and aiding integration that is inclusive for all. The data in this section provide a snapshot of the world's integration and and a framework for measuring it.
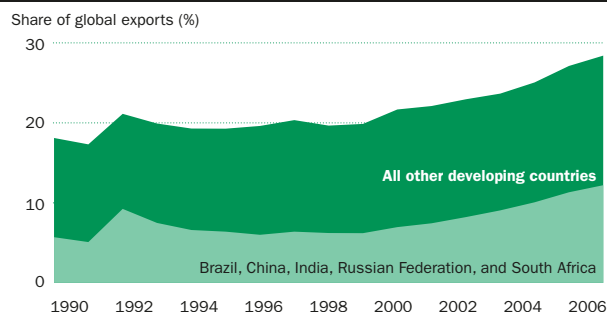
Developing countries' growing world trade

International trade is a critical channel for integration. It increases economic efficiency and brings producers and consumers together. Developing countries' share in world trade has been rising from 16 percent in 1990 to 30 percent in 2006, led by China, whose exports now rival those of the United States, and with Brazil and India not far behind (figure 6a). Projections of further increases in developing countries' share, to 45 percent by 2030 (*Global Economic Prospects 2007*), reflect increasing integration.

Developing country trade integration, measured by the share of imports plus exports in GDP, has been rising rapidly, increasing from 40 percent of GDP in 1990 to almost 67 percent in 2006, surpassing the share in high-income economies. Developing country exports are changing as well. The share of manufactured goods in exports is large and rising while that of food and commodities (excluding fuels) is small and falling (figure 6b). And despite the attention given to the spread of offshore services, trade in goods remains many times greater than trade in services. India is a notable exception: its service sector now produces almost 40 percent of its exports.

Financial integration: resilient and unabated

More access to international capital markets and foreign direct investment (FDI) has helped developing countries surmount their less developed capital markets. Developing countries have decreased their vulnerability to financial crises by reducing their external debt burden from 39 percent of gross national income in 1995 to 26 percent in 2006 and increasing foreign exchange reserves to 92 percent of long-term debt and 423 percent of more volatile, short-term debt in 2006 (figure 6c).

Private capital flows to developing countries increased more than 10-fold between 1990 and 2006. In 2006 developing countries received almost one-third of global FDI, though just over one-tenth of that went to low-income economies. Sub-Saharan Africa's 34 low-income economies received only 1 percent. The main source of external financing for low-income countries remains official development assistance (ODA). ODA, however, includes debt relief, technical assistance, and emergency relief, which do not provide the long-term investment needed to raise productive capacity. In constant prices ODA has risen more than 50 percent since 2000, but excluding debt, technical assistance, and emergency relief, it has risen only 25 percent (figure 6d).

Developing countries' share of global trade is rising   **6a**

Share of global exports (%)

All other developing countries
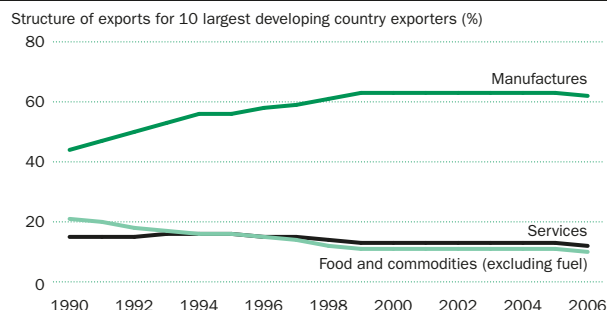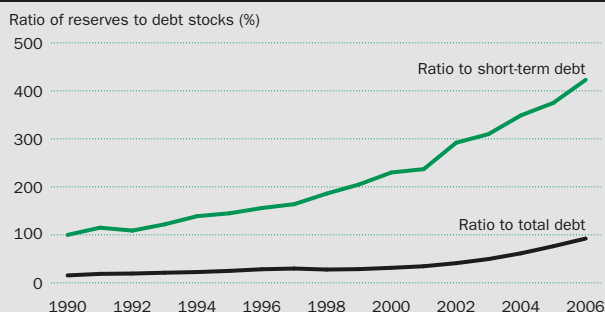
Brazil, China, India, Russian Federation, and South Africa

Source: World Development Indicators data files.

Manufactured goods dominate the exports of developing countries   **6b**

Structure of exports for 10 largest developing country exporters (%)

Manufactures

Services

Food and commodities (excluding fuel)

Source: International Monetary Fund and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development data files.

Rising reserves and falling debt make developing countries less vulnerable to crises   **6c**

Ratio of reserves to debt stocks (%)

Ratio to short-term debt

Ratio to total debt

Source: World Development Indicators and Global Development Finance data files.

Private financing has long exceeded official development assistance to developing countries   **6d**

Net inflows ($ billions)

Equity flows

Bonds

Foreign direct investment

Commercial banks and other lending

Official development assistance
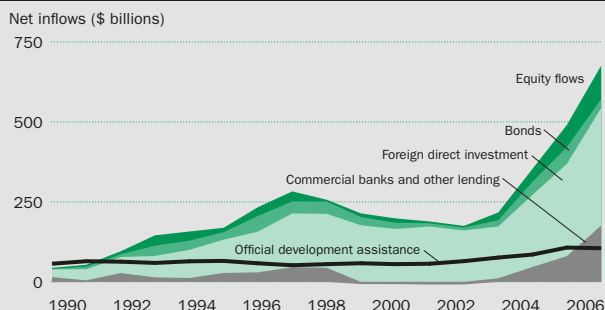
Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development International Development Statistics and Global Development Finance data files.

Movement of people facilitates common economic and social goals

Movement of people as tourists, migrants, or business travelers raises awareness and spreads knowledge, important elements of globalization. These movements link diverse populations with common economic and social goals. Global tourism increased 5.6 percent in 2006, a pace well above its long-term average. Tourist departures from developing economies have risen 43 percent since 2000, and 7 of the top 15 tourist destinations are in developing economies.

Migration increased sharply over the past two decades. Like other elements of globalization, migration patterns are shaped by market forces and official policies. Opportunities in high-income economies are a strong lure (figure 6e), and a need for workers has led many countries to relax entry barriers. Successful migration requires resources, skills, and adaptation to a new culture. So, the largest net flows of migrants are from middle-income economies.
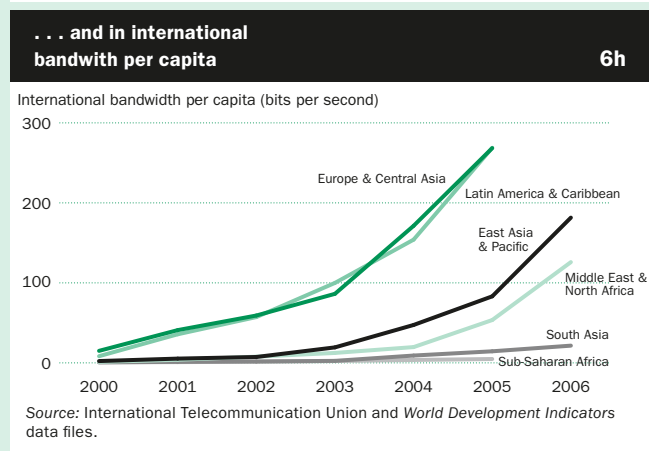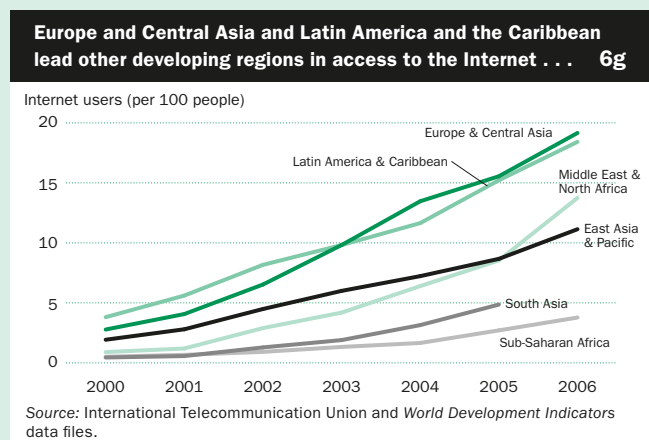
Migration facilitates cross-border remittances, a major source of foreign earnings for many developing countries. Remittances to developing countries almost quadrupled between 1995 and 2006, to more than $220 billion (figure 6f), rivaling other forms of private financing.
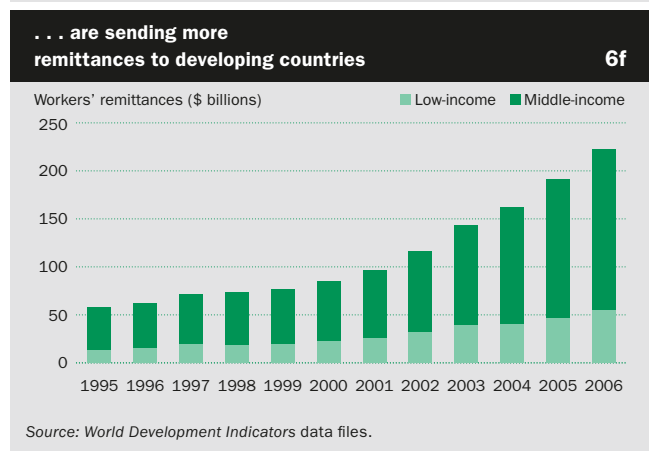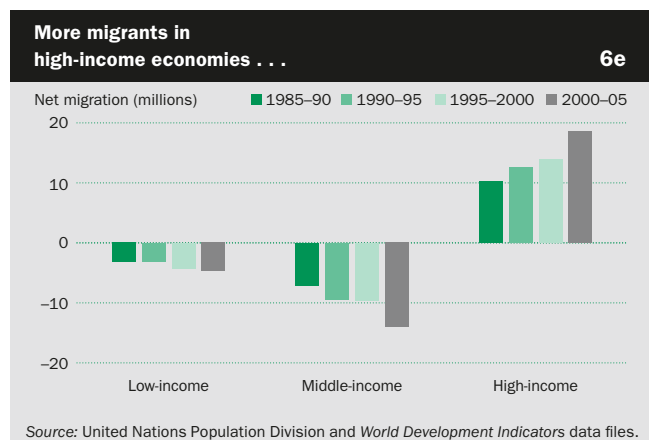
The role of information and communication technologies is expanding

Communication and information networks are crucial for overcoming geographic barriers, bringing people and markets closer. These networks enable effective management of enterprises across borders and participation in global production and service supply chains. Deregulation and competition have reduced communication costs. The average cost of a three-minute call to the United States fell from $4.00 in 1999 to $1.40 in 2004.

Over that period the share of people with access to the Internet tripled. The Internet promises to be an even greater force for globalization and development. But diffusion of technology around the world and within countries is unequal (figures 6g and 6h). Average contracted capacity for international Internet connections in developing economies grew from 3 bits per second per person in 2000 to 140 in 2006, still far short of the estimated 5,000 high-income average. Low-income economies' Internet capacity was still less than 20 bits per second per person in 2006, and international voice traffic less than 5 percent of the high-income average. Capital, policies, and infrastructure are needed to develop, adapt, and diffuse communication networks to accelerate development.

More migrants in high-income economies . . . 6e

Net migration (millions) ■ 1985–90 ■ 1990–95 ■ 1995–2000 ■ 2000–05

Source: United Nations Population Division and *World Development Indicators* data files.

. . . are sending more remittances to developing countries 6f

Workers' remittances ($ billions) ■ Low-income ■ Middle-income

Source: *World Development Indicators* data files.

Europe and Central Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean lead other developing regions in access to the Internet . . . 6g

Internet users (per 100 people)

Source: International Telecommunication Union and *World Development Indicators* data files.

. . . and in international bandwidth per capita 6h

International bandwidth per capita (bits per second)

Source: International Telecommunication Union and *World Development Indicators* data files.

	Trade		International finance				Movement of people			International communication		
	% of GDP		Financing through international capital markets Gross inflows	% of GDP								
				Foreign direct investment		Workers' remittances and compensation of employees received	Net migration	International tourists		Cost of call to U.S.[a] $ per 3 minutes	Voice traffic[a] minutes per person	Internet bandwidth[a] bits per capita
	Merchandise	Services		Net inflows	Net outflows			Inbound	Outbound			
	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2000–05	2006	2006	2005	2006	2006
Afghanistan	40.4	..	0.0	..	..	..	1,112	..	..	0.4	1	0
Albania	42.3	34.0	0.2	3.6	0.1	14.9	–110	60[b]	2,616	1.3	160	4
Algeria	66.3	..	0.9	1.6	..	2.2[c]	–140	1,443[d,e]	1,513	2.1	17	5
Angola	103.2	19.9	3.6	–0.1	0.4	..	175	121	..	3.2	..	12
Argentina	37.7	7.5	1.5	2.3	1.0	0.3	–100	4,156	4,009	..	33	690
Armenia	50.1	17.2	0.4	5.4	0.0	18.4[c]	–100	381	329	2.4	128	22
Australia	33.6	8.4	..	3.4	3.0	0.4	593	5,064[f]	4,941	..	..	11,593
Austria	87.2	24.1	..	0.0	1.2	0.6	180	20,261[g]	10,042	0.7	..	6,634
Azerbaijan	58.6	19.2	28.2	–2.9	3.6	4.1	–100	1,194	1,836	4.2	33	36
Bangladesh	45.1	5.9	0.2	1.1	0.0	8.8	–500	200	1,819	2.0	6	8
Belarus	113.8	10.2	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.9	0	89	525	1.9	64	192
Belgium	183.5	28.6	..	15.7	14.0	1.9	180	6,995[g]	7,852	0.8	..	11,279
Benin	32.5	11.0	2.1	1.3	0.0	3.6[c]	99	180	..	4.8	6	5
Bolivia	59.9	11.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	5.5	–100	515	466	..	49	43
Bosnia and Herzegovina	86.6	13.2	0.8	3.5	0.0	16.9	115	256[g]	..	3.6	208	40
Botswana	73.9	15.2	0.0	4.6	–0.5	1.1	20	1,675	..	2.9	74	16
Brazil	21.9	4.6	6.0	1.8	2.6	0.4	–229	5,019	4,825	0.7	..	150
Bulgaria	121.3	29.1	9.0	16.4	0.5	5.4	–43	5,158	4,180	0.6	72	1,756
Burkina Faso	30.6	..	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.8[c]	100	264[h]	..	1.1	11	15
Burundi	54.2	25.8	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	192	201[e]	..	2.5	..	1
Cambodia	119.9	28.7	1.5	6.7	0.1	4.1	10	1,700	427	2.9	10	1
Cameroon	35.8	15.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.6[c]	6	176[h]	..	..	9	9
Canada	58.8	10.4	..	5.4	3.6	..	1,041	18,265	22,732	..	..	6,732
Central African Republic	24.1	..	0.0	1.6	..	..	–45	12[f]	7	2.0	..	0
Chad	76.4	..	0.0	10.7	..	..	219	29[h]	..	..	..	1
Chile	66.2	10.9	6.2	5.5	2.0	0.0	30	2,027	2,651	..	48	780
China	66.6	7.3	2.6	3.0	0.7	0.9[c]	–1,900	49,913	34,524	2.9	7	196
Hong Kong, China	346.9	57.3	..	22.6	22.9	0.2	300	15,821	75,812	0.8	1,179	13,439
Colombia	32.9	5.8	3.4	4.2	0.7	2.6	–120	1,053[d]	1,553	..	68	560
Congo, Dem. Rep.	59.7	..	0.0	2.1	..	..	–237	61[f]	..	..	5	0
Congo, Rep.	109.7	30.1	0.0	4.7	0.1	0.2[c]	–10	..	..	5.4	..	0
Costa Rica	88.8	20.5	1.1	6.6	0.4	2.3	84	1,725	485	..	127	176
Côte d'Ivoire	78.2	17.3	0.0	1.8	..	0.9	–339	..	..	2.2	17	3
Croatia	74.2	33.4	6.1	7.9	0.5	2.9	100	8,659[g]	..	..	231	1,074
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	–129	2,150[f]	199	7.5	31	14
Czech Republic	131.7	17.6	..	4.2	0.9	0.8	67	6,435[g]	..	1.1	95	2,170
Denmark	65.0	35.9	..	1.2	3.0	0.3	46	4,699[g]	5,469	0.9	318	34,796
Dominican Republic	55.4	18.2	4.3	3.7	0.0	9.6	–148	3,965[e,f]	420	0.2	..	6
Ecuador	59.7	8.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	7.1	–400	841[d,i]	733	..	216	227
Egypt, Arab Rep.	31.9	25.8	5.3	9.3	0.1	5.0	–525	8,646	4,531	1.5	30	126
El Salvador	59.7	16.0	7.7	1.1	–0.3	17.8	–143	1,138	1,382	2.4	410	23
Eritrea	50.7	..	0.0	0.3	..	..	229	78[d,e]	..	3.6	9	2
Estonia	138.6	36.3	3.6	9.7	6.3	2.4	1	1,940	..	0.9	109	11,175
Ethiopia	42.1	17.6	0.0	2.7	0.0	1.3	–140	290[e]	..	4.0	3	0
Finland	69.3	15.1	..	2.5	0.8	0.3	33	3,375	5,756	1.8	..	4,311
France	45.6	10.1	..	3.6	5.2	0.6	722	79,083	22,466	0.8	183	3,286
Gabon	76.8	15.3	0.6	2.8	–0.3	0.1[c]	10	..	..	2.8	74	153
Gambia, The	51.9	36.4	0.0	16.1	..	12.5	31	125	..	1.8	..	6
Georgia	60.3	21.0	2.1	13.7	–0.2	6.3	–248	983[d]	..	..	..	7
Germany	69.8	13.4	..	1.5	2.7	0.2	1,000	23,569[g]	71,200	0.4	..	6,864
Ghana	71.3	22.7	7.1	3.4	0.0	0.8	12	429[e]	..	0.4	20	9
Greece	27.3	16.9	..	1.8	1.4	0.5	154	16,039	..	1.1	182	587
Guatemala	50.8	8.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	10.3	–300	1,502	1,055	1.2	195	56
Guinea	57.3	9.1	0.0	3.3	..	1.3[c]	–425	46[f]	..	..	..	0
Guinea-Bissau	60.8	19.3	0.0	13.8	–2.8	9.2[c]	1	12[f]	..	..	..	1
Haiti	44.5	14.9	2.7	3.2	..	21.5	–140	112	..	2.2	..	17

Integration with the global economy **6.1**

	Trade		International finance				Movement of people			International communication		
				% of GDP								
			Financing through international capital markets Gross inflows	Foreign direct investment		Workers' remittances and compensation of employees received	Net migration	International tourists		Cost of call to U.S.[a] $ per 3 minutes	Voice traffic[a] minutes per person	Internet bandwidth[a] bits per capita
	% of GDP Merchandise	Services		Net inflows	Net outflows			Inbound	Outbound			
	2006	**2006**	**2006**	**2006**	**2006**	**2006**	**2000–05**	**2006**	**2006**	**2005**	**2006**	**2006**
Honduras	79.6	19.2	0.0	4.2	0.0	25.6	−150	739	308	2.5	96	6
Hungary	134.1	22.1	10.3	5.4	14.5	0.3	65	9,259	17,612	1.0	105	993
India	32.4	15.2	4.2	1.9	1.1	2.8	−1,350	4,447[i]	8,340	1.2	..	24
Indonesia	50.4	9.1	3.7	1.5	0.7	1.6	−1,000	4,871	4,106	2.8	5	7
Iran, Islamic Rep.	57.3	..	0.5	0.4	..	0.5[c]	−1,250	1,659	..	0.5	9	53
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	−375	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	83.5	67.1	..	−0.4	6.7	0.2	188	8,001	6,848	0.7	..	5,912
Israel	68.7	24.3	..	10.2	10.3	0.8	115	1,825[i]	3,713	0.6	364	2,455
Italy	45.8	10.8	..	2.1	2.3	0.1	1,125	41,058	25,697	0.8	..	2,044
Jamaica	76.1	46.6	11.0	8.8	0.9	19.4	−100	1,679[e,f]	..	0.9	..	15,822
Japan	28.1	5.8	..	−0.2	1.1	0.0	270	7,334[d,i]	17,535	1.6	43	1,038
Jordan	117.9	36.9	0.4	22.8	−1.0	20.4	130	3,225[e]	1,628	1.4	139	57
Kazakhstan	80.8	14.2	25.3	7.6	−0.5	0.2	−200	3,143	3,004	..	..	63
Kenya	47.2	17.1	1.4	0.2	0.1	5.0[c]	25	1,536	..	3.0	6	21
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	71.5	13.8	..	0.4	0.8	0.1	−80	6,155[d,e]	11,610	0.8	92	1,028
Kuwait	75.1	16.5	..	0.3	6.4	..	264	91[h]	1,928	1.5	..	348
Kyrgyz Republic	89.2	29.6	0.0	6.5	2.0	17.1	−75	766	454	5.4	30	39
Lao PDR	56.3	..	0.0	5.5	..	0.0[c]	−115	842	..	1.1	7	4
Latvia	87.8	23.0	7.5	8.3	0.9	2.4	−20	1,535	3,151	1.6	67	3,230
Lebanon	54.8	89.5	18.3	12.3	0.3	22.9	0	1,063	..	2.2	279	111
Lesotho	144.5	10.4	0.0	5.2	0.0	24.2	−36	347	..	3.3	18	2
Liberia	99.0	..	246.8	−13.0	..	..	−119	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	92.3	6.1	0.0	..	0.9	0.0	10	149	..	..	66	21
Lithuania	112.3	20.7	4.3	6.1	1.0	3.3	−30	2,000	..	1.6	49	2,714
Macedonia, FYR	99.1	18.9	1.1	5.6	0.0	4.3	−10	202[g]	..	..	63	17
Madagascar	44.4	22.1	0.0	4.2	..	0.2[c]	−5	312[f]	..	0.6	1	2
Malawi	55.3	..	0.0	0.9	..	0.0[c]	−30	438	..	..	..	1
Malaysia	193.7	30.2	7.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	150	17,547	30,761	0.7	..	124
Mali	54.7	16.3	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.0[c]	−134	153[f,h]	..	..	..	26
Mauritania	85.0	..	0.0	−0.1	..	0.1[c]	30	..	..	..	..	30
Mauritius	91.4	47.2	2.8	1.7	0.2	3.4[c]	0	788	186	1.6	150	153
Mexico	61.8	4.7	4.6	2.3	0.7	3.0	−3,983	21,353[e]	14,002	0.8	174	109
Moldova	111.6	29.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	35.2	−250	13	68	1.5	110	147
Mongolia	96.7	32.2	0.0	11.0	0.0	5.8	−50	386	..	..	5	13
Morocco	55.5	21.9	1.4	4.1	0.7	8.3	−550	6,558[e]	2,247	1.7	65	377
Mozambique	76.2	16.7	0.6	2.2	0.0	1.2	−20	578	..	1.2	13	1
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	−99	264	..	0.2	3	2
Namibia	84.8	14.6	0.0	..	−0.2	0.3	−1	833	..	..	..	18
Nepal	32.0	9.8	0.0	−0.1	..	16.3	−100	375	373	2.0	6	5
Netherlands	132.7	24.4	..	1.1	7.0	0.4	110	10,739[g]	16,695	0.3	..	20,501
New Zealand	46.8	15.0	..	7.6	0.7	0.6	102	2,409[d]	1,861	1.3	361	1,107
Nicaragua	75.8	15.6	1.6	5.3	0.0	12.4	−210	773[e]	788	3.2	62	1
Niger	40.7	10.7	0.0	0.6	0.3	1.8[c]	−28	60	..	..	..	2
Nigeria	64.0	11.7	1.0	4.7	..	2.9[c]	−170	1,010	..	1.5	..	1
Norway	55.4	19.2	..	1.4	4.6	0.2	84	3,945	3,193	..	193	9,305
Oman	89.2	12.3	22.8	2.9	0.4	0.1	−150	1,306[h]	..	1.9	189	174
Pakistan	36.9	9.4	3.0	3.4	0.1	4.0	−1,239	898	..	1.0	10	5
Panama	34.6	33.1	7.6	15.1	0.0	0.9	8	843	284	..	..	287
Papua New Guinea	112.7	29.7	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.2[c]	0	78	..	..	..	1
Paraguay	83.9	13.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	4.7	−45	388[i]	210	0.9	31	83
Peru	41.9	6.3	3.6	3.8	..	2.0	−510	1,635	1,857	1.8	99	367
Philippines	83.8	10.7	8.6	2.0	0.1	13.0	−900	2,843[e]	2,144	1.2	28	38
Poland	69.8	11.5	3.6	5.7	2.7	1.3	−200	15,670	44,696	1.4	..	560
Portugal	56.5	15.1	..	3.8	1.8	1.7	276	11,282[e]	18,378	1.0	178	829
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	−10	3,722[f]	1,468	..	..	511

	Trade		International finance				Movement of people			International communication		
			Financing through international capital markets	% of GDP		Workers' remittances and compensation of employees		International tourists		Cost of call to U.S.[a] $ per 3 minutes	Voice traffic[a] minutes per person	Internet bandwidth[a] bits per capita
	% of GDP		Gross inflows	Foreign direct investment			Net migration					
	Merchandise	Services		Net inflows	Net outflows	received		Inbound	Outbound			
	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2000–05	2006	2006	2005	2006	2006
Romania	68.6	11.6	1.2	9.4	0.3	5.5	−270	6,037[d]	8,906	0.8	..	1,503
Russian Federation	47.5	7.7	7.9	3.1	2.3	0.3	917	22,486	29,107	2.0	..	100
Rwanda	25.6	15.0	0.0	0.5	−0.6	0.8	43	..	..	2.4	..	7
Saudi Arabia	79.0	13.7	..	0.2	0.0	..	285	8,620	2,000	..	216	126
Senegal	54.3	17.2	1.0	0.6	0.2	6.9[c]	−100	769	..	1.0	39	103
Serbia	61.3	..	0.0	16.0	..	14.7[c,j]	−339	469[g]	..	..	..	95
Sierra Leone	41.7	8.5	0.0	4.1	0.0	2.3	472	34[f]	67	..	..	..
Singapore	386.2	91.6	..	18.3	6.5	..	200	7,588	5,533	0.7	1,045	7,052
Slovak Republic	159.1	..	2.4	7.6	..	0.8[c]	3	1,612[g]	22,688	1.1	90	2,913
Slovenia	127.0	20.4	..	1.7	2.4	0.8	22	1,617[g]	2,680	0.7	..	1,255
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	0
South Africa	53.2	10.3	10.3	0.0	2.6	0.3	75	8,396	..	0.8	..	19
Spain	42.6	15.1	..	1.6	7.2	0.7	2,846	58,451	10,676	0.6	173	2,776
Sri Lanka	63.6	14.9	0.1	1.8	0.1	8.7	−442	560[i]	757	2.1	28	25
Sudan	36.7	8.0	0.2	9.4	0.0	3.1	−532	328[e]	..	..	12	5
Swaziland	160.9	24.6	0.0	1.4	0.1	3.7	−6	873[h]	1,072	3.0	..	1
Sweden	71.4	23.5	7.1	7.1	6.2	0.1	152	3,270[g]	12,591	0.4	..	17,468
Switzerland	75.9	21.2	..	7.1	18.6	0.5	100	7,863[h]	..	0.3	..	9,609
Syrian Arab Republic	55.1	16.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.4	200	4,422	4,042	..	44	8
Tajikistan	111.0	18.8	0.0	12.0	0.0	36.2	−345	..	..	7.8	..	0
Tanzania	46.5	21.4	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.1	−345	622	..	3.2	..	0
Thailand	125.7	27.4	3.2	4.4	0.5	0.6	231	13,822[i]	3,382	0.7	14	156
Timor-Leste	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	77.8	21.6	0.0	2.6	−0.6	8.7[c]	−4	81[h]	..	4.0	21	16
Trinidad and Tobago	113.8	9.5	13.5	6.2	−2.3	0.5[c]	−20	463[f]	..	2.2	376	370
Tunisia	87.1	22.3	1.6	10.8	0.1	5.0	−29	6,549[i]	2,241	..	73	126
Turkey	55.6	8.9	9.1	5.0	0.2	0.3	−30	18,916	8,275	2.4	27	631
Turkmenistan	88.8	..	0.0	7.0	..	..	−10	12	33	..	..	16
Uganda	37.2	15.7	0.0	4.2	0.0	8.6	−5	539	254	3.2	..	4
Ukraine	78.3	19.2	5.3	5.3	−0.1	0.8	−173	18,900	16,875	1.6	57	17
United Arab Emirates	155.7	..	..	..	..	..	577	7,126[b,e]	..	1.7	..	2,371
United Kingdom	44.9	17.1	..	5.9	5.4	0.3	948	30,654	69,536	0.8	..	13,062
United States	22.5	5.8	..	1.4	1.8	0.0	6,493	50,978	63,662	..	279	3,307
Uruguay	45.1	11.3	13.0	7.0	0.0	0.5	−104	1,749	666	0.5	121	484
Uzbekistan	56.0	..	0.2	1.0	..	..	−300	262	455	..	12	9
Venezuela, RB	54.3	4.2	0.3	−0.3	1.1	0.1	40	748	1,095	0.8	..	50
Vietnam	137.7	17.8	2.7	3.8	0.1	7.9[c]	−200	3,583[d]	..	1.9	..	84
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	0.0	..	..	14.7[c]	11	123[h]	..	1.2	66	199
Yemen, Rep.	64.1	12.6	0.3	5.9	..	6.7	−100	382[h]	..	2.4	..	0
Zambia	61.6	8.3	8.5	5.4	..	0.5	−82	669	..	1.4	..	11
Zimbabwe	121.4	..	0.0	3.0	..	..	−75	2,287[d]	..	..	25	4
World	**49.9 w**	**11.3 w**	**.. w**	**2.8 w**	**3.0 w**	**0.6 w**	**..[k] s**	**850,778 t**	**1,030,976 t**	**1.4 m**	**.. w**	**529 w**
Low income	44.1	14.3	3.1	2.6	0.9	3.6	−4,690	27,246	..	2.0	..	22
Middle income	61.8	9.8	4.7	3.3	1.4	1.7	−14,021	301,883	344,318	1.6	31	144
Lower middle income	66.5	10.5	2.9	3.0	0.6	2.2	−9,750	148,352	107,329	2.1	21	189
Upper middle income	57.6	9.2	6.3	3.5	2.0	1.2	−4,271	155,980	222,638	1.1	..	242
Low & middle income	59.4	10.3	4.5	3.2	1.3	1.9	−18,711	332,275	419,006	1.8	..	143
East Asia & Pacific	75.7	9.9	3.1	2.9	0.8	1.5	−3,847	98,476	81,142	1.2	8	182
Europe & Central Asia	66.2	11.5	7.3	5.0	2.1	1.4	−1,730	108,942	176,948	1.6	..	268
Latin America & Carib.	43.1	6.2	4.5	2.4	1.6	1.9	−6,811	55,387	38,100	1.2	..	269
Middle East & N. Africa	59.8	..	2.0	4.2	..	3.9	−2,768	36,214	26,968	1.7	36	126
South Asia	34.4	14.1	3.7	2.0	0.9	3.5	−2,484	7,296	12,998	2.0	..	22
Sub-Saharan Africa	60.8	13.7	4.8	2.4	0.4	1.6	−1,070	27,486	..	2.4	..	5
High income	46.9	11.6	..	2.7	3.5	0.2	18,604	510,271	533,390	0.8	204	4,346
Euro area	65.2	16.1	..	3.8	5.3	0.5	6,887	284,903	194,611	0.7	..	4,830

a. Data are from the International Telecommunication Union's (ITU) World Telecommunication Development Report database. Please cite the ITU for third-party use of these data.
b. Arrivals in hotels only. c. World Bank estimates. d. Refers to arrivals of nonresident visitors at national borders. e. Includes nationals residing abroad. f. Arrivals by air only. g. Arrivals in all types of accommodation establishments. h. Arrivals in hotels and similar establishments. i. Excludes nationals residing abroad. j. Includes Montenegro. k. World totals computed by the United Nations sum to zero, but because the aggregates shown here refer to World Bank definitions, regional and income group totals do not equal zero.

About the data

Globalization—the integration of the world economy—has been a persistent theme of the past quarter century. Growth of cross-border economic activity has changed the structure of economies and the political and social organization of countries. Not all effects of globalization can be measured directly. But the scope and pace of change can be monitored along four key dimensions: trade in goods and services, financial flows, movement of people, and communication. Globalization has created opportunities and challenges for developing countries, but many poor people and countries have been unable to take full advantage of globalization's opportunities and benefits.

Trade data are based on gross flows that capture the two-way flow of goods and services. In conventional balance of payments accounting exports are recorded as a credit and imports as a debit. See tables 4.4 and 4.5 for data on the main trade components of merchandise trade and tables 4.6 and 4.7 for data on the main trade components of services trade.

Financing through international capital markets includes gross bond issuance, bank lending, and new equity placement as reported by Dealogic, a company specializing in the investment banking industry. In financial accounting inward investment is a credit and outward investment a debit. Gross flow is a better measure of integration than net flow because gross flow shows the total value of financial transactions over a given period, while net flow is the sum of credits and debits and represents a balance in which many transactions are canceled out.

Components of financing through international capital markets are reported in U.S. dollars by market sources.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) has three components: equity investment, reinvested earnings, and short-and long-term loans between parent firms and foreign affiliates. Distinguished from other kinds of international investment, FDI is made to establish a lasting interest in or effective management control over an enterprise in another country. FDI may be understated in many developing countries because some countries fail to report reinvested earnings and because the definition of long-term loans differs across countries. However, the quality and coverage of the data are improving as a result of continuous efforts by international and national statistics agencies. See *About the data* for table 6.10 for more information.

Workers' remittances comprise workers' remittances, compensation of employees, and migrants' transfers. Migration and tourism have increased in importance over time, now accounting for a substantial part of global integration. See *About the data* and *Definitions* for tables 6.16 and 6.17 for information on migration and tourism.

Well developed communications infrastructure attracts investments and allows investors to capitalize on benefits offered by the digital age. See *About the data* for tables 5.10 and 5.11 for more information.

Definitions

• **Trade in merchandise** is the sum of merchandise exports and imports. • **Trade in services** is the sum of services exports and imports. • **Financing through international capital markets** is the sum of the absolute values of new bond issuance, syndicated bank lending, and new equity placements. • **Foreign direct investment net inflows** are net inflows of investment in the reporting economy. FDI is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, and other short-and long-term capital. • **Foreign direct investment net outflows** are net outflows of investment from the reporting economy to the rest of the world. • **Workers' remittances and compensation of employees received** are current transfers by migrant workers and wages and salaries earned by nonresident workers. Workers' remittances are current private transfers from migrant workers resident in the host country for more than a year, irrespective of their immigration status, to recipients in their country of origin. Compensation of employees is the income of migrants who have lived i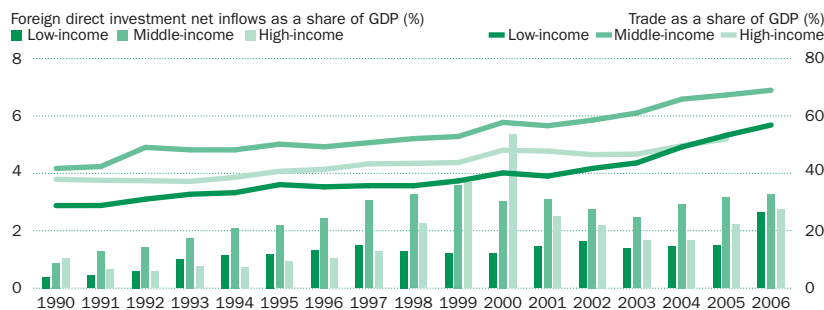n the host country for less than a year. • **Net migration** is the total number of immigrants minus the total number of emigrants, including citizens and noncitizens, for the five-year period. • **International inbound tourists** (overnight visitors) are the number of tourists who travel to a country other than that in which they have their usual residence, but outside their usual environment, for less than 12 months whose main purpose in visiting is not for paid work. When data on the number of tourists are not available, the number of day visitors, which includes tourists, cruise passengers, and crew members, is shown instead. • **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 paid work. • **Cost of call to U.S.** is the cost of a three-minute, peak rate, fixed-line call from the country to the United States. • **International voice traffic** is the sum of international incoming and outgoing telephone traffic (in minutes) divided by total population. • **International Internet bandwidth** is the contracted capacity of international connections between countries for transmitting Internet traffic.

Trade and international finance are leading globalization — 6.1a

Foreign direct investment net inflows as a share of GDP (%)
Low-income ■ Middle-income ■ High-income

Trade as a share of GDP (%)
Low-income Middle-income High-income

Trade in low- and middle-income economies has grown faster than trade in high-income economies since 2000. FDI net inflows in low-income economies soared in 2006.

Source: World Development Indicators data files.

	Export volume		Import volume		Export value		Import value		Net barter terms of trade index	
	average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		2000 = 100	
	1985–95	1995–2006	1985–95	1995–2006	1985–95	1995–2006	1985–95	1995–2006	1995	2006
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Algeria	2.5	2.6	1.4	5.8	1.3	14.2	4.4	6.1	57.9	178.9
Angola	8.1	7.7	–1.4	15.7	6.9	19.8	2.3	17.5	80.8	196.6
Argentina	6.9	5.4	17.8	0.4	10.4	5.9	20.3	–0.7	91.6	112.9
Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia[a]	6.9	4.9	6.9	6.9	9.1	7.9	10.0	7.0	99.4	145.5
Austria[a]	5.1	6.1	3.6	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	13.4	8.3	4.9	2.9	14.1	9.3	8.1	7.9	111.8	73.2
Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium[a]	2.9	5.6	2.4	5.4	3.4	7.7	3.3	8.1	104.3	99.1
Benin	13.0	3.8	3.5	1.9	17.4	2.7	6.8	2.6	106.6	80.8
Bolivia	8.9	8.1	4.4	2.8	5.5	10.9	8.5	3.4	89.4	134.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	0.1	4.9	3.0	4.1	6.3	5.4	9.3	4.5	89.3	94.5
Brazil	4.5	9.8	15.0	1.6	6.4	9.8	11.9	2.8	110.4	103.8
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	0.6	10.0	1.6	8.4	3.7	7.3	1.7	9.7	131.0	89.8
Burundi	4.2	6.2	2.4	13.5	–3.1	–4.1	1.7	5.2	163.6	125.5
Cambodia	..	16.4	..	11.9	50.3	17.0	25.4	14.9	..	88.7
Cameroon	9.7	–0.4	–4.5	8.9	10.4	4.8	–3.4	9.4	90.4	136.1
Canada[a]	6.3	4.3	6.5	5.7	7.9	5.5	8.2	6.0	103.2	115.8
Central African Republic	9.2	4.9	1.9	0.5	5.1	–1.7	–0.4	0.4	193.0	90.2
Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	11.0	7.7	9.4	5.2	13.3	10.5	17.1	5.7	135.6	183.7
China[†]	15.1	19.5	11.8	17.6	17.7	18.8	12.7	19.3	101.9	82.1
Hong Kong, China	16.1	6.9	17.1	6.0	19.1	5.4	20.2	4.7	99.1	96.8
Colombia	8.7	4.2	9.5	4.0	8.9	7.0	13.1	4.2	86.8	115.2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	–9.9	10.6	–13.4	28.3	–4.7	2.8	–7.1	12.7	79.8	125.9
Congo, Rep.	1.5	3.3	–7.6	9.9	1.6	15.0	–2.8	9.3	52.0	184.4
Costa Rica	11.3	8.4	13.3	8.9	13.0	6.3	15.0	8.7	104.6	85.8
Côte d'Ivoire	1.7	2.6	–5.0	1.0	–0.2	6.4	2.2	3.2	122.0	135.4
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuba	..	–3.0	..	5.5	–18.9	2.8	–15.0	8.7	..	148.8
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark[a]	5.0	4.3	3.3	4.3	4.8	5.9	2.4	5.7	102.1	105.0
Dominican Republic	0.3	1.1	7.7	4.9	–1.6	1.2	11.9	5.3	98.1	94.9
Ecuador	9.0	5.6	5.4	9.1	5.9	8.5	7.9	10.1	80.6	109.9
Egypt, Arab Rep.	–5.7	7.9	–9.3	–1.6	–3.1	12.6	–4.6	1.9	116.3	127.0
El Salvador	1.0	4.4	11.0	5.6	2.9	3.7	11.7	7.2	121.1	95.5
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	9.8	8.6	6.7	10.9	17.5	6.3	8.0	12.9	151.0	98.9
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France[a]	5.1	7.5	5.0	8.6	2.9	5.8	1.8	7.1	106.4	102.2
Gabon	7.4	4.7	–3.1	3.4	6.9	5.9	–0.1	3.7	125.4	179.1
Gambia, The	–8.5	–6.9	4.1	–1.3	–3.4	–7.6	9.0	–0.6	100.0	80.5
Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany[a]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.5	96.6
Ghana	6.8	3.6	7.8	8.4	6.6	6.8	11.5	9.8	106.7	132.0
Greece[a]	6.4	..	9.6	..	15.1	..	17.2	..	112.1	..
Guatemala	4.6	5.6	9.3	8.6	6.1	4.3	11.8	9.9	117.9	89.6
Guinea	5.6	–2.3	5.3	4.8	3.8	1.7	8.2	1.9	89.6	204.0
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	–3.4	12.3	–2.3	6.8	–8.6	13.0	0.1	9.4	113.2	88.9
[†]Data for Taiwan, China	17.0	3.7	21.3	2.9	11.5	5.9	16.2	5.8	89.9	84.4

	Export volume		Import volume		Export value		Import value		Net barter terms of trade index	
	average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		2000 = 100	
	1985–95	1995–2006	1985–95	1995–2006	1985–95	1995–2006	1985–95	1995–2006	1995	2006
Honduras	3.7	4.9	4.3	10.4	1.9	2.6	4.6	10.0	96.3	83.2
Hungary[a]	−0.1	14.5	2.6	13.0	2.7	15.4	6.0	14.6	104.3	95.5
India[a]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.7	*105.2*
Indonesia	10.4	1.8	10.1	1.1	11.7	5.6	15.3	3.2	90.4	100.9
Iran, Islamic Rep.	*7.4*	2.3	..	14.3	7.7	12.7	4.3	13.1	..	155.3
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland[a]	10.5	8.9	6.9	6.6	10.8	9.0	8.2	7.0	98.9	94.4
Israel[a]	6.2	7.1	8.6	3.7	21.6	12.3	22.8	8.7	92.1	93.8
Italy[a]	5.6	0.7	4.8	2.8	9.7	4.5	7.1	6.7	95.9	97.5
Jamaica	7.2	−5.5	..	0.6	8.7	1.0	9.4	4.8	..	192.0
Japan[a]	2.4	3.5	7.3	3.9	1.5	4.2	2.1	4.9	105.5	91.8
Jordan	5.1	10.8	3.8	7.6	7.5	10.7	3.8	10.4	115.6	84.3
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenya	7.7	4.6	9.0	4.8	5.8	5.1	4.2	7.2	103.9	91.3
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	10.6	14.2	13.3	6.9	13.0	8.8	15.0	7.6	138.5	73.2
Kuwait	9.7	5.5	..	13.7	0.6	13.3	2.5	7.0	..	195.2
Kyrgyz Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	..	9.0	..	7.7	21.7	5.7	12.7	2.6	..	117.6
Latvia[a]	−6.8	8.9	..	..	*−1.7*	9.9	..	..	..	..
Lebanon	..	17.8	..	2.1	1.7	15.9	13.9	2.7	..	101.1
Lesotho	12.1	19.2	5.3	4.3	21.0	17.1	12.1	4.2	100.0	81.1
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	4.7	1.6	5.3	−0.2	12.8	1.7	7.9	..	171.7
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	2.5	11.0	1.6	9.2	4.6	12.4	7.3	11.4	79.6	76.5
Malawi	2.6	3.3	0.8	5.4	5.1	1.8	7.8	7.1	105.7	84.4
Malaysia	10.3	8.7	18.8	5.6	18.0	6.8	22.3	4.8	108.5	98.7
Mali	10.5	10.5	4.8	8.1	11.8	11.1	7.7	8.5	109.6	107.2
Mauritania	−0.9	−0.7	7.3	7.6	2.9	0.9	9.2	5.5	102.2	169.7
Mauritius	5.6	0.7	7.9	5.6	10.4	1.2	12.5	3.5	88.5	115.2
Mexico	12.2	7.7	14.7	9.6	12.0	9.4	18.6	10.4	92.5	104.0
Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	..	4.1	..	9.1	−7.7	10.1	−14.9	11.7	..	162.4
Morocco	6.7	4.4	7.9	7.9	9.3	3.9	9.9	8.0	89.1	86.2
Mozambique	10.0	28.6	3.2	11.7	8.1	29.1	6.2	14.1	151.1	130.6
Myanmar	14.3	18.6	11.8	−1.1	14.8	18.0	18.3	2.6	214.3	111.1
Namibia	5.9	3.4	*4.2*	5.8	3.5	4.3	3.8	4.2	82.6	127.3
Nepal	..	−1.9	..	−1.8	11.7	7.8	10.4	3.5	..	79.0
Netherlands[a]	5.8	5.3	5.1	4.5	4.0	6.4	3.4	6.0	103.2	100.5
New Zealand[a]	4.1	3.5	5.4	6.1	8.2	4.8	7.7	6.3	101.8	111.5
Nicaragua	2.6	7.8	−1.4	5.8	2.9	5.9	0.1	8.6	128.9	79.4
Niger	1.7	−0.5	−3.9	5.6	−0.5	4.9	0.5	8.5	121.4	163.7
Nigeria	−2.0	−1.6	−9.1	10.5	5.3	10.2	3.3	13.2	55.6	160.6
Norway[a]	6.8	2.6	2.5	5.8	5.4	9.4	3.6	5.1	60.3	139.2
Oman	12.4	−0.4	..	8.9	10.2	11.6	6.9	8.0	..	182.3
Pakistan	9.8	7.5	4.1	4.4	10.7	6.5	7.2	8.0	119.2	76.2
Panama	3.2	3.4	6.6	2.4	7.1	4.0	9.2	3.9	100.0	90.9
Papua New Guinea	6.3	−6.4	..	5.2	11.4	3.2	3.6	1.8	..	160.4
Paraguay	5.5	6.7	19.4	0.7	12.4	6.2	19.9	2.2	118.3	95.5
Peru	4.4	10.5	8.5	1.1	6.1	12.1	13.2	2.3	123.4	151.1
Philippines	12.8	7.2	16.0	4.7	13.1	7.7	18.0	4.3	80.2	84.1
Poland[a]	4.8	13.0	7.9	10.5	4.6	15.3	7.1	12.1	101.7	107.1
Portugal[a]	6.8	−0.5	8.8	−1.0	11.0	−4.7	10.2	−5.1	104.7	*101.6*
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Export volume		Import volume		Export value		Import value		Net barter terms of trade index	
	average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		2000 = 100	
	1985–95	1995–2006	1985–95	1995–2006	1985–95	1995–2006	1985–95	1995–2006	1995	2006
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rwanda	–13.2	3.8	0.1	2.2	–12.6	6.3	–5.4	4.5	110.1	128.7
Saudi Arabia	12.7	0.2	..	11.5	9.3	13.5	3.6	7.6	..	205.1
Senegal	2.0	6.9	–0.5	6.9	4.2	4.8	2.7	9.7	156.3	101.8
Serbia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singapore	16.0	9.1	13.5	4.7	17.9	7.0	17.3	4.8	104.3	86.1
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	2.2	4.6	5.2	7.1	4.2	6.5	7.7	8.0	106.0	125.3
Spain[a]	8.7	6.7	12.1	8.5	11.0	8.0	12.0	10.2	104.3	103.5
Sri Lanka	6.3	4.5	6.8	3.2	12.1	4.4	11.6	5.3	99.0	80.0
Sudan	14.9	19.2	16.7	15.4	1.2	26.3	3.1	17.0	100.0	189.5
Swaziland	7.9	9.3	5.9	6.6	13.9	9.3	11.8	7.4	100.0	93.3
Sweden[a]	3.8	6.3	3.1	4.8	8.0	3.9	6.4	4.5	109.5	88.1
Switzerland[a]	2.3	4.5	1.2	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	24.4	1.2	..	10.1	11.1	7.2	5.9	6.1	..	133.0
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	6.0	7.6	–0.4	8.0	8.2	10.0	7.9	9.2	98.0	115.7
Thailand	17.3	7.1	17.3	3.3	22.2	7.8	23.1	6.3	116.0	92.3
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	4.0	4.6	–4.2	3.9	3.6	4.5	–0.7	5.9	99.1	78.0
Trinidad and Tobago	1.4	8.7	–5.8	3.1	2.6	16.2	0.6	10.3	..	122.7
Tunisia	9.5	7.4	6.2	6.2	12.1	7.3	11.5	6.1	95.8	94.3
Turkey	11.6	12.6	14.0	9.2	9.9	12.8	11.6	10.6	105.7	96.2
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	7.2	9.7	8.7	3.7	–2.5	4.8	6.7	5.6	197.2	102.0
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	8.2	7.9	..	17.6	10.5	15.1	14.7	15.1	..	152.7
United Kingdom[a]	4.6	4.0	4.5	6.7	8.8	4.7	8.3	7.1	100.1	104.3
United States[a]	8.2	3.6	5.0	7.1	10.3	4.0	7.3	8.1	103.3	96.0
Uruguay	5.9	4.6	12.9	–0.4	7.4	3.1	14.9	0.4	116.2	88.7
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	6.7	0.1	–0.2	5.9	5.1	9.9	3.6	6.2	63.4	184.4
Vietnam	..	13.2	..	13.9	22.7	18.1	12.1	15.8	..	96.8
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	..	–3.2	2.3	13.3	8.1	12.1	4.3	11.4	..	150.3
Zambia	–3.1	9.1	–9.7	12.5	2.3	8.1	–0.1	13.5	189.7	187.0
Zimbabwe	6.5	0.1	13.8	–1.4	4.4	–1.3	11.5	–2.8	96.8	93.4

a. Data are from the International Monetary Fund's International Financial Statistics database.

About the data

Data on international trade in goods are available from each country's balance of payments and customs records. While the balance of payments focuses on the financial transactions that accompany trade, customs data record the direction of trade and the physical quantities and value of goods entering or leaving the customs area. Customs data may differ from data recorded in the balance of payments because of differences in valuation and time of recording. The 1993 System of National Accounts and the fifth edition of the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) *Balance of Payments Manual* (1993) attempted to reconcile definitions and reporting standards for international trade statistics, but differences in sources, timing, and national practices limit comparability. Real growth rates derived from trade volume indexes and terms of trade based on unit price indexes may therefore differ from those derived from national accounts aggregates.

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

Collecting and tabulating trade statistics are difficult. Some developing countries lack the capacity to report timely data, especially landlocked countries and countries whose territorial boundaries are porous. Their trade has to be estimated from the data reported by their partners. (For further discussion of the use of partner country reports, see *About the data* for table 6.3.) Countries that belong to common customs unions may need to collect data through direct inquiry of companies. Economic or political concerns may lead some national authorities to suppress or misrepresent data on certain trade flows, such as oil, military equipment, or the exports of a dominant producer. In other cases reported trade data may be distorted by deliberate under- or overinvoicing to affect capital transfers or avoid taxes. And in some regions smuggling and black market trading result in unreported trade flows.

By international agreement customs data are reported to the United Nations Statistics Division, which maintains the Commodity Trade (Comtrade) and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics databases. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) compiles international trade statistics, including price, value, and volume indexes, from national and international sources such as the IMF's International Financial Statistics database, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the United Nations Statistics Division's Monthly Bulletin of Statistics database, the World Bank Africa Database, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Japan Customs, and UNCTAD's Commodity Price Statistics. The IMF also compiles data on trade prices and volumes in its International Financial Statistics (IFS) database.

Unless otherwise noted, the growth rates and terms of trade in the table were calculated from index numbers compiled by UNCTAD. The growth rates and terms of trade for selected economies were calculated from index numbers compiled in the IMF's *International Financial Statistics.* In some cases price and volume indexes from different sources vary significantly as a result of differences in estimation procedures. Because the IMF does not publish trade value indexes, for selected economies the trade value indexes were derived from the volume and price indexes. All indexes are rescaled to a 2000 base year.

The terms of trade measures the relative prices of a country's exports and imports. There are several ways to calculate it. The most common is the net barter (or commodity) terms of trade index, or the ratio of the export price index to the import price index. When a country's net barter terms of trade index increases, its exports become more valuable or its imports cheaper.

Definitions

• **Export** and **import volumes** are indexes of the quantity of goods traded. They are derived from UNCTAD's quantum index series and are the ratio of the export or import value indexes to the corresponding unit value indexes. Unit value indexes are based on data reported by countries that demonstrate consistency under UNCTAD quality controls, supplemented by UNCTAD's estimates using the previous year's trade values at the Standard International Trade Classification three-digit level as weights. For economies for which UNCTAD does not publish data, the export and import volume indexes (lines 72 and 73) in the IMF's *International Financial Statistics* are used to calculate the average annual growth rates. • **Export** and **import values** are the current value of exports (f.o.b.) or imports (c.i.f.), converted to U.S. dollars and expressed as a percentage of the average for the base period (2000). UNCTAD's export or import value indexes are reported for most economies. For selected economies for which UNCTAD does not publish data, the value indexes are derived from export or import volume indexes (lines 72 and 73) and corresponding unit value indexes of exports or imports (lines 74 and 75) in the IMF's *International Financial Statistics.* • **Net barter terms of trade index** is calculated as the percentage ratio of the export unit value indexes to the import unit value indexes, measured relative to the base year 2000.

Direction of trade

High-income importers

% of world trade, 2006

Source of exports	European Union	Japan	United States	Other high-income	Total
High-income economies	29.1	2.6	8.7	10.3	50.8
European Union	22.8	0.5	2.8	2.5	28.6
Japan	0.8	..	1.2	1.6	3.6
United States	1.9	0.5	..	3.3	5.7
Other high-income economies	3.6	1.7	4.7	2.9	12.9
Low- and middle-income economies	8.2	1.8	6.3	5.1	21.4
East Asia & Pacific	2.0	1.3	2.4	3.7	9.5
China	1.5	0.8	1.7	2.5	6.4
Europe & Central Asia	3.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	4.2
Russian Federation	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.5
Latin America & Caribbean	0.8	0.1	2.7	0.4	4.1
Brazil	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6
Middle East & N. Africa	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.6
Algeria	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4
South Asia	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.9
India	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.2
South Africa	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
World	37.3	4.4	15.1	15.4	72.2

Low- and middle-income importers

% of world trade, 2006

Source of exports	East Asia & Pacific	Europe & Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle East & N. Africa	South Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Total
High-income economies	7.3	4.0	3.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	17.4
European Union	1.0	3.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	6.5
Japan	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.8
United States	0.7	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.0
Other high-income economies	4.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	6.2
Low- and middle-income economies	2.3	2.6	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	8.3
East Asia & Pacific	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.8
China	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.6
Europe & Central Asia	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.4
Russian Federation	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Latin America & Caribbean	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.5
Brazil	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Middle East & N. Africa	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6
Algeria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Asia	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4
India	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5
South Africa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
World	9.7	6.6	4.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	25.7

Nominal growth of trade

High-income importers

Source of exports	European Union	Japan	United States	Other high-income	Total
	annual % growth, 1996–2006				
High-income economies	6.8	3.7	6.2	5.7	6.3
European Union	7.0	2.1	8.6	5.7	6.9
Japan	3.5	..	2.7	4.4	3.6
United States	5.0	−1.2	..	4.8	4.2
Other high-income economies	7.4	6.6	6.0	7.4	6.8
Low- and middle-income economies	14.1	8.5	13.1	13.6	13.1
East Asia & Pacific	16.2	8.5	15.9	13.8	13.8
China	23.8	11.5	22.5	18.8	19.3
Europe & Central Asia	16.3	6.3	9.2	13.4	15.4
Russian Federation	16.3	4.9	3.3	7.5	14.1
Latin America & Caribbean	9.1	5.2	10.6	11.8	10.2
Brazil	8.7	2.5	10.2	14.0	9.5
Middle East & N. Africa	11.8	8.5	28.5	13.4	13.4
Algeria	15.2	6.9	24.0	25.4	18.1
South Asia	9.9	3.4	11.3	13.9	11.1
India	11.3	6.1	13.0	16.2	13.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.7	25.3	15.9	15.4	13.7
South Africa	6.9	7.1	4.7	1.3	5.6
World	7.9	5.3	8.5	7.6	7.8

Low- and middle-income importers

Source of exports	East Asia & Pacific	Europe & Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle East & N. Africa	South Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Total
	annual % growth, 1996–2006						
High-income economies	10.0	11.9	6.8	7.9	9.3	7.5	9.4
European Union	7.8	12.3	5.8	7.0	8.5	6.6	9.4
Japan	7.2	16.7	5.5	5.5	5.0	4.9	7.2
United States	8.6	6.5	7.3	6.0	10.0	7.0	7.6
Other high-income economies	11.8	10.5	6.7	12.1	10.6	10.5	11.1
Low- and middle-income economies	17.8	14.1	12.2	16.1	17.0	17.9	15.2
East Asia & Pacific	17.1	27.5	22.8	20.1	20.1	22.2	20.0
China	21.5	31.6	27.7	26.8	26.5	26.0	26.2
Europe & Central Asia	11.1	12.4	10.7	15.0	15.7	14.8	12.6
Russian Federation	11.3	11.8	9.5	17.7	15.1	15.0	12.0
Latin America & Caribbean	19.0	13.1	9.3	9.9	18.7	15.6	11.2
Brazil	16.3	16.3	11.4	16.2	14.4	18.6	13.4
Middle East & N. Africa	22.8	11.1	13.9	18.7	12.2	23.2	17.5
Algeria	43.3	4.3	13.2	18.1	8.0	23.1	11.3
South Asia	19.0	11.2	21.9	15.6	17.0	16.3	17.0
India	20.5	12.1	25.9	19.0	14.9	17.0	18.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	30.1	17.2	22.7	8.8	2.9	15.3	18.6
South Africa	6.7	8.1	10.5	11.7	7.1	4.1	5.7
World	11.4	12.8	8.2	10.3	11.6	10.1	10.9

About the data

The table provides estimates of the flow of trade in goods between groups of economies. The data are from the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Direction of Trade database. All developed and 23 developing countries report trade on a timely basis, covering about 80 percent of trade for recent years. Trade by less timely reporters and by countries that do not report is estimated using reports of trading 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. Partner country data may introduce discrepancies due to smuggling, confidentiality, different exchange rates, overreporting of transit trade, inclusion or exclusion of freight rates, and different points of valuation and times of recording.

In addition, estimates of trade within the European Union (EU) have been significantly affected by changes in reporting methods following the creation of a customs union. The current system for collecting data on trade between EU members—Intrastat, introduced in 1993—has less exhaustive coverage than the previous customs-based system and has resulted in some problems of asymmetry (estimated imports are about 5 percent less than exports). Despite these issues, only a small portion of world trade is estimated to be omitted from the IMF's *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook* and Direction of Trade database.

Most countries report their trade data in national currencies, which are converted into U.S. dollars using the IMF's published period average exchange rate (series rf or rh, monthly averages of the market or official rates) for the reporting country or, if unavailable, monthly average rates in New York. Because imports are reported at cost, insurance, and freight (c.i.f.) valuations, and exports at free on board (f.o.b.) valuations, the IMF adjusts country reports of import values by dividing them by 1.10 to estimate equivalent export values. The accuracy of this approximation depends 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 4.4 and 4.5.)

The regional trade flows in the table are calculated from current price values. The growth rates are in nominal terms; that is, they include the effects of changes in both volumes and prices.

Definitions

• **Merchandise trade** includes all trade in goods; trade in services is excluded. • **High-income economies** are those classified as such by the World Bank (see inside front cover). • **European Union** is defined as all high-income EU members: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. • **Other high-income economies** include all high-income economies (both Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development members and others) except the high-income European Union, Japan, and the United States. • **Low- and middle-income regional groupings** are based on World Bank classifications and may differ from those used by other organizations.

More than half of the world's merchandise trade takes place between high-income economies. But integration of low- and middle-income economies in global merchandise trade increased substantially during 1996–2006   **6.3a**
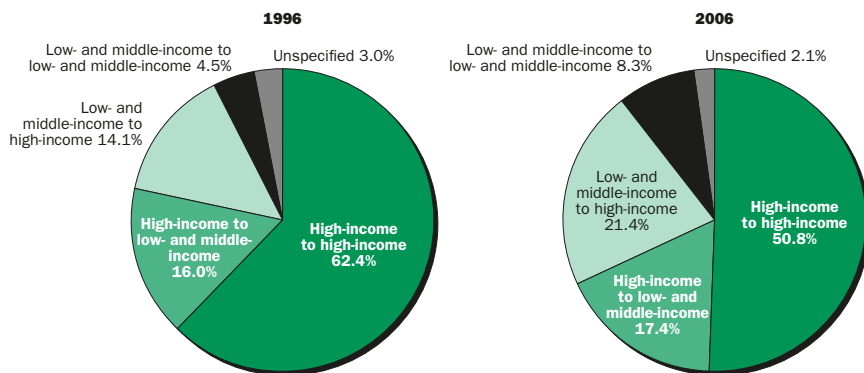
Trade between low- and middle-income economies accounted for about 8.3 percent of world merchandise trade in 2006, compared with 4.5 percent in 1996. The share of trade from low- and middle-income economies to high-income economies increased 7.3 percentage points between 1996 and 2006.

Source: International Monetary Fund's Direction of Trade database.

Data sources

Data on the direction and growth of merchandise trade were calculated using the IMF's Direction of Trade database.

Exports to low-income economies

	High-income economies		European Union[a]		Japan		United States	
	1996	2006	1996	2006	1996	2006	1996	2006
Total ($ billions)	**73.8**	**165.0**	**34.5**	**68.7**	**8.3**	**14.5**	**8.9**	**18.8**
% of total exports								
Food	8.3	5.7	8.8	6.3	0.5	0.4	16.5	10.6
Cereals	3.2	1.8	3.0	1.7	0.2	0.1	12.8	6.1
Agricultural raw materials	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	3.9	4.1
Ores and nonferrous metals	2.2	3.3	1.6	2.2	0.8	1.5	1.8	2.5
Fuels	5.2	9.5	3.3	5.5	1.2	0.9	1.4	2.9
Crude petroleum	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum products	3.9	6.7	3.2	5.3	1.1	0.5	1.3	2.3
Manufactured goods	80.4	75.9	83.2	81.6	94.8	92.6	72.7	72.1
Chemical products	12.0	11.9	12.1	11.0	7.2	7.2	11.7	10.7
Iron and steel	3.8	3.3	4.3	3.0	6.7	9.4	1.6	1.4
Machinery and transport equipment	43.9	42.1	43.3	44.4	66.6	61.8	49.7	47.6
Furniture	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Textiles	4.3	3.1	1.7	1.3	3.7	3.3	1.5	1.6
Footwear	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	16.0	15.2	21.2	21.6	10.5	10.6	7.9	10.6
Miscellaneous goods	1.8	3.7	1.9	3.1	1.1	3.2	3.7	7.8

Imports from low-income economies

	High-income economies		European Union[a]		Japan		United States	
Total ($ billions)	**81.4**	**217.1**	**38.1**	**81.2**	**8.5**	**15.7**	**18.3**	**77.2**
% of total imports								
Food	18.9	9.7	23.6	13.8	25.9	14.1	8.9	4.6
Cereals	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Agricultural raw materials	6.2	1.9	6.9	3.1	8.0	1.6	2.6	0.9
Ores and nonferrous metals	4.7	4.8	4.1	6.3	13.6	9.0	1.8	0.7
Fuels	21.1	31.7	15.5	18.6	16.5	39.8	36.0	43.2
Crude petroleum	19.6	25.0	15.0	13.0	13.4	29.3	33.5	39.6
Petroleum products	1.3	4.8	0.4	2.3	2.1	8.4	2.4	2.4
Manufactured goods	48.7	51.4	49.6	57.8	35.8	35.0	50.2	50.0
Chemical products	2.7	3.9	2.3	4.1	1.3	2.8	2.3	3.0
Iron and steel	1.1	2.0	0.7	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.7
Machinery and transport equipment	3.6	5.9	3.7	6.0	1.4	10.7	2.2	4.4
Furniture	0.4	1.5	0.3	1.5	0.8	1.6	0.2	1.9
Textiles	24.1	22.2	25.0	27.2	17.7	8.6	27.4	25.5
Footwear	1.7	2.9	2.8	5.2	0.6	2.1	0.7	1.6
Other	15.2	13.0	14.7	11.6	12.0	8.2	16.2	12.0
Miscellaneous goods	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7

Simple applied tariff rates on imports from low-income economies (%)[b]

	High-income economies		European Union[a]		Japan		United States	
Food	9.2	5.9	9.7	6.5	13.0	5.6	4.6	3.1
Cereals	14.9	7.4	42.7	20.6	14.4	13.4	6.5	1.3
Agricultural raw materials	2.4	1.8	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.3
Ores and nonferrous metals	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.5	2.7	0.0	0.3	0.3
Fuels	3.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.3	2.5	1.4
Crude petroleum	7.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum products	3.7	2.1	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.6	2.5	2.1
Manufactured goods	5.0	3.7	1.6	1.1	4.2	2.2	6.9	4.1
Chemical products	3.1	2.5	1.4	1.8	1.1	0.1	2.4	0.9
Iron and steel	3.2	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.6	0.2
Machinery and transport equipment	2.4	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.4
Furniture	3.7	3.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.6	0.8
Textiles	8.8	6.4	4.2	2.6	6.9	4.9	13.7	9.5
Footwear	11.9	6.7	4.1	2.5	11.0	9.1	19.6	9.9
Other	3.0	2.5	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.9	3.2	0.9
Miscellaneous goods	5.3	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.1
Average	5.4	3.9	2.5	1.7	5.3	2.4	6.2	3.8

Exports to middle-income economies

	High-income economies 1996	High-income economies 2006	European Union[a] 1996	European Union[a] 2006	Japan 1996	Japan 2006	United States 1996	United States 2006
Total ($ billions)	**693.4**	**1,698.0**	**292.9**	**760.2**	**98.3**	**199.6**	**157.2**	**305.0**
% of total exports								
Food	7.9	4.8	8.4	5.0	0.3	0.4	11.9	8.6
Cereals	2.2	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.0	2.5
Agricultural raw materials	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.9	3.1	3.8
Ores and nonferrous metals	1.9	3.8	1.6	2.7	1.4	3.4	1.7	4.3
Fuels	2.5	4.4	1.8	2.6	0.7	0.9	2.6	4.9
Crude petroleum	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum products	1.8	3.5	1.4	2.2	0.6	0.9	1.8	4.4
Manufactured goods	83.4	82.2	84.4	85.3	95.1	90.7	76.9	74.5
Chemical products	10.8	12.8	12.2	13.0	6.6	9.0	11.0	12.7
Iron and steel	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.7	5.7	6.1	1.1	1.2
Machinery and transport equipment	48.5	48.1	46.0	47.9	67.7	61.7	45.8	45.0
Furniture	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4
Textiles	5.7	3.5	5.8	4.2	3.0	1.9	4.8	3.0
Footwear	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	14.6	13.7	16.1	15.3	11.9	11.8	13.7	12.3
Miscellaneous goods	2.3	3.0	2.4	3.1	1.5	3.8	3.8	3.8

Imports from middle-income economies

	High-income economies 1996	High-income economies 2006	European Union 1996	European Union 2006	Japan 1996	Japan 2006	United States 1996	United States 2006
Total ($ billions)	**848.3**	**2,679.3**	**281.6**	**1,006.7**	**107.2**	**234.9**	**247.2**	**826.2**
% of total imports								
Food	10.9	5.9	14.0	7.1	15.4	8.3	7.8	4.6
Cereals	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
Agricultural raw materials	3.1	1.4	3.9	1.8	5.1	2.3	1.7	1.0
Ores and nonferrous metals	5.2	5.4	6.5	5.9	8.7	11.0	2.9	2.9
Fuels	14.6	18.8	18.8	22.8	18.1	16.4	13.4	18.9
Crude petroleum	9.4	12.7	12.2	15.3	9.5	7.9	10.1	15.1
Petroleum products	2.5	3.4	3.4	4.4	1.4	1.5	3.0	3.2
Manufactured goods	64.3	67.0	54.1	60.8	51.5	60.8	72.1	70.6
Chemical products	3.6	3.4	4.7	3.4	2.8	3.8	2.3	2.5
Iron and steel	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.4	1.7	1.4	2.1	2.3
Machinery and transport equipment	24.1	33.2	16.0	28.3	15.1	26.8	32.9	35.7
Furniture	1.5	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.7	3.1
Textiles	13.2	8.5	13.5	8.5	14.9	10.5	11.9	8.1
Footwear	2.8	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.1	4.0	2.0
Other	16.5	15.4	13.9	14.0	13.9	15.6	17.2	16.8
Miscellaneous goods	1.8	1.4	2.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.0

Simple applied tariff rates on imports from middle-income economies[b] (%)

	High-income economies 1996	High-income economies 2006	European Union 1996	European Union 2006	Japan 1996	Japan 2006	United States 1996	United States 2006
Food	12.5	7.3	20.3	11.9	14.4	7.7	2.9	2.4
Cereals	16.9	10.2	42.2	28.5	22.8	12.0	1.6	0.8
Agricultural raw materials	2.4	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4
Ores and nonferrous metals	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5
Fuels	3.5	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.4
Crude petroleum	13.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum products	3.6	2.2	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.6	1.2	2.1
Manufactured goods	4.6	3.5	2.3	1.1	1.9	2.2	3.7	2.8
Chemical products	3.1	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.4	0.3	1.4	1.0
Iron and steel	2.7	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.2	3.2	0.2
Machinery and transport equipment	2.7	2.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3
Furniture	4.5	3.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
Textiles	9.0	6.9	6.2	3.0	4.9	6.8	10.6	8.5
Footwear	10.4	7.0	6.1	3.0	15.4	17.9	13.0	8.3
Other	3.2	2.7	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7
Miscellaneous goods	4.0	1.2	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3
Average	5.3	3.8	3.9	2.1	3.2	2.6	3.4	2.6

a. Tariff data are from the Trade Analysis and Information System (TRAINS) database and may have a different country coverage than that for the 20 EU members whose trade values are reported. b. Includes ad valorem equivalents of specific rates.

Developing countries are becoming increasingly important in the global trading system. Since the early 1990s trade between high-income economies and low- and middle-income economies has grown faster than trade among high-income economies. The increased trade benefits consumers and producers. But as was apparent at the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Ministerial Conferences in Doha, Qatar, in October 2001, Cancun, Mexico, in September 2003, and Hong Kong, China, in December 2005, achieving a more pro-development outcome from trade remains a challenge. Meeting it will require strengthening international consultation. After the Doha meetings negotiations were launched on services, agriculture, manufactures, WTO rules, the environment, dispute settlement, intellectual property rights protection, and disciplines on regional integration. At the most recent negotiations in Hong Kong, China, trade ministers agreed to eliminate subsidies of agricultural exports by 2013; to abolish cotton export subsidies and grant unlimited export access to selected cotton-growing countries in Sub-Saharan Africa; to cut more domestic farm supports in the European Union, Japan, and the United States; and to offer more aid to developing countries to help them compete in global trade.

Trade flows between high-income 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 high-income economies' imports, manufactures as a share of goods imports from both low- and middle-income economies have grown. And trade between developing economies has grown substantially over the past decade, a result of their increasing share of world output and liberalization of trade, among other influences.

Yet trade barriers remain high. The table includes information about tariff rates by selected product groups. Applied tariff rates are the tariffs in effect for partners in preferential trade agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement. When these rates are unavailable, most favored nation rates are used. The difference between most favored nation and applied rates can be substantial. Simple averages of applied rates are shown because they are generally a better indicator of tariff protection than weighted average rates are.

The data are from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Partner country reports by high-income economies were used for both exports and imports. Because of differences in sources of data, timing, and treatment of missing data, the numbers in the table may not be fully comparable with those used to calculate the direction of trade statistics in table 6.3 or the aggregate flows in tables 4.4, 4.5, and 6.2. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 1 codes to define commodity groups. For further discussion of merchandise trade statistics, see *About the data* for tables 4.4, 4.5, 6.2, and 6.3, and for information about tariff barriers, see table 6.7.

The product groups in the table are defined in accordance with the 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), **iron and steel** (67), **machinery and transport equipment** (7), **furniture** (82), **textiles** (65 and 84), **footwear** (85), and **other manufactured goods** (6 and 8 excluding 65, 67, 68, 82, 84, and 85); and **miscellaneous goods** (9). • **Exports** are all merchandise exports by high-income economies to low-income and middle-income economies as recorded in the United Nations Statistics Division's Comtrade database. Exports are recorded free on board (f.o.b.). • **Imports** are all merchandise imports by high-income economies from low-income and middle-income economies as recorded in the United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade (Comtrade) database. Imports include insurance and freight charges (c.i.f.). • **High-, middle-, and low-income economies** are those classified as such by the World Bank (see inside front cover). • **European Union** is defined as all high-income EU members: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

The composition of high-income economies' imports from low- and middle-income economies has changed over the last decade   **6.4a**

Source: United Nations Statistics Division's Comtrade database.
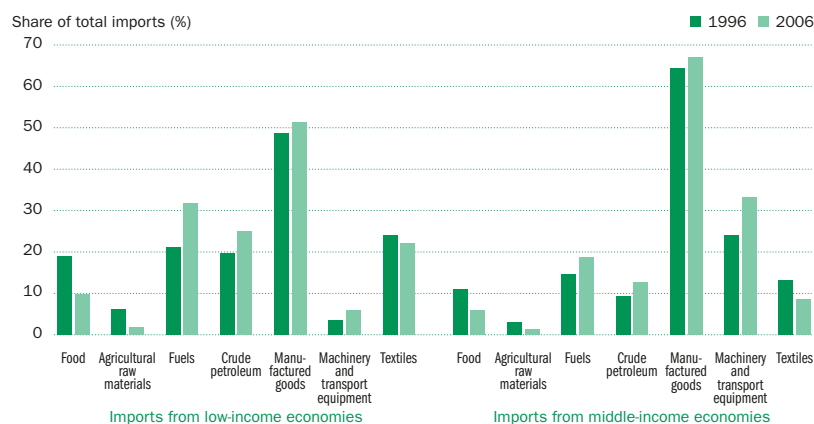
The shares of high-income economies' imports of food, agricultural raw materials, and textiles from low- and middle-income economies dropped noticeably between 1996 and 2006, while the shares of fuels (especially crude petroleum) and machinery and transport equipment have increased considerably.

Data on trade values are from United Nations Statistics Division's Comtrade database. Data on tariffs are from UNCTAD's Trade Analysis and Information System database and are calculated by World Bank staff using the World Integrated Trade Solution system.

	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
World Bank commodity price index												
(1990 = 100)												
Nonenergy commodities	156	159	100	104	89	84	89	91	100	114	140	158
Agriculture	163	175	100	112	90	84	93	95	98	106	116	131
Beverages	203	230	100	129	91	76	91	87	88	109	113	125
Food	166	177	100	100	87	91	97	96	103	103	111	131
Raw materials	130	133	100	116	93	81	89	98	99	107	126	134
Fertilizers	108	164	100	88	109	105	108	106	118	126	126	204
Metals and minerals	144	120	100	87	85	80	78	82	105	133	198	220
Petroleum	19	204	100	64	127	113	117	126	154	218	258	279
Steel products[a]	111	100	100	91	79	71	73	79	114	129	124	121
MUV G-5 index	28	79	100	117	97	94	93	100	107	107	109	111
Commodity prices												
(1990 prices)												
Agricultural raw materials												
Cotton (cents/kg)	225	260	182	182	134	112	109	140	128	114	116	125
Logs, Cameroon ($/cu. m)[a]	153	319	344	290	283	282	253	279	310	312	293	343
Logs, Malaysian ($/cu. m)	154	248	177	218	195	169	175	187	184	190	220	241
Rubber (cents/kg)	145	181	86	135	69	61	82	108	122	140	194	206
Sawnwood, Malaysian ($/cu. m)	625	503	533	632	612	510	565	550	543	616	689	725
Tobacco ($/mt)	3,836	2,887	3,392	2,258	3,063	3,185	2,947	2,643	2,560	2,606	2,730	2,966
Beverages (cents/kg)												
Cocoa	240	330	127	122	93	113	191	175	145	144	146	176
Coffee, robustas	330	411	118	237	94	64	71	81	74	104	137	172
Coffee, Arabica	409	440	197	285	198	146	146	141	166	237	232	245
Tea, avg., 3 auctions	298	211	206	127	193	169	162	151	157	154	172	183
Energy												
Coal, Australian ($/mt)	0	51	40	34	27	34	27	26	49	44	45	59
Coal, U.S. ($/mt)	0	55	42	33	34	48	43	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas, Europe ($/mmbtu)	0	4	3	2	4	4	3	4	4	6	8	8
Natural gas, U.S. ($/mmbtu)	1	2	2	1	4	4	4	5	6	8	6	6
Petroleum ($/bbl)	4	47	23	15	29	26	27	29	35	50	59	64

About the data

Primary commodities—raw or partially processed materials that will be transformed into finished goods—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 trade journals, international study groups, government market surveys, newspaper and wire service reports, and commodity exchange spot and near-term forward prices.

The table is based on frequently updated price reports. When available, the prices received by exporters are used; otherwise, 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 is deflated using the manufactures unit value (MUV) index for the Group of Five (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 nonenergy commodity price index contains 37 price series for 31 nonenergy commodities.

Separate indexes are compiled for petroleum and steel products, which are not included in the nonenergy commodity price index.

The MUV index is a composite index of prices for manufactured exports from the five major (G-5) industrial economies (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 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.

	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Commodity prices (continued)												
(1990 prices)												
Fertilizers ($/mt)												
Phosphate rock	39	59	41	30	45	44	43	38	38	39	41	64
Triple superphosphate	152	229	132	128	142	135	143	149	174	188	185	305
Food												
Fats and oils ($/mt)												
Coconut oil	1,417	855	337	572	463	337	452	467	617	576	558	826
Groundnut oil	1,350	1,090	964	846	734	721	738	1,242	1,085	991	892	1,216
Palm oil	927	740	290	536	319	303	419	443	440	394	440	701
Soybeans	417	376	247	221	218	208	228	264	286	257	247	345
Soybean meal	367	332	200	168	195	192	188	211	225	200	192	276
Soybean oil	1,021	758	447	534	348	375	488	553	576	509	550	792
Grains ($/mt)												
Sorghum	185	164	104	102	91	101	109	106	103	90	113	146
Maize	208	159	109	105	91	95	107	105	104	92	112	147
Rice	450	521	271	274	208	183	206	197	222	267	280	293
Wheat	196	219	136	151	117	134	159	146	147	142	177	229
Other food												
Bananas ($/mt)	590	481	541	380	436	618	568	374	490	563	623	608
Beef (cents/kg)	465	350	256	163	199	226	226	198	235	245	234	234
Oranges ($/mt)	599	496	531	454	374	631	606	680	803	817	763	860
Sugar, EU domestic (cents/kg)	40	62	58	59	57	56	59	60	63	62	59	61
Sugar, U.S. domestic (cents/kg)	59	84	51	43	44	50	50	47	42	44	45	41
Sugar, world (cents/kg)	29	80	28	25	19	20	16	16	15	20	30	20
Metals and minerals												
Aluminum ($/mt)	1,982	1,847	1,639	1,542	1,594	1,531	1,449	1,430	1,603	1,774	2,363	2,372
Copper ($/mt)	5,038	2,768	2,662	2,508	1,866	1,673	1,674	1,777	2,678	3,437	6,182	6,399
Iron ore (cents/dmtu)	35	36	33	24	30	32	31	32	35	61	71	76
Lead (cents/kg)	108	115	81	54	47	50	49	51	83	91	119	232
Nickel ($/mt)	10,148	8,270	8,864	7,028	8,888	6,303	7,271	9,617	12,915	13,776	22,305	33,462
Tin (cents/kg)	1,310	2,128	609	531	559	475	436	489	795	690	807	1,307
Zinc (cents/kg)	105	97	151	88	116	94	84	83	98	129	301	291

a. Series not included in the nonenergy index.

• **Nonenergy commodity price index** covers the 31 nonenergy primary commodities that make up the agriculture, fertilizer, and metals and minerals indexes. • **Agriculture** includes beverages, food, and agricultural raw materials. • **Beverages** include cocoa, coffee, and tea. • **Food** includes rice, wheat, maize, sorghum, soybeans, soybean oil, soybean meal, palm oil, coconut oil, groundnut oil, bananas, beef, oranges, and sugar. • **Agricultural raw materials** include cotton, timber (logs and sawnwood), natural rubber, and tobacco. • **Fertilizers** include phosphate rock and triple superphosphate. • **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 oils, equally weighted. • **Steel products price index** is the composite price index for eight steel products based on quotations free on board (f.o.b.) 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, click on Products).

Merchandise exports within bloc

	Year of creation	Year of entry into force of the most recent agreement	Type of the most recent agreement[a]	$ millions						
				1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006
High-income and low- and middle-income economies										
APEC[b]	1989		None	901,560	1,688,708	2,261,791	2,436,516	2,924,291	3,309,117	3,763,569
CEFTA[c]	1992	1994	FTA	322	2,886	2,136	3,147	3,915	5,382	6,474
CIS	1991	1994	FTA	..	31,529	28,753	38,576	43,446	59,423	66,583
EEA	1994	1994	EIA	1,070,201	1,444,732	1,680,468	2,175,403	2,589,764	2,780,586	3,142,002
EFTA	1960	2002	EIA	782	925	831	967	1,128	1,252	1,524
European Union[c]	1957	1958	EIA, CU	1,022,933	1,385,805	1,608,174	2,087,311	2,482,418	2,649,078	2,987,188
NAFTA	1994	1994	FTA	226,273	394,472	676,141	651,060	737,591	824,550	902,085
SPARTECA	1981	1981	PS	4,737	8,535	8,139	10,864	13,047	14,413	14,531
Trans-Pacific SEP	2006	2006	EIA, FTA	1,110	2,614	1,438	1,621	2,096	2,345	2,927
Latin America and the Caribbean										
Andean Community	1969	1988	CU	1,312	4,812	5,293	5,064	7,619	8,676	11,300
CACM	1961	1961	CU	667	1,594	2,586	3,156	3,574	4,064	5,022
CARICOM	1973	1997	EIA	456	877	1,078	1,419	1,746	2,090	2,429
LAIA (ALADI)	1980	1981	PS	13,350	35,986	44,252	40,425	57,732	71,711	91,651
MERCOSUR	1991	2005	EIA	4,909	16,811	20,082	13,765	19,675	24,211	30,902
OECS	1981[d]	1981[d]	NNA	29	39	38	48	60	68	84
Middle East and Asia										
ASEAN	1967	1992	FTA	27,365	79,544	98,060	116,831	141,934	165,169	194,321
Bangkok Agreement	1975	1976	PS	2,429	21,728	37,895	70,845	99,369	127,277	150,545
EAEC	1997	1997	CU	..	13,556	15,467	19,933	17,291	27,297	27,930
ECO	1985	2003[d]	PS	1,243	4,746	4,518	7,468	9,989	13,936	19,053
GCC	1981	2003	CU	6,906	6,832	7,954	9,915	12,532	16,507	20,050
PAFTA (GAFTA)	1997	1998	FTA	13,204	12,948	16,140	21,918	35,328	44,468	54,862
SAARC[e]	1985	1995	PS	863	2,024	2,680	4,954	5,830	7,266	9,109
UMA	1989	1994[d]	NNA	958	1,109	1,094	1,338	1,375	1,926	2,400
Sub-Saharan Africa										
CEMAC	1994	1999	CU	139	120	96	146	174	198	245
COMESA	1994	1994	FTA	1,164	1,390	1,448	2,041	2,427	2,869	3,546
EAC	1996	2000	CU	230	530	595	706	750	857	1,059
ECCAS	1983	2004[d]	NNA	163	163	191	198	240	271	334
ECOWAS	1975	1993	PS	1,532	1,875	2,715	3,037	4,366	5,497	5,957
Indian Ocean Commission	1984	2005[d]	NNA	73	127	106	179	155	159	172
SADC	1992	2000	FTA	677	1,015	4,383	5,609	6,590	7,668	8,571
UEMOA	1994	2000	CU	621	560	741	1,076	1,233	1,390	1,545

Note: Regional bloc memberships are as follows: **Andean Community,** Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; **Arab Maghreb Union (UMA)**, Algeria, Libyan Arab Republic, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia; **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; **Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)**, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam; **Bangkok Agreement,** Bangladesh, China, India, the Republic of Korea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Sri Lanka; **Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM)**, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago; **Central American Common Market (CACM)**, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua; **Central European Free Trade Area (CEFTA)**, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Romania, and Slovenia; **Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)**, Angola, Burundi, Comoros, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe; **Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)**, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan; **East African Community (EAC)**, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda; **Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC; formerly Union Douanière et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale [UDEAC])**, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon; **Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)**, Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, and São Tomé and Principe; **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)**, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo; **Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)**, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, the

Merchandise exports within bloc

	Year of creation	Year of entry into force of the most recent agreement	Type of agreement[a]	% of total bloc exports						
				1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006
High-income and low- and middle-income economies										
APEC[b]	1989		None	68.3	71.7	73.1	72.7	72.2	70.8	69.4
CEFTA[c]	1992	1994	FTA	4.1	10.5	7.3	7.0	6.8	7.8	7.9
CIS	1991	1994	FTA	..	28.6	20.0	20.3	17.6	18.0	16.5
EEA	1994	1994	EIA	68.6	67.5	68.1	68.4	68.1	67.5	67.7
EFTA	1960	2002	EIA	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
European Union[c]	1957	1958	EIA, CU	67.1	66.1	66.8	67.2	66.8	66.0	66.2
NAFTA	1994	1994	FTA	41.4	46.2	55.7	56.1	55.9	55.8	53.8
SPARTECA	1981	1981	PS	9.4	12.1	10.2	11.8	11.6	10.8	9.6
Trans-Pacific SEP	2006	2006	EIA, FTA	1.5	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Latin America and the Caribbean										
Andean Community	1969	1988	CU	4.1	12.0	8.9	8.9	9.7	8.2	8.1
CACM	1961	1961	CU	15.3	21.8	19.1	20.2	20.9	18.9	16.2
CARICOM	1973	1997	EIA	8.0	12.1	14.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	11.1
LAIA (ALADI)	1980	1981	PS	11.6	17.3	13.2	11.5	13.2	13.6	14.3
MERCOSUR	1991	2005	EIA	7.6	18.9	16.4	10.3	11.1	11.0	11.6
OECS	1981[a]	1981	NNA	8.1	12.6	10.0	7.6	11.7	11.4	8.0
Middle East and Asia										
ASEAN	1967	1992	FTA	18.9	24.5	23.0	24.7	24.9	25.3	24.9
Bangkok Agreement	1975	1976	NNA	1.6	6.8	8.0	10.0	10.6	11.0	10.7
EAEC	1997	1997	CU	..	14.8	12.5	12.6	8.5	9.6	8.0
ECO	1985	2003[d]	PS	3.2	7.9	5.6	6.6	6.7	7.6	8.5
GCC	1981	2003	CU	8.0	6.8	4.8	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.8
PAFTA (GAFTA)	1997	1998	FTA	10.2	9.8	7.2	8.7	10.0	9.8	9.7
SAARC[e]	1985	1995	PS	3.2	4.4	4.2	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6
UMA	1989	1994[d]	NNA	2.9	3.8	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.0
Sub-Saharan Africa										
CEMAC	1994	1999	CU	2.3	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9
COMESA	1994	1994	FTA	4.2	5.4	3.7	4.4	4.1	3.4	3.2
EAC	1996	2000	CU	13.4	17.4	20.5	18.3	16.7	15.1	16.5
ECCAS	1983	2004[d]	NNA	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6
ECOWAS	1975	1993	PS	8.0	9.0	7.6	8.5	9.3	9.3	8.3
Indian Ocean Commission	1984	2005[d]	NNA	4.1	6.0	4.4	6.2	4.3	4.6	4.7
SADC	1992	2000	FTA	6.8	9.2	9.4	10.1	9.7	9.2	9.1
UEMOA	1994	2000	CU	13.0	10.3	13.1	13.3	12.9	13.4	13.1

Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan; **Eurasian Economic Community (EAEC)**, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan; **European Economic Area (EEA)**, European Union plus Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway; **European Free Trade Association (EFTA)**, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland; **European Union (EU; formerly European Economic Community and European Community)**, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom; **Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)**, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates; **Indian Ocean Commission,** Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion, and Seychelles; **Latin American Integration Association (LAIA; formerly Latin American Free Trade Area)**, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)**, Canada, Mexico, and the United States; **Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)**, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines; **Pan-Arab Free Trade Area (PAFTA; also known as Greater Arab Trade Area [GAFTA])**, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen; **South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)**, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka; **South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement (SPARTECA)**, Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Western Samoa; **Southern African Development Community (SADC)**, Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe; **Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR)**, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; **Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership (Trans-Pacific SEP)**, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, New Zealand, and Singapore; **West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)**, Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.

Merchandise exports by bloc

	Year of creation	Year of entry into force of the most recent agreement	Type of agreement[a]	% of world exports						
				1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006
High-income and low- and middle-income economies										
APEC[b]	1989		None	39.0	46.3	48.5	44.6	44.4	45.1	45.3
CEFTA[c]	1992	1994	FTA	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
CIS	1991	1994	FTA	0.0	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.4
EEA	1994	1994	EIA	46.1	42.1	38.7	42.3	41.6	39.7	38.8
EFTA	1960	2002	EIA	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
European Union[c]	1957	1958	EIA, CU	45.1	41.3	37.7	41.4	40.7	38.7	37.7
NAFTA	1994	1994	FTA	16.2	16.8	19.0	15.4	14.5	14.3	14.0
SPARTECA	1981	1981	PS	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Trans-Pacific SEP	2006	2006	EIA, FTA	2.2	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
Latin America and the Caribbean										
Andean Community	1969	1988	CU	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2
CACM	1961	1961	CU	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
CARICOM	1973	1997	EIA	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
LAIA (ALADI)	1980	1981	PS	3.4	4.1	5.3	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4
MERCOSUR	1991	2005	EIA	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2
OECS	1981	1981[d]	NNA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Middle East and Asia										
ASEAN	1967	1992	FTA	4.3	6.4	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.5
Bangkok Agreement	1975	1976	NNA	4.5	6.3	7.4	9.4	10.3	11.2	11.8
EAEC	1997	1997	CU	0.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.9
ECO	1985	2003[d]	PS	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9
GCC	1981	2003	CU	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.3	3.5
PAFTA (GAFTA)	1997	1998	FTA	3.8	2.6	3.5	3.4	3.9	4.4	4.7
SAARC[e]	1985	1995	PS	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3
UMA	1989	1994[d]	NNA	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Sub-Saharan Africa										
CEMAC	1994	1999	CU	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
COMESA	1994	1994	FTA	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
EAC	1996	2000	CU	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
ECCAS	1983	2004[d]	NNA	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
ECOWAS	1975	1993	PS	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Indian Ocean Commission	1984	2005[d]	NNA	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SADC	1992	2000	FTA	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
UEMOA	1994	2000	CU	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

a. FTA is free trade agreement, CU is customs union, EIA is economic integration agreement, PS is partial scope agreement, and NNA is not notified agreement, which refers to preferential trade arrangements established among member countries that are not notified to the World Trade Organization (these agreements may be functionally equivalent to any of the other agreements). b. No preferential trade agreement c. Members changed and new agreements entered into force in 2007, but are not reflected in the data shown. d. Years of the most recent agreement are collected from official trade bloc website. e. Free trade agreement was signed in 2006 but has not entered into force yet.

	Most recent year	Binding coverage	Simple mean bound rate	All products %				Primary products %		Manufactured products %	
				Simple mean tariff	Weighted mean tariff	Share of tariff lines with international peaks	Share of tariff lines with specific rates	Simple mean tariff	Weighted mean tariff	Simple mean tariff	Weighted mean tariff
Afghanistan		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	2005	100.0	7.0	6.3	7.1	0.0	6.0	7.3	6.5	6.1	7.3
Algeria	2006	..	..	15.8	10.7	38.7	0.0	15.5	9.3	15.8	11.1
Angola	2006[a]	100.0	59.2	7.6	6.5	10.4	0.8	11.5	13.1	6.9	5.0
Antigua and Barbuda	2006	97.9	58.7	11.6	12.5	39.7	0.0	13.6	12.0	11.1	12.7
Argentina	2006	100.0	31.9	10.1	5.0	22.1	0.0	7.4	1.4	10.4	5.6
Armenia	2006	100.0	8.5	3.6	1.8	0.0	0.5	5.1	1.5	3.4	2.0
Australia	2006	97.1	10.0	3.9	2.6	5.6	0.3	1.3	0.4	4.3	3.0
Azerbaijan	2005[a]	..	..	10.4	5.8	0.0	2.8	12.0	5.4	10.2	6.0
Bahamas, The	2006[a]	..	..	28.5	17.0	77.1	1.4	22.2	20.1	29.8	15.0
Bahrain	2006	72.5	35.8	4.4	5.0	0.2	0.6	5.2	5.5	4.2	4.0
Bangladesh	2006	15.1	161.7	15.5	19.9	41.5	0.1	15.6	8.8	15.5	26.1
Barbados	2006	97.8	78.2	15.0	12.7	45.3	1.0	23.6	10.0	13.8	14.2
Belarus	2002[a]	..	..	11.3	8.9	16.4	2.2	11.1	7.1	11.3	10.3
Belize	2006	97.9	58.2	11.9	10.2	36.0	1.4	15.7	6.7	11.4	12.4
Benin	2006	39.1	28.6	13.4	11.3	53.4	0.0	13.2	10.9	13.4	11.7
Bermuda	2005[a]	..	..	17.3	27.0	61.5	2.2	9.0	14.0	18.8	28.2
Bhutan	2005	..	..	22.2	21.5	61.6	0.0	42.6	37.7	17.5	14.5
Bolivia	2006	100.0	40.0	6.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	6.4	3.4	6.5	4.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2006[a]	..	..	7.7	6.4	0.0	5.4	4.0	4.0	8.1	7.5
Botswana	2006	96.3	19.0	8.7	10.5	20.9	1.3	3.6	0.8	9.2	12.4
Brazil	2006	100.0	31.4	12.1	6.7	25.6	0.0	7.7	1.2	12.6	9.0
Brunei	2006	95.3	24.3	2.9	4.0	23.2	1.5	0.1	0.0	3.5	5.0
Bulgaria	2006	100.0	24.7	4.0	1.9	11.6	2.4	8.6	4.2	3.5	1.3
Burkina Faso	2006	38.9	42.2	12.2	9.8	43.5	0.0	11.3	7.8	12.4	11.0
Burundi	2006[a]	21.2	66.7	14.7	13.5	27.9	0.0	15.1	11.7	14.6	13.8
Cambodia	2005	100.0	19.1	14.1	10.8	20.8	0.0	16.2	11.2	13.8	10.6
Cameroon	2005[a]	12.6	79.9	19.2	14.5	55.9	0.0	23.0	14.0	18.7	14.8
Canada	2006	99.7	5.1	3.7	0.9	6.5	3.5	1.8	0.3	4.0	1.0
Central African Republic	2005[a]	62.2	36.2	18.8	17.3	58.3	0.0	23.1	20.2	18.2	15.2
Chad	2005[a]	12.7	79.9	17.9	13.3	52.5	0.0	23.0	21.7	17.3	11.4
Chile	2006	100.0	25.1	2.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.3
China[†]	2006	100.0	10.0	8.9	4.3	12.2	0.2	8.9	3.5	8.9	4.5
Hong Kong, China	2006[a]	45.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colombia	2006	100.0	42.8	11.2	8.8	19.2	0.0	10.0	7.9	11.3	8.9
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2006[a]	100.0	96.2	13.1	11.4	43.3	0.2	14.2	11.3	12.8	11.5
Congo, Rep.	2005[a]	15.2	27.5	19.3	17.3	57.1	0.0	23.3	21.4	18.7	15.9
Costa Rica	2005[a]	100.0	42.9	7.0	4.1	0.5	0.0	10.4	6.1	6.6	3.7
Côte d'Ivoire	2006	33.0	11.1	13.5	7.3	49.9	0.0	15.4	4.2	13.1	9.5
Croatia	2006	100.0	5.9	2.4	1.2	3.1	4.0	4.8	2.2	2.1	0.8
Cuba	2006	31.0	21.3	11.3	7.8	11.9	0.0	11.2	5.2	11.3	10.1
Cyprus	2002[a]	86.2	40.4	9.0	10.4	12.2	4.5	40.4	27.2	5.1	5.1
Czech Republic	2003[a]	100.0	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.8	0.0	5.6	4.1	5.0	4.4
Djibouti	2006	100.0	41.0	30.2	29.1	87.9	6.3	23.1	23.2	31.3	31.0
Dominica	2006	94.7	58.7	12.3	7.8	38.9	0.0	19.3	5.6	10.9	9.1
Dominican Republic	2006	100.0	34.9	9.3	8.5	28.6	0.2	12.7	7.3	8.8	9.0
Ecuador	2006	99.9	21.8	9.8	6.2	17.7	0.0	9.1	4.4	9.9	6.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2005	99.1	36.5	19.1	13.3	23.0	0.1	84.8	17.8	12.0	11.9
El Salvador	2006	99.9	36.6	5.0	4.1	6.6	0.8	5.7	2.5	4.9	5.2
Equatorial Guinea	2005[a]	..	..	19.0	15.3	56.1	0.0	23.4	18.5	18.3	14.3
Estonia	2003[a]	100.0	8.6	1.0	0.9	5.4	0.0	8.1	4.0	0.0	0.0
Ethiopia[b]	2006[a]	..	..	16.4	10.7	49.2	0.1	18.1	12.6	16.3	10.4
European Union[c]	2005	100.0	4.2	2.8	2.1	6.8	9.0	8.2	2.5	1.7	1.8
Gabon	2005[a]	100.0	21.4	20.1	16.5	61.3	0.0	23.2	19.4	19.6	15.6
Gambia	2003	13.0	101.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	2006	100.0	7.2	5.6	4.7	3.3	0.0	8.6	4.4	5.3	4.8
Ghana	2004[a]	13.5	92.1	13.2	11.0	45.3	0.3	17.4	17.1	12.4	8.8
Grenada	2006	100.0	56.8	10.7	9.5	35.3	0.0	13.9	9.7	10.2	9.4
Guatemala	2005[a]	100.0	42.2	6.7	5.8	1.0	0.0	8.8	5.5	6.5	6.0
[†]Data for Taiwan, China	2006	100.0	5.9	5.4	2.4	7.7	1.5	8.3	2.2	5.0	2.4

	Most recent year	Binding coverage	Simple mean bound rate	All products %				Primary products %		Manufactured products %	
				Simple mean tariff	Weighted mean tariff	Share of tariff lines with international peaks	Share of tariff lines with specific rates	Simple mean tariff	Weighted mean tariff	Simple mean tariff	Weighted mean tariff
Guinea	2005[a]	38.6	20.3	14.2	12.7	58.6	0.7	16.3	14.3	13.9	11.2
Guinea-Bissau	2006	97.7	48.7	12.7	9.1	50.1	0.0	14.3	9.0	12.4	9.2
Guyana	2006	100.0	56.6	11.4	6.2	34.5	0.0	17.8	4.1	10.6	7.9
Honduras	2005[a]	100.0	32.5	6.7	6.0	0.2	0.0	9.7	7.2	6.4	5.3
Hungary	2002[a]	96.2	9.8	8.9	7.9	10.9	0.0	17.9	6.7	7.8	8.1
Iceland	2006	95.0	13.5	2.6	1.0	2.0	2.9	2.9	1.4	2.5	0.9
India	2005	73.8	49.6	16.8	14.5	15.7	0.0	24.4	16.5	15.7	12.7
Indonesia	2006	96.6	37.1	6.0	4.3	7.9	0.3	6.6	3.3	5.9	4.6
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2004[a]	..	..	18.7	13.8	43.4	0.5	14.9	11.2	19.1	14.6
Israel	2006	76.3	20.9	4.5	2.0	1.0	3.5	5.1	1.8	4.4	2.1
Jamaica	2006	100.0	49.6	9.2	9.7	36.1	0.2	16.0	10.1	8.5	9.2
Japan	2006	99.7	3.0	2.7	1.5	7.0	5.8	5.0	1.6	2.3	1.5
Jordan	2006	100.0	16.3	10.9	5.6	31.8	0.1	14.3	3.4	10.4	7.1
Kazakhstan	2004[a]	..	..	2.4	1.9	0.0	1.5	3.4	3.4	2.3	1.5
Kenya	2006	14.0	95.1	11.9	6.6	36.2	0.4	14.8	6.4	11.6	6.6
Korea, Rep.	2006	94.5	15.7	9.1	7.4	5.5	0.0	21.2	11.4	7.3	4.5
Kuwait	2006	99.9	100.0	4.6	4.5	0.0	0.7	3.7	3.2	4.7	4.7
Kyrgyz Republic	2006	99.9	7.4	3.0	1.2	0.1	1.2	4.5	0.9	2.8	1.4
Lao PDR	2006	..	..	6.5	9.3	16.4	0.0	10.7	11.7	5.9	8.0
Latvia	2001[a]	100.0	12.7	3.3	2.6	3.0	0.0	8.1	5.4	2.5	1.6
Lebanon	2006	..	..	6.1	4.6	10.0	0.3	10.5	3.6	5.5	5.4
Lesotho	2006	100.0	78.4	9.9	16.5	24.2	1.9	7.5	3.2	10.0	17.3
Libya	2006[a]	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	2003	100.0	9.2	1.3	0.7	3.3	0.0	3.6	1.3	1.0	0.4
Macedonia, FYR	2006	100.0	6.9	5.5	4.2	11.7	2.5	8.8	5.6	5.1	3.4
Madagascar	2006	29.7	27.4	13.3	8.7	43.5	0.0	14.2	3.0	13.2	12.2
Malawi	2006	30.2	74.9	12.9	8.1	40.3	0.0	12.8	6.1	12.9	8.9
Malaysia	2006	84.2	14.6	6.2	3.4	22.9	0.8	3.0	2.4	6.8	3.7
Maldives	2006	97.1	37.0	21.3	20.5	72.3	0.0	17.8	18.0	22.2	22.0
Mali	2006	40.7	29.3	12.6	8.5	46.3	0.0	11.5	8.6	12.7	8.5
Malta	2003[a]	97.1	48.3	6.7	5.7	7.5	0.0	5.8	4.6	6.9	6.0
Mauritania	2006[a]	39.4	19.6	11.6	7.2	44.3	3.9	11.5	9.3	11.6	6.6
Mauritius	2006	18.0	94.0	4.2	1.6	8.5	8.1	6.1	1.5	3.9	1.7
Mexico	2006	100.0	35.0	8.0	2.4	10.7	0.3	6.8	1.7	8.1	2.5
Moldova	2006	99.9	6.7	4.4	1.7	16.0	2.1	7.3	1.4	4.0	1.9
Mongolia	2006[a]	100.0	17.5	4.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.1	4.1	3.9
Montserrat	1999[a]	..	..	18.2	13.3	41.2	31.0	22.3	15.5	16.4	12.2
Morocco	2006	100.0	41.3	15.5	11.0	45.3	2.0	21.9	11.7	14.9	10.6
Mozambique	2006	12.9	97.4	12.7	8.3	38.2	0.0	15.4	8.9	12.3	8.0
Myanmar	2006	16.8	83.4	4.4	3.9	4.0	0.0	6.5	4.2	4.1	3.7
Namibia	2006	96.3	19.4	5.8	0.8	15.7	2.6	3.5	0.6	6.2	0.9
Nepal	2006	99.4	26.0	12.5	13.4	16.8	0.6	12.5	9.9	12.5	15.2
New Zealand	2006	99.9	10.3	3.7	2.7	8.0	2.4	1.8	0.5	4.0	3.3
Nicaragua	2005[a]	100.0	41.7	6.8	5.4	0.5	0.0	10.6	5.4	6.4	5.4
Niger	2006	96.8	44.6	13.1	9.8	50.3	0.0	13.1	10.0	13.1	9.7
Nigeria	2006[a]	18.1	118.5	11.7	11.6	41.5	0.0	14.8	15.1	11.4	10.2
Norway	2006	100.0	3.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	5.8	1.9	1.3	0.3	0.2
Oman	2006	100.0	13.7	3.8	3.2	0.1	0.6	4.1	2.9	3.8	3.3
Pakistan	2006	44.8	52.2	14.8	12.2	43.2	0.5	14.1	8.8	14.9	14.6
Panama	2006	99.9	23.4	7.4	6.9	1.8	0.0	11.2	7.9	7.0	6.5
Papua New Guinea	2006	100.0	31.7	4.8	1.7	14.1	0.7	12.1	2.6	3.9	1.3
Paraguay	2006	100.0	33.6	7.2	3.2	15.7	0.0	5.4	1.1	7.3	3.8
Peru	2006	100.0	30.1	8.6	5.3	10.0	0.0	9.2	2.5	8.5	6.6
Philippines	2006	67.0	25.6	5.4	3.2	4.8	0.0	6.9	5.3	5.2	2.8
Poland	2003	96.2	11.9	7.6	4.4	10.2	3.5	45.7	18.2	2.5	1.2
Qatar	2006	100.0	15.9	4.0	4.2	0.1	0.8	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.3
Romania	2005	100.0	39.8	6.6	3.1	21.0	0.0	13.3	7.2	5.7	1.8
Russian Federation	2005[a]	..	..	11.4	9.6	17.9	2.6	10.7	12.2	11.5	8.9
Rwanda	2006	100.0	89.4	19.7	14.4	52.2	0.1	17.4	14.0	20.0	14.5

	Most recent year	Binding coverage	Simple mean bound rate	All products % Simple mean tariff	Weighted mean tariff	Share of tariff lines with international peaks	Share of tariff lines with specific rates	Primary products % Simple mean tariff	Weighted mean tariff	Manufactured products % Simple mean tariff	Weighted mean tariff
Saudi Arabia	2006	..	..	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.5	3.2	2.7	4.3	4.4
Senegal	2006	100.0	30.0	13.5	9.4	51.3	0.0	14.4	8.5	13.4	10.3
Serbia[d]	2005[a]	..	..	8.1	6.0	17.8	0.0	10.9	4.5	7.8	6.8
Seychelles	2006[a]	..	..	6.3	30.7	12.2	1.6	12.8	49.6	4.9	6.7
Sierra Leone	2004	100.0	47.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singapore	2006	69.8	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovak Republic	2002[a]	100.0	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.3	0.0	5.5	3.7	4.9	4.9
Slovenia	2003	100.0	23.7	4.4	1.8	11.4	1.5	7.0	4.0	4.0	1.2
Solomon Islands	2006	100.0	78.7	14.6	11.7	53.1	1.6	16.8	10.4	14.2	12.8
South Africa	2006	96.3	19.4	8.3	5.1	19.3	2.1	5.5	1.7	8.6	6.4
Sri Lanka	2006	36.8	29.6	11.0	7.0	23.1	1.5	15.2	9.5	10.5	5.9
St. Kitts and Nevis	2006	97.9	75.9	12.8	12.4	39.0	0.8	14.1	11.6	12.5	12.7
St. Lucia	2006	99.6	62.0	10.5	9.9	37.2	0.0	12.9	6.0	10.1	12.3
St. Vincent & Grenadines	2006	99.7	62.5	3.8	3.8	14.3	0.0	13.6	6.4	1.9	2.7
Sudan	2006	..	..	17.1	15.3	38.1	0.0	22.9	19.7	16.6	14.6
Suriname	2000[a]	25.0	18.5	14.8	12.9	6.6	70.5	23.8	13.7	11.7	11.6
Swaziland	2006	96.3	19.4	10.3	9.2	25.0	2.4	8.0	3.8	10.5	9.6
Switzerland	2005	99.8	0.0	4.7	2.3	13.3	35.1	23.1	12.7	1.4	0.2
Syrian Arab Republic	2002[a]	..	..	14.7	15.5	23.3	0.1	14.4	11.7	14.7	17.1
Tajikistan	2006	..	..	4.7	3.7	0.0	1.4	5.1	2.5	4.7	4.3
Tanzania	2006	13.4	120.0	12.5	7.2	37.6	0.4	16.9	7.7	12.0	7.0
Thailand	2006	75.1	25.7	10.8	4.7	22.8	1.1	13.5	2.3	10.4	5.8
Timor-Leste		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	2006	13.2	80.0	14.0	9.7	52.3	0.0	13.9	8.7	14.0	10.7
Trinidad and Tobago	2006	100.0	55.8	9.4	5.1	35.2	0.6	13.1	3.5	8.9	6.7
Tunisia	2006	57.9	57.7	22.9	18.5	55.5	0.0	33.1	14.7	22.0	20.0
Turkey	2006	47.7	29.6	1.8	1.7	2.6	0.6	11.3	3.4	1.1	1.1
Turkmenistan	2002[a]	..	..	5.4	2.9	14.8	0.3	14.8	12.6	3.8	1.1
Uganda	2006	14.9	73.5	12.0	7.4	37.1	0.5	14.6	7.0	11.7	7.6
Ukraine	2006	..	..	4.8	3.0	4.5	3.9	4.7	0.7	4.8	4.5
United Arab Emirates	2006	100.0	14.7	4.7	4.6	0.2	0.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6
United States	2006	100.0	3.6	3.0	1.6	3.7	6.4	2.4	1.0	3.1	1.8
Uruguay	2006	100.0	31.6	9.6	3.3	26.0	0.0	5.6	1.2	10.0	4.7
Uzbekistan	2006	..	..	11.3	7.3	20.9	5.7	10.8	4.8	11.3	7.8
Vanuatu	2006	..	..	16.7	8.2	45.0	5.0	19.9	18.0	16.1	7.0
Venezuela, RB	2006	99.9	36.8	11.1	10.2	16.8	0.0	10.5	8.9	11.2	10.5
Vietnam	2006	..	..	13.1	13.3	33.5	0.0	17.8	14.6	12.4	12.8
Yemen	2006[a]	..	..	6.7	6.9	1.8	0.5	9.6	8.6	6.3	5.6
Zambia	2005	16.0	105.8	14.6	9.4	34.5	0.0	14.9	9.3	14.6	9.4
Zimbabwe	2003[a]	20.8	90.7	16.7	17.3	38.8	6.5	19.5	19.8	16.3	15.3
World		**77.3**	**31.5**	**7.5**	**3.1**	**13.7**	**0.5**	**9.3**	**3.1**	**7.3**	**3.2**
Low income		48.2	47.1	12.7	12.4	29.5	0.6	15.0	13.0	12.3	12.1
Middle income		86.6	30.9	8.5	4.9	16.2	0.7	11.3	4.4	8.1	5.0
Lower middle-income		83.8	31.6	10.1	5.3	19.6	0.0	13.2	4.4	9.7	5.6
Upper middle income		90.2	30.0	6.9	4.3	13.2	1.3	9.5	4.4	6.6	4.2
Low & middle income		74.4	34.9	9.2	5.6	17.9	0.6	11.8	5.6	8.9	5.5
East Asia & Pacific		79.0	32.4	8.4	4.4	16.7	0.0	9.4	3.7	8.2	4.7
Europe & Central Asia		74.8	10.9	6.0	4.6	8.9	2.0	8.3	5.3	5.7	4.4
Latin America & Carib.		97.0	41.5	8.6	4.5	15.1	0.0	9.7	2.9	8.5	4.9
Middle East & N. Africa		93.4	34.8	11.3	8.9	28.4	0.0	16.3	8.4	10.7	9.2
South Asia		61.1	42.7	14.9	13.9	32.0	1.5	17.8	14.2	14.5	13.7
Sub-Saharan Africa		47.6	42.8	12.1	7.9	34.8	0.0	13.5	7.5	11.9	8.0
High-income		87.7	22.6	3.8	1.9	5.3	0.2	5.3	2.0	3.6	1.8
OECD		98.6	7.4	3.8	2.1	4.8	0.0	3.8	2.0	3.8	2.1
Non-OECD		78.1	34.1	4.6	1.2	7.3	0.6	7.2	1.8	4.1	1.1

Note: Tariff rates include ad valorem equivalents of specific rates whenever available.
a. Rates are most favored nation rates. b. Excludes Eritrea. c. Refers to all member states of the European Union except Bulgaria and Romania. d. Includes Montenegro.

Tariff barriers | 6.7

About the data

Poor people in developing countries work primarily in agriculture and labor-intensive manufactures, sectors that confront the greatest trade barriers. Removing barriers to merchandise trade could increase growth in these countries—even more if trade in services (retailing, business, financial, and telecommunications services) were also liberalized.

In general, tariffs in high-income countries on imports from developing countries, though low, are twice those collected from other high-income countries. But protection is also an issue for developing countries, which maintain high tariffs on agricultural commodities, labor-intensive manufactures, and other products and services. In some developing regions new trade policies could make the difference between achieving important Millennium Development Goals—reducing poverty, lowering maternal and child mortality rates, improving educational attainment—and falling far short.

Countries use a combination of tariff and nontariff measures to regulate imports. 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, include quotas, prohibitions, licensing schemes, export restraint arrangements, and health and quarantine measures. Because of the difficulty of combining nontariff barriers into an aggregate indicator, they are not included in the table.

Unless specified as most favored nation rates, the tariff rates used in calculating the indicators in the table are effectively applied rates. Effectively applied rates are those in effect for partners in preferential trade arrangements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement. The difference between most favored nation and applied rates can be substantial. As more countries report their free trade agreements, suspensions of tariffs, or other special preferences, *World Development Indicators* will include their effectively applied rates. All estimates are calculated using the most recent information, which is not necessarily revised every year. As a result, data for the same year may differ from data in last year's edition.

Three measures of average tariffs are shown: simple bound rates and the simple and the weighted tariffs. Bound rates are based on all products in a country's tariff schedule, while the most favored

nation or applied rates are calculated using all traded items. Weighted mean tariffs are weighted by the value of the country's trade with each trading partner. Simple averages are often 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. Bound rates result from trade negotiations incorporated into a country's schedule of concessions and are thus enforceable.

Some countries set fairly uniform tariff rates across all imports. Others are selective, setting high tariffs to protect favored domestic industries. The share of tariff lines with international peaks provides an indication of how selectively tariffs are applied. 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.

The share of tariff lines with specific rates shows the extent to which countries use tariffs based on physical quantities or other, non–ad valorem measures. Some countries such as Switzerland apply mainly specific duties. To the extent possible, these specific rates have been converted to their ad valorem equivalent rates and have been included in the calculation of simple and weighted tariffs.

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 1 codes to define commodity groups and import weights. Import weights were calculated using the United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade (Comtrade) database. Data are shown only for the last year for which complete data are available.

Definitions

• **Binding coverage** is the percentage of product lines with an agreed bound rate. • **Simple mean bound rate** is the unweighted average of all the lines in the tariff schedule in which bound rates have been set. • **Simple mean tariff** is the unweighted average of effectively applied rates or most favored nation rates for all products subject to tariffs calculated for all traded goods. • **Weighted mean tariff** is the average of effectively applied rates or most favored nation rates weighted by the product import shares corresponding to each partner country. • **Share of tariff lines with international peaks** is the share of lines in the tariff schedule with tariff rates that exceed 15 percent. • **Share of tariff lines with specific rates** is the share of lines in the tariff schedule that are set on a per unit basis or that combine ad valorem and per unit rates. • **Primary products** are commodities classified in SITC revision 2 sections 0–4 plus division 68 (nonferrous metals). • **Manufactured products** are commodities classified in SITC revision 2 sections 5–8 excluding division 68.

Data sources

All indicators in the table were calculated by World Bank staff using the World Integrated Trade Solution system. Data on tariffs were provided by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Trade Organization. Data on global imports are from the United Nations Statistics Division's Comtrade database.

	Total external debt $ millions		Long-term debt $ millions Public and publicly guaranteed Total		IBRD loans and IDA credits		Private nonguaranteed		Short-term debt $ millions		Use of IMF credit $ millions	
	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006
Afghanistan	..	1,771	..	1,761	..	358	..	0	..	11	..	0
Albania	456	2,340	330	1,588	109	729	0	84	62	575	65	93
Algeria	33,042	5,583	31,303	3,738	2,049	119	0	1,304	261	541	1,478	0
Angola	11,500	9,563	9,543	7,398	81	347	0	0	1,958	2,165	0	0
Argentina	98,465	122,190	54,913	64,711	4,913	6,206	16,066	22,441	21,355	35,039	6,131	0
Armenia	371	2,073	298	1,037	96	847	0	574	2	298	70	164
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	321	1,900	206	1,359	30	588	0	104	14	302	101	134
Bangladesh	15,927	20,521	15,106	18,866	5,692	9,297	0	0	199	1,178	622	476
Belarus	1,694	6,124	1,301	846	116	50	0	855	110	4,423	283	0
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	1,614	824	1,483	782	498	126	0	0	47	39	84	3
Bolivia	5,272	5,292	4,459	3,203	865	233	239	1,855	307	220	268	15
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	5,669	..	2,830	472	1,449	..	1,675	..	1,144	48	20
Botswana	717	408	707	384	108	7	0	0	10	24	0	0
Brazil	160,469	194,150	98,260	84,936	6,038	9,694	30,830	88,889	31,238	20,325	142	0
Bulgaria	10,379	20,925	8,808	5,001	444	1,331	342	7,543	512	8,040	717	341
Burkina Faso	1,271	1,142	1,140	1,022	608	361	0	0	56	85	75	35
Burundi	1,162	1,411	1,099	1,291	591	797	0	0	15	38	48	83
Cambodia	2,284	3,527	2,110	3,318	65	500	0	0	102	209	72	0
Cameroon	10,632	3,171	9,301	2,078	1,067	216	288	489	991	596	51	8
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	946	1,020	854	863	414	395	0	0	57	115	35	42
Chad	912	1,772	843	1,686	379	956	0	0	20	18	49	68
Chile	22,038	47,977	7,178	9,454	1,383	349	11,429	29,112	3,431	9,411	0	0
China	118,090	322,845	94,674	85,802	14,248	21,412	1,090	63,666	22,325	173,377	0	0
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	25,044	39,698	13,946	25,764	2,559	4,566	5,553	9,112	5,545	4,822	0	0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	13,239	11,201	9,636	9,848	1,413	2,251	0	0	3,118	520	485	833
Congo, Rep.	5,982	6,130	4,942	5,328	279	295	0	0	1,022	767	19	35
Costa Rica	3,802	6,832	3,133	3,669	303	54	214	837	430	2,326	24	0
Côte d'Ivoire	18,899	13,840	11,902	10,830	2,386	2,303	2,660	847	3,910	2,013	427	150
Croatia	3,830	37,480	1,860	10,235	117	1,028	1,257	21,674	492	5,571	221	0
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	4,447	8,905	3,653	6,571	300	448	19	414	616	1,461	160	459
Ecuador	13,994	16,536	12,068	10,108	1,108	760	440	4,981	1,312	1,424	173	23
Egypt, Arab Rep.	33,499	29,339	30,710	26,072	2,356	2,024	313	1,633	2,372	1,635	103	0
El Salvador	2,509	9,136	1,979	5,504	327	428	5	2,401	525	1,230	0	0
Eritrea	37	800	37	781	24	419	0	0	0	19	0	0
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	10,308	2,326	9,774	2,212	1,470	553	0	0	460	114	73	0
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gabon	4,360	4,350	3,976	3,860	110	19	0	0	287	434	97	57
Gambia, The	426	725	385	689	162	263	0	0	15	18	26	18
Georgia	1,240	1,964	1,039	1,457	84	785	0	159	85	111	116	236
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	5,495	3,192	4,200	1,891	2,434	810	27	0	620	1,143	648	159
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	3,282	5,496	2,328	3,921	158	642	142	91	812	1,484	0	0
Guinea	3,242	3,281	2,987	2,980	847	1,259	0	0	161	229	94	72
Guinea-Bissau	898	711	798	695	210	297	0	0	95	8	6	8
Haiti	738	1,189	683	1,034	307	238	0	0	27	123	29	32

	Total external debt		Long-term debt						Short-term debt		Use of IMF credit	
					$ millions Public and publicly guaranteed							
			Total		IBRD loans and IDA credits		Private nonguaranteed					
	$ millions								$ millions		$ millions	
	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006
Honduras	4,797	4,076	4,193	2,986	828	349	123	527	382	533	99	31
Hungary	31,650	107,677	23,974	28,017	2,218	137	4,089	64,681	3,203	14,979	385	0
India	94,464	153,075	80,422	59,570	27,348	30,236	6,618	81,535	5,049	11,971	2,374	0
Indonesia	124,398	130,956	65,309	67,273	13,259	8,741	33,123	30,683	25,966	33,000	0	0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	21,879	20,113	15,116	11,090	316	559	314	59	6,449	8,964	0	0
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	4,577	7,994	3,716	6,010	595	387	128	811	492	1,173	240	0
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	7,661	8,000	6,624	7,143	806	939	0	0	785	699	251	158
Kazakhstan	3,750	74,148	2,834	2,136	295	502	103	59,433	381	12,579	432	0
Kenya	7,309	6,534	5,857	5,807	2,412	2,764	445	0	634	574	374	153
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	609	2,382	472	1,860	141	612	0	251	13	108	124	163
Lao PDR	2,165	2,985	2,091	2,191	285	643	0	762	10	5	64	27
Latvia	463	22,795	271	1,555	55	100	0	10,764	31	10,476	160	0
Lebanon	2,966	23,963	1,550	18,958	113	314	50	805	1,365	4,200	0	0
Lesotho	684	670	642	633	207	284	0	0	4	0	38	36
Liberia	2,154	2,674	1,161	1,115	269	256	0	0	657	1,223	336	336
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	769	18,955	430	3,244	62	81	29	8,011	49	7,700	262	0
Macedonia, FYR	1,277	2,661	788	1,498	181	642	289	805	143	303	57	56
Madagascar	4,302	1,453	3,687	1,236	1,121	636	0	0	542	189	73	29
Malawi	2,239	850	2,079	767	1,306	157	0	0	44	64	116	19
Malaysia	34,343	52,526	16,023	21,899	1,059	437	11,046	18,824	7,274	11,803	0	0
Mali	2,958	1,436	2,739	1,411	863	282	0	0	72	17	147	8
Mauritania	2,396	1,630	2,127	1,401	347	130	0	0	169	229	100	0
Mauritius	1,757	1,997	1,148	585	157	71	267	49	342	1,363	0	0
Mexico	165,379	160,700	93,902	96,304	13,823	4,418	18,348	57,050	37,300	7,346	15,828	0
Moldova	695	2,416	450	735	152	393	9	718	6	822	230	141
Mongolia	531	1,444	472	1,361	59	301	0	3	12	50	47	31
Morocco	23,771	18,493	23,190	14,108	3,999	2,285	331	2,588	198	1,797	52	0
Mozambique	7,458	3,265	5,209	2,511	890	655	1,769	0	279	744	202	10
Myanmar	5,771	6,828	5,378	5,234	777	776	0	0	393	1,595	0	0
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	2,410	3,409	2,339	3,285	1,023	1,468	0	0	23	81	48	43
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	10,390	4,391	8,566	3,425	341	256	0	288	1,785	615	39	63
Niger	1,572	805	1,315	703	598	189	133	26	72	49	52	27
Nigeria	34,092	7,693	28,140	3,800	3,489	2,074	301	0	5,651	3,893	0	0
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	5,776	4,819	2,637	819	25	0	2,598	2,047	541	1,953	0	0
Pakistan	30,229	35,909	23,788	32,309	6,403	10,015	1,593	907	3,235	1,230	1,613	1,462
Panama	6,099	9,989	3,782	7,774	175	185	0	1,694	2,207	505	111	15
Papua New Guinea	2,506	1,675	1,668	1,225	407	322	711	283	78	167	50	0
Paraguay	2,574	3,426	1,453	2,235	189	254	338	480	784	711	0	0
Peru	30,833	28,174	18,931	21,825	1,729	2,633	1,288	3,318	9,659	3,011	955	20
Philippines	39,379	60,324	28,525	36,793	5,185	2,886	4,847	18,522	5,279	5,009	728	0
Poland	44,080	125,831	40,890	39,248	2,067	1,961	1,012	65,228	2,178	21,355	0	0
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Total external debt ($ millions)		Long-term debt $ millions Public and publicly guaranteed — Total		IBRD loans and IDA credits		Private nonguaranteed		Short-term debt ($ millions)		Use of IMF credit ($ millions)	
	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006
Romania	6,832	55,114	3,957	14,204	844	2,481	534	23,081	1,303	17,725	1,038	104
Russian Federation	121,401	251,067	101,582	50,254	1,524	4,759	0	160,364	10,201	40,448	9,617	0
Rwanda	1,029	419	971	390	512	169	0	0	32	25	26	4
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	3,906	1,984	3,256	1,712	1,160	495	44	151	260	95	347	26
Serbia	10,785[a]	13,831	6,788[a]	7,686	1,252[a]	3,072	1,773[a]	4,105	2,139[a]	1,796	84[a]	244
Sierra Leone	1,250	1,428	1,058	1,323	234	533	0	0	27	70	165	35
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	5,744	27,085	3,488	4,508	263	298	85	6,994	1,714	15,584	457	0
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	2,678	2,836	1,961	1,923	432	435	0	0	551	745	166	168
South Africa	25,358	35,549	9,837	13,940	0	29	4,935	6,349	9,673	15,260	913	0
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	8,395	11,446	7,175	10,140	1,512	2,245	90	206	535	855	595	244
Sudan	17,603	19,158	9,779	11,609	1,279	1,271	496	496	6,368	6,535	960	518
Swaziland	291	544	279	494	25	26	0	0	11	51	0	0
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	21,415	6,502	16,853	5,576	471	21	0	0	4,562	925	0	0
Tajikistan	634	1,154	590	982	0	339	0	33	43	95	0	44
Tanzania	7,421	4,240	6,217	2,929	2,269	1,056	44	6	963	1,293	197	13
Thailand	100,039	55,233	16,826	11,914	1,906	405	39,117	25,507	44,095	17,812	0	0
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	1,476	1,806	1,286	1,565	541	696	0	0	85	233	105	8
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	10,818	18,480	9,215	15,144	1,766	1,470	0	0	1,310	3,336	293	0
Turkey	73,781	207,854	50,317	67,214	5,069	6,919	7,079	87,563	15,701	42,315	685	10,762
Turkmenistan	402	881	385	725	1	21	0	4	17	152	0	0
Uganda	3,609	1,264	3,089	1,107	1,792	436	0	0	103	148	417	9
Ukraine	8,429	49,887	6,581	9,538	491	2,362	84	24,158	223	15,361	1,542	830
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	5,318	9,804	3,833	7,211	513	653	127	385	1,336	2,208	21	0
Uzbekistan	1,799	3,892	1,415	3,322	157	342	15	403	212	166	157	0
Venezuela, RB	35,538	44,635	28,223	27,180	1,639	51	2,013	5,606	3,063	11,848	2,239	0
Vietnam	25,428	20,202	21,778	17,518	231	3,663	0	0	3,272	2,504	377	181
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	6,217	5,563	5,528	5,000	827	1,894	0	0	689	318	0	246
Zambia	6,958	2,325	5,291	1,003	1,434	260	13	826	415	455	1,239	41
Zimbabwe	4,989	4,677	3,462	3,452	896	946	381	19	685	1,093	461	113
World	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s
Low income	366,231	375,060	298,243	240,914	77,144	85,474	15,299	86,554	39,576	41,895	13,113	5,697
Middle income	1,585,166	2,608,599	1,035,719	1,026,218	105,438	109,106	202,465	951,635	299,174	616,340	47,809	14,406
Lower middle income	698,032	921,093	460,313	427,332	60,740	63,722	88,238	198,074	141,256	292,828	8,226	2,860
Upper middle income	887,133	1,687,506	575,406	598,886	44,697	45,384	114,226	753,561	157,918	323,512	39,583	11,547
Low & middle income	1,951,397	2,983,659	1,333,962	1,267,133	182,582	194,579	217,764	1,038,189	338,750	658,235	60,922	20,103
East Asia & Pacific	455,619	659,985	255,393	255,163	37,604	40,233	90,050	158,260	108,839	246,324	1,337	239
Europe & Central Asia	331,945	1,047,027	259,527	261,993	16,242	31,826	16,699	549,276	38,868	222,425	16,851	13,333
Latin America & Carib.	608,475	734,499	371,682	397,231	38,402	32,992	87,303	230,312	122,859	106,219	26,632	737
Middle East & N. Africa	167,325	141,318	142,996	108,074	12,776	9,759	3,606	8,435	18,546	24,386	2,177	423
South Asia	151,740	227,303	129,135	126,989	42,036	53,764	8,301	82,647	9,051	15,435	5,252	2,232
Sub-Saharan Africa	236,293	173,526	175,229	117,683	35,521	26,005	11,804	9,258	40,587	43,445	8,673	3,140
High income												
Euro area												

a. Includes Montenegro.

About the data

A country's external indebtedness plays an important role in its creditworthiness and in perceptions by investors. Data on the external debt of developing countries are gathered by the World Bank through its Debtor Reporting System. Indebtedness is calculated using loan-by-loan reports submitted by countries on long-term public and publicly guaranteed borrowing, along with information on short-term debt collected by the countries or collected from creditors through the reporting systems of the Bank for International Settlements and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. These data are supplemented by information from major multilateral banks and official lending agencies in major creditor countries as well as estimates by World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) staff. In addition, the table includes data on long-term private nonguaranteed debt that is either reported to the World Bank or estimated by its staff.

The coverage, quality, and timeliness of data vary across countries. Coverage varies for both debt instruments and borrowers. The widening spectrum of debt instruments and investors alongside the expansion of private nonguaranteed borrowing makes comprehensive coverage of external debt more complex. Reporting countries differ in their capacity to monitor debt, especially private nonguaranteed debt. Even data on public and publicly guaranteed debt are affected by coverage and accuracy in reporting—again because of monitoring capacity and sometimes because of an unwillingness to provide information. A key part often underreported is military debt.

Because debt data are normally reported in the currency of repayment, they have to be converted into a single currency (U.S. dollars) to produce summary tables. Stock figures (amount of debt outstanding) are converted using end-of-period exchange rates, as published in the IMF's *International Financial Statistics* (line ae). Flow figures are converted at annual average exchange rates (line rf). Projected debt service is converted using end-of-period exchange rates. Debt repayable in multiple currencies, goods, or services and debt with a provision for maintenance of the value of the currency of repayment are shown at book value.

Because flow data are converted at annual average exchange rates and stock data at end-of-period exchange rates, year-to-year changes in debt outstanding and disbursed are sometimes not equal to net flows (disbursements less principal repayments); similarly, changes in debt outstanding, including undisbursed debt, differ from commitments less repayments. Discrepancies are particularly notable when exchange rates have moved sharply during the year. Cancellations and reschedulings of other liabilities into long-term public debt also contribute to the differences.

Variations in reporting rescheduled debt also affect cross-country comparability. For example, rescheduling under the auspices of the Paris Club of official creditors may be subject to lags between the completion of the general rescheduling agreement and the completion of the specific bilateral agreements that define the terms of the rescheduled debt. Other areas of inconsistency include country treatment of arrears and of nonresident national deposits denominated in foreign currency.

Financial integration has complemented growth — 6.8a
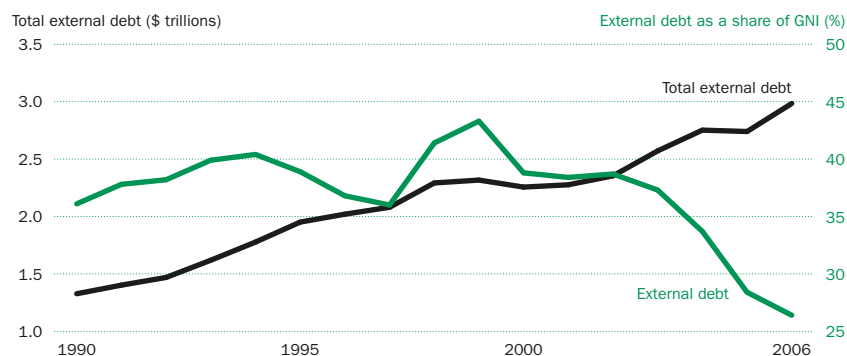
For developing countries economic growth has exceeded debt accumulation since 1999.

Source: World Development Indicators data files.

	Total external debt (% of GNI)		Total debt service (% of exports of goods and services and income[a])		Multilateral debt service (% of public and publicly guaranteed debt service)		Short-term debt (% of total debt)		Short-term debt (% of total reserves)		Present value of debt (% of GNI)	Present value of debt (% of exports of goods and services and income[a])
	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	2006[b]	2006[b]
Afghanistan	..	21.1	..	..	..	100.0	..	0.6	..	..	5[c]	22[c]
Albania	18.4	25.2	1.4	3.5	11.4	44.6	13.7	24.6	23.5	31.7	21	55
Algeria	83.5	5.2	..	..	17.7	18.7	0.8	9.7	6.3	0.7	5	10
Angola	311.9	24.1	12.0	12.8	0.6	0.5	17.0	22.6	919.7	25.2	33	39
Argentina	38.9	58.6	30.1	31.6	21.6	80.5	21.7	28.7	133.6	109.4	68	230
Armenia	25.3	32.0	3.1	7.6	69.8	87.5	0.6	14.4	1.9	27.8	29	78
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	10.6	11.1	1.3	1.6	21.8	39.2	4.4	15.9	11.6	12.1	12	15
Bangladesh	40.7	31.1	13.2	3.7	27.1	74.7	1.3	5.7	8.4	30.4	22	91
Belarus	12.2	16.6	3.4	3.3	55.4	12.8	6.5	72.2	29.2	312.2	17	28
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	82.1	17.5	6.8	..	54.8	47.9	2.9	4.8	23.7	4.3	14[c]	70[c]
Bolivia	81.2	49.0	29.4	8.5	75.5	91.1	5.8	4.2	30.5	6.9	51[c]	123[c]
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	44.2	..	8.7	..	52.4	..	20.2	..	33.9	43	84
Botswana	15.1	4.1	3.1	0.9	76.0	70.7	1.4	5.9	0.2	0.3	4	6
Brazil	21.2	18.7	36.6	37.3	18.5	7.8	19.5	10.5	60.7	23.7	26	158
Bulgaria	81.8	66.5	16.5	12.4	10.5	59.3	4.9	38.4	31.3	68.4	74	110
Burkina Faso	53.6	18.5	..	..	76.7	77.6	4.4	7.5	16.1	15.4	13[c]	110[c]
Burundi	117.6	162.2	27.6	40.4	70.6	88.3	1.3	2.7	6.9	28.7	119[c]	1,061[c]
Cambodia	67.5	50.6	0.7	0.6	11.9	67.7	4.5	5.9	53.1	14.8	48	66
Cameroon	129.6	17.5	20.8	..	60.8	39.3	9.3	18.8	6,444.5	34.3	18[c]	70[c]
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	85.9	68.4	..	..	100.0	100.0	6.0	11.2	24.0	86.6	57[c]	597[c]
Chad	63.3	34.2	..	..	87.1	76.9	2.2	1.0	13.7	2.9	24[c]	36[c]
Chile	32.1	37.9	24.5	20.0	76.2	5.0	15.6	19.6	23.1	48.5	42	86
China	16.5	12.2	9.9	2.5	7.6	26.0	18.9	53.7	27.8	16.0	14	35
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	27.5	26.9	31.5	31.3	32.7	27.0	22.1	12.1	65.6	31.2	32	143
Congo, Dem. Rep.	271.4	137.5	..	..	..	38.1	23.6	4.6	1,980.9	..	130[c]	388[c]
Congo, Rep.	487.1	..	13.1	..	21.0	60.6	17.1	12.5	1,606.5	41.5	104[c]	104[c]
Costa Rica	33.1	31.9	13.8	5.0	50.7	66.0	11.3	34.0	40.6	74.6	35	66
Côte d'Ivoire	188.7	82.6	23.1	1.4	59.3	71.8	20.7	14.5	739.1	112.0	82[c]	150[c]
Croatia	20.4	90.2	4.8	33.1	73.1	10.9	12.8	14.9	25.9	48.5	93	168
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	37.8	29.6	6.1	9.6	39.8	17.1	13.8	16.4	165.3	68.7	35	66
Ecuador	72.6	41.9	24.9	24.1	31.7	30.7	9.4	8.6	73.4	70.3	52	129
Egypt, Arab Rep.	55.8	27.4	13.2	4.9	26.3	17.2	7.1	5.6	13.9	6.3	28	69
El Salvador	26.7	50.4	8.9	13.1	55.1	50.8	20.9	13.5	55.9	62.7	55	119
Eritrea	6.3	74.1	0.1	..	100.0	75.8	0.0	2.3	0.0	73.2	52[c]	742[c]
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	136.6	17.5	18.4	6.8	41.7	55.0	4.5	4.9	56.5	13.7	16[c]	84[c]
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gabon	101.6	57.9	15.3	..	17.9	100.0	6.6	10.0	187.8	38.7	64	79
Gambia, The	113.0	145.2	15.5	12.4	49.1	59.2	3.5	2.5	14.0	15.3	108[c]	191[c]
Georgia	48.2	26.2	..	8.8	0.4	30.2	6.9	5.7	43.0	12.0	22	57
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	86.9	24.9	24.0	4.9	48.4	44.6	11.3	35.8	77.1	50.4	24[c]	59[c]
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	22.6	15.7	11.1	4.8	47.7	58.6	24.7	27.0	103.7	36.6	18	59
Guinea	89.8	100.2	25.0	..	30.4	55.8	5.0	7.0	185.6	..	71[c]	261[c]
Guinea-Bissau	380.7	241.2	51.9	..	88.3	45.2	10.5	1.1	467.0	9.9	169[c]	360[c]
Haiti	25.3	27.5	50.4	3.2	92.0	83.0	3.6	10.4	13.4	48.5	24[c]	64[c]

	Total external debt (% of GNI)		Total debt service (% of exports of goods and services and income[a])		Multilateral debt service (% of public and publicly guaranteed debt service)		Short-term debt (% of total debt)		(% of total reserves)		Present value of debt (% of GNI)	(% of exports of goods and services and income[a])
	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	2006[b]	2006[b]
Honduras	131.5	45.7	34.0	5.1	52.6	63.9	8.0	13.1	141.7	20.2	41[c]	61[c]
Hungary	73.7	102.7	33.8	33.1	20.1	8.8	10.1	13.9	26.7	69.4	100	127
India	26.8	16.9	29.7	7.7	24.3	24.6	5.3	8.9	22.1	6.7	15	63
Indonesia	63.4	37.5	29.9	16.6	28.4	48.3	20.9	25.2	174.2	77.5	45	122
Iran, Islamic Rep.	24.3	9.3	30.2	..	1.3	4.5	29.5	44.6	..	..	10	27
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	82.2	85.6	16.2	11.9	40.6	28.2	10.7	14.7	72.2	50.6	99	144
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	118.8	54.5	12.4	6.1	33.5	47.0	10.2	8.7	34.4	10.0	58	77
Kazakhstan	18.6	103.4	3.9	33.7	7.8	60.8	10.2	17.0	23.0	65.8	132	222
Kenya	83.8	28.6	30.4	6.5	32.5	64.5	8.7	8.8	164.9	23.7	26	87
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	37.5	85.6	13.2	5.7	59.0	93.5	2.1	4.5	9.7	13.2	71[c]	126[c]
Lao PDR	123.2	98.6	6.3	..	37.4	65.7	0.5	0.2	10.2	1.1	87	245
Latvia	8.8	117.2	1.6	33.3	60.3	45.0	6.7	46.0	5.2	232.2	135	266
Lebanon	24.3	107.0	..	21.0	13.2	3.8	46.0	17.5	16.9	21.8	116	128
Lesotho	51.9	35.8	6.1	4.0	60.3	54.7	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	25	38
Liberia	..	541.3	..	..	..	100.0	30.5	45.7	2,340.6	1,699.1	674[c]	2,030[c]
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	10.2	68.9	1.3	22.1	31.8	14.5	6.4	40.6	6.0	133.4	79	121
Macedonia, FYR	29.0	42.8	..	15.7	99.9	16.5	11.2	11.4	51.9	16.0	50	102
Madagascar	143.3	26.8	7.6	..	74.3	66.4	12.6	13.0	497.1	32.4	20[c]	65[c]
Malawi	165.8	27.2	24.9	..	51.4	89.6	1.9	7.5	37.8	45.1	21[c]	79[c]
Malaysia	40.6	36.0	7.0	4.0	15.5	5.7	21.2	22.5	29.5	14.2	39	31
Mali	122.3	26.0	13.4	..	45.5	76.4	2.4	1.2	22.2	1.8	20[c]	63[c]
Mauritania	175.3	58.9	22.9	..	49.6	88.1	7.1	14.0	187.9	..	60[c]	121[c]
Mauritius	46.2	31.2	9.4	7.1	34.5	25.6	19.5	68.2	38.5	104.1	31	50
Mexico	60.5	19.5	27.0	18.9	19.5	29.6	22.6	4.6	218.8	9.6	21	62
Moldova	40.3	64.3	7.9	12.2	79.1	48.7	0.9	34.0	2.3	105.9	65	90
Mongolia	44.2	47.4	10.2	2.2	2.8	38.6	2.2	3.5	7.4	4.7	43	57
Morocco	75.1	28.7	33.4	12.2	30.3	40.6	0.8	9.7	5.1	8.6	30	72
Mozambique	360.6	53.2	34.5	1.9	17.4	69.6	3.7	22.8	142.8	61.1	45[c]	115[c]
Myanmar	..	..	17.8	1.7	15.0	3.4	6.8	23.4	60.4	115.3	70	202
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	54.7	37.8	7.5	5.1	54.2	68.8	0.9	2.4	3.5	..	28[c]	93[c]
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	368.3	84.8	38.7	4.1	30.3	59.5	17.2	14.0	1,256.8	66.7	72[c]	131[c]
Niger	85.9	22.1	16.7	..	95.5	76.0	4.6	6.1	75.6	13.3	17[c]	93[c]
Nigeria	131.7	7.6	13.8	..	45.4	6.9	16.6	50.6	330.7	9.1	9	13
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	43.1	..	14.8	1.3	7.3	58.6	9.4	40.5	27.9	38.9	16	25
Pakistan	49.5	27.8	26.5	8.6	43.2	60.5	10.7	3.4	128.0	9.6	26	123
Panama	80.9	62.2	3.4	24.7	52.7	7.0	36.2	5.1	282.4	37.9	77	94
Papua New Guinea	56.5	33.0	20.8	..	31.7	68.7	3.1	10.0	29.1	11.6	35	42
Paraguay	31.5	36.9	5.6	6.8	48.0	47.5	30.4	20.8	70.8	41.8	43	69
Peru	60.3	33.3	15.9	12.9	49.9	41.3	31.3	10.7	111.6	17.3	42	140
Philippines	51.7	47.1	16.1	19.6	29.2	12.6	13.4	8.3	67.8	21.8	57	101
Poland	32.2	38.7	11.0	24.7	13.5	4.8	4.9	17.0	14.6	44.1	41	97
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Total external debt (% of GNI)		Total debt service (% of exports of goods and services and income[a])		Multilateral debt service (% of public and publicly guaranteed debt service)		Short-term debt (% of total debt)		Short-term debt (% of total reserves)		Present value of debt (% of GNI 2006[b])	Present value of debt (% of exports of goods and services and income[a] 2006[b])
	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	2006[b]	2006[b]
Romania	19.4	46.6	10.5	18.4	21.3	32.4	19.1	32.2	49.7	58.7	58	148
Russian Federation	31.0	26.2	6.3	13.8	9.7	3.0	8.4	16.1	56.6	13.3	34	88
Rwanda	79.2	16.9	20.5	9.6	99.0	86.1	3.1	6.0	32.3	5.7	13[c]	100[c]
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	82.7	22.0	16.8	..	62.2	64.2	6.7	4.8	95.6	7.1	17[c]	46[c]
Serbia	..	43.8	..	..	100.0[d]	76.0	19.8[d]	13.0	..	15.1	52	127
Sierra Leone	152.7	100.9	54.3	9.6	8.3	84.0	2.2	4.9	77.8	37.8	83[c]	349[c]
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	29.2	51.1	11.3	..	7.5	17.1	29.8	57.5	44.4	116.6	58	67
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.6	26.3	..	..	..	..
South Africa	17.1	14.2	9.5	6.7	0.0	1.6	38.1	42.9	216.7	59.6	15	51
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	65.3	42.6	8.0	8.6	14.0	22.6	6.4	7.5	25.3	29.1	40	92
Sudan	276.2	55.5	6.7	4.1	100.0	10.2	36.2	34.1	..	393.7	69[c]	304[c]
Swaziland	20.1	20.4	1.8	1.8	55.0	62.1	3.9	9.3	3.8	13.6	21	23
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	184.8	20.0	4.3	1.3	66.6	30.1	21.3	14.2	..	..	23	51
Tajikistan	53.6	42.5	..	5.1	..	18.1	6.8	8.2	..	46.4	36	42
Tanzania	144.6	33.6	17.9	3.4	66.7	79.2	13.0	30.5	356.6	57.2	29[c]	116[c]
Thailand	60.6	27.3	11.6	9.4	20.9	8.0	44.1	32.2	119.4	26.6	30	40
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	116.7	82.8	6.0	..	75.5	60.5	5.8	12.9	65.1	62.2	74[c]	154[c]
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	63.0	64.5	16.9	14.4	43.8	48.1	12.1	18.1	77.6	48.3	66	112
Turkey	43.0	51.7	27.7	33.2	20.7	13.3	21.3	20.4	113.0	66.9	61	200
Turkmenistan	16.1	8.9	..	..	1.9	6.0	4.3	17.2	1.5	..	11	15
Uganda	63.3	13.6	19.8	4.8	69.7	68.6	2.8	11.7	22.4	8.2	11[c]	46[c]
Ukraine	17.6	47.6	6.6	18.1	13.6	22.2	2.6	30.8	20.9	68.7	58	106
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	29.4	52.1	22.1	87.8	27.3	31.7	25.1	22.5	73.7	71.4	66	185
Uzbekistan	13.5	22.7	..	..	1.9	17.1	11.8	4.3	..	..	26	67
Venezuela, RB	48.7	24.7	22.9	13.3	11.5	9.2	8.6	26.5	28.6	32.3	34	83
Vietnam	124.0	33.9	..	..	2.9	12.9	12.9	12.4	247.2	18.7	33	45
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	169.0	31.6	3.1	2.4	78.3	56.1	11.1	5.7	107.9	4.2	25	46
Zambia	215.1	23.9	..	3.6	50.6	69.0	6.0	19.6	186.2	63.2	29[c]	70[c]
Zimbabwe	73.5	..	..	..	33.6	0.0	13.7	23.4	77.2	..	110	248
World	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w
Low income	56.3	23.7	22.9	6.6	32.9	28.4	10.8	11.2	78.5	13.5		
Middle income	36.3	26.8	16.7	13.4	21.0	18.5	18.9	23.6	66.2	25.1		
Lower middle income	39.9	19.9	15.3	7.0	22.0	24.7	20.2	31.8	64.7	19.3		
Upper middle income	33.9	33.0	17.8	20.1	20.2	15.7	17.8	19.2	67.5	34.0		
Low & middle income	38.9	26.4	17.3	12.6	22.7	19.4	17.4	22.1	67.2	23.9		
East Asia & Pacific	35.5	18.4	12.7	5.0	18.2	22.3	23.9	37.3	64.9	18.7		
Europe & Central Asia	33.9	43.2	12.2	20.0	16.9	9.8	11.7	21.2	48.0	38.1		
Latin America & Carib.	35.9	25.8	26.2	23.0	26.2	23.2	20.2	14.5	88.6	34.0		
Middle East & N. Africa	58.4	21.9	19.0	10.4	19.4	20.5	11.1	17.3	18.9	8.3		
South Asia	32.0	19.8	25.5	7.5	27.4	33.9	6.0	6.8	29.5	7.7		
Sub-Saharan Africa	77.9	26.2	15.9	..	35.0	15.1	17.2	25.0	164.3	34.6		
High income												
Euro area												

a. Includes workers' remittances. b. The numerator refers to 2006, whereas the denominator is a three-year average of 2004–06 data. c. Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only. d. Includes Montenegro.

Ratios for external debt | 6.9

A country's external debt burden, both debt outstanding and debt service, affects a country's creditworthiness and vulnerability. The table shows total external debt relative to a country's size—gross national income (GNI). Total debt service is contrasted with countries' ability to obtain foreign exchange through exports of goods, services, income, and workers' remittances. The ratios shown here may differ from those published elsewhere because estimates of exports and GNI have been revised to incorporate data available as of February 15, 2008.

Multilateral debt service (shown as a share of the country's total public and publicly guaranteed debt service) are obligations to international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and regional development banks. Multilateral debt service takes priority over private and bilateral debt service, and borrowers must stay current with multilateral debts to remain creditworthy. While bilateral and private creditors often write off debts, international financial institution bylaws prohibit granting debt relief or canceling debts directly. However, the recent decrease in multilateral debt service ratios for some countries reflects debt relief from special programs, such as the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Debt Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) (see table 1.4.) Other countries have accelerated repayment of debt outstanding. Indebted countries may also apply to the Paris and London Clubs to renegotiate obligations to public and private creditors.

Because short-term debt poses an immediate burden and is particularly important for monitoring vulnerability, it is compared with the total debt and foreign exchange reserves that are instrumental in providing coverage for such obligations. The present value of external debt provides a measure of future debt service obligations.

The present value of external debt is calculated by discounting the debt service (interest plus amortization) due on long-term external debt over the life of existing loans. Short-term debt is included at face value. The data on debt are in U.S. dollars converted at official exchange rates (see *About the data* for table 6.8). The discount rate on long-term debt depends on the currency of repayment and is based on commercial interest reference rates established by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), credits from the International Development Association (IDA), and obligations to the IMF are discounted using a special drawing rights reference rate. When the discount rate is greater than the loan interest rate, the present value is less than the nominal sum of future debt service obligations.

Debt ratios are used to assess the sustainability of a country's debt service obligations, but no absolute rules determine what values are too high. Empirical analysis of developing countries' experience and debt service performance shows that debt service difficulties become increasingly likely when the present value of debt reaches 200 percent of exports. Still, what constitutes a sustainable debt burden varies by country. Countries with fast-growing economies and exports are likely to be able to sustain higher debt levels.

• **Total external debt** is debt owed to nonresidents and comprises public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, short-term debt, and use of IMF credit. It is presented as a share of gross national income (GNI). • **Total debt service** is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid on total long-term debt (public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed), use of IMF credit, and interest on short-term debt. • **Exports of goods, services, and income** refer to international transactions involving a change in ownership of general merchandise, goods sent for processing and repairs, nonmonetary gold, services, receipts of employee compensation for nonresident workers, investment income, and workers' remittances. • **Multilateral debt service** is the repayment of principal and interest to the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. • **Short-term debt** includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt. • **Total reserves** comprise holdings of monetary gold, special drawing rights, reserves of IMF members held by the IMF, and holdings of foreign exchange under the control of monetary authorities. • **Present value of debt** is the sum of short-term external debt plus the discounted sum of total debt service payments due on public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term external debt over the life of existing loans.

Developing countries have reduced financial vulnerability | **6.9a**
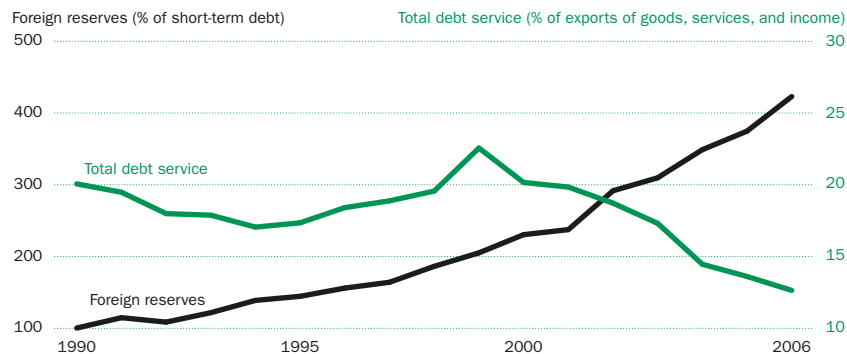
Since 1990 developing countries have increased their buffer for external debt and its service. Total debt services have decreased significantly since 1999, due largely to debt relief initiatives by multilateral and bilateral donors.

Source: World Bank's *Global Development Finance.*

	Equity flows				Debt flows			
	$ millions				$ millions			
	Foreign direct investment		Portfolio equity		Bonds		Commercial bank and other lending	
	1995	**2006**	**1995**	**2006**	**1995**	**2006**	**1995**	**2006**
Afghanistan	..	..	..	0	..	0	..	0
Albania	70	325	0	0	0	0	0	−11
Algeria	0	1,795	0	0	−278	0	788	−1,348
Angola	472	−38	0	0	0	0	123	−1,517
Argentina	5,609	4,840	1,552	662	3,705	1,690	754	825
Armenia	25	343	0	−1	0	0	0	108
Australia	12,026	26,599	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	1,901	157	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	330	−584	0	1	0	0	0	−100
Bangladesh	2	697	−15	31	0	0	−21	−24
Belarus	15	354	0	−1	0	0	103	264
Belgium	10,689[a]	61,990	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	13	63	0	2	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	393	240	0	0	0	0	41	93
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	423	0	0	..	0	..	−185
Botswana	70	486	6	36	0	0	−6	−2
Brazil	4,859	18,782	2,775	7,716	2,636	−7,136	8,283	13,333
Bulgaria	90	5,172	0	95	−6	166	−93	2,062
Burkina Faso	10	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burundi	2	0	0	0	0	0	−1	−2
Cambodia	151	483	0	0	0	0	13	0
Cameroon	7	309	0	0	0	0	−65	−122
Canada	9,319	69,068	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	6	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chad	33	700	0	0	0	0	0	−1
Chile	2,957	7,952	−249	63	489	580	1,773	−278
China	35,849	78,095	0	42,861	317	1,705	4,696	5,795
Hong Kong, China	..	42,891	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	968	6,463	165	−30	1,008	642	1,250	−789
Congo, Dem. Rep.	122	180	0	0	0	0	0	−6
Congo, Rep.	125	344	0	0	0	0	−50	0
Costa Rica	337	1,469	0	0	−4	−25	−9	251
Côte d'Ivoire	211	315	1	48	0	0	14	0
Croatia	114	3,376	4	411	0	−280	265	3,745
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	2,568	6,021	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	4,139	3,343	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	414	1,183	0	0	0	716	−31	−429
Ecuador	452	271	13	0	0	−740	63	434
Egypt, Arab Rep.	598	10,043	0	502	0	0	−311	−250
El Salvador	38	204	0	0	0	504	−31	290
Eritrea	37	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	201	1,600	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	14	364	0	0	0	0	−48	−45
Finland	1,044	5,311	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	23,736	81,045	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gabon	−315	268	0	0	0	0	−75	21
Gambia, The	8	82	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	6	1,060	0	118	0	0	0	37
Germany	11,985	43,410	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	107	435	0	0	0	0	38	9
Greece	1,053	5,401	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	75	354	0	0	44	0	−32	−25
Guinea	1	108	0	0	0	0	−15	0
Guinea-Bissau	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haiti	7	160	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Equity flows				Debt flows			
	$ millions				$ millions			
	Foreign direct investment		Portfolio equity		Bonds		Commercial bank and other lending	
	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006
Honduras	50	385	0	0	−13	0	38	17
Hungary	4,804	6,098	−62	917	2,120	6,315	781	30,327
India	2,144	17,453	1,591	9,549	286	3,206	967	12,892
Indonesia	4,346	5,580	1,493	1,898	2,248	3,784	55	992
Iran, Islamic Rep.	17	901	0	0	0	0	−115	−158
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	1,447	−882	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	1,351	14,302	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	4,842	38,884	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	147	882	0	0	13	880	15	27
Japan	39	−6,784	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	13	3,219	0	144	0	−1	−201	−11
Kazakhstan	964	6,143	0	2,797	0	6,219	240	19,549
Kenya	32	51	6	2	0	0	−163	−69
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	1,776	3,645	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	7	110	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	96	182	0	0	0	0	0	82
Lao PDR	95	187	0	0	0	0	0	15
Latvia	180	1,664	0	22	43	240	3	3,987
Lebanon	35	2,794	0	551	350	834	333	−36
Lesotho	275	78	0	0	0	0	12	−8
Liberia	5	−82	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	73	1,812	6	72	0	1,256	55	3,222
Macedonia, FYR	9	351	0	77	0	0	0	−61
Madagascar	10	230	0	0	0	0	−4	−3
Malawi	6	30	0	0	0	0	−23	−2
Malaysia	4,178	6,064	0	2,392	2,440	363	1,231	1,822
Mali	111	185	0	6	0	0	0	1
Mauritania	7	−3	0	0	0	0	0	−2
Mauritius	19	107	22	32	150	0	126	−102
Mexico	9,526	19,222	519	2,805	3,758	−9,727	1,401	5,747
Moldova	26	242	−1	2	0	−6	24	137
Mongolia	10	344	0	0	0	0	−14	15
Morocco	92	2,699	20	−309	0	0	158	−825
Mozambique	45	154	0	0	0	0	24	0
Myanmar	280	279	0	0	0	0	36	−8
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	19	−7	0	0	0	0	−5	0
Netherlands	12,206	7,197	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	3,316	7,941	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	89	282	0	0	0	0	−81	−9
Niger	7	20	0	1	0	0	−24	−7
Nigeria	1,079	5,445	0	0	0	−1,442	−448	−60
Norway	2,393	4,653	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	46	952	0	1,020	0	25	−15	505
Pakistan	723	4,273	10	1,152	0	1,050	317	−233
Panama	223	2,574	0	0	0	186	−12	−10
Papua New Guinea	455	32	0	0	−32	0	−311	−110
Paraguay	103	189	0	0	0	0	−16	−18
Peru	2,557	3,467	171	182	0	−90	43	151
Philippines	1,478	2,345	0	2,388	1,110	1,734	−215	−2,725
Poland	3,659	19,198	219	−2,134	250	3,036	228	13,987
Portugal	685	7,366	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Equity flows				Debt flows			
	$ millions				$ millions			
	Foreign direct investment		Portfolio equity		Bonds		Commercial bank and other lending	
	1995	**2006**	**1995**	**2006**	**1995**	**2006**	**1995**	**2006**
Romania	419	11,394	0	301	0	0	413	4,800
Russian Federation	2,065	30,827	46	6,149	−810	12,175	444	14,591
Rwanda	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	−1,875	660	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	32	58	4	0	0	0	−25	18
Serbia	45[b]	5,128	0[b]	0	0[b]	0	0[b]	3,786
Sierra Leone	7	59	0	0	0	0	−28	0
Singapore	11,566	24,191	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	236	4,165	−16	0	0	−351	245	2,271
Slovenia	150	649	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	1	96	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	1,248	−120	2,914	14,959	731	1,576	748	−553
Spain	8,086	20,167	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	56	480	0	−304	0	0	103	−83
Sudan	12	3,534	0	−35	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	52	36	1	0	0	0	0	6
Sweden	14,939	27,299	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	4,158	27,185	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	100	600	0	0	0	0	−5	−1
Tajikistan	10	339	0	0	0	0	0	3
Tanzania	120	474	0	3	0	0	15	1
Thailand	2,068	9,010	2,123	5,300	2,123	−2,036	3,702	3,729
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	26	57	0	14	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	299	940	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	264	3,270	12	65	588	−301	−96	36
Turkey	885	20,070	195	1,939	627	4,773	174	28,627
Turkmenistan	233	731	0	0	0	0	20	−76
Uganda	121	392	0	19	0	0	−9	−1
Ukraine	267	5,604	0	322	−200	360	−19	9,118
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	21,731	139,745	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	57,800	180,580	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	157	1,346	0	−2	144	320	39	−233
Uzbekistan	−24	164	0	0	0	0	201	−460
Venezuela, RB	985	−543	270	41	−468	−4,738	−247	−355
Vietnam	1,780	2,315	0	0	0	−26	356	−41
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	−218	1,121	0	0	0	0	−2	7
Zambia	97	575	0	2	0	0	−37	221
Zimbabwe	118	40	0	0	−30	0	140	−10
World	**328,368 s**	**1,352,442 s**	**.. s**	**.. s**	**.. s**	**.. s**	**.. s**	**.. s**
Low income	7,878	41,711	1,597	10,793	224	2,788	944	12,182
Middle income	96,122	325,781	12,198	94,056	23,114	24,633	27,003	164,242
Lower middle income	52,300	142,109	3,997	53,211	6,959	7,151	9,938	12,478
Upper middle income	43,822	183,673	8,201	40,845	16,155	17,482	17,066	151,765
Low & middle income	104,001	367,492	13,794	104,849	23,338	27,421	27,947	176,424
East Asia & Pacific	50,798	104,972	3,616	54,837	8,206	5,525	9,529	9,482
Europe & Central Asia	14,598	124,581	392	11,085	1,958	33,902	3,084	139,815
Latin America & Carib.	30,202	70,457	5,216	11,440	11,311	−16,952	13,225	18,969
Middle East & N. Africa	952	27,503	32	1,971	660	557	534	−2,080
South Asia	2,931	22,916	1,585	10,428	286	4,256	1,362	12,556
Sub-Saharan Africa	4,520	17,063	2,954	15,088	851	5,802	213	−2,316
High income	224,367	984,950	..	..	..	..	..	..
Euro area	78,196	400,472	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. Includes Luxembourg. b. Includes Montenegro.

About the data

Private financial flows account for the bulk of development finance and are split into two broad categories—equity and debt. Equity flows comprise foreign direct investment (FDI) and portfolio equity. Debt flows are financing raised through bond issuance, bank lending, and supplier credits.

The data on FDI and portfolio equity are based on balance of payments data reported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). These data are supplemented by staff estimates using data from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and official national sources for FDI data and from market sources for portfolio equity data.

Under the internationally accepted definition of FDI, provided in the fifth edition of the IMF's *Balance of Payments Manual* (1993), FDI has three components: equity investment, reinvested earnings, and short- and long-term loans between parent firms and foreign affiliates. Distinguished from other kinds of international investment, FDI 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 FDI. In practice many countries set a higher threshold. Also, many countries fail to report reinvested earnings, and the definition of long-term loans differs among countries.

FDI data do not give a complete picture of international investment in an economy. Balance of payments data on FDI do not include capital raised locally, which has become an important source of financing for investment projects in some developing countries. In addition, FDI data capture only cross-border investment flows involving equity participation and thus omit nonequity crossborder 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* (vol. 1, chap. 3).

Statistics on bonds, bank lending, and supplier credits are produced by aggregating individual transactions of public and publicly guaranteed debt and private nonguaranteed debt. Data on public and publicly guaranteed debt 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. These reports are cross-checked with data reported from market sources that also provide transactional data. Information on private nonguaranteed bonds and bank lending 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.

The volume of global private financial flows reported by the World Bank generally differs from that reported by other sources because of differences in sources, classification of economies, and method used to adjust and disaggregate reported information. In addition, particularly for debt financing, differences may also result based on whether particular installments of the transactions are included and how certain offshore issuances are treated.

Financial integration of low-income economies remains marginal   6.10a

Net private financial flows ($ billions)   ■Low-income ■Lower middle-income ■Upper middle-income

Since 2002 net private financial flows to developing countries have risen sharply, driven by increased foreign direct investment. However, financial integration of low-income economies remains marginal.

Note: Net private financial flows are the sum of net flows of foreign direct investment, portfolio equity, bonds, and commercial bank and other lending.
Source: World Bank Debtor Reporting System.

	Total		International financial institutions							United Nations[a]			
	$ millions					$ millions					$ millions		
			World Bank		IMF		Regional development banks[a]						
	From bilateral sources	From multilateral sources[a,b]	IDA	IBRD	Concessional	Non-concessional	Concessional	Non-concessional	Other institutions	UNICEF	UNRWA	WFP	Others
	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006
Afghanistan	39.7	163.1	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.2	0.0	0.1	18.5	0.0	1.5	39.8
Albania	25.6	97.3	40.9	0.0	−7.6	3.6	0.0	17.2	37.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.6
Algeria	−8,452.4	−2,262.6	0.0	−661.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	−234.1	−1,377.7	1.3	0.0	2.2	6.7
Angola	−685.3	42.1	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	−1.6	−6.0	10.2	0.0	1.8	23.6
Argentina	−1.2	−10,548.3	0.0	−674.6	0.0	−9,793.3	0.0	−85.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.0
Armenia	9.1	49.1	57.7	−0.7	−21.5	0.0	0.0	−7.9	7.6	0.8	0.0	1.2	11.9
Australia													
Austria													
Azerbaijan	−18.6	48.2	56.3	5.4	−24.1	−13.1	4.0	7.2	−1.3	1.5	0.0	1.7	10.6
Bangladesh	115.6	639.9	225.7	0.0	150.0	0.0	106.1	81.8	23.9	11.8	0.0	5.1	35.5
Belarus	19.3	−14.1	0.0	−10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	−7.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.5
Belgium													
Benin	−16.5	52.2	24.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	17.5	−0.2	−9.2	4.3	0.0	2.5	11.8
Bolivia	57.4	9.1	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.0	−54.7	−11.0	1.5	0.0	2.9	6.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	−26.4	11.1	22.9	−23.6	0.0	−43.9	0.0	2.5	38.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	13.4
Botswana	−7.4	−23.8	−0.5	−1.1	0.0	0.0	−2.2	−8.9	−17.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.1
Brazil	−2,658.8	2,255.6	0.0	1,460.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	794.0	−9.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	9.0
Bulgaria	20.0	−686.1	0.0	−237.3	0.0	−346.1	0.0	−7.1	−95.6	..	..	..	0.0
Burkina Faso	29.1	170.4	28.1	0.0	19.0	0.0	48.2	0.0	43.6	7.3	0.0	2.4	21.8
Burundi	0.0	69.1	12.5	0.0	21.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	1.2	8.0	0.0	1.5	15.6
Cambodia	67.6	94.9	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.0	0.0	4.3	5.0	0.0	2.7	16.8
Cameroon	−84.6	1.2	20.7	−38.7	−17.3	0.0	19.5	−15.4	10.5	3.6	0.0	1.8	16.5
Canada													
Central African Republic	0.0	−24.8	−46.7	0.0	−6.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	3.7	11.3
Chad	23.6	65.7	20.5	−4.7	−15.6	0.0	27.7	0.0	16.3	5.8	0.0	3.4	12.3
Chile	−19.6	70.8	−0.7	56.8	0.0	0.0	−1.0	13.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.6
China	81.0	868.6	−208.2	233.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	800.5	−5.3	11.1	0.0	0.0	37.3
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	−101.2	1,224.1	−0.7	683.9	0.0	0.0	−14.3	698.2	−151.9	1.1	0.0	1.7	6.1
Congo, Dem. Rep.	−114.6	163.1	106.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	−13.8	26.1	0.0	2.0	39.3
Congo, Rep.	−18.3	1.5	3.1	0.0	7.5	0.0	−0.9	−17.2	−2.3	1.7	0.0	0.6	9.0
Costa Rica	0.1	−114.9	−0.2	−5.7	0.0	0.0	−11.6	−44.2	−57.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.7
Côte d'Ivoire	12.5	−12.6	0.0	0.0	−57.5	0.0	0.0	−1.4	19.1	6.4	0.0	3.3	17.5
Croatia	−134.4	454.2	0.0	169.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.5	185.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.8
Cuba	..	8.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.0	3.4	4.2
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark													
Dominican Republic	244.3	111.6	−0.7	32.7	0.0	37.0	−21.0	59.1	−0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.1
Ecuador	−247.0	284.1	−1.1	−53.5	0.0	−58.3	−26.5	26.4	391.3	1.0	0.0	1.0	3.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	−954.3	−62.9	14.4	42.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	−34.2	−109.5	3.0	0.0	1.1	18.8
El Salvador	−37.7	50.7	−0.8	−19.1	0.0	0.0	−23.1	24.5	61.5	0.8	0.0	1.0	5.9
Eritrea	2.4	48.6	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	4.3	3.9	0.0	0.7	15.1
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	74.1	327.6	156.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.2	−18.5	59.0	25.8	0.0	16.0	53.6
Finland													
France													
Gabon	14.4	−0.8	0.0	−11.8	0.0	−14.4	−0.2	−1.1	20.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.2
Gambia, The	0.8	43.9	7.7	0.0	−4.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	24.9	1.2	0.0	1.4	6.0
Georgia	−66.0	42.4	72.3	0.0	−8.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	−35.0	1.0	0.0	1.2	7.8
Germany													
Ghana	−66.2	413.9	231.6	0.0	116.4	0.0	47.8	−16.7	6.4	4.5	0.0	2.4	21.5
Greece													
Guatemala	−62.1	427.8	0.0	162.6	0.0	0.0	−18.6	83.9	181.6	1.0	0.0	4.9	12.4
Guinea	−40.6	−15.7	−1.8	0.0	−19.4	0.0	9.5	−7.3	−24.2	4.4	0.0	4.3	18.8
Guinea-Bissau	−10.5	9.1	−0.3	0.0	−3.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.9	2.0	0.0	1.7	6.8
Haiti	−4.3	65.8	−9.1	0.0	−4.4	14.9	43.5	0.0	−1.3	2.8	0.0	2.8	16.6

	Total		International financial institutions							United Nations[a]			
	$ millions									$ millions			
	From bilateral sources	From multilateral sources[a,b]	World Bank		IMF		Regional development banks[a]		Other institutions	UNICEF	UNRWA	WFP	Others
			IDA	IBRD	Conces-sional	Non-concessional	Conces-sional	Non-concessional					
	2006	**2006**	**2006**	**2006**	**2006**	**2006**	**2006**	**2006**	**2006**	**2006**	**2006**	**2006**	**2006**
Honduras	−13.4	156.3	49.9	0.0	15.0	0.0	76.5	−19.0	24.1	1.0	0.0	0.6	8.2
Hungary	−33.2	134.2	0.0	−39.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	162.4	10.8	..	..	..	0.0
India	703.1	1,553.5	239.2	606.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	564.0	31.1	38.0	0.0	9.6	65.4
Indonesia	154.3	−8,026.3	288.3	−706.4	0.0	−8,037.1	75.8	242.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	67.1	36.3
Iran, Islamic Rep.	−36.4	190.0	0.0	181.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	−9.0	2.1	0.0	0.2	15.5
Iraq	..	12.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	0.0	0.6	9.8
Ireland													
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy													
Jamaica	−87.4	−52.9	0.0	−25.3	0.0	0.0	−5.3	−34.7	10.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.5
Japan													
Jordan	−89.1	42.9	−2.6	−35.1	0.0	−88.4	0.0	0.0	63.5	0.8	100.8	0.4	3.5
Kazakhstan	30.6	−47.9	0.0	−101.1	0.0	0.0	−0.9	−3.6	51.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.8
Kenya	12.0	−102.4	−18.4	0.0	−13.6	0.0	9.8	−8.4	−126.4	6.9	0.0	14.0	33.7
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	13.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	0.0	1.8	10.4
Korea, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	8.8	35.6	19.4	0.0	−23.7	0.0	40.5	−8.8	−0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	7.3
Lao PDR	−20.4	92.5	16.9	0.0	−3.3	0.0	57.9	5.0	−2.7	2.0	0.0	3.0	13.7
Latvia	−0.5	95.2	0.0	−19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	−0.8	115.0	..	..	..	0.0
Lebanon	−54.1	0.5	0.0	−52.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	−15.6	2.0	62.0	0.0	4.6
Lesotho	−8.6	16.8	5.6	−3.6	−0.5	0.0	8.2	−1.0	−1.2	1.1	0.0	2.5	5.7
Liberia	0.0	27.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	−0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	3.1	20.7
Libya	..	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.6
Lithuania	−158.4	−26.0	0.0	−8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	−2.8	−14.6	..	..	..	0.0
Macedonia, FYR	−30.0	28.7	1.8	−0.3	−8.5	−1.0	0.0	12.7	16.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.9
Madagascar	8.4	266.1	162.2	0.0	11.6	0.0	60.1	0.0	4.2	6.0	0.0	2.9	19.1
Malawi	−0.9	64.0	20.3	0.0	3.7	−6.4	16.9	−1.8	−0.7	7.8	0.0	4.4	19.8
Malaysia	−278.3	−131.3	0.0	−96.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	−54.6	14.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.9
Mali	20.6	155.4	93.4	0.0	5.9	0.0	22.6	0.0	4.0	9.5	0.0	2.5	17.5
Mauritania	3.6	118.7	42.0	0.0	−23.0	0.0	6.9	−7.6	82.9	1.8	0.0	4.7	11.0
Mauritius	−50.3	−35.3	−0.6	−7.3	0.0	0.0	−0.1	−29.1	−1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
Mexico	−272.7	−8,302.2	0.0	−4,671.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	−3,641.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	9.7
Moldova	−19.4	53.2	22.6	−13.9	59.8	−20.1	0.0	−5.4	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	8.2
Mongolia	10.5	45.8	10.4	0.0	−6.0	0.0	23.3	0.0	7.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	9.9
Morocco	23.2	448.7	−1.4	−154.0	0.0	0.0	−0.8	364.0	231.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	8.3
Mozambique	−5.7	411.3	215.3	0.0	4.8	0.0	102.4	20.0	11.0	9.5	0.0	8.5	39.8
Myanmar	−51.1	33.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	−2.2	9.9	0.0	1.1	25.1
Namibia	..	8.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	0.0	1.0	5.9
Nepal	−31.2	150.8	12.4	0.0	21.2	0.0	75.2	0.0	1.2	6.3	0.0	7.5	27.0
Netherlands													
New Zealand													
Nicaragua	8.4	295.3	56.3	0.0	61.5	0.0	111.9	−8.8	61.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	11.5
Niger	−10.4	3.1	46.6	0.0	−105.5	0.0	21.6	−2.5	6.1	12.2	0.0	7.3	17.3
Nigeria	−4,336.1	133.8	342.7	−210.8	0.0	0.0	7.3	−78.8	0.0	31.1	0.0	0.0	42.3
Norway													
Oman	14.6	−39.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	−41.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6
Pakistan	−49.7	1,274.8	688.3	−128.6	−78.9	−28.2	105.8	448.3	172.8	14.9	0.0	10.9	69.5
Panama	−11.2	44.0	0.0	−26.2	0.0	−9.8	−7.9	70.0	13.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	3.8
Papua New Guinea	−15.8	−27.2	−3.6	−5.6	0.0	0.0	6.1	−29.3	−2.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	5.9
Paraguay	−20.8	14.5	−1.5	5.8	0.0	0.0	−15.1	21.2	−0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
Peru	−305.3	−144.1	0.0	−182.5	0.0	−39.4	−8.2	202.3	−144.7	1.5	0.0	0.6	26.3
Philippines	−213.0	−192.4	−6.8	−250.8	0.0	−400.3	−25.0	468.3	−2.4	3.3	0.0	1.7	19.6
Poland	−1,991.5	15.3	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	0.0
Portugal													
Puerto Rico													

	Total		International financial institutions							United Nations[a]			
	$ millions					$ millions					$ millions		
			World Bank		IMF		Regional development banks[a]			UNICEF	UNRWA	WFP	Others
	From bilateral sources	From multilateral sources[a,b]	IDA	IBRD	Concessional	Non-concessional	Concessional	Non-concessional	Other institutions				
	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006
Romania	17.9	−44.6	0.0	−54.3	0.0	−167.3	6.8	−32.9	203.1	..	..	..	0.0
Russian Federation	−25,232.5	−221.1	0.0	−369.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	119.9	28.6	..	..	..	0.0
Rwanda	−3.9	85.5	28.6	0.0	2.5	0.0	24.3	0.0	−3.3	6.1	0.0	5.4	21.9
Saudi Arabia	..	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
Senegal	−19.5	183.9	115.8	0.0	20.4	0.0	21.3	−12.5	9.6	4.0	0.0	3.9	21.4
Serbia	7.5	−651.5	56.5	−250.2	0.0	−652.9	0.0	53.9	118.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	22.0
Sierra Leone	0.0	69.3	7.2	0.0	8.9	0.0	16.7	0.0	6.4	5.3	0.0	4.8	20.0
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	−63.9	−42.8	0.0	−32.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	−3.9	−6.0	..	..	..	0.0
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	0.0	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	4.4	12.8
South Africa	0.0	31.7	0.0	−1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	7.8
Spain													
Sri Lanka	86.8	70.3	57.1	0.0	0.0	−153.6	88.4	39.1	14.4	0.9	0.0	0.8	23.2
Sudan	−41.7	229.5	−2.0	0.0	0.0	−27.0	0.0	0.0	136.9	17.4	0.0	55.9	48.3
Swaziland	−5.4	45.6	−0.3	−1.2	0.0	0.0	−1.0	11.5	30.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Sweden													
Switzerland													
Syrian Arab Republic	−92.5	6.1	−1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	−34.8	1.6	35.2	0.9	4.7
Tajikistan	46.8	97.1	16.2	0.0	14.4	0.0	35.2	−1.4	20.6	2.6	0.0	1.2	8.3
Tanzania	54.1	522.4	384.9	0.0	4.1	0.0	44.4	−0.9	42.0	12.9	0.0	5.5	29.5
Thailand	−512.6	−171.2	−3.4	−50.2	0.0	0.0	−2.9	−117.1	−14.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	14.6
Timor-Leste	..	9.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	0.0	0.2	7.3
Togo	−1.8	13.0	0.0	0.0	−6.4	0.0	0.1	−1.4	9.8	2.2	0.0	0.4	8.3
Trinidad and Tobago	..	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Tunisia	−29.4	−174.0	−2.1	−254.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	−124.9	203.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Turkey	−323.1	−3,496.3	−5.9	989.1	0.0	−4,552.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	10.5
Turkmenistan	−125.5	−6.3	0.0	−8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	−2.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.6
Uganda	−32.5	266.8	131.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	50.6	−2.4	29.3	11.7	0.0	9.7	33.6
Ukraine	−279.8	−546.7	0.0	−85.8	0.0	−410.5	0.0	−48.2	−13.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	9.4
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom													
United States													
Uruguay	−9.8	−2,934.8	0.0	−162.8	0.0	−2,372.1	−2.4	−401.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.2
Uzbekistan	−106.4	71.1	13.4	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	22.8	13.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	7.7
Venezuela, RB	226.0	179.5	0.0	−149.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	−164.3	484.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	8.6
Vietnam	357.4	500.1	317.4	0.0	−32.8	0.0	159.0	10.1	19.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	23.5
West Bank and Gaza	..	408.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	402.0	0.9	0.1
Yemen, Rep.	45.1	172.8	129.2	0.0	−47.1	−13.0	0.0	0.0	71.1	5.2	0.0	6.6	20.8
Zambia	−24.6	120.2	23.1	0.0	24.3	0.0	27.9	−14.8	11.6	5.8	0.0	16.4	25.9
Zimbabwe	12.4	22.8	0.0	0.0	−0.4	−3.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.5	0.0	8.3	13.9
World	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	740.1 s	599.9 s	473.5 s	2,099.4 s
Low income	−3,358.6	8,923.0	3,879.8	267.8	−18.0	−53.1	1,415.6	937.2	708.1	398.4	0.0	261.8	1,125.4
Middle income	−42,730.3	−30,303.7	679.4	−5,522.5	87.5	−27,136.2	287.0	−798.2	643.9	114.5	599.9	108.3	632.7
Lower middle income	−11,843.3	−6,312.8	616.3	−1,234.0	81.8	−9,225.0	314.2	2,362.3	−441.3	91.8	538.0	107.6	475.5
Upper middle income	−30,887.0	−24,025.7	63.1	−4,288.4	5.7	−17,911.2	−27.2	−3,160.4	1,085.1	17.7	62.0	0.7	127.2
Low & middle income	−46,088.9	−20,714.6	4,559.2	−5,254.7	69.5	−27,189.3	1,702.6	139.0	1,352.0	738.2	599.9	473.3	2,095.7
East Asia & Pacific	−421.0	−6,844.8	430.3	−878.3	−42.0	−8,437.4	345.4	1,330.9	34.7	54.7	0.0	77.5	239.4
Europe & Central Asia	−28,383.9	−4,526.2	374.0	−64.4	−19.2	−6,203.2	85.7	367.1	758.1	24.2	0.0	5.3	146.2
Latin America & Carib.	−3,235.8	−16,719.7	127.3	−3,572.8	105.0	−12,224.2	161.0	−2,454.8	896.7	23.7	0.0	20.2	198.2
Middle East & N. Africa	−9,625.6	−1,168.0	143.8	−934.0	−48.7	−101.4	1.0	−21.4	−997.7	27.4	599.9	14.4	148.7
South Asia	893.5	3,917.0	1,271.4	477.7	92.3	−181.7	449.3	1,133.1	271.3	92.6	0.0	36.7	274.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	−5,316.0	4,063.2	2,212.3	−282.9	−17.9	−41.3	660.2	−216.0	389.0	293.3	0.0	217.4	849.1
High income	..	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	0.0	0.2	3.7
Euro area													

a. Aggregates include amounts for economies not specified elsewhere. b. World and income group aggregates include flows not allocated by country or region.

About the data

The table shows financing from official bilateral and multilateral sources. It shows concessional and nonconcessional financial flows from the major multilateral institutions—the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), regional development banks, other international financial institutions, and UN agencies.

The multilateral development banks fund their nonconcessional lending operations primarily by selling low-interest, highly rated bonds backed by prudent lending and financial policies and the strong financial support of their members. Funds are then on-lent at slightly higher interest rates with 15- to 20-year maturities to developing countries. Lending terms vary with market conditions and bank policies.

Concessional flows from multilateral development banks are credits provided through their concessional lending facilities. The cost of these loans is reduced through subsidies from donors or other resources. Grants from multilateral agencies are not included in the net flows. Concessional flows from bilateral donors are defined by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) as financial flows with a grant element of at least 25 percent. The grant element is evaluated assuming a 10 percent nominal discount rate. The grant element is nil for a loan with a 10 percent interest rate and 100 percent for a grant, which requires no repayment.

All World Bank concessional lending is carried out by the International Development Association (IDA). Eligibility for IDA resources is based on gross national income (GNI) per capita and performance standards assessed by World Bank staff. The cutoff for IDA eligibility is set at the beginning of the World Bank's fiscal year. Since July 1, 2007, the GNI per capita cutoff has been $1,065, measured in 2006 U.S. dollars using the *World Bank Atlas* method (see *Users guide*). In exceptional circumstances IDA extends temporary eligibility to countries above the cutoff and that are undertaking major adjustment efforts but are not creditworthy for International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) lending. Exceptions are also made for small island economies. The IBRD lends to creditworthy countries at an initial interest rate that consists of a variable base rate of six-month LIBOR, and a spread, either variable or fixed, for the life of the loan. The lending rate is reset every six months on the interest payment dates for the loan and applies to the interest period beginning on that date. Although some outstanding IBRD loans have a low enough interest rate to be classified as concessional under the DAC definition, all IBRD loans in the table are classified as nonconcessional. Lending by the International Finance Corporation is not included in the table.

The IMF makes concessional funds available through its Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility and the IMF Trust Fund. Eligibility is based principally on a country's per capita income and eligibility under IDA.

Regional development banks also maintain concessional windows. Loans from the major regional development banks are recorded in the table according to each institution's classification and not according to the DAC definition.

While net financial flows to middle-income economies are falling, low-income economies are still borrowing from international financial institutions   6.11a

Middle-income

$ billions | ■ World Bank ■ IMF ■ Regional development banks ■ Other international financial institutions

Low-income
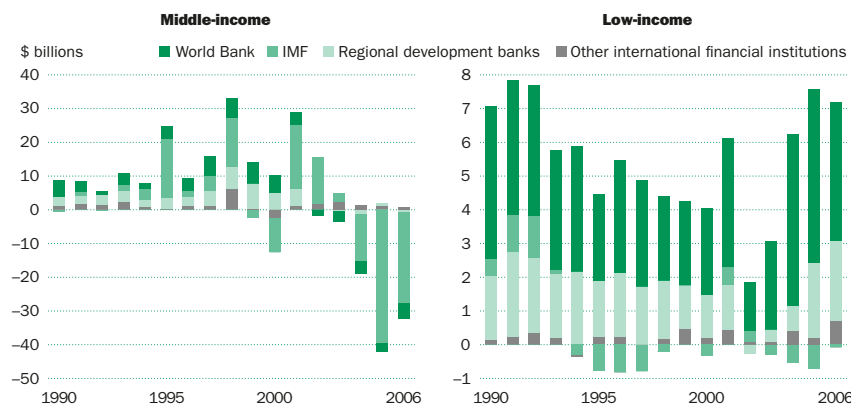
In recent years, as many middle-income economies paid off loans from international financial institutions, net disbursement fell sharply. But international financial institutions still maintain a positive flow of net disbursement to low-income economies.

Source: World Bank Debtor Reporting System.

Net disbursements

$ millions	Total net flows[a] 2006	Official development assistance[a]				Other official flows[a] 2006	Private flows[a]					Net grants by NGOs[a] 2006
		Total 2006	Bilateral grants 2006	Bilateral loans 2006	Contributions to multilateral institutions 2006		Total 2006	Foreign direct investment 2006	Bilateral portfolio investment 2006	Multilateral portfolio investment 2006	Private export credits 2006	
Australia	9,120	2,123	1,773	23	327	308	6,074	4,968	978	..	129	615
Austria	3,215	1,498	1,101	–9	407	–448	2,045	1,613	0	..	433	119
Belgium	5,309	1,978	1,365	–7	620	–434	3,514	3,533	0	..	–19	251
Canada	14,234	3,684	2,573	–42	1,153	356	9,093	7,717	427	..	950	1,100
Denmark	2,686	2,236	1,525	–61	772	–77	454	454	0	..	..	73
Finland	1,413	834	442	13	380	..	553	402	137	..	14	25
France	22,329	10,601	8,422	–503	2,681	–1,388	13,116	10,589	3,983	..	–1,456	..
Germany	27,203	10,435	7,576	–542	3,401	–5,728	21,149	12,401	7,672	1,057	19	1,348
Greece	2,896	424	189	..	235	8	2,454	2,454	0	..	..	10
Ireland	5,237	1,022	632	..	389	..	3,877	..	3,877	..	..	339
Italy	5,512	3,641	2,147	–146	1,640	–957	2,705	1,151	–1,049	..	2,602	123
Japan	26,230	11,187	7,660	–347	3,874	2,438	12,290	14,144	–1,201	–928	275	315
Luxembourg	299	291	205	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Netherlands	28,616	5,452	4,415	–133	1,169	343	22,544	6,351	10,728	–248	5,713	277
New Zealand	338	259	203	..	56	7	24	24	0	..	..	48
Norway	4,304	2,954	2,119	79	756	5	1,345	1,351	0	..	–6	..
Portugal	666	396	198	14	185	–20	286	44	0	..	243	4
Spain	11,146	3,814	2,012	80	1,722	..	7,333	7,608	0	..	–275	..
Sweden	4,175	3,955	2,838	14	1,103	–2	210	333	0	..	–123	12
Switzerland	11,306	1,646	1,241	13	392	17	9,241	10,001	0	–239	–521	402
United Kingdom	26,941	12,459	8,809	–92	3,741	–187	14,127	7,530	11,292	..	–4,696	543
United States	90,897	23,532	22,005	–843	2,370	–4,017	62,345	36,624	23,662	3,156	–1,097	9,037
Total	**304,074**	**104,421**	**79,450**	**–2,490**	**27,461**	**–9,774**	**194,779**	**129,291**	**60,507**	**2,798**	**2,183**	**14,648**

Official development assistance

	Commitments[b]		Gross disbursements[b]		Net disbursements							
	$ millions		$ millions		$ millions[b]		per capita[b] $		% of GNI[a]		% of general government disbursements[a]	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
Australia	1,793	2,058	1,545	2,058	1,545	2,058	80	100	0.27	0.30	0.72	0.82
Austria	841	1,485	649	1,476	645	1,465	80	177	0.23	0.47	0.44	0.94
Belgium	1,253	2,343	1,253	1,988	1,219	1,921	119	182	0.36	0.50	0.72	1.03
Canada	2,746	3,520	2,434	3,426	2,400	3,385	78	103	0.25	0.29	0.59	0.74
Denmark	2,390	2,051	2,549	2,249	2,523	2,173	472	399	1.06	0.80	1.93	1.58
Finland	502	947	537	824	527	820	102	156	0.31	0.40	0.63	0.81
France	6,960	14,617	7,422	12,417	6,094	10,313	103	163	0.30	0.47	0.60	0.88
Germany	8,119	13,005	8,241	11,844	7,140	10,257	87	124	0.27	0.36	0.59	0.79
Greece	354	407	354	407	354	407	32	37	0.20	0.17	0.39	0.37
Ireland	378	984	378	984	378	984	100	232	0.29	0.54	0.77	1.36
Italy	2,512	4,015	2,485	3,884	2,139	3,533	37	60	0.13	0.20	0.27	0.39
Japan	15,627	18,520	14,885	18,276	12,335	11,946	97	94	0.28	0.25	0.74	0.70
Luxembourg	191	269	191	269	191	269	433	584	0.71	0.89	1.61	1.75
Netherlands	5,305	12,343	4,975	5,757	4,833	5,329	303	326	0.84	0.81	1.84	1.76
New Zealand	212	378	200	275	200	275	52	66	0.25	0.27	0.55	0.60
Norway	1,798	3,148	2,029	2,732	2,020	2,732	450	584	0.76	0.89	1.77	2.16
Portugal	655	390	655	390	426	385	42	37	0.26	0.21	0.56	0.44
Spain	2,293	3,974	2,293	3,974	1,974	3,643	49	81	0.22	0.32	0.53	0.80
Sweden	1,907	4,141	2,386	3,854	2,386	3,854	269	423	0.80	1.02	1.30	1.85
Switzerland	1,276	1,874	1,257	1,652	1,254	1,641	175	219	0.34	0.39	1.07	1.24
United Kingdom	6,225	12,630	6,225	12,630	6,156	12,034	105	200	0.32	0.51	0.84	1.16
United States	14,215	25,920	12,246	23,834	11,223	22,863	41	76	0.10	0.18	0.30	0.49
Total	**77,553**	**129,018**	**75,187**	**115,201**	**67,961**	**102,287**	**81**	**115**	**0.22**	**0.31**	**0.57**	**0.75**

Note: Components may not sum to totals because of gaps in reporting.
a. At current prices and exchange rates. b. At 2005 prices and exchange rates.

The flows of official and private financial resources from the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to developing economies are compiled by DAC, based principally on reporting by DAC members using standard questionnaires issued by the DAC Secretariat.

The table shows data reported by DAC member economies and does not include aid provided by the Commission of the European Communities—a multilateral member of DAC.

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 recipient economies. In this capacity DAC monitors the flow of all financial resources, but its main concern is official development assistance (ODA). Grants or loans to countries and territories on the DAC list of aid recipients have to meet three criteria to be counted as ODA. They are undertaken by the official sector. They promote economic development and welfare as the main objective. And they are provided at concessional financial terms (loans must have a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a discount rate of 10 percent). The DAC Statistical Reporting Directives provide the most detailed explanation of this definition and all ODA-related rules.

This definition excludes nonconcessional flows from official creditors, which are classified as "other official flows," and aid for military purposes. Transfer payments to private individuals, such as pensions, reparations, and insurance payouts, are in general not counted. In addition to financial flows, technical cooperation is included in ODA. Most expenditures for peacekeeping under UN mandates and assistance to refugees are counted in ODA. Also included are contributions to multilateral institutions, such as the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and concessional funding to multilateral development banks.

DAC has revised the list of countries and territories that are counted as aid recipients. These revisions will govern aid reporting for three years, starting with 2005 flows. In the past DAC distinguished aid going to Part I and Part II countries. Part I countries, the recipients of ODA, comprised many of the countries classified by the World Bank as low- and middle-income economies. Part II countries, whose assistance was designated official aid, included the more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. This distinction has been dropped. ODA recipients now comprise all low- and middle-income countries except those that are members of the Group of Eight or the European Union (including countries with a firm date for EU accession). The content and structure of tables 6.12 through 6.15 have been revised to reflect this change. Because official aid flows are quite small relative to ODA, the net effect of these changes is believed to be minor.

Flows are transfers of resources, either in cash or in the form of commodities or services measured on a cash basis. Short-term capital transactions (with one year or less maturity) are not counted. Repayments of the principal (but not interest) of ODA loans are recorded as negative flows. Proceeds from official equity investments in a developing country are reported as ODA, while proceeds from their later sale are recorded as negative flows.

Because the table is based on donor country reports, it does not provide a complete picture of the resources received by developing economies for two 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.

Aid as a share of gross national income (GNI), aid per capita, and ODA as a share of the general government disbursements of the donor 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.

• **Net disbursements** are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. • **Total net flows** comprise ODA or official aid flows, other official flows, private flows, and net grants by nongovernmental organizations. • **Official development assistance** comprises flows that meet the DAC definition of ODA and are made to countries and territories on the DAC list of aid recipients. • **Bilateral grants** are transfers of 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 (calculated at a 10 percent discount rate). • **Contributions to multilateral institutions** are concessional funding received by multilateral institutions from DAC members as 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** are flows at market terms financed from private sector resources in donor countries. They include changes in holdings of private long-term assets by reporting country residents. • **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 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** are transactions of private banks and nonbanks in DAC member countries in the securities issued by multilateral institutions. • **Private export credits** are loans extended to recipient countries by the private sector in DAC member countries to promote trade; they may be supported by an official guarantee. • **Net grants by nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)** are private grants by NGOs, net of subsidies from the official sector. • **Commitments** are obligations, expressed in writing and backed by funds, undertaken by an official donor to provide specified assistance to a recipient country or multilateral organization. • **Gross disbursements** are the international transfer of financial resources and goods and services, valued at the cost to the donor.

6.13a Aid by purpose

	Net disbursements		Share of bilateral ODA net disbursements									
								%				
	$ millions[a]		Development projects, programs, and other resource provisions		Technical cooperation[b]		Debt-related aid		Humanitarian assistance		Administrative costs	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
Australia	758	1,796	27.8	21.6	55.1	48.0	1.1	15.4	9.7	10.6	6.2	4.3
Austria	273	1,092	28.7	6.8	41.8	19.4	20.4	69.3	2.7	1.5	6.4	2.9
Belgium	477	1,357	33.6	10.0	46.9	50.3	6.6	29.3	5.4	6.4	7.5	4.0
Canada	1,160	2,531	39.6	44.2	43.0	27.3	1.1	10.3	5.0	9.1	11.4	9.0
Denmark	1,024	1,464	65.8	63.3	25.3	11.1	1.0	7.7	0.0	10.3	8.0	7.6
Finland	217	455	40.8	54.6	41.4	22.6	0.0	0.0	10.5	15.5	7.2	7.4
France	2,829	7,919	25.4	9.5	50.6	41.4	17.0	44.2	0.4	0.6	6.7	4.3
Germany	2,687	7,034	16.8	8.9	63.8	44.9	6.6	37.8	4.1	5.1	8.7	3.2
Greece	99	189	69.6	29.8	23.8	49.9	0.0	0.0	6.4	10.2	0.2	10.1
Ireland	154	632	79.1	75.8	0.4	4.9	0.0	0.0	15.5	13.8	5.1	5.4
Italy	377	2,001	10.2	4.8	8.1	8.6	57.5	80.2	18.3	3.7	5.9	2.8
Japan	9,768	7,313	60.4	19.2	24.9	25.4	4.2	43.8	0.9	2.5	9.5	9.1
Luxembourg	99	205	84.4	71.9	3.2	3.6	0.8	0.0	10.4	18.1	1.2	6.4
Netherlands	2,243	4,282	41.1	62.8	33.7	14.7	6.8	7.3	9.1	9.3	9.4	5.9
New Zealand	85	203	39.7	51.7	48.1	29.7	0.0	0.0	3.4	10.6	8.8	8.0
Norway	934	2,198	57.9	57.1	23.0	20.4	1.0	1.0	11.3	14.1	6.9	7.5
Portugal	179	211	30.4	34.5	50.4	55.9	14.6	0.2	1.9	3.3	2.7	6.1
Spain	720	2,092	69.3	39.7	17.9	24.3	2.3	24.6	3.7	6.6	6.8	4.8
Sweden	1,242	2,852	60.9	61.6	13.6	11.0	3.1	10.3	14.6	10.3	7.7	6.8
Switzerland	627	1,254	58.6	49.8	19.4	24.2	0.9	7.8	20.2	14.0	0.9	4.1
United Kingdom	2,710	8,718	47.7	34.7	25.5	10.0	5.7	40.2	12.7	9.6	8.4	5.5
United States	7,405	21,162	14.6	26.5	64.4	46.2	1.7	8.0	9.6	14.3	9.7	5.1
Total	**36,064**	**76,960**	**40.5**	**29.1**	**39.4**	**31.6**	**5.4**	**25.0**	**6.1**	**8.8**	**8.6**	**5.5**

a. At current exchange rates and prices. b. Includes aid for promoting development awareness and aid provided to refugees in donor economies.

About the data

Aid can be used in many ways. The sector to which aid goes, the form it takes, and the procurement restrictions attached to it are important influences on aid effectiveness. The data on allocation of official development assistance (ODA) in the table are based principally on reporting by members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC). For more detailed explanation of ODA, see *About the data* for table 6.12.

The form in which an ODA contribution reaches the benefiting sector or the economy is important. A distinction is made between resource provision and technical cooperation. Resource provision involves mainly cash or in-kind transfers and financing of capital projects, with the deliverables being financial support and the provision of commodities and supplies. Technical cooperation includes grants to nationals of aid-recipient countries receiving education or training at home or abroad, and payments to consultants, advisers, and similar personnel and to teachers and administrators serving in recipient countries. Technical cooperation is spent mostly in the donor economy.

Two other types of aid are presented because they serve distinctive purposes. Debt-related aid aims to provide debt relief on liabilities that recipient countries have difficulty servicing. Thus, this type of aid may not provide a full value of new resource flows for development, in particular for heavily indebted poor countries. Humanitarian assistance provides relief following sudden disasters and supports food programs in emergency situations. This type of aid does not generally contribute to financing long-term development.

Definitions

• **Net disbursements** are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans • **Development projects, programs, and other resource provisions** are aid provided as cash transfers, aid in kind, development food aid, and the financing of capital projects, intended to increase or improve the recipient's stock of physical capital and to support recipient's development plans and other activities with finance and commodity supply. • **Technical cooperation** is the provision of resources whose main aim is to augment the stock of human intellectual capital, such as the level of knowledge, skills, and technical know-how in the recipient country (including the cost of associated equipment). Contributions take the form mainly of the supply of human resources from donors or action directed to human resources (such as training or advice). Also included are aid for promoting development awareness and aid provided to refugees in the donor economy. Assistance specifically to facilitate a capital project is not included. • **Debt-related aid** groups all actions relating to debt, including forgiveness, swaps, buybacks, rescheduling, and refinancing. • **Humanitarian assistance** is emergency and distress relief (including aid to refugees and assistance for disaster preparedness). • **Administrative costs** are the total current budget outlays of institutions responsible for the formulation and implementation of donor's aid programs and other administrative costs incurred by donors in aid delivery.

Data sources

Data on aid flows are published by OECD-DAC in its annual statistical report, *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients*, and its annual *Development Cooperation Report.* Data are available electronically on the OECD's *International Development Statistics* CD-ROM and at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

6.13b   Aid by sector

Share of bilateral ODA commitment (%)	Total sector-allocable aid 2006	Social infrastructure and services						Economic infrastructure, services, and production sector			Multi-sector or cross-cutting 2006	Untied aid[a] 2006
		Total 2006	Education 2006	Health 2006	Population 2006	Water supply and sanitation 2006	Government and civil society 2006	Total 2006	Transport and com-munication 2006	Agriculture 2006		
Australia	68.7	53.2	8.6	11.5	2.5	0.4	24.8	8.0	1.8	4.1	7.5	..
Austria	24.8	19.8	9.8	1.7	0.4	1.9	5.3	3.0	0.2	0.9	2.0	89.5
Belgium	53.6	39.0	11.0	6.7	1.7	4.0	10.4	11.4	2.1	4.5	3.1	90.7
Canada	61.5	44.6	11.9	8.0	1.9	0.7	18.3	9.6	1.0	5.5	7.3	62.9
Denmark	55.2	32.4	1.2	7.8	2.2	10.8	9.0	17.6	4.5	5.3	5.2	95.3
Finland	67.7	39.5	5.7	8.3	1.4	7.6	14.8	14.2	1.6	4.1	14.0	86.5
France	47.4	29.5	18.0	2.7	0.0	2.4	1.4	8.4	4.3	1.7	9.5	95.6
Germany	60.1	34.5	14.5	2.6	2.4	5.3	7.2	19.9	3.2	3.8	5.7	93.3
Greece	75.0	59.1	12.5	12.7	4.2	0.5	24.7	10.1	7.6	1.2	5.7	39.1
Ireland	67.2	56.2	10.1	12.1	12.6	2.7	13.2	5.9	0.6	4.3	5.0	100.0
Italy	29.0	12.1	1.7	3.8	0.2	2.2	1.6	12.2	5.9	1.2	4.7	77.0
Japan	61.1	22.6	6.8	2.3	0.1	9.4	2.8	34.5	16.4	4.5	4.0	95.6
Luxembourg	67.4	50.2	16.0	15.9	6.3	5.4	3.1	8.0	1.2	2.9	9.2	100.0
Netherlands	47.1	35.7	17.5	5.3	1.8	4.3	6.0	8.1	0.2	1.2	3.3	100.0
New Zealand	59.6	45.1	20.5	5.5	3.3	1.4	12.8	10.8	2.8	3.0	3.7	90.2
Norway	69.6	45.6	9.2	8.6	2.5	1.3	20.1	13.8	1.2	4.0	10.3	99.8
Portugal	85.5	65.1	30.3	4.8	0.0	0.3	20.6	13.7	11.8	0.7	6.7	61.3
Spain	61.1	33.2	9.6	4.6	1.8	3.0	8.1	20.2	8.4	3.2	7.6	82.8
Sweden	54.1	35.2	4.6	5.8	3.5	2.4	15.5	11.2	1.6	3.8	7.8	100.0
Switzerland	52.3	22.1	3.8	3.3	0.2	2.5	11.4	15.5	1.0	4.7	14.7	96.3
United Kingdom	37.5	30.5	4.9	4.6	3.3	0.6	15.8	5.3	0.8	1.6	1.7	100.0
United States	69.4	44.1	2.0	5.6	11.7	3.4	11.1	18.6	3.8	2.6	6.7	..
Total	**56.9**	**34.9**	**8.7**	**4.7**	**4.1**	**4.0**	**8.9**	**16.2**	**4.7**	**2.9**	**5.8**	**94.5**

a. Excludes technical cooperation and administrative costs.

About the data

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) records the sector classification of aid using a three-level hierarchy. The top level is grouped by themes, such as social infrastructure and services; economic infrastructure, services, and production; and multisector or cross-cutting areas. The second level is more specific. Education and health and transport and storage are examples. The third level comprises subsectors such as basic education and basic health. Some contributions are reported as non-sector-allocable aid.

Reporting on the sectoral destination and the form of aid by donors may not be complete. Also, measures of aid allocation may differ from the perspectives of donors and recipients because of difference in classification, available information, and recording time.

The proportion of untied aid is reported because tying arrangements may prevent recipients from obtaining the best value for their money. Tying requires recipients to purchase goods and services from the donor country or from a specified group of countries. Such arrangements prevent a recipient from misappropriating or mismanaging aid receipts, but they may also be motivated by a desire to benefit donor country suppliers.

Definitions

• **Bilateral official development assistance (ODA) commitments** are firm obligations, expressed in writing and backed by the necessary funds, undertaken by official bilateral donors to provide specified assistance to a recipient country or a multilateral organization. Bilateral commitments are recorded in the full amount of expected transfer, irrespective of the time required for completing disbursements. • **Total sector-allocable aid** is the sum of aid that can be assigned to specific sectors or multisector activities. • **Social infrastructure and services** refer to efforts to develop the human resources potential of aid recipients. • **Education** includes general teaching and instruction at all levels, as well as construction to improve or adapt educational establishments. Training in a particular field is reported for the sector concerned. • **Health** covers assistance to hospitals, clinics, other medical and dental services, public health administration, and medical insurance programs. • **Population** covers all activities related to family planning and research into population problems. • **Water supply and sanitation** cover assistance for water supply and use, sanitation, and water resources development (including rivers). • **Government and civil society** include assistance to strengthen government administrative apparatus

and planning and activities promoting good governance and civil society. • **Economic infrastructure, services, and production sector** group assistance for networks, utilities, services that facilitate economic activity, and contributions to all directly productive sectors. • **Transport and communication** cover road, rail, water, and air transport; post and telecommunications; and radio, television, and print media. • **Agriculture** includes sector policy, development, and inputs; crop and livestock production; and agricultural credit, cooperatives, and research. • **Multisector or cross-cutting** includes support for projects that straddle several sectors. • **Untied aid** is ODA not subject to restrictions by donors on procurement sources.

Data sources

Data on aid flows are published annually by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) DAC in *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients* and *Development Cooperation Report.* Data are available electronically on the OECD's *International Development Statistics* CD-ROM and at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

	Net official development assistance[a] ($ millions)		Aid per capita ($)		Aid dependency ratios							
					Aid as % of GNI		Aid as % of gross capital formation		Aid as % of imports of goods, services, and income		Aid as % of central government expense	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
Afghanistan	136	3,000	..	..	..	35.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	317	321	103	101	8.4	3.5	34.8	14.1	21.0	7.0	..	..
Algeria	201	209	7	6	0.4	0.2	1.5	..	..	..	1.8	1.0
Angola	302	171	22	10	4.1	0.4	22.0	2.8	4.1	0.8	..	..
Argentina	53	114	1	3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	..	..
Armenia	216	213	70	71	11.0	3.3	60.6	9.9	21.2	7.2	..	20.7
Australia												
Austria												
Azerbaijan	139	206	17	24	2.8	1.2	12.8	3.3	5.8	1.9	..	..
Bangladesh	1,168	1,223	8	8	2.4	1.9	10.8	8.0	11.7	6.9	..	..
Belarus	40	73	4	7	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.6
Belgium												
Benin	238	375	33	43	10.6	8.0	55.9	..	32.1	..	..	58.4
Bolivia	472	581	57	62	5.8	5.4	31.0	43.1	19.3	14.5	..	21.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	737	494	195	126	12.4	3.9	65.1	24.9	17.4	5.8	..	11.3
Botswana	31	65	18	35	0.5	0.7	1.4	2.4	1.0	1.4	..	..
Brazil	232	82	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	..	..
Bulgaria[b]	311	..	39	..	2.5	..	13.5	..	3.7	..	7.6	..
Burkina Faso	335	871	28	61	12.9	14.1	76.6	83.3	48.5	..	..	117.5
Burundi	93	415	14	51	12.8	47.7	212.6	275.7	56.1	89.9	..	..
Cambodia	396	529	31	37	11.2	7.6	61.8	33.9	16.1	8.9	..	84.7
Cameroon	379	1,684	24	93	4.0	9.3	22.5	51.0	12.8	..	..	..
Canada												
Central African Republic	75	134	19	31	8.0	9.0	82.4	101.3	..	..	..	..
Chad	130	284	15	27	9.5	5.5	40.4	20.2	..	..	..	..
Chile	49	83	3	5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
China	1,728	1,245	1	1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	..	..
Hong Kong, China[b]	4	..	1	..	0.0	..	0.0	..	0.0	..	..	..
Colombia	187	988	4	22	0.2	0.7	1.6	2.7	1.1	2.6	..	2.5
Congo, Dem. Rep.	177	2,056	3	34	4.5	25.2	119.1	148.8	..	..	15.2	..
Congo, Rep.	33	254	10	69	1.5	..	4.6	14.4	1.6	..	..	..
Costa Rica	11	24	3	5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	..	0.5
Côte d'Ivoire	351	251	21	13	3.6	1.5	31.2	14.7	7.9	3.1	..	7.5
Croatia	66	200	15	45	0.4	0.5	1.8	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2
Cuba	44	78	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic[b]	438	..	43	..	0.8	..	2.6	..	1.1	..	2.3	..
Denmark												
Dominican Republic	56	53	6	6	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	..	1.0
Ecuador	146	189	12	14	1.0	0.5	4.6	2.0	2.3	1.2	..	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1,328	873	20	12	1.3	0.8	6.8	4.3	5.6	2.1	6.6	3.0
El Salvador	180	157	29	23	1.4	0.9	8.1	5.2	3.0	1.7	..	38.2
Eritrea	176	129	48	28	27.7	12.0	86.9	63.6	34.5	..	..	..
Estonia[b]	64	..	47	..	1.2	..	4.0	..	1.2	..	3.8	..
Ethiopia	686	1,947	10	25	8.7	14.7	45.3	74.0	41.0	36.6	..	..
Finland												
France												
Gabon	12	31	10	24	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.5	..	..	..
Gambia, The	49	74	35	45	12.2	14.8	66.9	59.7	..	20.7	..	..
Georgia	169	361	36	81	5.3	4.8	20.8	17.4	13.6	7.9	47.9	22.9
Germany												
Ghana	600	1,176	30	51	12.4	9.2	50.2	28.1	17.3	13.9	..	..
Greece												
Guatemala	263	487	23	37	1.4	1.4	7.7	7.4	4.4	3.6	12.5	11.9
Guinea	153	164	19	18	5.0	5.0	24.9	38.3	15.7	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	80	82	59	50	39.5	27.9	329.8	157.2	..	..	..	..
Haiti	208	581	24	62	5.4	13.4	20.8	40.6	15.1	27.7	..	..

	Net official development assistance[a] ($ millions)		Aid per capita ($)		Aid dependency ratios							
					Aid as % of GNI		Aid as % of gross capital formation		Aid as % of imports of goods, services, and income		Aid as % of central government expense	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
Honduras	449	587	72	84	7.7	6.6	24.5	19.3	12.7	9.0	..	30.3
Hungary[b]	252	..	25	..	0.6	..	1.7	..	0.6	..	1.3	..
India	1,463	1,379	1	1	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.8	0.6	2.0	1.0
Indonesia	1,654	1,405	8	6	1.1	0.4	4.5	1.6	2.5	1.2	..	..
Iran, Islamic Rep.	130	121	2	2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	..	0.2	0.2
Iraq	100	8,661	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland												
Israel[b]	800	..	127	..	0.7	..	3.2	..	1.4	..	1.5	..
Italy												
Jamaica	10	37	4	14	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.9
Japan	..	..										
Jordan	552	580	115	105	6.4	3.9	29.2	15.4	8.7	4.3	24.1	11.8
Kazakhstan	189	172	13	11	1.1	0.2	5.7	0.6	1.8	0.4	7.5	1.4
Kenya	510	943	16	26	4.1	4.1	23.0	21.4	12.9	11.3	23.9	..
Korea, Dem. Rep.	73	55	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.[b]	−198	..	−4	..	0.0	..	−0.1	..	−0.1	..	−0.2	..
Kuwait	3	..	1	..	0.0	..	0.1	..	0.0	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	215	311	44	60	16.7	11.2	78.3	63.4	28.5	13.4	..	62.9
Lao PDR	282	364	54	63	16.9	12.0	77.7	32.6	44.1	..	..	..
Latvia[b]	91	..	38	..	1.2	..	4.9	..	2.3	..	4.1	..
Lebanon	199	707	53	174	1.2	3.2	5.9	25.5	..	3.7	3.8	..
Lesotho	37	72	19	36	3.4	3.8	10.1	14.5	4.4	4.8	..	..
Liberia	67	269	22	75	17.4	54.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	14	37	3	6	..	0.1	0.3	..	0.2	0.2	..	..
Lithuania[b]	99	..	28	..	0.9	..	4.4	..	1.6	..	3.2	..
Macedonia, FYR	251	200	125	98	7.1	3.2	31.5	15.4	10.6	4.5	..	..
Madagascar	322	754	20	39	8.4	13.9	55.1	55.3	20.3	..	78.1	117.9
Malawi	446	669	38	49	26.1	21.4	188.7	89.1	65.7	..	..	..
Malaysia	45	240	2	9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	..
Mali	359	825	36	69	15.0	14.9	60.4	61.5	34.4	..	127.7	89.7
Mauritania	211	188	82	62	19.4	6.8	101.0	30.3	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	20	19	17	15	0.5	0.3	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.4	2.2	1.4
Mexico	−56	247	−1	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	−0.1	..
Moldova	123	228	30	60	9.4	6.1	39.7	19.8	11.3	6.8	32.9	21.0
Mongolia	217	203	91	78	20.1	6.7	68.8	18.4	27.5	9.9	..	..
Morocco	419	1,046	15	34	1.2	1.6	4.4	5.1	3.1	3.9	..	6.2
Mozambique	876	1,611	48	77	21.8	26.2	66.6	122.0	49.7	39.7	..	..
Myanmar	106	147	2	3	..	..	..	..	4.0	3.4	..	..
Namibia	152	145	81	71	4.4	2.2	22.8	7.5	8.2	4.4	14.1	..
Nepal	387	514	16	19	7.0	5.7	29.0	22.1	21.2	17.0	..	39.4
Netherlands												
New Zealand												
Nicaragua	561	733	110	132	15.0	14.2	47.2	47.0	23.5	18.0	86.5	71.8
Niger	208	401	19	29	11.7	11.0	101.4	..	43.0	..	..	..
Nigeria	174	11,434	1	79	0.4	11.3	1.9	45.1	1.1	..	..	..
Norway												
Oman	45	35	19	14	0.2	..	1.9	..	0.6	0.2	0.9	..
Pakistan	692	2,147	5	14	0.9	1.7	5.4	7.8	4.8	5.5	5.6	11.1
Panama	16	30	5	9	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.6	..
Papua New Guinea	275	279	51	45	8.4	5.5	..	..	13.7	..	26.2	..
Paraguay	82	56	15	9	1.1	0.6	6.1	2.9	2.3	0.9	..	3.6
Peru	398	468	15	17	0.8	0.6	3.7	2.5	3.4	1.7	4.2	..
Philippines	575	562	8	7	0.7	0.4	3.6	3.3	1.1	0.9	4.3	2.7
Poland[b]	1,396	..	36	..	0.8	..	3.3	..	2.3	..	..	..
Portugal												
Puerto Rico												

	Net official development assistance[a] ($ millions)		Aid per capita ($)		Aid dependency ratios							
					Aid as % of GNI		Aid as % of gross capital formation		Aid as % of imports of goods, services, and income		Aid as % of central government expense	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
Romania[b]	432	..	19	..	1.2	..	6.0	..	2.9	..	..	..
Russian Federation[b]	1,561	..	11	..	0.6	..	3.2	..	2.2	..	2.8	..
Rwanda	321	585	39	62	17.9	23.6	101.3	109.4	71.2	75.1	..	..
Saudi Arabia	22	25	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..
Senegal	423	825	41	68	9.2	9.1	44.1	30.8	21.9	..	70.9	..
Serbia	1,134[c]	1,586	151[c]	213	12.6[c]	5.0	150.1[c]	23.4	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	181	364	40	63	29.4	25.7	356.3	163.6	68.8	74.8	98.8	..
Singapore[b]	1	..	0	..	0.0	..	0.0	..	0.0	..	0.0	..
Slovak Republic[b]	113	..	21	..	0.6	..	2.1	..	0.7	..	..	..
Slovenia[b]	61	..	31	..	0.3	..	1.2	..	0.5	..	0.8	..
Somalia	101	392	14	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	487	718	11	15	0.4	0.3	2.3	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.3	0.9
Spain												
Sri Lanka	276	796	14	40	1.7	3.0	6.0	10.3	3.2	6.5	7.3	13.3
Sudan	220	2,058	7	55	2.1	6.0	9.7	22.3	8.5	17.2	..	..
Swaziland	13	35	13	30	0.9	1.3	5.1	7.6	0.9	1.4	..	..
Sweden												
Switzerland												
Syrian Arab Republic	158	27	10	1	0.9	0.1	4.7	0.5	2.4	0.2	..	..
Tajikistan	124	240	20	36	13.7	8.8	109.9	58.8	..	9.9	160.3	..
Tanzania	1,019	1,825	30	46	11.4	14.5	63.7	77.0	45.7	34.6	..	..
Thailand	698	−216	12	−3	0.6	−0.1	2.5	−0.4	0.9	−0.1	..	−0.6
Timor-Leste	231	210	295	204	71.6	24.7	285.9	310.3	..	..	..	..
Togo	70	79	13	12	5.4	3.6	29.4	..	10.5	..	..	20.1
Trinidad and Tobago	−2	13	−1	10	0.0	0.1	−0.1	..	0.0	..	..	..
Tunisia	222	432	23	43	1.2	1.5	4.2	5.9	2.1	2.4	4.1	4.8
Turkey	327	570	5	8	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	..	0.5
Turkmenistan	31	26	7	5	1.2	0.3	3.1	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	817	1,551	33	52	14.0	16.7	69.1	70.3	51.9	44.0	92.4	95.0
Ukraine	541	484	11	10	1.8	0.5	8.8	1.9	2.8	0.9	6.4	1.2
United Arab Emirates[b]	3	..	1	..	0.0	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom												
United States												
Uruguay	17	21	5	6	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Uzbekistan	186	149	8	6	1.4	0.9	8.3	3.9	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	76	58	3	2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	..
Vietnam	1,681	1,846	22	22	5.5	3.1	18.2	8.5	9.3	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	637	1,449	215	384	13.3	34.6	47.4	132.6	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	263	284	14	13	3.0	1.6	14.3	..	6.2	3.0	..	..
Zambia	795	1,425	76	122	25.8	14.6	140.8	55.4	53.1	42.0	..	66.5
Zimbabwe	176	280	14	21	2.5	..	17.5	..	..	..	..	..
World	**57,760 s**	**105,292 s**	**10 w**	**16 w**	**0.2 w**	**0.2 w**	**0.8 w**	**.. w**	**0.6 w**	**0.6 w**	**.. w**	**.. w**
Low income	18,665	48,150	9	20	2.3	3.0	9.8	10.1	9.2	8.8	..	..
Middle income	24,441	34,522	8	11	0.5	0.3	1.9	1.2	1.5	0.9	..	..
Lower middle income	15,763	27,649	7	12	0.7	0.6	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.5	..	..
Upper middle income	7,518	5,722	10	7	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	..	..
Low & middle income	55,463	105,252	11	19	0.9	0.9	3.8	3.2	3.0	2.5	..	..
East Asia & Pacific	8,589	7,888	5	4	0.5	0.2	1.6	0.6	1.4	0.5	..	..
Europe & Central Asia	10,327	6,224	22	14	1.2	0.3	5.2	1.1	2.8	0.6	..	..
Latin America & Carib.	4,835	6,923	9	12	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.8	..	..
Middle East & N. Africa	4,534	16,778	16	54	1.0	2.1	4.0	7.9	3.3	6.1	..	..
South Asia	4,194	9,277	3	6	0.7	0.8	2.9	2.5	3.6	2.9	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	13,194	40,516	20	52	4.1	6.0	21.5	27.1	10.9	13.9	..	..
High income	2,297	40	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	..
Euro area												

Note: Regional aggregates include data for economies not listed in the table. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region—including administrative costs, research on development issues, and aid to nongovernmental organizations. Thus regional and income group totals do not sum to the world total.

a. The distinction between official aid, for countries on the Part II list of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Development Assistance Committee (DAC), and official development assistance was dropped in 2005. b. No longer on the DAC list of eligible official development assistance recipients. Data for 2000 are official aid. c. Includes Montenegro.

About the data

Unless otherwise noted, aid includes official development assistance (ODA; see *About the data* for table 6.12). The data cover loans and grants from Development Assistance Committee (DAC) member countries, multilateral organizations, and non-DAC donors. 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 6.14a). Data before 2005 for countries that were Part II recipients (see *About the data* for table 6.12 for more information) are defined as official aid.

The table does not distinguish types of aid (program, project, or food aid; emergency assistance; postconflict peacekeeping assistance; or technical cooperation), which may have different effects on the economy. Expenditures on technical cooperation do not always directly benefit the economy to the extent that they defray costs incurred outside the country on salaries and benefits of technical experts and overhead costs of firms supplying technical services.

Ratios of aid to gross national income (GNI), gross capital formation, imports, and government spending provide measures of recipient country 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 a donor's interest as about a recipient's needs. Ratios are generally much higher in Sub-Saharan Africa than in other regions, and they increased in the 1980s. 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 (aid) and the denominator (GNI).

Because the table relies on information from donors, it is not necessarily 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, DAC statistics exclude purely military aid.

The nominal values used here may overstate the real value of aid to recipients. Changes in international prices and exchange rates can reduce the purchasing power of aid. Tying aid, still prevalent though declining in importance, also tends to reduce its purchasing power (see *About the data* for table 6.13).

The aggregates refer to World Bank definitions. Therefore the ratios shown may differ from those of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Definitions

• **Net official development assistance** is flows (net of repayment of principal) that meet the DAC definition of ODA and are made to countries and territories on the DAC list of aid recipients. See *About the data* for table 6.12. • **Aid per capita** is ODA divided by midyear population. • **Aid dependency ratios** are calculated using values in U.S. dollars converted at official exchange rates. Imports of goods, services, and income refer to international transactions involving a change in ownership of general merchandise, goods sent for processing and repairs, nonmonetary gold, services, receipts of employee compensation for nonresident workers, and investment income. For definitions of GNI, gross capital formation, and central government expense, see *Definitions* for tables 1.1, 4.8, and 4.10.

Official development assistance from non-DAC donors, 2002–06					6.14a

Net disbursements ($ millions)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
OECD members (non-DAC)					
Czech Republic	45	91	108	135	161
Hungary	..	21	70	100	149
Iceland	13	18	21	27	41
Korea, Rep.	279	366	423	752	455
Poland	14	27	118	205	297
Slovak Republic	7	15	28	56	55
Turkey	73	67	339	601	714
Arab countries					
Kuwait	20	138	161	218	158
Saudi Arabia	2,478	2,391	1,734	1,005	2,095
United Arab Emirates	156	188	181	141	249
Other donors					
Israel[a]	131	112	84	95	90
Taiwan, China	..	..	421	483	513
Thailand	..	..	..	..	74
Other donors	3	4	22	86	121
Total	3,218	3,436	3,712	3,905	5,172

Note: The table does not reflect aid provided by several major emerging non–Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development donors because information on their aid has not been disclosed.
a. Includes $87.8 million in 2002, $68.8 million in 2003, $47.9 million in 2004, $49.2 million in 2005, and $45.5 million in 2006 for first-year sustenance expenses for people arriving from developing countries (many of which are experiencing civil war or severe unrest) or people who have left their country for humanitarian or political reasons.
Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Data sources

Data on financial flows are compiled by DAC and published in its annual statistical report, *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients,* and in its annual *Development Cooperation Report.* Data are available electronically on the OECD's *International Development Statistics* CD-ROM and at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline. Data on population, GNI, gross capital formation, imports of goods and services, and central government expense used in computing the ratios are from World Bank and International Monetary Fund databases.

	Total $ millions 2006	Ten major DAC donors										Other DAC donors $ millions 2006
		$ millions										
		United States 2006	European Commission 2006	United Kingdom 2006	France 2006	Japan 2006	Germany 2006	Netherlands 2006	Sweden 2006	Canada 2006	Norway 2006	
Afghanistan	2,625.5	1,403.7	220.9	246.5	14.6	107.4	118.0	87.3	46.4	140.3	69.7	167.3
Albania	248.3	40.6	71.4	3.6	4.5	1.9	29.6	5.3	12.5	0.6	5.7	72.5
Algeria	190.8	0.8	−13.8	0.0	173.4	−11.7	−25.5	0.1	0.5	−3.5	1.0	69.4
Angola	−6.6	32.9	48.6	12.6	−97.1	12.4	11.4	2.1	7.2	1.4	23.4	−61.5
Argentina	105.6	2.0	24.6	0.0	15.9	8.0	10.9	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.0	42.1
Armenia	156.1	64.9	21.1	8.4	14.1	7.7	16.7	8.5	2.3	0.1	5.2	7.2
Australia												
Austria												
Azerbaijan	113.9	56.5	18.7	0.0	10.7	4.1	12.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	5.6	5.6
Bangladesh	557.3	41.8	100.9	139.1	−2.2	−7.3	29.1	67.5	38.4	56.7	21.4	71.3
Belarus	53.6	4.4	15.5	0.0	5.1	0.2	16.0	0.0	7.8	0.1	0.2	4.4
Belgium												
Benin	263.5	20.3	35.1	2.3	73.8	10.1	26.5	24.5	0.2	6.0	0.0	64.9
Bolivia	621.7	193.1	52.0	8.7	39.8	100.4	47.0	34.4	17.9	17.0	3.6	107.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	409.5	66.0	89.3	5.9	2.9	16.1	26.7	18.9	40.2	7.6	19.0	116.8
Botswana	63.8	24.8	27.5	0.1	1.5	0.3	2.7	0.6	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.1
Brazil	83.4	−67.9	8.6	1.6	30.9	−13.0	65.6	2.0	3.2	7.1	2.8	42.3
Bulgaria												
Burkina Faso	519.5	21.9	133.7	2.8	131.4	18.5	29.5	55.1	15.0	17.1	0.4	94.1
Burundi	269.5	46.6	47.1	26.9	13.9	15.4	14.5	17.0	8.2	4.5	13.1	62.3
Cambodia	376.3	57.9	28.8	22.3	29.8	106.3	27.6	2.0	17.1	8.1	3.1	70.0
Cameroon	1,549.0	13.6	43.7	169.6	243.6	18.8	228.1	19.0	12.9	206.9	0.7	592.2
Canada												
Central African Republic	79.2	21.0	13.9	0.9	26.8	0.1	4.9	0.0	1.8	0.6	5.6	3.6
Chad	210.2	37.2	57.7	2.4	42.1	8.7	26.7	6.1	3.6	2.2	1.6	21.9
Chile	76.6	−0.3	12.3	0.9	9.9	8.1	36.3	0.1	0.3	2.5	0.0	6.3
China	1,215.8	18.9	42.1	52.3	142.8	569.4	244.9	30.5	11.9	29.6	14.4	57.4
Hong Kong, China												
Colombia	986.9	719.8	69.8	0.6	24.4	−5.8	22.4	33.5	18.3	10.6	9.9	83.3
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1,722.6	838.5	222.2	139.9	57.2	23.2	35.7	29.9	40.0	28.1	20.7	287.2
Congo, Rep.	225.0	9.0	55.9	0.6	123.4	0.4	3.8	0.1	3.2	3.7	1.0	23.9
Costa Rica	27.4	−9.6	7.3	−0.5	5.4	6.1	7.4	1.0	0.9	2.8	0.1	6.5
Côte d'Ivoire	275.4	30.9	76.5	1.9	106.8	13.0	12.5	1.0	7.8	3.4	3.8	17.8
Croatia	189.9	30.9	121.7	0.3	3.4	−0.1	6.9	0.0	5.1	0.4	14.9	6.2
Cuba	59.7	14.0	2.8	−2.9	3.2	3.4	3.8	0.4	0.9	7.6	1.0	25.5
Czech Republic												
Denmark												
Dominican Republic	61.9	30.3	48.9	−71.9	7.3	6.2	23.2	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.8	15.4
Ecuador	199.0	70.1	28.5	−2.0	1.8	4.5	16.5	1.9	0.6	2.2	1.9	72.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	765.2	195.6	228.5	18.8	62.7	−5.2	140.6	13.1	2.0	15.9	0.5	92.8
El Salvador	167.6	24.5	17.0	11.3	3.3	29.8	9.2	0.9	4.3	3.0	0.5	63.8
Eritrea	78.1	6.6	14.9	5.5	0.9	9.9	4.8	3.3	2.1	0.8	17.9	11.5
Estonia												
Ethiopia	1,218.5	315.8	194.4	164.6	17.4	57.9	56.8	49.8	41.5	62.5	41.8	216.0
Finland												
France												
Gabon	34.6	1.1	2.7	0.0	30.1	−0.3	−0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	−0.2
Gambia, The	26.5	4.7	1.5	4.1	0.6	11.0	1.3	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.3	1.1
Georgia	265.5	103.2	55.1	4.9	4.4	11.6	46.4	11.1	9.4	0.8	7.4	11.1
Germany												
Ghana	656.5	68.4	61.9	167.2	23.2	43.7	59.8	97.0	0.8	53.9	1.0	79.7
Greece												
Guatemala	476.8	67.3	31.7	−4.7	3.6	38.9	17.9	20.0	32.6	10.2	14.9	243.6
Guinea	124.2	34.9	21.3	1.0	20.6	17.1	14.0	0.1	1.5	7.2	0.6	6.1
Guinea-Bissau	72.6	5.5	33.3	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	22.5
Haiti	445.7	190.7	82.4	2.0	26.9	5.5	3.3	0.2	2.9	97.5	8.0	26.3

Distribution of net aid by Development Assistance Committee members

6.15

GLOBAL LINKS

	Total $ millions 2006	**Ten major DAC donors** $ millions										Other DAC donors $ millions 2006
		United States 2006	European Commission 2006	United Kingdom 2006	France 2006	Japan 2006	Germany 2006	Netherlands 2006	Sweden 2006	Canada 2006	Norway 2006	
Honduras	417.0	84.1	32.3	1.1	34.8	138.0	13.7	1.1	18.7	15.1	1.6	76.4
Hungary												
India	862.8	96.8	209.7	349.3	4.3	29.6	55.7	13.1	17.1	25.5	18.3	42.6
Indonesia	825.7	190.1	137.2	101.6	−55.7	−73.9	50.4	75.6	23.9	37.3	10.3	320.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	90.9	2.3	20.1	0.0	15.4	−7.3	38.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	18.3
Iraq	8,495.8	4,781.8	8.0	203.0	790.7	780.8	388.2	3.2	278.3	17.7	22.6	1,219.0
Ireland												
Israel												
Italy												
Jamaica	32.2	9.4	32.9	14.5	−1.3	−16.2	−7.6	−3.0	0.1	3.3	0.4	−0.2
Japan												
Jordan	412.1	329.5	50.2	0.9	−3.5	−15.6	17.2	0.3	0.4	5.5	3.8	23.4
Kazakhstan	108.4	51.5	12.4	0.2	3.0	24.9	11.3	0.3	0.9	0.1	2.6	1.4
Kenya	818.6	282.4	57.4	107.8	20.1	106.2	45.4	26.3	51.9	24.2	12.3	83.3
Korea, Dem. Rep.	40.9	0.4	12.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.9	0.6	5.1	0.3	3.8	14.9
Korea, Rep.												
Kuwait												
Kyrgyz Republic	135.5	50.3	12.0	11.2	1.1	17.2	17.9	0.1	5.0	0.1	2.3	18.2
Lao PDR	196.4	4.3	8.8	0.3	22.9	64.1	18.3	0.1	23.7	2.9	11.4	37.1
Latvia												
Lebanon	600.0	91.4	211.4	6.9	74.3	5.3	28.9	13.4	9.7	16.4	27.8	113.8
Lesotho	42.5	3.2	4.0	7.6	−1.2	4.8	6.6	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.3	15.2
Liberia	231.7	88.4	44.2	15.3	2.1	17.4	9.0	6.5	15.2	1.6	8.9	23.1
Libya	34.2	25.1	0.8	0.0	2.4	0.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.9
Lithuania												
Macedonia, FYR	189.7	39.2	58.7	0.6	3.3	9.5	17.2	11.4	13.4	0.1	12.4	24.0
Madagascar	428.0	61.1	162.4	5.1	103.8	43.8	11.2	0.2	13.1	1.7	16.1	9.6
Malawi	476.6	64.0	78.7	170.9	0.6	23.4	23.8	10.4	17.4	12.5	50.3	24.3
Malaysia	231.6	3.2	1.4	9.9	−3.0	201.9	8.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	2.0	7.3
Mali	525.1	65.0	126.7	4.1	81.6	26.7	40.2	66.1	25.4	27.3	17.0	44.9
Mauritania	119.9	12.2	26.2	1.0	31.6	12.1	13.8	0.4	1.1	2.3	0.5	18.8
Mauritius	23.1	0.4	14.6	−0.1	2.7	4.0	−0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2
Mexico	226.2	153.5	17.3	0.0	22.2	21.4	25.8	−0.2	0.1	6.8	0.0	−21.0
Moldova	109.7	23.9	26.2	3.4	6.6	6.1	9.4	7.0	11.9	0.2	2.7	12.2
Mongolia	129.8	12.4	3.1	0.4	1.4	47.0	29.7	8.0	2.6	1.3	1.1	22.3
Morocco	905.4	−6.5	338.7	0.0	301.4	61.1	104.5	0.4	1.5	7.2	0.1	97.0
Mozambique	1,112.9	108.9	174.6	99.4	9.0	106.8	64.9	59.7	91.8	49.4	64.3	284.2
Myanmar	103.1	10.9	11.1	13.5	1.5	30.9	5.5	0.7	3.8	0.1	8.1	16.5
Namibia	110.5	50.6	4.8	1.5	2.0	1.0	13.9	0.9	9.0	1.4	1.7	23.8
Nepal	341.9	61.5	24.4	74.8	−2.4	41.7	33.0	4.2	2.1	11.1	25.0	65.2
Netherlands												
New Zealand												
Nicaragua	472.1	67.5	86.6	9.3	1.9	35.9	22.8	34.6	40.2	11.2	25.2	136.3
Niger	322.4	30.6	87.2	6.1	88.8	12.1	21.3	0.0	0.1	6.8	2.5	67.0
Nigeria	10,969.6	787.2	150.0	3,185.7	2,027.2	1,631.6	1,710.4	228.8	1.0	15.7	2.9	1,229.0
Norway												
Oman	−14.5	−17.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pakistan	1,202.8	477.7	57.9	203.2	15.8	225.0	59.5	20.8	11.8	43.4	18.7	68.4
Panama	32.0	18.7	12.8	−10.7	0.3	2.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	6.8
Papua New Guinea	264.9	0.2	16.7	−0.4	0.1	−9.0	−0.9	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.6	243.3
Paraguay	64.3	17.6	2.2	−0.4	0.8	25.9	4.2	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.8	10.7
Peru	428.9	187.3	54.1	22.1	11.4	−0.5	25.1	−0.3	4.0	14.5	1.4	108.6
Philippines	540.0	97.8	20.5	0.9	−9.3	263.6	47.2	16.6	5.9	19.9	4.7	67.7
Poland												
Portugal												
Puerto Rico												

	Total $ millions	Ten major DAC donors — $ millions										Other DAC donors $ millions
		United States	European Commission	United Kingdom	France	Japan	Germany	Netherlands	Sweden	Canada	Norway	
	2006	**2006**	**2006**	**2006**	**2006**	**2006**	**2006**	**2006**	**2006**	**2006**	**2006**	**2006**
Romania												
Russian Federation												
Rwanda	386.1	77.6	65.0	95.4	10.6	12.7	19.4	24.7	17.5	6.2	4.0	53.0
Saudi Arabia	11.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Senegal	542.8	37.7	33.7	10.1	287.5	34.5	34.8	19.5	0.6	17.1	0.6	66.7
Serbia	1,503.7	147.0	334.5	180.5	109.8	8.4	202.5	21.3	44.3	49.9	32.6	373.0
Sierra Leone	258.4	21.0	59.3	65.6	1.9	62.7	10.8	5.8	3.9	5.2	2.7	19.5
Singapore												
Slovak Republic												
Slovenia												
Somalia	351.7	95.2	88.5	53.2	1.7	0.2	7.0	14.1	13.3	7.1	33.8	37.4
South Africa	697.3	140.5	136.7	1.5	158.8	15.9	40.5	53.2	22.1	11.1	14.1	101.5
Spain												
Sri Lanka	509.8	29.2	24.5	6.9	−0.7	202.7	63.9	15.0	20.6	15.4	37.3	93.6
Sudan	1,817.6	738.8	299.4	215.6	14.7	42.7	50.7	96.1	47.5	79.3	106.9	123.9
Swaziland	22.7	1.9	10.4	0.2	0.2	11.6	−3.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0
Sweden												
Switzerland												
Syrian Arab Republic	17.2	0.6	28.6	0.0	27.4	−41.5	−9.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.9	9.6
Tajikistan	125.3	43.6	33.5	7.0	0.6	8.0	8.7	0.0	8.9	0.4	1.7	13.0
Tanzania	1,180.5	121.6	188.8	218.9	2.0	39.4	49.3	114.6	111.7	41.7	75.4	215.6
Thailand	−262.2	25.0	30.6	−2.3	64.9	−453.3	26.8	9.3	7.9	2.6	6.4	19.9
Timor-Leste	199.3	20.6	25.6	4.2	0.1	21.8	5.4	0.2	1.6	1.8	14.5	98.2
Togo	65.1	2.0	10.4	0.7	33.3	0.4	8.0	0.0	0.7	2.0	0.1	7.5
Trinidad and Tobago	11.4	0.2	7.3	0.1	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2
Tunisia	436.3	−12.8	149.3	16.5	176.3	18.6	39.6	−2.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	49.4
Turkey	530.5	−20.1	383.3	−1.4	32.9	62.3	−52.8	5.0	3.2	−2.3	1.8	118.5
Turkmenistan	7.2	3.1	1.8	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uganda	1,093.7	246.2	155.5	214.4	5.4	21.8	54.6	82.4	62.6	14.1	50.5	186.1
Ukraine	414.0	130.2	133.4	12.0	14.3	6.6	58.7	0.3	18.4	15.8	0.5	23.7
United Arab Emirates												
United Kingdom												
United States												
Uruguay	17.6	0.4	6.8	0.0	6.3	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.1
Uzbekistan	105.1	49.2	12.6	0.1	2.7	18.6	15.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.5	4.2
Venezuela, RB	48.5	9.8	15.6	0.0	6.1	2.8	6.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	7.4
Vietnam	1,348.3	45.2	41.8	82.2	159.4	562.9	86.8	61.1	42.8	34.4	15.2	213.9
West Bank and Gaza	1,012.3	205.5	257.9	35.1	40.0	78.2	67.7	32.2	51.0	34.6	87.8	121.8
Yemen, Rep.	157.6	31.8	22.7	15.0	6.1	5.6	41.4	28.7	0.6	1.5	0.3	4.0
Zambia	1,213.5	309.9	98.3	86.8	63.7	31.5	287.5	55.7	48.3	10.6	66.2	154.2
Zimbabwe	254.5	36.4	54.7	69.9	3.6	6.5	9.9	7.4	17.8	6.8	11.2	29.5
World	**86,449.2 s**	**21,162.1 s**	**9,489.1 s**	**8,717.6 s**	**7,919.4 s**	**7,313.1 s**	**7,034.0 s**	**4,282.2 s**	**2,851.9 s**	**2,531.0 s**	**2,197.6 s**	**12,748.4 s**
Low income	37,148.5	7,237.9	3,827.2	6,316.1	3,619.5	3,751.0	3,319.1	1,397.0	895.2	946.0	856.8	4,921.8
Middle income	30,193.8	9,045.4	4,136.1	903.3	3,381.0	2,325.8	2,462.0	559.2	801.0	676.5	483.6	5,310.3
Lower middle income	23,889.9	8,184.8	2,515.9	680.7	2,383.5	1,939.1	1,889.8	454.4	693.6	533.2	344.6	4,216.7
Upper middle income	5,237.0	636.7	1,415.6	215.6	861.9	383.8	405.3	97.1	95.0	104.0	101.1	898.0
Low & middle income	86,425.0	21,159.1	9,485.2	8,717.4	7,913.5	7,305.0	7,032.6	4,282.2	2,851.9	2,530.1	2,197.6	12,747.7
East Asia & Pacific	6,195.1	725.1	459.8	289.0	473.5	1,420.4	580.8	207.6	161.9	140.4	99.6	1,490.1
Europe & Central Asia	5,017.7	1,034.8	1,465.5	236.6	224.7	204.1	471.8	90.5	190.1	83.3	131.8	884.5
Latin America & Carib.	6,076.9	1,952.9	827.3	58.7	303.8	428.1	446.7	167.8	187.4	368.7	94.5	1,236.0
Middle East & N. Africa	13,614.2	5,740.8	1,486.2	304.5	1,759.5	878.6	860.4	91.2	354.8	102.3	151.4	1,880.5
South Asia	6,264.8	2,165.9	650.9	1,019.7	32.2	624.8	377.4	212.5	143.7	297.3	192.6	539.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	33,091.4	5,592.7	3,370.5	5,404.0	4,362.1	2,553.6	3,191.7	1,330.3	881.6	1,041.6	773.8	4,579.5
High income	24.2	3.1	3.9	0.2	5.9	8.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.7
Euro area												

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

About the data

The table shows 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 data include aid to some countries and territories not shown in the table and aid to unspecified economies 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 is included in regional totals and, when possible, income group totals. Aid not allocated by country or region—including administrative costs, research on development, and aid to nongovernmental organizations—is included in the world total. Thus regional and income group totals do not sum to the world total.

The table is based on donor country reports of bilateral programs, which may differ from reports by recipient countries. Recipients may lack access to information on such aid expenditures as development-oriented research, stipends and tuition costs for aid-financed students in donor countries, and payment of experts hired by donor countries. Moreover, a full accounting would include donor country contributions to multilateral institutions, the flow of resources from multilateral institutions to recipient countries, and flows from countries that are not members of DAC. Previous editions of the table included only DAC member economies. This year's edition includes net aid from the European Commission—a multilateral member of DAC.

The expenditures that countries report as official development assistance (ODA) have changed. For example, some DAC members have reported as ODA the aid provided to refugees during the first 12 months of their stay within the donor's borders.

Some of the aid recipients shown in the table are also aid donors. See table 6.14a for a summary of ODA from non-DAC countries.
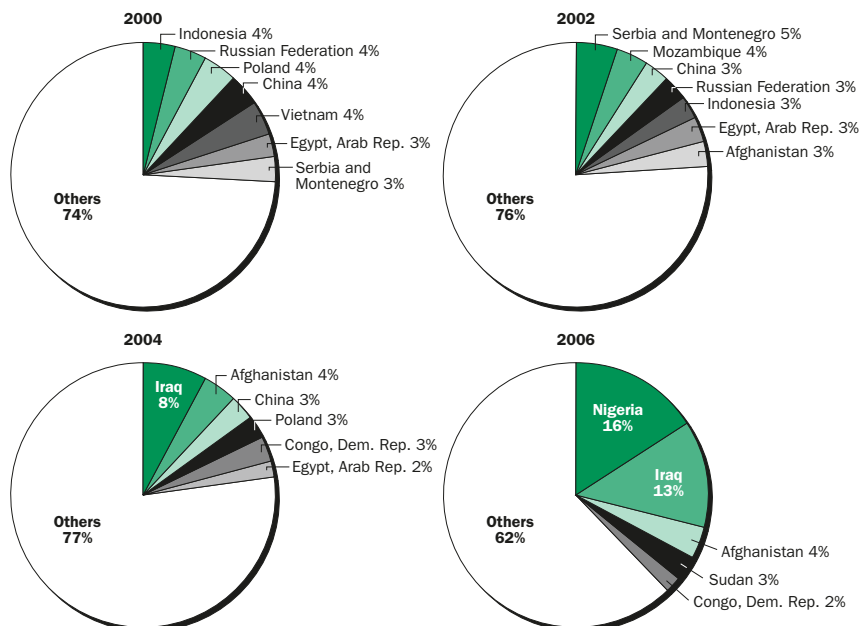
Definitions

• **Net aid** comprises net bilateral official development assistance that meets the DAC definition of official development assistance and are made to countries and territories on the DAC list of aid recipients. See *About the data* for table 6.12 • **Other DAC donors** are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, and Switzerland.

Debt relief and political interests have shaped the allocation of official development assistance 6.15a

Share of official development assistance (ODA) net disbursements received

2000
- Indonesia 4%
- Russian Federation 4%
- Poland 4%
- China 4%
- Vietnam 4%
- Egypt, Arab Rep. 3%
- Serbia and Montenegro 3%
- Others 74%

2002
- Serbia and Montenegro 5%
- Mozambique 4%
- China 3%
- Russian Federation 3%
- Indonesia 3%
- Egypt, Arab Rep. 3%
- Afghanistan 3%
- Others 76%

2004
- Iraq 8%
- Afghanistan 4%
- China 3%
- Poland 3%
- Congo, Dem. Rep. 3%
- Egypt, Arab Rep. 2%
- Others 77%

2006
- Nigeria 16%
- Iraq 13%
- Afghanistan 4%
- Sudan 3%
- Congo, Dem. Rep. 2%
- Others 62%

One-time disbursements of debt relief to Iraq and Nigeria increased their share of ODA in 2006. Large aid flows also went to fragile states and international hot spots. Some changes reflect administrative decisions: since 2005 aid to the Russian Federation and the new member states of the European Union are no longer counted as ODA.

Note: Only ODA allocated to specific economies are included in the denominators.
Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Development Assistance Committee.

Data sources

Data on financial flows are compiled by DAC and published in its annual statistical report, *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients,* and its annual *Development Cooperation Report.* Data are available electronically on the OECD's *International Development Statistics* CD-ROM and at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

6.16 Movement of people

	Net migration		International migrant stock		Refugees				Workers' remittances and compensation of employees			
							thousands				$ millions	
					By country of origin		By country of asylum		Received		Paid	
	thousands		thousands									
	1990–95	2000–05	1995	2005	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006
Afghanistan	3,313	1,112	35	43	2,679.1	2,107.5	19.6	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	−409	−110	71	83	5.8	14.1	4.7	0.1	427	1,359	..	27
Algeria	−50	−140	299	242	1.5	8.4	192.5	94.2	1,120[a]	2,527[a]	..	..
Angola	143	175	38	56	246.7	206.5	10.9	13.1	5	..	210	413
Argentina	50	−100	1,590	1,500	0.3	0.9	10.3	3.2	56	541	190	366
Armenia	−500	−100	455	235	201.4	14.9	219.0	113.7	65[a]	1,175[a]	17	154
Australia	519	593	4,068	4,097	..	..	62.2	68.9	1,651	3,133	700	2,815
Austria	262	180	717	1,234	..	..	34.4	25.5	1,012	1,989	346	1,533
Azerbaijan	−116	−100	292	182	200.5	126.1	233.7	2.6	3	813	9	301
Bangladesh	−260	−500	1,006	1,032	..	..	51.1	26.3	1,202	5,428	1	3
Belarus	0	0	1,269	1,191	0.1	9.4	29.0	0.7	29	334	12	93
Belgium	85	180	909	719	..	0.1	31.7	16.8	4,937	7,476	3,252	2,669
Benin	105	99	146	175	..	..	23.8	10.8	100[a]	173[a]	26[a]	40[a]
Bolivia	−100	−100	70	116	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	7	612	9	73
Bosnia and Herzegovina	−1,000	115	73	41	..	..	..	10.3	..	2,068	..	55
Botswana	14	20	39	80	..	..	0.3	3.2	59	117	200	118
Brazil	−184	−229	730	641	0.1	0.7	2.1	3.5	3,315	4,253	347	691
Bulgaria	−349	−43	47	104	4.2	3.4	1.3	4.5	42	1,695	34	47
Burkina Faso	−128	100	464	773	0.1	0.4	29.8	0.5	80[a]	50[a]	51[a]	44[a]
Burundi	−250	192	295	100	350.6	396.5	173.0	13.2	..	0	5	0
Cambodia	150	10	116	304	61.2	18.0	..	0.1	12	297	52	158
Cameroon	−5	6	159	137	2.0	10.4	45.8	35.1	11[a]	103[a]	22[a]	42[a]
Canada	643	1,041	5,003	6,106	..	0.1	152.1	151.8	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	37	−45	67	76	57.0	7.8	33.9	12.4	0	..	27	..
Chad	−10	219	78	437	59.7	36.3	0.1	286.7	1	..	15	..
Chile	90	30	136	231	14.3	0.8	0.3	1.1	..	3	7	6
China	−1,281	−1,900	441	596	104.7	140.6	288.3	301.0	1,053[a]	23,319[a]	19	3,025
Hong Kong, China	300	300	2,432	2,999	0.2	..	1.5	1.9	..	297	..	365
Colombia	−250	−120	108	123	..	..	0.2	0.1	815	3,928	150	66
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1,208	−237	2,049	539	..	..	1,433.8	208.4	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	14	−10	169	288	0.1	0.2	19.4	55.8	4[a]	11[a]	27[a]	45[a]
Costa Rica	62	84	228	441	0.2	0.3	24.2	11.5	123	513	36	246
Côte d'Ivoire	214	−339	2,314	2,371	..	..	297.9	27.3	151	164	457	17
Croatia	153	100	721	661	..	..	198.7	2.4	544	1,234	17	274
Cuba	−98	−129	90	74	24.9	33.6	1.8	0.7	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	8	67	454	453	769.8	199.9	2.7	1.9	191	1,186	101	2,831
Denmark	58	46	250	389	..	..	64.8	36.7	523	869	209	1,763
Dominican Republic	−129	−148	118	156	..	0.2	1.0	..	839	3,044	7	27
Ecuador	−50	−400	88	114	0.2	0.9	0.2	11.8	386	2,922	4	62
Egypt, Arab Rep.	−600	−525	172	166	..	..	5.4	88.0	3,226	5,330	223	135
El Salvador	−90	−143	26	24	..	..	0.2	..	1,064	3,329	1	29
Eritrea	−359	229	12	15	286.7	193.7	1.1	4.6	..	..	..	..
Estonia	−108	1	309	202	0.4	0.6	..	..	1	402	3	75
Ethiopia	868	−140	795	555	101.0	74.0	393.5	97.0	27	172	1	14
Finland	43	33	103	156	..	..	10.2	11.8	74	698	54	251
France	424	722	6,089	6,471	..	0.1	155.3	146.0	4,640	12,479	4,935	4,330
Gabon	20	10	164	245	..	0.1	0.8	8.4	4[a]	7[a]	99[a]	110[a]
Gambia, The	45	31	148	232	0.2	1.3	6.6	13.8	19	64	..	1
Georgia	−560	−248	250	191	0.3	6.3	0.1	1.4	284	485	12	24
Germany	2,688	1,000	9,092	10,144	0.4	0.1	1,267.9	605.4	4,523	6,667	11,270	12,344
Ghana	40	12	1,038	1,669	13.6	10.0	83.2	44.9	17	105	5[a]	6[a]
Greece	470	154	549	974	..	..	4.4	2.3	3,286	1,543	300	982
Guatemala	−360	−300	45	53	..	..	1.5	0.4	358	3,626	8	35
Guinea	350	−425	870	406	0.4	6.8	672.3	31.5	1[a]	42[a]	10[a]	48[a]
Guinea-Bissau	20	1	32	19	0.8	1.0	15.4	7.8	2[a]	28[a]	3[a]	5[a]
Haiti	−133	−140	22	30	13.9	20.8	..	..	109	1,070	..	68

	Net migration		International migrant stock		Refugees				Workers' remittances and compensation of employees			
							thousands				$ millions	
					By country of origin		By country of asylum		Received		Paid	
	thousands		thousands									
	1990–95	2000–05	1995	2005	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006
Honduras	–120	–150	31	26	1.2	1.0	0.1	..	124	2,367	8	1
Hungary	101	65	293	316	..	..	11.4	8.1	152	363	146	190
India	–960	–1,350	6,951	5,700	5.0	17.8	227.5	158.4	6,223	25,426	419	1,580
Indonesia	–725	–1,000	219	160	9.8	34.7	..	0.3	651	5,722	..	1,359
Iran, Islamic Rep.	–1,587	–1,250	2,478	1,959	..	0.1	2,072.0	968.4	1,600[a]	1,032[a]	..	..
Iraq	170	–375	134	28	1.9	72.8	116.7	44.4	..	..	..	..
Ireland	–1	188	264	585	..	..	0.4	7.9	347	532	173	1,947
Israel	484	115	1,919	2,661	0.9	0.9	..	0.8	702	1,063	1,408	2,428
Italy	573	1,125	1,483	2,519	0.1	0.1	74.3	26.9	2,364	2,626	1,824	8,216
Jamaica	–100	–100	20	18	..	0.7	..	..	653	1,946	74	385
Japan	248	270	1,261	2,048	..	0.2	5.4	1.8	1,151	1,380	1,820	3,476
Jordan	509	130	1,618	2,225	0.5	1.6	1,288.9[b]	2,358.6[b]	1,441	2,883	107	402
Kazakhstan	–1,509	–200	3,295	2,502	0.1	7.4	15.6	4.4	116	187	503	3,036
Kenya	222	25	366	345	9.3	5.4	234.7	272.5	298[a]	1,128[a]	4	25
Korea, Dem. Rep.	0	0	35	37	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	–115	–80	584	551	..	1.3	..	0.1	1,080	917	634	4,245
Kuwait	–598	264	996	1,669	0.8	0.6	3.3	0.1	..	..	1,354	3,021
Kyrgyz Republic	–273	–75	482	288	0.2	26.3	13.4	0.4	1	481	41	145
Lao PDR	–30	–115	23	25	245.6	93.8	..	..	22[a]	1[a]	9[a]	1[a]
Latvia	–134	–20	713	449	0.2	1.4	..	..	*41*	482	1	30
Lebanon	230	0	594	657	13.5	12.3	348.1[b]	428.6[b]	1,225	5,202	..	4,134
Lesotho	–84	–36	5	6	..	..	..	..	411	361	75	11
Liberia	–283	–119	199	50	744.6	160.5	120.1	16.2	..	..	..	..
Libya	10	10	506	618	0.6	1.6	4.0	2.8	..	16	222	945
Lithuania	–99	–30	272	165	0.1	0.9	..	0.5	1	994	1	426
Macedonia, FYR	–27	–10	114	121	42.9	6.5	9.1	1.2	68	267	*1*	18
Madagascar	–7	–5	60	63	0.1	0.3	..	..	14[a]	11[a]	11[a]	21[a]
Malawi	–920	–30	325	279	..	0.1	1.0	3.9	1[a]	1[a]	1[a]	1[a]
Malaysia	287	150	1,135	1,639	0.1	0.6	5.3	37.2	716	1,535	1,329	5,560
Mali	–260	–134	63	46	77.2	0.6	17.9	10.6	112[a]	177[a]	42[a]	69[a]
Mauritania	–15	30	118	66	84.3	33.4	34.4	0.8	5[a]	2[a]	14	..
Mauritius	–7	0	12	21	..	0.1	..	..	132[a]	215[a]	1	13
Mexico	–1,792	–3,983	467	644	0.4	3.3	38.7	3.3	4,368	25,052	..	..
Moldova	–121	–250	473	440	0.5	11.7	..	0.2	1	1,182	1	86
Mongolia	–59	–50	7	9	..	0.9	..	..	..	181	..	77
Morocco	–450	–550	103	132	0.3	4.7	0.1	0.5	1,970	5,454	20	41
Mozambique	650	–20	246	406	125.6	0.2	0.1	2.6	59	80	21	26
Myanmar	–126	–99	112	117	152.3	202.8	..	..	81	116	..	32
Namibia	3	–1	124	143	..	1.2	1.7	5.5	16	17	11	20
Nepal	–101	–100	625	819	..	2.6	124.8	128.2	57	1,453	9	79
Netherlands	190	110	1,387	1,638	0.1	..	80.0	100.6	1,359	2,412	2,802[a]	6,802[a]
New Zealand	94	102	732	642	..	..	3.8	4.9	1,858	650	584	865
Nicaragua	–115	–210	27	28	23.9	1.8	0.6	0.2	75	656	..	..
Niger	–3	–28	139	124	10.3	0.8	27.6	0.3	8[a]	66[a]	29[a]	29[a]
Nigeria	–96	–170	582	971	1.9	13.3	8.1	8.8	804[a]	3,329[a]	5[a]	18[a]
Norway	42	84	231	344	..	..	47.6	43.3	239	524	603	2,620
Oman	23	–150	573	628	..	..	..	..	39	39	1,537	2,788
Pakistan	–2,611	–1,239	4,077	3,254	5.3	25.6	1,202.5	1,044.5	1,712	5,121	4	2
Panama	8	8	73	102	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.8	112	149	20	121
Papua New Guinea	0	0	32	25	2.0	..	9.6	10.2	16[a]	13[a]	16[a]	135[a]
Paraguay	–30	–45	183	168	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	287	432	..	..
Peru	–441	–510	51	42	5.9	7.0	0.6	0.9	599	1,837	34	133
Philippines	–900	–900	214	374	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.1	5,360	15,251	151	20
Poland	–77	–200	963	703	19.7	13.5	0.6	6.8	724	4,370	262	800
Portugal	–7	276	528	764	..	..	0.3	0.3	3,953	3,328	527	1,386
Puerto Rico	–4	–10	351	418	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Net migration		International migrant stock		Refugees				Workers' remittances and compensation of employees			
							thousands			$ millions		
					By country of origin		By country of asylum		Received		Paid	
	thousands		thousands									
	1990–95	2000–05	1995	2005	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006
Romania	−529	−270	135	133	17.0	7.2	0.2	1.7	9	6,718	2	57
Russian Federation	2,263	917	11,707	12,080	207.0	159.4	..	1.4	2,503	3,091	3,939	11,438
Rwanda	−1,714	43	60	121	1,819.4	93.0	7.8	49.2	21	21	1	47
Saudi Arabia	−500	285	4,611	6,361	0.3	0.6	13.2	240.8	..	..	16,594	15,611
Senegal	−100	−100	320	326	17.6	15.2	66.8	20.6	146[a]	633[a]	76[a]	77[a]
Serbia	451	−339	..	..	86.1[c]	174.0	650.7[c]	99.0	1,295[a,c]	4,703[a,c]	..	..
Sierra Leone	−380	472	55	119	379.5	42.9	4.7	27.4	24	33	..	35
Singapore	250	200	992	1,843	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	9	3	114	124	..	0.7	2.3	0.2	26[a]	424[a]	3[a]	16[a]
Slovenia	38	22	200	167	12.9	1.8	22.3	0.3	272	282	31	129
Somalia	−1,193	100	18	282	638.7	464.0	0.6	0.7	..	..	..	..
South Africa	1,125	75	1,098	1,106	0.5	0.5	101.4	35.1	105	734	629	1,068
Spain	292	2,846	1,009	4,790	..	2.4	5.9	5.3	3,235	8,863	868	11,005
Sri Lanka	−256	−442	428	368	107.6	117.0	..	0.2	809	2,349	16	283
Sudan	−168	−532	1,111	639	445.3	686.3	674.1	196.2	346	1,156	1	2
Swaziland	−38	−6	38	45	..	..	0.7	0.8	83	99	4	17
Sweden	151	152	906	1,117	..	..	199.2	79.9	288	336	336	589
Switzerland	200	100	1,471	1,660	..	..	82.9	48.5	1,473	1,859	10,114	13,805
Syrian Arab Republic	−70	200	801	985	0.2	0.1	373.5[b]	1,144.6[b]	339	795	15	235
Tajikistan	−313	−345	305	306	59.0	0.6	0.6	0.9	..	1,019	..	395
Tanzania	591	−345	1,130	792	0.1	1.7	829.7	485.3	1	15	1	30
Thailand	172	231	568	1,050	0.2	3.3	106.6	133.1	1,695	1,333	..	..
Timor-Leste	0	100	6	6	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	−122	−4	169	183	93.2	27.3	10.9	6.3	15[a]	193[a]	5[a]	35[a]
Trinidad and Tobago	−24	−20	46	38	..	0.2	..	..	32[a]	92[a]	14	..
Tunisia	−22	−29	38	38	0.3	2.8	0.2	0.1	680	1,510	36	16
Turkey	109	−30	1,210	1,328	44.9	227.2	12.8	2.6	3,327	1,111	..	107
Turkmenistan	50	−10	260	224	..	0.7	23.3	0.8	4	..	7	..
Uganda	120	−5	610	518	24.2	21.8	229.4	272.0	..	814	..	322
Ukraine	100	−173	7,063	6,833	1.7	63.7	5.2	2.3	6	829	1	30
United Arab Emirates	340	577	1,716	3,212	..	0.3	0.4	0.2	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	167	948	4,198	5,408	0.1	0.2	90.9	301.6	2,469	6,954	2,581	4,525
United States	5,200	6,493	28,522	38,355	0.2	1.4	623.3	843.5	2,179	2,880	22,181	42,222
Uruguay	−20	−104	93	84	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	89	..	3
Uzbekistan	−340	−300	1,474	1,268	0.1	9.1	2.6	1.4	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	40	40	1,019	1,010	0.5	3.8	1.6	0.7	2	165	203	253
Vietnam	−256	−200	27	21	2.3	3.1	34.4	2.4	..	4,800[a]	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	1	11	1,201	1,680	23.5	6.4	1,201.0[b]	1,739.3[b]	626[a]	598[a]	..	16[a]
Yemen, Rep.	650	−100	228	265	0.4	1.4	53.5	95.8	1,080	1,283	61	120
Zambia	−11	−82	271	275	..	0.2	130.0	120.3	..	58	59	115
Zimbabwe	−192	−75	638	511	..	12.8	0.5	3.5	44	..	7	..
World	..[d] s	..[d] s	164,017 s	189,693 s	18,068.7[b,e] s	14,326.1[b,e] s	18,068.7[b,f] s	14,326.1[b,f] s	101,562 s	296,757 s	98,648 s	207,865 s
Low income	−3,098	−4,690	30,412	27,110	8,567.8	4,838.6	7,304.4	3,724.7	12,776	55,239	1,342	3,828
Middle income	−9,432	−14,021	48,539	49,582	1,544.3	1,643.6	7,723.3	7,819.9	44,744	166,674	11,029	40,774
Lower middle income	−9,775	−9,750	20,522	21,249	1,133.4	1,021.7	6,282.9	7,140.4	27,044	102,551	1,341	7,884
Upper middle income	344	−4,271	28,017	28,333	410.9	621.9	1,440.5	679.5	17,700	64,123	9,688	32,890
Low & middle income	−12,529	−18,711	78,951	76,692	10,112.1	6,482.2	15,027.7	11,544.6	57,520	221,912	12,371	44,602
East Asia & Pacific	−2,828	−3,847	3,001	4,432	578.9	501.1	447.0	484.4	9,701	52,847	1,618	10,431
Europe & Central Asia	−3,106	−1,730	32,049	29,970	891.8	884.6	1,434.3	274.5	7,928	35,385	4,920	17,747
Latin America & Carib.	−3,847	−6,811	5,280	5,713	87.5	78.0	94.0	40.5	13,335	56,860	1,114	2,646
Middle East & N. Africa	−1,201	−2,768	8,780	9,642	60.8	112.7	5,683.1	6,974.5	13,358	26,697	2,239	8,837
South Asia	−976	−2,484	13,133	11,229	2,901.8	2,378.6	1,625.5	1,357.6	10,005	39,779	475	2,031
Sub-Saharan Africa	−572	−1,070	16,707	15,706	5,591.3	2,527.2	5,743.8	2,413.1	3,193	10,344	2,005	2,911
High income	12,513	18,604	85,065	113,001	786.3	211.2	3,041.9	2,781.9	44,042	74,844	86,277	163,263
Euro area	5,078	6,849	22,466	30,335	13.5	4.6	1,688.3	954.6	30,071	50,391	26,443	59,452

a. World Bank estimates. b. Includes Palestinian refugees under the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, who are not included in data from the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). c. Includes Montenegro. d. World totals computed by the United Nations sum to zero, but because the aggregates refer to World Bank definitions, regional and income group totals do not. e. Includes refugees without specified country of origin. f. Regional and income group totals do not sum to the world total because of rounding.

About the data

Movement of people, most often through migration, is a significant part of global integration. Migrants contribute to the economies of both their host country and their country of origin. Yet reliable statistics on migration are difficult to collect and are often incomplete, making international comparisons a challenge.

The United Nations Population Division provides data on net migration and migration stock. To derive estimates of net migration, the organization takes into account the past migration history of a country or area, the migration policy of a country, and the influx of refugees in recent periods. The data to calculate these official estimates come from a variety of sources, including border statistics, administrative records, surveys, and censuses. When no official estimates can be made because of insufficient data, net migration is derived through the balance equation, which is the difference between overall population growth and the natural increase during the 1990–2000 intercensal period.

The data used to estimate the international migrant stock at a particular time are obtained mainly from population censuses. The estimates are derived from the data on foreign-born population—people who have residence in one country but were born in another country. When data on the foreign-born population are not available, data on foreign population—that is, people who are citizens of a country other than the country in which they reside—are used as estimates.

After the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991 people living in one of the newly independent countries who were born in another were classified as international migrants. Estimates of migration stock in the newly independent states from 1990 on are based on the 1989 census of the Soviet Union.

For countries with information on the international migrant stock for at least two points in time, interpolation or extrapolation was used to estimate the international migrant stock on July 1 of the reference years. For countries with only one observation, estimates for the reference years were derived using rates of change in the migrant stock in the years preceding or following the single observation available. A model was used to estimate migration for countries that had no data.

Registrations, together with other sources—including estimates and surveys—are the main sources of refugee data. But there are difficulties in collecting accurate statistics. Although refugees are often registered individually, the accuracy of registrations varies greatly. Many refugees may not be aware of the need to register or may choose not to do so. And administrative records tend to overestimate the number of refugees because it is easier to register than to de-register. The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) collects and maintains data on refugees, except for Palestinian refugees residing in areas under the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). The UNRWA provides services to Palestinian refugees who live in certain areas and who register with the agency. Registration is voluntary, and estimates by the UNRWA are not an accurate count of the Palestinian refugee population. The table shows estimates of refugees collected by the UNHCR, complemented by estimates of Palestinian refugees under the UNRWA mandate. Thus, the aggregates differ from those published by the UNHCR.

Workers' remittances and compensation of employees are World Bank staff estimates based on data from the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) *Balance of Payments Yearbook.* The IMF data are supplemented by World Bank staff estimates for missing data for countries where workers' remittances are important. The data reported here are the sum of three items defined in the IMF's *Balance of Payments Manual* (fifth edition): workers' remittances, compensation of employees, and migrants' transfers.

The distinction between these three items is not always consistent in the data reported by countries to the IMF. In some cases countries compile data on the basis of the citizenship of migrant workers rather than their residency status. Some countries also report remittances entirely as workers' remittances or compensation of employees. Following the fifth edition of the *Balance of Payments Manual* in 1993, migrants' transfers are considered a capital transaction, but previous editions regarded them as current transfers. For these reasons the figures presented in the table take all three items into account.

Definitions

• **Net migration** is the net total of migrants during the period. It is the total number of immigrants less the total number of emigrants, including both citizens and noncitizens. Data are five-year estimates. • **International migrant stock** is the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live. It includes refugees. • **Refugees** are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers are people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. • **Country of origin** refers to the nationality or country of citizenship of a claimant. • **Country of asylum** is the country where an asylum claim was filed. • **Workers' remittances and compensation of employees** received and paid comprise current transfers by migrant workers and wages and salaries earned by nonresident workers. Remittances are classified as current private transfers from migrant workers resident in the host country for more than a year, irrespective of their immigration status, to recipients in their country of origin. Migrants' transfers are defined as the net worth of migrants who are expected to remain in the host country for more than one year that is transferred to another country at the time of migration. Compensation of employees is the income of migrants who have lived in the host country for less than a year.

Data sources

Data on net migration are from the United Nations Population Division's *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision.* Data on migration stock come from the United Nations Population Division's *Trends in Total Migrant Stock: The 2005 Revision.* Data on refugees are from the UNHCR's *Statistical Yearbook 2006,* complemented by statistics on Palestinian refugees under the mandate of the UNRWA as published on its website. Data on remittances are World Bank staff estimates based on IMF balance of payments data.

	International tourists				Inbound tourism expenditure				Outbound tourism expenditure			
	thousands				$ millions		% of exports		$ millions		% of imports	
	Inbound		Outbound									
	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Albania	40[a]	60[a]	12	2,616	70	1,057	23.2	46.0	19	989	2.3	22.0
Algeria	520[b,c]	1,443[b,c]	1,090	1,513	32[d]	184[d]	..	..	186[d]	370[d]	..	..
Angola	9	121	3	..	27	91	0.7	0.3	113	393	3.2	2.4
Argentina	2,289	4,156	3,815	4,009	2,550	3,914	10.2	7.2	4,013	4,143	15.4	10.1
Armenia	12	381	..	329	14	193	4.7	12.8	12	133	1.7	5.2
Australia	3,726[e]	5,064[e]	2,519	4,941	11,915	23,732	17.1	15.0	7,260	16,382	9.7	9.8
Austria	17,173[f]	20,261[f]	3,713	10,042	14,529	19,310	16.2	11.3	11,686	12,755	12.7	7.8
Azerbaijan	93	1,194	432	1,836	88	201	11.2	1.4	165	256	12.8	3.1
Bangladesh	156	200	830	1,819	25	80	0.6	0.6	234	444	3.1	2.6
Belarus	161	89	626	525	28	386	0.5	1.7	101	823	1.8	3.5
Belgium	5,560[f]	6,995[f]	5,645	7,852	4,548	12,680	2.4	3.7	8,115	19,557	4.5	5.9
Benin	138	180	..	..	85	108	13.8	14.0	48	58	5.4	5.1
Bolivia	284	515	249	466	92	287	7.5	6.7	72	328	4.6	9.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	115[f]	256[f]	..	..	..	643	..	14.3	..	198	..	2.4
Botswana	521	1,675	..	..	176	539	7.3	10.2	153	285	7.5	8.3
Brazil	1,991	5,019	2,600	4,825	1,085	4,577	2.1	2.9	3,982	7,501	6.3	6.2
Bulgaria	3,466	5,158	3,524	4,180	662	3,315	9.8	16.5	312	2,092	4.8	8.1
Burkina Faso	124[g]	264[g]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burundi	34[c]	201[c]	36	..	2	2	1.9	1.7	25	126	9.7	28.1
Cambodia	220[e]	1,700	31	427	71	1,080	7.3	21.6	22	176	1.6	3.2
Cameroon	100[g]	176[g]	..	..	75	212	3.7	5.8	140	394	8.7	9.9
Canada	16,932	18,265	18,206	22,732	9,176	16,976	4.2	3.7	12,658	25,994	6.3	6.1
Central African Republic	26[e]	12[e]	..	7	4[d]	4[d]	..	..	43[d]	32[d]	..	..
Chad	19[g]	29[g]	..	..	43[d]	..	..	..	38[d]	..	..	..
Chile	1,540	2,027	1,070	2,651	1,186	1,816	6.1	2.8	934	1,581	5.1	3.6
China	20,034	49,913	4,520	34,524	8,730	37,132	5.9	3.5	3,688	28,242	2.7	3.3
Hong Kong, China	10,200	15,821	3,023	75,812	9,604[d]	15,311[d]	..	3.9[d]	10,497[d,h]	13,974[d,h]	..	3.8[d,h]
Colombia	1,433[b]	1,053[b]	1,057	1,553	887	2,005	7.2	7.0	1,162	1,796	7.3	5.9
Congo, Dem. Rep.	35[e]	61[e]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	37[g]	..	..	..	15	34	1.1	0.7	69	103	5.1	3.5
Costa Rica	785	1,725	273	485	763	1,890	17.1	17.1	336	577	7.1	4.6
Côte d'Ivoire	188	..	..	..	103	84	2.4	0.9	312	361	8.2	5.0
Croatia	1,485[f]	8,659[f]	..	..	1,349	8,296	19.3	38.7	422	770	4.6	3.1
Cuba	742[e]	2,150[e]	72	199	1,100[d]	2,404[d]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	3,381[f]	6,435[f]	..	..	2,880	5,869	10.2	5.4	1,635	2,781	5.4	2.7
Denmark	2,124[f]	4,699[f]	5,035	5,469	3,691[h]	4,493[h]	5.6[h]	3.5[h]	4,288[h]	5,690[h]	7.4[h]	5.0[h]
Dominican Republic	1,776[c,e]	3,965[c,e]	168	420	1,571[h]	3,792[h]	27.4[h]	35.6[h]	267	499	4.4	3.9
Ecuador	440[b,i]	841[b,i]	271	733	315	492	6.1	3.5	331	706	5.8	5.1
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2,871	8,646	2,683	4,531	2,954	8,133	22.3	22.2	1,371	2,156	8.0	5.3
El Salvador	235	1,138	348	1,382	152	1,175	7.5	23.2	99	601	2.7	6.9
Eritrea	315[b,c]	78[b,c]	..	..	58[d]	60[d]	43.1[d]	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	530	1,940	1,764	..	452	1,372	17.6	10.5	121	705	4.2	4.8
Ethiopia	103[e]	290[c]	120	..	177	639	23.1	29.1	30	97	2.1	1.8
Finland	..	3,375	5,147	5,756	2,384	3,326	5.0	3.6	2,853	3,988	7.6	4.9
France	60,033	79,083	18,686	22,466	31,295	54,033	8.6	9.0	20,699	37,793	6.2	6.0
Gabon	125[e]	..	..	..	94	74	3.2	1.8	183	275	10.6	12.8
Gambia, The	45	125	..	..	28	69	15.8	34.4	16	8	6.9	2.5
Georgia	85[b]	983[b]	228	..	75	361	13.1	14.1	171	257	12.1	5.8
Germany	14,847[f]	23,569[f]	55,800	71,200	24,052	42,792	4.0	3.3	66,527	84,205	11.2	7.3
Ghana	286[c]	429[c]	..	..	30	910	1.9	17.8	74	575	3.5	6.9
Greece	10,130	16,039	..	..	4,182	14,495	26.9	25.9	1,495	3,004	6.0	3.7
Guatemala	563	1,502	333	1,055	216	1,008	7.7	13.6	167	572	4.5	4.5
Guinea	12[e]	46[e]	..	..	1	70	0.1	3.7	29	41	2.9	3.0
Guinea-Bissau	..	12[e]	..	..	3	2	5.3	2.6	6	18	6.7	17.3
Haiti	145	112	..	..	90[h]	135[h]	46.8[h]	19.3[h]	35	233	4.4	11.2

	International tourists				Inbound tourism expenditure				Outbound tourism expenditure			
	thousands				$ millions		% of exports		$ millions		% of imports	
	Inbound		Outbound									
	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006
Honduras	271	739	149	308	85	490	5.2	12.9	99	353	5.3	5.8
Hungary	..	9,259	13,083	17,612	2,938	5,223	14.9	6.0	1,501	3,076	7.5	3.5
India	2,124[i]	4,447[i]	3,056	8,340	2,582	9,227	6.8	4.6	996	9,296	2.1	4.0
Indonesia	4,324	4,871	1,782	*4,106*	5,229	4,890	9.9	4.3	2,172	5,028	4.0	5.3
Iran, Islamic Rep.	489	*1,659*	1,000	..	205	1,513	1.1	..	247	5,004	1.6	..
Iraq	61[b]	..	..	..	18[d,h]	..	..	..	117[d,h]	..	..	..
Ireland	4,818	8,001	2,547	6,848	2,698	7,664	5.5	4.4	2,034	6,978	4.8	4.6
Israel	2,215[i]	1,825[i]	2,259	3,713	3,491	3,319	12.7	5.3	2,626	3,870	7.4	6.3
Italy	31,052	41,058	*18,173*	25,697	30,426	41,644	10.3	8.1	17,219	27,437	6.9	5.2
Jamaica	1,147[c,e]	1,679[c,e]	..	..	1,199	2,094	35.3	43.8	173	315	4.6	4.4
Japan	3,345[b,i]	7,334[b,i]	15,298	17,535	4,894	11,490	1.0	1.6	46,966	37,659	11.2	5.6
Jordan	1,075	3,225[c]	1,128	1,628	973	2,008	28.0	26.1	719	698	14.7	5.4
Kazakhstan	..	*3,143*	*523*	*3,004*	155	973	2.6	2.3	296	1,060	4.9	3.2
Kenya	896	*1,536*	..	..	590	1,182	20.0	19.8	183	178	5.2	2.2
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	3,753[b,c]	6,155[b,c]	3,819	11,610	6,670	8,069	4.5	2.1	6,947	20,386	4.5	5.5
Kuwait	72[g]	91[g]	878	*1,928*	307	470	2.2	0.7	2,514	5,753	19.9	23.4
Kyrgyz Republic	36	766	42	454	5	176	1.1	14.8	7	115	1.0	5.1
Lao PDR	60	842	..	..	52	173	12.8	..	34	..	4.5	..
Latvia	539	1,535	1,812	3,151	37	622	1.8	7.1	62	788	2.8	5.9
Lebanon	450	1,063	..	..	710	5,491	..	38.1	..	3,783	..	21.9
Lesotho	87	347	..	..	29	28	14.6	3.7	17	22	1.6	1.5
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	56	*149*	484	..	4	244	0.1	0.6	98	915	1.7	5.8
Lithuania	650	*2,000*	1,925	..	102	1,077	3.2	6.1	107	931	2.7	4.5
Macedonia, FYR	147[f]	202[f]	..	..	19	156	*2.7*	5.2	27	110	*1.7*	2.6
Madagascar	75[e]	312[e]	39	..	106	386	14.2	*21.8*	79	86	8.0	*3.9*
Malawi	192	*438*	..	..	22	43	4.7	..	53	75	8.0	..
Malaysia	7,469	17,547	20,642	*30,761*	5,044	12,355	6.1	6.8	2,722	4,847	3.1	3.3
Mali	42[e,g]	153[e,g]	..	..	26	167	4.9	*10.8*	74	*133*	7.5	*7.3*
Mauritania	..	..	..	..	11[h]	..	2.2[h]	..	30	..	5.9	..
Mauritius	422	788	107	186	616	1,302	26.2	32.5	184	347	7.5	7.3
Mexico	20,241[c]	21,353[c]	8,450	14,002	6,847	13,341	7.7	5.0	3,587	9,399	4.4	3.4
Moldova	32	13	71	68	71	145	8.0	9.4	73	220	7.3	7.0
Mongolia	108	386	..	..	33	261	6.5	12.9	22	212	4.2	11.3
Morocco	2,602[c]	6,558[c]	1,317	*2,247*	1,469	6,899	16.2	31.7	356	1,123	3.2	4.4
Mozambique	..	*578*	..	..	49	145	*10.2*	5.2	68	205	6.6	6.0
Myanmar	117	264	..	..	169	59	12.9	1.2	18	40	0.9	1.4
Namibia	272	833	..	..	278	473	16.0	14.9	90[h]	118[h]	4.3[h]	4.0[h]
Nepal	363	*375*	100	*373*	232	157	22.5	12.7	167	261	10.3	8.9
Netherlands	6,574[f]	10,739[f]	12,313	16,695	10,611	11,548	4.4	2.5	13,151	17,125	6.1	4.1
New Zealand	1,409[b]	2,409[b]	920	1,861	2,318[h]	4,563[h]	13.0[h]	15.0[h]	1,289[h]	2,526[h]	7.5[h]	7.8[h]
Nicaragua	281	773[c]	255	788	51	237	7.7	10.2	56	177	4.9	4.5
Niger	35	60	10	..	7	35	2.2	*7.8*	26	54	5.7	*4.0*
Nigeria	656	*1,010*	..	..	47	46	0.4	*0.1*	939	*1,385*	7.3	5.6
Norway	2,880[a]	3,945	590	3,193	2,730	4,224	4.9	2.7	4,481	11,400	9.6	12.1
Oman	279[g]	1,306[g]	..	..	*193*	743	*2.5*	3.3	47	868	0.9	6.4
Pakistan	378	898	..	..	582	919	5.7	4.5	654	2,029	4.6	5.8
Panama	345	843	185	284	372	1,446	4.9	11.6	181	401	2.3	3.4
Papua New Guinea	42	78	51	..	25	*4*	0.8	*0.1*	58	*56*	3.0	*2.1*
Paraguay	438[i]	388[i]	427	210	162	111	3.4	2.0	173	143	3.3	2.3
Peru	479	1,635	508	1,857	521	1,586	7.9	6.0	428	1,005	4.5	5.5
Philippines	1,760[c]	2,843[c]	1,615	*2,144*	1,141	3,063	4.3	5.8	551	1,550	1.7	2.6
Poland	19,215	15,670	36,387	44,696	6,927	8,121	19.4	5.9	5,865	6,151	17.3	4.3
Portugal	9,511[i]	11,282[c]	..	18,378	5,646	10,036	17.5	16.3	2,540	4,050	6.4	5.3
Puerto Rico	3,131[e]	3,722[e]	1,237	1,468	1,828[d]	3,369[d]	..	..	1,155[d]	1,752[d]	..	..

	International tourists				Inbound tourism expenditure				Outbound tourism expenditure			
	thousands				$ millions		% of exports		$ millions		% of imports	
	Inbound		Outbound									
	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006
Romania	5,445[b]	6,037[b]	5,737	8,906	689	1,650	7.3	4.2	749	1,457	6.6	2.7
Russian Federation	10,290	22,486	21,329	29,107	4,312	9,720	4.6	2.9	11,599	19,601	14.0	9.4
Rwanda	..	..	..	..	4	31	5.4	11.2	13	35	3.5	4.8
Saudi Arabia	3,325	8,620	..	2,000	..	4,961[d]	..	2.3[d]	..	1,806[d]	..	1.7[d]
Senegal	..	769	..	..	168	334	11.2	13.2	154	144	8.5	4.3
Serbia	..	469[f]	..	..	..	398[d]	..	..	..	322[d]	..	..
Sierra Leone	38[e]	34[e]	6	67	57[h]	23[h]	44.4[h]	7.4[h]	51	15	19.4	3.5
Singapore	6,070	7,588	2,867	5,533	7,611[h]	7,069[h]	4.8[h]	2.1[h]	4,663[h]	10,384[h]	3.2[h]	3.6[h]
Slovak Republic	903[f]	1,612[f]	218	22,688	630	1,513	5.7	..	338	1,055	3.2	..
Slovenia	732[f]	1,617[f]	..	2,680	1,128	1,911	10.9	7.4	606	1,058	5.6	4.1
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	4,488	8,396	2,520	..	2,655	8,967	7.7	11.8	2,414	5,230	7.2	6.2
Spain	34,920	58,451	3,648	10,676	27,369	57,537	20.4	17.8	5,826	20,348	4.3	5.1
Sri Lanka	403[i]	560[i]	504	757	367	733	7.9	8.6	279	666	4.7	5.7
Sudan	29[i]	328[c]	195	..	8[h]	126[h]	1.2[h]	2.1[h]	43[h]	1,403[h]	3.5[h]	14.2[h]
Swaziland	300[a]	873[g]	..	1,072	54	74	5.3	3.3	45	53	3.5	2.3
Sweden	2,310[f]	3,270[f]	10,127	12,591	4,390	10,437	4.6	5.2	6,816	12,844	8.4	7.7
Switzerland	6,946[g]	7,863[g]	11,148	..	11,354	12,755	9.2	5.8	9,478	11,866	8.7	6.2
Syrian Arab Republic	..	4,422	1,746	4,042	1,258	2,113	21.9	16.0	498	585	9.0	4.9
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	0.7	..	6[h]	..	0.3[h]
Tanzania	285	622	157	..	502	950	39.7	29.6	360	571	16.8	11.2
Thailand	6,952[c]	13,822[i]	1,820	3,382	9,257	15,559	13.2	10.2	4,791	6,140	5.8	4.2
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	53[g]	81[g]	..	..	13	27	2.8	3.2	40	42	6.0	2.9
Trinidad and Tobago	260[e]	463[e]	261	..	232	593	8.3	5.6	91	234	4.3	3.7
Tunisia	4,120[i]	6,549[i]	1,778	2,241	1,838	2,999	23.0	19.0	294	498	3.3	3.0
Turkey	7,083	18,916	3,981	8,275	4,957	18,441	13.6	15.8	911	3,154	2.3	2.2
Turkmenistan	218	12	21	33	13	..	0.7	..	74	..	4.1	..
Uganda	160	539	148	254	78	356	11.7	23.8	80	210	5.4	6.5
Ukraine	3,716	18,900	6,552	16,875	191	4,018	1.1	8.0	210	3,202	1.1	6.0
United Arab Emirates	2,315[a,c]	7,126[a,c]	..	..	632[d]	4,972[d]	..	..	..	8,827[d]	..	..
United Kingdom	21,719	30,654	41,345	69,536	27,577	43,041	8.6	6.3	30,749	78,325	9.4	10.2
United States	43,490	50,978	51,285	63,662	93,700	128,922	11.8	8.9	60,924	104,310	6.8	4.7
Uruguay	2,022	1,749	562	666	725	706	20.7	12.5	332	306	9.3	5.3
Uzbekistan	92	262	246	455	15[d]	57[d]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	700	748	534	1,095	995	745	4.8	1.1	1,852	1,807	11.0	4.7
Vietnam	1,351[b]	3,583[b]	..	..	..	3,200[d]	..	5.1[d]	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	220[g]	123[g]	..	..	255[h]	121[h]	..	..	162[h]	265[h]	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	61[g]	382[g]	..	..	50[h]	181[h]	2.3[h]	2.3[h]	76	225	3.1	2.9
Zambia	163	669	..	..	29[h]	110[h]	2.4[h]	2.7[h]	83	96	6.2	3.0
Zimbabwe	1,416[b]	2,287[b]	256	..	145[d]	338[d]	..	..	106[d]	..	..	..
World	**538,992 t**	**850,778 t**	**579,267 t**	**1,030,976 t**	**486,150 t**	**887,743 t**	**7.6 w**	**6.0 w**	**458,239 t**	**803,866 t**	**7.5 w**	**5.6 w**
Low income	11,056	27,246	..	..	7,285	22,549	6.5	5.7	6,477	24,213	4.2	4.4
Middle income	156,970	301,883	179,154	344,318	90,126	231,020	8.4	6.3	64,580	148,415	6.0	4.6
Lower middle income	60,125	148,352	35,370	107,329	42,277	111,524	9.1	6.1	20,190	67,636	3.9	3.8
Upper middle income	97,893	155,980	134,188	222,638	47,852	119,501	7.9	6.4	44,492	80,578	7.5	5.4
Low & middle income	170,318	332,275	212,104	419,006	97,598	253,983	8.3	6.2	71,208	171,125	5.8	4.6
East Asia & Pacific	44,243	98,476	36,056	81,142	31,197	78,567	7.8	4.8	14,769	48,335	3.5	3.5
Europe & Central Asia	56,887	108,942	101,318	176,948	24,108	68,438	9.1	7.0	24,473	49,564	9.4	5.8
Latin America & Carib.	38,965	55,387	21,780	38,100	21,591	45,333	7.5	5.6	18,751	33,091	6.5	4.9
Middle East & N. Africa	13,617	36,214	13,353	26,968	9,947	30,744	12.8	16.2	4,459	13,835	4.3	6.4
South Asia	3,819	7,296	5,151	12,998	4,016	11,608	6.8	4.8	2,393	12,923	3.0	4.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	12,878	27,486	..	..	6,729	19,170	7.6	10.0	6,766	15,177	7.0	5.5
High income	361,206	510,271	320,789	533,390	388,504	633,422	7.5	5.9	386,329	632,672	7.9	6.0
Euro area	201,613	284,903	139,868	194,611	163,394	285,919	7.8	6.5	154,655	243,434	7.8	5.9

a. Arrivals in hotels only. b. Arrivals of nonresident visitors at national borders. c. Includes nationals residing abroad. d. Country estimates. e. Arrivals by air only. f. Arrivals in all types of accommodation establishments. g. Arrivals in hotels and similar establishments. h. Expenditure on travel-related items only; excludes passenger transport items. i. Excludes nationals residing abroad.

Tourism is defined as the activities of people traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for no more than one year for leisure, business, and other purposes not related to an activity remunerated from within the place visited. The social and economic phenomenon of tourism has grown substantially over the past quarter century.

Statistical information on tourism is based mainly on data on arrivals and overnight stays along with balance of payments information. But these data do not completely capture the economic phenomenon of tourism or give governments, businesses, and citizens the information needed for effective public policies and efficient business operations. Credible data are needed on the scale and significance of tourism. Information on the role of tourism in national economies is particularly deficient. Although the World Tourism Organization reports that progress has been made in harmonizing definitions and measurement, differences in national practices still prevent full international comparability.

The data in the table are from the World Tourism Organization, an agency of the United Nations. The data on international inbound and outbound tourists refer to the number of arrivals and departures of visitors, 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. Unless otherwise indicated in the footnotes, the data on inbound tourism show the arrivals of nonresident tourists (overnight visitors) at national borders. When data on international tourists are unavailable or incomplete, the table shows the arrivals of international visitors, which include tourists, same-day visitors, cruise passengers, and crew members.

Sources and collection methods for data on arrivals differ across countries. In some cases data are obtained from border statistics (police, immigration, and the like) and supplemented by border surveys. In other cases data are obtained from tourism accommodation establishments. For some countries number of arrivals is limited to arrivals by air and for others to arrivals staying in hotels. Some countries include arrivals of nationals residing abroad while others do not. Comparison of arrivals across countries should thus be treated with caution.

The World Tourism Organization is improving its coverage of tourism expenditure data. It is now using balance of payments data from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), supplemented by data received from individual countries. The new data, shown in the table, include travel and passenger transport items as defined in the IMF's *Balance of Payments Manual.* When the IMF does not report data on passenger transport items, expenditure data for travel items are shown instead.
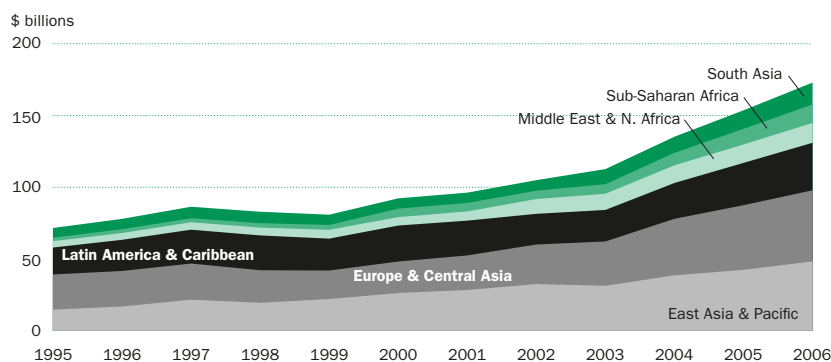
Aggregates are based on the World Bank's classification of countries and differ from those of the World Tourism Organization. Countries not shown in the table but for which data are available are included in the regional and income group totals. The aggregates are calculated using the World Bank's weighted aggregation methodology (see *Statistical methods*) and differ from the World Tourism Organization's aggregates.

• **International inbound tourists** (overnight visitors) are the number of tourists who travel to a country other than that in which they have their usual residence, but outside their usual environment, for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose in visiting is other than an activity remunerated from within the country visited. When data on number of tourists are not available, the number of visitors, which includes tourists, same-day visitors, cruise passengers, and crew members, is shown instead. • **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. • **Inbound tourism expenditure** is expenditures by international inbound visitors, including payments to national carriers for international transport. These receipts include any other prepayment made for goods or services received in the destination country. They also may include receipts from same-day visitors, except when these are important enough to justify separate classification. For some countries they do not include receipts for passenger transport items. Their share in exports is calculated as a ratio to exports of goods and services, which comprise all transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world involving a change of ownership from residents to nonresidents of general merchandise, goods sent for processing and repairs, nonmonetary gold, and services. • **Outbound tourism expenditure** is 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 important enough to justify separate classification. For some countries they do not include expenditures for passenger transport items. Their share in imports is calculated as a ratio to imports of goods and services, which comprise all transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world involving a change of ownership from nonresidents to residents of general merchandise, goods sent for processing and repairs, nonmonetary gold, and services.

Data on visitors and tourism expenditure are from the World Tourism Organization's *Yearbook of Tourism Statistics* and *Compendium of Tourism Statistics 2008.* Data in the table are updated from electronic files provided by the World Tourism Organization. Data on exports and imports are from the IMF's *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook* and data files.

Developing countries are spending more on tourism in other countries — 6.17a

$ billions

Although almost 80 percent of the world's expenditure on tourism in other countries originated in high-income countries in 2006, developing countries' share has been gradually rising. Developing countries' expenditures on tourism in other countries nearly doubled between 2000 and 2006.

Source: World Bank staff calculations based on World Tourism Organization data.