GLOBAL LINKS

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) recognize that expanding international trade can help developing economies achieve the MDGs by fostering economic growth and increasing job opportunities. At the 2000 Millennium Summit developed countries agreed to increase market access for developing countries by lowering tariffs and granting tariff-free access to all goods (except weapons). They also agreed to increase aid for promoting trade and to decrease domestic agricultural subsidies that harm imports from developing economies.

The world today is a more integrated place than in 1990—the MDGs benchmark year. World exports of goods and services nearly tripled between 1990 and 2007—a 7 percent annual average growth rate—and foreign direct investment increased ninefold between 1990 and 2008. More people are moving abroad (temporarily or permanently), more investors are buying foreign stocks, and more companies are expanding to overseas markets. And developing economies' trade has expanded from 17.3 percent of world exports and 17.0 percent of world imports in 1990 to 28.1 percent of exports and 25.9 percent of imports in 2007.

Though all economies may benefit from international integration, the benefits may not be shared equally among them. Successful integration depends partly on geography and natural resources: economies with substantial coastal areas or located near large economic centers may increase their share of the global market much faster than landlocked or isolated economies. And economies with abundant natural resources and cheap labor may attract foreign investors and grow faster than economies with fewer resources.

The question remains: can trade expansion and economic integration promote human development? Trade expansion provides developing economies with a larger market in which to sell goods and services, boosting production. But trade liberalization can also harm domestic industries by exposing them to fierce international competition. Trade expansion can promote rapid economic growth, potentially furthering human development. But greater engagement with international markets is sometimes accompanied by increased income inequality. Developing economies must consider how integration affects the most vulnerable segments of the population. Increased trade can accelerate progress toward the MDGs only if it both fosters economic growth and improves living standards for the poorest and most vulnerable.

Four MDG indicators track developed economies' commitments to increase market access for developing economies and support their programs to promote trade: the proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duty from developing economies and least developed countries; average tariffs imposed by developed economies on agricultural products, textiles, and clothing from developing economies; agricultural support in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) economies as a percentage of their gross domestic product (GDP); and the share of official development assistance provided to build trade capacity.

But these indicators are not enough to describe the many instruments of trade policy, the changing patterns of trade, and their impact on human development. This introduction looks beyond the MDG indicators to the characteristics of economies and their trade policies that may ultimately affect their success in achieving the MDGs.

Trade expansion and development

How does trade expansion affect human development and poverty? In theory, trade expansion should contribute directly to poverty reduction by increasing

the returns on the most abundant factor of production, which in developing economies tends to be low-skilled labor. But empirical studies disagree on the causal relationship between trade expansion and poverty reduction. Some studies find an increase in inequality after trade liberalization (World Bank and others 2005; UNDP 2005; Kremer and Maskin 2006). Others find that trade has a beneficial effect on poverty reduction—but may not be the most important factor (Billmeier and Nannicini 2007).

Despite the lack of agreement on the effects of trade expansion on poverty, economic theory and empirical evidence offer no reason to restrict trade. An increase in trade, especially exports, is associated with economic growth (figure 6a). This simple association between GDP growth and export growth overlooks differences between countries and other factors that affect economic growth. For example, small island economies may have to be more open in order to generate economic growth, while economies with sufficient domestic markets may require less export expansion to achieve economic growth. Analysis in *World Development Indicators 2007* showed that for countries starting from similar positions, countries that opened their economy (as measured by the ratio of imports and exports of goods and services to GDP) less rapidly recorded much lower per capita GDP growth.

In recent years many economies, especially in East Asia, experienced rapid growth in GDP and exports. But did export expansion trigger this economic growth or are increasing exports an outcome of growth? Although economists do not agree on causality, most empirical evidence indicates that greater openness to trade is an important element explaining growth performance—and has been a central feature
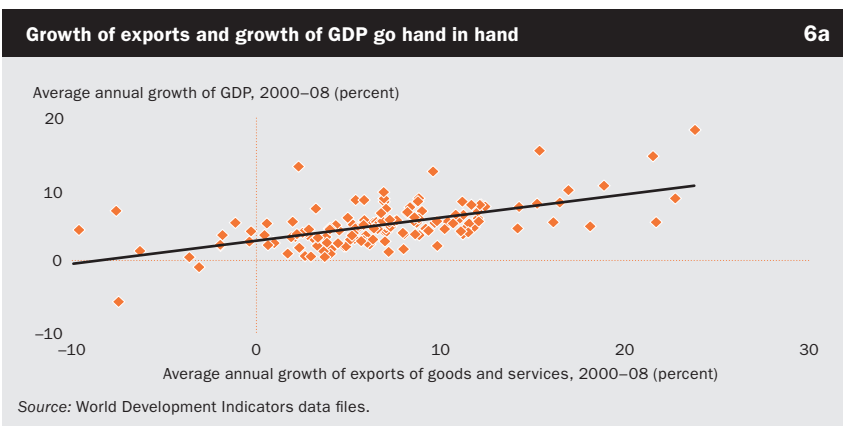
of successful economic development (OECD 2009b; Commission on Growth and Development 2008).

Economies benefit from increased international trade because it allows them to produce commodities for which they have a comparative advantage, sell those goods in a larger world market, and import goods and services that are more costly to produce domestically. Export expansion increases output, generates jobs, and raises household income, which may in turn improve health and other living conditions. Trade expansion can also raise education standards by giving people greater incentives to improve their skills. Foreign direct investors that are initially attracted by developing economies' cheap and abundant labor supply may also introduce new technology and know-how, and foreign competition may spur productivity and efficiency gains. Exports generate the foreign exchange needed to finance critical imports and may increase government revenue through taxes that can be used to finance social protection programs. Economies with small domestic markets likely have lower welfare and growth rates if they isolate themselves from the international movement of goods, factors, people, and ideas.

But trade liberalization brings additional challenges for developing economies in managing their external accounts. Economies that import more than they export are vulnerable to trade imbalance. Eighty of 111 developing economies for which data are available had a negative trade balance in 2008. For 67 of them the trade balance to GDP ratio has deteriorated since 1990. The ratio has worsened by more than 5 percentage points for 44 economies and by more than 10 percentage points for 26 economies. Dependence on imports may put poor countries at risk for currency crises, especially if they have limited access to foreign capital. Many developing economies are sensitive to opening their economies to trade because they worry that liberalization might merely increase cheap imports and harm local businesses instead of creating new export enterprises.

Developing economies have increased their share of world trade

Developing economies have become more open, as measured by the ratio of trade (imports plus exports) to GDP, which rose from 34 percent in 1990 to 62 percent in 2008. Export revenues, constituting 30 percent of

Growth of exports and growth of GDP go hand in hand   **6a**

Average annual growth of GDP, 2000–08 (percent)

Average annual growth of exports of goods and services, 2000–08 (percent)

Source: World Development Indicators data files.

developing economies' outputs in 2008 (up from 18 percent in 1990), are especially important for low-income economies (figure 6b). Developing economies increased their share of world trade from 16 percent of merchandise exports in 1990 to 33 percent in 2008 and from 12 percent of services exports in 1990 to 21 percent in 2008 (figure 6c). But the benefits were not shared equally. Low-income economies accounted for only 1 percent of world merchandise exports and less than 1 percent of world service exports in 2008.

Low-income exporters specialize in labor-intensive goods

Export-led growth can improve human development outcomes and reduce poverty if it fosters employment in labor-intensive sectors where the poor have a stake. As the share of agriculture and labor-intensive manufacturing —such as textiles, clothing, and footwear—in world exports has fallen, both developing and high-income economies have adjusted by moving to capital-intensive manufacturing. But low-income economies, following their comparative advantage, still specialize in labor-intensive exports (figure 6d), which face higher tariffs than do other products (figure 6e).

Transitioning from labor-intensive exports to capital-intensive exports may be difficult. Ideally, increased trade should mean more jobs, lower unemployment, and higher wages. But trade liberalization has often failed to improve employment because new export industries have been capital-intensive manufactures, unable to create sufficient employment to absorb all of the workers transitioning from the agriculture sector.

The poorest of the world's population live in rural areas and work in agriculture or fisheries. Boosting agricultural exports could increase agricultural employment and wages, thereby reducing poverty.

Most world trade in agriculture occurs between high-income economies, with low-income economies providing only about 2 percent of global agricultural exports (figure 6f). Developing economies have limited representation in global agricultural markets partly because their exports face higher tariffs from both high-income and developing economy partners. High-income economies also provide subsidies to their farmers, enabling them to sell agricultural products at very low prices that developing

economies cannot match. Under the MDG framework, OECD members promised to lower subsidies to agricultural producers, exporters, and consumers. Total agricultural supports as a share of GDP have fallen for most OECD members, but in nominal dollar terms support actually increased 3.2 percent between 2007 and 2008, to $376 billion.

In the last decade some developing economies, especially the least developed countries, became net food importers. In the mid-1970s

6b Export revenues are increasingly larger portions of low-income economies' GDP

Share of GDP (percent)
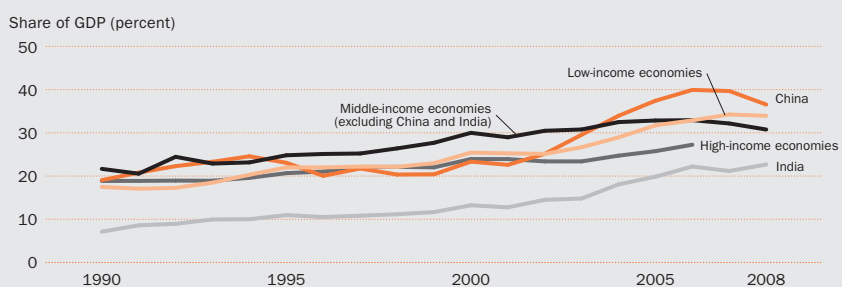
Source: World Development Indicators data files.

6c Developing economies' share in world exports has increased, especially for large middle-income economies

Share of world exports (percent)
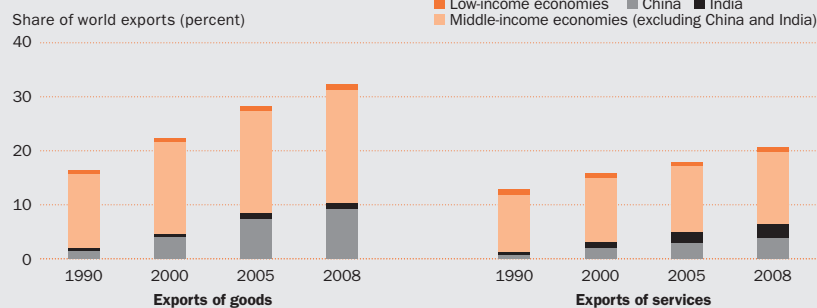
Source: World Bank staff estimates, based on data from International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments database.

6d Low-income economies specialize in labor-intensive exports
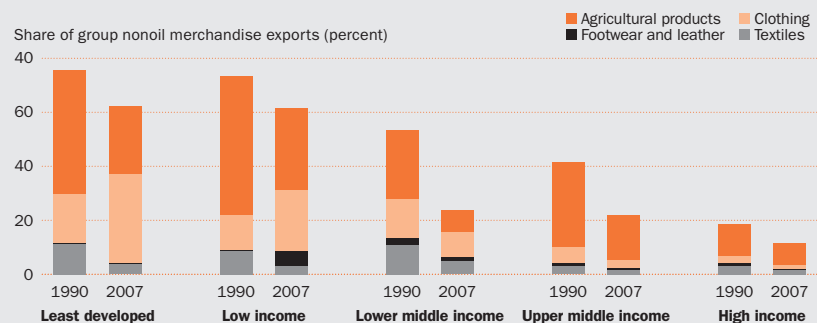
Share of group nonoil merchandise exports (percent)

Source: World Bank staff estimates, based on data from the United Nations Statistics Division's Comtrade database.

Labor-intensive products face higher tariffs than other commodities 6e

Simple applied tariff rates (percent)

■ 1998 ■ 2008

On imports from low-income economies **On imports from middle-income economies**

Source: World Bank staff estimates, based on data from the United Nations Statistics Division's Comtrade database and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's Trade Analysis and Information System database.

Low-income economies have a small share in the global agricultural market 6f

Share of world exports (percent)

■ From low-income economies ■ From lower middle-income economies
■ From upper middle-income economies

Agricultural products | Manufactures | Textiles | Fuels | Clothing | Footwear and leather

Source: World Bank staff estimates, based on data from the United Nations Statistics Division's Comtrade database.

Developing economies are trading more with other developing economies 6g

Low-income economies

Share of exports (percent)

Middle-income economies
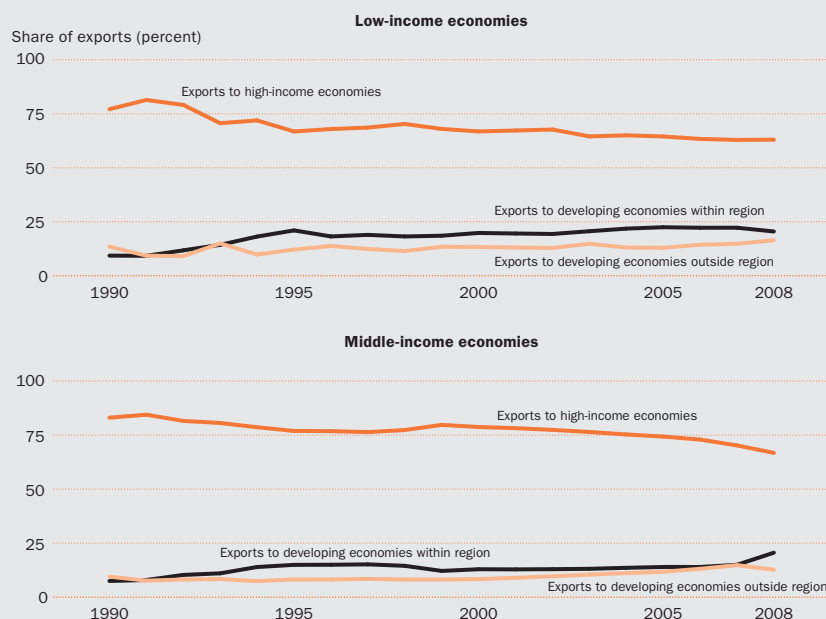
Source: World Bank staff estimates, based on data from the International Monetary Fund Direction of Trade database.

18 of 28 least developed countries were net food exporters; by the mid-1990s 7 of them had become net food importers; and by the mid-2000s 10 of them had become net food importers. Vulnerable to increasing food prices, net food importers can suffer food insecurity and malnutrition.

Trade diversification has improved—but unevenly

Trade diversification—in both partners and products—affects developing economies' ability to cope with external shocks such as commodity price changes and demand fluctuations.

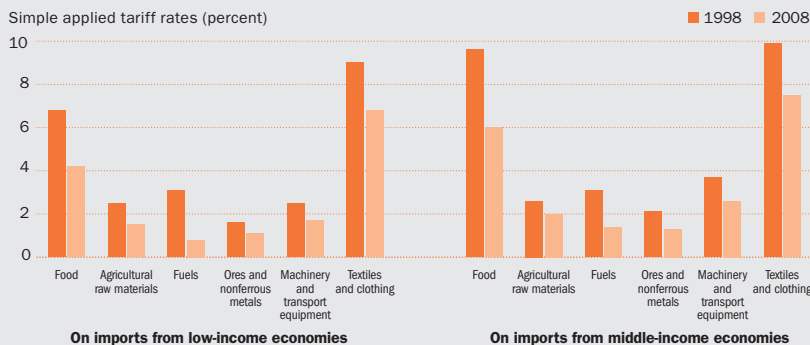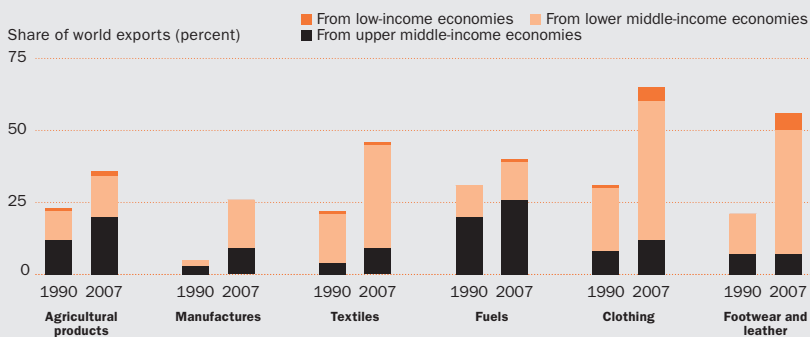Compared with two decades ago, developing economies are trading more with other developing economies, especially with economies in the same region (figure 6g). Developing economies' exports to other developing economies increased from 16 percent of merchandise exports in 1990 to 31 percent in 2008. Expansion of East Asia and Pacific and Sub-Saharan African economies' trade with other developing economies has been remarkable. East Asia and Pacific's exports to other developing economies rose from 13 percent of the region's total merchandise exports in 1990 to 29 percent in 2008. Sub-Saharan Africa's exports to other developing economies rose from 12 percent in 1990 to 37 percent in 2008. Still, more than 60 percent of developing economies' merchandise exports in 2008 were directed to high-income economies. The economic crisis that began in 2008 lowered developed economies' demand for imports, hurting the export revenues of developing economies that depended on high-income markets. Some economies, especially the poorest, depend on just a few partner economies. For example, more than 95 percent of the merchandise exports from Chad, Guinea-Bissau, and Niger in 2008 were directed to their five largest trading partners.

Many developing economies have improved their product diversification, but some remain dependent on only a few products. The top-five export commodities (which differ by country) made up around 75 percent of Sub-Saharan African economies' merchandise exports. And for some developing economies the top-five share exceeds 90 percent of total merchandise exports (figure 6h). On average, the share of the top-five export commodities in total exports tends to be higher for low-income economies

(71 percent) than for middle-income (59 percent) and high-income (50 percent) economies.

Developed economies have lowered trade barriers, but not enough

Trade barriers encompass tariffs, quotas, anti-dumping duties, export subsidies, monopolistic measures, and technical regulations. Measuring overall trade restrictiveness involves aggregating these different forms of trade barriers across goods with different economic importance. The World Bank's Tariff Trade Restrictiveness Index (TTRI) and Overall Trade Restrictiveness Index (OTRI) measure the impact of a country's trade policy on its imports. The TTRI is the estimated uniform tariff equivalent to the effectively applied tariffs currently imposed on various import products. The OTRI is the uniform tariff equivalent to current tariff and nontariff barriers to imports. A comparison of the TTRI and the OTRI implies that nontariff barriers are much higher than tariffs (figure 6i). On average, low-income economies impose higher tariffs and nontariff barriers than do other income groups to protect domestic production and raise revenue through taxes on imports. Although the average tariff and nontariff barriers imposed by high-income economies are low, their restrictions on agricultural products tend to be high. Because most of the world's poor earn their living through agriculture and other labor-intensive activities, substantial trade restrictions on these commodities block market access by the poor. Because high-income economies have the largest consumer markets, their trade policies have the most impact on developing economies' exports.

Exports from most economies face tariff and nontariff barriers in other economies. But low-income economies tend to face higher overall restrictions, especially for agricultural products (figure 6j). Market access by developing economies may also be affected by strict rules of origin that restrict preferential treatment of commodities not wholly produced in the exporting country.

As tariffs are the most widely known trade barrier, the MDG framework monitors the average tariffs imposed by OECD members on imports from developing economies. When examined in isolation, this indicator appears to show that developed economies have significantly lowered tariff barriers. But the actual situation is more complex. Averaging tariff rates

For some developing economies only five products make up more than 90 percent of total merchandise exports 6h
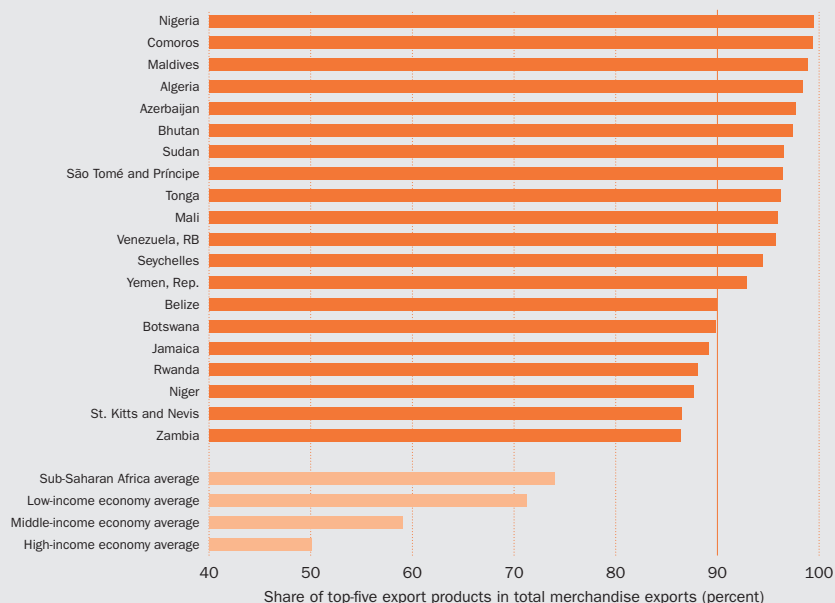
Source: World Bank's World Trade Indicators 2009/10 database.

Nontariff barriers on imports may be higher than tariff barriers 6i

Source: World Bank and IMF 2009b.

Agricultural exports from low-income economies face the highest overall restrictions 6j

Source: World Bank and IMF 2009b.

across thousands of products can mask high tariffs on certain commodities that are particularly important to developing economies. For some OECD members the maximum applied tariff rate can be as high as 887 percent (table 6k).

Among the most commonly used nontariff barriers are antidumping actions. Many high-income economies—and recently developing economies as well—initiate antidumping investigations. Whether for shiitake mushrooms entering Japan, steel entering the United States, or shoes entering the European Union, antidumping initiations have a chilling effect on imports—even when they do not result in imposition of antidumping duties. Only about half of antidumping initiations are later imposed.

Trade in services has grown rapidly, but total value remains small

Growth in developing economies' trade in services averaged 21 percent a year between 2005 and 2008, surpassing their previous performances and those of high-income economies (figure 6l). Europe and Central Asia experienced the highest growth, while Sub-Saharan Africa lagged behind. But trade in services still made up less than 20 percent of world trade in 2008.

The World Trade Organization recognizes four modes of trade in services: cross-border exchange of services (such as the purchase of services from a foreign supplier and outsourcing), consumption abroad (such as tourism, education, and health services), commercial presence of foreign companies in a country (involving foreign direct investments), and movement of people. Trade in services usually faces tighter regulation and higher barriers than trade in merchandise.

Large middle-income economies recently increased their market shares in the outsourcing of services. For example, China is a key product development center for General Electric, Intel, Microsoft, Philips, and other large electronic firms focused on hardware and software design. India is the largest offshore provider of information technology services, technical help desks, and web support. But few developing economies have benefited from the recent expansion of outsourcing. Poorer countries tend to lack the necessary infrastructure—such as robust telecommunication networks and a reliable power supply—and skilled and educated workers. Outsourcing companies also require strong legal systems that ensure data security and privacy, which many developing economies lack.

Tourism is one of the largest segments of trade in services, generating employment, providing valuable foreign currency exchange, and increasing government revenues through taxation. The tourism industry employs people with various skill sets, including cleaners, drivers, beauticians, managers, and chefs. Developing economies' receipts from tourism

Some OECD members apply very high tariffs selectively (percent)					6k
	Year	Simple average tariff rate	Weighted average tariff rate	Maximum tariff rate	Share of tariff lines with rate of 15 percent or more
Australia	2008	4	2	18	5
Canada	2008	4	1	95	7
Iceland	2008	2	1	76	6
Japan	2008	3	1	50	7
Korea, Rep.	2007	8	7	887	5
New Zealand	2008	3	2	13	0
Norway	2008	1	0	555	1
United States	2008	3	1	350	4
European Union	2008	2	1	75	2

Note: Based on effectively applied tariffs across all imports.
Source: World Bank staff estimates, based on data from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's Trade Analysis and Information System database.

Growth of trade in services peaked in the last three years	6l

Average annual nominal growth in trade in services (percent)

Legend: 1990–2000, 2000–05, 2005–08

a. Data for 2000–05 and 2005–08 are unavailable.
Source: World Development Indicators data files.
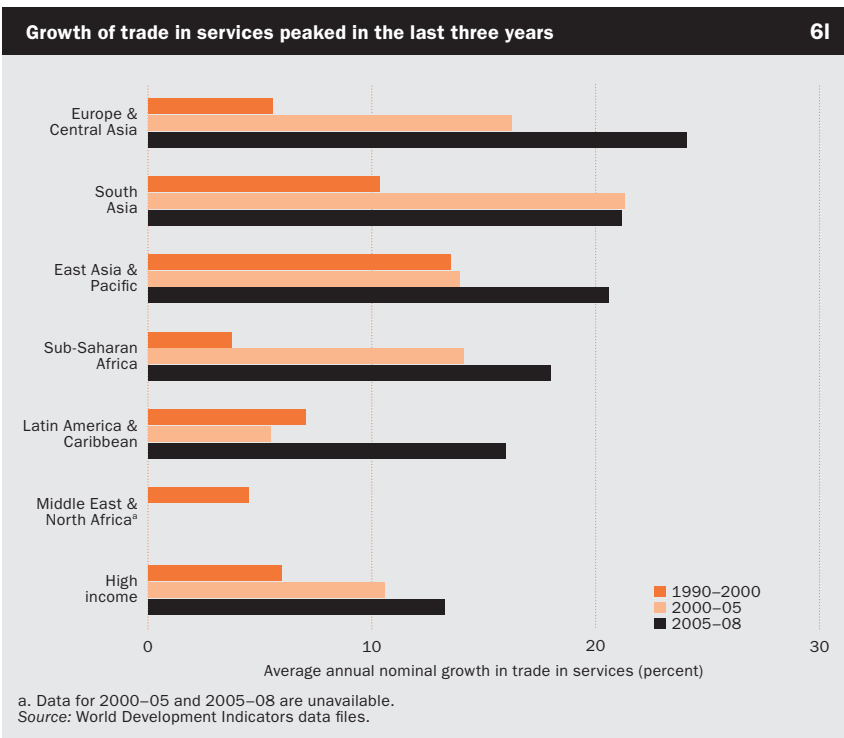
have increased considerably, from $92 billion (19 percent of the world total) in 1995 to $324 billion (28 percent) in 2008 (figure 6m). East Asia and Pacific and Europe and Central Asia are the biggest benefiters. Residents of developing economies are also increasing their spending on tourism to other countries.

Human migration brings many benefits, such as remittances, improved skills and experience, and the transfer of technology during return migration. Workers' remittances—including employee compensation and migrant transfers—have become a large source of foreign exchange for many developing economies, increasing consumption and investment as well as the income of recipient families (figure 6n). For low-income economies with a negative trade balance, remittances provide an important source of external financing. Yet migration may have negative effects, siphoning off skilled workers and increasing inequality between remittance recipients and other families. Some economies have increased restrictions on labor services, including restrictions on the temporary cross-border movement of construction workers.

Trade facilitation is improving slowly—but lower income economies lag behind

Trade facilitation may boost trade as effectively as tariff reduction (Hertel, Walmsley, and Itakura 2001; Wilson, Mann, and Otsuki 2004). The MDG framework recognizes the importance of trade facilitation by including an indicator to monitor aid for building trade capacity.

Aid for trade aims to help developing economies—especially low-income ones—overcome structural and capacity limitations that undermine their ability to produce, compete, and fully benefit from global integration. One of many ways aid for trade can help developing economies is by identifying infrastructure bottlenecks, improving logistics efficiency, and smoothing the supply chain. But how should the impact of aid for trade on the performance of developing economies be measured? Outcome indicators such as value and growth of exports and imports are important; so are indicators that measure trade logistics performance and trade-related infrastructure. Better logistics performance is associated with trade expansion, export diversification, and the ability to attract foreign direct investment.

Developing economies expanded their share in the world tourism industry

6m

Source: World Development Indicators data files.

Remittances have become an important source of external financing for low- and middle-income economies

6n

Source: World Development Indicators data files.
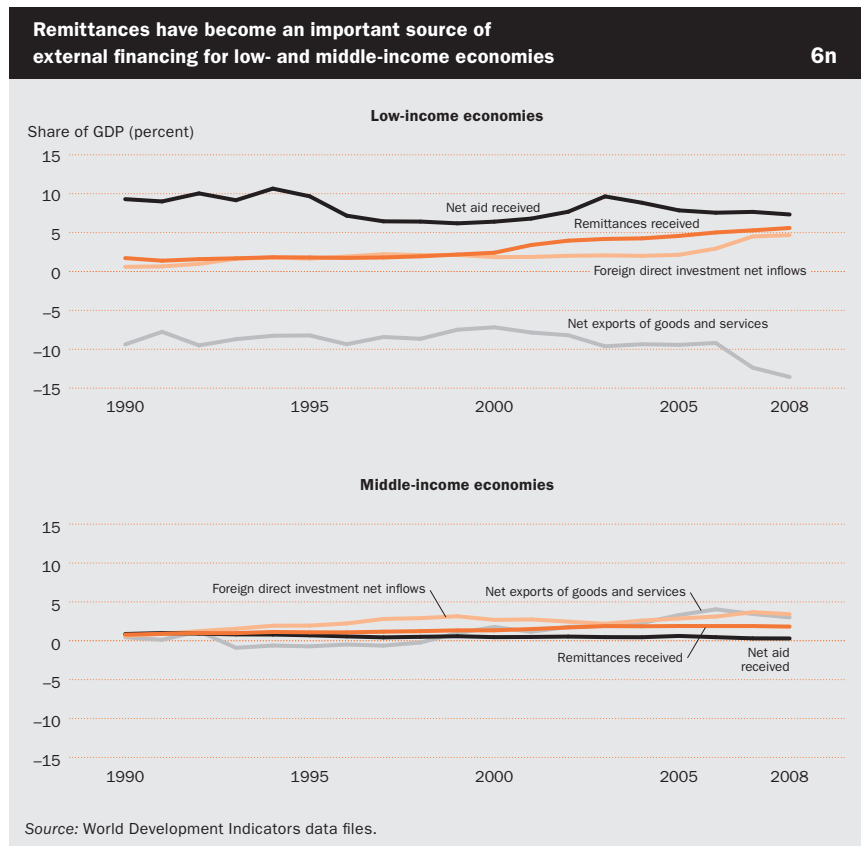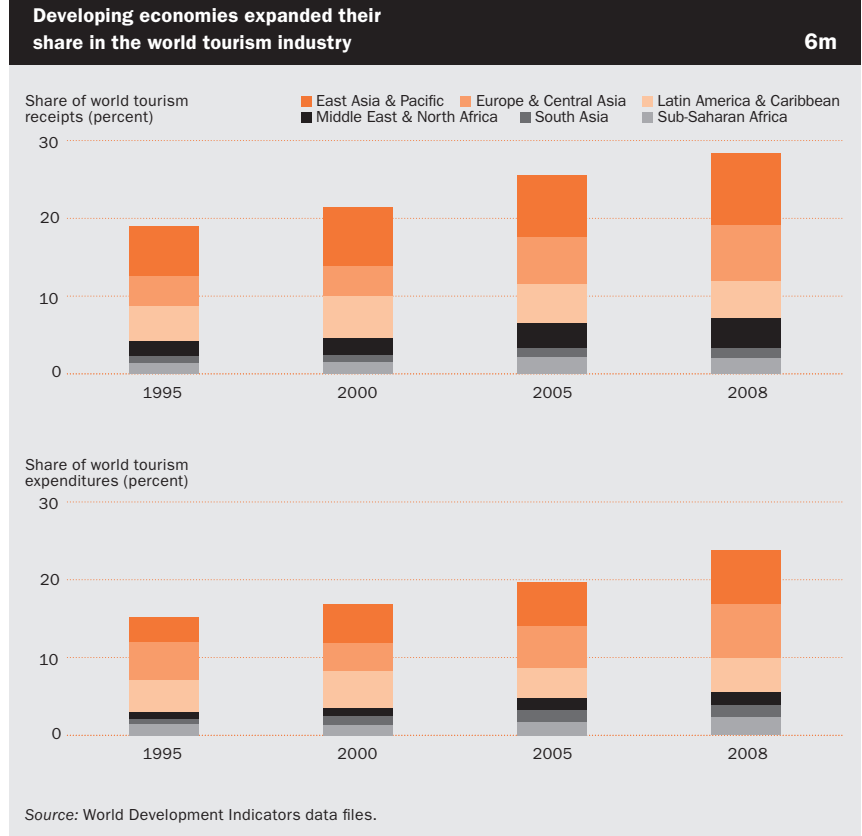
Logistics performance is lowest for low-income economies   **6o**

Overall Logistics Performance Index (1 = low, 5 = high), 2007 and 2009 surveys   ■ 2007 ■ 2009
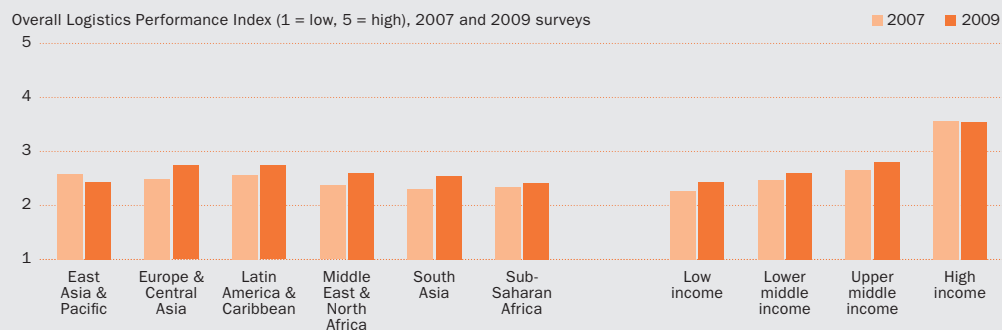
Source: Arvis and others 2007 and 2010.

Until recently, data on trade facilitation and logistics performance have been scarce. But in 2007 and 2009 the World Bank surveyed logistics professionals and created a Logistics Performance Index that summarizes a country's performance in six areas of trade logistics: efficiency of customs clearance processes, quality of trade- and transport-related infrastructure, ease of arranging competitively priced shipments, competence and quality of logistics services, ability to track and trace consignments, and frequency with which shipments reach the consignee within the scheduled or expected time. The surveys suggest that transportation costs, the time to import and export, and customs efficiency are all key but that the most important determinant of export competitiveness and volume is the overall reliability and predictability of the supply chain (Arvis and others 2007, 2010). In essence, traders need to be able to move goods and services across borders quickly and cheaply. And in economies with poor logistics performance, importers and exporters incur additional expenses to mitigate the effects of unreliable supply chains.

High-income economies dominate the top ratings for logistics performance, while the 10 lowest performing economies are all low- and lower middle-income economies, mostly in Africa. Between 2006 and 2009 the overall logistics performance of economies improved, but low-income economies tend to perform worse than middle- and high-income economies (figure 6o).

Higher transport costs impede trade in developing economies
The costs of international transport services are a crucial determinant of developing economies'

export competitiveness. For example, a 2001 study found that a 1 percent reduction in the cost of maritime and air transport services could increase Asian GDP by $3.3 billion (UNCTAD 2001). Transport costs are asymmetric worldwide and are especially high for landlocked developing economies. In Central Asia the cost of transporting a 40 ton container by road between Central Asia and Europe varies depending on the direction traveled: moving goods west to east costs $6,000 but moving them east to west costs only $4,000 (Arvis, Raballand, and Marteau 2007).

Comprehensive data on transport costs for all developing economies are not available. One proxy indicator for transport costs is the shipping rates of companies that operate globally in the international freight moving business. For example, the median DHL rate for sending a 1 kilogram package to the United States was 1.6 times higher from low-income economies than from high-income economies.

Transport costs depend on a mixture of geographic and economic circumstances. Freight costs tend to be higher for low-income economies. Landlocked countries or countries without access to large economic centers face much higher transportation costs than do coastal countries and countries located near business centers (box 6p). These economies tend to have poor infrastructure and thin traffic densities, further impeding their export competitiveness.

Improving trade infrastructure to facilitate trade
Infrastructure, especially transport services infrastructure, is vital for trade facilitation. Port quality and accessibility, road quality,

and access to global shipping and air freight networks influence the overall logistics performance of international traders. For example, a 2006 study concluded that investment in upgrading and maintaining a trans-African highway network linking 83 major African cities could increase intra-African trade from $10 billion a year to $30 billion (Buys, Deichmann, and Wheeler 2006). Similarly, improving road networks in 27 European and Central Asian economies could increase their trade by as much as 50 percent (Shepherd and Wilson 2007).

Infrastructure quality may be just as important as its availability. According to a survey of logistics professionals, poor infrastructure quality is a widespread constraint on the logistics performance of developing economies. Moreover, satisfaction with infrastructure quality was much higher for economies ranked highest in overall logistics performance (Arvis and others 2010). Port infrastructure is important for economies that rely heavily on sea transport. According to a survey of business executives, 62 of 69 economies ranked below average in port quality were developing economies, 22 of them low-income (World Economic Forum 2009).

Time delays add to trading costs

Traders also face indirect transport costs: the time required to import and export goods, border inefficiency, and the risk of freight loss or damage. Indirect costs can be higher than direct costs. For example, World Bank research suggests that one additional day of shipping delays cuts trade by at least 1 percent (Djankov, Freund, and Pham 2010). In Europe and Central Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa tariff equivalents of time to export were more than twice the average applied tariff (USAID 2007). According to the 2009 Logistics Performance

Challenges for landlocked economies   6p

Millennium Development Goal 8 focuses on landlocked countries. Like other small, low-income economies, landlocked developing economies have unpredictable supply chains, reflecting uncertainty in shipment delivery time, low demand levels, greater inventory costs, and low private sector capacities. Rent-seeking activities are higher when shipments transit through other economies and international corridors, contributing to higher trading costs (Arvis, Raballand, and Marteau 2007). On average, landlocked economies trade 30 percent less than coastal economies (Limao and Venables 2001).

Access to global shipping and freight networks is an important determinant of a country's export competitiveness. Because landlocked economies lack direct access to liner shipping networks, access to air cargo networks is especially important to them. Though faster and more reliable than road transport, air freight typically costs 4–5 times more than road transport and 12–16 times more than sea transport (World Bank 2009a). Consequently, demand for air freight is limited in landlocked developing economies that ship small volumes of low-value-per-unit goods. Establishing and improving the efficiency of international trade corridors could significantly benefit landlocked economies.

Source: World Bank staff.

Lead time to import and export is longest for low-income economies   6q

Average lead time, 2009 (days)   ■ To export ■ To import
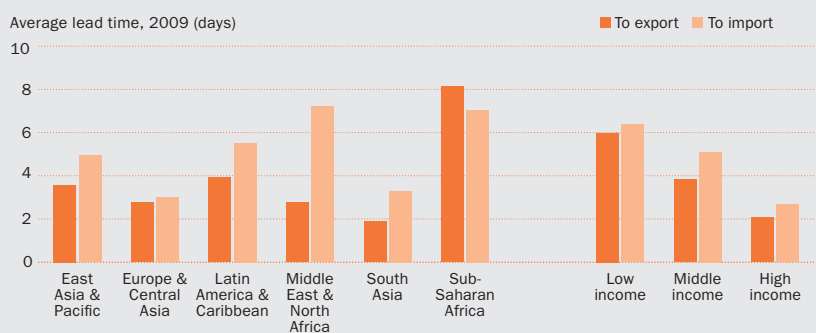
Source: Arvis and others 2010.

Survey, for 50 percent of shipments, import and export lead times are three times longer for low-income economies than for high-income economies (figure 6q). And lead time to export from or import to Sub-Saharan African economies averages 7–8 days—much longer than for other developing regions such as Europe and Central Asia and South Asia.

Integration with the global economy

	Trade		International finance				Movement of people			Communication	
				% of GDP					Emigration of people with tertiary education to OECD countries		International Internet bandwidth[a]
			Financing through international capital markets	Foreign direct investment		Workers' remittances and compensation of employees		International migrant stock		International voice traffic[a]	
	% of GDP		Gross inflows	Net inflows	Net outflows	received	Net migration thousands	% of total population	% of population age 25 and older with tertiary education	minutes per person	bits per second per capita
	Merchandise	Services									
	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2000–05	2005	2000	2008	2008
Afghanistan	37.9	..	0.0	2.8	..	..	805	0.3	22.6	1	1
Albania	53.5	39.5	0.0	7.6	0.8	12.2	−100	2.7	17.4	127	220
Algeria	70.5	..	1.0	1.6	..	1.3[b]	−140	0.7	9.4	18	..
Angola	102.9	26.5	4.6	2.0	3.0	0.1	175	0.3	3.6	..	17
Argentina	39.0	7.6	0.5	3.0	0.4	0.2	−100	3.9	2.8	42	2,320
Armenia	46.0	13.6	0.0	7.8	0.1	8.9	−100	16.1	8.9	..	..
Australia	38.2	9.2	..	4.7	3.8	0.5	641	21.3	2.7	..	5,457
Austria	88.0	25.2	..	3.5	7.4	0.8	220	14.0	13.5	..	20,323
Azerbaijan	83.9	11.8	2.8	0.0	1.2	3.4	−100	3.0	1.8	..	1,180
Bangladesh	49.3	7.2	0.1	1.2	..	11.3	−700	0.7	4.4	6	4
Belarus	120.0	11.4	0.5	3.6	0.0	0.7	20	11.3	3.2	..	748
Belgium	190.3	33.9	..	19.8	23.6	2.1	196	8.4	5.5	..	24,945
Benin	45.5	14.5	0.0	1.8	−0.1	4.1[b]	99	2.4	8.6	12	18
Bolivia	68.1	9.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	6.9	−100	1.2	5.8	80	225
Bosnia and Herzegovina	93.7	12.5	0.0	5.7	0.1	14.8	62	0.9	20.3	109	529
Botswana	76.2	16.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	20	4.4	5.1	115	220
Brazil	24.2	4.9	2.1	2.9	1.3	0.3	−229	0.4	2.0	..	2,108
Bulgaria	123.0	29.5	2.5	18.4	1.5	5.3	−41	1.3	9.6	27	37,657
Burkina Faso	30.4	..	0.0	1.7	..	0.6[b]	100	5.6	2.5	11	15
Burundi	39.5	22.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	192	1.1	7.3	..	2
Cambodia	104.3	26.2	0.3	7.9	0.2	3.1	10	2.2	21.4	..	19
Cameroon	37.2	19.1	0.0	0.2	−0.2	0.6	−12	1.2	17.1	4	8
Canada	62.5	11.0	..	3.0	5.3	..	1,089	19.5	4.7	..	16,193
Central African Republic	24.9	..	0.1	6.1	..	..	−45	1.8	7.2	..	..
Chad	77.4	..	0.0	9.9	..	..	219	3.6	9.0	..	1
Chile	76.5	13.1	4.0	9.9	4.1	0.0	30	1.4	6.0	35	4,076
China	59.2	7.1	0.7	3.4	1.2	1.1[b]	−2,058[c]	0.0	3.8	9	483
Hong Kong SAR, China	354.4	64.2	..	29.3	27.8	0.2	113	39.9	29.6	1,435	548,318
Colombia	31.7	4.6	0.6	4.3	0.9	2.0	−120	0.3	10.4	142	2,233
Congo, Dem. Rep.	69.0	..	0.0	8.6	..	..	−237	0.8	9.0	..	..
Congo, Rep.	111.0	50.3	0.0	24.5	..	0.1[b]	4	3.8	22.9	..	0
Costa Rica	84.4	20.1	1.7	6.8	0.0	2.0	84	10.2	7.1	120	857
Côte d'Ivoire	73.7	15.5	0.2	1.7	..	0.8	−339	12.3	6.1	..	40
Croatia	64.7	28.5	..	6.9	0.3	2.3	−13	14.9	24.6	229	15,892
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	−163	0.1	28.8	..	27
Czech Republic	134.0	18.4	..	5.0	0.9	0.7	67	4.4	8.5	136	7,075
Denmark	67.0	39.4	..	0.9	4.4	0.3	46	7.8	7.8	210	34,506
Dominican Republic	51.2	14.9	1.3	6.3	0.0	7.8	−148	4.1	22.4	..	1,407
Ecuador	68.0	7.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	5.2	−400	0.9	9.5	3	443
Egypt, Arab Rep.	45.5	26.2	5.1	5.9	1.2	5.4	−291	0.3	4.7	27	332
El Salvador	64.7	15.9	0.0	3.5	0.3	17.2	−340	0.6	31.7	578	33
Eritrea	33.3	..	0.0	2.2	..	..	229	0.3	35.2	17	5
Estonia	121.1	36.8	..	8.3	4.6	1.7	1	15.0	9.9	..	126,802
Ethiopia	35.6	17.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.5	−340	0.7	9.8	2	3
Finland	69.2	22.6	..	−2.8	1.1	0.3	33	3.3	7.2	..	17,221
France	46.1	10.8	..	3.5	7.2	0.6	761	10.6	3.4	242	29,356
Gabon	75.0	..	4.1	0.1	..	0.1[b]	10	17.9	14.4	..	141
Gambia, The	42.3	26.0	0.0	8.9	..	8.2	31	15.2	67.8	..	38
Georgia	59.1	19.5	4.7	12.2	0.3	5.7	−309	4.3	2.8	44	752
Germany	73.1	14.6	..	0.6	4.3	0.3	930	12.9	5.7	..	25,654
Ghana	96.4	24.6	8.0	12.7	0.0	0.8	12	7.6	44.6	6	86
Greece	28.9	21.1	..	1.5	0.8	0.8	154	8.8	12.1	..	4,537
Guatemala	57.2	10.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	11.4	−300	0.4	23.9	..	186
Guinea	76.3	14.5	3.3	10.1	3.3	1.9	−425	4.4	4.6	..	0
Guinea-Bissau	60.1	..	0.0	3.5	..	7.0[b]	1	1.3	27.7	..	1
Haiti	36.6	15.4	0.0	0.4	..	19.6	−140	0.3	83.4	..	16
Honduras	120.8	15.9	1.6	6.6	0.0	21.5	−150	0.4	24.8	39	241

	Trade		International finance				Movement of people			Communication	
	% of GDP		Financing through international capital markets Gross inflows	% of GDP					Emigration of people with tertiary education to OECD countries	International voice traffic[a]	International Internet bandwidth[a]
	Merchandise	Services		Foreign direct investment Net inflows	Net outflows	Workers' remittances and compensation of employees received	Net migration thousands	International migrant stock % of total population	% of population age 25 and older with tertiary education	minutes per person	bits per second per capita
	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2000–05	2005	2000	2008	2008
Hungary	139.5	25.1	..	40.6	39.5	1.7	70	3.3	12.8	*120*	5,977
India	40.6	13.8	2.7	3.6	1.6	4.3	–1,540	0.5	4.3	..	*32*
Indonesia	52.0	8.5	4.1	1.8	1.2	1.3	–1,000	0.1	2.9	..	120
Iran, Islamic Rep.	*46.7*	..	*0.0*	*0.6*	..	*0.4*[b]	–993	3.0	14.3	..	151
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	–224	0.4	10.9	0	1
Ireland	73.4	74.9	..	–7.4	5.0	0.2	230	14.8	33.7	..	*15,261*
Israel	63.5	21.8	..	4.8	3.9	0.7	115	38.4	7.8	413	*2,003*
Italy	47.8	10.9	..	0.7	1.9	0.1	1,750	5.2	9.6	..	12,989
Jamaica	70.3	35.3	3.1	9.8	0.5	14.9	–76	1.0	84.7	39	744
Japan	31.5	6.5	..	0.5	2.7	0.0	82	1.6	1.2	..	5,770
Jordan	116.2	40.2	8.2	9.3	0.1	17.9	104	43.3	7.4	66	781
Kazakhstan	81.7	11.5	15.3	11.0	2.9	0.1	–200	19.6	1.2	*47*	702
Kenya	52.9	16.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	5.6[b]	25	2.2	38.5	3	21
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0.2	..	..	0
Korea, Rep.	92.3	18.2	..	0.2	1.4	0.3	–65	1.1	7.5	33	4,528
Kosovo	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	79.9	17.8	..	0.0	5.9	..	264	73.7	7.1	..	871
Kyrgyz Republic	112.7	37.4	0.0	4.6	0.0	24.4	–75	5.6	0.9	..	113
Lao PDR	44.6	8.2	10.9	4.1	..	0.0[b]	–115	0.3	37.2	..	129
Latvia	77.2	22.9	4.2	4.0	0.8	1.8	–20	16.5	8.5	..	*3,537*
Lebanon	72.5	110.6	5.2	12.3	3.4	24.5	100	17.7	43.8	..	*223*
Lesotho	180.6	10.9	0.0	13.4	..	27.0	–36	0.3	4.1	..	5
Liberia	133.8	209.9	117.5	17.1	*0.0*	6.9	62	2.9	44.3	..	..
Libya	80.0	4.9	0.0	4.4	6.3	0.0[b]	14	10.4	4.3	*65*	*50*
Lithuania	115.2	19.2	0.0	3.7	0.8	3.1	–36	4.8	8.3	57	9,751
Macedonia, FYR	113.7	21.2	0.0	6.3	–0.1	4.3	–10	5.9	29.4	159	*17*
Madagascar	56.9	..	0.0	15.6	..	0.1[b]	–5	0.2	7.7	1	8
Malawi	58.3	..	0.0	0.9	..	0.0[b]	–30	2.0	20.9	..	5
Malaysia	160.7	27.3	3.2	3.3	6.9	0.9[b]	150	7.9	10.5	..	2,374
Mali	48.1	*16.8*	1.3	1.5	*0.1*	3.9[b]	–134	1.4	14.7	2	51
Mauritania	122.5	..	0.0	3.6	..	0.1[b]	30	2.2	8.5	4	76
Mauritius	75.1	47.9	0.1	4.1	0.6	2.3	0	3.3	55.8	100	364
Mexico	56.5	4.0	1.7	2.1	0.1	2.4	–2,702	0.6	15.5	174	285
Moldova	107.4	27.5	0.0	11.7	0.3	31.4	–320	11.7	4.1	*155*	966
Mongolia	117.1	*32.2*	0.0	13.0	..	3.8[b]	17	0.4	7.4	5	947
Morocco	69.5	22.6	1.7	2.8	0.4	7.8	–550	0.2	18.0	21	795
Mozambique	68.1	15.3	0.8	6.0	0.0	1.2	–20	1.9	22.5	..	3
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	–1,000	0.2	3.9	..	20
Namibia	84.6	12.7	0.0	6.1	0.1	0.2	–1	6.6	3.4	..	27
Nepal	37.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	..	21.6	–100	3.0	4.0	..	5
Netherlands	140.4	23.0	..	–0.3	2.2	0.4	110	10.6	9.5	..	*78,156*
New Zealand	49.7	14.4	..	4.2	0.2	0.5	103	20.7	21.8	*310*	*4,544*
Nicaragua	87.6	15.3	0.0	9.5	*0.0*	12.4	–206	0.6	30.2	39	*144*
Niger	42.4	*10.7*	0.0	2.7	*0.2*	1.5[b]	–28	1.4	5.4	..	*11*
Nigeria	59.7	7.3	1.1	1.8	0.2	4.8[b]	–170	0.7	10.5	1	5
Norway	57.1	20.1	..	–0.3	5.9	0.2	84	8.0	6.2	..	*26,904*
Oman	*97.8*	*15.6*	..	*7.5*	*0.6*	*0.1*	–50	25.5	0.4	30	894
Pakistan	38.1	8.3	0.4	3.3	0.0	4.3	–1,239	2.3	12.7	..	*43*
Panama	44.3	36.6	11.0	10.4	*0.0*	0.9	8	3.2	16.7	61	*15,964*
Papua New Guinea	112.3	..	5.3	–0.4	..	0.2[b]	0	0.4	27.8	..	*2*
Paraguay	91.5	10.3	0.0	2.0	0.1	3.1	–45	2.8	3.8	*35*	481
Peru	47.6	7.1	2.2	3.2	..	1.9	–525	0.1	5.8	..	*2,646*
Philippines	64.8	11.4	1.7	0.8	0.2	11.2	–900	0.4	13.5	..	*113*
Poland	70.4	12.5	1.7	2.8	0.6	2.0	–200	2.2	14.2	..	*2,748*
Portugal	60.0	17.8	..	1.5	0.9	1.7	291	7.2	18.9	..	*4,790*
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	–27	9.0	..	..	..
Qatar	*90.1*	..	..	..	..	..	219	80.5	2.1	..	*2,044*

	Trade		International finance % of GDP				Movement of people			Communication	
	% of GDP		Financing through international capital markets Gross inflows	Foreign direct investment Net inflows	Net outflows	Workers' remittances and compensation of employees received	Net migration thousands	International migrant stock % of total population	Emigration of people with tertiary education to OECD countries % of population age 25 and older with tertiary education	International voice traffic[a] minutes per person	International Internet bandwidth[a] bits per second per capita
	Merchandise	Services									
	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2000–05	2005	2000	2008	2008
Romania	66.1	12.4	1.2	6.9	0.1	4.7	–270	0.6	11.2	41	9,111
Russian Federation	45.5	7.6	5.2	4.3	3.1	0.4	964	8.4	1.4	..	573
Rwanda	30.5	20.9	0.0	2.3	–0.4	1.5	6	4.8	26.3	11	27
Saudi Arabia	94.0	18.0	..	4.8	0.7	0.0	285	27.4	0.9	..	1,224
Senegal	61.0	21.6	0.0	5.3	0.2	9.7[b]	–100	2.0	17.1	27	237
Serbia	67.9	16.6	0.8	6.0	0.6	11.1[b,d]	–339	9.1	..	142	4,506
Sierra Leone	39.9	9.5	0.0	–0.2	..	7.7[b]	336	3.0	49.2	..	..
Singapore	361.6	89.3	..	12.5	4.9	..	139	35.0	14.5	1,531	22,783
Slovak Republic	152.0	18.6	..	3.3	0.3	2.0	10	2.3	14.3	123	5,555
Slovenia	130.4	22.8	..	3.5	2.6	0.6	23	8.4	10.9	96	6,720
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	–200	0.3	34.5	..	..
South Africa	65.2	10.8	2.5	3.5	–0.8	0.3	700	2.7	7.4	..	71
Spain	41.8	15.5	..	4.4	5.0	0.7	2,504	10.6	4.2	..	11,008
Sri Lanka	55.2	12.3	1.0	1.9	0.2	7.3	–442	1.9	28.2	34	190
Sudan	38.7	5.6	0.0	4.6	0.2	5.5	–532	1.7	6.8	6	322
Swaziland	140.6	32.6	0.0	0.4	0.8	3.5[b]	–46	3.4	5.3	..	31
Sweden	73.1	26.4	..	8.7	8.4	0.2	186	12.3	4.5	..	49,828
Switzerland	78.6	23.5	..	1.3	10.2	0.4	200	22.3	9.5	..	29,413
Syrian Arab Republic	59.1	17.0	0.7	3.1	0.0	1.5[b]	300	6.9	6.1	78	102
Tajikistan	91.1	12.4	0.0	7.3	0.0	49.6	–345	4.7	0.6	..	37
Tanzania	47.9	18.4	4.1	3.6	..	0.1	–345	2.0	12.1	0	2
Thailand	130.9	29.5	1.5	3.6	1.0	0.7	1,411	1.5	2.2	..	818
Timor-Leste	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	41	1.2	16.5	..	..
Togo	80.4	21.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	9.8[b]	–4	3.1	16.3	6	8
Trinidad and Tobago	114.7	6.0	..	3.8	2.0	0.5[b]	–20	2.9	78.9	..	678
Tunisia	109.0	23.3	0.4	6.5	0.1	4.9	–81	0.3	12.4	79	1,115
Turkey	45.4	7.1	2.9	2.5	0.3	0.2	–71	1.9	5.8	39	2,794
Turkmenistan	100.9	..	0.0	5.3	..	..	–25	4.6	0.4	..	48
Uganda	48.7	13.7	0.0	5.5	0.0	5.1	–5	2.3	36.0	7	12
Ukraine	83.8	18.9	2.9	6.1	0.6	3.2	–173	11.4	4.3	0	206
United Arab Emirates	157.7	..	..	..	..	..	577	70.0	0.7	..	8,686
United Kingdom	41.2	18.6	..	3.5	6.1	0.3	948	9.7	17.1	..	39,648
United States	24.4	6.7	..	2.2	2.3	0.0	5,676	13.3	0.5	..	11,289
Uruguay	46.2	11.3	10.9	6.9	0.0	0.3	–104	2.5	9.0	0	903
Uzbekistan	55.9	..	0.0	3.3	..	0.0	–400	4.8	0.8	..	30
Venezuela, RB	45.6	4.0	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	40	3.8	3.8	..	628
Vietnam	158.1	16.6	3.1	10.6	0.3	7.9[b]	–200	0.1	26.9	..	581
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	46.5	12.0	..	313
Yemen, Rep.	69.9	13.4	10.5	5.8	0.0	5.3	–100	2.2	6.0	..	28
Zambia	71.0	8.4	1.9	6.6	0.0	0.5	–82	2.4	16.4	..	8
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	..	..	..	–700	3.1	13.1	22	10
World	**53.0 w**	**12.3 w**	**.. w**	**3.0 w**	**3.5 w**	**0.8 s**	**..[e] s**	**3.0 w**	**5.4 w**	**..**	**3,546 w**
Low income	74.9	15.2	2.0	5.1	..	7.1	–3,728	1.6	13.2	..	24
Middle income	56.2	9.6	2.2	3.5	1.3	1.9	–14,512	1.4	6.7	..	377
Lower middle income	60.0	10.6	1.5	3.4	1.1	2.6	–11,119	0.9	6.4	..	153
Upper middle income	52.5	8.6	2.9	3.6	1.5	1.2	–3,393	3.3	7.1	..	1,281
Low & middle income	56.7	9.7	2.2	3.6	1.3	2.0	–18,240	1.4	7.2	..	320
East Asia & Pacific	68.0	9.4	1.2	3.3	1.4	1.5	–3,722	0.3	7.0	9	470
Europe & Central Asia	58.1	10.2	3.9	4.4	1.7	1.5	–2,138	6.6	4.2	..	1,244
Latin America & Carib.	41.9	6.1	1.9	3.0	0.8	1.5	–5,738	1.1	10.6	..	1,391
Middle East & N. Africa	68.6	26.3	2.7	4.6	..	4.8	–1,850	3.2	10.4	27	323
South Asia	41.3	12.8	2.2	3.3	1.4	4.9	–3,181	0.8	5.3	..	31
Sub-Saharan Africa	64.9	13.3	1.8	3.5	0.1	2.3	–1,611	2.1	12.3	..	34
High income	51.5	13.3	..	2.8	4.4	0.3	18,091	11.4	4.0	..	20,143
Euro area	67.9	17.4	..	3.1	6.1	0.5	7,269	9.9	7.0	..	32,540

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. World Bank estimates. c. Includes Taiwan, China. d. Includes Montenegro. e. 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.

Globalization—the integration of the world economy—has been a persistent theme of the past 25 years. Growth of cross-border economic activity has changed countries' economic structure and political and social organization. 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.

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 the same data on 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 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) includes equity investment, reinvested earnings, and short- and long-term loans between parent firms and foreign affiliates. Distinguished from other kinds of international investment, FDI establishes a lasting interest in or effective management control over an enterprise in another country. FDI may be understated in developing countries because some fail to report reinvested earnings and because the definition of long-term loans differs by country. However, data quality and coverage are improving as a result of continuous efforts by international and national statistics agencies (see *About the data* for table 6.12).

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 resident in the host country for less than a year. Migration has increased in importance, accounting for a substantial part of global integration. The estimates of the international migrant stock are derived from data on people who reside in one country but were born in another, mainly from population censuses (see *About the data* and *Definitions* for table 6.18). One negative effect of migration is "brain drain"—emigration of highly educated people. The table shows data on emigration of people with tertiary education, drawn from Docquier, Marfouk, and Lowell (2007), who analyzed skilled migration using data from censuses and registers of Organisation for Economic Development and Co-operation (OECD) countries and provide data disaggregated by gender for 1990 and 2000.

Well developed communications infrastructure attracts investments and allows investors to capitalize on benefits of the digital age. See *About the data* for tables 5.11 and 5.12 for more information.

• **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 and outflows** are net inflows and outflows of FDI (equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, and other short- and long-term capital). • **Workers' remittances and compensation of employees received** are current transfers by migrant workers and wages and salaries of nonresident workers. • **Net migration** is the number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants, including citizens and noncitizens, for the five-year period. • **International migrant stock** is the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live, including refugees. • **Emigration of people with tertiary education to OECD countries** is adults ages 25 and older, residing in an OECD country other than that in which they were born, with at least one year of tertiary education. • **International voice traffic** is the sum of international incoming and outgoing telephone traffic divided by total population. • **International Internet bandwidth** is the contracted capacity of international connections between countries for transmitting Internet traffic.

Data on merchandise trade are from the World Trade Organization's *Annual Report.* Data on trade in services are from the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Balance of Payments database. Data on international capital market financing are based on data from Dealogic. Data on FDI are based on balance of payments data from the IMF, supplemented by staff estimates using data from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and official national sources. Data on workers' remittances are World Bank staff estimates based on IMF balance of payments data. Data on net migration are from the United Nations Population Division's *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision.* Data on international migrant stock are from the United Nations Population Division's *Trends in Total Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision.* Data on emigration of people with tertiary education are from Docquier, Marfouk, and Lowell's "A Gendered Assessment of the Brain Drain" (2007). Data on international voice traffic and international Internet bandwidth are from the International Telecommunication Union's *International Development Report* database.

Services trade has not grown as rapidly as merchandise trade　　6.1a
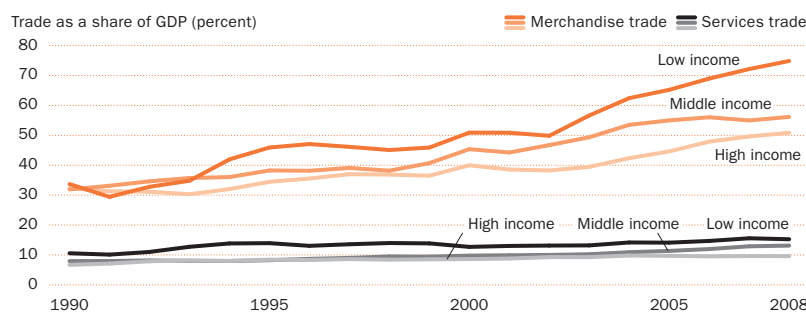
Merchandise trade in low-income economies grew from 34 percent of GDP in 1990 to 75 percent in 2008 and in middle-income economies from 32 percent to 56 percent. The shares of services trade in GDP also rose but not as much.

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	
	1990–2000	2000–08	1990–2000	2000–08	1990–2000	2000–08	1990–2000	2000–08	1995	2008
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Algeria	2.8	1.8	−0.8	12.2	2.1	21.8	−1.3	18.6	57.9	238.8
Angola	6.2	13.4	7.1	20.4	6.1	34.9	7.8	25.0	80.8	253.9
Argentina	8.4	6.6	17.7	12.6	10.1	13.6	17.0	16.3	91.6	132.7
Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia[a]	7.3	7.7	9.2	8.1	5.7	21.1	8.7	13.4	99.4	174.6
Austria[a]	6.2	6.6	5.6	5.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	12.9	11.8	5.9	5.0	15.7	12.8	10.4	13.6	111.8	57.7
Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium[a]	6.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	4.8	13.3	5.3	14.1	104.3	98.3
Benin	1.0	9.8	8.2	5.2	3.3	15.2	9.7	14.8	106.6	68.6
Bolivia	2.8	11.3	9.1	7.2	4.3	24.4	9.7	13.2	89.4	144.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	4.8	4.6	4.0	5.0	4.7	10.2	2.7	11.5	89.3	90.0
Brazil	5.1	9.5	16.7	7.7	5.9	18.7	12.5	15.3	110.4	110.4
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	13.2	12.7	3.6	6.6	12.9	17.4	3.6	15.6	131.0	71.5
Burundi	8.6	−5.9	4.0	10.8	−4.3	5.2	−6.9	17.0	163.6	140.3
Cambodia	..	14.1	..	10.5	26.8	16.6	25.2	17.0	..	78.5
Cameroon	0.3	−1.9	5.0	3.8	−3.6	13.0	2.1	13.7	90.4	138.2
Canada[a]	9.1	0.6	9.0	4.6	9.4	7.8	8.9	9.5	103.2	120.7
Central African Republic	20.0	0.5	4.3	5.3	3.5	4.1	0.2	13.2	193.0	72.9
Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	11.1	6.2	10.7	13.1	9.4	21.9	10.3	18.1	135.6	164.9
China[†]	13.8	25.0	12.8	17.4	14.5	26.9	13.0	24.2	101.9	73.8
Hong Kong SAR, China	8.4	8.9	8.9	8.3	8.3	9.3	8.8	9.5	99.1	96.4
Colombia	4.5	6.1	8.5	12.6	7.3	15.8	9.7	17.4	86.8	138.1
Congo, Dem. Rep.	−1.8	8.4	4.6	17.1	−7.2	20.8	−0.5	24.6	79.8	147.2
Congo, Rep.	6.6	1.4	4.9	19.2	7.5	20.1	8.7	26.1	52.0	212.3
Costa Rica	14.0	8.5	14.9	9.0	17.0	8.5	13.9	11.9	104.6	81.7
Côte d'Ivoire	5.0	0.7	−0.3	7.6	6.0	13.1	2.4	17.2	122.0	138.8
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuba	..	1.9	..	6.6	−1.7	13.2	2.5	15.6	..	111.1
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark[a]	5.4	3.3	5.8	4.8	4.1	11.6	4.9	13.1	102.1	100.2
Dominican Republic	3.9	0.5	11.6	3.1	4.2	3.9	12.0	7.5	98.1	93.6
Ecuador	6.3	9.3	5.9	13.7	6.8	19.9	7.9	20.0	80.6	124.0
Egypt, Arab Rep.	−0.2	9.7	1.8	7.2	0.7	25.6	4.7	15.9	116.3	144.4
El Salvador	2.9	3.2	7.6	5.5	8.9	5.6	10.9	9.2	121.1	91.0
Eritrea	−28.3	−11.3	−3.2	−4.9	−31.1	−5.7	−0.2	1.7	101.7	90.1
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	10.5	7.7	7.3	18.0	10.7	18.2	7.3	26.4	151.0	111.5
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110.6	81.0
France[a]	8.3	4.9	6.6	6.4	4.9	10.5	3.7	12.2	106.4	99.8
Gabon	5.2	−0.6	2.5	8.5	0.8	16.8	2.2	14.0	125.4	215.3
Gambia, The	−11.6	−4.6	0.1	2.6	−12.3	0.7	0.2	10.7	100.0	83.4
Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany[a]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.5	100.1
Ghana	7.7	4.7	8.6	11.4	9.0	15.7	8.3	18.3	106.7	151.3
Greece[a]	8.9	..	9.3	..	8.2	..	8.2	..	89.6	94.9
Guatemala	8.5	10.3	10.0	8.0	10.1	14.7	10.4	14.1	117.9	87.1
Guinea	5.0	−8.2	−1.4	4.3	0.6	8.2	−2.6	11.9	89.6	168.9
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	12.6	5.8	13.3	2.5	12.2	8.6	14.4	9.9	113.2	62.4
Honduras	2.5	8.0	12.7	9.6	7.2	10.8	13.8	15.2	96.3	80.9
[†]Data for Taiwan, China	3.1	7.4	4.8	3.6	7.2	9.9	8.5	10.3	89.9	73.8

	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	
	1990–2000	2000–08	1990–2000	2000–08	1990–2000	2000–08	1990–2000	2000–08	1995	2008
Hungary[a]	10.1	12.3	11.6	9.7	10.1	19.1	11.8	17.4	104.3	93.8
India	6.9	11.6	9.0	18.5	5.3	21.4	7.9	26.8	108.0	91.5
Indonesia	10.0	..	2.9	..	7.8	..	0.1	..	90.4	..
Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	3.2	..	12.1	1.2	21.5	–4.8	20.9	..	175.3
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland[a]	15.2	2.5	11.4	2.5	14.3	6.1	10.9	7.8	98.9	87.9
Israel[a]	9.7	4.9	8.9	2.7	10.0	10.1	8.2	8.9	92.1	92.9
Italy[a]	4.8	1.6	4.2	1.6	4.6	11.6	3.2	12.6	96.6	94.8
Jamaica	2.2	2.2	..	2.1	2.2	9.7	6.9	11.2	..	83.7
Japan[a]	2.6	4.5	5.3	3.0	2.1	5.2	5.2	10.2	114.9	61.7
Jordan	4.7	6.3	3.8	7.6	6.6	18.1	5.1	19.1	115.6	118.0
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenya	3.9	6.1	7.4	8.9	6.3	13.7	6.0	18.8	103.9	83.2
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	15.8	13.2	10.0	7.9	10.1	14.4	7.1	15.4	138.5	62.3
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	10.6	..	13.0	16.5	25.0	5.5	18.1	..	165.7
Kyrgyz Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	..	9.5	..	7.6	15.4	19.3	12.7	15.0	..	112.9
Latvia[a]	7.2	..	..	..	11.8	..	..	..	..	..
Lebanon	..	14.8	..	1.8	4.1	23.7	8.7	10.9	..	91.8
Lesotho	13.3	18.7	3.1	8.6	12.8	18.8	1.9	13.5	100.0	71.9
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	5.8	0.0	19.9	–2.6	26.0	–1.4	27.4	..	205.3
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	4.1	5.7	4.5	10.5	9.0	8.9	6.3	18.1	79.6	71.2
Malawi	2.7	6.8	–2.4	9.9	0.9	11.0	–0.6	17.7	105.7	76.2
Malaysia	13.6	7.4	10.6	7.2	12.2	11.5	9.5	10.8	108.5	104.4
Mali	10.3	2.5	6.4	8.3	6.3	15.7	4.7	17.4	109.6	140.1
Mauritania	1.9	7.8	4.2	13.3	–1.9	25.5	–1.6	20.6	102.2	190.9
Mauritius	2.7	4.3	3.4	8.2	2.2	4.6	3.3	11.1	88.5	81.8
Mexico	15.5	3.7	13.2	4.4	16.1	8.7	14.2	8.3	92.5	105.9
Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	..	5.3	..	13.9	0.7	23.8	0.5	23.4	..	180.5
Morocco	7.5	3.6	7.2	8.8	7.2	12.1	5.5	17.8	89.1	98.4
Mozambique	15.2	15.9	1.0	9.6	10.2	27.6	1.1	17.4	151.1	107.7
Myanmar	15.5	5.6	13.8	–2.0	14.4	18.0	22.6	4.8	214.3	144.4
Namibia	2.4	6.7	7.7	10.0	0.9	15.4	3.9	14.8	82.6	120.6
Nepal	..	–1.4	..	–6.0	10.7	4.9	9.3	3.4	..	78.5
Netherlands[a]	8.0	5.4	8.4	5.4	5.7	13.5	5.5	13.1	97.6	103.1
New Zealand[a]	4.6	3.0	5.9	7.6	3.9	11.2	5.7	13.5	102.0	126.2
Nicaragua	10.4	9.3	9.3	6.1	10.3	12.4	11.6	12.3	128.9	75.2
Niger	3.1	–7.1	–2.1	9.1	0.0	15.7	0.8	18.3	121.4	232.9
Nigeria	3.3	0.8	2.5	13.6	1.1	19.9	3.1	21.1	55.6	209.8
Norway[a]	6.6	0.4	7.8	6.8	5.7	15.4	4.4	14.8	60.3	156.7
Oman	4.0	–3.2	..	8.5	5.7	16.1	6.1	19.3	..	155.6
Pakistan	2.5	8.5	2.4	9.8	4.3	11.6	3.1	21.2	119.2	57.6
Panama	6.0	2.5	7.8	9.5	9.4	4.4	8.7	13.8	100.0	85.9
Papua New Guinea	–7.7	–2.5	..	6.9	3.7	16.4	–0.8	16.1	..	177.1
Paraguay	–0.2	15.7	5.4	18.9	1.7	20.8	7.0	23.7	118.3	107.3
Peru	9.4	9.1	10.6	9.6	9.0	24.3	10.8	17.3	123.4	136.9
Philippines	16.0	4.1	11.3	1.9	18.8	4.7	12.5	7.6	80.2	66.5
Poland[a]	9.8	13.4	19.0	10.9	9.5	24.9	17.0	21.0	102.4	106.9
Portugal[a]	0.3	..	0.5	..	–3.0	..	–2.6	..	104.7	..
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	5.5	..	26.7	10.1	25.0	7.4	32.2	..	249.4

	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	
	1990–2000	2000–08	1990–2000	2000–08	1990–2000	2000–08	1990–2000	2000–08	1995	2008
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rwanda	−8.0	4.7	0.8	14.0	−4.0	19.4	−1.7	21.6	110.1	169.5
Saudi Arabia	2.9	2.2	..	13.7	3.1	22.1	0.8	19.4	..	236.2
Senegal	10.6	0.7	4.9	6.7	4.0	9.7	3.6	16.8	156.3	94.0
Serbia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singapore	11.7	12.7	8.3	9.2	9.9	14.8	7.8	13.9	104.3	83.0
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	4.5	1.7	7.6	8.8	2.5	15.0	5.8	19.3	106.0	130.0
Spain[a]	11.4	4.0	9.3	6.5	8.6	12.8	6.2	15.1	104.3	102.8
Sri Lanka	7.4	3.9	8.0	2.7	11.3	7.2	8.9	11.1	99.0	68.6
Sudan	12.6	9.1	8.4	21.5	14.0	28.8	9.8	27.2	100.0	232.2
Swaziland	4.0	10.1	3.1	7.5	5.9	16.0	5.0	14.4	100.0	92.5
Sweden[a]	8.9	3.9	6.4	2.1	7.4	10.2	5.4	10.3	110.2	86.6
Switzerland[a]	3.7	4.9	4.2	3.2	4.4	6.6	3.6	5.5	96.4	99.4
Syrian Arab Republic	2.2	0.3	..	13.8	0.9	15.0	3.6	22.7	..	145.3
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	6.0	5.9	−2.0	12.3	6.4	16.8	0.1	21.9	98.0	108.9
Thailand	9.6	8.8	2.6	10.0	10.5	14.0	5.0	15.3	116.0	94.3
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	9.1	16.8	6.0	−7.3	6.6	10.1	5.5	16.6	99.1	21.4
Trinidad and Tobago	..	5.8	..	3.8	6.8	23.8	12.1	14.3	..	157.5
Tunisia	5.7	9.3	4.3	5.8	6.0	15.3	5.2	13.1	95.8	95.0
Turkey	10.7	13.1	11.1	11.9	9.2	22.3	10.3	22.1	105.7	91.2
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	17.8	15.3	22.4	8.6	15.4	25.4	21.0	16.6	197.2	106.2
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	8.5	..	16.6	6.5	22.8	10.7	23.0	..	148.1
United Kingdom[a]	6.2	2.1	6.5	4.5	6.2	8.5	6.5	10.4	100.1	105.0
United States[a]	6.6	4.9	9.1	4.5	7.2	7.7	9.5	8.7	103.3	91.8
Uruguay	6.1	9.1	10.5	6.3	5.2	15.0	10.1	14.3	116.2	92.3
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	5.2	−2.4	4.8	14.2	5.4	16.2	5.3	18.3	63.4	249.5
Vietnam	..	13.2	..	14.3	22.7	21.3	22.7	23.4	..	92.8
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	..	−4.5	4.4	11.1	20.6	12.8	0.6	21.0	..	165.4
Zambia	6.1	8.4	2.9	17.1	−4.6	28.0	1.3	24.8	189.7	170.6
Zimbabwe	8.8	−5.8	8.0	−5.6	3.4	3.5	1.9	4.7	96.8	91.5

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

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 United Nations 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 over-invoicing 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.

• **Export** and **import volumes** are indexes of the quantity of goods traded. They are derived from UNCTAD's volume 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 (free on board, f.o.b.) or imports (cost, insurance, and freight, 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.

High-income importers

% of world trade, 2008

Source of exports	European Union	Japan	United States	Other high-income	Total
High-income economies	27.9	2.5	7.1	11.6	49.2
European Union	22.1	0.4	2.3	3.4	28.2
Japan	0.7	..	0.9	1.5	3.0
United States	1.7	0.4	..	3.0	5.1
Other high-income economies	3.5	1.7	4.0	3.6	12.9
Low- and middle-income economies	8.2	1.7	5.6	5.5	21.0
East Asia & Pacific	2.2	1.3	2.1	3.8	9.3
China	1.7	0.7	1.6	2.7	6.7
Europe & Central Asia	3.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	4.2
Russian Federation	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.7
Latin America & Caribbean	0.8	0.1	2.3	0.5	3.7
Brazil	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6
Middle East & N. Africa	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.7
Algeria	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4
South Asia	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.9
India	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.2
South Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
World	36.2	4.3	12.7	17.1	70.2

Low- and middle-income importers

% of world trade, 2008

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	4.1	3.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	18.4
European Union	1.0	3.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	6.6
Japan	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.8
United States	0.7	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.0
Other high-income economies	4.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3	6.9
Low- and middle-income economies	2.3	2.9	1.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	9.8
East Asia & Pacific	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	3.5
China	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.2
Europe & Central Asia	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.7
Russian Federation	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
Latin America & Caribbean	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7
Brazil	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Middle East & N. Africa	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8
Algeria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
South Asia	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
India	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7
South Africa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
World	10.2	6.9	5.1	2.0	2.3	1.7	28.2

Nominal growth of trade

High-income importers

average annual % growth, 1998–2008

Source of exports	European Union	Japan	United States	Other high-income	Total
High-income economies	9.7	7.9	5.8	9.0	8.8
European Union	10.1	5.9	7.6	9.7	9.8
Japan	4.1	..	1.4	8.1	4.8
United States	5.4	0.7	..	6.0	5.3
Other high-income economies	10.8	11.7	6.1	12.3	9.5
Low- and middle-income economies	18.4	13.1	12.9	18.2	16.1
East Asia & Pacific	19.4	12.4	16.3	18.0	17.0
China	27.7	15.1	23.5	23.7	23.2
Europe & Central Asia	22.0	16.5	10.1	20.8	20.9
Russian Federation	23.9	15.8	5.9	20.0	21.5
Latin America & Caribbean	13.2	11.8	9.3	17.1	10.8
Brazil	12.7	10.1	11.1	20.7	13.3
Middle East & N. Africa	16.6	19.0	26.7	20.5	18.7
Algeria	18.1	16.8	30.7	29.8	22.0
South Asia	14.1	6.1	9.7	20.0	14.5
India	15.9	7.5	12.1	22.4	17.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.3	23.2	21.4	14.1	16.1
South Africa[a]	12.6	25.0	17.4	14.6	15.2
World	11.1	9.7	8.4	11.2	10.5

Low- and middle-income importers

average annual % growth, 1998–2008

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	16.4	18.8	7.6	12.9	18.2	12.6	14.4
European Union	15.9	18.8	8.0	11.2	16.1	11.5	14.9
Japan	14.2	28.0	7.4	10.5	11.2	10.7	13.3
United States	12.1	12.6	6.5	10.6	18.5	11.6	8.6
Other high-income economies	18.2	20.1	11.9	19.0	20.3	15.9	17.8
Low- and middle-income economies	23.9	23.9	17.1	23.0	24.3	21.3	22.3
East Asia & Pacific	22.4	37.6	25.7	24.6	26.1	26.1	25.5
China	28.4	41.1	30.8	30.1	35.0	30.7	32.5
Europe & Central Asia	20.8	21.9	20.2	22.3	23.2	20.6	21.9
Russian Federation	21.2	21.9	21.8	23.7	21.7	14.7	21.8
Latin America & Caribbean	31.8	20.8	13.9	16.3	22.7	25.1	17.1
Brazil	31.2	22.2	15.9	19.3	18.0	27.0	19.4
Middle East & N. Africa	31.2	22.1	18.8	27.3	31.8	27.5	26.9
Algeria	64.2	14.1	12.1	27.7	86.5	8.3	19.9
South Asia	27.5	15.5	23.0	24.1	20.8	24.0	23.1
India	29.8	14.7	26.0	27.9	21.1	25.1	24.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.8	23.2	25.0	13.6	14.0	15.2	21.5
South Africa[a]	28.5	20.0	10.9	19.5	17.9	12.4	16.0
World	18.1	20.6	10.1	15.8	20.3	15.5	16.5

a. Data for 1998 are based on imports from South Africa reported by other economies because data on exports for South Africa were not available.

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 high-income economies and major developing economies report trade on a timely basis, covering about 85 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, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovak Republic, 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 (see inside back cover for regional groupings) and may differ from those used by other organizations.

Trade among developing economies has grown faster than trade among high-income economies   6.3a

Annual average growth of merchandise trade, 1998–2008 (percent) ■ High-income importers ■ Low- and middle-income importers

Low- and middle-income economies increased their imports from other low- and middle-income economies. High-income economies are also increasingly importing from low- and middle-income economies.

Source: World Bank staff calculations based on data from the International Monetary Fund's Direction of Trade database.

Exports to low-income economies

	High-income economies		European Union		Japan		United States	
	1998	**2008**	**1998**	**2008**	**1998**	**2008**	**1998**	**2008**
Total ($ billions)	**47.0**	**146.3**	**21.7**	**56.2**	**5.2**	**15.4**	**4.5**	**15.9**
% of total exports								
Food	12.2	8.9	14.4	10.2	1.0	0.9	23.9	21.4
Cereals	4.3	3.0	3.6	2.3	0.5	0.1	17.0	12.9
Agricultural raw materials	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.6	5.1	6.2
Ores and nonferrous metals	1.1	1.9	0.9	1.3	0.6	1.4	0.6	1.9
Fuels	3.7	15.9	2.2	14.8	1.1	2.4	1.0	6.7
Crude petroleum	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum products	3.5	15.0	2.0	14.5	1.0	2.3	0.8	6.3
Manufactured goods	78.9	65.9	79.0	69.2	92.6	90.2	65.2	59.4
Chemical products	12.3	10.3	14.2	11.1	5.1	5.3	11.6	6.3
Iron and steel	3.0	3.8	2.4	2.3	7.7	11.4	1.7	1.4
Machinery and transport equipment	45.4	38.6	46.2	42.0	66.4	61.3	40.1	43.6
Furniture	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Textiles	6.2	3.7	2.3	1.8	5.0	3.3	4.0	0.7
Footwear	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
Other	11.2	9.0	13.2	11.4	8.3	8.7	7.1	6.9
Miscellaneous goods	1.7	4.8	1.2	2.9	3.6	3.5	4.2	4.4

Imports from low-income economies

	High-income economies		European Union		Japan		United States	
Total ($ billions)	**49.6**	**188.4**	**25.4**	**73.7**	**4.0**	**14.8**	**11.7**	**71.4**
% of total imports								
Food	23.5	11.9	30.4	18.5	32.1	11.8	10.6	4.3
Cereals	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Agricultural raw materials	6.6	2.3	8.5	3.7	6.1	2.4	1.0	0.6
Ores and nonferrous metals	4.6	4.0	4.9	5.9	9.8	7.0	2.4	0.4
Fuels	21.0	43.7	10.9	31.2	14.3	37.8	41.1	62.1
Crude petroleum	19.6	36.9	10.4	23.1	11.7	22.5	37.6	58.3
Petroleum products	1.1	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.6	2.2	3.1	3.2
Manufactured goods	42.7	35.9	43.8	40.0	35.5	38.2	44.2	32.2
Chemical products	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.7
Iron and steel	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.2
Machinery and transport equipment	3.5	3.6	2.6	2.3	3.7	16.4	0.2	1.4
Furniture	0.6	2.0	0.6	1.7	1.9	2.1	0.2	2.6
Textiles	26.1	20.4	23.1	23.3	21.8	9.2	38.0	22.9
Footwear	3.4	3.8	5.2	6.5	1.5	2.7	1.1	1.8
Other	7.8	4.5	10.8	5.1	4.8	5.8	4.2	2.6
Miscellaneous goods	1.6	2.3	1.2	0.7	2.3	2.8	0.7	0.5

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

	High-income economies		European Union		Japan		United States	
Average	**5.5**	**3.9**	**1.7**	**0.9**	**3.3**	**1.9**	**5.3**	**4.2**
Food	6.8	4.2	5.3	1.0	9.6	3.8	3.4	1.5
Cereals	8.9	2.2	30.0	0.0	4.4	7.4	1.7	1.0
Agricultural raw materials	2.5	1.5	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Ores and nonferrous metals	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.6
Fuels	3.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.2	0.5	0.7
Crude petroleum	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0
Petroleum products	5.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.6	0.9	1.2
Manufactured goods	5.6	4.1	1.2	1.0	2.3	1.8	6.2	4.8
Chemical products	3.8	2.6	1.2	0.4	3.3	0.3	0.7	1.1
Iron and steel	5.1	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.8
Machinery and transport equipment	2.5	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6
Furniture	4.3	3.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.2
Textiles	9.0	6.8	3.1	2.8	4.3	3.4	11.2	9.5
Footwear	8.6	6.4	3.1	2.0	7.7	7.1	13.4	8.4
Other	3.3	2.4	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.2
Miscellaneous goods	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exports to middle-income economies

	High-income economies		European Union		Japan		United States	
	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008
Total ($ billions)	691.6	2,371.8	280.7	1,004.8	81.8	280.1	191.8	425.5
% of total exports								
Food	7.3	5.9	8.1	5.7	0.6	0.3	8.8	12.0
Cereals	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	2.8	3.8
Agricultural raw materials	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.9	2.5	3.5
Ores and nonferrous metals	1.8	4.1	1.5	2.6	1.7	3.4	1.6	4.3
Fuels	2.4	7.0	1.4	3.3	0.5	2.6	2.0	7.7
Crude petroleum	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum products	1.4	4.9	1.1	2.8	0.4	2.5	1.3	6.0
Manufactured goods	84.2	77.2	85.7	83.4	94.0	88.5	81.4	69.2
Chemical products	11.6	13.0	12.9	13.3	7.6	8.8	10.5	14.1
Iron and steel	2.7	3.8	2.8	4.0	6.1	7.5	1.0	1.7
Machinery and transport equipment	49.3	44.5	46.7	46.9	66.6	60.6	50.5	39.8
Furniture	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.3
Textiles	6.0	2.5	5.7	3.4	3.1	1.4	5.3	2.0
Footwear	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other	13.7	12.7	16.0	14.5	10.6	10.0	13.1	11.2
Miscellaneous goods	2.2	3.5	1.6	3.1	2.1	4.2	3.8	3.3

Imports from middle-income economies

	High-income economies		European Union		Japan		United States	
Total ($ billions)	914.3	3,595.8	285.2	1,364.7	90.5	315.7	320.0	1,023.2
% of total imports								
Food	10.8	6.5	14.8	8.4	17.2	7.3	7.2	4.7
Cereals	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Agricultural raw materials	2.6	1.3	3.7	1.6	4.6	2.2	1.3	0.9
Ores and nonferrous metals	5.3	4.8	7.0	4.9	9.5	11.0	2.9	2.4
Fuels	11.2	24.0	15.3	27.7	13.1	23.4	9.8	26.1
Crude petroleum	7.2	16.2	9.8	19.1	5.5	10.7	7.5	21.8
Petroleum products	1.5	4.1	1.9	4.1	0.8	3.1	1.9	3.7
Manufactured goods	68.1	61.3	56.9	55.2	54.2	54.5	76.1	63.8
Chemical products	3.2	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.0	4.4	2.1	3.2
Iron and steel	2.5	3.7	2.7	3.7	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.5
Machinery and transport equipment	27.9	29.4	17.7	23.9	20.2	25.1	35.9	32.1
Furniture	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.4
Textiles	14.5	7.9	15.7	8.8	14.4	8.7	13.5	7.6
Footwear	2.8	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.1	3.6	1.7
Other	15.6	13.4	13.1	11.9	12.3	11.8	16.8	14.3
Miscellaneous goods	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.6	2.1

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

	High-income economies		European Union		Japan		United States	
Average	**5.9**	**4.2**	**3.5**	**1.1**	**2.7**	**2.5**	**3.8**	**2.6**
Food	9.6	6.0	13.0	2.8	12.2	7.0	3.9	2.9
Cereals	11.3	6.4	32.3	0.5	15.7	11.2	1.2	0.7
Agricultural raw materials	2.6	2.0	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.4
Ores and nonferrous metals	2.1	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4
Fuels	3.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.5	1.1
Crude petroleum	5.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.0
Petroleum products	6.1	2.4	0.3	0.1	6.0	1.0	1.5	2.9
Manufactured goods	5.6	4.1	2.7	0.9	1.5	2.1	4.0	2.7
Chemical products	3.7	2.5	2.0	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.7	1.1
Iron and steel	3.4	2.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.8	0.3
Machinery and transport equipment	3.7	2.6	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5
Furniture	5.8	4.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.4
Textiles	9.9	7.5	6.8	3.1	4.4	5.7	11.1	7.6
Footwear	9.6	7.2	6.5	2.8	12.8	16.7	11.6	6.9
Other	5.3	5.1	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.8
Miscellaneous goods	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2

a. Includes ad valorem equivalents of specific rates.

About the data

Developing economies 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 SAR, China, in December 2005, achieving a more pro-development outcome from trade remains a challenge. Doing so 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 SAR, 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 3 codes to define commodity groups. For further discussion of merchandise trade statistics, see *About the data* for tables 4.4, 4.5, 6.2, 6.3, and 6.5, and for information about tariff barriers, see table 6.8.

Definitions

The product groups in the table are defined in accordance with SITC revision 3: **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** (crude petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; 333), and **petroleum products** (noncrude petroleum and preparations; 334); **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, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

High-income economies export mostly manufactured goods to low- and middle-income economies | 6.4a
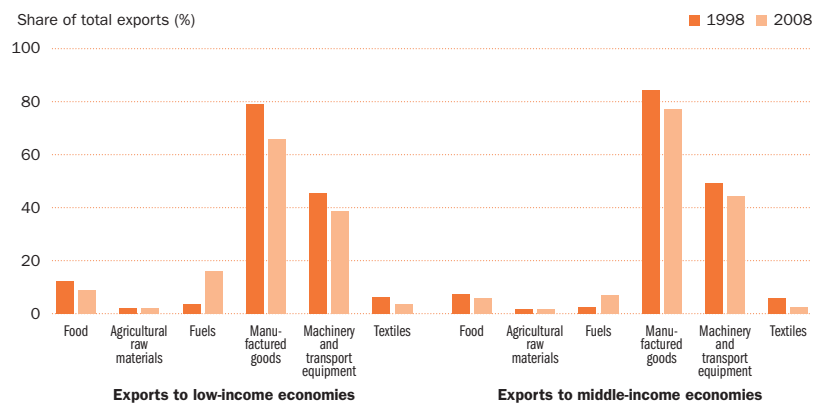
Some 65–75 percent of high-income economy exports to low-income and middle-income economies in 2008 were manufactured goods. Machinery and equipment accounted for nearly 60 percent of manufactured goods exports from high-income economies.

Source: World Bank staff calculations based on data from the United Nations Statistics Division's Comtrade database.

	Exports						Imports					
	% of total merchandise exports						% of total merchandise imports					
	To developing economies				To high-income economies		From developing economies				From high-income economies	
	Within region		Outside region				Within region		Outside region			
	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008
East Asia & Pacific	**7.7 w**	**10.8 w**	**7.9 w**	**16.3 w**	**83.1 w**	**72.0 w**	**7.6 w**	**12.6 w**	**7.9 w**	**16.3 w**	**81.3 w**	**63.9 w**
Cambodia	..	..	0.8	1.8	66.1	90.4	..	65.6	1.8	1.4	60.4	32.9
China	4.1	6.0	9.4	18.9	86.4	75.0	6.2	8.8	8.1	18.4	83.6	64.6
Indonesia	11.2	19.1	8.0	13.7	80.7	67.3	10.8	24.8	6.8	9.4	81.9	65.7
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	67.5	50.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	43.6	52.3	48.6	11.1	..	..	17.7	55.1	46.5	7.8
Lao PDR	..	..	0.5	1.0	39.4	19.0	..	..	..	1.2	16.1	12.2
Malaysia	9.9	20.5	8.1	11.5	82.0	67.9	12.4	26.1	3.0	6.1	83.3	66.7
Mongolia	..	..	12.3	4.2	58.4	31.2	..	..	..	43.6	52.5	26.7
Myanmar	11.6	65.5	18.0	15.6	55.4	13.6	..	..	2.0	4.2	50.9	33.0
Papua New Guinea	8.8	9.0	0.9	2.3	58.6	51.0	8.3	21.8	1.3	1.2	89.5	75.3
Philippines	7.9	20.4	1.9	2.4	90.0	76.8	13.4	22.7	3.7	4.2	82.3	73.1
Thailand	11.8	26.2	5.5	12.2	76.5	61.0	13.3	24.6	5.7	8.5	75.2	65.5
Tonga	6.1	18.0	..	..	74.3	79.9	7.4	47.6	..	..	84.6	48.5
Vietnam	18.6	19.3	6.5	4.1	74.9	68.9	17.1	32.0	3.9	5.6	78.9	49.0
Europe & Central Asia	**28.6 w**	**28.1 w**	**8.8 w**	**10.3 w**	**60.5 w**	**60.2 w**	**28.8 w**	**28.3 w**	**8.8 w**	**10.3 w**	**65.1 w**	**55.8 w**
Albania	3.1	11.1	0.3	7.8	96.5	81.1	9.9	22.6	1.1	7.4	88.8	70.0
Armenia	37.5	37.5	..	4.5	43.1	57.3	34.5	41.6	..	19.3	..	39.0
Azerbaijan	63.7	5.7	..	13.2	28.1	81.2	60.0	45.6	..	13.4	33.1	41.0
Belarus	81.3	59.3	6.6	10.1	12.0	30.6	72.2	70.7	2.9	5.9	24.8	21.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.8	5.9	..	..	89.9	92.0	5.2	13.6	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	29.4	31.3	6.5	7.8	62.5	58.1	31.7	38.9	8.9	7.7	58.9	52.9
Georgia	69.5	63.3	5.8	6.5	25.8	30.1	50.3	51.5	3.4	9.4	45.2	39.0
Kazakhstan	42.4	31.7	10.9	15.4	45.2	45.3	54.1	47.0	4.6	26.3	40.7	26.7
Kyrgyz Republic	49.6	53.1	..	..	45.1	40.4	58.1	56.8	..	19.5	29.7	23.8
Latvia	28.1	39.3	2.3	4.3	69.5	56.2	26.5	40.2	1.5	3.2	72.0	56.6
Lithuania	50.8	44.2	1.1	3.8	47.9	51.7	34.2	49.9	3.2	4.1	61.3	46.0
Macedonia, FYR	28.1	37.9	1.2	0.8	70.6	61.2	34.1	35.5	5.3	3.5	60.6	61.0
Moldova	79.5	35.7	1.7	49.8	18.4	14.4	57.9	69.1	1.7	3.3	35.8	27.4
Poland	14.6	16.2	3.0	3.1	82.1	80.1	7.6	14.5	7.0	6.9	85.3	77.8
Romania	11.7	21.8	9.3	6.6	78.5	71.2	16.1	23.2	6.1	7.2	76.7	69.6
Russian Federation	29.1	29.2	9.6	10.8	58.9	59.9	31.7	20.1	10.5	20.3	57.7	59.5
Serbia	..	40.9	..	1.6	..	56.2	..	25.3	..	4.3	..	62.8
Tajikistan	34.5	46.2	..	..	61.9	39.6	65.2	66.4	..	..	32.5	13.8
Turkey	14.3	17.9	12.0	16.8	69.5	60.7	9.3	24.9	11.2	22.9	77.9	51.5
Turkmenistan	45.3	73.3	..	..	24.6	19.8	63.5	45.0	..	..	28.4	29.3
Ukraine	46.3	51.1	19.3	17.0	34.0	30.5	61.2	49.3	4.1	12.3	34.7	38.4
Uzbekistan	52.1	66.1	..	..	36.9	20.3	44.0	49.7	..	..	51.5	33.5
Latin America & Carib.	**18.3 w**	**18.9 w**	**4.6 w**	**11.4 w**	**73.1 w**	**64.5 w**	**19.9 w**	**21.4 w**	**4.6 w**	**11.4 w**	**76.0 w**	**59.7 w**
Argentina	48.3	39.3	14.3	26.6	33.4	32.1	30.4	40.9	7.6	19.1	58.6	34.5
Bolivia	44.3	72.9	0.4	3.1	54.1	23.6	35.2	68.8	1.5	6.5	63.3	24.5
Brazil	27.2	24.3	11.4	21.1	60.0	49.8	21.6	16.3	8.6	29.8	69.7	53.7
Chile	21.9	18.5	5.7	20.3	62.1	56.1	24.2	32.6	7.9	19.7	54.1	45.8
Colombia	28.6	34.0	1.2	2.5	68.7	60.2	24.2	26.2	4.4	16.4	68.9	53.9
Costa Rica	14.6	20.6	1.7	17.3	39.9	62.1	19.1	29.5	3.4	6.9	46.1	63.0
Cuba	5.9	15.3	40.6	34.8	53.5	49.9	23.4	41.1	14.5	18.3	62.1	40.5
Dominican Republic	2.5	15.2	0.5	3.1	96.7	73.3	16.5	27.4	2.3	6.0	81.0	63.5
Ecuador	26.2	35.8	5.2	6.2	67.9	57.5	34.2	44.7	4.5	15.4	60.6	38.9
El Salvador	55.4	42.6	2.8	0.6	41.7	56.7	37.9	42.1	3.8	7.6	57.0	48.7
Guatemala	22.6	45.7	2.9	1.9	72.6	51.3	29.2	33.5	3.7	9.3	66.2	56.1
Haiti	0.7	10.7	..	..	98.6	83.4	12.9	33.7	5.0	10.7	81.7	55.6
Honduras	15.4	20.8	0.0	2.0	65.2	77.1	21.0	29.6	0.0	6.5	62.5	63.6
Jamaica	2.5	2.6	8.4	8.3	88.7	88.5	10.2	21.8	3.6	5.9	83.2	71.5
Mexico	4.3	6.9	0.3	1.7	94.8	90.4	2.3	4.6	3.5	15.7	93.8	78.8
Nicaragua	26.0	43.4	..	0.9	67.9	55.0	49.5	53.3	0.5	13.1	45.2	32.9
Panama	22.2	15.6	1.0	5.5	74.7	77.0	21.2	21.5	1.2	7.0	64.2	46.7
Paraguay	60.1	68.4	0.8	9.8	35.2	17.5	52.5	53.1	3.4	11.7	44.0	32.6
Peru	17.8	21.9	8.1	18.5	74.0	59.6	28.0	36.2	3.1	18.5	68.8	45.3
Uruguay	62.8	42.7	6.1	19.6	30.6	34.9	48.9	47.8	7.7	21.9	42.9	30.2
Venezuela, RB	22.2	10.7	0.9	7.8	59.0	58.8	18.9	37.9	1.7	11.6	67.7	47.1

Direction of trade of developing economies

	Exports						Imports					
	% of total merchandise exports						% of total merchandise imports					
	To developing economies				To high-income economies		From developing economies				From high-income economies	
	Within region		Outside region				Within region		Outside region			
	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008
Middle East & N. Africa	**4.9 w**	**6.1 w**	**14.3 w**	**22.7 w**	**76.6 w**	**66.1 w**	**5.2 w**	**6.7 w**	**14.3 w**	**22.7 w**	**71.4 w**	**60.0 w**
Algeria	1.2	2.9	14.3	12.6	84.5	84.5	2.2	2.1	15.7	29.5	82.1	68.4
Djibouti	22.4	4.1	..	..	17.5	13.6	2.9	0.9	..	..	67.6	45.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	8.7	11.8	10.6	19.3	70.5	59.8	1.1	3.6	23.4	32.0	65.8	58.4
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.0	2.0	14.4	38.0	78.1	45.7	0.0	0.5	21.8	36.4	67.4	61.9
Iraq	5.9	2.0	17.1	19.4	77.0	78.6	13.9	35.3	31.5	36.4	54.6	28.4
Jordan	26.1	27.2	26.3	25.0	43.6	38.5	12.8	8.3	20.8	29.6	63.8	61.9
Lebanon	17.3	37.2	11.6	14.2	69.2	47.9	5.7	14.2	18.0	23.5	75.7	60.4
Libya	7.3	2.8	9.9	10.2	82.9	87.0	8.2	9.9	9.4	25.6	82.4	64.4
Morocco	3.9	2.3	14.1	25.2	71.2	71.5	2.4	6.3	12.4	24.1	71.4	69.6
Syrian Arab Republic	15.6	50.6	14.2	6.8	65.2	42.6	4.9	20.1	25.5	33.5	47.9	46.5
Tunisia	6.3	9.7	7.2	10.2	83.3	77.6	4.2	9.7	9.7	19.3	85.2	70.3
Yemen, Rep.	3.4	1.4	51.6	81.5	44.3	16.5	3.6	3.2	23.1	37.6	70.7	58.3
South Asia	**5.0 w**	**5.9 w**	**15.8 w**	**25.5 w**	**78.2 w**	**65.9 w**	**6.2 w**	**6.8 w**	**15.8 w**	**25.5 w**	**69.6 w**	**58.0 w**
Afghanistan	31.6	41.5	14.4	25.9	54.0	32.6	15.0	43.4	40.3	25.3	44.7	31.4
Bangladesh	2.9	3.1	6.4	7.1	90.2	75.9	17.3	16.4	18.7	29.5	48.4	47.6
India	5.0	4.9	18.0	28.1	76.5	65.0	1.0	0.7	24.1	39.0	74.8	59.8
Nepal	36.2	64.4	..	..	61.7	29.0	31.7	55.6	..	..	56.2	15.1
Pakistan	5.3	12.2	13.6	20.6	78.9	66.1	2.7	4.3	24.9	30.8	70.5	61.5
Sri Lanka	2.4	6.1	13.1	15.3	81.0	73.6	10.4	20.6	17.5	31.2	63.0	47.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	**12.6 w**	**11.1 w**	**10.0 w**	**26.1 w**	**64.7 w**	**61.1 w**	**12.6 w**	**11.9 w**	**10.0 w**	**26.1 w**	**71.8 w**	**53.7 w**
Angola	0.3	4.6	6.4	42.1	93.3	53.3	11.8	5.3	12.2	32.3	76.0	62.3
Benin	14.5	26.0	58.0	45.4	27.4	28.6	14.6	7.0	17.2	57.2	67.9	35.7
Burkina Faso	8.7	17.2	..	..	52.1	45.7	26.6	38.5	25.6	15.7	44.7	38.8
Burundi	3.0	11.9	0.3	18.2	61.5	53.7	21.2	25.0	..	10.6	63.3	56.7
Cameroon	8.2	9.8	6.2	11.8	84.9	76.3	14.5	19.8	9.9	27.0	71.3	52.7
Central African Republic	1.8	8.6	8.3	43.9	90.0	47.4	17.4	12.7	10.6	8.2	57.5	56.0
Chad	4.5	0.3	..	..	83.4	98.1	33.2	20.7	..	..	63.2	54.9
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1.3	7.5	2.0	52.5	96.4	39.8	42.4	55.4	10.4	10.6	45.8	33.8
Congo, Rep.	1.5	1.0	6.4	37.5	89.5	61.3	9.8	5.5	12.0	35.3	68.9	57.6
Côte d'Ivoire	25.1	28.3	8.9	13.6	58.9	57.1	13.3	32.5	15.7	24.8	61.8	41.9
Ethiopia	0.9	5.9	13.3	19.2	81.1	74.1	1.6	2.4	16.3	38.4	74.6	41.2
Gabon	1.5	2.3	7.6	28.5	83.3	58.6	15.3	10.0	4.0	14.7	79.7	73.7
Gambia, The	10.8	7.9	6.6	58.4	82.6	33.7	11.4	21.3	31.8	49.5	56.7	29.2
Ghana	7.6	9.0	9.4	28.3	77.2	51.3	26.0	23.2	12.7	35.5	60.7	40.5
Guinea	4.8	1.9	0.9	37.7	90.9	44.0	11.6	5.8	15.2	20.9	73.0	36.5
Guinea-Bissau	3.4	31.1	..	..	25.9	2.5	11.5	20.8	..	..	59.6	39.3
Kenya	39.0	33.5	18.8	16.7	40.9	41.8	8.5	9.1	17.7	33.4	73.3	56.6
Liberia	1.2	5.5	3.3	39.9	95.5	54.6	0.7	1.3	1.9	16.2	97.4	82.6
Madagascar	9.8	4.9	6.2	5.9	75.7	81.2	8.1	9.0	25.3	35.2	58.1	40.6
Malawi	21.8	28.8	12.6	28.0	65.2	42.6	68.0	57.1	3.9	19.0	27.1	23.2
Mali	8.2	7.9	34.7	56.5	55.5	25.8	24.7	30.7	5.4	11.4	39.8	28.2
Mauritania	9.6	10.3	6.9	44.4	82.5	44.2	5.2	5.2	17.1	29.6	69.7	55.2
Mauritius	6.3	10.7	0.9	4.2	92.7	85.0	14.5	12.6	24.3	43.7	61.1	43.4
Mozambique	44.4	13.8	11.6	3.4	44.0	61.7	43.7	30.0	11.2	16.6	36.9	37.0
Niger	31.6	55.0	0.4	1.9	68.0	43.0	26.8	17.9	16.6	32.8	54.2	49.3
Nigeria	10.4	8.1	17.9	21.1	71.1	69.8	4.2	4.6	23.1	26.4	72.5	54.9
Rwanda	2.5	4.2	14.7	26.2	63.7	24.5	32.4	35.3	6.2	11.1	44.7	33.6
Senegal	26.2	43.5	20.2	12.9	45.5	27.3	11.0	8.8	17.9	25.4	69.1	65.7
Sierra Leone	0.0	3.3	0.0	12.9	72.1	80.3	13.1	11.9	9.6	40.5	72.8	42.5
Somalia	0.5	4.5	29.9	26.3	69.6	69.2	13.3	10.7	60.8	53.6	14.3	23.2
South Africa	13.1	16.5	7.1	16.8	51.7	66.7	2.1	7.4	15.3	32.0	81.2	60.6
Sudan	0.8	1.1	24.9	59.2	74.2	39.6	4.1	5.9	37.9	43.3	58.0	47.5
Tanzania	12.7	19.7	26.8	24.0	59.2	43.9	18.6	17.0	22.6	36.5	57.9	42.6
Togo	17.8	47.0	29.0	26.6	52.4	25.4	18.8	7.1	9.3	56.8	70.0	35.2
Uganda	1.7	46.0	8.5	3.7	89.8	47.4	45.1	20.5	..	28.9	43.5	50.6
Zambia	22.7	26.9	13.3	32.8	59.3	40.2	52.6	64.0	4.0	11.7	43.3	24.2
Zimbabwe	34.7	57.5	9.1	13.4	55.9	29.0	42.4	72.9	6.4	8.2	46.0	14.6

Note: Bilateral trade data are not available for Timor-Leste, Kosovo, West Bank and Gaza, Botswana, Eritrea, Lesotho, Namibia, and Swaziland. Components may not sum to 100 percent because of trade with unspecified partners or with economies not covered by World Bank classification.

About the data

Developing economies are an increasingly important part of the global trading system. Their share of world merchandise exports rose from 15 percent in 1990 to 31 percent in 2008. And trade between high-income economies and low- and middle-income economies has grown faster than trade between high-income economies. This increased trade benefits both producers and consumers in developing and high-income economies.

The table shows trade in goods between developing economies in the same region and other regions and between developing economies and high-income economies. Data on exports and imports are from the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Direction of Trade database and should be broadly consistent with data from other sources, such as the United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade (Comtrade) database. Generally, data on trade between developing and high-income economies are complete. But trade flows between many developing economies—particularly those in Sub-Saharan Africa—are not well recorded, and the value of trade among developing economies may be understated. The table does not include some developing economies because data on their bilateral trade flows are not available. Data on the direction of trade between selected high-income economies are presented and discussed in tables 6.3 and 6.4.

At the regional level most exports from developing economies are to high-income economies, but the share of intraregional trade is increasing. Geographic patterns of trade vary widely by country and commodity. Larger shares of exports from oil- and resource-rich economies are to high-income economies.

The relative importance of intraregional trade is higher for both landlocked countries and small countries with close trade links to the largest regional economy. For most developing economies—especially smaller ones—there is a "geographic bias" favoring intraregional trade. Despite the broad trend toward globalization and the reduction of trade barriers, the relative share of intraregional trade increased for most economies between 1998 and 2008. This is due partly to trade-related advantages, such as proximity, lower transport costs, increased knowledge from repeated interaction, and cultural and historical affinity. The direction of trade is also influenced by preferential trade agreements that a country has made with other economies. Though formal agreements on trade liberalization do not automatically increase trade, they nevertheless affect the direction of trade between the participating economies. Table 6.7 illustrates the size of existing regional trade blocs that have formal preferential trade agreements.

Although global integration has increased, developing economies still face trade barriers when accessing other markets (see table 6.8).

Developing economies are increasingly trading with other developing economies in the same region · 6.5a
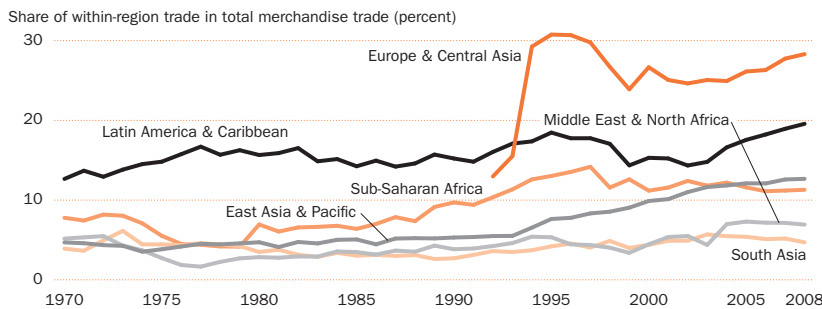
Within-region trade (merchandise exports plus merchandise imports) has increased in all regions. In 2008 nearly 30 percent of merchandise trade in Europe and Central Asia and 20 percent in East Asia and Pacific was with other economies in the region.

Source: World Bank staff calculations based on data from International Monetary Fund's Direction of Trade database.

	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
World Bank commodity price index												
(2000 = 100)												
Energy	19	153	79	53	100	101	123	171	197	207	273	180
Nonenergy commodities	183	177	115	117	100	108	121	135	172	190	217	179
Agriculture	188	195	113	122	100	114	118	121	134	153	183	166
Beverages	230	273	117	136	100	117	109	125	130	144	168	185
Food	201	199	116	117	100	117	123	121	131	156	198	172
Fats and oils	237	196	105	126	100	129	134	120	123	177	222	182
Grains	204	199	121	124	100	112	115	115	134	160	225	181
Other food	151	205	124	101	100	105	117	129	140	126	142	153
Raw materials	136	143	105	125	100	107	109	119	143	148	156	142
Timber	97	92	88	105	100	91	90	100	113	116	120	117
Other raw materials	179	198	124	146	100	124	129	140	177	184	196	169
Fertilizers	82	177	98	110	100	110	125	148	151	203	453	246
Metals and minerals	185	141	122	106	100	96	126	162	251	266	260	198
Steel products[a]	0	134	131	118	100	100	153	170	162	154	231	191
Commodity prices												
(2000 prices)												
Energy												
Coal, Australian ($/mt)	..	49	39	33	26	25	48	43	44	56	102	60
Natural gas, Europe ($/mmBtu)	..	5	2	2	4	4	4	6	8	7	11	7
Natural gas, U.S. ($/mmBtu)	1	2	2	1	4	5	5	8	6	6	7	3
Natural gas, liquefied, Japan ($/mmBtu)	..	7	4	3	5	5	5	5	6	7	10	7
Petroleum, avg, spot ($/bbl)	4	45	22	14	28	28	34	48	57	60	78	52
Beverages (cents/kg)												
Cocoa	233	321	123	119	91	170	141	140	142	165	206	243
Coffee, Arabica	397	427	192	277	192	137	161	230	225	231	246	267
Coffee, robusta	321	400	115	230	91	79	72	101	133	162	186	138
Tea, avg., 3 auctions	289	205	200	124	188	147	153	150	168	172	193	229
Tea, Colombo auctions	217	137	182	118	179	150	162	167	171	214	223	264
Tea, Kolkata auctions	343	253	273	145	181	142	156	147	157	163	180	211
Tea, Mombasa auctions	307	224	144	108	203	150	141	134	175	141	177	212
Food												
Fats and oils ($/mt)												
Coconut oil	1,376	831	327	556	450	454	600	560	542	778	978	610
Copra[a]	779	558	224	364	305	291	409	376	360	514	652	403
Groundnut oil	1,312	1,059	937	823	714	1,207	1,054	963	867	1,145	1,704	995
Palm oil	901	719	282	521	310	430	428	383	427	661	758	574
Palm kernel oil[a]	..	..	..	..	444	445	588	569	519	753	903	589
Soybeans	405	365	240	215	212	256	278	249	240	325	418	367
Soybean meal	357	323	195	164	189	205	219	195	187	261	339	343
Soybean oil	992	737	435	519	338	538	559	495	535	747	1,006	714
Grains ($/mt)												
Barley	..	96	78	86	77	102	90	86	104	146	160	108
Maize	202	154	106	103	89	102	102	90	109	139	178	139
Rice, Thailand, 5%	438	506	263	266	202	192	216	260	272	277	520	467
Sorghum[a]	179	159	101	99	88	103	100	87	110	138	166	127
Wheat, Canada[a]	218	235	152	172	147	172	169	179	194	254	363	253
Wheat, U.S., hard red winter	190	213	132	147	114	142	142	138	172	216	261	188
Wheat, U.S., soft red winter[a]	197	208	125	139	99	134	131	123	142	202	217	156

	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Commodity prices (continued)												
(2000 prices)												
Food (continued)												
Other food												
Bananas, U.S. ($/mt)	573	467	526	369	424	364	476	547	605	572	675	712
Beef (cents/kg)	452	340	249	158	193	192	228	238	228	220	251	222
Chicken meat (cents/kg)	..	85	96	92	119	129	138	135	124	133	136	144
Fishmeal ($/mt)[a]	682	621	401	411	413	593	589	664	1,040	997	906	1,034
Oranges ($/mt)	582	482	516	441	363	661	780	794	741	810	885	764
Shrimp, Mexico (cents/kg)	..	1,420	1,039	1,253	1,515	1,110	928	939	915	855	854	795
Sugar, EU domestic (cents/kg)	39	60	57	57	56	58	61	60	58	58	56	44
Sugar, U.S. domestic (cents/kg)	57	82	50	42	43	46	41	43	44	39	37	46
Sugar, world (cents/kg)	29	78	27	24	18	15	14	20	29	19	23	34
Agricultural raw materials												
Cotton A index (cents/kg)	219	252	177	177	130	136	124	110	113	118	126	116
Logs, Cameroon ($/cu. m)[a]	149	310	334	282	275	271	301	304	285	323	421	354
Logs, Malaysian ($/cu. m)	149	241	172	212	190	182	179	184	214	227	234	241
Rubber, Singapore (cents/kg)	141	176	84	131	67	105	116	135	186	192	207	161
Plywood (cents/sheet)[a]	357	338	345	485	448	419	422	462	532	543	516	475
Sawnwood, Malaysian ($/cu. m)	608	489	518	614	595	535	528	599	670	683	711	677
Tobacco ($/mt)[a]	3,727	2,806	3,297	2,194	2,976	2,568	2,488	2,533	2,653	2,808	2,869	3,523
Woodpulp ($/mt)[a]	615	661	792	708	664	510	582	577	624	650	656	517
Fertilizers ($/mt)												
Diammonium phosphate	187	274	167	180	154	174	201	224	233	366	773	272
Phosphate rock	38	58	39	29	44	37	37	38	40	60	276	102
Potassium chloride	109	143	95	98	123	110	113	144	156	170	456	530
Triple superphosphate	147	222	128	124	138	145	169	183	180	287	703	216
Urea	..	..	116	155	101	135	159	199	199	262	394	210
Metals and minerals												
Aluminum ($/mt)	1,926	1,795	1,593	1,499	1,549	1,389	1,558	1,724	2,297	2,235	2,057	1,400
Copper ($/mt)	4,895	2,690	2,586	2,437	1,813	1,727	2,602	3,340	6,007	6,030	5,560	4,330
Gold ($/toz)[a]	125	750	373	319	279	353	372	404	540	590	697	818
Iron ore (cents/dmtu)	34	35	32	24	29	31	34	59	69	72	112	85
Lead (cents/kg)	105	112	79	52	45	50	80	89	115	219	167	145
Nickel ($/mt)	9,860	8,037	8,614	6,830	8,638	9,346	12,551	13,387	21,675	31,537	16,875	12,322
Silver (cents/toz)[a]	614	2,544	475	431	500	477	607	666	1,034	1,136	1,199	1,235
Tin (cents/kg)	1,273	2,068	591	516	544	475	773	670	785	1,231	1,480	1,141
Zinc (cents/kg)	102	94	147	86	113	80	95	125	293	275	150	139
MUV G-5 index (2000 = 100)	29	81	103	120	100	103	110	110	112	118	125	119

Note: bbl = barrel, cu. m = cubic meter, dmtu = dry metric ton unit, kg = kilogram, mmBtu = million British thermal units, mt = metric ton, toz = troy ounce.
a. Series not included in the nonenergy index.

Primary commodity prices | 6.6

About the data

Primary commodities—raw or partially processed materials that will be transformed into finished goods—are often developing countries' most important exports, and commodity revenues can affect living standards. Price data are collected from various sources, including international commodity study groups, government agencies, industry trade journals, and Bloomberg and Datastream. Prices are compiled in U.S. dollars or converted to U.S. dollars when quoted in local currencies.

The table is based on frequently updated price reports. Prices are those received by exporters when available, or the prices paid by importers or trade unit values. Annual price series are generally simple averages based on higher frequency data. The constant price series in the table are deflated by the manufactures unit value (MUV) index for the Group of Five (G-5) countries (see below).

Commodity price indexes are calculated as Laspeyres index numbers; the fixed weights are the 2002–04 average export values for low- and middle-income economies (based on 2001 gross national income) rebased to 2000. Data for exports are from the United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade Statistics (Comtrade) database Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3, the Food Agriculture Organization's FAOSTAT database, the International Energy Agency database, BP's *Statistical Review of World Energy,* the World Bureau of Metal Statistics, World Bank staff estimates, and other sources.

Each index in the table represents a fixed basket of primary commodity exports over time. The nonenergy commodity price index contains 41 price series for 34 nonenergy commodities.

Separate indexes are compiled for energy 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 SITC revision 1. For the MUV G-5 index, unit value indexes in local currency for each country are converted to U.S. dollars using market exchange rates and are combined using weights determined by each country's export share in the base year (1995). The export shares were 8.2 percent for France, 17.4 percent for Germany, 35.6 percent for Japan, 6.6 percent for the United Kingdom, and 32.2 percent for the United States.

• **Energy price index** is the composite price index for coal, petroleum, and natural gas, weighted by exports of each commodity from low- and middle-income countries. • **Nonenergy commodity price index** covers the 34 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 fats and oils, grains, and other food items. Fats and oils include coconut oil, groundnut oil, palm oil, soybeans, soybean oil, and soybean meal. Grains include barley, maize, rice, and wheat. Other food items include bananas, beef, chicken meat, oranges, shrimp, and sugar. • **Agricultural raw materials** include timber and other raw materials. Timber includes tropical hard logs and sawnwood. Other raw materials include cotton, natural rubber, and tobacco. • **Fertilizers** include phosphate, phosphate rock, potassium, and nitrogenous products. • **Metals and minerals** include aluminum, copper, iron ore, lead, nickel, tin, and zinc. • **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 the United States for all years and to China prior to 2001, weighted by product shares of apparent combined consumption (volume of deliveries) for Germany, Japan, and the United States. • **Commodity prices**—for definitions and sources, see "Commodity price data" (also known as the "Pink Sheet") at the World Bank Prospects for Development website (www.worldbank.org/prospects, click on Products). • **MUV G-5 index** is the manufactures unit value index for G-5 country exports to low- and middle-income economies.

Primary commodity prices have been volatile over the past two years | **6.6a**

World Bank commodity price index, current prices (2000 = 100)
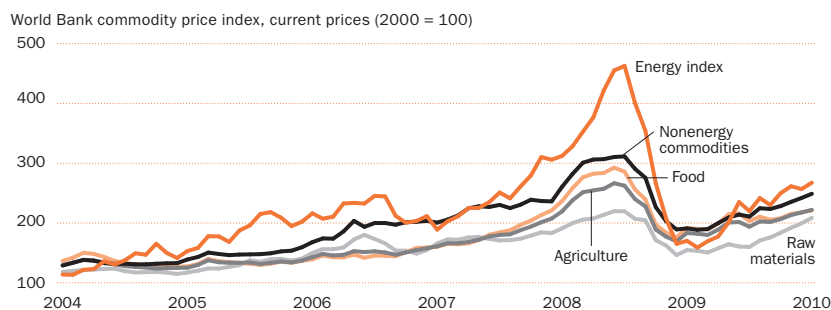
Commodity prices rose rapidly in early 2008 before collapsing in the second half of the year. But prices rose again in 2009. Between January 2009 and January 2010 the average price of energy commodities increased 57 percent and the average price of nonenergy commodities increased 30 percent.

Source: World Bank commodity price data.

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

Merchandise exports within bloc

	Year of creation	Year of entry into force of the most recent agreement	Type of most recent agreement[a]	$ millions						
				1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
High-income and low- and middle-income economies										
APEC[b]	1989		None	901,560	1,688,708	2,261,791	3,310,523	3,775,795	4,193,036	4,607,766
EEA	1994	1994	EIA	1,079,711	1,463,232	1,714,018	2,863,903	3,237,586	3,805,786	4,190,268
EFTA	1960	2002	EIA	782	925	831	1,252	1,524	2,196	2,910
European Union	1957	1958	EIA, CU	1,032,397	1,404,255	1,641,609	2,732,159	3,089,257	3,627,406	3,977,321
NAFTA	1994	1994	FTA	226,273	394,472	676,141	824,658	902,193	951,551	1,013,245
SPARTECA	1981	1981	PTA	5,299	9,135	8,579	15,201	15,562	18,617	20,263
Trans-Pacific SEP	2006	2006	EIA, FTA	1,110	2,614	1,438	2,345	2,927	3,290	4,278
East Asia and Pacific and South Asia										
APTA	1975	1976	PTA	2,429	21,728	37,895	127,340	154,380	193,951	233,606
ASEAN	1967	1992	FTA	27,365	79,544	98,060	165,458	191,392	216,727	251,367
MSG	1993	1994	PTA	5	18	22	51	63	78	89
PICTA	2001	2003	FTA	6	53	81	158	195	242	277
SAARC	1985	2006	FTA	863	2,024	2,680	7,301	8,053	10,720	10,665
Europe, Central Asia, and Middle East										
CEFTA	1992	1994	FTA	..	619	1,047	2,452	4,801	7,029	8,266
CIS	1991	1994	FTA	..	31,529	28,753	59,441	67,926	100,540	126,005
EAEC	1997	2000	CU	..	10,919	13,936	24,818	24,711	45,714	51,186
ECO	1985	2003	PTA	1,243	4,746	4,518	12,579	17,365	22,064	26,739
GCC	1981	2003[c]	CU	6,906	6,832	8,029	15,408	19,257	23,988	32,699
PAFTA (GAFTA)	1997	1998	FTA	13,204	12,948	16,188	43,393	52,733	63,563	83,484
UMA	1989	1994[c]	NNA	958	1,109	1,041	1,885	2,402	2,695	4,570
Latin America and the Caribbean										
Andean Community	1969	1988	CU	544	1,788	2,046	4,572	5,011	5,875	6,757
CACM	1961	1961	CU	667	1,594	2,586	4,342	4,808	5,677	6,708
CARICOM	1973	1997	EIA	456	877	1,078	2,090	2,429	3,112	3,808
LAIA (ALADI)	1980	1981	PTA	13,350	35,986	44,253	71,720	90,358	110,421	136,896
MERCOSUR	1991	2005	EIA	4,127	14,199	17,829	21,128	25,775	33,038	42,733
OECS	1981	1981[c]	NNA	29	39	38	68	84	104	118
Sub-Saharan Africa										
CEMAC	1994	1999	CU	139	120	96	201	247	305	355
COMESA	1994	1994	FTA	1,146	1,367	1,443	2,962	3,363	4,501	5,296
EAC	1996	2000	CU	335	628	689	1,075	1,062	1,385	1,616
ECCAS	1983	2004[c]	NNA	160	157	182	255	313	385	449
ECOWAS	1975	1993	PTA	1,532	1,875	2,715	5,497	5,956	6,676	8,251
Indian Ocean Commission	1984	2005[c]	NNA	63	113	106	162	182	214	190
SADC	1992	2000	FTA	1,655	3,615	4,427	7,799	8,701	11,912	15,468
UEMOA	1994	2000	CU	621	560	741	1,390	1,544	1,835	2,096

Note: Regional bloc memberships are as follows: **Andean Community**, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru; **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 SAR, 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; **Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA; formerly Bangkok Agreement),** Bangladesh, China, India, the Republic of Korea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Sri Lanka; **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; **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)**, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, and Serbia; **Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)**, 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, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan; **East African Community (EAC)**, Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda; **Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC; formerly Central African Customs and Economic Union [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, 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 Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan; **Eurasian Economic Community (EAEC)**, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan; **European Economic Area (EEA)**, European Union plus Iceland, Liechten-

Merchandise exports within bloc										
	Year of creation	Year of entry into force of the most recent agreement	Type of most recent agreement[a]	\% of total bloc exports						
				1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
High-income and low- and middle-income economies										
APEC[b]	1989		None	68.3	71.7	73.0	70.8	69.4	67.4	65.3
EEA	1994	1994	EIA	68.8	67.9	69.0	68.8	69.0	69.4	68.8
EFTA	1960	2002	EIA	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
European Union	1957	1958	EIA, CU	67.3	66.5	67.7	67.4	67.6	67.9	67.3
NAFTA	1994	1994	FTA	41.4	46.2	55.7	55.7	53.9	51.3	49.5
SPARTECA	1981	1981	PTA	10.5	12.9	10.7	11.4	10.2	10.5	8.9
Trans-Pacific SEP	2006	2006	EIA, FTA	1.5	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
East Asia and Pacific and South Asia										
APTA	1975	1976	PTA	1.6	6.8	8.0	11.0	10.7	11.0	11.4
ASEAN	1967	1992	FTA	18.9	24.4	23.0	25.3	24.9	25.2	25.6
MSG	1993	1994	PTA	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
PICTA	2001	2003	FTA	0.3	1.3	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4
SAARC	1985	2006	FTA	3.2	4.4	4.2	5.6	5.1	5.5	4.8
Europe, Central Asia, and Middle East										
CEFTA	1992	1994	FTA	..	9.0	13.4	14.1	19.8	21.9	22.6
CIS	1991	1994	FTA	..	28.6	20.0	18.0	16.9	20.5	18.4
EAEC	1997	2000	CU	..	12.3	11.5	8.9	7.2	10.9	9.3
ECO	1985	2003	PTA	3.2	7.9	5.6	6.9	7.6	8.0	6.8
GCC	1981	2003[c]	CU	8.0	6.8	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.7
PAFTA (GAFTA)	1997	1998	FTA	10.2	9.8	7.2	9.6	9.2	9.7	9.0
UMA	1989	1994[c]	NNA	2.9	3.8	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.5
Latin America and the Caribbean										
Andean Community	1969	1988	CU	4.0	8.6	7.7	9.0	7.8	7.9	7.5
CACM	1961	1961	CU	15.3	21.8	19.1	20.1	16.3	17.4	18.7
CARICOM	1973	1997	EIA	8.0	12.0	14.4	11.5	11.2	13.1	12.9
LAIA (ALADI)	1980	1981	PTA	11.6	17.3	13.2	13.6	14.3	15.2	16.0
MERCOSUR	1991	2005	EIA	8.9	20.3	20.0	12.9	13.5	14.9	15.0
OECS	1981	1981[c]	NNA	8.1	12.6	10.0	11.4	8.0	12.0	12.0
Sub-Saharan Africa										
CEMAC	1994	1999	CU	2.3	2.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8
COMESA	1994	1994	FTA	4.7	6.1	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.5	4.1
EAC	1996	2000	CU	17.7	19.5	22.0	17.7	15.9	17.5	17.6
ECCAS	1983	2004[c]	NNA	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
ECOWAS	1975	1993	PTA	8.0	9.0	7.6	9.3	7.9	7.7	7.6
Indian Ocean Commission	1984	2005[c]	NNA	3.9	5.9	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.8	5.1
SADC	1992	2000	FTA	6.6	10.2	9.5	9.3	9.1	10.0	10.1
UEMOA	1994	2000	CU	13.0	10.3	13.1	13.4	13.1	14.8	14.5

stein, and Norway; **European Free Trade Association (EFTA),** Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland; **European Union (EU; formerly European Economic Community and European Community)**, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom; **Gulf Co-operation 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; **Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG),** Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu; **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**; Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA),** Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu; **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, Federated States of Micronesia, 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, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, 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 most recent agreement[a]	% of world exports						
				1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
High-income and low- and middle-income economies										
APEC[b]	1989		None	39.0	46.4	48.5	45.1	45.3	44.7	44.0
EEA	1994	1994	EIA	46.4	42.4	38.9	40.1	39.1	39.4	38.0
EFTA	1960	2002	EIA	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
European Union	1957	1958	EIA, CU	45.3	41.5	38.0	39.1	38.1	38.4	36.9
NAFTA	1994	1994	FTA	16.2	16.8	19.0	14.3	14.0	13.3	12.8
SPARTECA	1981	1981	PTA	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Trans-Pacific SEP	2006	2006	EIA, FTA	2.2	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8
East Asia and Pacific and South Asia										
APTA	1975	1976	PTA	4.5	6.3	7.5	11.2	12.0	12.7	12.8
ASEAN	1967	1992	FTA	4.3	6.4	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.1
MSG	1993	1994	PTA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
PICTA	2001	2003	FTA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
SAARC	1985	2006	FTA	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Europe, Central Asia, and Middle East										
CEFTA	1992	1994	FTA	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
CIS	1991	1994	FTA	..	2.2	2.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.3
EAEC	1997	2000	CU	..	1.7	1.9	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.4
ECO	1985	2003	PTA	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.4
GCC	1981	2003[c]	CU	2.6	2.0	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.5	4.3
PAFTA (GAFTA)	1997	1998	FTA	3.8	2.6	3.5	4.3	4.8	4.7	5.8
UMA	1989	1994[c]	NNA	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
Latin America and the Caribbean										
Andean Community	1969	1988	CU	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
CACM	1961	1961	CU	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
CARICOM	1973	1997	EIA	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
LAIA (ALADI)	1980	1981	PTA	3.4	4.1	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4
MERCOSUR	1991	2005	EIA	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8
OECS	1981	1981[c]	NNA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub-Saharan Africa										
CEMAC	1994	1999	CU	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
COMESA	1994	1994	FTA	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
EAC	1996	2000	CU	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
ECCAS	1983	2004[c]	NNA	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7
ECOWAS	1975	1993	PTA	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Indian Ocean Commission	1984	2005[c]	NNA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SADC	1992	2000	FTA	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
UEMOA	1994	2000	CU	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

a. CU is customs union; EIA is economic integration agreement; FTA is free trade agreement; PTA is preferential trade 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. Years of the most recent agreement are collected from the official website of the trade bloc.

About the data

Trade blocs are groups of countries with preferential arrangements governing trade between members. Although the preferences—such as lower tariff duties or exemptions from quantitative restrictions—may be no greater than those available to other trading partners, such arrangements are intended to encourage exports by bloc members to one another—sometimes called intratrade.

Most countries are members of a regional trade bloc, and more than a third of world trade takes place within such arrangements. While trade blocs vary in structure, they have the same objective: to reduce trade barriers between members. But effective integration requires more than reducing tariffs and quotas. Economic gains from competition and scale may not be achieved unless other barriers that divide markets and impede the free flow of goods, services, and investments are lifted. For example, many regional trade blocs retain contingent protections on intratrade, including antidumping, countervailing duties, and "emergency protection" to address balance of payments problems or protect an industry from import surges. Other barriers include differing product standards, discrimination in public procurement, and cumbersome border formalities.

Trade bloc membership may reduce the frictional costs of trade, increase the credibility of reform initiatives, and strengthen security among partners. But making it work effectively is challenging. All economic sectors may be affected, and some may expand while others contract, so it is important to weigh the potential costs and benefits of membership.

The table shows the value of merchandise intratrade (service exports are excluded) for important regional trade blocs and the size of intratrade relative to each bloc's exports of goods and the share of the bloc's exports in world exports. Although the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) has no preferential arrangements, it is included because of the volume of trade between its members.

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

Unless otherwise noted, the type of agreement and date of enforcement are based on the World Trade Organization's (WTO) list of regional trade agreements. Other types of preferential trade agreements may have entered into force earlier than those shown in the table and may still be effective.
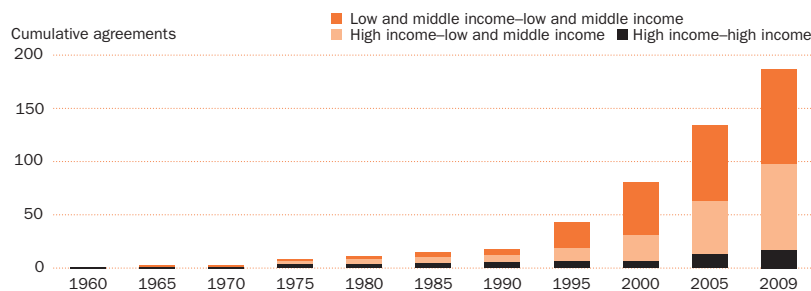
Although bloc exports have been calculated back to 1990 based on current membership, several blocs came into existence after that and membership may have changed over time. For this reason, and because systems of preferences also change over time, intratrade in earlier years may not have been affected by the same preferences as in recent years. In addition, some countries belong to more than one trade bloc, so shares of world exports exceed 100 percent. Exports include all commodity trade, which may include items not specified in trade bloc agreements. Differences from previously published estimates may be due to changes in membership or revisions in underlying data.

Definitions

• **Merchandise exports within bloc** are the sum of merchandise exports by members of a trade bloc to other members of the bloc. They are shown both in U.S. dollars and as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the bloc. • **Merchandise exports by bloc** as a share of world exports are the bloc's total merchandise exports (within the bloc and to the rest of the world) as a share of total merchandise exports by all economies in the world. • **Type of most recent agreement** includes customs union, under which members substantially eliminate all tariff and nontariff barriers among themselves and establish a common external tariff for nonmembers; economic integration agreement, which liberalizes trade in services among members and covers a substantial number of sectors, affects a sufficient volume of trade, includes substantial modes of supply, and is nondiscriminatory (in the sense that similarly situated service suppliers are treated the same); free trade agreement, under which members substantially eliminate all tariff and nontariff barriers but set tariffs on imports from nonmembers; preferential trade agreement, which is an agreement notified to the WTO that is not a free trade agreement, a customs union, or an economic integration agreement; and not notified agreement, which is a preferential trade arrangement established among member countries that is not notified to the World Trade Organization (the agreement may be functionally equivalent to any of the other agreements).

The number of trade agreements has increased rapidly since 1990, especially agreements between high-income economies and developing economies and agreements among developing economies 6.7a

Cumulative agreements

■ Low and middle income–low and middle income
■ High income–low and middle income ■ High income–high income

Note: Data are cumulative number of trade agreements notified to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade/World Trade Organization (GATT/WTO) at the time they entered into force. Includes only agreements that are currently in force. Excludes agreements on services and accessions of new members to an existing agreement.
Source: World Bank staff calculations based on the World Trade Organization's Regional Trade Agreements Information System.

Data sources

Data on merchandise trade flows are published in the IMF's *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook* and *Direction of Trade Statistics Quarterly;* the data in the table were calculated using the IMF's Direction of Trade database. Data on trade bloc membership are from the World Bank Policy Research Report *Trade Blocs* (2000b), UNCTAD's *Trade and Development Report 2007,* WTO's Regional Trade Agreements Information System, and the World Bank's International Trade Unit.

	Most recent year	All products %						Primary products %		Manufactured products %	
		Binding coverage	Simple mean bound rate	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	2008	..	..	6.2	6.5	4.2	0.0	7.0	6.7	6.1	6.3
Albania	2008	100.0	7.0	2.4	2.1	10.4	0.0	4.8	3.2	2.1	1.4
Algeria	2008	..	..	16.3	9.7	60.6	0.0	17.0	8.8	16.2	9.8
Angola	2008	100.0	59.2	7.5	7.7	23.0	0.0	11.6	14.0	6.8	6.2
Antigua and Barbuda	2008	97.9	58.7	11.6	13.6	48.3	0.0	13.8	13.1	11.2	13.7
Argentina	2008	100.0	31.9	9.8	5.3	21.9	0.0	7.8	1.3	10.1	5.9
Armenia	2008	100.0	8.5	3.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	5.5	2.2	3.5	2.4
Australia	2008	97.1	9.9	3.9	2.5	5.2	0.0	1.4	0.4	4.4	3.3
Azerbaijan	2008	..	..	8.4	3.9	47.4	0.0	9.8	3.4	8.2	4.1
Bahamas, The	2006	..	..	28.5	23.9	77.4	0.0	24.4	15.1	29.3	29.7
Bahrain	2008	73.4	34.4	4.3	3.6	0.2	0.0	6.8	6.9	4.0	3.1
Bangladesh	2007	15.5	169.3	14.5	11.0	41.1	0.0	15.1	7.3	14.5	13.1
Barbados	2007	97.9	78.1	15.1	14.8	44.9	0.6	26.3	21.9	13.4	12.3
Belarus	2008	..	..	8.0	2.3	27.3	0.0	7.0	0.6	8.1	3.9
Belize	2008	97.9	58.2	11.6	9.3	43.3	0.0	15.5	6.5	11.1	11.0
Benin	2008	39.0	28.6	13.3	15.5	50.6	0.0	15.1	11.3	13.0	17.5
Bermuda	2008	..	..	18.1	29.5	66.7	0.0	10.0	16.1	19.6	31.3
Bhutan	2007	..	..	17.7	16.5	49.3	0.0	43.5	44.9	15.5	16.0
Bolivia	2008	100.0	40.0	6.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	6.1	3.3	6.2	4.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2008	..	..	6.6	4.7	10.9	0.0	3.2	1.9	7.0	6.2
Botswana	2008	96.3	18.9	8.0	8.7	30.8	0.0	4.5	1.1	8.5	9.9
Brazil	2008	100.0	31.4	13.1	6.7	26.4	0.0	7.9	1.1	13.7	9.3
Brunei Darussalam	2007	95.4	24.3	3.1	6.1	21.6	0.1	0.9	13.2	3.4	4.6
Burkina Faso	2008	39.2	41.9	11.5	6.9	40.9	0.0	11.0	6.8	11.5	6.6
Burundi	2008	21.8	68.3	12.8	10.7	34.1	0.0	11.7	7.9	12.9	11.3
Cambodia	2007	..	..	12.5	10.0	49.2	0.0	14.7	10.5	12.1	9.9
Cameroon	2007	13.3	79.9	18.6	12.7	52.4	0.0	21.9	10.8	18.2	14.4
Canada	2008	99.7	5.1	3.6	1.0	6.7	0.0	1.9	0.3	4.1	1.2
Cape Verde	2008	..	..	15.3	12.2	46.8	0.0	15.9	12.6	15.0	11.8
Central African Republic	2007	..	..	17.5	13.5	46.8	0.0	18.9	13.9	17.3	13.2
Chad	2007	..	..	16.9	13.3	44.3	0.0	20.6	18.3	16.5	12.7
Chile	2008	100.0	25.1	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.8
China[†]	2008	100.0	10.0	8.6	3.9	13.3	0.0	8.8	2.4	8.7	5.8
Hong Kong SAR, China	2008	46.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Macau SAR, China	2008	28.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colombia	2008	100.0	42.8	10.7	8.7	41.0	0.0	9.7	7.7	10.8	9.4
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2008	..	..	12.8	11.0	42.1	0.0	14.1	10.8	12.6	11.1
Congo, Rep.	2007	16.1	27.3	18.6	14.5	52.3	0.0	21.9	18.6	18.2	14.1
Costa Rica	2007	100.0	42.9	6.0	3.8	0.3	0.0	8.5	5.1	5.8	3.8
Côte d'Ivoire	2008	33.1	11.2	13.2	6.6	48.6	0.0	15.3	4.1	12.9	9.8
Croatia	2008	100.0	6.0	2.5	1.1	3.9	0.0	4.4	1.9	2.3	0.9
Cuba	2008	31.6	21.0	11.0	9.1	33.6	0.0	10.6	8.1	11.1	9.4
Djibouti	2006	100.0	41.0	30.2	29.1	87.9	0.0	23.1	23.2	31.3	31.0
Dominica	2007	94.8	58.7	11.9	7.9	43.3	0.0	19.3	5.7	10.6	9.3
Dominican Republic	2008	100.0	34.9	9.0	5.1	29.2	0.0	11.6	4.5	8.7	5.2
Ecuador	2008	100.0	21.8	9.7	5.4	32.1	0.0	7.7	4.2	9.9	5.5
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2008	99.3	36.8	12.3	8.0	18.1	0.0	36.2	6.3	9.5	9.8
El Salvador	2008	100.0	36.6	3.9	3.1	15.7	0.0	5.2	2.4	3.8	3.9
Eritrea	2006	..	..	9.6	5.4	22.4	0.0	9.2	3.5	9.6	7.2
Ethiopia	2008	..	..	18.2	10.1	56.0	0.0	19.4	6.6	18.0	12.8
European Union	2008	100.0	4.2	1.6	1.7	1.4	0.0	2.3	0.4	1.5	1.2
Fiji	2008	51.3	40.1	11.0	8.9	38.2	0.0	11.9	7.3	10.8	10.5
Gabon	2008	100.0	21.2	18.6	14.4	52.1	0.0	21.0	15.2	18.3	14.2
Gambia, The	2008	13.7	101.8	18.7	14.7	90.9	0.0	17.0	12.2	19.2	17.4
Georgia	2008	100.0	7.2	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.3	1.2	0.1	0.1
Ghana	2008	14.3	92.5	13.0	9.8	40.8	0.0	16.8	14.4	12.5	8.8
Grenada	2008	100.0	56.8	10.6	8.8	43.3	0.0	14.1	9.9	10.0	8.4
Guatemala	2008	100.0	42.2	4.4	3.0	18.9	0.0	5.1	2.4	4.3	3.5
Guinea	2008	38.6	20.3	13.9	12.5	57.7	0.0	15.4	14.0	13.7	11.2
[†]Data for Taiwan, China	2008	100.0	5.9	5.3	1.9	6.8	0.0	8.0	2.0	4.8	1.9

	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-Bissau	2008	..	..	12.9	10.7	50.3	0.0	14.9	10.9	12.6	10.4
Guyana	2008	100.0	56.7	10.8	6.9	41.9	0.0	17.7	5.9	9.7	7.3
Haiti	2008	..	..	3.0	4.8	5.0	0.0	5.6	3.9	2.4	5.6
Honduras	2008	100.0	32.4	4.6	3.2	20.6	0.0	5.6	3.5	4.4	3.1
Iceland	2008	95.0	13.5	2.4	1.1	6.5	0.0	2.7	1.7	2.4	0.9
India	2008	73.8	49.6	9.7	6.1	7.3	0.0	19.5	7.3	8.4	5.9
Indonesia	2007	96.6	37.1	5.8	3.6	12.6	0.0	6.6	2.6	5.8	4.4
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2008	..	..	24.8	20.1	56.6	0.0	21.5	12.5	25.1	21.2
Iraq		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	2008	75.0	21.5	2.2	1.1	0.9	0.0	3.5	1.2	2.1	1.1
Jamaica	2006	100.0	49.6	9.2	8.9	35.8	0.0	15.8	9.4	8.3	8.5
Japan	2008	99.7	2.9	2.6	1.3	6.9	0.0	4.9	1.2	2.3	1.6
Jordan	2008	99.9	16.2	10.7	5.6	33.2	0.0	14.4	3.8	10.1	7.3
Kazakhstan	2008	..	..	3.9	2.1	6.7	0.0	5.8	0.8	3.7	2.6
Kenya	2008	14.8	95.4	12.1	6.3	36.5	0.0	15.2	5.6	11.7	6.9
Kosovo		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Dem. Rep.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	2008	94.6	15.8	8.3	7.1	4.6	0.0	20.7	11.6	6.6	4.8
Kuwait	2008	99.9	100.0	4.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.1	4.3	4.4
Kyrgyz Republic	2008	99.9	7.4	3.5	8.5	0.9	0.0	4.3	1.2	3.4	9.4
Lao PDR	2007	..	..	5.8	8.3	15.1	0.0	9.9	8.3	5.3	8.3
Lebanon	2007	..	..	5.7	4.8	11.6	0.0	8.2	5.0	5.2	5.1
Lesotho	2008	..	..	9.2	14.4	37.8	0.0	7.7	1.1	9.6	17.2
Liberia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	2006	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Macedonia, FYR	2008	100.0	6.9	4.9	3.3	15.7	0.0	7.9	4.8	4.7	2.6
Madagascar	2008	30.0	27.3	12.1	8.4	41.6	0.0	13.9	4.2	11.9	10.4
Malawi	2008	31.6	75.4	12.1	6.0	43.8	0.0	12.8	5.7	11.8	6.0
Malaysia	2007	83.7	14.5	5.9	3.1	24.8	0.0	2.9	2.3	6.5	3.4
Maldives	2008	97.1	36.9	21.5	20.3	87.0	0.0	17.5	18.4	22.8	22.6
Mali	2008	40.2	28.5	12.9	8.4	48.4	0.0	12.8	7.9	12.8	8.7
Mauritania	2007	39.3	19.6	12.6	10.1	49.0	0.0	11.2	9.2	12.8	11.0
Mauritius	2008	17.8	94.4	4.2	2.1	16.8	0.0	6.2	1.5	4.0	2.6
Mayotte	2008	..	..	5.3	1.9	2.3	0.0	3.8	1.3	5.6	2.1
Mexico	2008	100.0	35.0	6.4	1.9	11.5	0.0	7.3	0.9	6.4	2.2
Moldova	2008	..	..	4.1	2.4	6.7	0.0	6.5	2.1	3.8	2.7
Mongolia	2008	100.0	17.5	4.9	5.1	0.4	0.0	5.2	5.4	4.9	4.9
Morocco	2008	100.0	41.3	11.7	9.4	41.1	0.0	19.3	11.4	10.9	8.2
Mozambique	2007	..	..	11.0	7.7	36.7	0.0	13.9	8.0	10.5	7.5
Myanmar	2007	17.4	83.6	4.1	3.9	8.1	0.0	5.8	4.5	3.9	3.6
Namibia	2008	96.3	19.2	6.3	1.1	25.3	0.0	3.6	0.6	6.9	1.3
Nepal	2007	..	..	12.4	13.1	40.9	0.0	12.5	9.7	12.6	15.8
New Zealand	2008	99.9	10.0	2.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.4	3.0	2.7
Nicaragua	2007	100.0	41.7	5.4	3.6	0.4	0.0	7.7	3.9	5.1	3.4
Niger	2008	96.7	44.7	13.0	9.2	49.3	0.0	14.0	10.7	12.8	7.6
Nigeria	2008	19.3	118.4	10.7	8.9	33.5	0.0	12.3	9.6	10.5	8.1
Norway	2008	100.0	3.0	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.2
Oman	2008	100.0	13.8	3.8	3.3	0.2	0.0	4.6	3.0	3.7	3.4
Pakistan	2008	98.7	60.0	14.0	9.0	51.1	0.0	12.8	6.3	14.3	12.3
Panama	2008	99.9	23.4	7.2	7.1	33.6	0.0	11.1	7.9	6.8	6.8
Papua New Guinea	2008	100.0	31.7	4.5	2.3	23.3	0.0	12.6	2.7	3.4	2.2
Paraguay	2008	100.0	33.5	8.3	3.3	18.0	0.0	6.4	1.1	8.6	3.9
Peru	2008	100.0	30.1	3.8	2.1	6.3	0.0	5.3	1.7	3.8	2.3
Philippines	2007	67.0	25.7	5.0	3.6	15.8	0.0	6.0	5.2	4.8	2.7
Puerto Rico		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	2008	100.0	15.9	4.3	3.7	0.2	0.0	5.4	4.0	4.2	3.8
Russian Federation	2008	..	..	8.2	5.8	25.1	0.0	7.7	4.8	8.2	5.9
Rwanda	2008	100.0	89.5	18.6	12.0	52.9	0.0	15.8	9.1	19.0	13.7
Saudi Arabia	2008	..	..	4.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.7	4.1	4.2

	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
Senegal	2008	100.0	30.0	13.4	8.5	50.6	0.0	14.1	7.0	13.3	10.4
Serbia[a]	2005	..	..	8.1	6.0	17.8	0.0	10.9	4.5	7.3	6.8
Seychelles	2007	..	..	6.5	28.3	12.8	0.0	14.0	50.5	4.8	6.4
Sierra Leone	2004	100.0	47.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singapore	2008	69.7	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solomon Islands	2008	100.0	78.7	9.2	13.8	1.9	0.0	10.3	17.5	9.1	8.6
Somalia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	2008	96.0	19.2	7.7	4.5	25.4	0.0	5.2	1.7	8.2	6.1
Sri Lanka	2006	38.1	29.8	11.3	7.1	23.5	0.8	17.6	9.0	10.6	6.4
St. Kitts and Nevis	2008	97.9	75.9	12.3	12.3	44.3	0.0	12.7	11.5	12.1	12.6
St. Lucia	2007	99.6	61.9	9.6	9.0	39.9	0.0	12.6	4.9	9.1	12.2
St. Vincent & Grenadines	2007	..	..	11.3	8.4	44.4	0.2	15.1	7.8	10.6	8.6
Sudan	2008	..	..	14.3	11.4	34.9	0.0	18.0	11.6	13.7	11.3
Suriname	2007	..	..	11.5	11.8	39.4	0.0	17.8	15.9	10.6	10.9
Swaziland	2008	96.3	19.2	9.5	5.2	34.2	0.0	9.2	1.5	10.0	7.3
Switzerland	2008	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Syrian Arab Republic	2002	..	..	14.7	15.5	23.3	0.0	14.4	11.7	14.7	17.1
Tajikistan	2006	..	..	4.9	3.8	0.1	0.7	5.4	2.6	4.8	4.4
Tanzania	2008	13.4	120.0	11.7	10.2	35.4	0.0	15.8	12.8	11.2	10.1
Thailand	2006	75.0	25.7	10.8	4.6	22.9	0.9	13.5	2.1	10.4	5.8
Timor-Leste		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	2008	14.0	80.0	13.1	13.9	48.9	0.0	14.7	10.4	12.9	15.9
Trinidad and Tobago	2008	100.0	55.7	8.2	4.2	43.6	0.0	13.1	2.7	7.5	5.6
Tunisia	2006	57.9	57.9	23.0	18.3	55.5	0.0	32.2	13.9	22.2	20.0
Turkey	2008	50.6	28.5	2.4	1.8	4.4	0.0	12.4	2.8	1.4	1.5
Turkmenistan	2002	..	..	5.4	2.9	14.8	2.8	14.8	12.6	3.8	1.1
Uganda	2008	15.7	73.4	12.0	7.4	37.3	0.0	14.4	7.4	11.7	8.0
Ukraine	2008	..	..	4.9	3.7	4.7	0.0	4.8	0.8	5.0	5.6
United Arab Emirates	2008	100.0	14.7	4.2	3.6	0.2	0.0	4.5	2.6	4.2	4.4
United States	2008	100.0	3.6	3.0	1.5	3.6	0.0	2.5	1.0	3.1	1.9
Uruguay	2008	100.0	31.6	9.5	3.6	26.6	0.0	5.7	1.1	9.9	4.9
Uzbekistan	2008	..	..	12.1	7.3	21.6	0.0	12.4	3.6	11.9	7.1
Vanuatu	2008	..	..	16.8	15.0	65.0	0.0	19.5	16.9	16.2	14.3
Venezuela, RB	2008	100.0	36.5	11.9	11.4	44.0	0.0	11.4	10.0	12.0	11.6
Vietnam	2007	..	..	11.7	10.6	32.2	0.0	14.5	10.2	11.3	11.0
West Bank and Gaza		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	2006	..	..	6.7	6.9	1.8	0.0	9.6	8.6	6.3	5.6
Zambia	2008	16.8	106.0	10.8	5.0	49.7	0.0	8.0	5.7	10.8	4.4
Zimbabwe	2007	22.4	89.8	16.7	17.3	38.8	0.0	19.5	19.8	16.3	15.3
World		**79.6 w**	**31.9 w**	**7.1 w**	**2.8 w**	**16.6 w**	**0.1 w**	**8.7 w**	**2.2 w**	**6.9 w**	**3.3 w**
Low income		40.7	52.4	12.1	9.2	35.3	0.0	13.5	8.0	11.8	9.9
Middle income		87.4	34.0	8.2	4.6	21.8	0.3	10.5	3.3	7.9	5.5
Lower middle income		84.2	35.7	9.7	5.2	25.6	0.1	12.7	3.7	9.3	6.6
Upper middle income		90.4	32.3	7.2	4.0	19.5	0.1	8.8	2.8	7.0	4.5
Low & middle income		75.4	36.5	8.8	4.8	23.4	0.1	11.0	3.6	8.6	5.7
East Asia & Pacific		79.1	32.5	8.4	4.1	21.7	0.1	9.2	2.8	8.3	5.5
Europe & Central Asia		94.7	11.6	4.8	3.6	12.6	0.2	8.2	3.0	4.4	3.8
Latin America & Carib.		97.0	40.9	8.0	4.3	21.7	0.0	8.9	2.1	8.0	5.2
Middle East & N. Africa		92.9	32.8	12.8	10.8	37.7	0.0	17.8	8.3	12.3	11.9
South Asia		64.7	52.5	13.3	7.0	37.8	0.0	15.8	7.0	13.0	7.1
Sub-Saharan Africa		47.9	43.2	11.7	7.5	37.9	0.0	13.1	6.4	11.5	8.1
High income		92.2	21.5	4.2	1.8	6.0	0.2	5.4	1.6	4.1	2.1
OECD		98.6	7.2	4.0	1.8	4.9	0.0	4.5	1.6	4.1	2.1
Non-OECD		87.8	31.7	4.4	1.5	7.7	0.4	6.7	1.6	4.1	1.9

a. Includes Montenegro.

Tariff barriers | **6.8**

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 country 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 3 codes to define commodity groups and import weights. Import weights were calculated using the United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade (Comtrade) database. The table shows tariff rates for three commodity groups: all products, primary products, and manufactured products. Effectively applied tariff rates at the six- and eight-digit product level are averaged for products in each commodity group. When the effectively applied rate is unavailable, the most favored nation rate is used instead.

Data are shown only for the last year for which complete data are available and for all economies with populations of 1 million or more and for countries with populations of less than 1 million when available. EU member countries apply a common tariff schedule that is listed under European Union and are thus not listed separately.

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 3 sections 0–4 plus division 68 (nonferrous metals). • **Manufactured products** are commodities classified in SITC revision 3 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.

	Logistics Performance Index	Burden of customs procedures	Lead time		Documents		Liner Shipping Connectivity Index	Quality of port infrastructure	Freight costs to the United States
			days		number				1 kilogram DHL air package $
	1–5 (worst to best) 2009	1–7 (worst to best) 2008–09[a]	To export 2009	To import 2009	To export June 2009	To import June 2009	0–100 (low to high) 2009	1–7 (worst to best) 2008–09	2010
Afghanistan	2.24	..	2.0	4.0	12	11	..	..	143.10
Albania	2.46	3.6	1.7	2.0	7	9	2.3	3.2	150.40
Algeria	2.36	2.7	4.6	7.1	8	9	8.4	2.9	154.40
Angola	2.25	..	6.0	8.0	11	8	11.3	..	154.40
Argentina	3.10	2.8	3.7	3.8	9	7	26.0	3.6	88.55
Armenia	2.52	2.7	..	..	5	7	..	2.9[b]	143.10
Australia	3.84	4.9	2.6	2.8	6	5	28.8	4.6	90.75
Austria	3.76	5.3	2.0	3.7	4	5	..	5.0[b]	113.80
Azerbaijan	2.64	3.9	7.0	3.0	9	14	..	4.2[b]	150.40
Bangladesh	2.74	2.8	1.4	1.4	6	8	7.9	3.0	90.75
Belarus	2.53	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	150.40
Belgium	3.94	4.6	1.7	1.6	4	5	82.8	6.3	103.00
Benin	2.79	3.4	3.0	7.0	7	7	13.5	3.3	154.40
Bolivia	2.51	2.8	15.0	28.3	8	7	..	3.0[b]	88.55
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.66	3.5	2.0	2.0	6	7	..	1.5	150.40
Botswana	2.32	4.4	..	..	6	9	..	3.7[b]	154.40
Brazil	3.20	2.9	2.8	3.9	8	7	31.1	2.6	88.55
Bulgaria	2.83	3.6	2.0	3.9	5	7	5.8	3.6	150.40
Burkina Faso	2.23	3.8	4.0	14.0	11	11	..	4.0[b]	154.40
Burundi	2.29	3.0	..	..	9	10	..	3.1[b]	154.40
Cambodia	2.37	3.3	1.3	4.0	11	11	4.7	3.5	88.50
Cameroon	2.55	3.2	3.4	8.9	10	11	11.6	2.7	154.40
Canada	3.87	4.7	2.8	3.7	3	4	41.3	5.6	68.20
Central African Republic	..	..	..	..	9	17	..	..	154.40
Chad	2.49	2.3	74.0	35.0	6	10	..	2.7[b]	154.40
Chile	3.09	5.8	3.5	3.0	6	7	18.8	5.4	88.55
China	3.49	4.6	2.8	2.6	7	5	132.5	4.3	78.25
Hong Kong SAR, China	3.88	6.1	1.7	1.6	4	4	104.5	6.8	82.10
Colombia	2.77	3.8	7.0	7.0	6	8	23.2	3.2	88.55
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2.68	..	2.0	3.0	8	9	3.8	..	154.40
Congo, Rep.	2.48	..	..	..	11	12	11.4	..	154.40
Costa Rica	2.91	3.9	2.0	2.0	6	7	14.6	2.6	88.55
Côte d'Ivoire	2.53	3.3	1.0	1.0	10	9	19.4	5.0	154.40
Croatia	2.77	3.8	1.0	1.0	7	8	8.5	3.8	150.40
Cuba	2.07	..	..	..	..	..	5.9	..	72.85
Czech Republic	3.51	4.6	2.5	3.5	4	7	0.4	4.2[b]	150.40
Denmark	3.85	5.8	1.0	1.0	4	3	27.7	6.2	113.80
Dominican Republic	2.82	4.5	2.2	3.5	6	7	21.6	4.3	72.85
Ecuador	2.77	3.1	2.1	3.4	9	7	17.1	3.3	88.55
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.61	4.0	1.3	3.1	6	6	52.0	4.3	143.10
El Salvador	2.67	4.1	2.0	2.0	8	8	10.3	4.2	88.55
Eritrea	1.70	..	3.0	3.0	9	13	3.3	..	154.40
Estonia	3.16	5.5	4.0	4.0	3	4	5.7	5.6	150.40
Ethiopia	2.41	3.3	5.0	6.0	8	8	..	3.8[b]	154.40
Finland	3.89	5.7	1.6	1.8	4	5	10.2	6.5	113.80
France	3.84	4.8	3.2	4.5	2	2	67.0	5.9	103.00
Gabon	2.41	..	4.3	13.0	7	8	9.2	..	154.40
Gambia, The	2.49	5.1	4.6	3.5	6	8	7.5	4.7	154.40
Georgia	2.61	4.6	..	..	4	4	3.8	4.0	150.40
Germany	4.11	5.1	3.6	2.4	4	5	84.3	6.4	103.00
Ghana	2.47	3.4	2.9	6.8	6	7	19.3	4.0	154.40
Greece	2.96	4.1	3.0	3.5	5	6	41.9	4.1	113.80
Guatemala	2.63	4.2	2.6	3.4	10	10	14.7	4.3	88.55
Guinea	2.60	..	3.5	3.9	7	9	8.3	..	154.40
Guinea-Bissau	2.10	..	..	..	6	6	3.5	..	154.40
Haiti	2.59	..	4.2	5.3	8	10	4.4	..	72.85
Honduras	2.78	4.0	2.4	3.2	7	10	10.7	5.1	88.55

	Logistics Performance Index	Burden of customs procedures	Lead time		Documents		Liner Shipping Connectivity Index	Quality of port infrastructure	Freight costs to the United States
			days		number				1 kilogram DHL air package $
	1–5 (worst to best) 2009	1–7 (worst to best) 2008–09[a]	To export 2009	To import 2009	To export June 2009	To import June 2009	0–100 (low to high) 2009	1–7 (worst to best) 2008–09	2010
Hungary	2.99	4.3	3.5	5.0	5	7	..	3.9[b]	150.40
India	3.12	3.9	2.3	5.3	8	9	41.0	3.5	90.75
Indonesia	2.76	3.7	2.1	5.4	5	6	25.7	3.4	90.75
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.57	..	2.6	28.3	7	8	28.9	..	143.10
Iraq	2.11	..	..	..	10	10	5.1	..	143.10
Ireland	3.89	5.1	1.0	1.0	4	4	7.6	4.4	103.00
Israel	3.41	4.0	2.0	2.0	5	4	18.7	4.6	143.10
Italy	3.64	4.0	2.6	3.0	4	4	70.0	3.7	103.00
Jamaica	2.53	3.4	10.0	10.0	6	6	19.6	5.3	72.85
Japan	3.97	4.4	1.0	1.0	4	5	66.3	5.2	113.80
Jordan	2.74	4.6	3.2	4.6	7	7	23.7	4.5	143.10
Kazakhstan	2.83	3.3	2.8	11.5	11	13	..	3.0[b]	150.40
Kenya	2.59	3.3	3.0	5.9	9	8	12.8	3.6	154.40
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88.50
Korea, Rep.	3.64	4.6	1.6	2.0	3	3	86.7	5.1	90.75
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..
Kuwait	3.28	3.5	2.0	3.0	8	10	6.5	4.1	143.10
Kyrgyz Republic	2.62	2.8	2.0	..	7	7	..	1.6[b]	150.40
Lao PDR	2.46	..	..	..	9	10	..	..	88.50
Latvia	3.25	4.1	1.3	1.6	6	6	5.2	4.4	150.40
Lebanon	3.34	..	3.4	2.2	5	7	29.6	..	143.10
Lesotho	2.30	3.8	..	..	6	8	..	3.0[b]	154.40
Liberia	2.38	..	4.0	5.0	10	9	5.5	..	154.40
Libya	2.33	3.5	3.2	10.0	..	..	9.4	3.3	154.40
Lithuania	3.13	4.8	2.0	2.3	6	6	8.1	4.7	150.40
Macedonia, FYR	2.77	4.0	..	..	6	6	..	3.4[b]	150.40
Madagascar	2.66	3.6	..	..	4	9	8.6	3.0	154.40
Malawi	2.42	3.7	4.2	3.7	11	10	..	3.5[b]	154.40
Malaysia	3.44	4.8	2.6	2.8	7	7	81.2	5.5	90.75
Mali	2.27	3.7	5.0	4.0	7	10	..	3.8[b]	154.40
Mauritania	2.63	4.0	2.0	3.0	11	11	7.5	3.5	154.40
Mauritius	2.72	4.6	3.0	2.4	5	6	14.8	4.3	154.40
Mexico	3.05	3.7	2.1	2.5	5	5	31.9	3.7	58.80
Moldova	2.57	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	150.40
Mongolia	2.25	3.1	14.0	12.0	8	8	..	2.9[b]	88.50
Morocco	2.38	4.1	2.0	3.2	7	10	38.4	4.2	154.40
Mozambique	2.29	3.1	..	..	7	10	9.4	3.2	154.40
Myanmar	2.33	..	4.6	8.4	..	..	3.8	..	88.50
Namibia	2.02	4.2	3.0	3.0	11	9	13.6	5.4	154.40
Nepal	2.20	3.1	1.8	6.3	9	10	..	2.8[b]	88.50
Netherlands	4.07	5.2	1.8	1.9	4	5	88.7	6.6	103.00
New Zealand	3.65	5.9	1.3	1.6	7	5	10.6	5.5	90.75
Nicaragua	2.54	3.8	3.2	3.2	5	5	10.6	2.7	88.55
Niger	2.54	..	..	..	8	10	..	..	154.40
Nigeria	2.59	3.1	2.5	4.1	10	9	19.9	2.8	154.40
Norway	3.93	5.2	1.0	2.0	4	4	7.9	5.8	113.80
Oman	2.84	5.1	..	..	10	10	45.3	5.2	143.10
Pakistan	2.53	3.6	2.3	1.6	9	8	26.6	4.0	143.10
Panama	3.02	4.3	1.4	1.4	3	4	32.7	5.5	88.55
Papua New Guinea	2.41	..	..	..	7	9	6.6	..	88.50
Paraguay	2.75	3.6	1.0	4.0	8	10	0.0	3.5[b]	88.55
Peru	2.80	3.8	2.0	3.8	7	8	17.0	2.7	88.55
Philippines	3.14	3.0	1.8	5.0	8	8	15.9	3.0	90.75
Poland	3.44	3.9	3.0	3.6	5	5	9.2	2.8	150.40
Portugal	3.34	4.9	2.5	5.0	4	5	33.0	4.7	113.80
Puerto Rico	..	4.7	..	..	7	10	10.9	5.4	..
Qatar	2.95	4.5	3.8	2.3	5	7	2.1	5.0	143.10

	Logistics Performance Index	Burden of customs procedures	Lead time		Documents		Liner Shipping Connectivity Index	Quality of port infrastructure	Freight costs to the United States
			days		number				1 kilogram DHL air package $
	1–5 (worst to best) 2009	1–7 (worst to best) 2008–09[a]	To export 2009	To import 2009	To export June 2009	To import June 2009	0–100 (low to high) 2009	1–7 (worst to best) 2008–09	2010
Romania	2.84	4.1	2.0	2.0	5	6	23.3	3.3	150.40
Russian Federation	2.61	2.7	4.0	2.9	8	13	20.6	3.5	150.40
Rwanda	2.04	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	154.40
Saudi Arabia	3.22	4.8	2.3	6.3	5	5	47.3	4.7	143.10
Senegal	2.86	4.4	1.4	2.7	6	5	15.0	4.4	154.40
Serbia	2.69[c]	3.3	2.0[c]	3.0[c]	6	6	..	3.3[c]	150.40
Sierra Leone	1.97	..	2.0	32.0	7	7	5.6	..	154.40
Singapore	4.09	6.4	2.2	1.8	4	4	99.5	6.8	82.10
Slovak Republic	3.24	4.7	3.0	5.0	6	8	..	4.1[b]	150.40
Slovenia	2.87	5.4	1.0	2.0	6	8	19.8	5.2	150.40
Somalia	1.34	..	..	..	..	..	2.8	..	154.40
South Africa	3.46	4.3	2.3	3.3	8	9	32.1	4.7	154.40
Spain	3.63	4.4	4.0	7.1	6	8	70.2	5.2	113.80
Sri Lanka	2.29	3.7	1.3	2.5	8	6	34.7	4.8	90.75
Sudan	2.21	..	39.0	5.0	6	6	9.3	..	154.40
Swaziland	..	..	..	..	9	11	..	..	154.40
Sweden	4.08	5.8	1.0	2.6	4	3	31.3	5.9	113.80
Switzerland	3.97	5.1	2.6	2.6	4	5	2.7	5.4[b]	113.80
Syrian Arab Republic	2.74	2.9	2.5	3.2	8	9	11.0	3.3	143.10
Tajikistan	2.35	3.2	7.0	..	10	10	..	1.9[b]	150.40
Tanzania	2.60	3.0	3.2	7.1	5	7	9.5	2.8	154.40
Thailand	3.29	4.1	1.6	2.6	4	3	36.8	4.7	90.75
Timor-Leste	1.71	3.0	..	..	6	7	..	2.3	88.50
Togo	2.60	..	..	..	6	8	14.4	..	154.40
Trinidad and Tobago	..	2.8	..	..	5	6	15.9	4.0	72.85
Tunisia	2.84	4.2	1.7	7.0	5	7	6.5	4.9	154.40
Turkey	3.22	3.4	2.2	3.8	7	8	32.0	3.7	143.10
Turkmenistan	2.49	..	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	150.40
Uganda	2.82	3.4	5.5	14.0	6	7	..	3.4[b]	154.40
Ukraine	2.57	3.0	1.7	7.0	6	10	22.8	3.7	150.40
United Arab Emirates	3.63	5.9	2.5	2.0	4	5	60.5	6.2	143.10
United Kingdom	3.95	4.6	3.3	1.9	4	4	84.8	5.2	103.00
United States	3.86	4.6	2.8	4.0	4	5	82.4	5.7	..
Uruguay	2.75	3.8	3.0	3.0	10	10	22.3	4.9	88.55
Uzbekistan	2.79	..	1.4	2.0	7	11	..	..	150.40
Venezuela, RB	2.68	1.8	9.4	12.1	8	9	20.4	2.4	88.55
Vietnam	2.96	3.6	1.4	1.7	6	8	26.4	3.3	90.75
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	2.58	..	3.1	3.6	6	9	14.6	..	143.10
Zambia	2.28	3.8	9.2	4.0	6	9	..	3.7[b]	154.40
Zimbabwe	2.29	3.0	25.0	18.0	7	9	..	4.4[b]	154.40
World	**2.87[d] u**	**4.1[d] u**	**3.8[d] u**	**4.6[d] u**	**7 u**	**7 u**	**..**	**4.2 u**	**..**
Low income	2.43[d]	3.4[d]	6.0[d]	6.4[d]	8	9	..	3.4	..
Middle income	2.69[d]	3.7[d]	3.8[d]	5.1[d]	7	8	..	3.7	..
Lower middle income	2.59[d]	3.6[d]	4.7[d]	6.1[d]	7	8	..	3.7	..
Upper middle income	2.80[d]	3.8[d]	2.9[d]	4.0[d]	7	8	..	3.7	..
Low & middle income	2.61[d]	3.6[d]	4.5[d]	5.5[d]	7	8	..	3.6	..
East Asia & Pacific	2.73[d]	3.7[d]	3.6[d]	4.9[d]	7	7	..	3.7	..
Europe & Central Asia	2.74[d]	3.6[d]	2.8[d]	3.0[d]	7	8	..	3.3	..
Latin America & Carib.	2.74[d]	3.6[d]	3.9[d]	5.5[d]	7	7	..	3.8	..
Middle East & N. Africa	2.60[d]	3.7[d]	2.7[d]	7.2[d]	7	8	..	3.9	..
South Asia	2.49[d]	3.4[d]	1.9[d]	3.3[d]	9	9	..	3.6	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.42[d]	3.6[d]	8.1[d]	7.0[d]	8	9	..	3.7	..
High income	3.55[d]	4.9[d]	2.1[d]	2.7[d]	5	5	..	5.3	..
Euro area	3.57[d]	4.9[d]	2.2[d]	2.9[d]	4	5	..	5.3	..

a. Average of the 2008 and 2009 survey ratings. b. Landlocked country. c. Includes Montenegro. d. Aggregates are computed according to the World Bank classification of economies as of July 1, 2009, and may differ from data published in the original source.

About the data

Broadly defined, trade facilitation encompasses customs efficiency and other physical and regulatory environments where trade takes place, harmonization of standards and conformance to international regulations, and the logistics of moving goods and associated documentation through countries and ports. Though collection of trade facilitation data has improved over the last decade, data that allow meaningful evaluation, especially for developing economies, are lacking. Data on trade facilitation are drawn from research by private and international agencies. Most data are perception-based evaluations by business executives and professionals. Because of different backgrounds, values, and personalities, those surveyed may evaluate the same situation quite differently. Perception-based indicators are thus subject to bias and require caution when interpreting the results. Nevertheless, they convey much needed information on trade facilitation.

The table presents data from Logistics Performance Surveys conducted by the World Bank in partnership with academic and international institutions and private companies and individuals engaged in international logistics. The Logistics Performance Index assesses logistics performance across six aspects of the logistics environment (see *Definitions),* based on more than 5,000 country assessments by nearly 1,000 international freight forwarders. Respondents evaluate eight markets on six core dimensions on a scale from 1 (worst) to 5 (best). The markets are chosen based on the most important export and import markets of the respondent's country, random selection, and, for landlocked countries, neighboring countries that connect them with international markets. Scores for the six areas are averaged across all respondents and aggregated to a single score. Details of the survey methodology and index construction methodology are in Arvis and others (2010).

Data on the burden of customs procedures are from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey. The 2009 round included more than 13,000 respondents from 133 countries. Sampling follows a dual stratification based on company size and the sector of activity. Data are collected online or through in-person interviews. Responses are aggregated using sector-weighted averaging. The data for the latest year are combined with the data for the previous year to create a two-year moving average. Respondents evaluated the efficiency of customs procedures in their country. The lowest value (1) rates the customs procedure as extremely inefficient, and the highest score (7) as extremely efficient.

The direct costs of cross-border trade include freight, customs, and storage fees. Indirect costs include the value of time to import or export and the risk of delay or loss of shipments. Long lead times and burdensome regulatory procedures may lower competitiveness. Data on lead time are from the LPI survey. Respondents provided separate values for the best case (10 percent of shipments) and the median case (50 percent of shipments). The data are exponentiated averages of the logarithm of single value responses and of midpoint values of range responses for the median case.

Data on the number of documents needed to export or import are from the World Bank's Doing Business surveys, which compile procedural requirements for exporting and importing a standardized cargo of goods by ocean transport from local freight forwarders, shipping lines, customs brokers, port officials, and banks. To make the data comparable across economies, several assumptions about the business and the traded goods are used (see www.doingbusiness.org).

Access to global shipping and air freight networks and the quality and accessibility of ports and roads affect logistics performance. The table shows two indicators related to trade and transport service infrastructure: the Liner Shipping Connectivity Index and the quality of port infrastructure rating. The Liner Shipping Connectivity Index captures how well countries are connected to global shipping networks. It is computed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) based on five components of the maritime transport sector: number of ships, their container-carrying capacity, maximum vessel size, number of services, and number of companies that deploy container ships in a country's ports. For each component a country's value is divided by the maximum value of each component in 2004, the five components are averaged for each country, and the average is divided by the maximum average for 2004 and multiplied by 100. The index generates a value of 100 for the country with the highest average index in 2004.

The quality of port infrastructure measures business executives' perception of their country's port facilities. Values range from 1 (port infrastructure considered extremely underdeveloped) to 7 (port infrastructure considered efficient by international standards). Respondents in landlocked countries were asked: "How accessible are port facilities (1 = extremely inaccessible; 7 = extremely accessible.)"

The costs of transport services are a crucial determinant of export competitiveness. The proxy indicator in the table is the shipping rates to the United States of an international freight moving business.

	Total external debt ($ millions)		Long-term debt ($ millions)						Short-term debt ($ millions)		Use of IMF credit ($ millions)	
			Public and publicly guaranteed									
			Total		IBRD loans and IDA credits		Private nonguaranteed					
	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008
Afghanistan	..	2,200	..	2,096	..	444	..	0	..	17	..	87
Albania	456	3,188	330	2,222	109	835	0	106	62	779	65	80
Algeria	33,042	5,476	31,303	3,011	2,049	11	0	1,161	261	1,304	1,478	0
Angola	11,500	15,130	9,543	12,711	81	369	0	0	1,958	2,419	0	0
Argentina	98,465	128,285	54,913	66,410	4,913	5,069	16,066	24,352	21,355	37,523	6,131	0
Armenia	371	3,418	298	1,446	96	1,030	0	1,373	2	465	70	135
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	321	4,309	206	2,734	30	775	0	327	14	1,169	101	79
Bangladesh	15,941	23,644	15,121	20,973	5,692	10,613	0	0	199	1,986	622	686
Belarus	1,694	12,299	1,301	3,752	116	42	0	1,589	110	6,959	283	0
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	1,614	986	1,483	926	498	255	0	0	47	38	84	22
Bolivia	5,272	5,537	4,459	2,403	865	282	239	2,969	307	166	268	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	8,316	..	3,006	472	1,520	..	4,398	..	912	48	0
Botswana	717	438	707	395	108	5	0	0	10	43	0	0
Brazil	160,469	255,614	98,260	73,623	6,038	10,671	30,830	145,339	31,238	36,652	142	0
Bulgaria	10,379	38,045	8,808	4,663	444	1,207	342	14,889	512	18,493	717	0
Burkina Faso	1,271	1,681	1,140	1,517	608	626	0	0	56	110	75	54
Burundi	1,162	1,445	1,099	1,308	591	819	0	0	15	19	48	117
Cambodia	2,284	4,215	2,110	3,892	65	545	0	0	102	323	72	0
Cameroon	10,942	2,794	9,612	2,129	1,082	260	288	636	991	5	51	24
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	946	949	854	815	414	390	0	0	57	71	35	63
Chad	843	1,749	777	1,705	379	905	0	0	17	4	49	41
Chile	22,038	64,277	7,178	8,818	1,383	202	11,429	40,549	3,431	14,910	0	0
China	118,090	378,245	94,674	89,283	14,248	22,250	1,090	101,774	22,325	187,188	0	0
Hong Kong SAR, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	25,044	46,887	13,946	29,390	2,559	5,439	5,553	11,812	5,545	5,684	0	0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	13,239	12,199	9,636	10,872	1,413	2,437	0	0	3,118	673	485	654
Congo, Rep.	5,893	5,485	4,872	5,084	279	299	0	0	1,002	363	19	38
Costa Rica	3,774	8,812	3,106	3,043	303	41	214	1,904	430	3,864	24	0
Côte d'Ivoire	18,899	12,561	11,902	10,615	2,386	1,914	2,660	414	3,910	1,344	427	188
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	4,447	10,484	3,653	7,146	300	458	19	843	616	2,003	160	492
Ecuador	13,877	16,851	11,951	9,595	1,108	624	440	5,592	1,312	1,664	173	0
Egypt, Arab Rep.	33,475	32,616	30,687	28,518	2,356	2,700	313	1,579	2,372	2,519	103	0
El Salvador	2,509	10,110	1,979	5,742	327	409	5	3,316	525	1,052	0	0
Eritrea	37	962	37	957	24	473	0	0	0	5	0	0
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	10,322	2,882	9,788	2,826	1,470	859	0	0	460	56	73	0
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gabon	4,361	2,367	3,977	2,247	110	20	0	0	287	120	97	0
Gambia, The	426	453	385	420	162	62	0	0	15	20	26	12
Georgia	1,240	3,380	1,039	2,222	84	989	0	341	85	357	116	460
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	5,495	4,970	4,200	3,412	2,434	1,330	27	39	620	1,356	648	162
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	3,282	15,889	2,328	4,374	158	806	142	9,364	811	2,151	0	0
Guinea	3,248	3,092	2,991	2,830	847	1,288	0	0	164	192	94	71
Guinea-Bissau	895	1,157	794	1,004	210	309	0	0	95	144	6	9
Haiti	821	1,935	766	1,830	389	507	0	0	27	0	29	105
Honduras	4,851	3,430	4,247	2,291	828	449	123	590	382	518	99	31

	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	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	95,174	230,611	81,091	78,733	27,348	32,848	6,618	106,632	5,049	45,246	2,416	0
Indonesia	124,413	150,851	65,323	76,904	13,259	8,974	33,123	47,383	25,966	26,565	0	0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	21,565	13,937	15,116	8,902	316	761	0	0	6,449	5,035	0	0
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	4,581	10,034	3,721	6,598	595	327	128	2,164	492	1,271	240	0
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	7,661	6,577	6,624	5,123	806	872	0	0	785	1,426	251	28
Kazakhstan	3,750	107,595	2,834	1,915	295	463	103	95,043	381	10,637	432	0
Kenya	7,309	7,441	5,857	6,268	2,412	3,050	445	0	634	921	374	252
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	609	2,464	472	1,963	141	655	0	307	13	30	124	165
Lao PDR	2,155	4,944	2,091	2,710	285	685	0	2,213	0	0	64	21
Latvia	463	42,108	271	2,258	55	61	0	24,934	31	14,091	160	825
Lebanon	2,966	24,395	1,550	20,561	113	368	50	470	1,365	3,246	0	117
Lesotho	684	682	642	653	207	306	0	0	4	0	38	30
Liberia	2,478	3,484	1,164	1,237	269	72	0	0	978	1,389	336	858
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	769	31,719	430	5,329	62	27	29	18,222	49	8,169	262	0
Macedonia, FYR	1,277	4,678	788	1,538	181	591	289	1,412	143	1,729	57	0
Madagascar	4,302	2,086	3,687	1,722	1,121	1,066	0	6	542	258	73	99
Malawi	2,238	963	2,078	838	1,306	188	0	0	44	0	116	125
Malaysia	34,343	66,182	16,023	21,464	1,059	85	11,046	21,918	7,274	22,800	0	0
Mali	2,958	2,190	2,739	2,150	863	534	0	0	72	0	147	40
Mauritania	2,396	1,960	2,127	1,643	347	243	0	0	169	301	100	16
Mauritius	1,416	626	1,148	577	157	111	267	49	1	0	0	0
Mexico	165,379	203,984	93,902	113,955	13,823	5,867	18,348	65,602	37,300	24,427	15,828	0
Moldova	695	3,787	450	792	152	440	9	1,516	6	1,314	230	166
Mongolia	520	1,721	472	1,653	59	338	0	48	0	0	47	20
Morocco	23,771	20,825	23,190	16,538	3,999	2,555	331	2,656	198	1,631	52	0
Mozambique	7,458	3,432	5,209	2,788	890	1,149	1,769	0	279	629	202	15
Myanmar	5,771	7,210	5,378	5,413	777	770	0	0	393	1,797	0	0
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	2,410	3,685	2,339	3,551	1,023	1,507	0	0	23	57	48	77
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	10,396	3,558	8,572	2,259	341	347	0	468	1,785	720	39	111
Niger	1,608	966	1,351	883	598	248	133	13	72	19	52	51
Nigeria	34,092	11,221	28,140	3,590	3,489	2,455	301	175	5,651	7,456	0	0
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	30,229	49,337	23,788	39,359	6,403	10,999	1,593	4,232	3,235	1,395	1,613	4,352
Panama	6,098	10,722	3,781	9,661	175	271	0	1,061	2,207	0	111	0
Papua New Guinea	2,506	1,418	1,668	1,064	407	229	711	345	78	9	50	0
Paraguay	2,574	4,163	1,453	2,265	189	230	338	751	784	1,146	0	0
Peru	30,833	28,555	18,931	19,330	1,729	2,712	1,288	3,078	9,659	6,147	955	0
Philippines	39,379	64,856	28,525	39,058	5,185	2,720	4,847	18,797	5,279	7,001	728	0
Poland	44,080	218,022	40,890	43,426	2,067	1,776	1,012	109,692	2,178	64,904	0	0
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	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	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008
Romania	6,832	104,943	3,957	14,988	844	2,572	534	58,839	1,303	31,116	1,038	0
Russian Federation	121,401	402,453	101,582	103,246	1,524	3,851	0	244,552	10,201	54,655	9,617	0
Rwanda	1,029	679	971	645	512	242	0	0	32	23	26	11
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	3,916	2,861	3,266	2,419	1,160	791	44	180	260	197	347	64
Serbia	10,785[a]	30,918	6,788[a]	8,475	1,252[a]	2,931	1,773[a]	18,320	2,139[a]	4,123	84[a]	0
Sierra Leone	1,220	389	1,028	327	234	108	0	0	27	9	165	53
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	2,678	2,949	1,961	1,983	432	446	0	0	551	793	166	173
South Africa	25,358	41,943	9,837	13,173	0	26	4,935	10,833	9,673	17,937	913	0
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	8,395	15,154	7,175	12,624	1,512	2,381	90	275	535	2,087	595	169
Sudan	17,603	19,633	9,779	12,599	1,279	1,300	496	0	6,368	6,628	960	406
Swaziland	249	362	238	348	25	17	0	0	11	15	0	0
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tajikistan	634	1,466	590	1,357	0	365	0	53	43	41	0	15
Tanzania	7,364	5,938	6,203	3,710	2,269	1,971	0	889	963	1,322	197	17
Thailand	100,039	64,798	16,826	12,167	1,906	128	39,117	28,421	44,095	24,210	0	0
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	1,476	1,573	1,286	1,433	541	604	0	0	85	92	105	48
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	10,818	20,776	9,215	16,449	1,766	1,375	0	0	1,310	4,327	293	0
Turkey	73,781	277,277	50,317	77,945	5,069	8,100	7,079	140,094	15,701	50,714	685	8,524
Turkmenistan	402	638	385	587	1	14	0	1	17	51	0	0
Uganda	3,609	2,249	3,089	1,781	1,792	1,004	0	0	103	458	417	9
Ukraine	8,429	92,479	6,581	10,726	491	3,022	84	56,648	223	20,397	1,542	4,709
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	5,318	11,049	3,833	10,044	513	713	127	187	1,336	817	21	0
Uzbekistan	1,799	3,995	1,415	3,156	157	368	15	629	212	211	157	0
Venezuela, RB	35,744	50,229	28,428	29,925	1,639	0	2,013	3,310	3,063	16,994	2,239	0
Vietnam	25,428	26,158	21,778	21,618	231	5,074	0	0	3,272	4,419	377	121
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	6,251	6,258	5,562	5,679	827	2,113	0	0	689	483	0	95
Zambia	6,958	2,986	5,291	1,167	1,434	371	13	1,049	415	676	1,239	96
Zimbabwe	4,989	..[b]	3,462	..	896	..	381	..	685	..	461	..
World	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S	.. S
Low income	167,801	168,325	141,776	137,779	35,778	46,592	2,827	5,390	15,555	20,533	7,642	4,623
Middle income	1,704,407	3,550,214	1,133,675	1,241,882	143,754	163,171	206,482	1,463,386	312,058	823,829	52,239	21,117
Lower middle income	805,205	1,324,547	545,642	547,976	95,455	109,824	94,294	399,839	153,797	365,611	11,472	11,122
Upper middle income	899,202	2,225,666	588,033	693,906	48,299	53,347	112,188	1,063,547	158,262	458,218	40,767	9,996
Low & middle income	1,872,207	3,718,539	1,275,451	1,379,661	179,531	209,763	209,310	1,468,776	327,614	844,362	59,881	25,740
East Asia & Pacific	455,541	771,628	255,407	276,172	37,604	41,959	89,982	220,924	108,814	274,370	1,337	162
Europe & Central Asia	290,169	1,398,989	229,733	298,622	13,644	31,975	11,268	793,291	33,428	291,917	15,788	15,158
Latin America & Carib.	598,197	894,367	361,873	411,812	38,485	35,635	87,303	323,261	122,389	158,470	26,632	824
Middle East & N. Africa	139,821	131,545	123,516	105,449	12,279	10,907	694	5,866	13,434	19,972	2,177	258
South Asia	152,409	326,311	129,770	158,527	42,036	58,965	8,301	111,139	9,045	51,271	5,293	5,374
Sub-Saharan Africa	236,070	195,699	175,152	129,079	35,483	30,324	11,760	14,295	40,504	48,361	8,654	3,963
High income												
Euro area												

a. Includes Montenegro. b. Data are likely to be revised after being reconciled with creditor data. Total external debt for 2008 was $5.199 billion, according to debtor reports published in *Global Development Finance.*

External indebtedness affects a country's creditworthiness and investor perceptions. Data on external debt are gathered through the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System. Indebtedness is calculated using loan-by-loan reports submitted by countries on long-term public and publicly guaranteed borrowing and information on short-term debt collected by the countries or from creditors through the reporting systems of the Bank for International Settlements. These data are supplemented by information from major multilateral banks and official lending agencies in major creditor countries and by estimates by World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) staff. The table includes data on long-term private nonguaranteed debt reported to the World Bank or estimated by its staff.

Data coverage, quality, and timeliness vary by country. Coverage varies for 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 reporting accuracy—because of monitoring capacity and sometimes because of unwillingness to provide information. A key part often underreported is military debt. Currently, 128 developing countries report to the Debtor Reporting System. Nonreporting countries might have outstanding debt with the World Bank, other international financial institutions, and private creditors.

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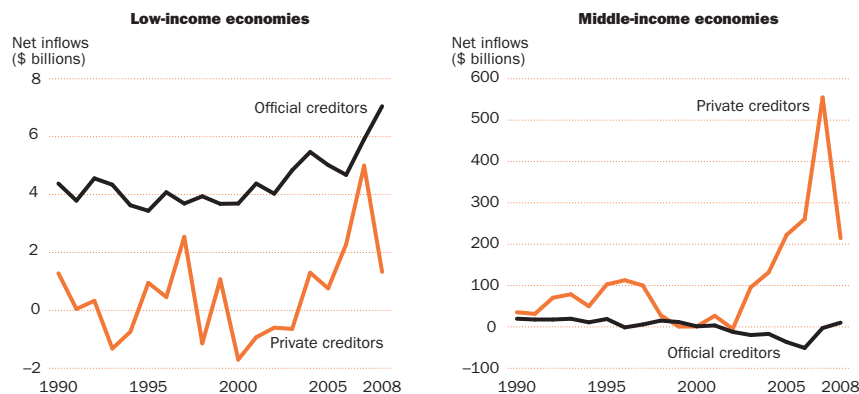
Variations in reporting rescheduled debt also affect cross-country comparability. For example, rescheduling of official Paris Club creditors may be subject to lags between completion of the general rescheduling agreement and completion of the specific bilateral agreements that define the terms of the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

• **Total external debt** is debt owed to nonresidents repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. It is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, short-term debt, and use of IMF credit. • **Long-term debt** is debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year. It has three components: public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed debt. • **Public and publicly guaranteed debt** comprises the long-term external obligations of public debtors, including the national government and political subdivisions (or an agency of either) and autonomous public bodies, and the external obligations of private debtors that are guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. • **IBRD loans and IDA credits** are extended by the World Bank. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) lends at market rates. The International Development Association (IDA) provides credits at concessional rates. • **Private nonguaranteed debt** consists of the long-term external obligations of private debtors that are not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. • **Short-term debt** is debt owed to nonresidents having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt. • **Use of IMF credit** denotes members' drawings on the IMF other than those drawn against the country's reserve tranche position and includes purchases and drawings under Stand-By, Extended, Structural Adjustment, Enhanced Structural Adjustment, and Systemic Transformation Facility Arrangements, together with Trust Fund loans.

Low-income economies

Net inflows
($ billions)

Middle-income economies

Net inflows
($ billions)

In 2008 debt flows from private creditors to low- and middle-income economies fell 61 percent, a decline only partially offset by an increase in net flows from official creditors.

Source: Global Development Finance data files.

Data on external debt are mainly from reports to the World Bank through its Debtor Reporting System from member countries that have received IBRD loans or IDA credits, with additional information from the files of the World Bank, the IMF, the African Development Bank and African Development Fund, the Asian Development Bank and Asian Development Fund, and the Inter-American Development Bank. Summary tables of the external debt of developing countries are published annually in the World Bank's *Global Development Finance,* on its *Global Development Finance* CD-ROM, and on *GDF Online.*

	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, services, and income[a])
	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	2008[b]	2008[b]
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	96.7	..	0.8	..	..	4	21
Albania	18.4	25.2	1.4	3.0	11.4	50.2	13.7	24.4	23.5	33.0	21	51
Algeria	83.5	3.2	..	..	17.7	13.6	0.8	23.8	6.3	0.9	3	6
Angola	311.9	21.3	12.0	2.5	0.6	0.7	17.0	16.0	919.7	13.5	24	27
Argentina	38.9	39.9	30.1	10.7	21.6	74.6	21.7	29.2	133.6	80.9	48	171
Armenia	25.3	27.6	3.1	12.7	69.8	83.6	0.6	13.6	1.9	33.1	27	97
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	10.6	10.5	1.3	0.9	21.8	23.8	4.4	27.1	11.6	18.1	12	14
Bangladesh	40.8	27.7	13.2	3.9	27.1	61.3	1.2	8.4	8.4	34.3	20	67
Belarus	12.2	20.6	3.4	3.1	55.4	6.8	6.5	56.6	29.2	227.2	24	38
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	82.1	14.8	6.8	..	54.8	38.1	2.9	3.8	23.7	3.0	10[c]	35[c]
Bolivia	81.2	34.3	29.4	11.3	75.5	92.6	5.8	3.0	30.5	2.2	14[c]	29[c]
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	43.9	..	4.4	..	73.3	..	11.0	..	25.9	44	81
Botswana	15.1	3.4	3.1	..	76.0	47.3	1.4	9.8	0.2	0.5	3	5
Brazil	21.2	16.2	36.6	22.7	18.5	8.9	19.5	14.3	60.7	18.9	19	121
Bulgaria	81.8	79.0	16.5	14.7	10.5	76.8	4.9	48.6	31.3	103.1	91	128
Burkina Faso	53.6	21.2	..	..	76.7	52.6	4.4	6.5	16.1	11.9	14[c]	110[c]
Burundi	117.6	124.7	27.6	28.1	70.6	94.1	1.3	1.3	6.9	7.2	80[c]	705[c]
Cambodia	71.8	46.0	0.7	0.6	11.9	75.5	4.5	7.7	53.1	12.2	42	57
Cameroon	133.3	12.1	20.9	..	61.0	39.8	9.1	0.2	6,444.5	0.2	4[c]	15[c]
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	85.9	48.7	..	..	100.0	85.1	6.0	7.5	24.0	54.2	41[c]	267[c]
Chad	58.5	26.1	..	..	86.1	92.5	2.0	0.2	11.6	0.3	19[c]	32[c]
Chile	32.1	41.3	24.5	18.2	76.2	13.5	15.6	23.2	23.1	64.6	41	74
China	16.5	8.7	9.9	2.0	7.6	24.1	18.9	49.5	27.8	9.5	10	25
Hong Kong SAR, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	27.5	20.2	31.5	16.2	32.7	32.3	22.1	12.1	65.6	24.0	23	108
Congo, Dem. Rep.	271.4	118.2	..	..	..	45.9	23.6	5.5	1,980.9	865.3	100[c]	316[c]
Congo, Rep.	479.7	65.6	13.2	..	21.8	24.5	17.0	6.6	1,575.1	9.3	74[c]	70[c]
Costa Rica	32.8	30.3	13.8	10.5	50.5	44.0	11.4	43.9	40.5	101.7	33	61
Côte d'Ivoire	188.7	56.0	23.1	9.2	59.3	99.8	20.7	10.7	739.1	59.7	76[c]	144[c]
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	28.5	23.8	6.1	..	39.8	28.5	13.8	19.1	165.3	87.6	24	61
Ecuador	72.0	33.1	24.8	..	32.0	62.3	9.5	9.9	73.4	37.2	34	75
Egypt, Arab Rep.	55.8	19.9	13.2	4.7	26.3	23.7	7.1	7.7	13.9	7.3	20	49
El Salvador	26.7	46.6	8.9	9.9	55.1	59.3	20.9	10.4	55.9	39.8	47	98
Eritrea	6.3	58.6	0.1	..	100.0	66.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	8.0	38[c]	697[c]
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	136.8	10.9	18.5	2.8	41.9	45.0	4.5	1.9	56.5	6.4	8[c]	49[c]
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gabon	101.6	19.4	15.3	..	17.9	13.1	6.6	5.1	187.8	6.2	23	27
Gambia, The	113.0	61.5	15.5	..	49.1	56.0	3.5	4.5	14.0	17.5	29[c]	63[c]
Georgia	48.2	26.6	..	4.2	0.4	37.4	6.9	10.6	43.0	24.1	24	65
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	86.9	31.3	24.0	3.2	48.4	20.7	11.3	27.3	77.1	..	20[c]	46[c]
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	22.6	41.3	11.1	12.2	47.5	74.3	24.7	13.5	103.6	46.2	42	109
Guinea	90.0	73.2	24.8	9.6	30.5	66.7	5.0	6.2	188.9	..	49[c]	149[c]
Guinea-Bissau	379.4	274.1	52.4	..	86.3	100.0	10.6	12.5	469.2	116.0	214[c]	496[c]
Haiti	28.1	27.8	51.0	1.9	92.2	79.2	3.2	0.0	13.4	0.0	17[c]	51[c]
Honduras	132.9	25.0	32.3	..	55.9	66.7	7.9	15.1	141.7	20.8	12[c]	15[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)		Short-term debt (% of total reserves)		Present value of debt (% of GNI)	Present value of debt (% of exports of goods, services, and income[a])
	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	2008[b]	2008[b]
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	27.0	19.0	29.8	8.7	24.2	14.3	5.3	19.6	22.1	17.6	18	70
Indonesia	63.4	30.4	29.9	13.4	28.4	30.6	20.9	17.6	174.2	51.4	35	102
Iran, Islamic Rep.	23.9	..	29.7	..	1.3	3.4	29.9	36.1	..	..	4	12
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	82.3	69.7	16.2	14.2	40.6	23.8	10.7	12.7	72.2	71.7	87	148
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	118.8	31.4	12.4	16.0	33.5	10.4	10.2	21.7	34.4	16.0	32	41
Kazakhstan	18.5	95.0	3.9	41.8	7.8	47.3	10.2	9.9	23.0	53.5	106	164
Kenya	83.8	21.7	24.7	4.5	32.5	36.9	8.7	12.4	164.9	32.0	19	68
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	37.5	56.9	13.2	8.2	59.0	79.7	2.1	1.2	9.7	2.4	42[c]	53[c]
Lao PDR	122.6	99.5	6.1	..	37.4	87.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83	261
Latvia	8.8	127.3	1.6	37.7	60.3	16.8	6.7	33.5	5.2	268.7	147	301
Lebanon	24.3	90.6	..	14.0	13.2	5.1	46.0	13.3	16.9	11.5	95	89
Lesotho	55.8	33.4	6.1	2.5	60.3	71.3	0.6	0.0	0.9	..	18	27
Liberia	..	515.4	..	131.3	..	100.0	39.5	39.9	3,481.0	863.2	340[c]	306[c]
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	10.1	69.3	1.3	30.6	31.8	6.0	6.4	25.8	6.0	126.8	78	120
Macedonia, FYR	29.0	49.6	..	8.7	99.9	64.1	11.2	37.0	51.9	81.9	55	96
Madagascar	143.3	23.4	7.6	..	74.3	74.8	12.6	12.4	497.1	26.3	20[c]	68[c]
Malawi	165.8	22.7	24.9	..	51.4	35.2	1.9	0.0	37.8	0.0	9[c]	39[c]
Malaysia	40.6	35.1	7.0	..	15.5	4.8	21.2	34.5	29.5	24.7	35	30
Mali	122.3	25.8	13.4	..	45.5	54.2	2.4	0.0	22.2	0.0	11[c]	33[c]
Mauritania	175.3	..	22.9	..	49.6	65.5	7.1	15.4	187.9	..	41[c]	65[c]
Mauritius	37.3	7.0	8.7	2.8	34.5	27.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	7	10
Mexico	60.5	19.1	27.0	12.1	19.5	7.7	22.6	12.0	218.8	25.6	20	62
Moldova	40.3	57.0	7.9	11.3	79.1	56.9	0.9	34.7	2.3	78.5	67	96
Mongolia	43.3	33.6	10.1	..	2.8	37.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	28	42
Morocco	75.1	24.4	33.4	10.3	30.3	39.0	0.8	7.8	5.1	7.2	24	51
Mozambique	360.6	39.4	34.5	1.2	17.4	59.0	3.7	18.3	142.8	37.9	15[c]	36[c]
Myanmar	..	..	17.8	..	15.0	0.6	6.8	24.9	60.4	..	35	84
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	54.7	28.9	7.5	3.6	54.2	76.3	0.9	1.5	3.5	..	21	63
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	368.6	55.3	38.7	7.3	30.3	51.3	17.2	20.2	1,256.8	63.1	32[c]	53[c]
Niger	87.9	18.1	16.7	..	95.5	89.7	4.5	2.0	75.6	2.7	13[c]	63[c]
Nigeria	131.7	5.7	13.8	..	45.4	80.0	16.6	66.4	330.7	13.9	6	12
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	49.5	28.7	26.5	8.7	43.2	66.3	10.7	2.8	128.0	15.5	24	120
Panama	80.9	49.8	3.4	9.2	52.7	13.0	36.2	0.0	282.4	..	54	62
Papua New Guinea	57.3	19.2	20.8	..	31.7	41.1	3.1	0.6	29.1	0.4	21	22
Paraguay	31.5	25.5	5.6	4.8	48.0	59.0	30.4	27.5	70.8	40.0	29	50
Peru	60.3	23.9	15.9	12.5	49.9	35.9	31.3	21.5	111.6	19.7	28	81
Philippines	51.7	35.0	16.1	15.5	29.2	19.9	13.4	10.8	67.8	18.7	37	77
Poland	32.2	42.1	11.0	25.0	13.5	4.9	4.9	29.8	14.6	104.4	46	103
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Total external debt		Total debt service		Multilateral debt service		Short-term debt				Present value of debt	
	% of GNI		% of exports of goods and services and income[a]		% of public and publicly guaranteed debt service		% of total debt		% of total reserves		% of GNI	% of exports of goods, services, and income[a]
	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	2008[b]	2008[b]
Romania	19.4	54.7	10.5	25.3	21.3	28.3	19.1	29.7	49.7	78.2	57	149
Russian Federation	31.0	25.8	6.3	11.5	9.7	4.0	8.4	13.6	56.6	12.8	30	81
Rwanda	79.2	15.4	20.5	..	99.0	69.7	3.1	3.3	32.3	3.8	8[c]	74[c]
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	..	21.8	16.8	..	62.2	55.7	6.6	6.9	95.6	12.3	16[c]	50[c]
Serbia	..	63.5	..	13.9	100.0[d]	60.4	19.8[d]	13.3	..	35.9	70	111
Sierra Leone	149.0	20.3	53.7	..	8.4	63.5	2.2	2.3	77.8	4.1	10[c]	36[c]
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.6	26.9	..	..	..	..
South Africa	17.1	15.7	9.5	4.4	0.0	1.8	38.1	42.8	216.7	52.6	16	46
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	65.3	38.1	8.0	9.3	14.0	21.0	6.4	13.8	25.3	79.7	35	96
Sudan	136.3	37.5	6.7	2.5	100.0	20.6	36.2	33.8	3,898.2	473.7	78[c]	296[c]
Swaziland	14.0	13.6	1.5	..	64.0	73.4	4.5	4.1	3.7	2.0	12	14
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tajikistan	53.6	29.2	..	3.1	..	27.0	6.8	2.8	..	..	23	26
Tanzania	143.5	29.9	17.4	1.2	66.7	99.9	13.1	22.3	356.6	46.2	14[c]	54[c]
Thailand	60.6	32.0	11.6	7.7	20.9	1.4	44.1	37.4	119.4	21.8	31	32
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	116.7	56.1	6.0	..	75.5	99.3	5.8	5.9	65.1	15.9	51[c]	106[c]
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	63.0	58.5	16.9	..	43.8	48.2	12.1	20.8	77.6	47.9	58	85
Turkey	44.3	35.3	27.7	29.5	20.7	10.6	21.3	18.3	113.0	68.8	40	170
Turkmenistan	16.1	3.7	..	..	1.9	2.4	4.3	8.0	1.5	..	5	6
Uganda	63.3	15.8	19.8	1.7	69.7	56.7	2.8	20.4	22.4	19.9	10[c]	37[c]
Ukraine	17.8	51.7	6.6	19.4	13.6	29.7	2.6	22.1	20.9	64.7	63	124
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	28.0	34.9	22.1	14.6	27.3	26.7	25.1	7.4	73.7	12.8	40	122
Uzbekistan	13.5	14.3	..	..	1.9	19.2	11.8	5.3	..	..	15	31
Venezuela, RB	49.0	16.0	22.9	5.6	11.6	11.2	8.6	33.8	28.6	39.5	21	58
Vietnam	124.0	29.7	..	1.9	2.9	13.2	12.9	16.9	247.2	18.5	29	36
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	169.9	25.6	3.1	2.4	78.3	57.1	11.0	7.7	107.9	5.9	18	39
Zambia	215.1	23.0	..	3.2	50.6	50.4	6.0	22.6	186.2	61.7	6[c]	14[c]
Zimbabwe	73.5	..	..	..	33.6	..	13.7	..	77.2	..	..	..
World	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w		
Low income	89.2	30.8	18.0	3.5	37.8	45.0	9.3	12.2	111.8	22.0	..	..
Middle income	36.0	21.9	17.0	9.7	21.5	17.7	18.3	23.2	69.0	19.8	..	..
Lower middle income	39.5	16.0	16.7	5.2	23.5	26.6	19.1	27.6	66.8	13.3	..	..
Upper middle income	33.4	28.0	17.3	15.2	19.6	12.7	17.6	20.6	70.9	31.8	..	..
Low & middle income	38.1	22.1	17.1	9.5	22.1	18.5	17.5	22.7	70.2	19.9	..	..
East Asia & Pacific	35.5	13.7	12.7	3.9	18.2	21.7	23.9	35.6	64.8	11.9	..	..
Europe & Central Asia	32.5	37.3	10.6	18.6	16.3	10.7	11.5	20.9	53.3	40.6	..	..
Latin America & Carib.	35.2	21.8	25.4	14.0	24.2	20.2	20.5	17.7	88.6	31.8	..	..
Middle East & N. Africa	53.5	15.1	19.7	5.3	19.3	18.9	9.6	15.2	18.4	..	..	..
South Asia	32.2	21.3	25.6	8.4	27.4	23.1	5.9	15.7	29.5	18.6	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	76.2	21.2	15.9	3.3	35.0	32.8	17.2	24.7	193.5	29.1	..	..
High income												
Euro area												

a. Includes workers' remittances. b. The numerator refers to 2008, whereas the denominator is a three year average of 2006–08 data. c. Data are from debt sustainability analyses for low-income countries. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only. d. Includes Montenegro.

A country's external debt burden, both debt outstanding and debt service, affects its 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.

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 6.10). 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.
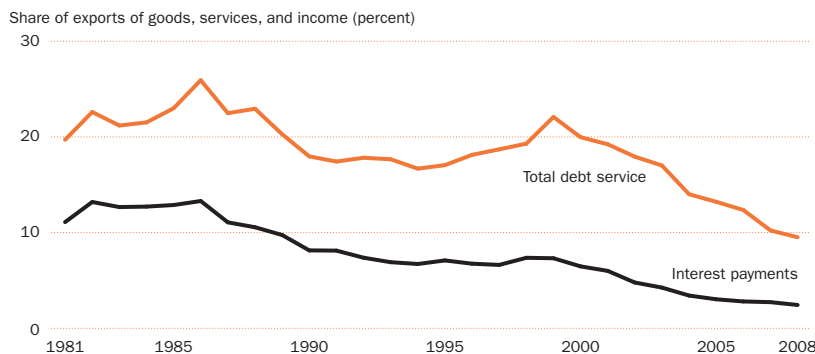
Debt ratios are used to assess the sustainability of a country's debt service obligations, but no absolute rules determine what values are too high. Empirical analysis of developing countries' experience and debt service performance shows that debt service difficulties become increasingly likely when 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 GNI. • **Total debt service** is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services on long-term debt; interest paid on short-term debt; and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF. • **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.

The burden of external debt service declined over 2000–08   **6.11a**

Share of exports of goods, services, and income (percent)

The total external debt service of low- and middle-income economies fell from 20 percent of export revenues in 2000 to under 10 percent in 2008. About 26 percent of the total debt service in 2008 was interest payments on outstanding debt compared with 32 percent in 2000.

Source: Global Development Finance data files.

	Equity flows				Debt flows			
	$ millions				$ millions			
	Foreign direct investment		Portfolio equity		Bonds		Commercial bank and other lending	
	1995	**2008**	**1995**	**2008**	**1995**	**2008**	**1995**	**2008**
Afghanistan	..	300	..	..	..	0	..	0
Albania	70	937	0	..	0	0	0	396
Algeria	0	2,646	..	..	−278	0	788	−474
Angola	472	1,679	0	..	0	0	123	2,667
Argentina	5,609	9,753	1,552	−531	3,705	14	754	1,889
Armenia	25	935	..	−1	0	0	0	374
Australia	12,026	47,281	2,585	19,408	..	..	..	..
Austria	1,901	14,440	1,262	−6,945	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	330	15	..	0	0	0	0	350
Bangladesh	2	973	−15	10	0	0	−21	112
Belarus	15	2,158	..	1	0	0	103	385
Belgium	10,689[a]	99,732	6,505[a]	8,818	..	..	..	..
Benin	13	120	0	..	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	393	512	0	0	0	0	41	343
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	1,056	..	..	..	0	..	254
Botswana	70	109	6	−37	0	0	−6	−1
Brazil	4,859	45,058	2,775	−7,565	2,636	1,637	8,283	25,551
Bulgaria	90	9,205	0	−106	−6	−287	−93	4,379
Burkina Faso	10	137	..	..	0	0	0	−3
Burundi	2	4	0	..	0	0	−1	0
Cambodia	151	815	..	0	0	0	13	0
Cameroon	7	38	0	−1	0	0	−65	−106
Canada	9,319	45,364	−3,077	3,109	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	6	121	..	..	0	0	0	0
Chad	33	834	..	..	0	0	0	0
Chile	2,957	16,787	−249	1,823	489	−1,688	1,773	5,053
China	35,849	147,791	0	8,721	317	−2,096	4,696	14,238
Hong Kong SAR, China	..	63,005	..	19,477	..	..	..	..
Colombia	968	10,583	165	−86	1,008	47	1,250	486
Congo, Dem. Rep.	122	1,000	..	..	0	0	0	−7
Congo, Rep.	125	2,622	0	..	0	0	−50	−6
Costa Rica	337	2,021	0	0	−4	−240	−20	258
Côte d'Ivoire	211	402	1	79	0	0	14	−177
Croatia	108	4,798	4	−115	..	..	..	..
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	2,568	10,864	1,236	−1,124	..	..	..	..
Denmark	4,139	3,111	..	2,792	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	414	2,885	..	0	0	−20	−31	−89
Ecuador	452	993	13	1	0	0	59	592
Egypt, Arab Rep.	598	9,495	0	−674	0	0	−311	−235
El Salvador	38	784	0	0	0	0	−31	298
Eritrea	..	36	..	..	0	0	0	1
Estonia	201	1,947	10	−308	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	14	109	..	0	0	0	−48	−33
Finland	1,044	−7,765	2,027	−1,782	..	..	..	..
France	23,736	100,372	6,823	−16,145	..	..	..	..
Gabon	−315	20	..	..	0	−50	−75	−3
Gambia, The	8	72	..	..	0	0	0	11
Georgia	6	1,564	..	118	0	500	0	123
Germany	11,985	21,248	−1,513	−85,366	..	..	..	..
Ghana	107	2,112	0	0	0	0	38	68
Greece	1,053	5,304	0	−5,260	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	75	838	..	0	44	5	−34	1,007
Guinea	1	382	..	..	0	0	−15	4
Guinea-Bissau	0	15	..	..	0	0	0	0
Haiti	7	30	..	0	0	0	0	50
Honduras	50	877	0	0	−13	0	38	−5

6.12

	Equity flows				Debt flows			
	$ millions				$ millions			
	Foreign direct investment		Portfolio equity		Bonds		Commercial bank and other lending	
	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008
Hungary	4,804	62,786	−62	−197	..	..	..	..
India	2,144	41,169	1,590	−15,030	285	1,754	955	10,028
Indonesia	4,346	9,318	1,493	322	2,248	3,519	60	3,573
Iran, Islamic Rep.	17	1,492	0	..	0	0	−37	−1,197
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	1,447	−19,886	0	931	..	..	..	..
Israel	1,350	9,638	991	994	..	..	..	..
Italy	4,842	15,442	5,358	−29,022	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	147	1,437	0	0	13	250	15	12
Japan	39	24,552	50,597	−69,692	..	..	..	..
Jordan	13	1,966	0	500	0	−2	−201	−65
Kazakhstan	964	14,648	..	−1,280	0	−310	240	12,174
Kenya	32	96	5	5	0	0	−163	−8
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	1,776	2,200	4,219	−41,247	..	..	..	..
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	7	57	0	0	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	96	233	..	6	0	0	0	−74
Lao PDR	95	228	0	..	0	0	0	366
Latvia	180	1,357	0	−50	43	154	3	5,020
Lebanon	35	3,606	..	466	350	−233	333	−80
Lesotho	275	218	..	..	0	0	12	−3
Liberia	5	144	..	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	−88	4,111	..	0	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	73	1,770	6	113	0	−184	55	2,942
Macedonia, FYR	9	598	..	−49	0	0	0	460
Madagascar	10	1,477	..	..	0	0	−4	3
Malawi	6	37	..	..	0	0	−23	0
Malaysia	4,178	7,376	0	−10,716	2,440	−250	1,231	−106
Mali	111	127	..	..	0	0	0	−1
Mauritania	7	103	0	..	0	0	0	−6
Mauritius	19	378	22	34	150	0	126	−29
Mexico	9,526	22,481	519	−3,503	3,758	−4,540	1,401	16,603
Moldova	26	708	−1	11	0	−6	24	386
Mongolia	10	683	0	..	0	0	−14	44
Morocco	92	2,466	20	148	0	−589	158	−67
Mozambique	45	587	0	0	0	0	24	−1
Myanmar	280	283	..	..	0	0	36	0
Namibia	153	535	46	4	..	..	..	..
Nepal	..	1	0	..	0	0	−5	−1
Netherlands	12,206	−2,389	−743	−12,565	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	3,316	5,466	..	170	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	89	626	0	0	0	0	−81	77
Niger	7	147	..	..	0	0	−24	−7
Nigeria	1,079	3,636	0	−4,684	0	0	−448	−37
Norway	2,393	−1,543	636	−11,888	..	..	..	..
Oman	46	2,928	0	−809	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	723	5,438	10	−270	0	0	317	652
Panama	223	2,402	0	0	0	−507	−12	157
Papua New Guinea	455	−30	..	..	−32	0	−311	149
Paraguay	103	320	0	0	0	0	−16	91
Peru	2,557	4,079	171	180	0	−1,488	43	−83
Philippines	1,478	1,403	0	−1,289	1,110	−839	−215	−1,351
Poland	3,659	14,849	219	564	250	2,811	228	26,111
Portugal	685	3,575	−179	6,776	..	..	..	..
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Equity flows				Debt flows			
	$ millions				$ millions			
	Foreign direct investment		Portfolio equity		Bonds		Commercial bank and other lending	
	1995	**2008**	**1995**	**2008**	**1995**	**2008**	**1995**	**2008**
Romania	419	13,883	0	23	0	221	413	17,036
Russian Federation	2,065	72,885	47	−15,005	−810	15,402	444	23,060
Rwanda	2	103	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	−1,875	22,486	0	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	32	706	4	..	0	0	−25	−37
Serbia	45[b]	2,992	..	−57	0[b]	0	0[b]	3,400
Sierra Leone	7	−3	0	0	0	0	−28	0
Singapore	11,535	22,724	−159	−2,209	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	236	3,231	−16	103	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	150	1,917	..	−291	..	..	..	..
Somalia	1	87	..	..	0	0	0	0
South Africa	1,248	9,645	2,914	−4,707	731	−698	748	−805
Spain	8,086	71,207	4,216	−446	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	56	752	..	−488	0	−65	103	155
Sudan	12	2,601	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	52	10	1	..	0	0	0	0
Sweden	14,939	41,908	1,853	−1,494	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	4,158	6,549	5,851	24,352	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	100	..	0	..	..	..	..	..
Tajikistan	10	376	..	0	0	0	0	17
Tanzania	120	744	0	3	0	0	18	−9
Thailand	2,068	9,835	2,253	−4,594	2,123	−778	3,702	−554
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	26	68	0	..	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	299	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	264	2,638	12	−39	588	0	−96	29
Turkey	885	18,299	195	716	627	248	174	21,760
Turkmenistan	233	820	..	..	0	0	20	−36
Uganda	121	788	0	−32	0	0	−9	−1
Ukraine	267	10,913	..	388	−200	780	−19	16,521
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	21,731	93,506	8,070	72,710	..	..	..	..
United States	57,800	319,737	16,523	110,447	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	157	2,205	0	2	144	−534	39	32
Uzbekistan	−24	918	..	..	0	0	201	−146
Venezuela, RB	985	349	270	3	−468	3,051	−216	−434
Vietnam	1,780	9,579	..	−578	0	−26	356	−51
West Bank and Gaza	123	..	0	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	−218	1,555	..	0	0	0	−2	−1
Zambia	97	939	..	−6	0	0	−37	71
Zimbabwe	118	52	..	..	−30	0	140	11
World	**328,496 s**	**1,823,282 s**	**127,074 s**	**−207,952 s**	**.. s**	**.. s**	**.. s**	**.. s**
Low income	3,243	26,440	−6	−591	−30	−26	420	329
Middle income	95,596	571,567	14,050	−56,548	21,247	14,984	26,959	213,213
Lower middle income	52,899	267,487	5,393	−16,777	6,470	692	8,429	48,183
Upper middle income	42,698	304,080	8,657	−39,771	14,777	14,291	18,529	165,030
Low & middle income	98,839	598,007	14,043	−57,139	21,216	14,958	27,379	213,542
East Asia & Pacific	50,798	187,724	3,746	−8,139	8,206	−470	9,554	16,310
Europe & Central Asia	9,443	172,056	467	−14,608	−96	19,329	1,794	134,897
Latin America & Carib.	30,181	125,669	5,216	−9,674	11,311	−4,015	13,833	51,851
Middle East & N. Africa	940	30,229	32	402	660	−824	633	−2,090
South Asia	2,931	48,678	1,585	−15,778	285	1,689	1,349	10,978
Sub-Saharan Africa	4,546	33,651	2,998	−9,342	851	−750	217	1,597
High income	229,657	1,225,275	113,030	−150,812	..	..	..	..
Euro area	78,432	426,921	23,737	−273,433	..	..	..	..

a. Includes Luxembourg. b. Includes Montenegro.

About the data

Private financial flows—equity and debt—account for the bulk of development finance. Equity flows comprise foreign direct investment (FDI) and portfolio equity. Debt flows are financing raised through bond issuance, bank lending, and supplier credits. Data on equity flows are based on balance of payments data reported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). FDI data are supplemented by staff estimates using data from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and official national sources.

The internationally accepted definition of FDI (from the fifth edition of the IMF's *Balance of Payments Manual* [1993]), includes 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. 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. 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, an important source of investment financing in some developing countries. In addition, FDI data omit nonequity cross-border transactions such as intrafirm flows of goods and services. For a detailed discussion of the data issues, see the World Bank's *World Debt Tables 1993–94* (vol. 1, chap. 3).

Statistics on bonds, bank lending, and supplier credits are produced by aggregating 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 loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or credits from the International Development Association. The reports are cross-checked with data from market sources that include transactions 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 for a breakdown of private nonguaranteed bonds and loans.

Data on equity flows are shown for all countries for which data are available. Debt flows are shown only for 128 developing countries that report to the Debtor Reporting System; nonreporting countries may also receive debt flows.
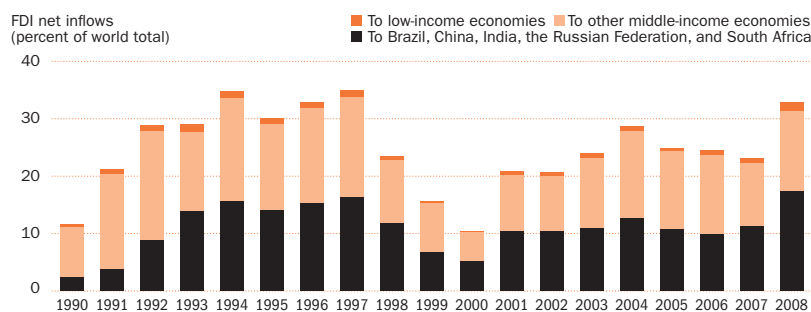
The volume of global private financial flows reported by the World Bank generally differs from that reported by other sources because of differences in sources, classification of economies, and method used to adjust and disaggregate reported information. In addition, particularly for debt financing, differences may also reflect how some installments of the transactions and certain offshore issuances are treated.

Most global foreign direct investment is directed to high-income economies and a few large middle-income economies — 6.12a

FDI net inflows (percent of world total)
Legend: To low-income economies ■ To other middle-income economies ■ To Brazil, China, India, the Russian Federation, and South Africa

The share of FDI net inflows to developing economies increased 10 percentage points between 2007 and 2008 because of decreasing inflows to high-income economies. Brazil, China, India, the Russian Federation, and South Africa received more than half the FDI net inflows to all developing economies.

Source: World Development Indicators data files.

	Total ($ millions)		International financial institutions ($ millions)							United Nations[b,c] ($ millions)			
			World Bank[a]		IMF		Regional development banks[b]						
	From bilateral sources	From multilateral sources[a,b,c]	IDA	IBRD	Conces-sional	Non-concessional	Conces-sional	Non-concessional	Other institutions	UNICEF	UNRWA	UNTA	Others
	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008
Afghanistan	8.5	190.5	41.3	0.0	35.7	0.0	50.9	0.0	3.2	35.7	0.0	1.0	22.7
Albania	7.8	140.9	19.9	11.7	−11.4	3.8	0.0	26.5	85.4	0.8	0.0	0.4	3.8
Algeria	−162.9	−106.2	0.0	−102.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	−13.9	1.1	0.0	0.9	7.9
Angola	816.6	34.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	−0.4	0.1	16.3	0.0	0.8	9.8
Argentina	−70.4	−401.3	0.0	−604.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	−60.6	260.5	0.7	0.0	1.0	1.7
Armenia	69.7	69.6	68.8	−0.9	−19.6	0.0	8.0	0.0	3.6	0.6	0.0	1.6	7.5
Australia													
Austria													
Azerbaijan	29.1	174.0	42.2	56.3	−15.4	−6.2	8.8	48.8	28.1	1.0	0.0	0.6	9.8
Bangladesh	57.5	1,274.0	607.0	0.0	198.7	0.0	298.5	121.7	−2.0	20.8	0.0	0.8	28.5
Belarus	1,501.4	0.9	0.0	−0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	−2.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	2.8
Belgium													
Benin	−31.9	154.8	84.1	0.0	18.9	0.0	29.5	0.0	3.6	5.4	0.0	0.8	12.5
Bolivia	46.4	119.6	24.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.9	−43.4	92.0	1.1	0.0	0.6	8.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	24.1	63.6	16.5	−24.6	0.0	−2.4	0.0	56.9	8.9	0.8	0.0	0.8	6.7
Botswana	−19.4	23.0	−0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	−2.3	−4.7	25.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	3.9
Brazil	581.5	943.4	0.0	914.2	0.0	0.0	3.0	−592.7	603.9	1.8	0.0	1.5	11.7
Bulgaria	71.9	−432.1	0.0	−406.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	−2.6	−23.0	..	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	40.5	299.1	159.2	0.0	18.2	0.0	38.8	0.0	46.0	15.8	0.0	1.1	20.0
Burundi	−0.8	43.7	−6.2	0.0	21.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	−1.7	9.2	0.0	0.6	17.9
Cambodia	235.8	156.8	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.3	0.0	16.7	6.4	0.0	0.8	21.5
Cameroon	60.5	94.7	28.7	−5.4	8.4	0.0	45.3	−20.9	18.5	6.1	0.0	1.0	13.0
Canada													
Central African Republic	−2.3	17.9	−10.5	0.0	15.3	0.0	−3.7	0.0	−2.1	5.6	0.0	0.5	12.8
Chad	53.4	−46.5	−57.0	−25.7	−14.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	15.9	11.1	0.0	0.5	17.5
Chile	138.1	−101.8	−0.7	−154.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	1.0
China	−447.0	1,394.2	−299.8	632.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,001.7	15.7	12.0	0.0	2.2	29.5
Hong Kong SAR, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	−102.6	1,946.8	−0.7	689.0	0.0	0.0	−5.5	1,349.8	−97.4	2.0	0.0	0.8	8.8
Congo, Dem. Rep.	−108.4	−16.7	50.7	0.0	−137.0	0.0	1.2	−33.7	−15.4	57.9	0.0	1.3	58.3
Congo, Rep.	−18.1	10.1	−2.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	−0.4	−8.7	−0.6	2.8	0.0	0.2	17.3
Costa Rica	22.2	−228.8	−0.2	−4.2	0.0	0.0	−9.7	−261.5	42.6	0.6	0.0	0.7	2.9
Côte d'Ivoire	1.7	−503.4	−103.6	−377.4	−44.5	64.3	−0.6	−59.6	−13.1	7.7	0.0	1.1	22.3
Croatia	..	..	..	143.0	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.0	0.6	3.7
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.0	1.4	2.0
Czech Republic	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark													
Dominican Republic	696.7	−41.0	−0.7	−22.9	0.0	−42.6	−21.3	−9.3	52.4	0.6	0.0	0.8	2.0
Ecuador	−121.8	−434.7	−1.1	−71.3	0.0	0.0	−26.4	−17.8	−323.3	1.1	0.0	0.8	3.3
Egypt, Arab Rep.	−960.1	118.6	−39.2	65.4	0.0	0.0	8.5	125.5	−60.2	3.0	0.0	1.4	14.2
El Salvador	−2.2	264.6	−0.8	−1.0	0.0	0.0	−14.1	201.0	74.9	0.6	0.0	0.7	3.3
Eritrea	71.9	40.0	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	1.7	2.6	0.0	1.1	10.3
Estonia	..	..	0.0	−7.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	86.6	354.7	156.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.2	−6.4	31.8	45.9	0.0	1.1	53.6
Finland													
France													
Gabon	−194.9	−56.9	0.0	9.2	0.0	−24.7	−0.2	−25.1	−19.8	0.7	0.0	0.4	2.6
Gambia, The	5.3	54.0	2.3	0.0	6.3	0.0	13.5	0.0	22.6	1.2	0.0	0.3	7.8
Georgia	1.8	417.8	110.2	0.0	−35.0	255.6	69.9	0.3	2.8	1.3	0.0	0.8	11.9
Germany													
Ghana	25.9	371.4	256.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.9	−4.1	1.5	9.4	0.0	0.9	21.3
Greece	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	−24.5	167.6	0.0	66.1	0.0	0.0	−6.4	58.5	40.6	1.6	0.0	0.6	6.6
Guinea	−7.1	15.5	−8.4	0.0	7.9	0.0	11.6	−5.6	−16.8	6.0	0.0	0.5	20.3
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	8.3	−3.9	0.0	−2.0	5.6	−1.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.2	7.4
Haiti	162.3	183.5	−3.9	0.0	50.5	0.0	100.5	0.0	6.7	4.7	0.0	0.8	24.2
Honduras	219.1	175.0	51.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.7	−18.4	28.7	0.9	0.0	1.1	10.9

	Total		International financial institutions							United Nations[b,c]			
	$ millions									$ millions			
			World Bank[a]		IMF		Regional development banks[b]							
	From bilateral sources	From multilateral sources[a,b,c]	IDA	IBRD	Conces-sional	Non-concessional	Conces-sional	Non-concessional	Other institutions	UNICEF	UNRWA	UNTA	Others
	2008	**2008**	**2008**	**2008**	**2008**	**2008**	**2008**	**2008**	**2008**	**2008**	**2008**	**2008**	**2008**
Hungary	..	..	0.0	−29.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	551.1	2,359.6	192.2	731.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,306.4	57.6	36.6	0.0	0.3	34.9
Indonesia	−2,040.2	942.5	466.6	146.7	0.0	0.0	24.6	283.7	0.0	5.2	0.0	1.1	14.6
Iran, Islamic Rep.	−89.6	84.7	0.0	77.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.6	5.5
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.1	0.0	0.4	7.3
Ireland													
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy													
Jamaica	−82.3	62.2	0.0	−34.0	0.0	0.0	−5.3	73.8	25.5	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.3
Japan													
Jordan	−2,086.4	51.8	−2.5	−44.4	0.0	−59.3	0.0	0.0	19.9	0.6	130.8	0.9	5.8
Kazakhstan	−11.0	40.9	0.0	36.4	0.0	0.0	−0.2	−1.1	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.3	2.9
Kenya	−83.9	182.4	103.6	0.0	−10.6	0.0	28.9	−3.6	−4.4	15.1	0.0	1.9	51.5
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	0.0	1.4	5.5
Korea, Rep.	..	..	−3.5	−458.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	−5.2	58.3	9.3	0.0	19.0	0.0	17.3	−5.0	−0.7	1.0	0.0	1.3	16.1
Lao PDR	86.5	74.7	3.8	0.0	−4.3	0.0	24.8	0.7	15.0	2.5	0.0	0.7	31.5
Latvia	−0.4	1,066.0	0.0	−23.8	0.0	846.2	0.0	−2.0	245.6	..	..	..	..
Lebanon	115.2	128.3	0.0	−75.7	0.0	40.1	0.0	0.0	38.0	0.6	122.5	1.0	1.8
Lesotho	5.1	13.8	10.9	−1.0	−5.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	−0.8	1.1	0.0	0.6	5.8
Liberia	0.0	527.7	−4.3	0.0	302.5	226.0	−26.8	−6.4	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.4	30.7
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1
Lithuania	−2.4	−19.7	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	−7.7	−15.0	..	..	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	30.5	32.7	−5.9	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	−8.9	0.7	0.0	1.0	2.7
Madagascar	27.8	390.3	210.2	0.0	59.0	0.0	75.5	0.0	8.2	17.1	0.0	1.3	19.0
Malawi	−6.5	185.5	11.7	0.0	97.0	0.0	43.5	−2.2	1.9	9.2	0.0	1.0	23.4
Malaysia	−634.9	−82.1	0.0	−49.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	−34.5	−2.5	0.4	0.0	0.6	3.7
Mali	−5.3	263.5	87.1	0.0	28.4	0.0	56.8	0.0	65.6	11.2	0.0	0.7	13.7
Mauritania	128.3	157.7	42.6	0.0	3.1	0.0	19.2	−7.6	80.1	2.6	0.0	0.7	17.0
Mauritius	−16.4	23.9	−0.6	20.5	0.0	0.0	−0.1	10.5	−7.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9
Mexico	−192.0	1,503.0	0.0	1,343.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	4.8
Moldova	−12.9	50.2	22.2	−16.8	10.9	0.0	0.0	−3.3	18.9	0.7	0.0	1.5	16.1
Mongolia	6.2	33.0	9.9	0.0	−5.0	0.0	15.2	0.0	3.6	1.2	0.0	1.2	6.9
Morocco	816.9	952.5	−1.3	−20.0	0.0	0.0	−1.1	398.9	564.5	1.3	0.0	0.9	9.3
Mozambique	−4.3	403.3	254.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.3	0.0	36.1	15.7	0.0	0.8	31.0
Myanmar	−150.4	38.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	−0.7	13.9	0.0	1.1	23.7
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	0.0	0.7	5.2
Nepal	−31.1	42.9	−7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.0	2.6	6.0	0.0	1.1	27.4
Netherlands													
New Zealand													
Nicaragua	21.5	154.4	28.3	0.0	29.1	0.0	79.9	−4.5	9.6	0.7	0.0	1.4	9.9
Niger	17.3	123.4	15.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	19.7	0.0	30.9	19.5	0.0	0.7	25.7
Nigeria	−27.3	167.4	333.0	−188.8	0.0	0.0	27.9	−81.9	0.0	43.3	0.0	1.0	32.9
Norway													
Oman	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4
Pakistan	195.5	4,210.7	37.9	−243.2	−162.7	3,183.5	435.6	1,065.8	−163.5	21.0	0.0	1.9	34.4
Panama	−4.2	147.1	0.0	53.8	0.0	−5.3	−6.9	94.3	7.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	3.1
Papua New Guinea	−97.0	−27.6	−1.7	−25.7	0.0	0.0	−7.6	4.0	−3.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	5.6
Paraguay	3.3	−22.1	−1.5	−20.7	0.0	0.0	−6.9	−0.2	2.4	1.2	0.0	0.5	3.1
Peru	−122.0	21.8	0.0	63.2	0.0	0.0	−7.0	103.6	−147.7	0.9	0.0	0.8	8.0
Philippines	−761.0	−94.1	−7.1	−279.6	0.0	0.0	−33.0	205.7	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.8	15.1
Poland	−3,201.7	−73.6	0.0	−73.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..
Portugal													
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Total ($ millions)		International financial institutions ($ millions)							United Nations[b,c] ($ millions)			
	From bilateral sources	From multilateral sources[a,b,c]	World Bank[a]		IMF		Regional development banks[b]		Other institutions	UNICEF	UNRWA	UNTA	Others
			IDA	IBRD	Concessional	Non-concessional	Concessional	Non-concessional					
	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008
Romania	17.8	811.6	0.0	−48.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	64.5	794.9	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	−539.3	−679.2	0.0	−485.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	−193.8	−0.2	..	..	..	..
Rwanda	3.4	156.7	40.5	0.0	3.6	0.0	31.3	0.0	25.2	8.3	0.0	0.8	47.0
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.7	..
Senegal	233.6	261.3	133.9	0.0	38.4	0.0	68.5	−10.9	6.7	5.4	0.0	1.3	18.0
Serbia	−48.7	439.0	34.5	−22.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	301.8	107.4	2.3	0.0	1.0	14.1
Sierra Leone	12.2	92.4	25.6	0.0	18.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	6.6	8.3	0.0	1.1	17.3
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	0.0	−50.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	0.0	−14.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	0.0	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	19.6
South Africa	0.0	−14.2	0.0	−0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	−22.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.5	5.2
Spain													
Sri Lanka	34.0	167.0	40.0	0.0	−6.1	−72.2	74.1	84.8	28.9	1.1	0.0	1.2	15.2
Sudan	274.2	157.2	−1.2	0.0	0.0	−65.5	0.0	0.0	149.5	17.7	0.0	0.8	55.9
Swaziland	10.1	22.8	−0.2	−5.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	−8.2	30.3	1.4	0.0	0.6	2.9
Sweden													
Switzerland													
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	−1.5	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	57.1	1.3	6.2
Tajikistan	234.5	54.0	7.4	0.0	−31.0	0.0	48.9	−1.3	2.7	2.2	0.0	0.8	24.3
Tanzania	0.0	567.9	392.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.8	−1.0	19.8	17.9	0.0	1.1	38.4
Thailand	−219.7	−12.9	−3.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	−4.2	−4.0	−12.7	1.0	0.0	1.2	7.6
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	0.0	0.5	6.1
Togo	−0.7	−76.3	−117.0	0.0	47.7	0.0	−14.9	0.0	−6.3	4.3	0.0	0.5	9.4
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	0.0	−11.1	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6
Tunisia	−30.6	−76.1	−2.1	−203.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	−19.2	139.8	0.7	0.0	0.8	7.0
Turkey	434.9	3,424.6	−5.9	570.0	0.0	1,587.7	0.0	0.0	1,259.3	1.6	0.0	0.6	11.3
Turkmenistan	−76.0	0.8	0.0	−1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	−1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.6
Uganda	−16.1	295.2	171.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.6	−0.9	0.9	22.4	0.0	1.1	32.3
Ukraine	−220.7	5,070.5	0.0	686.6	0.0	4,401.4	0.0	−34.5	9.1	1.2	0.0	1.8	4.9
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom													
United States													
Uruguay	−19.8	408.6	0.0	61.4	0.0	0.0	−2.4	200.2	146.4	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.9
Uzbekistan	−1.1	52.6	12.7	−13.8	0.0	0.0	2.7	12.2	29.6	3.0	0.0	0.4	5.8
Venezuela, RB	−56.9	251.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	159.1	87.2	1.0	0.0	0.5	3.9
Vietnam	410.7	770.3	555.1	0.0	−39.3	0.0	194.5	17.8	16.6	4.1	0.0	1.5	20.0
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.7	496.6	0.1	9.3
Yemen, Rep.	−9.7	118.9	69.9	0.0	−61.6	−9.9	0.0	0.0	93.2	10.3	0.0	0.9	16.1
Zambia	−16.3	125.6	50.7	0.0	11.0	0.0	45.6	−5.0	−15.8	8.8	0.0	1.6	28.7
Zimbabwe	13.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	−1.7	0.0	−0.3	−0.1	−2.2	4.6	0.0	0.5	9.8
World	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	984.1 s	807.1 s	645.3 s	1,941.2 s
Low income	1,433.9	8,021.8	3,369.2	−39.4	716.6	221.8	1,697.9	58.8	523.4	473.9	0.0	37.3	962.3
Middle income	−5,743.3	26,241.4	1,121.8	2,619.3	−243.5	10,112.2	828.3	5,893.3	4,262.5	238.0	807.1	107.4	495.0
Lower middle income	−4,014.2	17,133.6	1,062.3	964.7	−252.0	7,703.0	879.5	4,589.2	738.4	212.0	684.5	36.8	515.2
Upper middle income	−1,729.1	9,213.7	59.5	1,654.6	8.5	2,409.2	−51.2	1,304.2	3,524.1	26.0	122.5	23.1	133.2
Low & middle income	−4,309.4	35,140.6	4,491.0	2,579.9	473.1	10,334.0	2,526.2	5,952.1	4,785.9	982.9	807.1	644.0	1,564.4
East Asia & Pacific	−3,563.6	3,304.2	738.5	424.8	−48.6	0.0	306.7	1,480.7	48.0	59.8	0.0	98.3	196.0
Europe & Central Asia	−1,682.4	10,789.2	347.3	272.6	−82.5	7,086.2	156.2	263.2	2,566.1	20.1	0.0	13.7	146.3
Latin America & Carib.	1,151.3	5,245.4	102.2	2,271.8	88.1	−47.5	251.0	1,434.9	916.4	27.9	0.0	67.5	133.1
Middle East & N. Africa	−2,391.2	1,945.5	30.3	−302.8	−59.8	−29.1	13.6	505.2	784.9	27.2	807.1	71.9	97.0
South Asia	823.5	8,284.8	921.1	488.3	65.7	3,108.9	876.1	2,578.8	−52.9	122.5	0.0	6.4	169.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,353.0	5,140.7	2,351.5	−574.9	510.2	215.4	922.6	−310.7	523.4	466.6	0.0	156.0	880.6
High income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	0.0	1.3	7.2
Euro area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. Aggregates include amounts for economies that do not report to the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System and may differ from aggregates published in *Global Development Finance 2010*.
b. Aggregates include amounts for economies not specified elsewhere. c. World and income group aggregates include flows not allocated by country or region.

The table shows concessional and nonconcessional financial flows from official bilateral sources, the major international financial institutions, and UN agencies. The international financial institutions fund 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 to developing countries at slightly higher interest rates with 15- to 20-year maturities. Lending terms vary with market conditions and institutional policies.

Concessional flows from international financial institutions are credits provided through concessional lending facilities. Subsidies from donors or other resources reduce the cost of these loans. Grants are not included in net flows. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) defines concessional flows from bilateral donors as flows with a grant element of at least 25 percent, evaluated assuming a 10 percent nominal discount rate.

World Bank concessional lending is done by the International Development Association (IDA) based on gross national income (GNI) per capita and performance standards assessed by World Bank staff. Cutoff for IDA eligibility, set at the beginning of the World Bank's fiscal year, has been $1,135 since July 1, 2009, measured in 2008 U.S. dollars using the *Atlas* method (see *Users guide*). In exceptional circumstances IDA extends temporary eligibility to countries above the cutoff that are undertaking major adjustments 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 a variable base rate of six-month LIBOR plus a spread, either variable or fixed, for the life of the loan. The rate is reset every six months 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.

The International Monetary Fund 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. Their loans are recorded in the table according to each institution's classification and not according to the DAC definition.

Data for flows from international financial institutions are available for 128 countries that report to the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System. World Bank flows for nonreporting countries were collected from its operational records. Nonreporting countries may have net flows from other international financial institutions.

Official flows from the United Nations are mainly concessional flows classified as official development assistance but may include nonconcessional flows classified as other official flows in OECD-DAC databases.

Net lending from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development declined as countries paid off loans, and concessional lending from the International Development Association increased　　　　　　　**6.13a**
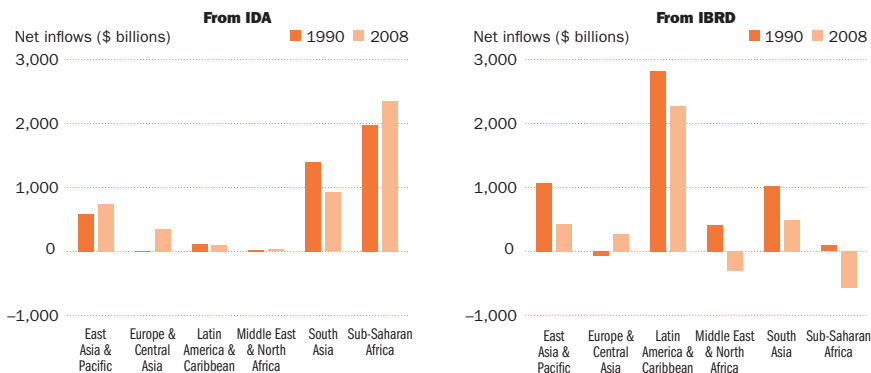
All regions except Middle East and North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa received positive net disbursements from the IBRD. The world's poorest countries in Sub-Saharan Africa continue to receive concessional lending from the International Development Association.

Source: Global Development Finance data files.

Net disbursements

$ millions	Total net flows[a] 2008	Official development assistance[a] Total 2008	Bilateral grants 2008	Bilateral loans 2008	Contributions to multilateral institutions 2008	Other official flows[a] 2008	Private flows[a] Total 2008	Foreign direct investment 2008	Bilateral portfolio investment 2008	Multilateral portfolio investment 2008	Private export credits 2008	Net grants by NGOs[a] 2008
Australia	3,997	2,954	2,600	53	301	59	314	1,673	−1,223	0	−136	670
Austria	11,302	1,714	1,275	−42	480	103	9,348	7,532	0	0	1,817	137
Belgium	4,425	2,386	1,404	−28	1,010	−138	1,816	1,617	0	0	199	361
Canada	24,068	4,785	3,396	−39	1,428	1,608	16,184	14,872	988	0	324	1,491
Denmark	5,150	2,803	1,853	−25	975	−84	2,303	2,303	0	0	0	129
Finland	−222	1,166	681	13	473	22	−1,422	−32	−1,390	0	0	13
France	40,641	10,908	5,980	481	4,446	−229	29,962	24,609	6,098	0	−745	0
Germany	33,395	13,981	9,392	−329	4,918	−462	18,251	9,598	5,218	−275	3,708	1,626
Greece	1,166	703	312	0	391	1	460	460	0	0	0	2
Ireland	6,101	1,328	931	0	397	0	4,500	0	4,500	0	0	273
Italy	5,581	4,861	1,919	−81	3,022	408	207	1,544	−1,339	0	2	105
Japan	31,783	9,579	7,764	−940	2,756	−1,986	23,738	25,710	3,952	−1,046	−4,878	452
Luxembourg	426	415	279	0	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Netherlands	−14,022	6,993	5,312	−112	1,793	0	−21,345	−24,523	3,365	−169	−18	330
New Zealand	433	348	278	0	70	8	29	29	0	0	0	48
Norway	3,963	3,963	2,941	95	928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	1,528	620	238	136	247	0	906	341	−95	0	660	1
Spain	30,087	6,867	4,776	25	2,065	0	23,220	23,334	0	0	−114	0
Sweden	5,896	4,732	3,086	57	1,589	31	1,108	−314	0	0	1,422	25
Switzerland	12,923	2,038	1,536	14	487	0	10,487	11,432	0	−274	−671	398
United Kingdom	41,878	11,500	7,064	303	4,133	−22	29,938	23,783	2,223	0	3,932	462
United States	14,084	26,842	24,825	−965	2,982	−1,100	−28,781	54,172	−75,801	−8,220	1,068	17,122
Total	**264,581**	**121,483**	**87,839**	**−1,384**	**35,029**	**−1,782**	**121,224**	**178,140**	**−53,504**	**−9,983**	**6,572**	**23,655**

Official development assistance

	Commitments[b] $ millions 2000	Commitments[b] $ millions 2008	Gross disbursements[b] $ millions 2000	Gross disbursements[b] $ millions 2008	Net disbursements $ millions[b] 2000	Net disbursements $ millions[b] 2008	Per capita[b] $ 2000	Per capita[b] $ 2008	% of GNI[a] 2000	% of GNI[a] 2008	% of general government disbursements[a] 2000	% of general government disbursements[a] 2008
Australia	2,141	4,698	1,845	2,834	1,845	2,834	96	133	0.27	0.32	0.73	0.88
Austria	956	1,693	738	1,631	734	1,585	90	190	0.23	0.43	0.46	0.86
Belgium	1,451	2,949	1,451	2,319	1,413	2,219	138	208	0.36	0.48	0.74	0.96
Canada	3,282	5,343	2,908	4,673	2,867	4,635	93	139	0.25	0.32	0.60	0.81
Denmark	2,732	2,298	2,914	2,631	2,883	2,573	540	467	1.06	0.82	1.96	1.62
Finland	574	1,221	614	1,073	603	1,072	116	201	0.31	0.44	0.64	0.89
France	8,066	14,861	8,601	11,637	7,062	10,122	120	163	0.30	0.39	0.62	0.74
Germany	9,183	16,864	9,321	14,910	8,076	13,060	98	159	0.27	0.38	0.57	0.89
Greece	415	645	415	645	415	645	38	57	0.20	0.21	0.42	0.42
Ireland	430	1,272	430	1,272	430	1,272	114	293	0.29	0.59	0.87	1.20
Italy	2,869	5,158	2,838	4,655	2,443	4,440	43	75	0.13	0.22	0.28	0.44
Japan	14,388	18,425	13,704	15,491	11,357	8,502	89	67	0.28	0.19	0.86	0.53
Luxembourg	227	388	227	388	227	388	515	792	0.70	0.97	1.76	1.94
Netherlands	6,072	9,010	5,694	6,792	5,532	6,522	347	396	0.84	0.80	1.86	1.77
New Zealand	235	456	221	357	221	357	58	84	0.25	0.30	0.57	0.68
Norway	2,189	4,489	2,471	3,635	2,459	3,635	548	757	0.76	0.88	1.83	2.22
Portugal	764	582	764	582	497	576	48	56	0.26	0.27	0.60	0.56
Spain	2,717	6,015	2,717	6,864	2,339	6,304	59	137	0.22	0.45	0.57	1.07
Sweden	2,189	4,018	2,739	4,513	2,738	4,510	309	487	0.80	0.98	1.35	1.93
Switzerland	1,359	1,891	1,339	1,824	1,335	1,813	186	235	0.34	0.42	1.11	1.29
United Kingdom	7,224	12,825	7,224	12,825	7,144	12,315	122	202	0.32	0.43	0.80	0.92
United States	15,108	33,919	13,015	27,210	11,928	26,254	43	86	0.10	0.19	0.31	0.48
Total	**84,571**	**149,021**	**82,188**	**128,762**	**74,548**	**115,632**	**88**	**129**	**0.22**	**0.31**	**0.60**	**0.73**

Note: Components may not sum to totals because of gaps in reporting.
a. At current prices and exchange rates. b. At 2007 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 European Commission—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 on 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, ODA includes technical cooperation, most expenditures for peacekeeping under UN mandates and assistance to refugees, contributions to multilateral institutions such as the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and concessional funding to multilateral development banks.

A DAC revision of the list of countries and territories counted as aid recipients has governed aid reporting for the three years starting in 2005. 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 6.14–6.17 were 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.

The table is based on donor country reports and 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** are ODA or official aid flows, other official flows, private flows, and net grants by nongovernmental organizations. • **Official development assistance** refers to 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 with a grant element of at least 25 percent (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** is bank lending and the purchase of bonds, shares, and real estate by residents of DAC member countries in recipient countries. • **Multilateral portfolio investment** is 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, goods, and services, valued at the cost to the donor.

6.15a Aid by purpose

	Net disbursements		Share of bilateral ODA net disbursements									
								%				
			Development projects, programs, and other resource provisions		Technical cooperation[b]		Debt-related aid		Humanitarian assistance		Administrative costs	
	$ millions[a]											
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2000	2008	2000	2008	2000	2008	2000	2008
Australia	758	2,653	27.8	41.2	55.1	34.0	1.1	9.7	9.7	11.3	6.2	3.8
Austria	273	1,234	28.7	12.2	41.8	21.5	20.4	59.4	2.7	3.6	6.4	3.3
Belgium	477	1,376	33.6	25.5	46.9	52.9	6.6	7.3	5.4	9.2	7.5	5.1
Canada	1,160	3,357	39.6	28.5	43.0	49.3	1.1	4.0	5.0	10.7	11.4	7.5
Denmark	1,024	1,828	65.8	67.9	25.3	10.0	1.0	5.3	0.0	9.2	8.0	7.6
Finland	217	693	40.8	33.7	41.4	42.3	0.0	0.3	10.5	12.9	7.2	10.8
France	2,829	6,461	25.4	33.2	50.6	45.0	17.0	15.1	0.4	0.4	6.7	6.4
Germany	2,687	9,063	16.8	17.9	63.8	47.2	6.6	28.3	4.1	3.3	8.7	3.3
Greece	99	312	69.6	16.4	23.8	70.6	0.0	0.0	6.4	5.5	0.2	7.5
Ireland	154	931	79.1	71.1	0.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	15.5	19.1	5.1	5.4
Italy	377	1,838	10.2	32.3	8.1	9.2	57.5	48.4	18.3	6.5	5.9	3.6
Japan	9,768	6,823	60.4	28.8	24.9	28.7	4.2	25.0	0.9	3.8	9.5	13.8
Luxembourg	99	279	84.4	76.8	3.2	3.6	0.8	0.0	10.4	12.1	1.2	7.5
Netherlands	2,243	5,200	41.1	71.1	33.7	12.6	6.8	2.4	9.1	7.7	9.4	6.2
New Zealand	85	278	39.7	56.4	48.1	25.7	0.0	0.0	3.4	9.4	8.8	8.4
Norway	934	3,036	57.9	56.0	23.0	23.8	1.0	1.4	11.3	11.9	6.9	6.9
Portugal	179	373	30.4	53.0	50.4	42.3	14.6	0.1	1.9	0.3	2.7	4.3
Spain	720	4,802	69.3	54.3	17.9	25.3	2.3	7.1	3.7	9.0	6.8	4.3
Sweden	1,242	3,142	60.9	62.5	13.6	18.7	3.1	0.0	14.6	11.6	7.7	7.2
Switzerland	627	1,550	58.6	46.3	19.4	27.6	0.9	6.4	20.2	10.7	0.9	9.1
United Kingdom	2,710	7,367	47.7	61.5	25.5	15.7	5.7	7.5	12.7	9.1	8.4	6.3
United States	7,405	23,860	14.6	70.0	64.4	5.4	1.7	0.9	9.6	18.4	9.7	5.3
Total	**36,064**	**86,455**	**40.5**	**50.4**	**39.4**	**23.0**	**5.4**	**10.2**	**6.1**	**10.2**	**8.6**	**6.2**

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 6.14.

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 Developing Countries*, and its annual *Development Co-operation Report*. Data are available electronically on the OECD DAC's *International Development Statistics* CD-ROM and at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

| 6.15b | Aid by sector |

Share of bilateral ODA commitments (%)	Total sector-allocable aid	Social infrastructure and services						Economic infrastructure, services, and production sector			Multi-sector or cross-cutting	Untied aid[a]
		Total	Education	Health	Population	Water supply and sanitation	Government and civil society	Total	Transport and com-munication	Agriculture		
	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008
Australia	70.9	45.3	10.4	5.5	2.3	0.5	23.1	11.3	5.2	3.9	14.3	96.7
Austria	33.0	24.9	12.6	3.4	0.4	2.8	4.9	5.6	0.3	0.9	2.5	82.3
Belgium	71.7	45.5	12.2	11.4	0.6	5.8	11.8	17.9	3.1	6.8	8.3	91.9
Canada	63.1	41.9	7.5	9.7	1.7	1.2	20.3	14.1	2.9	7.1	7.1	90.8
Denmark	64.9	34.9	3.9	1.2	1.7	1.2	23.3	15.9	1.3	3.6	14.0	98.5
Finland	73.9	37.2	7.9	3.8	1.4	5.6	12.9	21.7	1.3	9.6	15.0	92.3
France	66.2	29.7	18.6	1.9	0.1	3.8	1.6	25.8	15.1	5.6	10.6	81.9
Germany	66.2	35.6	13.7	2.4	1.4	7.2	9.6	23.3	1.8	1.9	7.3	98.2
Greece	71.8	63.3	27.7	2.5	1.9	0.2	19.8	4.9	2.0	1.3	3.7	37.9[b]
Ireland	65.4	53.1	12.8	13.3	3.6	3.0	16.3	8.2	0.4	6.0	4.1	100.0[b]
Italy	42.5	24.1	3.5	5.3	0.4	7.0	6.2	11.7	1.7	3.2	6.7	78.0
Japan	68.8	17.4	4.4	1.3	0.2	9.3	1.5	48.7	25.3	5.8	2.7	96.5
Luxembourg	70.4	46.7	10.2	13.3	7.1	6.8	4.0	14.5	1.8	6.2	9.2	100.0[b]
Netherlands	74.6	58.5	13.2	5.1	4.9	5.7	27.2	10.2	1.6	1.7	5.9	94.5
New Zealand	54.5	41.8	17.5	5.3	1.6	1.2	14.7	9.4	1.8	3.1	3.3	92.7
Norway	67.2	42.1	8.7	6.0	2.3	1.5	20.4	14.0	0.4	4.1	11.1	100.0
Portugal	65.8	48.9	19.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	21.3	14.0	12.9	0.8	2.9	29.1[b]
Spain	65.0	43.4	9.4	5.2	2.1	10.7	9.9	15.0	4.2	3.7	6.6	69.1
Sweden	51.3	30.4	3.9	4.8	2.0	2.4	14.8	11.7	1.5	3.0	9.2	99.9
Switzerland	45.9	21.8	3.2	3.1	0.2	3.2	11.3	13.9	1.3	5.0	10.3	97.3
United Kingdom	62.7	42.4	7.4	7.0	5.5	2.0	17.3	16.4	1.5	1.2	3.9	100.0[b]
United States	74.9	51.8	3.5	3.9	19.4	2.7	15.4	20.3	5.8	5.1	2.8	75.0
Total	**67.8**	**39.2**	**8.0**	**4.0**	**6.6**	**4.8**	**12.2**	**22.9**	**7.8**	**4.3**	**5.7**	**87.3**

a. Excludes technical cooperation and administrative costs. b. Gross disbursements.

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** refers to 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** refers to assistance to hospitals, clinics, other medical and dental services, public health administration, and medical insurance programs. • **Population** refers to all activities related to family planning and research into population problems. • **Water supply and sanitation** refer to assistance for water supply and use, sanitation, and water resources development (including rivers). • **Government and civil society** refer to 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** refer to road, rail, water, and air transport; post and telecommunications; and television and print media. • **Agriculture** refers to sector policy, development, and inputs; crop and livestock production; and agricultural credit, cooperatives, and research. • **Multisector or cross-cutting** refers to 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 Developing Countries* and *Development Co-operation Report.* Data are available electronically on the OECD DAC's *International Development Statistics* CD-ROM and at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

	Net official development assistance (ODA)				Aid dependency ratios							
	Total $ millions		Per capita $		Net ODA as % of GNI		Net ODA as % of gross capital formation		Net ODA as % of imports of goods, services, and income		Net ODA as % of central government expense	
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2000	2008	2000	2008	2000	2008	2000	2008
Afghanistan	136	4,865	6	168	..	45.8	..	165.8	..	..	..	196.1
Albania	317	386	103	123	8.4	3.0	34.8	9.7	21.0	5.1	..	..
Algeria	200	316	7	9	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.6	..	..	..	0.8
Angola	302	369	21	20	4.1	0.5	22.0	3.5	4.1	0.6	..	..
Argentina	52	131	1	3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	..	..
Armenia	216	303	70	98	11.0	2.4	60.6	6.2	21.2	5.7	..	12.3
Australia												
Austria												
Azerbaijan	139	235	17	27	2.8	0.6	12.8	2.5	5.8	1.4	..	3.3
Bangladesh	1,172	2,061	8	13	2.4	2.4	10.8	10.7	11.7	7.8	..	23.9
Belarus	..	110	..	11	..	0.2	..	0.5	..	0.3	1.3	0.5
Belgium												
Benin	241	641	36	74	10.7	9.6	56.4	46.3	32.4	..	..	64.3
Bolivia	482	628	58	65	5.9	3.9	31.6	21.5	19.7	9.6	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	737	482	199	128	12.4	2.5	65.1	10.7	17.4	3.6	..	6.7
Botswana	31	716	18	373	0.5	5.4	1.4	16.5	1.0	10.9	..	..
Brazil	231	460	1	2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	..	0.1
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	338	998	29	66	13.0	12.6	77.2	..	48.9	..	..	98.2
Burundi	93	509	14	63	12.9	43.9	213.8	..	56.5	93.4	..	..
Cambodia	396	743	31	51	11.2	7.5	61.8	..	16.1	9.2	..	..
Cameroon	377	525	24	27	4.0	2.3	22.4	..	12.7	6.0	..	..
Canada												
Central African Republic	75	256	20	59	8.0	13.0	82.4	111.2	..	..	..	..
Chad	130	416	15	38	9.5	6.2	40.4	32.8	..	..	..	..
Chile	49	73	3	4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
China	1,712	1,489	1	1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	..	..
Hong Kong SAR, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	186	972	5	22	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.7	..	1.7
Congo, Dem. Rep.	177	1,610	3	25	4.5	15.5	119.1	57.8	..	..	15.2	..
Congo, Rep.	32	505	11	140	1.4	6.6	4.4	22.6	1.6	..	..	..
Costa Rica	10	66	2	15	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.4	..	1.0
Côte d'Ivoire	351	617	20	30	3.6	2.7	31.2	26.0	7.9	5.9	..	14.7
Croatia	66	397	15	90	0.3	0.6	1.6	1.9	0.6	1.0	0.8	..
Cuba	44	127	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark												
Dominican Republic	56	153	6	15	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.8	0.5	0.7	..	..
Ecuador	146	231	12	17	1.0	0.4	4.6	1.5	2.3	1.0	..	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1,327	1,348	19	17	1.3	0.8	6.8	3.7	5.6	2.0	..	2.7
El Salvador	180	233	30	38	1.4	1.1	8.1	7.1	3.0	2.0	..	49.9
Eritrea	176	143	48	29	27.7	8.7	116.6	..	34.4	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	686	3,327	10	41	8.4	13.0	41.4	64.7	41.0	34.5	..	..
Finland												
France												
Gabon	12	55	9	38	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.5	..	..	..
Gambia, The	50	94	38	57	12.4	12.3	67.8	46.2	..	22.8	..	..
Georgia	169	888	36	206	5.3	7.0	20.8	22.9	13.6	10.9	47.9	23.8
Germany												
Ghana	598	1,293	31	55	12.4	8.6	50.0	21.6	17.2	10.0	..	..
Greece												
Guatemala	263	536	23	39	1.4	1.4	7.6	7.8	4.4	3.1	12.5	11.7
Guinea	153	319	18	32	5.0	9.1	24.9	54.2	15.7	16.7	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	80	132	62	84	39.5	31.6	329.8	123.3	..	..	..	..
Haiti	208	912	24	92	..	..	20.8	49.3	15.1	31.5	..	..
Honduras	448	564	72	77	6.4	4.3	22.3	12.6	8.9	4.7	..	18.4

Aid dependency | 6.16 GLOBAL LINKS

	Net official development assistance (ODA)				Aid dependency ratios							
	Total $ millions		Per capita $		Net ODA as % of GNI		Net ODA as % of gross capital formation		Net ODA as % of imports of goods, services, and income		Net ODA as % of central government expense	
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2000	2008	2000	2008	2000	2008	2000	2008
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	1,457	2,108	1	2	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.5	1.8	0.5	2.0	1.1
Indonesia	1,651	1,225	8	5	1.1	0.3	4.5	0.9	2.5	0.7	..	..
Iran, Islamic Rep.	130	98	2	1	0.1	..	0.4	..	0.7	..	0.2	0.1
Iraq	100	9,870	4	321	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland												
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy												
Jamaica	9	79	3	30	0.1	0.6	..	..	0.2	0.7	..	1.6
Japan												
Jordan	552	742	115	126	6.4	3.3	29.2	13.7	8.7	3.8	..	9.6
Kazakhstan	189	333	13	21	1.1	0.3	5.7	0.7	1.8	0.5	7.5	1.7
Kenya	509	1,360	16	35	4.1	4.5	23.0	23.4	12.9	10.6	23.9	20.9
Korea, Dem. Rep.	73	218	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	215	360	44	68	16.7	7.2	78.3	29.3	28.5	7.4	99.2	41.8
Lao PDR	281	496	52	80	16.9	9.3	57.2	24.1	44.0	..	..	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lebanon	199	1,076	53	257	1.1	3.7	5.7	12.0	..	3.3	3.8	12.1
Lesotho	37	143	19	70	3.6	7.0	11.1	31.4	4.4	8.2	..	17.2
Liberia	67	1,250	24	330	17.4	185.8	..	742.0	..	41.4	..	..
Libya	..	60	..	10	..	0.1	..	0.2	..	0.2	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	251	221	125	108	7.1	2.3	31.5	8.4	10.5	2.8	..	7.4
Madagascar	320	841	21	44	8.4	8.9	54.9	25.0	20.2	..	77.8	..
Malawi	446	913	38	61	26.1	21.2	188.6	80.6	65.6	..	..	..
Malaysia	45	158	2	6	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	0.0	0.1	0.3	..
Mali	359	964	34	76	15.0	11.4	60.4	..	34.4	..	127.8	..
Mauritania	216	311	83	97	19.8	..	103.3	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	20	110	17	86	0.4	1.2	1.7	4.3	0.7	1.6	2.2	6.1
Mexico	−58	149	−1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	−0.1	..
Moldova	123	299	30	82	9.4	4.5	39.7	13.4	11.2	5.0	32.9	15.1
Mongolia	217	246	91	93	20.0	4.8	68.6	12.1	27.4	..	85.2	17.8
Morocco	419	1,217	15	39	1.2	1.4	4.4	3.8	3.1	2.5	..	4.6
Mozambique	903	1,994	49	89	22.5	22.0	68.7	109.4	51.2	38.3	..	..
Myanmar	106	534	2	11	..	..	..	..	4.0	..	..	..
Namibia	152	207	84	97	3.9	2.4	22.8	9.1	8.2	4.4	13.7	..
Nepal	387	716	16	25	7.0	5.6	29.0	17.9	21.2	16.1	..	..
Netherlands												
New Zealand												
Nicaragua	560	741	110	131	15.0	11.5	47.2	..	23.5	13.4	86.4	57.3
Niger	208	605	19	41	11.7	11.3	101.4	..	43.0	..	..	..
Nigeria	174	1,290	1	9	0.4	0.7	..	..	1.1	2.1	..	..
Norway												
Oman	45	32	19	11	0.2	..	1.9	..	0.6	0.1	0.9	..
Pakistan	700	1,539	5	9	1.0	0.9	5.5	4.3	4.8	2.9	5.7	5.7
Panama	15	29	5	8	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	..
Papua New Guinea	275	304	51	46	8.3	4.0	35.7	19.0	13.7	..	26.2	..
Paraguay	82	134	15	21	1.1	0.8	6.1	4.1	2.3	1.3	..	5.0
Peru	397	466	15	16	0.8	0.4	3.7	1.4	3.4	1.1	4.2	2.2
Philippines	572	61	7	1	0.7	0.0	3.6	0.2	1.1	0.1	4.3	0.2
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal												
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

| | Net official development assistance (ODA) | | | | Aid dependency ratios | | | | | | | |
| | Total $ millions | | Per capita $ | | Net ODA as % of GNI | | Net ODA as % of gross capital formation | | Net ODA as % of imports of goods, services, and income | | Net ODA as % of central government expense | |
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2000	2008	2000	2008	2000	2008	2000	2008
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rwanda	321	931	40	96	18.7	19.3	101.2	86.7	71.2	63.6	..	..
Saudi Arabia	22	..	1	..	0.0	..	0.1	..	0.0	..	..	..
Senegal	424	1,058	43	87	..	8.0	44.2	26.4	22.0	..	71.1	..
Serbia	1,134a	1,047	151a	142	12.6a	2.1	150.1a	8.9	..	3.6	..	5.6
Sierra Leone	181	367	43	66	29.3	19.2	413.2	127.5	68.8	53.3	98.8	..
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	61	..	31	..	0.3	..	1.1	..	0.5	..	0.8	..
Somalia	101	758	14	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	486	1,125	11	23	0.4	0.4	2.3	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.3
Spain												
Sri Lanka	275	730	15	36	1.7	1.8	6.0	6.6	3.2	4.3	7.3	..
Sudan	220	2,384	6	58	1.9	4.8	9.7	18.0	8.5	17.1	..	..
Swaziland	13	67	12	58	0.9	2.3	5.1	14.4	0.9	..	..	..
Sweden												
Switzerland												
Syrian Arab Republic	158	136	10	7	0.9	0.3	4.7	1.8	2.4	..	..	..
Tajikistan	124	291	20	43	15.8	5.8	125.1	28.2	..	6.9	160.3	..
Tanzania	1,035	2,331	30	55	11.6	11.7	64.7	..	46.4	28.2	..	..
Thailand	697	−621	11	−9	0.6	−0.2	2.5	−0.8	0.9	−0.3	..	−1.2
Timor-Leste	231	278	284	253	71.6	9.5	285.9	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	70	330	13	51	5.4	11.4	29.4	..	10.5	..	..	75.3
Trinidad and Tobago	−2	12	−1	9	0.0	0.1	−0.1	0.4	0.0	..	..	..
Tunisia	222	479	23	46	1.2	1.3	4.2	4.4	2.1	1.6	4.1	3.9
Turkey	327	2,024	5	27	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.9	..	1.2
Turkmenistan	31	18	7	4	1.2	0.1	3.1	1.8	..	..	..	..
Uganda	844	1,657	35	52	13.9	11.8	70.0	49.1	53.6	29.4	95.5	76.3
Ukraine	..	618	..	13	..	0.3	..	1.4	..	0.6	..	0.9
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom												
United States												
Uruguay	17	33	5	10	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Uzbekistan	186	187	8	7	1.4	0.7	8.3	2.9	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	76	59	3	2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	..
Vietnam	1,681	2,552	22	30	5.5	2.9	18.2	6.8	9.3	2.9	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	637	2,593	212	659	13.3	..	47.4	..	18.0	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	263	305	14	13	3.0	1.3	14.3	..	6.2	2.2	..	..
Zambia	795	1,086	76	86	25.8	8.4	140.8	34.1	53.1	15.8	..	..
Zimbabwe	176	611	14	49	2.5	..	17.5	..	..	..	..	..
World	49,791 s	128,609 s	8 w	19 w	0.2 w	0.2 w	0.7 w	.. w	0.5 w	0.6 w	.. w	.. w
Low income	15,018	41,380	18	42	6.5	7.4	30.3	27.3	18.4	13.6	..	..
Middle income	22,711	50,070	5	11	0.4	0.3	1.6	1.0	1.3	0.9	..	..
Lower middle income	16,814	37,094	5	10	0.6	0.4	2.2	1.2	2.1	1.3	..	..
Upper middle income	5,182	11,825	6	12	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	..	..
Low & middle income	49,488	128,113	10	23	0.8	0.7	3.4	2.4	2.7	2.1	..	..
East Asia & Pacific	8,563	9,118	5	5	0.5	0.2	1.6	0.4	1.4	0.4	..	..
Europe & Central Asia	4,462	8,241	10	19	0.5	0.2	2.4	0.8	1.4	0.5	..	..
Latin America & Carib.	4,838	9,299	9	16	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	..	..
Middle East & N. Africa	4,472	23,624	16	73	1.0	1.9	4.0	..	3.3	6.0	..	..
South Asia	4,199	12,318	3	8	0.7	0.8	3.0	2.3	3.6	2.5	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	13,245	40,090	20	49	4.1	4.3	23.1	21.9	11.0	9.2	..	..
High income	304	496	0	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. Includes Montenegro.

About the data

Unless otherwise noted, aid includes official development assistance (ODA; see *About the data* for table 6.14). 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 6.16a). Aid given before 2005 to countries that were Part II recipients (see *About the data* for table 6.14 for more information) is 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 interests 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 6.15).

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 6.14. • **Net official development assistance per capita** is net 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, 2004–08 — 6.16a

Net disbursements ($ millions)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
OECD members (non-DAC)					
Czech Republic	108	135	161	179	249
Hungary	70	100	149	103	107
Iceland	21	27	41	48	48
Korea, Rep.[a]	423	752	455	696	802
Poland	118	205	297	363	372
Slovak Republic	28	56	55	67	92
Turkey	339	601	714	602	780
Arab countries					
Kuwait	161	218	158	110	283
Saudi Arabia	1,734	1,005	2,095	2,079	5,564
United Arab Emirates	181	141	219	429	88
Other donors					
Israel[b]	84	95	90	111	138
Taiwan, China	421	483	513	514	435
Thailand	..	..	74	67	178
Others	22	86	121	188	343
Total	3,712	3,905	5,142	5,558	9,481

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. The Republic of Korea became a DAC member in November 2009. Its disbursements will be reflected in DAC data beginning with 2010 flows. b. Includes $47.9 million in 2004, $49.2 million in 2005, $45.5 million in 2006, $42.9 million in 2007, and $43.0 million in 2008 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.

	Total $ millions 2008	Ten major DAC donors $ millions										Other DAC donors $ millions 2008
		United States 2008	Germany 2008	European Commission 2008	United Kingdom 2008	France 2008	Japan 2008	Netherlands 2008	Spain 2008	Sweden 2008	Canada 2008	
Afghanistan	4,300.1	2,111.6	294.0	349.3	322.3	19.9	208.0	112.0	71.8	73.9	207.9	529.4
Albania	352.2	35.9	44.7	84.6	2.8	4.4	−2.5	18.3	16.9	11.3	0.0	135.8
Algeria	325.9	9.1	12.5	84.7	2.1	121.8	4.0	0.0	64.2	2.1	2.9	22.6
Angola	233.3	42.7	11.7	49.4	9.6	2.9	17.8	−2.7	13.6	5.0	0.4	83.1
Argentina	103.8	7.2	22.1	16.6	1.0	12.8	5.9	0.3	29.7	0.2	1.9	6.3
Armenia	225.1	93.8	27.9	16.3	6.6	5.5	57.7	0.2	0.7	2.7	0.3	13.4
Australia												
Austria												
Azerbaijan	129.2	42.0	26.4	13.0	1.9	28.2	−2.8	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.2	19.0
Bangladesh	1,009.0	93.2	65.9	194.5	252.5	−3.7	41.1	84.7	9.4	38.1	82.1	151.1
Belarus	75.3	8.9	21.3	17.4	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	14.8	0.0	9.6
Belgium												
Benin	429.6	34.6	46.6	127.1	0.0	66.4	27.2	35.3	2.0	0.5	7.0	83.0
Bolivia	539.1	123.8	52.7	43.8	1.0	13.9	35.5	41.4	93.0	27.6	21.5	84.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	426.7	26.4	46.9	105.2	9.3	6.3	10.6	31.3	42.4	28.7	5.0	114.6
Botswana	709.4	231.9	439.0	26.7	1.1	2.4	−2.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	1.4	4.8
Brazil	427.0	12.3	126.7	48.6	13.5	41.0	93.3	0.5	36.8	3.2	11.4	39.7
Bulgaria												
Burkina Faso	620.6	19.4	44.9	145.5	0.2	142.0	21.0	88.9	2.9	23.0	29.9	102.9
Burundi	339.7	30.2	23.1	84.6	14.2	17.4	23.3	32.3	1.9	7.0	4.2	101.4
Cambodia	462.5	69.8	33.8	37.5	30.4	35.2	114.8	1.9	11.8	16.1	11.5	99.8
Cameroon	357.6	16.1	110.0	59.9	2.9	113.2	15.6	0.6	12.6	0.7	11.9	14.0
Canada												
Central African Republic	170.4	34.2	6.8	41.9	5.7	26.4	12.2	2.9	2.2	6.4	2.9	29.1
Chad	423.0	80.7	32.6	145.6	11.5	39.5	14.4	7.5	10.9	10.1	6.3	64.0
Chile	58.3	1.0	20.1	6.5	0.5	9.1	6.6	0.2	7.1	0.6	2.5	4.2
China	1,477.7	65.2	411.9	124.7	174.9	207.5	278.3	16.7	43.0	14.8	54.3	86.3
Hong Kong SAR, China												
Colombia	955.2	636.1	42.1	57.0	3.3	22.7	−6.9	32.6	85.0	26.3	14.4	42.8
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1,168.7	196.6	61.2	224.3	192.9	30.5	51.2	47.8	0.7	68.0	22.9	272.7
Congo, Rep.	449.3	0.3	−0.3	28.5	0.0	368.0	10.6	0.0	39.3	1.6	0.8	0.6
Costa Rica	66.9	−0.1	29.7	5.9	−0.2	6.6	−1.2	4.7	15.5	1.0	2.9	2.1
Côte d'Ivoire	337.2	88.8	17.5	144.3	0.3	39.5	19.5	0.1	5.2	0.0	3.4	18.6
Croatia	387.3	7.4	21.2	337.0	1.4	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.9	2.7	0.2	12.0
Cuba	94.4	12.0	2.6	2.6	0.2	3.0	4.0	0.1	45.8	0.9	8.3	14.9
Czech Republic												
Denmark												
Dominican Republic	136.6	24.8	8.1	57.7	1.5	9.9	1.6	0.0	32.1	0.7	1.6	−1.4
Ecuador	232.8	46.4	24.7	40.4	−0.6	−0.8	−5.7	3.3	87.9	0.7	4.5	32.1
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1,167.5	470.8	170.3	207.7	8.8	142.0	11.6	19.7	15.6	2.2	14.5	104.4
El Salvador	232.3	42.4	13.4	28.4	0.0	3.4	30.6	0.3	83.6	3.6	3.6	23.0
Eritrea	69.4	3.4	1.3	16.9	5.6	0.8	17.7	3.9	1.8	1.9	0.1	16.1
Estonia												
Ethiopia	2,299.8	811.4	98.3	460.8	253.7	18.7	47.1	113.6	60.5	46.9	152.6	236.2
Finland												
France												
Gabon	44.3	0.5	−3.0	6.7	0.0	37.4	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	−0.2
Gambia, The	37.7	12.0	0.8	9.9	3.8	0.5	1.1	3.9	2.2	0.9	0.8	1.9
Georgia	691.9	402.1	70.7	113.4	12.8	5.4	2.4	8.9	2.7	27.3	3.8	42.5
Germany												
Ghana	839.1	79.5	71.7	115.9	150.8	43.0	54.0	120.2	16.1	1.3	74.0	112.5
Greece												
Guatemala	504.7	70.4	18.8	39.1	0.7	2.6	10.6	27.4	255.9	27.3	15.0	37.0
Guinea	243.9	43.3	23.7	35.0	1.2	73.0	16.9	0.0	2.9	0.7	6.5	40.7
Guinea-Bissau	101.0	0.7	0.6	48.4	0.1	5.6	5.8	0.0	16.4	0.1	0.5	22.9
Haiti	673.3	259.1	5.7	117.2	0.0	38.4	11.7	4.6	45.5	9.1	147.6	34.5
Honduras	369.7	96.3	32.2	23.8	0.0	1.4	40.9	1.2	117.6	17.5	14.2	24.8

	Total $ millions **2008**	Ten major DAC donors										Other DAC donors $ millions **2008**
		$ millions										
		United States **2008**	Germany **2008**	European Commission **2008**	United Kingdom **2008**	France **2008**	Japan **2008**	Netherlands **2008**	Spain **2008**	Sweden **2008**	Canada **2008**	
Hungary												
India	1,669.2	52.1	147.7	122.3	613.1	−27.2	599.8	4.9	14.0	12.3	13.3	116.8
Indonesia	628.9	115.1	29.7	54.5	100.7	103.5	−284.9	75.5	9.5	12.2	82.4	330.7
Iran, Islamic Rep.	64.8	2.7	42.7	1.8	1.7	15.6	−16.7	4.5	0.7	0.0	0.2	11.6
Iraq	9,780.9	2,742.0	1,854.3	38.0	639.0	315.0	1,755.2	81.8	129.0	26.7	142.0	2,057.8
Ireland												
Israel												
Italy												
Jamaica	68.8	−0.9	−7.8	74.3	6.0	−0.8	−3.7	−5.3	2.0	0.1	3.4	1.5
Japan												
Jordan	539.0	384.1	21.7	122.5	4.5	3.3	−50.1	0.3	12.7	0.1	7.7	32.3
Kazakhstan	245.8	157.6	18.4	16.2	5.4	3.4	37.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	6.3
Kenya	1,042.7	439.4	85.3	91.3	91.4	55.7	8.8	15.9	38.6	65.9	26.2	124.3
Korea, Dem. Rep.	207.8	152.4	5.5	18.2	0.3	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.4	5.8	2.4	20.6
Korea, Rep.												
Kosovo												
Kuwait												
Kyrgyz Republic	175.2	63.6	21.3	33.4	13.7	1.0	12.4	0.1	3.3	8.7	0.3	17.4
Lao PDR	232.4	3.2	28.8	18.7	0.3	25.4	66.3	0.0	0.2	20.8	1.7	67.0
Latvia												
Lebanon	865.7	209.6	36.4	121.6	1.0	305.8	13.8	2.5	51.8	1.8	16.2	105.1
Lesotho	91.5	13.7	7.4	25.6	7.9	−1.8	13.2	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.7	23.3
Liberia	858.4	276.0	316.6	49.5	32.4	26.8	14.0	20.0	24.3	26.3	2.0	70.6
Libya	56.0	14.3	3.4	4.3	1.1	29.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7
Lithuania												
Macedonia, FYR	202.6	32.1	24.8	61.6	2.1	3.8	21.4	20.2	4.1	11.3	0.0	21.3
Madagascar	414.0	83.9	17.7	139.9	2.4	88.4	20.4	4.2	14.6	0.6	3.1	39.0
Malawi	562.2	87.7	29.6	130.5	146.9	0.9	30.8	0.1	2.9	14.5	16.3	102.1
Malaysia	152.4	5.6	10.8	0.3	18.9	−9.2	117.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	7.8
Mali	680.1	53.3	39.4	149.0	0.0	81.9	34.5	79.6	31.2	29.3	99.1	82.9
Mauritania	179.5	25.6	17.4	40.4	0.0	29.4	14.5	0.2	34.1	1.1	1.5	15.2
Mauritius	111.1	0.2	0.8	95.0	0.6	15.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	−2.0
Mexico	126.1	102.5	39.2	21.7	6.8	10.8	−54.7	−0.3	−15.1	0.0	5.9	9.4
Moldova	197.2	35.9	10.7	83.1	6.1	7.3	9.6	6.9	1.8	13.5	0.2	22.1
Mongolia	171.6	35.4	32.4	10.6	1.2	0.9	60.7	6.6	4.1	1.2	1.8	16.9
Morocco	1,095.5	5.7	90.6	483.8	6.7	163.2	105.8	0.6	117.4	0.0	10.3	111.5
Mozambique	1,501.7	226.7	74.9	161.4	197.9	12.3	23.7	105.7	78.5	119.6	77.2	423.8
Myanmar	475.9	71.6	14.3	58.4	82.4	5.8	42.5	15.8	9.2	21.6	22.3	131.9
Namibia	173.2	71.0	22.2	23.3	1.0	1.9	9.7	0.3	15.1	2.3	1.1	25.5
Nepal	497.2	77.7	62.3	46.2	98.6	−2.8	33.9	2.4	2.9	2.5	9.4	164.2
Netherlands												
New Zealand												
Nicaragua	566.1	103.5	26.1	34.8	10.7	1.4	43.8	37.0	125.4	33.5	16.8	133.3
Niger	420.6	45.9	21.0	151.5	7.4	67.8	16.9	0.1	24.0	1.6	15.3	69.2
Nigeria	727.5	363.9	27.5	91.1	47.2	11.9	29.0	1.7	25.4	1.0	26.7	102.2
Norway												
Oman	3.8	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pakistan	979.4	350.6	89.0	62.7	260.3	9.4	34.2	31.1	3.3	9.0	41.6	88.2
Panama	30.2	13.7	1.2	2.8	0.0	0.2	4.1	0.0	7.4	0.2	0.6	−0.1
Papua New Guinea	288.8	2.0	0.1	25.4	1.1	−0.1	−82.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	342.0
Paraguay	115.2	29.7	7.0	17.5	0.1	0.9	30.9	0.0	23.0	1.9	1.0	3.3
Peru	437.1	94.0	93.6	52.4	−11.6	9.3	−17.9	−1.4	131.5	3.0	15.6	68.6
Philippines	32.2	71.3	31.6	58.2	1.3	−5.6	−284.4	1.2	35.3	6.2	15.5	101.6
Poland												
Portugal												
Puerto Rico												
Qatar												

	Total $ millions	Ten major DAC donors										Other DAC donors $ millions
		United States	Germany	European Commission	United Kingdom	France	Japan	Netherlands	Spain	Sweden	Canada	
						$ millions							
	2008	**2008**	**2008**	**2008**	**2008**	**2008**	**2008**	**2008**	**2008**	**2008**	**2008**	**2008**
Romania												
Russian Federation												
Rwanda	553.4	117.4	24.5	103.2	99.9	4.0	17.8	38.8	24.9	14.4	14.3	94.4
Saudi Arabia												
Senegal	678.8	71.6	27.8	134.7	1.0	189.0	25.1	37.9	59.1	0.3	73.3	59.0
Serbia	932.8	94.5	107.8	392.6	12.1	17.8	5.9	6.1	16.3	39.4	4.5	235.9
Sierra Leone	219.0	15.8	14.9	44.2	92.6	1.3	14.1	0.0	3.4	2.3	4.2	26.4
Singapore												
Slovak Republic												
Slovenia												
Somalia	704.7	242.7	10.1	139.3	76.1	8.5	23.3	18.7	14.6	25.0	21.8	124.7
South Africa	1,045.3	378.7	150.1	164.0	113.5	32.9	3.7	36.3	0.6	12.6	14.7	138.3
Spain												
Sri Lanka	497.4	51.8	11.1	111.6	1.8	19.6	96.7	19.8	26.0	15.5	42.1	101.5
Sudan	2,096.1	848.2	47.3	277.8	199.2	11.2	109.6	157.6	37.7	65.0	83.9	258.6
Swaziland	28.8	8.7	–1.0	11.2	2.5	0.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.3
Sweden												
Switzerland												
Syrian Arab Republic	106.2	16.2	27.0	51.6	2.3	26.7	–56.7	2.9	7.5	0.0	1.9	26.8
Tajikistan	174.3	59.9	22.2	31.1	7.7	5.9	8.1	0.8	2.5	12.5	5.7	17.9
Tanzania	1,551.6	247.0	87.4	185.9	254.2	4.8	71.0	114.9	3.4	125.5	44.7	412.9
Thailand	–673.4	39.6	–19.2	27.2	2.2	–2.9	–748.5	1.1	0.1	7.7	1.2	18.1
Timor-Leste	255.4	32.7	6.7	27.4	0.2	0.5	26.5	0.0	14.0	6.0	1.8	139.7
Togo	215.0	3.0	8.4	39.0	9.0	127.7	0.3	13.2	3.5	0.8	2.6	7.5
Trinidad and Tobago	11.6	0.3	0.3	7.7	0.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1
Tunisia	478.6	–8.1	27.4	230.2	1.5	160.5	54.0	–1.3	16.2	0.1	2.5	–4.4
Turkey	1,991.4	–5.4	–50.1	1,342.5	4.6	293.8	285.9	–0.6	92.1	7.3	–2.3	23.7
Turkmenistan	2.4	–3.4	1.8	3.5	0.4	0.3	–1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Uganda	1,280.1	352.9	37.8	275.1	65.7	17.4	57.0	82.9	11.5	64.1	21.2	294.6
Ukraine	527.2	98.9	77.1	242.3	3.2	25.0	8.4	0.0	0.3	21.5	18.7	31.7
United Arab Emirates												
United Kingdom												
United States												
Uruguay	24.2	1.0	–0.5	11.3	0.1	1.4	1.0	0.0	9.4	0.2	1.1	–0.7
Uzbekistan	119.9	18.0	29.5	10.6	1.0	3.0	48.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	8.8
Venezuela, RB	53.4	9.6	8.2	6.8	0.5	6.6	2.8	0.2	15.5	0.1	0.6	2.6
Vietnam	1,664.2	62.6	115.0	68.0	125.9	165.6	619.0	40.6	49.5	37.6	37.6	342.8
West Bank and Gaza	2,043.6	490.6	77.4	661.3	102.6	74.2	30.3	75.1	103.2	71.8	44.3	312.9
Yemen, Rep.	224.4	25.5	67.2	17.7	33.2	4.7	12.0	37.8	1.9	1.2	1.3	22.0
Zambia	812.8	226.5	45.5	109.7	61.6	1.2	37.1	85.1	1.0	51.5	14.3	179.5
Zimbabwe	592.2	222.9	24.9	62.0	89.2	7.4	10.0	29.8	4.8	25.7	21.1	94.5
World	**100,882.5 s**	**23,859.6 s**	**9,062.7 s**	**14,427.7 s**	**7,366.8 s**	**6,461.3 s**	**6,823.3 s**	**5,199.6 s**	**4,801.6 s**	**3,142.3 s**	**3,356.7 s**	**16,381.0 s**
Low income	29,256.8	7,152.3	2,060.2	4,472.9	2,835.3	1,507.0	1,929.7	1,405.5	703.2	983.2	1,295.7	4,911.8
Middle income	42,807.3	9,982.7	5,122.7	7,431.6	2,554.4	3,615.3	2,700.6	916.8	2,278.5	623.5	872.6	6,708.7
Lower middle income	30,905.9	7,734.7	3,708.6	4,054.3	2,301.8	2,055.2	2,115.1	663.3	1,517.1	449.8	713.3	5,592.8
Upper middle income	10,837.8	2,184.5	1,242.5	2,938.9	229.9	1,482.4	584.9	195.1	690.1	165.9	118.4	1,005.2
Low & middle income	100,440.2	23,850.3	9,040.7	14,069.3	7,363.8	6,450.3	6,822.0	5,199.3	4,786.7	3,134.1	3,355.3	16,368.5
East Asia & Pacific	6,695.7	943.2	725.9	599.6	545.0	691.8	86.7	171.7	189.3	165.7	280.1	2,296.7
Europe & Central Asia	6,867.0	1,353.2	547.6	2,636.0	91.5	426.0	505.4	94.4	185.2	205.9	37.2	784.7
Latin America & Carib.	8,059.3	1,870.7	818.1	1,102.2	167.0	211.4	268.7	230.2	1,975.6	200.4	480.6	734.5
Middle East & N. Africa	17,614.1	4,701.8	2,499.9	2,174.0	843.2	1,449.9	1,874.7	224.6	596.3	129.6	272.1	2,848.1
South Asia	9,186.2	2,813.1	676.3	912.8	1,552.7	16.0	1,044.6	297.5	128.0	156.1	400.7	1,188.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	29,656.6	6,691.1	2,353.5	4,849.5	2,507.0	2,681.5	1,391.9	1,496.6	846.6	1,015.6	1,302.5	4,520.9
High income	442.4	9.3	22.0	358.4	3.1	11.0	1.3	0.3	14.9	8.3	1.3	12.5
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. The table also 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 6.16a for a summary of ODA from non-DAC countries.

Definitions

• **Net aid** refers to net bilateral official development assistance that meets the DAC definition of official development assistance and is made to countries and territories on the DAC list of aid recipients. See *About the data* for table 6.14. • **Other DAC donors** are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, and Switzerland.

Destination of aid varies by donor

6.17a

Share of bilateral official development assistance net disbursements, 2008

- East Asia & Pacific
- Europe & Central Asia
- Latin America & Caribbean
- Middle East & North Africa
- South Asia
- Sub-Saharan Africa
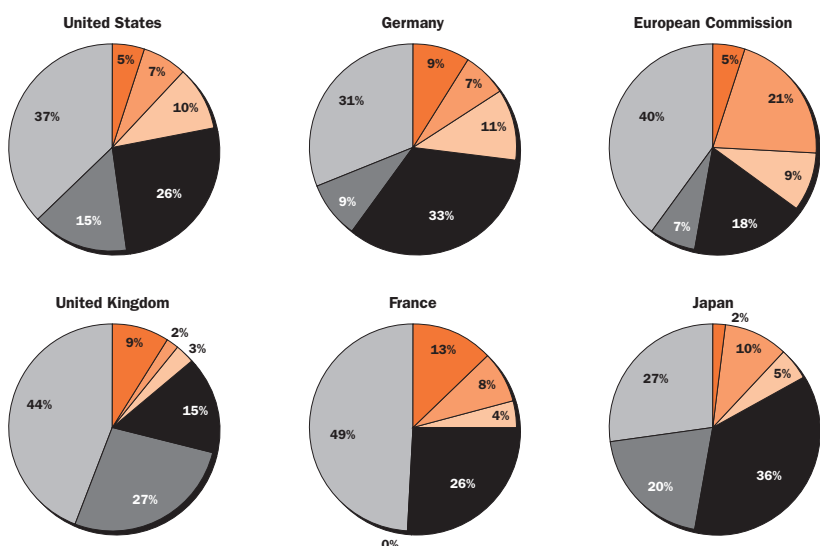
In 2008 Sub-Saharan Africa received 38 percent of total bilateral net official development assistance disbursements from Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors, and the Middle East and North Africa received 22 percent. However, destinations of aid vary by donor.

Note: Data are the distribution of bilateral aid from the top six DAC donors in 2008 and exclude aid to high-income economies (less than 1 percent of bilateral aid) and aid unallocated by region.
Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Assistance Committee.

Data sources

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

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	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008
Afghanistan	3,266	805	70	86	2,679.1	2,833.1	19.6	0.0	..	..	..	..
Albania	−423	−100	71	83	5.8	15.0	4.7	0.1	427	1,495	..	16
Algeria	−50	−140	299	242	1.5	9.1	192.5	94.1	1,120[a]	2,202[a]	..	..
Angola	143	175	38	56	246.7	171.4	10.9	12.7	5	82	210	669
Argentina	120	−100	1,588	1,494	0.3	1.0	10.3	2.8	64	694	195	596
Armenia	−500	−100	682	493	201.4	16.3	219.0	4.0	65	1,062	17	185
Australia	371	641	3,854	4,336	0.0	0.0	62.1	20.9	1,651	4,713	700	3,049
Austria	234	220	989	1,156	0.0	0.0	34.4	37.6	1,012	3,239	346	3,446
Azerbaijan	−116	−100	525	255	200.5	16.3	233.7	2.1	3	1,554	9	593
Bangladesh	−500	−700	1,006	1,032	57.0	10.1	51.1	28.4	1,202	8,995	1	15
Belarus	0	20	1,185	1,107	0.1	5.4	29.0	0.6	29	443	12	141
Belgium	85	196	916	882	0.0	0.1	31.7	17.0	4,937	10,425	3,252	4,240
Benin	105	99	146	188	0.1	0.3	23.8	6.9	100	271[a]	26	115[a]
Bolivia	−100	−100	70	114	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.7	7	1,144	9	106
Bosnia and Herzegovina	−1,025	62	73	35	769.8	74.4	40.0	7.3	..	2,735	..	70
Botswana	14	20	39	80	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.0	59	114	200	145
Brazil	−184	−229	731	686	0.1	1.4	2.1	3.9	3,315	5,089	347	1,191
Bulgaria	−349	−41	47	104	4.2	3.0	1.3	5.1	42	2,634	34	74
Burkina Faso	−128	100	464	773	0.1	0.7	29.8	0.6	80[a]	50[a]	51	44[a]
Burundi	−250	192	295	82	350.6	281.6	173.0	21.1	..	4	5	0
Cambodia	150	10	116	304	61.2	17.3	0.0	0.2	12	325	52	187
Cameroon	−5	−12	246	212	2.0	13.9	45.8	81.0	11	145	22	42
Canada	643	1,089	5,047	6,304	0.0	0.1	152.1	173.7	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	37	−45	67	76	0.2	125.1	33.9	7.4	0	..	27	..
Chad	−10	219	78	358	59.7	55.1	0.1	330.5	1	..	15	..
Chile	90	30	136	231	14.3	1.0	0.3	1.6	..	3	7[a]	6
China	−829[b]	−2,058[b]	437[b]	590[b]	124.7[c]	195.3[c]	288.3	301.0	878[a]	48,524[a]	19	5,737
Hong Kong SAR, China	300	113	2,431	2,721	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.1	..	355	..	393
Colombia	−250	−120	109	110	1.9	373.5	0.2	0.2	815	4,884	150	88
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1,208	−237	1,919	480	89.7	368.0	1,433.8	155.2	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	−14	4	131	129	0.2	19.9	19.4	24.8	4	15[a]	27	102[a]
Costa Rica	62	84	228	443	0.2	0.4	24.2	18.1	123	605	36	269
Côte d'Ivoire	375	−339	1,985	2,371	0.2	22.2	297.9	24.8	151	195	457	21
Croatia	153	−13	721	661	245.6	97.0	198.6	1.6	544	1,602	16	116
Cuba	−120	−163	25	15	24.9	7.9	1.8	0.5	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	8	67	454	453	2.0	1.4	2.7	2.1	191	1,415	101	3,826
Denmark	58	46	297	421	0.0	0.0	64.8	23.4	523	890	209	3,222
Dominican Republic	−129	−148	322	393	0.0	0.3	1.0	..	839	3,556	7	29
Ecuador	−50	−400	88	124	0.2	1.1	0.2	101.4	386	2,828	4	66
Egypt, Arab Rep.	−498	−291	174	247	0.9	6.8	5.4	97.9	3,226	8,694	223	241
El Salvador	−249	−340	28	36	23.5	5.2	0.2	0.0	1,064	3,804	1	19
Eritrea	−359	229	12	15	286.7	186.4	1.1	4.9	..	..	..	..
Estonia	−108	1	309	202	0.4	0.2	..	0.0	1	398	3	105
Ethiopia	768	−340	795	554	101.0	63.9	393.5	83.6	27	387	0	21
Finland	43	33	103	171	0.0	0.0	10.2	6.6	74	828	54	457
France	239	761	6,085	6,479	0.0	0.1	155.2	171.2	4,640	15,908	4,935	6,247
Gabon	20	10	164	245	0.0	0.1	0.8	9.0	4	11[a]	99	186[a]
Gambia, The	45	31	148	232	0.2	1.4	6.6	14.8	19[a]	67	..	3
Georgia	−544	−309	250	191	0.3	12.6	0.1	1.0	284	732	12	47
Germany	2,649	930	8,992	10,598	0.4	0.2	1,267.9	582.7	4,523	11,064	11,348	14,976
Ghana	40	12	1,038	1,669	13.6	13.2	83.2	18.2	17	126	5	6[a]
Greece	470	154	549	975	0.2	0.1	4.4	2.2	3,286	2,687	300	1,912
Guatemala	−360	−300	46	53	42.9	5.9	1.5	0.1	358	4,460	8	26
Guinea	350	−425	814	401	0.4	9.5	672.3	21.5	1	72	10	56
Guinea-Bissau	20	1	32	19	0.8	1.1	15.4	7.9	2	30[a]	3	..[a]
Haiti	−133	−140	22	30	13.9	23.1	..	0.0	109[a]	1,410	..	117
Honduras	−120	−150	31	26	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	124	2,869	8	5

	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	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008
Hungary	104	70	293	333	2.3	1.6	11.4	7.8	152	2,631	146	1,562
India	−960	−1,540	7,022	5,887	5.0	19.6	227.5	184.5	6,223	49,941	419	3,815[a]
Indonesia	−725	−1,000	219	136	9.8	19.3	0.0	0.4	651	6,794	..	1,971
Iran, Islamic Rep.	−1,164	−993	3,016	2,062	112.4	69.1	2,072.0	980.1	1,600[a]	1,115[a]	..	..
Iraq	−154	−224	134	128	718.7	1,903.5	116.7	39.5	..	3[a]	..	17[a]
Ireland	−1	230	264	618	0.0	0.0	0.4	9.7	347	646	173	2,829
Israel	484	115	1,919	2,661	0.9	1.5	..	9.1	701	1,422	1,407	3,550
Italy	294	1,750	1,723	3,068	0.1	0.1	74.3	47.1	2,364	3,139	1,824	12,716
Jamaica	−113	−76	22	27	0.0	0.8	0.0	..	653	2,180	74	419
Japan	474	82	1,363	1,999	0.0	0.2	5.4	2.0	1,151	1,929	1,820	4,743
Jordan	509	104	1,608	2,345	0.5	1.9	1,288.9[d]	2,452.0[d]	1,441	3,794	107	472
Kazakhstan	−1,509	−200	3,295	2,974	0.1	4.8	15.6	4.4	116	192	503	3,559
Kenya	222	25	528	790	9.3	9.7	234.7	320.6	298[a]	1,692[a]	4	65
Korea, Dem. Rep.	0	0	35	37	0.0	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	−627	−65	584	551	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	1,080	3,062	634	1,973
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	−598	264	1,090	1,870	0.8	0.9	3.3	38.2	..	..	1,354	5,559
Kyrgyz Republic	−273	−75	482	288	0.0	2.5	13.4	0.4	1	1,232	41	196
Lao PDR	−30	−115	23	20	58.2	8.6	..	..	22	1[a]	9	1[a]
Latvia	−134	−20	527	380	0.2	0.8	..	0.0	*41*	601	1	58
Lebanon	230	100	656	721	13.5	13.0	348.0[d]	472.6[d]	1,225[a]	7,180	..	4,028
Lesotho	−84	−36	6	6	*0.0*	0.0	*0.1*	..	411	439	75	13
Liberia	−523	62	199	97	744.6	75.2	120.1	10.2	..	58	..	0
Libya	10	14	506	618	0.6	2.1	4.0	6.7	..	16[a]	222	964
Lithuania	−99	−36	272	165	0.1	0.5	*0.0*	0.8	1	1,460	1	615
Macedonia, FYR	−27	−10	115	120	12.9	7.5	9.0	1.7	*68*	407	*1*	33
Madagascar	−7	−5	44	40	0.1	0.3	*0.1*	..	14	11[a]	11	21[a]
Malawi	−920	−30	325	279	0.0	0.1	1.0	4.2	1	1[a]	1[a]	1[a]
Malaysia	287	150	1,193	2,029	0.1	0.6	5.3	36.7	716[a]	1,920[a]	1,329	6,385
Mali	−260	−134	174	165	77.2	1.8	17.9	9.6	112	344[a]	42	83[a]
Mauritania	−15	30	118	66	84.3	45.6	34.4	27.0	5	2[a]	14	..
Mauritius	−7	0	18	41	0.0	0.0	..	..	132	215	1	14
Mexico	−1,364	−2,702	458	605	0.4	6.2	38.7	1.1	4,368	26,304	..	..
Moldova	−121	−320	473	440	0.5	5.6	..	0.1	1	1,897	1	115
Mongolia	−173	17	7	9	0.0	1.3	..	0.0	..	200[a]	..	77[a]
Morocco	−450	−550	55	51	0.3	3.5	0.1	0.8	1,970	6,895	20	58
Mozambique	650	−20	246	406	125.6	0.2	0.1	3.2	59	116	21	57
Myanmar	−126	−1,000	114	93	152.3	184.4	..	..	81	150[a]	..	32[a]
Namibia	−13	−1	118	132	0.0	1.0	1.7	6.8	16	14	11	43
Nepal	−101	−100	625	819	0.0	4.2	124.8	124.8	57	2,727	9	5
Netherlands	191	110	1,387	1,735	0.1	0.0	80.0	77.6	1,359	3,299	2,802	8,280
New Zealand	143	103	594	858	..	0.0	3.8	2.7	1,652	626	427	1,202
Nicaragua	−114	−206	27	35	23.9	1.5	0.6	0.1	75	818	..	..
Niger	−3	−28	171	183	10.3	0.8	27.6	0.3	8	79[a]	29	18[a]
Nigeria	−96	−170	582	972	1.9	14.2	8.1	10.1	804[a]	9,980[a]	5	103[a]
Norway	42	84	237	371	0.0	0.0	47.6	36.1	239	685	603	4,776
Oman	23	−50	582	666	0.0	0.1	..	0.0	39	39	1,537	5,181
Pakistan	−2,611	−1,239	4,077	3,554	5.3	32.4	1,202.5	1,780.9	1,712	7,039	4	2[a]
Panama	8	8	73	102	0.2	0.1	0.9	16.9	112	196	20	198
Papua New Guinea	0	0	31	25	2.0	0.0	9.6	10.0	16	13[a]	16	135[a]
Paraguay	−30	−45	183	168	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	287	503	..	..
Peru	−300	−525	51	42	5.9	7.3	0.6	1.1	599	2,437	34	133
Philippines	−900	−900	210	375	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.1	5,360	18,643	151	44
Poland	−77	−200	964	825	19.7	2.4	0.6	12.8	724	10,447	262	1,717
Portugal	0	291	528	764	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	3,953	4,057	527	1,410
Puerto Rico	−4	−27	339	352	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	14	219	406	713	0.0	0.1	..	0.0	..	..	..	..

	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	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008
Romania	−529	−270	135	133	17.0	4.8	0.2	1.6	9	9,381	2	664
Russian Federation	2,220	964	11,707	12,080	207.0	103.1	246.7	3.5	2,502	6,033	3,938	26,145
Rwanda	−1,681	6	337	436	1,819.4	72.5	7.8	55.1	21	68	1	70
Saudi Arabia	−500	285	4,611	6,337	0.3	0.7	13.2	240.6	..	216	16,594	21,696
Senegal	−100	−100	291	220	17.6	16.0	66.8	33.2	146	1,288a	76	143a
Serbia	451	−339	874	675	86.1e	185.9	650.7e	96.7	1,295a,e	5,538a,e	..	138
Sierra Leone	−450	336	101	152	379.5	32.5	4.7	7.8	24	150a	..	3
Singapore	250	139	992	1,494	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	−3	10	114	124	0.0	0.3	2.3	0.3	26	1,973	3	144
Slovenia	38	23	200	167	12.9	0.1	22.3	0.3	272	343	31	353
Somalia	−893	−200	19	21	638.7	561.2	0.6	1.8	..	..	..	..
South Africa	900	700	1,098	1,249	0.5	0.5	101.4	43.5	105	823	629	1,133
Spain	324	2,504	1,041	4,608	0.0	0.0	5.9	4.7	3,237	11,776	868	14,659
Sri Lanka	−256	−442	426	366	107.6	137.8	0.0	0.3	809	2,947	16	385
Sudan	−168	−532	1,111	640	445.3	419.2	674.1	181.6	346	3,100	1	2a
Swaziland	−38	−46	35	39	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	83	100a	4	8a
Sweden	151	186	906	1,113	0.0	0.0	199.2	77.0	288	822	336	854
Switzerland	227	200	1,471	1,660	0.0	0.0	82.9	46.1	1,473	2,200	10,114	19,022
Syrian Arab Republic	−70	300	817	1,326	8.0	15.2	373.5d	1,567.6d	339	850a	15	252a
Tajikistan	−296	−345	305	306	59.0	0.5	0.6	1.8	..	2,544	..	199
Tanzania	591	−345	1,134	798	0.1	1.3	829.7	321.9	1	19	1	54
Thailand	−39	1,411	549	982	0.2	1.8	106.6	112.9	1,695	1,898	..	..
Timor-Leste	0	41	10	12	..	0.0	..	0.0	..	..	..	..
Togo	−122	−4	169	183	93.2	16.8	10.9	9.4	15	284a	47a	
Trinidad and Tobago	−24	−20	46	38	0.0	0.2	..	0.0	32	109a	14	..
Tunisia	−43	−81	38	35	0.3	2.3	0.2	0.1	680	1,977	36	16
Turkey	−70	−71	1,212	1,334	44.9	214.4	12.8	11.1	3,327	1,360	..	111
Turkmenistan	50	−25	260	224	0.0	0.7	23.3	0.1	4	..	7	..
Uganda	120	−5	661	652	24.2	7.5	229.4	162.1	..	724	..	364
Ukraine	100	−173	6,172	5,391	1.7	28.4	5.2	7.2	6	5,769	1	54
United Arab Emirates	340	577	1,716	2,863	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	167	948	4,191	5,838	0.1	0.2	90.9	292.1	2,469	7,861	2,581	4,633
United States	6,565	5,676	28,522	39,266	0.2	2.1	623.3	279.5	2,179	3,045	22,181	48,187
Uruguay	−20	−104	93	84	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	108	..	5
Uzbekistan	−340	−400	1,474	1,268	0.1	6.3	2.6	0.8	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	40	40	1,019	1,011	0.5	5.8	1.6	201.2	2	137	203	860
Vietnam	−840	−200	39	55	543.5	328.2	34.4	2.4	..	7,200a	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	1	11	1,201	1,661	72.8	340.0	1,201.0d	1,836.1d	582	630a	19	18a
Yemen, Rep.	650	−100	378	455	0.4	1.8	53.5	140.2	1,081	1,411	61	337
Zambia	−11	−82	271	287	0.0	0.2	130.0	83.5	..	68	59	139
Zimbabwe	−192	−700	433	391	0.0	16.8	0.5	3.5	44	..	7	..
World	..f s	..f s	165,659g s	194,797g s	18,068.7d,h s	15,161.6d,h s	18,068.7d s	15,161.6d s	101,963 s	443,392 s	100,821 s	288,361 s
Low income	−344	−3,728	15,731	14,820	8,552.0	5,386.1	4,882.4	2,024.9	3,525	31,917	431	2,400
Middle income	−12,982	−14,512	62,754	62,860	3,719.2	4,672.9	9,932.2	10,916.7	53,106	303,872	10,282	65,441
Lower middle income	−11,033	−11,119	33,284	32,088	2,490.7	3,629.0	8,477.2	9,826.5	31,986	203,769	1,959	15,361
Upper middle income	−1,949	−3,393	29,471	30,772	1,228.5	1,043.9	1,455.1	1,090.2	21,121	100,103	8,323	50,080
Low & middle income	−13,325	−18,240	78,485	77,680	12,271.2	10,059.0	14,814.7	12,941.6	56,631	335,789	10,714	67,841
East Asia & Pacific	−3,285	−3,722	3,047	4,739	952.9	761.1	447.0	463.6	9,525	86,060	1,617	14,551
Europe & Central Asia	−3,597	−2,138	31,097	28,924	1,631.5	712.5	1,221.9	187.7	7,206	57,516	4,770	34,731
Latin America & Carib.	−3,388	−5,738	5,440	5,951	155.7	446.6	93.9	350.2	13,427	64,438	1,123	4,258
Middle East & N. Africa	−1,044	−1,850	8,985	10,002	948.0	2,368.9	5,683.0	7,696.9	13,275	34,798	722	6,156
South Asia	−1,262	−3,181	13,257	11,785	2,958.7	3,142.1	1,625.5	2,119.0	10,005	71,652	476	4,352
Sub-Saharan Africa	−749	−1,611	16,659	16,279	5,624.4	2,627.7	5,743.4	2,124.1	3,193	21,324	2,006	3,794
High income	13,308	18,091	87,174	117,117	267.3	109.4	3,254.1	2,220.0	45,332	107,603	90,107	220,520
Euro area	4,604	7,269	23,080	31,629	13.9	1.0	1,690.4	966.3	30,826	71,436	28,737	83,142

a. World Bank estimates. b. Includes Taiwan, China. c. Includes Tibetans, who are listed separately by the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). d. Includes Palestinian refugees under the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), who are not included in data from the UNHCR. e. Includes Montenegro. f. 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. g. World totals are computed by the World Bank and include only economies covered by *World Development Indicators*, so data may differ from what is published by the United Nations Population Division. h. Includes refugees without specified country of origin and Palestinian refugees under the mandate of the UNRWA, so regional and income group totals do not sum to the world total.

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 migrant 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 migrant 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 migrants 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 Statistics 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 fifth edition of the IMF's *Balance of Payments Manual:* workers' remittances, compensation of employees, and migrants' transfers.

The distinction among 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.

• **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—people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers—are excluded. 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 and granted. • **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.

	International tourists				Inbound tourism expenditure				Outbound tourism expenditure			
	thousands				$ millions		% of exports		$ millions		% of imports	
	Inbound		Outbound									
	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	304[a]	2,675[a]	12	3,716	70	1,849	23.2	48.2	19	1,644	2.3	22.6
Algeria	520[a,b]	1,772[a,b]	1,090	1,539	32[c]	325[c]	..	..	186[c]	469[c]	..	..
Angola	9	294	3	..	27	293	0.7	0.5	113	447	3.2	1.0
Argentina	2,289	4,665	3,815	4,611	2,550	5,308	10.2	6.5	4,013	5,971	15.4	8.8
Armenia	12	558	..	516	14	377	4.7	21.5	12	383	1.7	8.1
Australia	3,726[a]	5,586[a]	2,519	5,808	11,915	28,470	17.1	12.2	7,260	24,903	9.7	10.3
Austria	17,173[d]	21,935[d]	3,713	9,876	14,529	24,343	16.2	10.1	11,686	13,988	12.7	6.3
Azerbaijan	..	1,409	432	2,162	87	381	11.1	1.2	165	454	12.8	4.0
Bangladesh	156	467	830	875	25[e]	91[e]	0.6	0.5	234[e]	918	3.1	3.6
Belarus	161	91	626	380	28	585	0.5	1.6	101	812	1.8	1.9
Belgium	5,560[d]	7,165[d]	5,645	8,887	4,548[e]	13,063	2.4	2.8	8,115[e]	20,883	4.5	4.4
Benin	138	186	..	..	85[e]	206	13.8	15.3	48	107	5.4	5.1
Bolivia	284	594	249	589	92	302	7.5	4.3	72	381	4.6	6.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	115[d]	322[d]	..	..	257	920	22.9	13.4	97	274	2.4	2.1
Botswana	521	1,500	..	..	176	515[e]	7.3	9.2	153	490[e]	7.5	8.4
Brazil	1,991	5,050	2,600	4,936	1,085	6,109	2.1	2.7	3,982	13,269	6.3	6.0
Bulgaria	3,466	5,780	3,524	5,727	662	4,831	9.8	15.8	312	3,380	4.8	8.0
Burkina Faso	124[f]	226[f]	..	..	..	57	..	..	..	91	..	..
Burundi	34[b]	201[b]	36	..	2	2	1.9	1.2	25[e]	98	9.7	18.5
Cambodia	..	2,001	31	786	71	1,300	7.3	20.5	22	191	1.6	2.5
Cameroon	100[f]	185[f]	..	..	75	165	3.7	2.2	140	502	8.7	6.0
Canada	16,932	17,142	18,206	27,037	9,176	17,771	4.2	3.4	12,658	34,007	6.3	7.0
Central African Republic	26[g]	14[g]	..	11	4[c]	..	..	..	43[c]	..	..	..
Chad	19[f]	25[f]	..	..	43[c]	..	..	..	38[c]	..	..	..
Chile	1,540	2,699	1,070	3,061	1,186	2,632	6.1	3.4	934	1,788	5.1	2.6
China	20,034	53,049	4,520	45,844	8,730[e]	44,130	5.9	2.8	3,688[e]	40,987	2.7	3.3
Hong Kong SAR, China	7,137	17,319	..	81,911	9,604[c,e]	20,413[c]	3.5	4.5	10,497[c,e]	15,888[c,e]	6.5	3.7
Colombia	1,433[a]	1,222[a]	1,057	2,041	887	2,499	7.2	5.9	1,162	2,337	7.3	5.2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	35[g]	47[g]	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	37[f]	43[f]	..	..	15	54	1.1	0.9	69	168	5.1	2.6
Costa Rica	785	2,089	273	519	763	2,526	17.1	18.5	336	718	7.1	4.4
Côte d'Ivoire	188	..	..	..	103	114[e]	2.4	1.0	312	380[e]	8.2	4.1
Croatia	1,485[d]	9,415[d]	..	..	1,349[e]	11,668	19.3	39.4	422[e]	1,152	4.6	3.3
Cuba	742[g]	2,316[g]	72	202	1,100[c]	2,548	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	3,381[d]	6,649[d]	..	..	2,880	8,728	10.2	5.2	1,635[e]	4,731	5.4	3.0
Denmark	2,124[d]	4,503[d]	5,035	6,347	3,691[e]	6,686[e]	5.6	3.6	4,288[e]	9,678[e]	7.4	5.4
Dominican Republic	1,776[b,g]	3,980[b,g]	168	413	1,571[e]	4,176[e]	27.4	35.1	267	522[e]	4.4	2.9
Ecuador	440[a,h]	1,005[a,h]	271	815	315	745	6.1	3.6	331	790	5.8	3.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2,871	12,296	2,683	4,531	2,954	12,104	22.3	22.1	1,371	3,390	8.0	5.0
El Salvador	235	1,385	348	1,012	152	1,180	7.5	19.3	99	709	2.7	6.4
Eritrea	315[a,b]	81[a,b]	..	..	58[c]	60	43.1	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	530	1,970	1,764	..	452	1,662	17.6	9.4	121	938	4.2	5.0
Ethiopia	103[g]	330[b]	120	..	177	1,184	23.1	33.7	30	156[e]	2.1	1.6
Finland	2,644	3,583	5,147	5,854	2,383	4,861	5.0	3.8	2,853	5,534	7.6	4.7
France	60,033	78,449	18,686	23,347	31,295	66,821	8.6	8.7	20,699	52,135	6.2	6.2
Gabon	125[g]	..	203	..	94	13	3.2	0.2	182	346	10.6	14.4
Gambia, The	45	147	..	307	28[e]	83	15.8	30.8	16	8	6.9	2.2
Georgia	85[a]	1,290[a]	228	..	75	505	13.1	13.7	171	338	12.1	4.5
Germany	14,847[d]	24,884[d]	55,800	73,000	24,052	51,225	4.0	2.9	66,527	103,386	11.3	6.8
Ghana	286[b]	587[b]	..	..	30	970	1.9	13.7	74	870	3.5	6.9
Greece	10,130	15,939	..	..	4,182	17,586	26.9	22.1	1,495	3,946	6.0	3.3
Guatemala	563[a]	1,715[a]	333	1,277	216	1,068[e]	7.7	11.1	167	750	4.5	4.8
Guinea	12[g]	46[g]	..	..	1	2	0.1	0.2	29	30	2.9	1.7
Guinea-Bissau	..	30	..	..	3	3	5.3	..	6	16	6.7	..
Haiti	145	304	..	..	90[e]	279	46.8	33.5	35[e]	383	4.4	13.3
Honduras	271	899	149	387	85	622	5.2	8.9	99	421	5.3	3.6

	International tourists (thousands)				Inbound tourism expenditure				Outbound tourism expenditure			
	Inbound		Outbound		$ millions		% of exports		$ millions		% of imports	
	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008
Hungary	..	8,814	13,083	*18,471*	2,938	7,112	14.9	5.6	1,501	4,637	7.5	3.7
India	2,124[h]	5,367[h]	3,056	10,647	2,582[e]	12,461	6.8	4.3	996[e]	12,081	2.1	3.3
Indonesia	4,324	6,234	1,782	5,486	5,229[e]	8,150	9.9	5.3	2,172[e]	8,547	4.0	5.9
Iran, Islamic Rep.	489	2,034	1,000	..	205	2,196	1.1	..	247	9,482	1.6	..
Iraq	61[a]	..	..	..	18[e]	*555*	..	*1.4*	117[e]	*705*	..	*3.3*
Ireland	4,818	8,026	2,547	*7,713*	2,698	9,953	5.5	4.5	2,034[e]	10,551	4.8	5.4
Israel	2,215[h]	2,572[h]	2,259	4,207	3,491	4,807	12.7	5.9	2,626	4,445	7.4	5.3
Italy	31,052	42,734	*18,173*	28,284	30,426	48,793	10.3	7.3	17,219	37,728	6.9	5.6
Jamaica	1,147[b,g]	1,767[b,g]	..	..	1,199	2,222	35.3	42.0	173	312	4.6	3.1
Japan	3,345[a,h]	8,351[a,h]	15,298	15,987	4,894	13,781	1.0	1.5	46,966	38,976	11.2	4.4
Jordan	1,075[h]	3,729[b]	1,128	2,288	973	3,539	28.0	28.6	719	1,140	14.7	5.9
Kazakhstan	..	3,447	*523*	5,243	155	1,255	2.6	1.6	296	1,305	4.9	2.6
Kenya	896	*1,644*	..	..	590	1,398	16.7	16.9	183	266[e]	3.1	2.1
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	3,753[a,b]	6,891[a,b]	3,819	11,996	6,670	12,783	4.5	2.5	6,947	19,512	4.5	3.8
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	72[f]	*293*[f]	878	*2,649*	307	610	2.2	0.6	2,514	8,341	19.9	22.0
Kyrgyz Republic	36	2,435	42	1,521	5[e]	569	1.1	20.7	7[e]	451	1.0	9.5
Lao PDR	60	1,295	..	..	52	276[e]	12.8	*19.4*	34	..	4.5	..
Latvia	539	1,684	1,812	3,782	37	1,134	1.8	8.0	62	1,250	2.8	6.6
Lebanon	450	1,333	..	..	710	7,690	..	32.0	..	4,297	..	14.5
Lesotho	87	285	..	..	29	34[e]	14.6	3.6	17	19	1.6	1.1
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	158[e]	..	24.9	..	58	..	2.5
Libya	56	..	484	..	4	99	0.1	0.2	493	1,339	8.6	5.1
Lithuania	650	1,611	1,925	2,847	102	1,406	3.2	4.9	107	1,533	2.7	4.5
Macedonia, FYR	147[d]	255[d]	..	..	19[e]	262	*2.7*	5.3	27[e]	190	*1.7*	2.5
Madagascar	75[g]	375[g]	39	..	106	620	14.2	*21.8*	79	143[e]	8.0	*3.9*
Malawi	192	742	..	..	22	*48*	4.7	..	53	*84*	8.0	..
Malaysia	7,469	22,052	20,642	..	5,044	18,553	6.1	8.1	2,722	7,724	3.1	4.3
Mali	42[f,g]	190[f,g]	..	..	26	*227*	4.9	*11.7*	74	*201*	7.5	*7.7*
Mauritania	..	..	..	..	11[e]	..	2.2	..	30	..	5.9	..
Mauritius	422	930	107	226	616	1,823	26.2	36.9	184	489	7.5	7.7
Mexico	20,241[b]	22,637[b]	8,450	14,450	6,847	14,647	7.7	4.7	3,587	10,185	4.4	3.1
Moldova	32	7	71	85	71	289	8.0	11.6	73	345	7.3	6.1
Mongolia	108	446	..	..	33	*261*	6.5	*12.9*	22	*212*	4.2	*11.3*
Morocco	2,602[b]	7,879[b]	1,317	3,058	1,469	8,885	16.2	26.3	356	1,910	3.2	4.1
Mozambique	..	*771*	..	..	49	213	*10.2*	6.6	68	241	6.6	5.5
Myanmar	117	193	..	..	169	*59*	12.9	*1.2*	18[e]	*40*	0.9	*1.4*
Namibia	272	929	..	..	278[e]	382	16.0	10.4	90[e]	92	4.3	2.1
Nepal	363	500	100	561	232	353	22.5	20.6	167	545	10.3	12.5
Netherlands	6,574[d]	10,104[d]	12,313	18,458	10,611	20,526	4.4	3.2	13,151	22,212	6.1	3.9
New Zealand	*1,475*	2,411	920	1,965	2,318[e]	5,030[e]	13.0	12.5	1,259[e]	2,991[e]	7.3	7.0
Nicaragua	281	858	255	1,100	51	276[e]	7.7	9.4	56	218	4.9	4.1
Niger	35	*48*	10	..	7[e]	45	2.2	*5.9*	26	49	5.7	*3.7*
Nigeria	656	*1,111*	..	..	47	586	0.4	0.7	939	4,774	7.3	10.0
Norway	2,880	4,440	590	*3,395*	2,730	5,559	4.9	2.5	4,481	15,932[e]	9.6	12.2
Oman	279[f]	1,273[f]	..	..	*193*	1,111	*2.5*	2.8	*349*[e]	1,199	*6.3*	4.5
Pakistan	378	823	..	..	582	915	5.7	3.6	654	2,035	4.6	4.3
Panama	345	1,293	185	369	372	2,223	4.9	13.8	181	560	2.3	3.2
Papua New Guinea	42	114	51	..	25[e]	*4*	0.8	*0.1*	58[e]	*56*	3.0	*2.1*
Paraguay	438[h]	428[h]	427	278	162	128	3.4	1.4	173	210	3.3	2.2
Peru	479	2,058	508	1,971	521	2,396	7.9	6.8	428	1,353	4.5	4.0
Philippines	1,760[b]	3,139[b]	1,615	*2,745*	1,141	4,990	4.3	8.5	551	2,778	1.7	4.0
Poland	19,215	12,960	36,387	*47,561*	6,927	12,841	19.4	6.0	5,865	10,381	17.3	4.4
Portugal	9,511[h]	*12,321*[b]	..	20,989	5,646	14,047	17.5	17.0	2,540	5,283	6.4	5.1
Puerto Rico	3,131[g]	3,894[g]	1,237	1,493	1,828[c]	3,645[c]	..	..	1,155[c]	1,834[c]	..	..
Qatar	309[f]	1,405[f]	..	..	..	*874*[c]	..	..	..	*3,751*[c]	..	..

	International tourists				Inbound tourism expenditure				Outbound tourism expenditure			
	thousands				$ millions		% of exports		$ millions		% of imports	
	Inbound		Outbound									
	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008	1995	2008
Romania	5,445[a]	8,862[a]	5,737	13,072	689	2,627	7.3	4.2	749	2,411	6.6	2.7
Russian Federation	10,290[a]	23,676[a]	21,329	36,538	4,312[e]	15,923	4.6	3.0	11,599[e]	28,122	14.0	7.6
Rwanda	..	981	..	..	4	202	5.4	30.4	13	104	3.5	7.4
Saudi Arabia	3,325	14,757	..	4,087	..	7,227[c]	..	2.2	..	16,666[c]	..	9.5
Senegal	..	875	..	..	168	622	11.2	21.6	154	352	8.5	6.5
Serbia	..	646	..	..	..	1,113	..	7.4	..	1,435	..	5.4
Sierra Leone	38[g]	36[g]	6	73	57[e]	34[e]	44.4	10.2	51	24	19.4	4.1
Singapore	6,070	7,778	2,867	6,828	7,611[e]	10,583[e]	4.8	2.5	4,663[e]	14,189[e]	3.2	3.6
Slovak Republic	903[d]	1,767[d]	218	23,837	630	3,004	5.7	3.8	338	2,596	3.2	3.2
Slovenia	732[d]	1,771[d]	..	2,459	1,128	3,115	10.9	8.4	606	1,567	5.6	4.1
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	4,488	9,592	2,520	4,429	2,655	8,861	7.7	9.0	2,414	6,792	7.2	6.3
Spain	34,920	57,316	3,648	11,229	27,369	70,234	20.4	16.4	5,826	26,829	4.3	5.2
Sri Lanka	403[h]	438[h]	504	966	367	803	7.9	7.9	279	777	4.7	5.0
Sudan	29	436	195	..	8[e]	331[e]	1.2	2.7	43[e]	1,188[e]	3.5	11.0
Swaziland	300[i]	754[f]	..	1,177	54	32	5.3	1.5	45	63	3.5	2.5
Sweden	2,310[d]	3,434[d]	10,127	12,681	4,390	14,399	4.6	5.6	6,816	17,310	8.4	7.8
Switzerland	6,946[f]	8,608[f]	11,148	..	11,354	17,573	9.2	5.5	9,478	13,407	8.7	5.1
Syrian Arab Republic	815[d]	5,430[d]	1,746	5,253	1,258[e]	2,972	21.9	19.0	498[e]	710	9.0	4.6
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	1.4	..	11[e]	..	0.3
Tanzania	285	750	157	..	502[e]	1,358	39.7	26.1	360[e]	746	16.8	9.3
Thailand	6,952[b]	14,536	1,820	4,018	9,257	21,980	13.2	10.5	4,791	6,963	5.8	3.4
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	53[f]	74[f]	..	..	13[e]	38	2.8	4.2	40	59	6.0	4.3
Trinidad and Tobago	260[g]	433[g]	261	..	232	615	8.3	4.3	91	204	4.3	1.9
Tunisia	4,120[h]	7,049[h]	1,778	3,118	1,838	3,909	23.0	15.5	294	555	3.3	2.1
Turkey	7,083	24,994	3,981	9,873	4,957[e]	25,019	13.6	14.2	911[e]	4,031	2.3	1.9
Turkmenistan	218	8	21	38	13	..	0.7	..	74	..	4.1	..
Uganda	160	844	148	337	78[e]	531	11.7	15.5	80[e]	314	5.4	6.0
Ukraine	3,716	25,449	6,552	15,499	191[e]	6,722	1.1	7.9	210[e]	4,585	1.1	4.6
United Arab Emirates	2,315[b,i]	7,126[b,i]	..	..	632	7,162[c]	..	..	..	13,288[c]	..	..
United Kingdom	21,719	30,142	41,345	69,011	27,577	45,345	8.6	6.0	30,749	84,218	9.4	10.0
United States	43,490	57,938	51,285	63,549	93,700	166,530	11.8	9.1	60,924	117,969	6.8	4.7
Uruguay	2,022	1,938	562	734	725	1,180	20.7	12.6	332	487	9.3	4.8
Uzbekistan	92	1,069	246	1,150	15	64[c]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	700	745	534	1,745	995	984	4.8	1.0	1,852	2,566	11.0	4.3
Vietnam	1,351[a]	4,254[a]	..	..	..	3,926[c]	..	5.6	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	220[f]	387[f]	..	..	255[e]	212	33.4	22.9	162[e]	376	5.8	8.5
Yemen, Rep.	61[f]	404[f]	..	..	50[e]	886[e]	2.3	8.7	76[e]	246	3.1	2.1
Zambia	163	812	..	..	29	146	2.4	2.8	83	107	6.2	2.0
Zimbabwe	1,416[a]	2,508[a]	256	..	145	365[c]	..	..	106[c]	..	..	..
World	**536,909 t**	**927,848 t**	**576,560 t**	**1,027,062 t**	**486,780 t**	**1,139,379 t**	**7.6 w**	**5.8 w**	**458,837 t**	**1,028,751 t**	**7.4 w**	**5.3 w**
Low income	8,001	23,743	..	..	..	..	10.6	9.1	..	..	5.0	..
Middle income	157,253	345,869	175,694	363,133	88,430	305,501	8.1	5.5	65,704	227,180	5.8	4.3
Lower middle income	57,366	166,594	36,710	142,650	39,463	146,807	8.2	4.9	20,472	111,854	3.9	3.9
Upper middle income	100,145	179,371	124,078	208,648	48,963	158,652	7.9	6.0	45,510	115,055	7.4	4.9
Low & middle income	167,692	375,532	195,002	413,087	92,494	323,111	8.1	5.6	69,333	239,061	5.8	4.3
East Asia & Pacific	43,653	109,209	36,055	..	31,197	104,753	7.8	4.5	14,769	70,557	3.5	3.7
Europe & Central Asia	54,490	123,198	86,619	149,215	19,155	81,028	8.4	5.9	22,399	68,075	9.5	4.9
Latin America & Carib.	38,965	60,922	21,780	41,578	21,591	55,179	7.5	5.3	18,751	44,731	6.5	4.5
Middle East & N. Africa	13,349	42,820	13,407	25,352	9,771	43,878	13.0	16.7	4,844	19,782	5.7	5.7
South Asia	3,819	8,472	5,151	15,005	4,016	15,342	6.8	4.4	2,393	16,660	3.0	3.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	12,954	29,153	..	..	6,729	22,956	7.6	6.0	6,761	22,119	6.7	5.9
High income	364,532	546,528	337,054	531,446	394,244	816,408	7.5	5.8	388,810	790,377	7.8	5.7
Euro area	202,533	290,386	140,127	232,712	164,023	356,496	7.8	6.3	154,993	312,836	7.8	5.6

Note: Aggregates are based on World Bank country classifications and differ from those of the World Tourism Organization. Regional and income group totals include countries not shown in the table for which data are available.
a. Arrivals of nonresident visitors at national borders. b. Includes nationals residing abroad. c. Country estimates. d. Arrivals in all types of accommodation establishments. e. Expenditure of travel related items only; excludes passenger transport items. f. Arrivals in hotels and similar establishments. g. Arrivals by air only. h. Excludes nationals residing abroad. i. Arrivals in hotels only.

About the data

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. These data do not completely capture the economic phenomenon of tourism or provide the information needed for effective public policies and efficient business operations. 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 progress in harmonizing definitions and measurement, differences in national practices still prevent full comparability.

The data in the table are from the World Tourism Organization, a United Nations agency. The data on inbound and outbound tourists refer to the number of arrivals and departures, 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 arrivals differ across countries. In some cases data are from border statistics (police, immigration, and the like) and supplemented by border surveys. In other cases data are 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. Caution should thus be used in comparing arrivals across countries.

The World Tourism Organization is improving its coverage of tourism expenditure data, using balance of payments data from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) supplemented by data from individual countries. These data, shown in the table, include travel and passenger transport items as defined in the IMF's (1993) *Balance of Payments Manual.* When the IMF does not report data on passenger transport items, expenditure data for travel items are shown.

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 usually reside, and 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 an activity remunerated 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 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 (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 when 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 (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).

High-income economies remain the main recipients of increased international tourism expenditure, but the share of developing economies' receipts has risen   **6.19a**

1995
Total receipts from international tourism: $487 billion

2008
Total receipts from international tourism: $1,139 billion
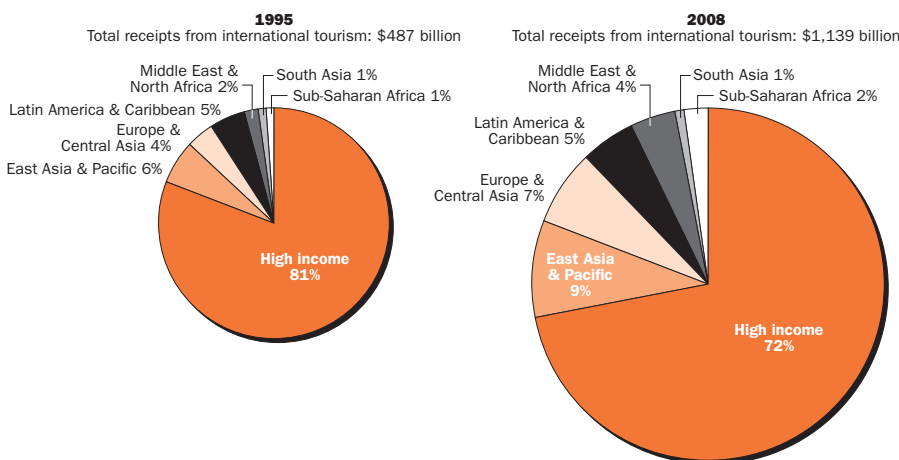
Although more than 70 percent of international tourism expenditures went to high-income economies in 2008, the share of developing economies' receipts has increased since 1995. The share of receipts by East Asia and Pacific and Europe and Central Asia increased the most—about 3 percentage points.

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

Data sources

Data on visitors and tourism expenditure are from the World Tourism Organization's *Yearbook of Tourism Statistics* and *Compendium of Tourism Statistics 2010.* 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.