Integration with the global economy

	Trade		International finance				Movement of people			Communication	
				% of GDP					Emigration of people with tertiary education to OECD countries		
			Financing through international capital markets Gross inflows	Foreign direct investment		Workers' remittances and compensation of employees received	International migrant stock			International voice traffic[a]	International Internet bandwidth[a]
	% of GDP			Net inflows	Net outflows		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									
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2005–10	2010	2000	2008	2009
Afghanistan	31.3	..	0.0	1.3	..	..	1,000	0.3	22.6	7	550
Albania	46.9	38.6	0.0	8.1	0.3	11.0	−75	2.8	17.5	263	1,902
Algeria	60.1	..	0.0	2.0	..	1.5[b]	−140	0.7	9.5	34	..
Angola	75.6	26.2	2.2	2.9	0.0	0.1	80	0.3	3.7	..	17
Argentina	30.7	7.4	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.2	30	3.6	2.8	..	2,320
Armenia	45.9	16.6	0.0	8.9	0.6	8.8	−75	10.5	8.9	..	..
Australia	34.6	9.0	..	2.4	3.7	0.4[b]	500	21.1	2.7	..	5,457
Austria	73.8	24.1	..	2.3	1.4	0.9	160	15.6	13.5	..	20,323
Azerbaijan	64.2	11.9	0.1	1.1	0.8	3.0	−50	3.0	1.8	77	1,399
Bangladesh	41.3	6.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	11.8	−570	0.7	4.4	..	4
Belarus	101.6	11.3	0.5	3.8	0.2	0.7	0	11.3	3.2	..	2,277
Belgium	153.2	33.0	..	−8.2	−16.7	2.2	200	9.0	5.5	..	24,945
Benin	45.7	12.8	0.0	1.4	−0.1	3.6[b]	50	2.5	8.7	309	35
Bolivia	53.4	8.8	0.0	2.4	0.0	6.2	−100	1.5	5.8	..	225
Bosnia and Herzegovina	74.5	11.9	0.0	1.4	−0.1	12.2	−10	0.7	20.3	..	1,195
Botswana	69.2	15.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.7	15	5.8	5.1	..	220
Brazil	18.0	4.7	3.9	1.6	−0.6	0.3	−229	0.4	2.0	..	2,108
Bulgaria	81.7	24.5	0.0	9.4	−0.3	3.2	−50	1.4	9.6	105	37,657
Burkina Faso	36.0	8.7	0.0	2.1	0.6	1.2[b]	−65	6.4	2.6	..	15
Burundi	35.2	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	323	0.7	9.3	..	2
Cambodia	105.3	26.8	0.0	5.4	0.2	3.4	−5	2.2	21.5	..	19
Cameroon	32.7	15.2	0.6	1.5	1.8	0.7	−19	1.0	17.3	..	23
Canada	48.4	10.3	..	1.5	3.0	..	1,050	21.1	4.7	..	16,193
Central African Republic	20.9	..	0.0	2.1	..	..	5	1.8	7.3	..	..
Chad	69.5	..	0.0	6.8	..	..	−75	3.4	9.1	..	1
Chile	58.8	11.1	3.2	7.8	4.9	0.0	30	1.9	6.0	43	4,076
China	44.3	5.8	1.0	1.6	0.9	1.0[b]	−1,731[c]	0.1[c]	3.8	..	651
Hong Kong SAR, China	323.7	62.1	..	24.9	30.4	0.2	113	38.9	29.6	1,435	560,989
Colombia	28.1	4.8	3.4	3.1	1.3	1.8	−120	0.2	10.4	..	2,940
Congo, Dem. Rep.	63.4	..	0.0	9.0	..	..	−100	0.7	14.9	6	1
Congo, Rep.	88.7	46.1	0.0	21.7	..	0.1[b]	−50	3.8	28.2	..	0
Costa Rica	69.0	17.5	0.0	4.6	0.0	1.8	30	10.5	7.1	132	4,333
Côte d'Ivoire	64.2	14.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.8	−145	11.2	6.2	..	40
Croatia	50.3	25.0	..	4.7	2.1	2.3	10	15.8	24.6	302	15,892
Cuba	30.9	..	0.0	..	..	..	−194	0.1	28.8	..	27
Czech Republic	114.9	20.7	..	1.4	0.7	0.6	226	4.3	8.5	197	7,075
Denmark	56.9	34.3	..	0.9	2.1	0.3	30	8.7	7.8	357	34,506
Dominican Republic	37.9	14.6	0.0	4.4	0.0	7.4	−140	4.2	22.4	..	1,387
Ecuador	50.5	6.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.4	−350	2.9	9.5	..	484
Egypt, Arab Rep.	36.1	18.8	1.4	3.6	0.3	3.8	−340	0.3	4.7	44	1,172
El Salvador	52.4	9.9	0.0	2.0	−0.6	16.5	−280	0.7	31.7	510	243
Eritrea	29.6	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	55	0.3	35.2	29	6
Estonia	100.4	36.4	..	9.2	8.2	1.7	0	13.6	9.9	..	12,680
Ethiopia	33.5	14.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	−300	0.6	9.8	5	3
Finland	51.9	22.4	..	0.0	1.6	0.4	55	4.2	7.2	..	17,221
France	39.4	10.2	..	2.3	5.6	0.6	500	10.6	3.5	301	29,356
Gabon	66.0	..	0.4	0.3	..	0.1[b]	5	18.9	14.6	..	141
Gambia, The	43.5	25.5	0.0	5.4	0.0	10.9	15	16.6	67.8	..	38
Georgia	51.3	21.3	0.0	6.1	0.0	6.6	−250	4.0	2.8	268	752
Germany	62.0	14.6	..	1.2	1.8	0.3	550	13.2	5.8	..	25,654
Ghana	52.1	18.0	4.7	6.4	0.0	0.4	−51	7.6	44.7	61	97
Greece	24.2	17.5	..	0.7	0.6	0.6	150	10.0	12.2	..	4,537
Guatemala	50.2	10.7	0.0	1.6	0.1	10.8	−200	0.4	23.9	206	186
Guinea	58.7	9.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.6	−300	3.8	4.7	..	0
Guinea-Bissau	41.2	15.2	0.0	1.7	−0.1	5.6	−12	1.2	27.7	..	1
Haiti	40.5	17.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	21.2	−140	0.4	83.4	..	16
Honduras	90.7	14.1	0.2	3.5	0.0	17.6	−100	0.3	24.8	224	241

	Trade		International finance				Movement of people			Communication	
				% of GDP					Emigration of people with tertiary education to OECD countries	International	International
			Financing through international capital markets	Foreign direct investment		Workers' remittances and compensation of employees received	International migrant stock			voice traffic[a]	Internet bandwidth[a]
	% of GDP		Gross inflows	Net inflows	Net outflows		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									
	2009	**2009**	**2009**	**2009**	**2009**	**2009**	**2005–10**	**2010**	**2000**	**2008**	**2009**
Hungary	125.6	27.3	..	2.2	2.1	1.7	75	3.7	12.8	159	5,987
India	29.9	12.5	1.6	2.5	1.1	3.6	–1,000	0.5	4.3	..	32
Indonesia	39.1	7.7	2.3	0.9	0.5	1.3	–730	0.1	2.9	..	110
Iran, Islamic Rep.	38.8	..	0.0	0.9	..	0.3[b]	–500	2.9	14.3	..	151
Iraq	116.2	11.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	–577	0.3	10.9	..	3
Ireland	77.9	86.9	..	11.1	10.6	0.3	200	20.2	33.7	..	15,261
Israel	49.8	20.0	..	2.0	0.6	0.6	85	38.8	7.8	..	2,003
Italy	38.7	10.4	..	1.4	2.1	0.1	1,650	7.4	9.7	..	12,989
Jamaica	52.9	37.5	9.0	4.5	0.5	15.8	–100	1.1	84.7	224	741
Japan	22.3	5.5	..	0.2	1.5	0.0	150	1.7	1.2	..	5,770
Jordan	81.5	33.3	0.0	9.5	0.3	14.3	250	48.8	7.4	258	1,811
Kazakhstan	62.1	12.4	2.1	11.8	2.7	0.1	–100	19.1	1.2	52	1,342
Kenya	49.8	16.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	5.7[b]	–189	2.0	38.5	6	477
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0.2	..	..	0
Korea, Rep.	82.5	16.1	..	0.2	1.3	0.3	–30	1.1	7.5	64	6,065
Kosovo	..	..	0.0	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	75.9	18.0	..	0.0	6.1	..	120	73.3	7.1	..	871
Kyrgyz Republic	97.8	37.7	0.0	4.1	0.0	21.7[b]	–75	4.2	0.9	..	112
Lao PDR	37.0	8.6	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.6	–75	0.3	37.2	..	142
Latvia	66.6	23.4	0.0	0.4	–0.2	2.3	–10	14.9	8.5	..	3,537
Lebanon	60.1	90.4	2.7	13.9	3.3	21.9	–13	17.8	43.9	190	223
Lesotho	171.0	12.5	0.0	4.0	0.0	26.2	–36	0.3	4.1	..	5
Liberia	80.1	162.0	0.0	24.9	0.0	6.2[b]	248	2.3	44.3	..	..
Libya	73.4	8.7	0.0	2.7	1.9	0.0[b]	20	10.4	4.3	..	50
Lithuania	93.2	18.4	6.4	0.6	0.5	3.1	–100	3.9	8.4	132	14,300
Macedonia, FYR	83.9	18.3	2.6	2.7	0.1	4.1	–10	6.3	29.4	256	17
Madagascar	51.1	..	0.0	6.3	..	0.1[b]	–5	0.2	7.7	8	12
Malawi	55.4	..	0.0	1.3	..	0.0[b]	–20	1.8	20.9	..	5
Malaysia	145.7	29.1	5.8	0.7	4.2	0.6	130	8.4	10.5	..	5,097
Mali	52.7	17.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	4.5[b]	–202	1.2	14.8	13	51
Mauritania	92.6	..	0.0	–1.3	..	0.1[b]	10	2.9	8.6	57	76
Mauritius	66.0	44.8	0.0	3.0	0.4	2.5[b]	0	3.3	56.0	215	364
Mexico	53.9	4.5	3.1	1.7	0.9	2.5	–2,430	0.7	15.5	..	312
Moldova	84.5	25.6	0.0	2.4	0.1	22.4	–172	11.4	4.1	457	6,660
Mongolia	96.0	23.1	0.1	14.8	1.3	4.8	–10	0.4	7.4	..	2,920
Morocco	51.2	21.1	0.0	2.2	0.5	6.9	–425	0.2	18.6	87	1,600
Mozambique	60.4	17.1	0.6	9.0	0.0	1.1	–20	1.9	22.6	..	56
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	–500	0.2	3.9	3	20
Namibia	93.6	12.2	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.1	–1	6.3	3.4	..	27
Nepal	41.5	11.5	0.0	0.3	..	23.8	–100	3.2	4.0	..	5
Netherlands	119.2	22.6	..	4.2	3.5	0.5	100	10.5	9.6	..	78,156
New Zealand	39.8	12.5	..	–1.0	–0.5	0.5	50	22.0	21.8	..	4,544
Nicaragua	79.3	16.7	0.0	7.1	0.0	12.5	–200	0.7	30.2	..	144
Niger	44.6	13.7	0.0	13.7	0.5	1.7	–28	1.3	5.5	..	11
Nigeria	52.9	11.4	0.7	3.3	0.1	5.5[b]	–300	0.7	10.5	26	5
Norway	49.8	19.8	..	3.0	7.1	0.2	135	9.9	6.2	..	26,904
Oman	99.0	15.9	..	4.8	0.9	0.1	20	28.4	0.4	431	1,365
Pakistan	30.5	6.4	0.2	1.5	0.0	5.4	–1,416	2.4	12.7	..	43
Panama	35.4	31.2	8.8	7.2	0.0	0.7	11	3.4	16.7	118	15,964
Papua New Guinea	95.4	26.9	58.3	5.4	0.1	0.2	0	0.4	27.8	..	2
Paraguay	71.0	13.9	0.0	1.4	0.1	4.3	–40	2.5	3.8	..	662
Peru	37.3	6.5	2.6	3.7	0.3	1.8	–625	0.1	5.8	113	2,646
Philippines	52.3	11.6	4.5	1.2	0.2	12.3	–900	0.5	13.6	..	113
Poland	65.4	12.4	3.8	3.2	1.2	1.9	–120	2.2	14.3	32	2,748
Portugal	48.6	15.9	..	1.2	0.5	1.5	200	8.6	19.0	..	4,790
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	–21	8.1	..	..	1,764
Qatar	64.6	..	..	..	..	..	562	86.5	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									
	2009	**2009**	**2009**	**2009**	**2009**	**2009**	**2005–10**	**2010**	**2000**	**2008**	**2009**
Romania	58.9	12.4	0.1	3.9	0.1	3.1	–200	0.6	11.3	124	18,271
Russian Federation	40.2	8.4	2.4	3.0	3.6	0.4	250	8.7	1.4	..	573
Rwanda	27.2	16.5	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.8	15	4.5	31.7	8	35
Saudi Arabia	76.6	22.1	..	2.8	0.6	0.1	150	28.0	0.9	..	1,731
Senegal	53.8	20.6	2.8	1.6	1.0	10.6	–100	1.6	17.2	101	372
Serbia	55.7	16.2	0.0	4.5	0.1	12.6[b,d]	0	7.2	..	203	12,660
Sierra Leone	38.7	8.7	0.0	3.8	0.0	2.4	60	1.8	49.2	..	..
Singapore	282.9	95.1	..	9.2	3.3	..	500	38.3	14.5	..	22,783
Slovak Republic	127.0	16.3	..	0.0	0.5	1.9	20	2.4	14.3	228	7,567
Slovenia	109.0	21.6	..	–1.2	0.3	0.6	22	7.9	11.0	220	6,720
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	–250	0.2	34.5	..	..
South Africa	47.6	9.4	2.7	1.9	0.5	0.3	700	3.7	7.4	..	70
Spain	34.7	14.4	..	0.4	0.5	0.7	1,750	13.8	4.2	..	11,008
Sri Lanka	41.8	10.5	1.3	1.0	0.0	8.0	–300	1.7	28.2	..	190
Sudan	32.1	5.6	0.0	4.9	0.0	5.5[b]	135	1.7	6.8	13	322
Swaziland	103.3	25.4	0.0	2.2	0.2	3.1	–6	3.4	5.4	41	35
Sweden	61.8	25.6	..	2.8	7.9	0.2	150	13.9	4.5	..	49,828
Switzerland	66.8	23.0	..	5.6	6.8	0.5	100	22.6	9.6	..	29,413
Syrian Arab Republic	51.2	13.3	0.1	2.7	0.0	2.6[b]	800	10.2	6.2	..	261
Tajikistan	71.9	9.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	35.1	–200	4.0	0.6	..	37
Tanzania	44.2	16.7	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.1	–300	1.5	12.1	1	2
Thailand	108.5	25.7	0.3	1.9	1.6	0.6	300	1.7	2.2	..	818
Timor-Leste	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	10	1.2	16.5	..	..
Togo	80.6	22.2	19.9	1.8	–0.5	10.7[b]	–5	2.7	16.5	28	23
Trinidad and Tobago	75.8	4.9	..	3.3	2.7	0.5[b]	–20	2.6	78.9	443	7,916
Tunisia	84.8	21.4	0.1	4.0	0.2	5.0	–20	0.3	12.6	..	2,699
Turkey	39.5	8.2	1.7	1.4	0.3	0.2	–44	1.9	5.8	60	4,323
Turkmenistan	66.9	..	0.0	6.8	..	..	–25	4.0	0.4	..	48
Uganda	42.3	14.9	0.0	3.8	0.0	4.7	–135	1.9	36.0	..	36
Ukraine	75.0	22.3	0.9	4.2	0.1	4.5	–80	11.5	4.3	..	206
United Arab Emirates	136.8	..	..	..	..	..	343	70.0	0.7	..	13,233
United Kingdom	38.4	18.6	..	3.4	2.0	0.3	948	10.4	17.1	..	39,664
United States	18.8	6.1	..	1.0	1.9	0.0	5,052	13.8	0.5	216	11,279
Uruguay	39.0	10.5	1.6	4.0	0.0	0.3	–50	2.4	9.0	125	903
Uzbekistan	61.5	..	0.0	2.3	..	..	–400	4.2	0.8	..	46
Venezuela, RB	30.1	3.6	1.5	–1.0	0.6	0.0	40	3.5	3.8	79	628
Vietnam	141.0	14.1	1.5	8.4	0.8	7.4[b]	–200	0.1	27.0	..	581
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	–10	46.3	12.0	..	313
Yemen, Rep.	53.5	12.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	4.4	–135	2.1	6.0	..	28
Zambia	63.3	7.4	0.5	5.5	0.0	0.3	–85	1.8	16.4	..	8
Zimbabwe	91.9	..	0.0	1.1	..	..	–700	2.9	13.1	19	17
World	**42.8 w**	**11.2 w**	**.. w**	**1.8 w**	**2.1 w**	**0.8 w**	**..[e] s**	**3.1 w**	**5.4 w**	**..**	**3,526 w**
Low income	48.9	13.3	0.6	2.7	0.0	6.6	–2,737	1.5	13.1	..	7
Middle income	44.7	8.9	1.8	2.2	0.9	1.8	–13,203	1.4	6.8	..	348
Lower middle income	46.7	9.2	1.2	2.0	0.8	2.4	–9,231	0.9	6.6	..	151
Upper middle income	42.3	8.5	2.5	2.4	1.1	1.1	–3,972	3.3	7.0	..	1,120
Low & middle income	44.8	9.0	1.8	2.2	0.9	1.9	–15,941	1.4	7.1	..	299
East Asia & Pacific	51.5	7.9	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.4	–3,781	0.3	7.0	..	742
Europe & Central Asia	48.3	10.5	1.8	3.3	2.0	1.4	–1,671	6.8	3.4	..	1,087
Latin America & Carib.	33.6	5.9	2.9	1.9	0.3	1.4	–5,214	1.1	10.6	..	1,408
Middle East & N. Africa	53.5	..	0.3	2.6	..	3.2	–1,089	3.6	10.5	..	323
South Asia	31.0	11.5	1.3	2.3	0.9	4.5	–2,376	0.8	5.3	..	31
Sub-Saharan Africa	52.7	13.4	1.4	3.1	0.2	2.5	–1,810	2.1	12.6	..	31
High income	42.0	12.5	..	2.0	2.8	0.3	15,894	12.0	4.1	..	19,521
Euro area	57.1	16.9	..	3.0	3.8	0.5	5,607	11.0	7.1	..	32,455

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 estimate. 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. The data on merchandise trade are from the World Trade Organization (WTO), which obtains data from national statistical offices and the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) International Financial Statistics, supplemented by the Comtrade database and publications or databases of regional organizations, specialized agencies, economic groups, and private sources. Because of differences in timing and definitions, trade flow estimates from customs reports and balance of payments may differ. 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). FDI data are recorded on a directional basis, as an inward flow to the economy of the direct investment enterprise, and as an outward flow from the economy of the direct investor. Net flows refer to new investments during the reporting period netted against disinvestments.

The data on workers' remittances and compensation of employees are the sum of three items defined in the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual, 5th edition: 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 worker's 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. See *About the data* for table 6.18 for more information.

Migration has increased in importance, accounting for a substantial part of global integration. Data on net migration are estimated by the United Nations Population Division, based on data on immigrant stock and on fertility and mortality assumptions, taking into account the migration history of a country or area, the migration policy of a country, and the influx of refugees in recent periods. 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, Lowell, and Marfouk (2009), 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 (in minutes) 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 WTO'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, Lowell, and Marfouk's *"A Gendered Assessment of Highly Skilled Emigration"* (2009). Data on international voice traffic and international Internet bandwidth are from the International Telecommunication Union's World Telecomunication Development Report database.

	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	2000–09	1990–2000	2000–09	1990–2000	2000–09	1990–2000	2000–09	1995	2009
Afghanistan[a]	..	15.2	..	3.9	−0.2	24.0	20.6	9.4	..	107.6
Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Algeria	2.8	−0.1	−0.8	12.7	2.0	16.3	−1.3	18.8	57.9	161.0
Angola	6.2	12.9	7.1	20.1	6.2	30.7	7.8	24.6	80.8	170.8
Argentina	8.4	5.9	17.7	11.3	10.1	12.2	17.0	14.4	91.6	126.0
Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia[a]	7.3	7.6	9.2	7.5	5.7	20.0	8.7	12.3	99.4	163.0
Austria[a]	6.2	4.9	5.6	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	12.9	11.0	5.9	4.6	15.8	12.5	10.4	13.0	111.8	64.5
Belarus[b]	..	6.0	..	10.1	..	18.4	..	19.4	..	121.0
Belgium[a]	6.0	2.9	5.7	3.5	4.8	10.9	5.3	11.4	104.3	103.1
Benin	1.0	5.9	8.2	6.8	3.3	14.0	9.7	16.1	106.6	83.1
Bolivia	2.8	9.9	9.1	7.8	4.3	21.9	9.7	13.3	89.4	136.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	4.8	2.9	4.0	5.1	4.8	7.4	4.2	11.5	89.3	79.1
Brazil	5.1	7.6	16.7	7.2	5.9	16.2	12.6	14.3	110.4	107.8
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	13.2	11.7	3.6	7.3	12.9	17.1	3.6	15.6	131.0	78.6
Burundi	8.6	−4.2	4.0	10.4	−4.3	6.2	−6.9	15.9	163.6	137.9
Cambodia	..	12.8	..	9.4	26.9	15.2	25.2	15.1	..	85.0
Cameroon	0.3	−1.8	5.0	3.7	−3.6	11.2	2.1	13.1	90.4	121.6
Canada[a]	9.1	−0.7	9.0	3.3	9.4	5.6	8.9	7.3	103.2	114.8
Central African Republic	20.0	−3.7	4.3	5.7	3.5	−0.5	0.2	12.7	193.0	78.5
Chad[a]	−0.9	31.7	2.0	6.5	−3.5	49.6	0.5	12.2	92.6	136.0
Chile	11.1	5.1	10.7	11.3	9.4	18.3	10.3	15.3	135.6	166.7
China[†]	13.8	21.9	12.8	15.4	14.5	23.7	13.0	21.6	101.9	79.7
Hong Kong SAR, China	8.4	7.1	8.9	6.9	8.3	7.9	8.8	8.2	99.1	97.6
Colombia	4.5	6.6	8.5	11.4	7.3	14.9	9.7	15.8	86.8	114.4
Congo, Dem. Rep.	−1.8	8.3	4.6	14.6	−7.2	18.8	−0.5	21.5	79.8	112.0
Congo, Rep.	6.6	1.2	4.9	17.7	7.5	16.9	8.7	24.4	52.0	147.5
Costa Rica	14.0	7.6	14.9	7.6	17.0	7.5	13.9	9.9	104.6	87.2
Côte d'Ivoire	5.0	0.9	−0.3	6.6	6.1	12.4	3.0	15.7	122.0	140.4
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuba	..	1.5	..	8.2	−1.7	11.9	2.5	13.7	..	111.1
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark[a]	5.4	2.7	5.8	3.7	4.1	9.8	4.9	10.7	102.1	102.9
Dominican Republic	3.9	−0.7	11.6	2.7	4.2	2.3	12.0	6.4	98.2	96.8
Ecuador	6.3	8.2	5.9	12.3	6.8	17.3	7.8	17.8	80.6	109.7
Egypt, Arab Rep.	−0.2	10.2	1.8	8.8	0.7	24.6	4.7	17.2	116.3	128.1
El Salvador	2.9	2.4	7.6	4.2	9.0	4.7	10.9	7.3	121.1	99.1
Eritrea	−28.3	−8.7	−3.2	−5.2	−31.0	−5.1	−0.2	1.7	101.7	73.3
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	10.5	7.8	7.3	17.5	10.7	17.8	7.3	25.1	151.0	121.1
Finland[a]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110.6	83.1
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	−1.2	2.5	7.2	0.8	13.8	2.2	12.4	125.4	155.3
Gambia, The	−11.6	−3.0	0.1	2.2	−12.3	2.1	0.2	9.8	100.0	85.5
Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany[a]	6.5	5.6	4.9	5.1	3.7	11.6	2.9	10.9	107.5	105.9
Ghana	7.7	4.8	8.6	10.0	9.0	16.6	8.3	16.5	106.7	178.4
Greece[a]	8.9	..	9.3	..	8.2	..	8.2	..	89.6	90.8
Guatemala	8.5	8.8	10.0	5.8	10.1	13.1	10.4	11.5	117.9	91.4
Guinea	5.0	−7.4	−1.4	3.4	0.6	6.6	−2.6	10.5	89.6	143.3
Guinea-Bissau[a]	12.2	3.6	−16.0	7.2	18.6	9.1	−15.7	17.5	102.7	66.0
Haiti	12.6	5.9	13.3	2.3	12.2	8.6	14.4	9.8	113.2	70.6
Honduras	2.5	3.5	12.7	4.3	5.3	5.8	12.8	9.3	96.3	81.9
[†]Data for Taiwan, China	3.1	7.6	4.8	2.3	7.2	8.0	8.5	7.8	89.9	69.2

	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	2000–09	1990–2000	2000–09	1990–2000	2000–09	1990–2000	2000–09	1995	2009
Hungary[a]	10.1	10.7	11.6	8.0	10.1	16.2	11.8	14.3	104.3	95.6
India	6.9	12.3	9.0	18.4	5.3	20.3	7.9	25.3	108.0	99.4
Indonesia	9.1	8.7	2.9	5.7	8.1	10.9	2.7	15.6	90.4	63.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	2.4	..	10.8	1.2	18.0	–4.8	18.4	..	132.4
Iraq[a]	..	1.0	..	6.8	118.9	17.2	70.3	13.7	..	140.8
Ireland[a]	15.2	1.9	11.3	0.9	13.8	5.4	10.9	5.4	103.9	96.6
Israel[a]	9.7	3.7	8.9	1.8	10.0	8.7	8.2	7.1	92.1	102.7
Italy[a]	4.8	0.3	4.2	0.6	4.6	9.3	3.2	10.2	96.6	103.3
Jamaica	2.2	0.3	..	1.2	2.2	6.0	6.9	9.2	..	77.1
Japan[a]	2.6	2.4	5.3	1.7	2.1	3.2	5.2	8.0	114.9	74.4
Jordan	4.7	4.2	3.8	6.8	6.6	16.3	5.1	17.2	115.6	120.4
Kazakhstan[a]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenya	3.9	5.1	7.4	8.6	6.3	12.6	6.0	17.7	103.9	94.7
Korea, Dem. Rep.[a]	..	4.3	..	–3.1	–8.5	10.9	1.0	6.3	..	83.9
Korea, Rep.	15.8	12.4	10.0	7.2	10.1	12.7	7.1	13.0	138.5	68.6
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	4.6	..	9.8	16.5	20.5	5.5	14.4	..	156.1
Kyrgyz Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	..	9.9	..	7.7	15.4	18.3	12.7	14.5	..	103.9
Latvia[a]	7.2	..	..	..	11.8	..	..	..	..	..
Lebanon	..	12.9	..	4.0	4.6	21.7	8.7	11.9	..	109.1
Lesotho	13.3	14.7	3.1	7.7	12.4	15.0	2.0	12.4	100.0	78.3
Liberia[a]	..	–6.3	..	5.4	–14.5	–0.4	2.6	9.9	..	111.4
Libya	..	4.5	0.0	16.6	–2.6	21.2	–1.4	23.9	..	140.4
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	4.1	2.8	4.5	10.6	8.5	6.0	6.4	17.6	79.6	75.5
Malawi	2.7	5.7	–2.4	8.0	0.9	10.9	–0.6	15.4	105.7	94.2
Malaysia	13.6	5.8	10.6	5.2	12.2	9.6	9.5	8.7	108.6	99.7
Mali	10.3	2.0	6.4	8.7	6.3	15.4	4.7	17.1	109.6	165.4
Mauritania	1.9	10.4	4.2	11.9	–1.9	24.0	–1.6	18.7	102.2	150.9
Mauritius	2.7	3.2	3.4	6.6	2.2	3.1	3.3	9.5	88.5	81.3
Mexico	15.5	2.7	13.2	3.5	16.1	7.0	14.2	6.8	92.5	104.0
Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	..	4.5	..	12.0	0.7	21.3	0.5	20.6	..	170.2
Morocco	7.5	0.1	7.2	8.6	7.2	10.3	5.5	16.3	89.1	137.4
Mozambique	15.2	12.5	1.0	8.7	10.2	22.4	1.1	16.3	151.1	98.2
Myanmar	15.5	6.7	13.8	–1.0	14.4	17.2	22.6	6.5	214.3	117.1
Namibia	2.4	7.3	7.7	11.0	0.9	14.9	3.9	15.5	82.6	113.5
Nepal	..	–1.5	..	2.9	11.0	4.0	9.3	12.4	..	80.7
Netherlands[a]	8.0	4.6	8.4	4.5	5.7	11.5	5.5	11.1	97.6	102.5
New Zealand[a]	4.7	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.3	9.6	5.9	10.5	99.0	111.0
Nicaragua	10.4	9.1	9.3	5.7	10.3	12.2	11.6	11.0	128.9	83.9
Niger	3.1	–2.6	–2.1	10.0	0.0	15.9	0.8	18.6	121.4	185.2
Nigeria	3.3	3.2	2.5	14.6	2.9	19.7	3.1	21.7	55.6	145.3
Norway[a]	6.6	0.2	7.8	5.7	5.7	12.8	4.4	12.5	60.3	128.6
Oman	4.0	–1.3	..	11.8	5.7	14.7	6.1	18.1	..	150.1
Pakistan	2.5	7.0	2.4	8.0	4.3	10.0	3.1	18.3	119.2	63.4
Panama	6.0	1.5	7.8	9.7	9.4	3.4	8.7	13.6	100.0	92.4
Papua New Guinea	–7.7	–3.5	..	7.0	3.7	13.8	–0.8	15.8	..	164.1
Paraguay	–0.2	14.5	5.4	15.5	1.7	19.0	6.7	19.4	118.3	104.9
Peru	9.4	8.1	10.6	9.7	8.9	21.6	12.7	17.3	123.4	129.1
Philippines	16.0	2.6	11.3	0.6	18.8	3.0	12.5	5.6	80.2	72.0
Poland[a]	9.8	11.8	19.0	9.4	9.5	21.8	17.0	18.4	102.4	107.1
Portugal[a]	0.3	–2.0	0.5	–1.4	–3.0	4.0	–2.5	4.5	104.7	107.6
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	4.8	..	25.6	10.1	21.4	7.4	30.9	..	173.1

	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	2000–09	1990–2000	2000–09	1990–2000	2000–09	1990–2000	2000–09	1995	2009
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rwanda	−8.0	3.6	0.8	15.2	−4.0	17.8	−1.7	22.7	110.1	155.3
Saudi Arabia	2.9	0.5	..	11.4	3.1	17.6	0.8	17.0	..	175.6
Senegal	10.6	0.8	4.9	7.1	4.0	9.4	3.6	16.5	156.3	99.2
Serbia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone[a]	..	28.7	..	3.1	..	35.2	..	14.3	..	64.6
Singapore	11.7	10.9	8.3	8.0	9.9	12.6	7.8	12.0	104.4	82.6
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia[a]	..	0.4	..	5.4	2.3	8.3	4.5	13.0	..	101.3
South Africa	4.5	0.5	7.6	6.6	2.5	12.8	5.9	15.7	106.0	135.0
Spain[a]	11.4	3.1	9.3	4.7	8.6	10.6	6.2	11.8	104.3	107.2
Sri Lanka	7.4	3.1	8.0	1.7	11.3	6.3	8.9	9.1	99.0	78.5
Sudan	12.6	8.3	8.4	17.9	14.0	24.7	9.8	23.5	100.0	152.5
Swaziland	4.0	2.5	3.1	4.3	5.9	8.9	5.0	10.2	100.0	112.8
Sweden[a]	8.9	3.5	6.4	4.4	7.4	9.7	5.4	12.1	110.2	89.6
Switzerland[a]	3.7	3.7	4.2	2.5	4.4	5.7	3.6	4.4	96.4	106.6
Syrian Arab Republic	2.2	0.4	..	12.5	0.9	14.1	3.6	20.5	..	148.3
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	6.0	6.4	−2.0	11.8	6.4	17.0	0.1	20.5	98.0	121.1
Thailand	9.6	7.4	2.6	7.8	10.5	12.6	5.0	13.0	116.0	97.1
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	9.1	3.2	6.0	−1.7	6.6	9.9	5.5	14.8	99.1	28.6
Trinidad and Tobago	..	2.8	..	2.8	6.8	17.9	12.1	12.1	..	131.0
Tunisia	5.7	7.7	4.3	5.0	6.0	13.4	5.2	11.7	95.8	94.3
Turkey	10.7	11.5	11.1	9.8	9.1	19.3	10.3	18.4	105.7	95.0
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	17.8	15.7	22.4	8.8	15.6	25.9	21.0	16.0	197.2	120.4
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	7.8	..	15.9	6.6	20.9	10.7	21.6	..	134.7
United Kingdom[a]	6.3	1.1	6.5	3.2	6.2	6.2	6.5	7.9	100.1	104.0
United States[a]	6.6	4.0	9.1	2.9	7.2	6.6	9.5	6.5	103.3	99.0
Uruguay	6.1	8.1	10.5	5.9	5.2	14.3	10.1	13.3	116.2	98.5
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	5.2	−1.9	4.8	12.3	5.4	13.9	5.2	15.7	63.4	187.1
Vietnam	..	11.8	..	12.8	22.7	19.7	22.7	21.2	..	97.4
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	..	−4.7	4.4	9.5	20.6	9.9	0.6	18.4	..	126.6
Zambia	6.1	8.9	2.9	15.1	−4.6	25.7	1.3	21.8	189.7	155.9
Zimbabwe	8.8	−5.1	8.0	−2.1	3.4	2.8	1.9	7.4	96.8	90.9

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

About the data

Data on international trade in goods are available from each country's balance of payments and customs records. While the balance of payments focuses on the financial transactions that accompany trade, customs data record the direction of trade and the physical quantities and value of goods entering or leaving the customs area. Customs data may differ from data recorded in the balance of payments because of differences in valuation and time of recording. The 1993 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 overinvoicing to affect capital transfers or avoid taxes. And in some regions smuggling and black market trading result in unreported trade flows.

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

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

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

Definitions

• **Export** and **import volumes** are indexes of the quantity of goods traded. They are derived from UNCTAD's 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. To improve data coverage, especially for the latest periods, UNCTAD constructs a set of average prices indexes at the three-digit product classification of the Standard International Trade Classification revision 3 using UNCTAD's Commodity Price Statistics, international and national sources, and UNCTAD secretariat estimates and calculates unit value indexes at the country level using the current year's trade values 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, 2009

Source of exports	European Union	Japan	United States	Other high-income	Total
High-income economies	28.5	2.3	6.5	13.1	50.4
European Union	21.9	0.4	2.3	4.6	29.2
Japan	0.6	..	0.8	1.5	2.8
United States	1.8	0.4	..	3.1	5.3
Other high-income economies	4.2	1.5	3.4	3.8	13.0
Low- and middle-income economies	6.5	1.6	5.4	6.2	19.7
East Asia & Pacific	2.3	1.3	2.3	4.2	10.2
China	1.8	0.8	1.8	2.9	7.3
Europe & Central Asia	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.7
Russian Federation	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.3
Latin America & Caribbean	0.7	0.1	2.2	0.5	3.5
Brazil	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6
Middle East & N. Africa	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.3
Algeria	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
South Asia	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.1
India	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.0
South Africa	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
World	35.0	4.0	11.8	19.3	70.1

Low- and middle-income importers

% of world trade, 2009

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	8.2	2.6	3.3	1.4	1.5	1.0	18.2
European Union	1.2	2.0	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.6	5.7
Japan	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.8
United States	0.8	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	3.2
Other high-income economies	4.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.3	7.5
Low- and middle-income economies	2.7	1.6	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.8	9.2
East Asia & Pacific	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	3.9
China	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.4
Europe & Central Asia	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.6
Russian Federation	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Latin America & Caribbean	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8
Brazil	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Middle East & N. Africa	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7
Algeria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
South Asia	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
India	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	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	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
World	11.7	4.3	5.2	2.3	2.5	1.8	27.5

Direction and growth of merchandise trade

6.3

Nominal growth of trade

High-income importers

average annual % growth, 1999–2009

Source of exports	European Union	Japan	United States	Other high-income	Total
High-income economies	9.1	6.6	3.8	9.1	8.1
European Union	9.3	4.5	5.8	10.8	9.1
Japan	2.8	..	−0.6	6.9	3.4
United States	5.4	0.1	..	5.5	5.0
Other high-income economies	11.3	9.9	3.9	11.8	8.6
Low- and middle-income economies	16.7	11.3	11.0	17.4	14.6
East Asia & Pacific	18.9	10.7	15.2	17.3	16.1
China	26.4	13.3	21.8	22.7	21.9
Europe & Central Asia	19.8	17.1	7.8	18.5	18.6
Russian Federation	20.3	16.9	4.6	17.5	18.3
Latin America & Caribbean	12.5	11.5	7.1	15.7	9.0
Brazil	12.6	10.5	7.3	19.8	12.0
Middle East & N. Africa	13.3	14.0	19.9	17.1	14.9
Algeria	13.8	22.9	26.4	25.1	17.5
South Asia	14.5	6.7	8.6	20.5	14.6
India	16.5	8.1	10.8	22.9	17.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.7	19.5	18.2	14.3	14.6
South Africa[a]	10.4	22.0	14.8	14.3	13.3
World	10.2	8.3	6.4	11.1	9.6

Low- and middle-income importers

average annual % growth, 1999–2009

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	15.4	19.4	8.0	13.6	19.6	13.0	14.2
European Union	15.8	19.0	8.8	11.8	15.9	12.0	14.7
Japan	12.6	27.1	8.9	11.9	12.1	10.8	12.4
United States	12.0	13.5	6.5	12.1	20.3	13.1	8.8
Other high-income economies	17.0	22.7	12.6	19.2	22.5	15.6	17.5
Low- and middle-income economies	22.6	22.9	17.6	23.2	25.2	21.7	22.1
East Asia & Pacific	21.4	37.9	26.6	25.5	27.2	26.9	25.2
China	27.4	40.9	31.3	30.5	35.3	31.7	32.2
Europe & Central Asia	18.7	20.1	20.4	22.9	23.2	22.1	20.7
Russian Federation	19.0	19.3	21.0	21.5	19.8	14.6	19.6
Latin America & Caribbean	30.9	20.3	14.5	17.4	25.1	24.1	17.9
Brazil	32.2	21.9	16.6	20.8	20.3	26.8	20.6
Middle East & N. Africa	25.0	17.8	15.2	24.9	34.1	25.0	24.7
Algeria	42.4	12.5	8.4	21.6	60.7	10.1	17.2
South Asia	26.1	15.9	21.8	23.7	19.9	24.6	22.7
India	27.9	14.2	24.2	26.8	20.1	25.8	24.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	20.5	24.7	21.8	13.8	15.8	15.7	21.0
South Africa[a]	28.0	18.7	12.0	20.4	20.7	12.9	17.0
World	17.3	20.8	10.7	16.4	21.2	16.0	16.3

a. Data for 1999 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.)
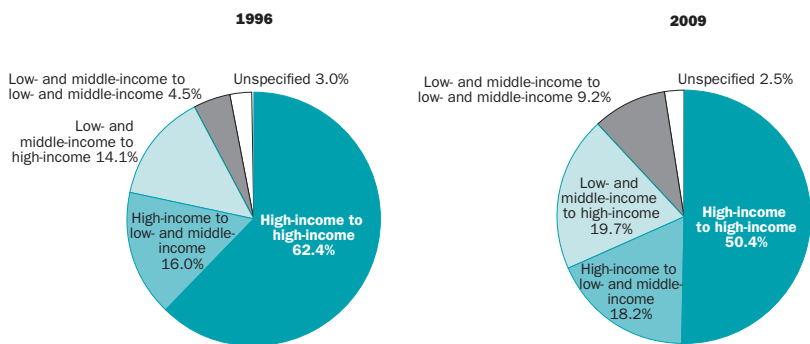
The regional trade flows in the table are calculated from current price values. The growth rates are in nominal terms; that is, they include the effects of changes in both volumes and prices.

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 front cover flap). • **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 back cover flap for regional groupings) and may differ from those used by other organizations.

More than half of the world's merchandise trade takes place between high-income economies. But low- and middle-income economies' participation in the global trade has increased in the past 15 years

6.3a

Trade among low- and middle-income economies accounted for about 9.2 percent of the world's merchandise trade in 2009, compared with 4.5 percent in 1996. The share of trade from low- and middle-income economies to high-income economies increased 9.8 percentage points between 1996 and 2009.

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

Data sources

Data on the direction and growth of merchandise trade were calculated using the IMF's Direction of Trade database. Regional and income group classifications are according to the World Bank classification of economies as of July 1, 2010, and are as shown on the cover flaps of this report.

Exports to low-income economies

	High-income economies		European Union		Japan		United States	
	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009
Total ($ billions)	**32.0**	**86.9**	**15.7**	**40.2**	**3.5**	**6.1**	**3.4**	**12.0**
% of total exports								
Food	12.5	10.5	14.2	9.8	0.4	0.3	25.2	17.2
Cereals	4.0	4.1	3.2	3.0	0.2	0.2	17.4	12.6
Agricultural raw materials	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.2	2.3	4.8	4.6
Ores and nonferrous metals	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.5
Fuels	4.9	11.5	3.1	15.6	0.3	0.3	1.8	5.9
Crude petroleum	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum products	4.4	10.7	2.7	15.3	0.3	0.1	1.2	5.1
Manufactured goods	77.1	67.3	78.4	68.0	96.4	94.4	62.0	58.7
Chemical products	12.3	11.0	15.2	12.0	3.4	3.1	10.6	7.3
Iron and steel	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.2	6.9	8.1	0.8	1.2
Machinery and transport equipment	44.2	42.0	43.6	40.4	74.2	74.5	37.9	41.9
Furniture	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Textiles	5.9	2.2	2.5	1.7	3.0	1.2	5.2	1.0
Footwear	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Other	11.6	9.0	14.0	11.1	8.8	7.4	6.8	6.9
Miscellaneous goods	2.0	7.2	1.5	3.8	1.2	2.1	5.5	12.2

Imports from low-income economies

	High-income economies		European Union		Japan		United States	
Total ($ billions)	**40.2**	**100.4**	**20.1**	**47.7**	**2.1**	**2.9**	**11.8**	**34.5**
% of total imports								
Food	23.0	15.1	31.9	22.0	37.1	23.7	7.5	4.3
Cereals	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Agricultural raw materials	5.5	2.4	6.8	3.6	9.9	2.7	1.1	0.6
Ores and nonferrous metals	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.0	17.1	23.3	2.1	0.6
Fuels	23.3	39.5	13.3	29.6	8.9	23.0	41.4	64.3
Crude petroleum	21.2	34.1	12.5	23.5	7.6	5.3	36.3	61.2
Petroleum products	1.7	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	5.0	4.6	2.8
Manufactured goods	41.5	33.2	41.2	38.9	24.0	26.4	47.6	29.5
Chemical products	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2
Iron and steel	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.3	0.8	0.4	0.0
Machinery and transport equipment	1.9	1.6	2.4	2.9	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.1
Furniture	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Textiles	30.1	27.4	25.5	31.0	15.0	14.3	42.3	28.0
Footwear	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.7	7.6	0.0	0.1
Other	7.9	2.4	11.3	2.7	2.9	2.1	4.4	1.0
Miscellaneous goods	1.7	4.8	1.2	0.9	3.0	1.0	0.4	0.7

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

	High-income economies		European Union		Japan		United States	
Average	**4.3**	**2.7**	**1.3**	**0.8**	**3.0**	**1.3**	**5.2**	**3.5**
Food	6.8	3.0	3.1	0.7	9.1	2.6	3.8	2.3
Cereals	16.9	5.8	24.0	0.1	2.6	5.3	2.7	0.4
Agricultural raw materials	3.3	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.2
Ores and nonferrous metals	1.2	1.1	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Fuels	3.1	1.2	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.2
Crude petroleum	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0
Petroleum products	4.5	1.6	0.4	0.0	6.3	1.1	0.9	0.4
Manufactured goods	4.1	2.8	1.1	0.9	2.1	1.3	5.9	4.0
Chemical products	2.7	2.1	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Iron and steel	4.2	2.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0
Machinery and transport equipment	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Furniture	3.2	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9
Textiles	7.5	4.5	2.5	2.4	3.6	1.6	10.7	7.3
Footwear	7.2	4.4	2.9	1.7	6.4	4.4	12.5	8.7
Other	2.1	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.7
Miscellaneous goods	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0

Exports to middle-income economies

	High-income economies		European Union		Japan		United States	
	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009
Total ($ billions)	646.4	1845.4	224.9	700.5	89.0	222.8	184.4	346.7
% of total exports								
Food	6.7	6.5	8.1	6.1	0.4	0.4	8.2	12.8
Cereals	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	3.0	2.8
Agricultural raw materials	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.1	2.1	3.6
Ores and nonferrous metals	2.0	4.5	1.5	2.7	1.9	3.8	1.5	3.9
Fuels	3.1	6.2	1.7	3.2	0.5	1.6	2.1	7.1
Crude petroleum	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum products	1.9	4.4	1.3	2.7	0.4	1.4	1.5	5.4
Manufactured goods	83.8	75.2	85.7	82.5	93.3	88.2	81.6	63.4
Chemical products	11.7	14.0	13.7	14.6	8.2	9.9	10.5	14.4
Iron and steel	2.5	3.4	2.4	3.3	5.9	6.8	1.0	1.5
Machinery and transport equipment	48.8	41.8	46.3	45.4	63.9	58.0	50.0	33.2
Furniture	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3
Textiles	6.2	2.6	5.4	3.3	3.6	1.7	5.7	1.9
Footwear	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	14.1	13.3	16.7	14.8	11.6	11.6	13.7	12.1
Miscellaneous goods	2.6	5.7	1.6	4.0	2.9	4.8	4.4	9.3

Imports from middle-income economies

	High-income economies		European Union		Japan		United States	
	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009
Total ($ billions)	1,010.3	2,816.6	285.1	998.3	106.5	243.4	364.4	796.0
% of total imports								
Food	10.0	7.6	14.2	9.4	15.6	9.2	6.5	5.9
Cereals	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Agricultural raw materials	2.3	1.1	3.4	1.3	4.3	2.0	1.2	0.7
Ores and nonferrous metals	4.8	3.7	6.3	3.3	8.8	8.7	2.7	1.8
Fuels	13.3	19.8	18.8	25.6	13.8	16.6	11.3	19.1
Crude petroleum	9.0	12.7	13.0	16.2	6.6	7.0	8.9	15.8
Petroleum products	1.9	3.6	2.5	3.8	1.1	1.8	2.1	2.9
Manufactured goods	67.8	64.0	56.4	56.9	56.2	62.0	75.5	69.6
Chemical products	2.9	3.6	3.7	3.7	2.7	4.1	2.0	2.9
Iron and steel	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.0
Machinery and transport equipment	29.2	31.8	18.6	24.6	21.6	27.8	36.9	36.2
Furniture	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.4	2.7
Textiles	13.9	9.5	15.3	11.0	14.9	12.0	12.6	9.4
Footwear	2.6	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.4	3.2	2.1
Other	15.7	14.2	13.3	12.3	12.7	14.0	16.8	15.3
Miscellaneous goods	1.8	3.8	0.9	3.4	1.3	1.6	2.8	2.8

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

	High-income economies		European Union		Japan		United States	
	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009
Average	**5.6**	**3.2**	**3.9**	**1.1**	**2.9**	**2.2**	**3.4**	**2.5**
Food	10.3	4.3	9.7	2.9	13.5	6.9	3.6	2.9
Cereals	15.2	6.7	22.1	0.7	10.0	10.5	2.3	1.1
Agricultural raw materials	2.5	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4
Ores and nonferrous metals	1.9	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4
Fuels	2.8	1.5	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.6	1.3
Crude petroleum	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.0
Petroleum products	5.5	2.1	2.9	0.1	4.2	0.6	1.7	3.0
Manufactured goods	5.2	3.1	3.4	1.0	1.6	1.8	3.6	2.5
Chemical products	3.6	2.0	3.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.2	1.1
Iron and steel	3.6	1.6	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.3
Machinery and transport equipment	3.0	1.9	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5
Furniture	5.0	3.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4
Textiles	9.7	6.0	7.6	3.3	4.2	4.9	10.3	6.8
Footwear	11.6	6.4	8.6	3.4	19.7	16.9	13.3	8.0
Other	3.8	2.3	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.8
Miscellaneous goods	1.7	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3

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.
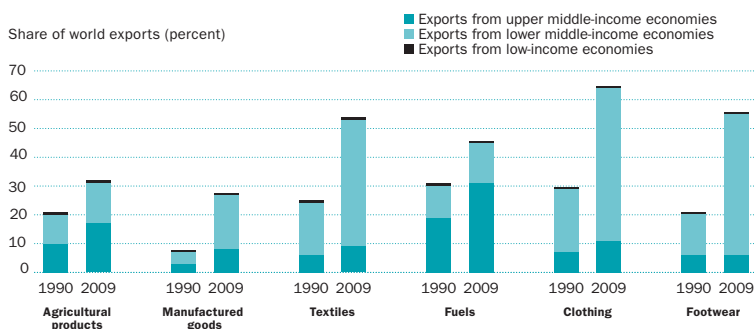
Yet trade barriers remain high. The table includes information about tariff rates by selected product groups. Applied tariff rates are the tariffs in effect for partners in preferential trade agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement. When these rates are unavailable, most favored nation 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 on trade flows are from the United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade (Comtrade) database. 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 tables 6.3 and 6.5 or the aggregate flows in tables 4.4, 4.5, and 6.2. Tariff data are from United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)'s Trade Analysis and Information System (TRAINS) database. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 2 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 2: **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 as of July 1, 2010 (see front cover flap). • **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.

Low-income economies have a small market share in the global market of various commodities   **6.4a**

Share of world exports (percent)

Legend:
- Exports from upper middle-income economies
- Exports from lower middle-income economies
- Exports from low-income economies

Low-income economies specialize in labor-intensive sectors, but their share in the global market of labor intensive products is very small. Lower middle-income economies provided most of the textiles, clothing, and footwear traded globally in 2009. High-income economies accounted for the majority of trade in agricultural products and manufactured goods.
Source: World Bank staff estimates, based on data from United Nations Statistics Division's Comtrade database.

Data sources

Data on trade values are from United Nations Statistics Division's Comtrade database. Data on tariffs are from UNCTAD's TRAINS database and are calculated by World Bank staff using the World Integrated Trade Solution system, available at http://wits.worldbank.org.

	Exports % of total merchandise exports						Imports % 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			
	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009
East Asia & Pacific	**8.1 w**	**11.9 w**	**7.2 w**	**15.5 w**	**83.9 w**	**73.7 w**	**11.0 w**	**15.9 w**	**8.9 w**	**18.0 w**	**80.5 w**	**64.1 w**
Cambodia	7.4	3.6	0.3	1.4	60.5	96.5	38.0	54.6	1.8	2.7	60.0	44.0
China	4.2	6.6	8.6	17.7	87.2	77.9	6.8	9.1	8.0	17.1	82.8	65.4
Fiji	8.9	19.6	0.1	1.5	80.6	51.2	8.0	18.7	2.2	3.4	89.1	76.0
Indonesia	11.1	22.4	8.1	14.1	80.8	64.0	14.6	26.4	7.9	10.0	76.8	63.4
Korea, Dem. Rep.	7.5	50.8	42.0	35.7	50.5	13.7	34.8	43.2	25.4	50.3	39.8	6.5
Lao PDR	..	..	0.6	0.2	32.1	18.0	81.8	83.5	1.0	1.7	16.0	13.5
Malaysia	9.9	23.8	6.6	10.9	83.5	65.5	12.7	28.1	3.1	6.6	82.8	64.7
Mongolia	..	..	14.5	4.1	28.4	34.3	19.1	27.0	37.1	41.1	53.8	32.0
Myanmar	20.1	57.6	13.4	22.1	53.2	14.3	49.2	66.7	1.7	4.8	49.0	28.4
Papua New Guinea	8.0	10.1	0.1	1.3	63.3	50.4	11.6	24.3	1.7	1.2	85.8	73.3
Philippines	8.7	16.2	1.8	2.5	88.2	79.7	12.4	26.2	4.2	5.1	82.2	68.7
Thailand	13.2	27.0	6.0	11.9	79.2	60.7	14.7	27.0	7.3	7.1	76.0	64.3
Vietnam	20.7	20.2	6.2	6.7	72.0	69.1	17.8	37.2	4.9	7.8	77.0	53.5
Europe & Central Asia	**22.5 w**	**19.9 w**	**11.3 w**	**14.2 w**	**64.0 w**	**55.7 w**	**27.9 w**	**26.1 w**	**12.9 w**	**14.7 w**	**61.1 w**	**54.6 w**
Albania	3.3	5.1	0.1	6.9	96.6	87.7	12.3	16.8	1.1	8.3	86.5	72.9
Armenia	24.8	35.7	10.5	7.0	56.6	56.3	32.4	43.1	13.6	19.2	50.4	37.7
Azerbaijan	31.0	12.4	5.3	12.6	62.3	77.3	46.3	46.2	7.6	14.7	45.7	39.5
Belarus	65.6	46.5	11.3	10.6	22.8	42.9	66.5	65.5	3.4	6.3	30.1	26.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.6	5.9	..	..	91.7	92.4	4.0	9.9	..	..	95.8	89.2
Bulgaria	25.8	27.4	5.7	6.9	66.5	64.7	28.4	33.1	7.1	7.8	64.0	59.1
Georgia	58.3	66.3	5.8	4.4	35.6	29.4	55.7	53.8	3.4	9.1	40.9	37.8
Kazakhstan	29.0	26.1	14.6	18.1	49.5	43.2	46.9	41.7	6.6	27.7	46.4	30.7
Kyrgyz Republic	42.7	80.0	..	..	47.8	9.5	46.6	22.6	10.1	71.5	41.7	6.0
Lithuania	19.5	24.5	1.3	3.6	79.1	72.8	25.3	33.9	4.0	4.4	69.1	62.4
Macedonia, FYR	29.0	31.5	1.6	1.8	68.8	55.2	31.2	33.3	4.3	11.2	64.5	55.6
Moldova	66.4	62.3	1.7	1.9	32.0	34.9	59.6	51.5	1.6	11.0	38.9	37.6
Romania	11.7	16.0	8.1	6.6	79.7	77.9	12.9	15.5	5.4	8.7	80.3	77.1
Russian Federation	20.0	14.5	11.5	12.2	67.2	55.9	29.7	12.8	13.8	23.4	56.1	62.2
Serbia	..	32.3	..	1.9	..	57.4	..	20.6	..	4.7	..	64.6
Tajikistan	46.1	36.7	..	..	50.7	15.1	78.9	62.2	..	..	18.6	15.8
Turkey	8.7	13.3	11.6	24.1	74.9	59.1	11.2	21.0	12.2	23.1	72.9	55.6
Turkmenistan	52.1	45.2	..	..	25.2	36.3	51.9	42.8	..	..	35.0	35.4
Ukraine	38.5	42.9	21.8	26.0	39.6	29.8	60.0	48.1	5.3	12.0	34.5	40.3
Uzbekistan	51.4	69.3	..	..	40.2	13.1	33.9	41.9	..	..	63.4	36.9
Latin America & Carib.	**14.4 w**	**18.8 w**	**4.0 w**	**13.9 w**	**77.6 w**	**66.0 w**	**14.3 w**	**19.2 w**	**3.5 w**	**12.8 w**	**78.0 w**	**62.1 w**
Argentina	45.1	42.3	15.3	23.6	39.5	32.6	30.4	40.1	9.4	17.5	58.4	38.1
Bolivia	38.4	64.4	0.6	3.7	59.4	31.5	41.8	67.2	2.3	4.6	55.7	28.0
Brazil	23.0	22.4	10.9	28.2	64.3	48.0	19.0	17.1	9.9	26.8	71.0	56.1
Chile	20.3	16.3	5.3	28.7	67.9	51.4	28.1	29.5	8.6	14.9	49.9	45.0
Colombia	24.1	29.3	1.1	6.7	73.4	63.1	25.9	25.9	4.4	15.8	68.7	55.0
Costa Rica	12.4	26.2	0.7	12.1	26.9	61.3	20.1	22.5	3.3	9.6	41.1	63.5
Cuba	8.8	24.9	36.0	31.6	55.3	43.5	17.0	43.5	17.5	23.2	65.5	33.4
Dominican Republic	2.8	17.4	0.5	2.6	96.5	71.1	17.5	25.1	1.7	7.6	80.7	63.6
Ecuador	21.6	42.3	5.5	6.4	72.2	50.7	32.7	39.9	4.4	11.7	61.9	47.3
El Salvador	60.9	44.0	1.5	1.2	37.1	58.3	40.0	41.4	2.1	6.2	56.3	61.4
Guatemala	22.2	37.7	1.0	2.2	74.2	56.7	29.3	34.6	3.9	8.9	65.7	55.0
Haiti	2.5	9.7	0.8	2.1	96.9	87.9	15.2	34.8	3.9	11.4	80.5	53.7
Honduras	7.7	29.0	0.1	3.0	82.6	68.0	15.1	44.4	2.8	7.8	72.2	47.8
Jamaica	2.9	5.0	7.1	3.9	89.5	89.9	11.7	24.5	3.7	7.3	81.4	66.2
Mexico	3.2	6.3	0.3	1.9	96.1	94.5	2.3	4.3	3.4	18.5	93.7	80.7
Nicaragua	31.9	47.7	0.1	0.6	62.4	50.9	48.6	53.5	0.4	12.1	45.4	35.5
Panama	23.6	45.9	0.8	10.7	73.6	43.0	24.4	9.2	1.2	15.7	60.7	68.5
Paraguay	62.0	69.6	0.6	14.4	30.3	14.1	54.9	48.5	3.2	32.7	41.7	18.4
Peru	16.2	15.5	8.6	17.9	75.1	81.2	30.4	33.5	3.3	23.2	66.2	48.1
Uruguay	53.0	44.1	9.2	22.2	36.8	33.5	47.8	52.6	8.9	20.6	42.8	28.3
Venezuela, RB	15.2	12.0	..	10.5	63.2	56.0	18.2	38.4	0.2	10.9	69.4	47.3

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			
	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009
Middle East & N. Africa	**3.2 w**	**8.0 w**	**13.0 w**	**25.8 w**	**78.2 w**	**61.1 w**	**3.5 w**	**7.4 w**	**12.3 w**	**22.1 w**	**72.7 w**	**59.9 w**
Algeria	1.8	3.0	15.1	15.6	83.1	81.4	1.5	3.2	17.2	32.9	81.4	64.5
Egypt, Arab Rep.	7.2	21.1	11.9	22.8	65.6	52.9	1.1	2.9	21.7	34.7	69.3	60.9
Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	2.1	13.7	42.1	73.4	39.8	..	0.6	22.3	38.8	65.6	59.5
Iraq	4.1	2.4	5.9	29.0	90.0	68.6	12.8	22.9	37.1	42.5	50.1	34.7
Jordan	20.8	31.2	35.4	22.2	40.8	44.6	15.3	10.7	17.1	28.2	65.4	60.9
Lebanon	17.6	40.5	12.2	10.5	69.4	48.3	6.0	14.2	18.5	26.1	73.9	58.6
Libya	4.1	3.7	8.5	14.1	87.4	82.1	11.4	11.9	9.9	27.9	78.6	60.1
Morocco	2.4	3.3	10.4	22.3	80.7	73.1	1.7	6.2	9.0	18.3	79.0	75.8
Syrian Arab Republic	8.5	52.5	11.9	5.7	76.2	41.8	4.8	17.4	26.8	36.2	45.9	46.5
Tunisia	5.7	11.8	5.9	7.5	84.1	77.9	4.4	8.6	7.8	16.0	85.9	74.8
Yemen, Rep.	0.9	2.7	62.0	73.5	35.8	22.8	4.0	3.9	20.7	43.9	72.8	51.3
South Asia	**4.3 w**	**5.4 w**	**14.7 w**	**25.1 w**	**78.8 w**	**67.4 w**	**3.8 w**	**3.6 w**	**10.7 w**	**15.5 w**	**66.8 w**	**58.1 w**
Afghanistan	46.6	48.3	17.6	19.3	35.8	32.4	24.8	30.1	35.2	24.5	40.0	45.5
Bangladesh	1.9	2.6	4.4	6.8	78.7	76.8	13.5	14.3	16.4	36.1	52.5	43.5
India	4.2	4.5	17.5	27.4	78.2	65.3	0.9	0.6	29.6	39.7	69.5	59.4
Nepal	29.6	64.6	..	..	60.2	29.6	14.0	52.9	..	..	45.1	15.8
Pakistan	4.5	12.4	12.0	23.8	81.2	61.9	2.3	4.2	23.3	31.8	72.8	63.1
Sri Lanka	3.1	5.7	10.4	16.0	82.4	115.8	10.1	19.9	14.3	35.5	61.4	61.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	**13.3 w**	**13.7 w**	**13.8 w**	**27.9 w**	**66.4 w**	**57.9 w**	**12.0 w**	**11.8 w**	**12.7 w**	**22.7 w**	**70.3 w**	**52.3 w**
Angola	1.0	3.9	8.9	47.1	90.1	49.0	11.5	5.1	12.7	32.7	75.8	62.7
Benin	5.9	30.8	68.7	54.7	25.1	14.5	24.3	7.2	16.9	58.4	58.5	34.5
Burkina Faso	10.2	15.5	31.6	37.9	55.8	43.1	39.5	37.2	5.1	13.8	51.1	44.5
Burundi	2.1	8.8	..	12.5	72.3	66.7	23.8	24.2	8.1	18.9	57.8	46.9
Cameroon	6.9	12.8	8.4	18.1	84.1	68.4	20.0	18.6	10.7	26.5	68.1	55.1
Central African Republic	1.4	9.2	14.6	32.8	84.0	58.0	18.0	14.9	7.9	14.3	57.9	43.8
Chad	5.5	0.4	..	..	81.3	96.0	31.6	19.1	..	..	62.4	55.9
Comoros	..	..	..	..	93.4	66.5	..	..	..	..	51.4	46.4
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1.1	21.0	0.6	46.9	98.0	31.9	50.6	48.1	5.6	15.2	41.5	36.7
Congo, Rep.	1.6	1.3	8.1	33.2	88.0	65.3	12.9	4.7	9.0	30.0	64.3	63.9
Cote d'Ivoire	24.8	27.6	16.5	7.7	58.7	84.4	16.8	26.8	14.3	26.3	63.0	53.3
Ethiopia	1.7	5.1	18.4	24.9	70.5	55.1	2.3	2.7	19.1	35.1	70.5	33.8
Gabon	0.9	3.2	10.1	24.9	83.3	56.0	5.7	9.7	2.6	16.8	90.9	72.3
Gambia, The	18.1	5.9	4.7	61.7	77.2	32.4	8.4	16.3	24.2	53.4	67.4	30.4
Ghana	7.8	10.3	12.1	24.6	74.0	53.2	23.9	24.5	15.0	33.0	60.4	41.8
Guinea	4.7	2.6	1.1	24.1	90.0	51.8	11.1	5.8	16.3	17.3	72.5	33.6
Guinea-Bissau	1.6	26.8	..	..	16.8	2.4	15.4	18.7	..	..	44.1	36.6
Kenya	30.7	34.3	16.2	14.8	51.9	42.9	9.5	12.2	15.2	33.6	74.6	53.4
Liberia	2.4	18.3	9.3	8.9	88.3	72.9	4.6	0.9	1.8	19.0	93.5	80.1
Madagascar	5.8	4.8	8.5	11.0	74.6	76.2	8.7	8.4	22.1	46.7	59.5	37.2
Malawi	19.4	19.7	9.0	32.6	71.2	47.3	67.5	56.4	6.3	16.1	25.1	27.7
Mali	5.7	9.2	32.3	50.9	60.1	28.3	23.7	27.2	5.8	10.9	38.6	32.9
Mauritania	11.3	14.1	9.0	46.9	78.6	37.8	6.3	5.4	17.2	35.6	68.3	49.8
Mauritius	6.7	14.2	0.9	3.5	92.4	82.4	13.9	11.4	24.1	46.0	62.0	42.6
Mozambique	45.1	16.5	13.2	8.3	40.6	63.2	29.9	36.6	7.1	18.8	20.2	32.1
Niger	39.1	26.9	0.3	0.5	60.6	72.8	31.0	17.6	21.1	31.7	46.2	51.0
Nigeria	10.6	10.9	27.6	24.8	61.2	63.1	3.8	4.7	24.6	27.2	71.3	52.0
Rwanda	4.8	56.5	14.7	19.8	43.3	23.0	27.8	42.0	6.2	12.4	47.3	44.7
Senegal	25.5	44.3	18.8	11.7	49.1	37.9	12.3	15.9	19.6	32.8	66.5	74.0
Sierra Leone	..	9.3	..	11.0	66.9	75.7	11.4	24.5	11.9	32.9	72.0	38.2
Somalia	0.7	4.2	30.9	21.4	68.4	74.4	12.9	8.5	61.1	65.0	15.0	14.1
South Africa	16.3	18.7	8.5	21.8	60.1	60.3	3.7	7.0	14.4	35.3	81.7	58.0
Sudan	10.4	1.6	24.2	77.0	65.2	21.3	4.0	6.5	37.1	48.7	58.8	41.3
Tanzania	16.7	18.1	24.1	28.4	57.3	44.6	18.8	16.2	23.4	39.5	57.7	40.7
Togo	24.0	58.8	30.5	32.5	41.1	8.1	21.4	16.0	9.7	31.6	65.2	50.5
Uganda	3.1	46.8	5.0	7.3	92.0	43.2	49.4	25.2	10.3	23.1	39.7	51.8
Zambia	35.6	22.8	12.2	16.0	32.0	63.8	55.8	60.2	4.5	9.7	35.3	30.2
Zimbabwe	29.1	49.1	14.5	20.6	54.8	30.4	46.0	73.3	6.6	8.7	39.1	14.0

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 trade rose from 15 percent in 1990 to 30 percent in 2009. 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. All high-income economies and major developing economies report trade to the IMF 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. Therefore, data on trade between developing and high-income economies shown in the table should be generally 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.
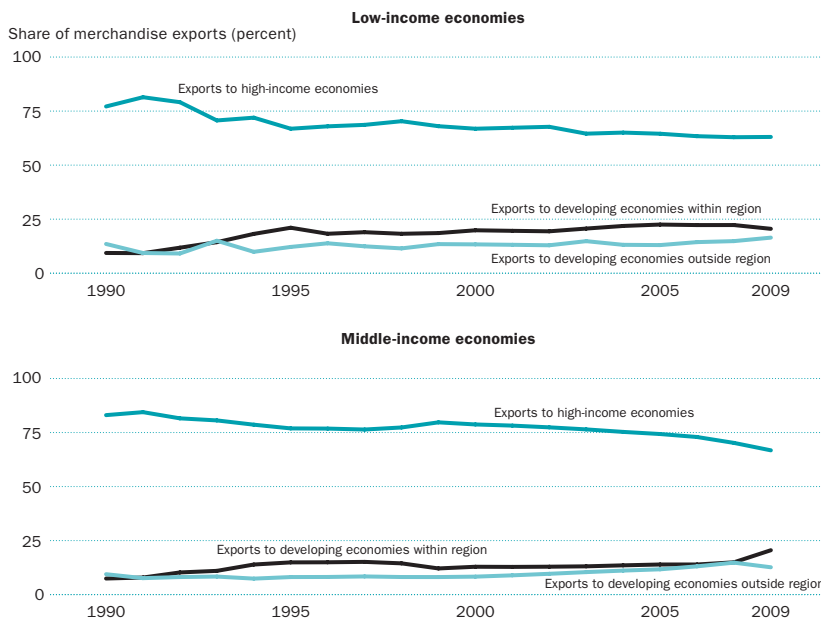
The relative importance of intraregional trade is higher for both landlocked countries and small countries with close trade links to the largest regional economy. For most developing economies—especially smaller ones—there is a "geographic bias" favoring intraregional trade. Despite the broad trend toward globalization and the reduction of trade barriers, the relative share of intraregional trade increased for most economies between 1999 and 2009. 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).

Definitions

• **Exports to developing economies within region** are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to other developing economies in the same World Bank region as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. • **Exports to developing economies outside region** are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to other developing economies in other World Bank regions as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. • **Exports to high-income economies** are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to high-income economies as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. • **Imports from developing economies within region** are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from other developing economies in the same World Bank region as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. • **Imports from developing economies outside region** are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from other developing economies in other World Bank regions as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. • **Imports from high-income economies** are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from high-income economies as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy.

Developing economies are trading more with other developing economies   6.5a

Share of merchandise exports to high-income economies have been declining for both low- and middle-income economies. On the other hand, their exports to other developing economies have increased, especially exports to developing economies within the same region.

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

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. Regional and income group classifications are according to the World Bank classification of economies as of July 1, 2010, and are as shown on the cover flaps of this report.

Primary commodity prices

6.6 GLOBAL LINKS

	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
World Bank commodity price index (2000= 100)												
Energy	19	153	79	53	100	123	171	197	209	274	179	225
Nonenergy commodities	183	177	115	117	100	121	135	172	192	218	178	224
Agriculture	188	195	113	122	100	118	121	134	154	184	165	192
Beverages	230	273	117	136	100	109	125	130	145	168	184	210
Food	201	199	116	117	100	123	121	131	158	198	171	186
Fats and oils	237	196	105	126	100	134	120	123	178	222	181	203
Grains	204	199	121	124	100	115	115	134	161	225	179	179
Other food	151	205	124	101	100	117	129	140	127	142	152	170
Raw materials	136	143	105	125	100	109	119	143	149	157	141	197
Timber	97	92	88	105	100	90	100	113	117	120	116	119
Other raw materials	179	198	124	146	100	129	140	177	185	196	168	282
Fertilizers	82	177	98	110	100	125	148	151	205	453	245	232
Metals and minerals	185	141	122	106	100	126	162	251	268	261	197	288
Base metals	200	145	124	112	100	127	152	253	272	230	174	247
Steel products[a]	..	134	131	118	100	153	170	162	155	231	190	190
Commodity prices (2000 prices)												
Energy												
Coal, Australian ($/mt)	..	49	39	33	26	48	43	44	56	102	60	82
Natural gas, Europe ($/mmBtu)	..	5.21	2.48	2.26	3.86	3.88	5.74	7.57	7.30	10.72	7.27	6.87
Natural gas, U.S. ($/mmBtu)	0.57	1.91	1.65	1.43	4.31	5.35	8.09	6.01	5.96	7.09	3.30	3.64
Natural gas, liquefied, Japan ($mmBtu)	..	7.02	3.54	2.86	4.71	4.66	5.44	6.32	6.56	10.04	7.46	9.00
Petroleum, avg., spot ($/bbl)	4	45	22	14	28	34	48	57	61	78	52	66
Beverages (cents/kg)												
Cocoa	233	321	123	119	91	141	140	142	167	206	241	260
Coffee, Arabica	397	427	192	277	192	161	230	225	232	247	265	358
Coffee, robusta	316	400	115	230	91	72	101	133	163	186	137	144
Tea, avg., 3 auctions	289	205	200	124	188	153	150	168	174	194	227	239
Tea, Colombo auctions	217	137	182	118	179	162	167	171	215	223	262	273
Tea, Kolkata auctions	343	253	273	145	181	156	147	157	164	180	210	233
Tea, Mombasa auctions	307	224	144	108	203	141	134	175	142	177	210	212
Food												
Fats and oils ($/mt)												
Coconut oil	1,376	831	327	556	450	600	560	542	784	979	606	932
Copra[a]	779	558	224	364	305	409	376	360	518	653	401	622
Groundnut oil	1,312	1,059	937	823	714	1,054	963	867	1,154	1,705	988	1,164
Palm oil	901	719	282	521	310	428	383	427	666	759	570	747
Palmkernell oil[a]	..	..	..	..	444	588	569	519	758	904	585	982
Soybeans	405	365	240	215	212	278	249	240	328	418	365	373
Soybean meal	355	324	195	164	189	219	195	187	263	340	340	314
Soybean oil	992	737	435	519	338	559	495	535	752	1,007	709	833
Grains ($/mt)												
Barley	..	96	78	86	77	90	86	104	147	160	107	131
Maize	202	154	106	103	89	102	90	109	140	178	138	154
Rice, Thailand, 5%	438	506	263	266	202	216	260	272	279	520	463	405
Rice, Thailand, 25%[a]	..	..	254	247	173	205	241	248	262	425	382	366
Rice, Thailand, A1[a]	..	..	152	218	143	186	198	196	232	386	273	318
Sorghum[a]	179	159	101	99	88	100	87	110	139	166	126	137
Wheat, Canada[a]	218	235	152	172	147	169	179	194	256	364	251	259
Wheat, U.S., hard red winter	190	213	132	147	114	142	138	172	218	261	187	185
Wheat, U.S., soft red winter[a]	197	208	125	139	99	131	123	142	204	217	155	190

	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Commodity prices (continued)												
(2000 prices)												
Food (continued)												
Other food												
Bananas, U.S. ($/mt)	573	467	526	369	424	476	547	605	577	675	707	720
Beef (cents/kg)	452	340	249	158	193	228	238	228	222	251	220	278
Chicken meat (cents/kg)	..	85	96	92	119	138	135	124	134	136	143	143
Fishmeal ($/mt)[a]	682	621	401	411	413	589	664	1,040	1,005	906	1,027	1,399
Oranges ($/mt)	582	482	516	441	363	780	794	741	817	886	759	857
Shrimp. Mexico (cents/kg)	..	1,420	1,039	1,253	1,515	928	939	915	862	855	789	1,033
Sugar, EU domestic (cents/kg)	39	60	57	57	56	61	60	58	58	56	44	37
Sugar, U.S. domestic (cents/kg)	57	82	50	42	43	41	43	44	39	37	46	66
Sugar, world (cents/kg)	29	78	27	24	18	14	20	29	19	23	33	39
Agricultural raw materials												
Cotton A index (cents/kg)	219	252	177	177	130	124	110	113	119	126	115	189
Logs, Cameroon ($/cu. m)[a]	149	310	334	282	275	301	304	285	325	421	352	355
Logs, Malaysia ($/cu. m)	149	241	172	212	190	179	184	214	229	234	240	231
Rubber, Singapore (cents/kg)	141	176	84	131	67	116	135	186	193	207	160	303
Rubber, TSR 20 (cents/kg)[a]	..	..	..	..	63	110	126	174	184	202	150	280
Plywood (cents/sheet)[a]	357	338	345	485	448	422	462	532	547	516	471	472
Sawnwood, Malaysia ($/cu. m)	608	489	518	614	595	528	599	670	688	711	673	703
Tobacco ($/mt)[a]	3,727	2,806	3,297	2,194	2,976	2,488	2,533	2,653	2,830	2,871	3,541	3,570
Woodpulp ($/mt)[a]	615	661	792	708	664	582	577	624	655	656	513	719
Fertilizers ($/mt)												
Diammonium phosphate	187	274	167	180	154	201	224	233	369	774	270	415
Phosphate rock	38	58	39	29	44	37	38	40	61	276	102	102
Potassium chloride	109	143	95	98	123	113	144	156	171	456	526	275
Triple superphosphate	147	222	128	124	138	169	183	180	289	703	215	317
Urea	63	237	116	155	101	159	199	199	264	394	208	239
Metals and minerals												
Aluminum ($/mt)	1,926	1,795	1,593	1,499	1,549	1,558	1,724	2,297	2,252	2,058	1,390	1,802
Copper ($/mt)	4,904	2,690	2,586	2,437	1,813	2,602	3,340	6,007	6,076	5,564	4,300	6,248
Gold ($/toz)[a]	125	750	373	319	279	372	404	540	595	697	812	1,016
Iron ore (cents/dmtu)	34	35	32	24	29	34	59	69	72	112	84	134
Iron ore, spot, cfr China ($/dmtu)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	125	69	126
Lead (cents/kg)	105	112	79	52	45	80	89	115	220	167	144	178
Nickel ($/mt)	9,860	8,037	8,614	6,830	8,638	12,551	13,387	21,675	31,778	16,888	12,237	18,084
Silver (cents/toz)[a]	614	2,544	475	431	500	607	666	1,034	1,145	1,200	1,227	1,675
Tin (cents/kg)	1,273	2,068	591	516	544	773	670	785	1,241	1,481	1,133	1,692
Zinc (cents/kg)	102	94	147	86	113	95	125	293	277	150	138	179
MUV G-5 index	29	81	103	120	100	110	110	112	117	125	120	121

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

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 and Agriculture Organization's FAOSTAT database, the International Energy Agency database, BP's *Statistical Review of World Energy*, the World Bureau of Metal Statistics, and World Bank staff estimates.

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.
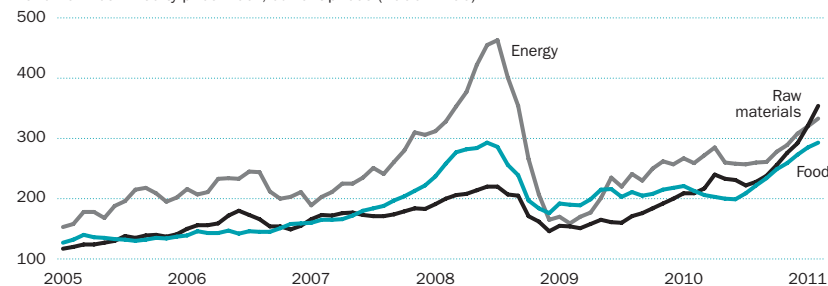
• **Energy price index** is the composite price index for coal, petroleum, and natural gas, weighted by exports of each commodity from low- and middle-income countries. • **Nonenergy commodity price index** covers the 34 nonenergy primary commodities that make up the agriculture, fertilizer, and metals 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 base metals and iron ore. • **Base metals** include aluminum, copper, 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.

World Bank commodity price index, current prices (2000 = 100)

The food commodity price index started rising again in the beginning of 2009, and by the end of February 2011 exceeded the record high in June 2008. The price index for raw materials reached new highs, and the energy price index also rose throughout 2009 and 2010.

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 and http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog.

Merchandise exports within bloc

	Year of creation	Year of entry into force of the most recent agreement	Type of most recent agreement[a]	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009
						$ millions				
High-income and low- and middle-income economies										
APEC[b]	1989		None	901,560	1,688,708	2,261,791	3,318,699	4,192,784	4,606,339	3,738,989
EEA	1994	1994	EIA	1,079,711	1,463,232	1,714,018	3,037,759	4,025,418	4,446,686	3,392,597
EFTA	1960	2002	EIA	782	925	831	1,252	2,196	2,910	2,006
European Union	1957	1958	EIA, CU	1,032,397	1,404,255	1,641,609	2,905,551	3,846,547	4,233,112	3,237,024
NAFTA	1994	1994	FTA	226,273	394,472	676,141	824,359	951,258	1,013,245	768,820
SPARTECA	1981	1981	PTA	5,299	9,135	8,579	15,201	18,617	20,263	17,079
Trans-Pacific SEP	2006	2006	EIA, FTA	1,110	2,614	1,438	2,345	3,290	4,262	3,548
East Asia and Pacific and South Asia										
APTA	1975	1976	PTA	2,429	21,728	37,895	127,340	193,951	233,617	204,745
ASEAN	1967	1992	FTA	27,365	79,544	98,060	165,458	216,727	251,285	198,915
MSG	1993	1994	PTA	5	18	22	51	78	89	78
PICTA	2001	2003	FTA	4	4	8	22	34	38	34
SAARC	1985	2006	FTA	945	2,081	2,894	8,619	12,747	13,177	11,095
Europe, Central Asia, and Middle East										
Agadir Agreement	2004		NNA	156	226	294	635	1,046	1,913	2,075
CEFTA	1992	1994	FTA	..	619	1,187	2,847	6,160	7,543	5,083
CEZ	2003	2004	FTA	..	10,154	13,283	23,469	43,003	47,731	19,094
CIS	1991	1994	FTA	..	31,277	28,422	58,113	98,050	123,052	60,389
EAEC	1997	2000	CU	..	10,919	13,936	24,818	45,714	51,186	21,872
ECO	1985	2003	PTA	1,243	4,746	4,518	12,579	22,064	26,739	18,412
GCC	1981	2003[c]	CU	6,906	6,832	8,029	15,408	24,372	31,514	21,849
PAFTA (GAFTA)	1997	1998	FTA	13,204	12,948	16,188	41,659	61,100	82,267	61,881
UMA	1989	1994[c]	NNA	958	1,109	1,041	1,885	2,695	4,570	3,422
Latin America and the Caribbean										
Andean Community	1969	1988	CU	544	1,788	2,046	4,572	5,926	7,029	5,785
CACM	1961	1961	CU	667	1,594	2,655	4,311	5,637	6,475	5,287
CARICOM	1973	1997	EIA	456	877	1,078	2,235	3,112	3,808	2,716
LAIA (ALADI)	1980	1981	PTA	13,350	35,986	44,253	71,711	110,006	143,283	98,510
MERCOSUR	1991	2005	EIA	4,127	14,199	17,829	21,128	32,421	46,657	32,689
OECS	1981	1981[c]	NNA	29	39	38	68	104	118	104
Sub-Saharan Africa										
CEMAC	1994	1999	CU	139	120	96	201	305	355	300
CEPGL	1976		NNA	7	8	10	20	29	73	64
COMESA	1994	1994	FTA	1,146	1,367	1,443	2,695	4,021	6,676	6,114
EAC	1996	2000	CU	335	628	689	1,075	1,385	1,797	1,572
ECCAS	1983	2004[c]	NNA	160	157	182	255	385	449	378
ECOWAS	1975	1993	PTA	1,532	1,875	2,715	5,497	6,717	9,355	7,312
Indian Ocean Commission	1984	2005[c]	NNA	63	113	106	162	214	217	183
SADC	1992	2000	FTA	1,655	3,615	4,427	7,799	12,051	16,011	11,697
UEMOA	1994	2000	CU	621	560	741	1,390	1,735	2,281	1,927

Note: Regional bloc memberships are as follows: **Agadir Agreement,** the Arab Republic of Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia; **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 Economic Zone (CEZ)**, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and the Russian Federation; **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 Príncipe; **Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL)**, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Rwanda; **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

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	2007	2008	2009
High-income and low- and middle-income economies										
APEC[b]	1989		None	68.3	71.7	73.0	70.8	67.3	65.2	66.3
EEA	1994	1994	EIA	68.8	67.9	69.0	73.0	73.3	72.8	71.9
EFTA	1960	2002	EIA	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7
European Union	1957	1958	EIA, CU	67.3	66.5	67.7	71.6	71.9	71.4	70.4
NAFTA	1994	1994	FTA	41.4	46.2	55.7	55.7	51.3	49.5	48.0
SPARTECA	1981	1981	PTA	10.5	12.9	10.7	11.4	10.5	8.9	9.1
Trans-Pacific SEP	2006	2006	EIA, FTA	1.5	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0
East Asia and Pacific and South Asia										
APTA	1975	1976	PTA	1.6	6.8	8.0	11.0	11.0	11.4	11.6
ASEAN	1967	1992	FTA	18.9	24.4	23.0	25.3	25.2	25.5	24.5
MSG	1993	1994	PTA	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
PICTA	2001	2003	FTA	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
SAARC	1985	2006	FTA	3.5	4.5	4.6	6.6	6.6	5.9	5.4
Europe, Central Asia, and Middle East										
Agadir Agreement	2004		NNA	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.7	3.8
CEFTA	1992	1994	FTA	..	9.0	14.5	16.3	21.2	22.4	20.2
CEZ	2003	2004	FTA	..	11.6	11.0	8.4	10.4	8.8	5.6
CIS	1991	1994	FTA	..	28.4	19.8	17.7	20.1	18.0	14.8
EAEC	1997	2000	CU	..	12.3	11.5	8.9	10.9	9.3	6.3
ECO	1985	2003	PTA	3.2	7.9	5.6	6.9	8.0	6.8	7.2
GCC	1981	2003[c]	CU	8.0	6.8	4.9	4.4	5.0	4.5	5.1
PAFTA (GAFTA)	1997	1998	FTA	10.2	9.8	7.2	9.2	9.4	8.9	10.6
UMA	1989	1994[c]	NNA	2.9	3.8	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.5	3.1
Latin America and the Caribbean										
Andean Community	1969	1988	CU	4.0	8.6	7.7	9.0	7.8	7.5	7.5
CACM	1961	1961	CU	15.3	21.8	19.6	23.2	23.5	24.8	22.3
CARICOM	1973	1997	EIA	8.0	12.0	14.4	12.1	13.1	12.9	13.7
LAIA (ALADI)	1980	1981	PTA	11.6	17.3	13.2	13.6	15.3	16.5	15.5
MERCOSUR	1991	2005	EIA	8.9	20.3	20.0	12.9	14.7	14.7	15.2
OECS	1981	1981[c]	NNA	8.1	12.6	10.0	11.5	12.1	12.0	13.0
Sub-Saharan Africa										
CEMAC	1994	1999	CU	2.3	2.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.2
CEPGL	1976		NNA	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.2
COMESA	1994	1994	FTA	4.7	6.1	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.3	7.2
EAC	1996	2000	CU	17.7	19.5	22.6	18.0	17.8	19.2	18.9
ECCAS	1983	2004[c]	NNA	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6
ECOWAS	1975	1993	PTA	8.0	9.0	7.6	9.3	7.8	8.5	9.9
Indian Ocean Commission	1984	2005[c]	NNA	3.9	5.9	4.4	4.9	5.8	5.7	5.8
SADC	1992	2000	FTA	6.6	10.2	9.5	9.3	10.2	10.3	11.0
UEMOA	1994	2000	CU	13.0	10.3	13.1	13.4	14.9	15.9	13.2

Uzbekistan; **Eurasian Economic Community (EAEC)**, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan; **European Economic Area (EEA)**, European Union plus Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway; **European Free Trade Association (EFTA)**, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland; **European Union (EU; formerly European Economic Community and European Community)**, Austria, Belgium, 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 Cooperation Council (GCC)**, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates; **Indian Ocean Commission**, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion, and Seychelles; **Latin American Integration Association (LAIA; formerly Latin American Free Trade Area)**, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; **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, 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)**, Afghanistan, 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 (WAEMU or 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	2007	2008	2009
High-income and low- and middle-income economies										
APEC[b]	1989		None	39.0	46.4	48.5	45.1	44.8	44.1	45.7
EEA	1994	1994	EIA	46.4	42.4	38.9	40.1	39.5	38.1	38.3
EFTA	1960	2002	EIA	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
European Union	1957	1958	EIA, CU	45.3	41.5	38.0	39.1	38.5	37.0	37.3
NAFTA	1994	1994	FTA	16.2	16.8	19.0	14.3	13.4	12.8	13.0
SPARTECA	1981	1981	PTA	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5
Trans-Pacific SEP	2006	2006	EIA, FTA	2.2	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9
East Asia and Pacific and South Asia										
APTA	1975	1976	PTA	4.5	6.3	7.5	11.2	12.7	12.8	14.3
ASEAN	1967	1992	FTA	4.3	6.4	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.6
MSG	1993	1994	PTA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
PICTA	2001	2003	FTA	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
SAARC	1985	2006	FTA	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.7
Europe, Central Asia, and Middle East										
Agadir Agreement	2004		NNA	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
CEFTA	1992	1994	FTA	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
CEZ	2003	2004	FTA	..	1.7	1.9	2.7	3.0	3.4	2.8
CIS	1991	1994	FTA	..	2.2	2.2	3.2	3.5	4.3	3.3
EAEC	1997	2000	CU	..	1.7	1.9	2.7	3.0	3.4	2.8
ECO	1985	2003	PTA	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.1
GCC	1981	2003[c]	CU	2.6	2.0	2.6	3.3	3.5	4.3	3.5
PAFTA (GAFTA)	1997	1998	FTA	3.8	2.6	3.5	4.4	4.7	5.8	4.7
UMA	1989	1994[c]	NNA	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9
Latin America and the Caribbean										
Andean Community	1969	1988	CU	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	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	5.4	5.2
MERCOSUR	1991	2005	EIA	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.7
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	0.3	0.2
CEPGL	1976		NNA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
COMESA	1994	1994	FTA	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7
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	0.7	0.5
ECOWAS	1975	1993	PTA	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
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	0.9	1.0	0.9
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 that have established preferential arrangements governing trade between members. Although in some cases the preferences—such as lower tariff duties or exemptions from quantitative restrictions—may be no greater than those available to other trading partners, 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 the world's trade takes place within such arrangements. While trade blocs vary in structure, they all have the same objective: to reduce trade barriers between member countries. 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 intrabloc trade, 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.

Membership in a regional trade bloc 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. All high-income economies and major developing economies report trade to the IMF 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. Therefore, data on trade between developing and high-income economies shown in the table should be generally complete. But trade flows between many developing countries—particularly those in Sub-Saharan Africa—are not well recorded, and the value of trade among developing countries may be understated.

Membership in the trade blocs shown is based on the most recent information available (see Data sources). Other types of preferential trade agreements may have entered into force earlier than those shown in the table and may still be effective. Unless otherwise indicated in the footnotes, information on the type of agreement and date of enforcement are based on the World Trade Organization's (WTO) list of regional trade agreements. Information on trade agreements not notified to the WTO was collected from the Global Preferential Trade Agreements database (box 6.7a) and from official websites of the trade blocs.

Although bloc exports have been calculated back to 1990 on the basis of 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.

• **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).

Global Preferential Trade Agreements Database | 6.7a

The Global Preferential Trade Agreement Database (GPTAD) provides information on preferential trade agreements around the world, including those not notified to the World Trade Organization (WTO). It is designed to help trade policymakers, scholars, and business operators better understand and navigate the world of preferential trade agreements. The GPTAD is updated regularly and currently comprises more than 330 preferential trade agreements in their original language, which have been indexed by WTO criteria and can be downloaded as PDFs. Users can search by provision or keyword, compare provisions across multiple agreements, and sort agreements by membership, date of signature, in-force status, and other key criteria. The database was developed jointly by the World Bank and the Center for International Business at the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth College. It is supported by the Multidonor Trust Fund for Trade and Development with financing from the governments of Finland, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. The GPTAD is integrated with the World Integrated Trade Solution database and is part of the World Bank's Open Data initiative (http://wits.worldbank.org/gptad/).

	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
Afghanistan	2008	..	..	6.2	6.4	4.4	0.0	7.0	6.7	6.1	6.3
Albania	2009	100.0	7.1	5.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	6.8	5.4	5.5	4.9
Algeria	2009	..	..	14.2	8.6	53.2	0.0	14.5	7.8	14.0	8.8
Angola	2009	100.0	59.2	7.4	7.4	23.4	0.0	11.6	13.9	6.7	5.9
Antigua and Barbuda	2009	97.9	58.7	13.8	14.6	49.4	0.0	17.2	14.8	13.0	14.5
Argentina	2010	100.0	31.9	11.4	6.2	24.3	0.0	7.5	1.6	11.8	7.0
Armenia	2008	100.0	8.5	3.7	2.3	0.0	0.3	5.6	2.2	3.5	2.4
Australia	2010	97.0	10.0	2.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	3.1	2.5
Azerbaijan	2009	..	..	8.3	3.9	46.5	0.0	9.5	3.8	8.0	3.9
Bahamas, The	2006	..	..	28.5	23.9	77.4	0.0	24.4	15.1	29.4	29.7
Bahrain	2009	73.6	34.8	4.3	3.6	0.2	0.0	6.7	6.9	4.0	3.1
Bangladesh	2008	15.9	169.9	13.9	13.0	38.0	0.0	16.3	8.8	13.5	14.0
Barbados	2007	97.8	78.1	15.1	14.8	44.9	0.6	26.3	21.9	13.4	12.2
Belarus	2009	..	..	8.0	2.3	27.2	0.0	6.8	0.6	8.2	4.3
Belize	2009	97.9	58.4	11.2	5.9	30.1	0.0	17.2	4.0	10.1	9.3
Benin	2010	39.5	28.7	13.3	15.4	50.2	0.0	15.5	12.4	12.9	17.0
Bermuda	2009	..	..	18.1	27.8	66.7	0.0	10.0	16.1	19.5	28.8
Bhutan	2007	..	..	18.2	17.8	50.7	0.0	43.5	44.9	15.6	16.0
Bolivia	2010	100.0	40.0	9.6	5.4	11.9	0.0	8.4	5.8	9.6	5.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2009	..	..	3.7	2.0	5.7	0.0	1.6	1.3	3.9	2.5
Botswana	2010	96.1	19.0	8.8	5.2	20.2	0.0	6.1	0.5	9.0	6.6
Brazil	2010	100.0	31.4	13.4	7.6	26.4	0.0	8.1	1.5	13.9	9.6
Brunei Darussalam	2010	95.3	24.1	3.8	4.1	20.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	4.4	5.0
Burkina Faso	2010	39.4	42.5	12.4	8.8	44.5	0.0	11.4	8.1	12.5	9.2
Burundi	2010	22.3	67.8	9.8	5.5	29.8	0.0	15.4	9.4	9.1	4.5
Cambodia	2008	100.0	19.1	12.4	9.9	19.7	0.0	13.8	11.8	12.1	9.6
Cameroon	2009	13.7	79.9	18.4	15.0	52.5	0.0	20.5	12.9	18.1	16.0
Canada	2010	99.7	5.2	3.3	1.0	7.2	0.0	2.1	0.3	3.5	1.3
Cape Verde	2010	100.0	15.8	14.7	11.6	44.3	0.0	16.2	12.2	14.3	10.9
Central African Republic	2007	62.5	36.0	17.5	13.6	47.4	0.0	18.9	13.8	17.3	13.3
Chad	2009	13.9	79.9	17.6	14.7	47.4	0.0	22.5	17.2	16.7	13.8
Chile	2010	100.0	25.1	4.9	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	2.7	4.9	4.8
China[†]	2009	100.0	10.0	8.2	4.2	13.4	0.0	8.1	1.7	8.1	5.5
Hong Kong SAR, China	2010	45.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Macao SAR, China	2010	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colombia	2010	100.0	43.1	11.2	8.9	19.8	0.0	10.9	8.8	11.2	8.8
Comoros	2008	..	..	7.8	7.8	42.8	0.0	4.2	3.8	8.7	10.3
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2009	100.0	96.2	12.9	11.0	42.5	0.0	14.2	10.8	12.6	11.1
Congo, Rep.	2007	16.5	27.4	18.6	14.7	52.6	0.0	21.9	18.6	18.1	14.1
Costa Rica	2009	100.0	43.2	4.8	2.4	0.7	0.0	6.3	3.3	4.6	2.0
Côte d'Ivoire	2010	33.8	11.2	13.1	7.3	47.9	0.0	15.1	5.4	12.8	9.3
Croatia	2010	100.0	6.0	2.4	1.2	4.1	0.0	4.5	1.9	2.1	0.9
Cuba	2010	31.7	21.4	10.5	8.7	11.6	0.0	11.1	6.2	10.4	9.8
Djibouti	2009	100.0	41.2	20.6	15.2	69.4	0.0	15.9	8.7	21.4	18.6
Dominica	2007	94.7	58.7	11.9	7.9	43.3	0.0	19.2	5.7	10.5	9.3
Dominican Republic	2008	100.0	34.9	9.0	4.9	28.8	0.0	11.6	4.5	8.6	5.2
Ecuador	2010	100.0	21.7	9.3	6.0	20.2	0.0	9.0	4.3	9.3	6.7
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2009	99.3	37.3	12.6	8.0	18.3	0.0	37.5	6.2	9.3	9.1
El Salvador	2010	100.0	36.9	5.1	5.5	1.9	0.0	8.4	7.4	4.7	4.2
Equatorial Guinea	2007	..	..	18.3	15.6	52.3	0.0	21.5	21.4	17.7	14.3
Eritrea	2006	..	..	9.6	5.4	22.4	0.0	9.2	3.5	9.5	7.1
Ethiopia	2009	..	..	18.1	9.7	55.4	0.0	19.2	5.6	17.9	12.8
European Union	2010	100.0	4.2	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.0	2.4	0.6	1.6	1.9
Fiji	2009	51.4	40.1	11.9	10.1	20.9	0.0	13.7	7.7	11.6	12.8
French Polynesia	2009	..	..	6.8	4.2	28.1	0.0	4.1	2.7	7.3	5.2
Gabon	2009	100.0	21.4	18.7	14.5	53.1	0.0	21.2	15.1	18.3	14.3
Gambia, The	2009	13.7	101.8	18.7	14.8	91.2	0.0	16.9	12.8	19.1	16.9
Georgia	2009	100.0	7.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	0.1	0.0
Ghana	2009	14.4	92.5	13.0	8.6	40.5	0.0	16.6	8.9	12.4	8.5
[†]Data for Taiwan, China	2010	100.0	6.0	5.3	2.5	6.0	0.0	8.4	2.0	4.7	2.7

	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
Grenada	2008	100.0	56.8	10.6	8.8	43.3	0.0	14.1	9.9	10.0	8.4
Guatemala	2009	100.0	42.3	4.4	2.7	18.1	0.0	4.9	2.1	4.3	3.1
Guinea	2009	38.6	20.3	13.5	11.9	56.1	0.0	15.6	13.9	13.2	10.2
Guinea-Bissau	2010	97.6	48.6	13.3	9.9	51.8	0.0	14.6	10.0	12.9	9.7
Guyana	2008	100.0	56.8	10.7	6.8	41.3	0.0	17.7	5.9	9.7	7.3
Haiti	2009	89.8	17.6	3.0	5.1	5.1	0.0	5.8	4.1	2.5	5.9
Honduras	2009	100.0	32.5	6.4	6.5	0.5	0.0	9.9	8.1	5.9	5.4
Iceland	2009	95.0	13.5	1.9	0.9	5.7	0.0	2.4	1.1	1.8	0.8
India	2009	74.5	50.2	10.2	7.9	6.6	0.0	20.0	7.3	8.7	8.0
Indonesia	2009	96.6	37.5	5.2	3.1	11.4	0.0	5.6	2.0	5.2	3.5
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2008	..	..	24.8	19.6	56.5	0.0	21.7	12.5	24.8	21.1
Iraq		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	2009	75.2	22.0	5.5	3.2	1.1	0.0	5.5	2.2	5.4	3.6
Jamaica	2007	100.0	49.7	9.2	9.0	36.1	0.0	16.1	8.6	8.3	9.3
Japan	2010	99.7	3.0	2.6	1.6	8.6	0.0	5.1	1.6	2.1	1.6
Jordan	2009	100.0	16.3	9.7	5.2	29.5	0.0	14.2	3.9	8.9	5.9
Kazakhstan	2008	..	..	4.3	2.7	8.8	11.5	7.3	1.3	4.0	3.1
Kenya	2010	15.2	95.3	12.1	9.2	36.6	0.0	16.0	12.6	11.7	6.6
Korea, Dem. Rep.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	2010	95.1	16.1	10.3	8.7	7.0	0.0	26.3	12.7	7.3	5.0
Kosovo		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	2009	99.9	100.0	4.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.1	4.2	4.4
Kyrgyz Republic	2009	99.9	7.5	3.6	8.4	0.9	0.0	4.4	1.3	3.5	9.4
Lao PDR	2008	..	..	9.3	13.2	20.4	0.0	16.0	14.2	8.4	12.6
Lebanon	2007	..	..	5.6	4.8	11.6	0.0	8.2	5.0	5.2	5.0
Lesotho	2010	100.0	78.9	9.5	10.5	21.6	0.0	9.2	1.6	9.5	10.9
Liberia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	2006	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Macedonia, FYR	2009	100.0	6.9	4.3	3.2	14.5	0.0	7.6	6.0	3.9	2.4
Madagascar	2008	30.5	27.3	12.1	8.3	41.1	0.0	13.9	4.2	11.9	10.4
Malawi	2009	32.0	75.9	13.0	7.0	47.5	0.0	14.8	8.6	12.7	6.5
Malaysia	2009	83.9	14.6	5.3	3.1	16.3	0.0	2.4	2.1	5.8	3.6
Maldives	2009	97.0	37.2	21.7	20.6	88.1	0.0	17.5	18.4	22.8	22.6
Mali	2010	40.5	28.9	12.8	8.4	47.9	0.0	12.8	7.9	12.8	8.7
Mauritania	2007	39.4	19.6	12.6	10.1	49.0	0.0	11.1	9.2	12.8	11.0
Mauritius	2009	17.7	98.3	2.0	1.0	10.4	0.0	1.2	0.3	2.1	1.6
Mayotte	2009	..	..	5.3	1.8	2.6	0.0	3.8	1.3	5.5	2.1
Mexico	2010	100.0	35.1	7.8	6.1	6.4	0.0	10.7	11.5	7.4	4.6
Moldova	2008	99.9	6.7	4.2	3.0	7.7	3.4	6.6	3.6	3.8	2.7
Mongolia	2009	100.0	17.5	4.9	5.1	0.1	0.0	5.2	5.4	4.9	4.9
Montenegro	2009	..	..	2.2	3.2	5.4	0.0	6.2	5.2	1.6	2.4
Morocco	2009	100.0	41.3	9.1	7.1	23.6	0.0	18.0	8.9	8.2	5.7
Mozambique	2009	14.0	97.4	7.7	4.5	25.4	0.0	8.2	4.4	7.5	4.3
Myanmar	2008	17.6	83.8	4.0	3.2	4.1	0.0	5.1	2.7	3.9	3.4
Namibia	2010	96.1	19.4	6.3	1.8	16.7	0.0	4.1	2.1	6.7	1.6
Nepal	2009	99.4	26.2	12.8	14.3	50.4	0.0	15.6	11.0	12.5	16.5
New Zealand	2010	100.0	10.0	2.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.4	2.6	2.1
Nicaragua	2009	100.0	41.7	4.4	2.6	17.1	0.0	5.9	3.0	4.2	2.2
Niger	2010	96.6	44.9	13.0	9.1	48.9	0.0	14.0	10.7	12.8	7.6
Nigeria	2010	19.5	119.4	10.9	10.6	34.9	0.0	11.8	9.1	10.7	10.8
Norway	2009	100.0	3.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.2
Oman	2009	100.0	13.9	3.6	3.2	0.2	0.0	4.4	3.3	3.5	3.2
Pakistan	2009	98.6	60.0	14.8	9.5	45.3	0.0	14.2	6.4	14.7	12.1
Palau	2006	..	..	2.6	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.6	3.1	3.2
Panama	2009	99.9	23.5	7.6	7.6	2.8	0.0	11.5	8.4	7.1	7.2
Papua New Guinea	2008	100.0	31.5	4.8	2.6	24.4	0.7	15.2	3.3	3.4	2.2
Paraguay	2010	100.0	33.5	8.1	3.7	18.3	0.0	5.8	0.8	8.2	4.8
Peru	2010	100.0	30.1	4.8	2.5	10.0	0.0	3.8	1.3	4.9	3.0
Philippines	2010	67.2	25.8	5.3	4.8	5.4	0.0	8.9	5.1	5.0	4.6
Puerto Rico		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	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
Qatar	2009	100.0	16.0	4.2	3.8	0.2	0.0	5.0	4.0	4.1	3.8
Russian Federation	2009	..	..	8.1	5.9	24.6	0.0	7.7	4.4	8.2	6.2
Rwanda	2010	100.0	89.3	9.9	6.0	31.4	0.0	11.5	6.4	9.7	5.9
Saudi Arabia	2009	100.0	10.8	4.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.8	4.1	4.2
Senegal	2010	100.0	30.0	13.4	8.9	50.5	0.0	14.1	7.7	13.2	10.2
Serbia	2005[a]	..	..	8.1	6.0	17.8	0.0	10.9	4.5	7.8	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	2010	69.6	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	9.9	17.3	2.6	0.8	14.8	23.3	9.2	8.8
Somalia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	2010	96.1	19.4	7.6	4.4	17.9	0.0	5.4	1.9	7.8	5.6
Sri Lanka	2009	38.1	30.1	10.1	6.4	42.7	0.0	15.3	8.4	9.4	5.2
St. Kitts and Nevis	2009	97.9	75.9	14.3	13.7	43.1	0.0	16.5	13.5	13.7	13.7
St. Lucia	2007	99.6	61.9	9.6	9.0	39.9	0.0	12.7	4.9	9.1	12.2
St. Vincent & Grenadines	2007	99.7	62.5	11.3	8.4	44.4	0.2	15.1	7.8	10.5	8.6
Sudan	2009	..	..	13.4	7.9	25.4	0.0	15.9	7.7	13.0	7.9
Suriname	2010	27.6	18.1	11.6	11.9	36.2	0.0	18.3	15.0	10.4	10.4
Swaziland	2010	96.1	19.4	10.9	10.2	26.2	0.0	9.7	1.3	11.1	15.9
Switzerland	2010	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Syrian Arab Republic	2010	..	..	6.7	6.1	27.6	0.0	6.5	6.1	6.5	5.7
Tajikistan	2006	..	..	4.9	3.8	0.1	0.7	5.4	2.1	4.9	5.3
Tanzania	2010	13.8	120.0	12.9	8.2	39.9	0.0	17.5	8.7	12.4	8.0
Thailand	2009	74.7	26.1	10.8	4.9	19.3	0.0	14.0	2.7	10.2	5.9
Timor-Leste		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	2010	14.3	80.0	12.8	14.2	47.3	0.0	14.4	12.4	12.6	14.9
Tonga	2009	100.0	17.6	10.8	7.3	64.7	0.0	12.1	5.5	10.5	9.0
Trinidad and Tobago	2008	100.0	55.8	8.7	10.0	43.6	0.4	16.6	3.1	7.6	17.2
Tunisia	2008	58.3	58.0	21.9	16.0	57.8	0.0	26.8	12.0	21.2	17.9
Turkey	2009	50.3	29.2	2.4	2.3	4.6	0.0	13.8	4.3	1.2	1.4
Turkmenistan	2002	..	..	5.4	2.9	14.8	2.8	14.7	12.6	3.8	1.1
Uganda	2010	16.1	73.5	12.1	8.2	37.5	0.0	15.7	8.8	11.6	7.9
Ukraine	2010	100.0	5.8	4.5	2.8	1.1	0.0	5.9	2.5	4.3	3.0
United Arab Emirates	2009	100.0	14.8	4.3	3.7	0.2	0.0	4.5	2.7	4.2	4.2
United States	2010	100.0	3.7	2.9	1.8	3.4	0.0	2.6	1.2	3.0	2.0
Uruguay	2010	100.0	31.6	9.6	3.6	29.3	0.0	5.6	1.1	9.9	5.2
Uzbekistan	2009	..	..	11.8	6.9	20.1	0.0	12.6	3.9	11.7	7.3
Vanuatu	2009	..	..	16.8	15.0	65.0	0.0	19.5	16.9	16.1	14.2
Venezuela, RB	2010	100.0	36.5	13.1	10.6	21.9	0.0	12.2	10.0	13.1	10.7
Vietnam	2008	100.0	11.5	8.0	5.2	19.8	0.0	10.7	4.1	7.4	5.7
West Bank and Gaza		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	2009	..	..	5.5	4.2	1.4	0.0	7.1	3.8	5.2	4.6
Zambia	2009	17.1	106.9	10.8	3.8	51.2	0.0	9.2	3.1	10.9	4.1
Zimbabwe	2007[b]	22.2	91.4	16.7	*17.3*	*38.8*	0.0	17.4	*20.4*	16.1	*14.7*
World		**77.8 w**	**27.3 w**	**6.2 w**	**2.5 w**	**10.8 w**	**0.0 w**	**6.6 w**	**2.4 w**	**6.1 w**	**2.5 w**
Low income		42.2	57.7	12.1	10.0	40.6	0.0	14.4	9.4	11.8	10.2
Middle income		86.6	30.3	8.9	6.3	16.0	0.0	8.6	5.4	8.9	6.5
Lower middle income		84.7	31.8	8.4	5.8	15.4	0.0	9.7	4.8	8.2	6.2
Upper middle income		88.3	29.0	9.2	6.4	16.3	0.0	7.9	5.6	9.3	6.6
Low & middle income		73.9	35.5	9.5	6.4	18.5	0.0	9.8	5.7	9.4	6.6
East Asia & Pacific		67.2	25.8	5.3	4.8	5.4	0.0	6.8	5.1	5.0	4.6
Europe & Central Asia		100.0	5.8	4.5	2.8	1.1	0.0	5.9	2.5	4.3	3.0
Latin America & Carib.		90.0	32.5	9.2	6.6	15.7	0.0	8.6	6.2	9.2	6.7
Middle East & North Africa		99.9	30.4	6.7	6.1	27.6	0.0	6.5	6.1	6.5	5.7
South Asia		81.5	41.6	13.0	8.2	37.4	0.0	17.1	7.3	12.3	8.4
Sub-Saharan Africa		61.7	41.8	11.1	7.5	33.6	0.0	12.1	5.9	10.9	8.1
High income		87.9	7.9	2.7	1.8	3.5	0.0	4.2	1.9	2.5	1.8
OECD		99.0	10.7	3.6	2.2	4.0	0.0	5.3	2.3	3.3	2.1
Non-OECD		73.1	9.1	1.8	0.6	3.2	0.0	2.5	0.7	1.6	0.6

a. Includes Montenegro. b. Rates are most favored nation rates.

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.

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.

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. Because more countries now report their free trade agreements, suspensions of tariffs, and other special preferences, this year's *World Development Indicators* includes effectively applied rates for most countries. 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 at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff data are from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's (UNCTAD) Trade Analysis and Information System (TRAINS) database and the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Integrated Data Base (IDB) and Consolidated Tariff Schedules (CTS) database. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 2 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 rates at the six- and eight-digit product level are averaged for products in each commodity group. When an effectively applied rate is not available, 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 economies 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 2 sections 0–4 plus division 68 (nonferrous metals). • **Manufactured products** are commodities classified in SITC revision 2 sections 5–8 excluding division 68.

Data sources

All indicators in the table were calculated by World Bank staff using the World Integrated Trade Solution system, available at http://wits.worldbank.org. Data on tariffs were provided by UNCTAD's TRAINS database and the WTO's IDB and CTS database. 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 nondocument air package[a] $
	1–5 (worst to best) 2009	1–7 (worst to best) 2009–10[b]	To export 2009	To import 2009	To export June 2010	To import June 2010	0–100 (low to high) 2010	1–7 (worst to best) 2009–10[b]	2011
Afghanistan	2.24	..	2.0	4.0	12	11	..	..	143.10
Albania	2.46	4.0	1.7	2.0	7	9	4.3	3.5	155.85
Algeria	2.36	3.2	4.6	7.1	8	9	31.4	3.2	157.10
Angola	2.25	2.8	6.0	8.0	11	8	10.7	2.1	157.10
Argentina	3.10	2.7	3.7	3.8	9	7	27.6	3.8	90.75
Armenia	2.52	2.6	..	..	3	6	..	2.9[c]	143.10
Australia	3.84	5.0	2.6	2.8	6	5	28.1	4.9	98.00
Austria	3.76	5.3	2.0	3.7	4	5	..	4.8[c]	129.45
Azerbaijan	2.64	3.5	7.0	3.0	9	14	..	4.2[c]	155.85
Bangladesh	2.74	3.4	1.4	1.4	6	8	7.5	3.4	98.00
Belarus	2.53	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	155.85
Belgium	3.94	4.6	1.7	1.6	4	5	84.0	6.4	112.50
Benin	2.79	4.2	3.0	7.0	7	7	11.5	4.0	157.10
Bolivia	2.51	2.7	15.0	28.3	8	7	..	2.9[c]	90.75
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.66	3.6	2.0	2.0	5	7	..	1.6	155.85
Botswana	2.32	4.7	..	..	6	9	..	3.8[c]	157.10
Brazil	3.20	3.3	2.8	3.9	8	7	31.7	2.9	90.75
Bulgaria	2.83	3.5	2.0	3.9	5	7	5.5	3.8	155.85
Burkina Faso	2.23	4.4	4.0	14.0	10	10	..	3.9[c]	157.10
Burundi	2.29	3.0	..	..	9	10	..	3.0[c]	157.10
Cambodia	2.37	3.5	1.3	4.0	10	10	4.5	3.9	95.70
Cameroon	2.55	3.8	3.4	8.9	11	12	11.3	3.3	157.10
Canada	3.87	4.9	2.8	3.7	3	4	42.4	5.7	72.20
Central African Republic	..	..	..	..	9	17	..	..	157.10
Chad	2.49	2.7	74.0	35.0	6	10	..	2.6[c]	157.10
Chile	3.09	5.7	3.5	3.0	6	7	22.1	5.5	90.75
China	3.49	4.5	2.8	2.6	7	5	143.6	4.3	84.55
Hong Kong SAR, China	3.88	6.5	1.7	1.6	4	4	113.6	6.8	90.45
Colombia	2.77	4.1	7.0	7.0	6	8	26.1	3.5	90.75
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2.68	..	2.0	3.0	8	9	5.2	..	157.10
Congo, Rep.	2.48	..	..	..	11	10	10.5	..	157.10
Costa Rica	2.91	4.0	2.0	2.0	6	7	12.8	2.7	90.75
Côte d'Ivoire	2.53	3.8	1.0	1.0	10	9	17.5	5.0	157.10
Croatia	2.77	4.1	1.0	1.0	7	8	9.0	4.0	155.85
Cuba	2.07	..	..	..	..	..	6.6	..	75.05
Czech Republic	3.51	4.6	2.5	3.5	4	7	0.4	4.6[c]	155.85
Denmark	3.85	5.6	1.0	1.0	4	3	26.8	6.1	129.45
Dominican Republic	2.82	4.7	2.2	3.5	6	7	22.2	4.3	75.05
Ecuador	2.77	3.5	2.1	3.4	9	7	18.7	3.7	90.75
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.61	4.5	1.3	3.1	6	6	47.5	4.2	143.10
El Salvador	2.67	4.2	2.0	2.0	8	8	9.6	4.1	90.75
Eritrea	1.70	..	3.0	3.0	9	13	0.0	..	157.10
Estonia	3.16	5.3	4.0	4.0	3	4	5.7	5.6	155.85
Ethiopia	2.41	3.6	5.0	6.0	8	8	..	4.4[c]	157.10
Finland	3.89	5.7	1.6	1.8	4	5	8.4	6.4	129.45
France	3.84	4.9	3.2	4.5	2	2	74.9	5.9	112.50
Gabon	2.41	..	4.3	13.0	7	8	8.5	..	157.10
Gambia, The	2.49	5.4	4.6	3.5	6	8	5.4	5.1	157.10
Georgia	2.61	4.7	..	..	4	4	4.0	4.0	155.85
Germany	4.11	5.1	3.6	2.4	4	5	90.9	6.4	112.50
Ghana	2.47	3.8	2.9	6.8	6	7	17.3	4.5	157.10
Greece	2.96	4.1	3.0	3.5	5	6	34.3	4.0	129.45
Guatemala	2.63	4.2	2.6	3.4	10	10	13.3	4.5	90.75
Guinea	2.60	..	3.5	3.9	7	9	6.3	..	157.10
Guinea-Bissau	2.10	..	..	..	6	6	3.5	..	157.10
Haiti	2.59	..	4.2	5.3	8	10	7.6	..	75.05
Honduras	2.78	4.2	2.4	3.2	6	10	9.1	5.3	90.75

	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 nondocument air package[a] $
	1–5 (worst to best) 2009	1–7 (worst to best) 2009–10[b]	To export 2009	To import 2009	To export June 2010	To import June 2010	0–100 (low to high) 2010	1–7 (worst to best) 2009–10[b]	2011
Hungary	2.99	4.3	3.5	5.0	5	7	..	4.0[c]	155.85
India	3.12	4.0	2.3	5.3	8	9	41.4	3.9	98.00
Indonesia	2.76	3.9	2.1	5.4	5	6	25.6	3.6	98.00
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.57	3.5	2.6	28.3	7	8	30.7	3.9	143.10
Iraq	2.11	..	..	..	10	10	4.2	..	143.10
Ireland	3.89	5.2	1.0	1.0	4	4	7.6	4.4	112.00
Israel	3.41	4.3	2.0	2.0	5	4	33.2	4.6	143.10
Italy	3.64	4.2	2.6	3.0	4	4	59.6	3.9	112.50
Jamaica	2.53	3.8	10.0	10.0	6	6	33.1	5.3	75.05
Japan	3.97	4.6	1.0	1.0	4	5	67.4	5.2	120.80
Jordan	2.74	4.5	3.2	4.6	7	7	17.8	4.4	143.10
Kazakhstan	2.83	3.5	2.8	11.5	10	12	..	3.3[c]	155.85
Kenya	2.59	3.3	3.0	5.9	8	7	13.1	3.8	157.10
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95.70
Korea, Rep.	3.64	4.5	1.6	2.0	3	3	82.6	5.5	98.00
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..
Kuwait	3.28	4.1	2.0	3.0	8	10	8.3	4.4	143.10
Kyrgyz Republic	2.62	3.0	2.0	..	7	7	..	1.4[c]	155.85
Lao PDR	2.46	..	..	..	9	10	..	..	95.70
Latvia	3.25	4.1	1.3	1.6	5	6	6.0	4.7	155.85
Lebanon	3.34	3.5	3.4	2.2	5	7	30.3	4.5	143.10
Lesotho	2.30	3.8	..	..	6	8	..	3.1[c]	157.10
Liberia	2.38	..	4.0	5.0	10	9	5.9	..	157.10
Libya	2.33	3.5	3.2	10.0	..	..	5.4	3.2	157.10
Lithuania	3.13	4.8	2.0	2.3	6	6	9.5	4.7	155.85
Macedonia, FYR	2.77	4.3	..	..	6	6	..	3.7[c]	155.85
Madagascar	2.66	3.9	..	..	4	9	7.4	3.4	157.10
Malawi	2.42	3.9	4.2	3.7	11	10	..	3.6[c]	157.10
Malaysia	3.44	4.8	2.6	2.8	7	7	88.1	5.6	98.00
Mali	2.27	4.1	5.0	4.0	7	10	..	3.7[c]	157.10
Mauritania	2.63	4.5	2.0	3.0	11	11	5.6	3.6	157.10
Mauritius	2.72	4.6	3.0	2.4	5	6	16.7	4.5	157.10
Mexico	3.05	3.9	2.1	2.5	5	4	36.3	3.7	58.80
Moldova	2.57	3.4	..	..	6	7	..	2.9	155.85
Mongolia	2.25	3.3	14.0	12.0	8	8	..	3.3[c]	95.70
Morocco	2.38	4.3	2.0	3.2	7	10	49.4	4.4	157.10
Mozambique	2.29	3.7	..	..	7	10	8.2	3.5	157.10
Myanmar	2.33	..	4.6	8.4	..	..	3.7	..	95.70
Namibia	2.02	4.2	3.0	3.0	11	9	14.4	5.6	157.10
Nepal	2.20	3.4	1.8	6.3	9	10	..	2.9[c]	95.70
Netherlands	4.07	5.2	1.8	1.9	4	5	90.0	6.6	112.50
New Zealand	3.65	5.8	1.3	1.6	7	5	18.4	5.4	98.00
Nicaragua	2.54	3.6	3.2	3.2	5	5	8.7	2.9	90.75
Niger	2.54	..	..	..	8	10	..	..	157.10
Nigeria	2.59	3.1	2.5	4.1	10	9	18.3	3.0	157.10
Norway	3.93	5.2	1.0	2.0	4	4	7.9	5.7	129.45
Oman	2.84	5.2	..	..	9	9	48.5	5.3	143.10
Pakistan	2.53	3.6	2.3	1.6	9	8	29.5	4.0	143.10
Panama	3.02	4.4	1.4	1.4	3	4	41.1	6.0	90.75
Papua New Guinea	2.41	..	..	..	7	9	6.4	..	95.70
Paraguay	2.75	3.8	1.0	4.0	8	10	0.0	3.4[c]	90.75
Peru	2.80	4.5	2.0	3.8	6	8	21.8	3.3	90.75
Philippines	3.14	3.0	1.8	5.0	8	8	15.2	2.8	98.00
Poland	3.44	4.3	3.0	3.6	5	5	26.2	3.3	155.85
Portugal	3.34	4.9	2.5	5.0	4	5	38.1	4.9	129.45
Puerto Rico	..	4.7	..	..	7	10	..	5.4	..
Qatar	2.95	4.9	3.8	2.3	5	7	7.7	5.4	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 nondocument air package[a] $
	1–5 (worst to best) 2009	1–7 (worst to best) 2009–10[b]	To export 2009	To import 2009	To export June 2010	To import June 2010	0–100 (low to high) 2010	1–7 (worst to best) 2009–10[b]	2011
Romania	2.84	3.9	2.0	2.0	5	6	15.5	3.0	155.85
Russian Federation	2.61	2.9	4.0	2.9	8	13	20.9	3.7	155.85
Rwanda	2.04	4.8	..	..	8	8	..	2.8	157.10
Saudi Arabia	3.22	4.9	2.3	6.3	5	5	50.4	5.2	143.10
Senegal	2.86	4.7	1.4	2.7	6	5	13.0	4.7	157.10
Serbia	2.69[d]	3.6	2.0[d]	3.0[d]	6	6	3.0[d]	2.8	155.85
Sierra Leone	1.97	..	2.0	32.0	7	7	5.8	..	157.10
Singapore	4.09	6.3	2.2	1.8	4	4	103.8	6.8	90.45
Slovak Republic	3.24	4.4	3.0	5.0	6	8	..	4.0[c]	155.85
Slovenia	2.87	5.2	1.0	2.0	6	8	20.6	5.3	155.85
Somalia	1.34	..	..	..	..	..	4.2	..	157.10
South Africa	3.46	4.4	2.3	3.3	8	9	32.5	4.7	157.10
Spain	3.63	4.6	4.0	7.1	6	7	74.3	5.6	129.45
Sri Lanka	2.29	4.2	1.3	2.5	8	6	40.2	4.9	98.00
Sudan	2.21	..	39.0	5.0	6	6	10.1	..	157.10
Swaziland	..	3.5	..	..	9	10	..	4.2	157.10
Sweden	4.08	5.8	1.0	2.6	3	3	30.6	6.2	129.45
Switzerland	3.97	5.1	2.6	2.6	4	5	2.6	5.2[c]	129.45
Syrian Arab Republic	2.74	2.8	2.5	3.2	8	9	15.2	3.1	143.10
Tajikistan	2.35	3.6	7.0	..	10	9	..	1.9[c]	155.85
Tanzania	2.60	3.4	3.2	7.1	5	7	10.6	3.0	157.10
Thailand	3.29	4.1	1.6	2.6	4	3	43.8	5.0	98.00
Timor-Leste	1.71	3.6	..	..	6	7	..	2.5	95.70
Togo	2.60	..	..	..	6	8	14.2	..	157.10
Trinidad and Tobago	..	3.1	..	..	5	6	15.8	4.3	75.05
Tunisia	2.84	4.7	1.7	7.0	4	7	6.5	5.0	157.10
Turkey	3.22	3.8	2.2	3.8	7	8	36.1	4.1	143.10
Turkmenistan	2.49	..	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	155.85
Uganda	2.82	4.1	5.5	14.0	6	8	..	3.5[c]	157.10
Ukraine	2.57	3.0	1.7	7.0	6	8	21.1	3.6	155.85
United Arab Emirates	3.63	5.8	2.5	2.0	4	5	63.4	6.2	143.10
United Kingdom	3.95	4.8	3.3	1.9	4	4	87.5	5.5	112.50
United States	3.86	4.5	2.8	4.0	4	5	83.8	5.5	..
Uruguay	2.75	4.0	3.0	3.0	10	10	24.5	5.2	90.75
Uzbekistan	2.79	..	1.4	2.0	7	9	..	..	155.85
Venezuela, RB	2.68	2.2	9.4	12.1	8	9	18.6	2.4	90.75
Vietnam	2.96	3.6	1.4	1.7	6	8	31.4	3.6	98.00
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	2.58	..	3.1	3.6	6	9	12.5	..	143.10
Zambia	2.28	4.2	9.2	4.0	6	8	..	3.6[c]	157.10
Zimbabwe	2.29	3.6	25.0	18.0	7	9	..	4.4[c]	157.10
World	**2.87[e] u**	**4.2 u**	**3.8[e] u**	**4.6[e] u**	**7 u**	**7 u**	..	**4.3 u**	..
Low income	2.38	3.8	6.8	7.2	8	9	..	3.5	..
Middle income	2.69	3.8	3.8	5.0	7	8	..	3.8	..
Lower middle income	2.62	3.7	4.4	5.1	7	8	..	3.8	..
Upper middle income	2.75	3.9	3.1	4.9	7	8	..	3.9	..
Low & middle income	2.59	3.8	4.6	5.6	7	8	..	3.7	..
East Asia & Pacific	2.73	3.8	3.6	4.9	7	7	..	3.8	..
Europe & Central Asia	2.68	3.7	2.9	3.1	7	8	..	3.3	..
Latin America & Carib.	2.74	3.8	3.9	5.5	7	7	..	3.9	..
Middle East & N. Africa	2.60	3.8	2.7	7.2	7	8	..	4.0	..
South Asia	2.49	3.7	1.9	3.3	9	9	..	3.8	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.42	3.9	8.1	7.0	8	9	..	3.8	..
High income	3.54	4.9	2.1	2.7	5	5	..	5.3	..
Euro area	3.57	4.9	2.2	2.9	4	5	..	5.3	..

a. Transportation charges only; excludes fuel, assessorial/surcharges, duties and taxes. b. Average of the 2009 and 2010 survey ratings. c. Landlocked country. d. Includes Montenegro. e. Aggregates are computed according to the World Bank classification of economies as of July 1, 2010 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. Caution should thus be used when interpreting perception-based indicators. 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 2010 round included more than 15,000 respondents from 139 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.

External debt

	Total external debt ($ millions)		Long-term debt — Public and publicly guaranteed ($ millions)						Short-term debt ($ millions)		Use of IMF credit ($ millions)	
			Total		IBRD loans and IDA credits		Private nonguaranteed					
	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009
Afghanistan	..	2,328	..	2,203	..	471	..	0	..	20	..	106
Albania	456	4,719	330	2,829	109	874	0	983	62	835	65	71
Algeria	33,053	5,345	31,314	2,871	2,049	10	0	982	261	1,492	1,478	0
Angola	11,500	16,715	9,543	13,722	81	385	0	0	1,958	2,634	0	359
Argentina	98,465	120,183	54,913	72,923	4,913	5,305	16,066	27,723	21,355	19,537	6,131	0
Armenia	371	4,935	298	2,376	96	1,214	0	1,461	2	512	70	587
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	321	4,865	206	3,403	30	939	0	590	14	810	101	62
Bangladesh	15,726	23,820	14,905	21,206	5,692	10,746	0	0	199	1,939	622	675
Belarus	1,694	17,158	1,301	4,758	116	256	0	1,504	110	8,024	283	2,871
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	1,398	1,073	1,267	990	498	309	0	0	47	45	84	39
Bolivia	5,272	5,745	4,459	2,545	865	316	239	2,647	307	554	268	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	9,583	..	3,569	472	1,520	..	4,051	..	1,677	48	286
Botswana	717	1,617	707	1,388	108	5	0	0	10	229	0	0
Brazil	160,469	276,932	98,260	87,317	6,038	10,065	30,830	149,826	31,238	39,789	142	0
Bulgaria	10,379	40,582	8,808	4,772	444	1,509	342	17,232	512	18,578	717	0
Burkina Faso	1,271	1,835	1,140	1,725	608	721	0	0	56	0	75	110
Burundi	1,162	518	1,099	420	591	147	0	0	15	7	48	91
Cambodia	2,284	4,364	2,110	4,099	65	566	0	0	102	265	72	0
Cameroon	10,950	2,941	9,620	2,128	1,082	303	288	615	991	23	51	175
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	946	396	854	250	414	9	0	0	57	67	35	78
Chad	843	1,743	777	1,711	379	896	0	0	17	4	49	29
Chile	22,038	71,646	7,178	9,282	1,383	216	11,429	44,888	3,431	17,476	0	0
China	118,090	428,442	94,674	93,125	14,248	22,226	1,090	94,808	22,325	240,509	0	0
Hong Kong SAR, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	25,044	52,223	13,946	35,364	2,559	6,571	5,553	12,749	5,545	4,110	0	0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	13,239	12,183	9,636	10,788	1,413	2,497	0	0	3,118	596	485	800
Congo, Rep.	5,887	5,041	4,867	4,785	279	298	0	0	1,002	213	19	43
Costa Rica	3,766	8,070	3,097	3,190	303	58	214	2,538	430	2,341	24	0
Côte d'Ivoire	18,899	11,701	11,902	10,979	2,386	1,823	2,660	271	3,910	99	427	352
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	4,447	11,003	3,653	7,714	300	756	19	843	616	1,679	160	767
Ecuador	13,877	12,930	11,951	6,910	1,108	542	440	4,600	1,312	1,419	173	0
Egypt, Arab Rep.	33,475	33,257	30,687	30,622	2,356	3,250	313	74	2,372	2,561	103	0
El Salvador	2,509	11,384	1,979	6,131	327	578	5	3,139	525	2,114	0	0
Eritrea	37	1,019	37	1,013	24	477	0	0	0	6	0	0
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	10,322	5,025	9,788	4,812	1,470	1,422	0	0	460	45	73	168
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gabon	4,361	2,130	3,977	2,022	110	18	0	0	287	108	97	0
Gambia, The	426	520	385	449	162	64	0	0	15	42	26	29
Georgia	1,240	4,231	1,039	2,596	84	1,253	0	518	85	330	116	786
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	5,495	5,720	4,200	4,126	2,434	1,581	27	0	620	1,323	648	271
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	3,282	13,801	2,328	4,931	158	1,112	142	7,644	811	1,226	0	0
Guinea	3,248	2,926	2,991	2,827	847	1,269	0	0	164	40	94	59
Guinea-Bissau	895	1,111	794	950	210	304	0	0	95	151	6	10
Haiti	821	1,244	766	1,078	389	39	0	0	27	0	29	166
Honduras	4,851	3,675	4,247	2,446	828	502	123	880	382	317	99	32

	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	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	95,174	237,692	81,091	76,531	27,348	34,028	6,618	118,211	5,049	42,950	2,416	0
Indonesia	124,413	157,517	65,323	86,020	13,259	10,111	33,123	52,834	25,966	18,662	0	0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	21,565	13,435	15,116	7,524	316	836	0	0	6,449	5,911	0	0
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	4,581	10,959	3,721	6,664	595	398	128	3,241	492	1,054	240	0
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	7,661	6,615	6,624	5,445	806	1,109	0	0	785	1,158	251	12
Kazakhstan	3,750	109,873	2,834	2,487	295	547	103	98,710	381	8,676	432	0
Kenya	7,309	8,005	5,857	6,543	2,412	3,156	445	0	634	1,011	374	451
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kosovo	..	359	..	359	..	359	..	0	..	0	..	0
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	609	2,900	472	2,320	141	656	0	332	13	81	124	167
Lao PDR	2,155	5,539	2,091	2,923	285	680	0	2,601	0	0	64	16
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lebanon	2,974	24,864	1,559	20,979	113	318	50	670	1,365	3,096	0	119
Lesotho	684	705	642	681	207	313	0	0	4	0	38	24
Liberia	2,466	1,660	1,153	677	269	69	0	0	978	92	336	891
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	769	31,717	430	9,059	62	23	29	16,708	49	5,949	262	0
Macedonia, FYR	1,277	5,589	788	1,874	181	653	289	1,816	143	1,900	57	0
Madagascar	4,302	2,213	3,687	1,846	1,121	1,105	0	4	542	262	73	101
Malawi	2,238	1,093	2,078	899	1,306	213	0	0	44	67	116	127
Malaysia	34,343	66,390	16,023	21,364	1,059	39	11,046	21,332	7,274	23,695	0	0
Mali	2,958	2,667	2,739	2,592	863	698	0	0	72	32	147	44
Mauritania	2,396	2,029	2,127	1,851	347	282	0	0	169	163	100	16
Mauritius	1,416	742	1,148	661	157	212	267	81	1	0	0	0
Mexico	165,379	192,008	93,902	99,374	13,823	10,143	18,348	69,299	37,300	23,335	15,828	0
Moldova	695	3,457	450	783	152	443	9	1,203	6	1,318	230	154
Mongolia	531	2,212	472	1,817	59	392	0	141	12	72	47	182
Morocco	23,771	23,752	23,190	19,219	3,999	2,557	331	2,354	198	2,179	52	0
Mozambique	7,458	4,168	5,209	3,354	890	1,356	1,769	0	279	643	202	171
Myanmar	5,771	8,186	5,378	6,320	777	777	0	0	393	1,866	0	0
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	2,410	3,683	2,339	3,563	1,023	1,483	0	0	23	44	48	76
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	10,396	4,420	8,572	2,461	341	418	0	1,093	1,785	716	39	150
Niger	1,604	991	1,347	909	598	266	133	7	72	18	52	57
Nigeria	34,092	7,846	28,140	4,157	3,489	2,852	301	175	5,651	3,514	0	0
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	30,169	53,710	23,727	41,484	6,403	11,844	1,593	3,265	3,235	1,466	1,613	7,495
Panama	6,098	12,418	3,781	11,282	175	435	0	1,136	2,207	0	111	0
Papua New Guinea	2,506	1,555	1,668	1,037	407	231	711	397	78	121	50	0
Paraguay	2,574	4,323	1,453	2,308	189	296	338	1,263	784	752	0	0
Peru	30,833	29,593	18,931	20,791	1,729	2,846	1,288	4,073	9,659	4,730	955	0
Philippines	39,379	62,911	28,525	41,738	5,185	2,669	4,847	17,171	5,279	4,002	728	0
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Total external debt ($ millions)		Long-term debt — Public and publicly guaranteed Total ($ millions)		IBRD loans and IDA credits		Private nonguaranteed		Short-term debt ($ millions)		Use of IMF credit ($ millions)	
	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009
Romania	6,832	117,511	3,957	17,904	844	2,995	534	69,031	1,303	21,032	1,038	9,544
Russian Federation	121,401	381,339	101,582	99,990	1,524	3,211	0	250,725	10,201	30,624	9,617	0
Rwanda	1,029	747	971	725	512	254	0	0	32	6	26	15
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	3,916	3,503	3,266	2,961	1,160	921	44	357	260	18	347	167
Serbia	10,785[a]	33,402	6,788[a]	8,725	1,252[a]	2,459	1,773[a]	19,076	2,139[a]	4,000	84[a]	1,601
Sierra Leone	1,220	444	1,028	371	234	124	0	0	27	0	165	73
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	2,678	2,973	1,961	1,987	432	448	0	0	551	810	166	176
South Africa	25,358	42,101	9,837	15,063	0	21	4,935	13,764	9,673	13,274	913	0
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	8,395	17,208	7,175	13,647	1,512	2,487	90	967	535	1,873	595	721
Sudan	17,603	20,139	9,779	12,998	1,279	1,306	496	0	6,368	6,739	960	403
Swaziland	249	418	238	391	25	10	0	0	11	27	0	0
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	21,897	5,236	16,955	4,480	471	16	0	0	4,942	756	0	0
Tajikistan	634	2,514	590	1,603	0	373	0	855	43	15	0	41
Tanzania	7,365	7,325	6,204	4,637	2,269	2,598	0	1,016	964	1,342	197	329
Thailand	100,039	58,755	16,826	11,185	1,906	133	39,117	19,689	44,095	27,881	0	0
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	1,476	1,640	1,286	1,502	541	586	0	0	85	47	105	91
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	10,818	21,709	9,022	14,837	1,766	1,405	193	2,070	1,310	4,801	293	0
Turkey	73,781	251,372	50,317	84,875	5,069	9,816	7,079	118,814	15,701	39,725	685	7,958
Turkmenistan	402	576	385	463	1	13	0	38	17	75	0	0
Uganda	3,609	2,490	3,089	2,245	1,792	1,379	0	0	103	235	417	9
Ukraine	8,429	93,153	6,581	10,449	491	3,294	84	51,857	223	19,873	1,542	10,974
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	5,318	12,159	3,833	10,955	513	1,099	127	80	1,336	1,124	21	0
Uzbekistan	1,799	4,109	1,415	3,238	157	368	15	727	212	144	157	0
Venezuela, RB	35,744	54,503	28,428	35,184	1,639	0	2,013	3,310	3,063	16,009	2,239	0
Vietnam	25,428	28,674	21,778	23,403	231	6,270	0	0	3,272	5,186	377	84
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	6,251	6,356	5,562	5,861	827	2,187	0	0	689	442	0	53
Zambia	6,958	3,049	5,291	1,210	1,434	407	13	1,020	415	474	1,239	345
Zimbabwe	4,989	5,015	3,462	3,742	896	985	381	89	685	1,068	461	116
World	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s
Low income	130,267	135,593	109,551	110,863	33,428	39,578	2,818	5,946	11,139	12,833	6,760	5,951
Middle income	1,729,983	3,409,521	1,151,625	1,296,127	144,453	185,309	205,673	1,346,264	319,724	720,903	52,961	46,227
Lower middle income	841,940	1,417,085	578,607	597,241	97,821	123,481	94,497	394,555	156,647	402,423	12,188	22,866
Upper middle income	888,043	1,992,436	573,018	698,886	46,632	61,827	111,176	951,710	163,077	318,479	40,772	23,361
Low & middle income	1,860,250	3,545,114	1,261,176	1,406,990	177,881	224,887	208,491	1,352,210	330,863	733,736	59,721	52,179
East Asia & Pacific	455,544	825,602	255,399	293,956	37,604	44,253	89,982	208,994	108,826	322,361	1,337	291
Europe & Central Asia	246,178	1,126,252	189,044	269,524	11,522	33,110	10,256	656,239	31,250	165,385	15,628	35,103
Latin America & Carib.	608,666	912,980	371,875	432,115	38,485	41,907	87,303	340,984	122,856	138,637	26,632	1,243
Middle East & N. Africa	161,737	141,321	140,298	112,569	12,751	11,847	887	6,150	18,375	22,402	2,177	200
South Asia	152,282	339,983	129,636	159,965	42,036	61,257	8,301	122,442	9,051	48,495	5,293	9,081
Sub-Saharan Africa	235,842	198,976	174,924	138,861	35,483	32,512	11,760	17,399	40,504	36,456	8,654	6,261
High income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Euro area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. Includes Montenegro.

External indebtedness affects a country's credit-worthiness 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 (BIS). 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 (DRS). 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.

Aggregate data on long-term private nonguaranteed debt are reported annually. DRS countries recognize the importance of monitoring borrowing by their private sector, particularly when it accounts for a significant share of total external debt, but many find doing so difficult. Detailed data are available only from countries with registration requirements for private nonguaranteed debt, most commonly in connection with exchange controls. Where formal registration of private nonguaranteed debt is not mandatory, compilers must rely on balance of payments data and financial surveys. The data on private nonguaranteed debt in the table are as reported or estimated for countries where this type of external debt is known to be significant. Estimates are based on national data on quarterly external debt statistics.

The DRS encourages debtor countries to voluntarily provide information on their short-term external obligations. By its nature, short-term external debt is difficult to monitor: loan-by-loan registration is normally impractical, and monitoring systems typically rely on information requested periodically by the central bank from the banking sector. The World Bank regards the debtor country as the authoritative source of information on its short-term debt. Where such information is not available from the debtor country, data from creditor sources may be used as an indication of the magnitude of a country's short-term external debt. These data are derived from BIS data on international bank lending based on time remaining to original maturity. The data are reported based on residual maturity, but an estimate of short-term external liabilities by original maturity can be derived by deducting from claims due in one year those that, 12 months earlier, had a maturity of between one and two years. However, not all commercial banks report to the BIS in a way that allows the full maturity distribution to be determined, and the BIS data include liabilities only to banks within the BIS reporting area. The results should thus be interpreted with caution.

Data related to the operations of the IMF are provided by the IMF Treasurer's Department. They are converted from special drawing rights into U.S. dollars using end-of-period exchange rates for stocks and average-over-the-period exchange rates for flows. The IMF's loan instruments have changed over time to address the specific circumstances of its members.

• **Total external debt** is debt owed to nonresident creditors and repayable in foreign currencies, goods, or services by public and private entities in the country. It is the sum of long-term external debt, short-term debt, and use of IMF credit. Debt repayable in domestic currency is excluded. • **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 and on the use of IMF credit. • **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 the Extended Credit Facility, Standby Credit Facility, Rapid Credit Facility, Stand-By Arrangements, Flexible Credit Line, and the Extended Fund Facility.

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, Global Development Finance* CD-ROM, and Global Development Finance database.

Ratios for external debt

	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[a]	% of exports of goods, services, and income[a]
	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	2009	2009
Afghanistan	..	..	..	0.4	..	73.4	..	0.9	..	..	5	25
Albania	18.5	40.3	2.8	6.9	11.4	43.1	13.7	17.7	23.5	35.2	31	96
Algeria	83.5	3.8	..	..	17.7	0.4	0.8	27.9	6.3	1.0	3	5
Angola	311.9	28.2	12.0	8.4	0.6	0.3	17.0	15.8	919.7	19.3	24	21
Argentina	38.9	40.1	30.2	17.3	21.6	44.7	21.7	16.3	133.6	40.7	41	156
Armenia	25.3	55.3	3.2	20.9	69.8	55.6	0.6	10.4	1.9	25.5	36	148
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	10.6	12.1	1.3	1.7	21.8	28.4	4.4	16.6	11.6	15.1	10	14
Bangladesh	40.2	24.0	16.1	5.6	28.0	70.2	1.3	8.1	8.4	18.8	17	90
Belarus	12.2	35.6	3.4	5.0	55.4	3.1	6.5	46.8	29.2	142.3	30	51
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	71.2	16.1	7.5	..	54.6	74.5	3.4	4.2	23.7	3.6	12[b]	62[b]
Bolivia	81.2	34.5	29.5	14.4	75.5	84.0	5.8	9.6	30.5	6.5	16[b]	34[b]
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	54.6	..	10.5	..	72.7	..	17.5	..	51.7	45	106
Botswana	15.1	14.1	3.1	1.2	76.0	59.6	1.4	14.2	0.2	2.6	8	16
Brazil	21.2	17.9	38.5	23.4	18.5	28.3	19.5	14.4	60.7	16.7	17	125
Bulgaria	81.9	90.4	16.5	21.3	10.5	55.1	4.9	45.8	31.3	100.3	85	132
Burkina Faso	53.6	22.9	..	..	76.7	65.0	4.4	0.0	16.1	0.0	17[b]	154[b]
Burundi	117.6	38.9	27.6	..	70.6	95.8	1.3	1.4	6.9	2.3	13[b]	143[b]
Cambodia	67.6	45.0	0.7	0.8	11.9	75.1	4.5	6.1	53.1	8.1	38	60
Cameroon	133.4	13.6	21.0	7.4	61.0	37.3	9.0	0.8	6,444.5	0.6	4[b]	12[b]
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	85.9	20.0	..	..	100.0	65.0	6.0	17.0	24.0	31.9	12[b]	75[b]
Chad	58.5	28.6	..	2.8	86.1	85.3	2.0	0.2	11.6	0.6	22[b]	41[b]
Chile	32.1	46.7	24.5	22.6	76.2	3.7	15.6	24.4	23.1	69.1	43	84
China	16.5	8.7	9.9	2.9	7.6	27.2	18.9	56.1	27.8	9.8	9	25
Hong Kong SAR, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	27.5	23.6	33.5	22.4	32.7	36.6	22.1	7.9	65.6	16.4	20	111
Congo, Dem. Rep.	271.4	121.4	..	..	..	35.5	23.6	4.9	1,980.9	36.9	24[b]	71[b]
Congo, Rep.	479.3	83.8	13.5	..	21.1	18.4	17.0	4.2	1,575.1	5.6	20[b]	18[b]
Costa Rica	32.8	28.1	14.2	9.6	50.6	25.4	11.4	29.0	40.5	57.5	27	50
Côte d'Ivoire	188.7	53.0	23.1	9.5	59.3	96.0	20.7	0.8	739.1	3.0	46[b]	88[b]
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	28.5	24.6	7.0	12.1	39.8	25.2	13.8	15.3	165.3	57.8	22	73
Ecuador	72.0	23.3	26.6	40.8	32.0	12.9	9.5	11.0	73.4	37.4	23	59
Egypt, Arab Rep.	55.8	17.6	16.0	6.5	26.3	30.2	7.1	7.7	13.9	7.3	16	53
El Salvador	26.4	54.3	13.4	25.2	55.1	67.9	20.9	18.6	55.9	67.7	49	162
Eritrea	6.3	..	0.1	..	100.0	56.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	..	34[b]	811[b]
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	136.8	17.6	18.5	3.1	41.9	45.8	4.5	0.9	56.5	2.5	12[b]	89[b]
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gabon	101.6	22.3	15.3	8.1	17.9	16.9	6.6	5.1	187.8	5.4	19	18
Gambia, The	113.0	75.3	15.5	..	49.1	51.4	3.5	8.1	14.0	18.9	30[b]	81[b]
Georgia	48.2	40.0	..	7.3	0.4	47.4	6.9	7.8	43.0	15.7	28	80
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	86.9	37.3	24.2	2.9	48.4	18.7	11.3	23.1	77.1	..	27[b]	60[b]
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	22.6	38.8	12.5	18.4	47.5	74.9	24.7	8.9	103.6	23.6	33	126
Guinea	90.0	48.3	24.9	..	30.5	62.8	5.0	1.4	188.9	..	44[b]	152[b]
Guinea-Bissau	379.4	253.2	52.4	..	86.3	100.0	10.6	13.6	469.2	89.5	203[b]	647[b]
Haiti	..	..	51.0	4.6	92.2	81.0	3.2	0.0	13.4	0.0	15[b]	113[b]
Honduras	132.9	25.9	34.7	6.8	55.9	44.0	7.9	8.6	141.7	..	13[b]	25[b]

	Total external debt		Total debt service		Multilateral debt service		Short-term debt				Present value of debt	
			% of exports of goods and services and income[a]		% of public and publicly guaranteed debt service		% of total debt		% of total reserves		% of GNI[a]	% of exports of goods, services, and income[a]
	% of GNI											
	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	2009	2009
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	27.0	18.2	34.4	5.9	24.2	31.9	5.3	18.1	22.1	15.1	17	71
Indonesia	63.4	30.2	30.3	18.4	28.4	25.3	20.9	11.8	174.2	28.2	30	99
Iran, Islamic Rep.	23.9	4.1	29.7	..	1.3	4.2	29.9	44.0	..	..	4	..
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	82.3	77.8	18.8	33.9	40.6	17.6	10.7	9.6	72.2	50.8	82	178
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	118.8	28.3	16.7	4.8	33.5	50.7	10.2	17.5	34.4	9.5	27	46
Kazakhstan	18.5	113.0	3.9	80.2	7.8	45.7	10.2	7.9	23.0	37.4	96	157
Kenya	83.8	26.5	25.3	5.0	32.5	40.7	8.7	12.6	164.9	26.3	19	72
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kosovo	..	6.4	..	20.8	..	100.0	..	0.0	..	0.0	4	25
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	37.5	65.8	13.3	14.0	59.0	78.1	2.1	2.8	9.7	5.1	36[b]	62[b]
Lao PDR	122.6	95.5	6.1	..	37.4	79.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78	233
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lebanon	24.4	70.7	..	18.0	13.5	5.7	45.9	12.5	16.9	7.9	80	105
Lesotho	55.8	33.2	6.1	3.0	60.3	81.7	0.6	0.0	0.9	..	19	27
Liberia	..	257.5	..	..	..	30.3	39.6	5.5	3,481.0	..	316[b]	347[b]
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	9.8	85.3	1.3	31.0	31.8	8.9	6.4	18.8	6.0	89.4	72	120
Macedonia, FYR	29.0	62.2	..	14.8	99.9	63.9	11.2	34.0	51.9	83.0	59	100
Madagascar	143.3	..	7.7	2.3	74.3	61.9	12.6	11.8	497.1	23.0	17[b]	59[b]
Malawi	165.8	24.7	24.9	..	51.4	33.4	1.9	6.1	37.8	41.0	16[b]	65[b]
Malaysia	40.6	35.8	7.0	5.2	15.5	1.9	21.2	35.7	29.5	24.5	31	27
Mali	122.3	29.6	16.1	..	45.5	57.5	2.4	1.2	22.2	2.0	14[b]	51[b]
Mauritania	175.3	66.6	23.1	..	49.6	58.1	7.1	8.0	187.9	68.4	83[b]	153[b]
Mauritius	35.2	8.4	8.7	2.7	34.5	35.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	7	11
Mexico	60.5	22.3	28.1	16.0	19.5	9.3	22.6	12.2	218.8	23.4	18	61
Moldova	40.3	59.7	7.9	14.9	79.1	43.1	0.9	38.1	2.3	89.0	55	109
Mongolia	44.2	55.8	10.2	4.8	2.8	29.9	2.2	3.3	7.4	5.4	35	57
Morocco	75.1	26.4	40.4	12.5	30.3	49.8	0.8	9.2	5.1	9.2	23	65
Mozambique	360.6	43.0	34.5	1.6	17.4	71.4	3.7	15.4	142.8	..	18[b]	53[b]
Myanmar	..	..	18.9	..	15.0	8.4	6.8	22.8	60.4	..	..	..
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	54.7	28.7	7.9	10.4	54.2	77.6	0.9	1.2	3.5	..	23	154
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	368.6	76.2	43.1	17.2	30.3	49.8	17.2	16.2	1,256.8	45.5	36[b]	68[b]
Niger	87.6	18.8	17.1	4.5	95.5	92.0	4.5	1.9	75.6	2.8	13[b]	67[b]
Nigeria	131.7	5.1	14.7	0.8	45.4	61.0	16.6	44.8	330.7	7.7	4	8
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	49.4	31.3	30.9	15.0	43.2	50.5	10.7	2.7	128.0	10.8	24	157
Panama	80.9	52.5	3.4	5.5	52.7	22.5	36.2	0.0	282.4	0.0	54	66
Papua New Guinea	57.3	19.9	20.8	11.7	31.7	58.0	3.1	7.8	29.1	4.6	18	21
Paraguay	31.5	29.5	5.8	6.1	48.0	52.6	30.4	17.4	70.8	19.5	26	48
Peru	60.3	24.8	17.3	11.8	49.9	33.2	31.3	16.0	111.6	14.2	23	78
Philippines	51.7	39.2	16.3	18.5	29.2	13.5	13.4	6.4	67.8	9.1	35	90
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	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[a])	Present value of debt (% of exports of goods, services, and income[a])
	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	2009	2009
Romania	19.4	71.6	10.5	31.4	21.3	44.1	19.1	17.9	49.7	47.4	53	166
Russian Federation	31.0	31.9	6.3	17.7	9.7	4.7	8.4	8.0	56.6	7.0	26	74
Rwanda	79.2	14.9	20.5	4.7	99.0	70.4	3.1	0.8	32.3	0.9	8[b]	64[b]
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	82.9	27.1	17.8	..	62.2	59.1	6.6	0.5	95.6	0.8	20[b]	73[b]
Serbia	..	79.7	..	37.1	100.0[c]	51.9	19.8[c]	12.0	..	26.3	71	223
Sierra Leone	149.0	23.4	63.6	2.2	8.4	62.9	2.2	0.0	77.8	0.0	20[b]	104[b]
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.6	27.2	..	..	..	..
South Africa	17.1	15.1	9.5	9.3	0.0	2.5	38.1	31.5	216.7	33.5	15	44
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	65.3	41.5	9.3	15.6	14.0	20.0	6.4	10.9	25.3	35.0	35	136
Sudan	136.3	40.5	10.1	5.8	100.0	22.3	36.2	33.5	3,898.2	615.9	73[b]	352[b]
Swaziland	14.0	15.4	1.5	2.1	64.0	82.8	4.5	6.5	3.7	2.8	13	16
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	188.9	10.3	4.5	..	55.3	30.2	22.6	14.4	1,102.7	4.1	9	24
Tajikistan	53.6	51.2	..	38.4	..	39.8	6.8	0.6	..	..	39	114
Tanzania	143.5	34.0	17.4	3.5	66.7	69.6	13.1	18.3	356.6	38.7	13[b]	57[b]
Thailand	60.5	23.3	11.6	6.8	20.9	4.8	44.1	47.5	119.4	20.1	22	28
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	116.7	57.5	6.2	..	75.5	98.3	5.8	2.9	65.1	6.7	50[b]	136[b]
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	63.0	58.2	18.3	10.1	45.2	41.7	12.1	22.1	77.6	42.5	54	80
Turkey	44.4	41.2	30.1	41.6	20.7	13.4	21.3	15.8	113.0	53.0	35	144
Turkmenistan	16.1	3.0	..	..	1.9	2.2	4.3	13.0	1.5	..	3	4
Uganda	63.3	16.2	19.8	2.0	69.7	66.0	2.8	9.4	22.4	7.9	8[b]	34[b]
Ukraine	17.8	83.8	6.6	36.2	13.6	16.9	2.6	21.3	20.9	75.0	62	123
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	28.0	34.5	22.1	21.0	27.3	22.3	25.1	9.2	73.7	14.0	37	121
Uzbekistan	13.5	12.5	..	..	1.9	21.6	11.8	3.5	..	..	12	29
Venezuela, RB	49.0	16.7	22.9	6.4	11.6	13.4	8.6	29.4	28.6	46.6	19	66
Vietnam	124.0	32.3	..	1.8	2.9	18.3	12.9	18.1	247.2	31.5	27	34
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	169.9	25.5	4.6	..	78.3	58.7	11.0	7.0	107.9	6.3	17	47
Zambia	215.1	26.8	..	3.8	50.6	48.6	6.0	15.6	186.2	25.1	10[b]	24[b]
Zimbabwe	73.5	..	..	..	33.6	0.0	13.7	21.3	77.2	..	..	335
World	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	..	..
Low income	88.4	30.9	..	3.9	40.2	57.1	8.6	9.5	96.0	16.2	..	..
Middle income	36.8	21.8	18.0	11.6	22.5	20.2	18.5	21.1	72.7	14.9	..	..
Lower middle income	40.4	15.6	17.2	6.2	25.5	27.9	18.6	28.4	70.4	12.2	..	..
Upper middle income	33.9	30.3	18.6	19.5	20.0	15.4	18.4	16.0	74.8	21.0	..	..
Low & middle income	38.8	22.1	18.0	11.3	23.0	21.0	17.8	20.7	73.3	15.0	..	..
East Asia & Pacific	35.5	13.2	12.7	4.8	18.2	18.4	23.9	39.0	64.9	11.3	..	..
Europe & Central Asia	32.7	44.7	10.9	26.9	16.6	13.3	12.7	14.7	67.6	24.4	..	..
Latin America & Carib.	35.8	23.7	27.3	17.9	26.2	23.3	20.2	15.2	88.6	25.0	..	..
Middle East & N. Africa	59.2	15.4	21.1	..	19.7	23.3	11.4	15.9	31.1	..	..	..
South Asia	32.2	20.7	29.7	6.8	27.4	38.4	5.9	14.3	29.5	15.4	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	76.1	22.9	16.2	5.9	35.0	25.1	17.2	18.3	193.5	21.3	..	..
High income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Euro area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. The numerator refers to 2009, whereas the denominator is a three-year average of 2007–09 data. b. Data are from debt sustainability analyses for low-income countries. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only. c. 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.
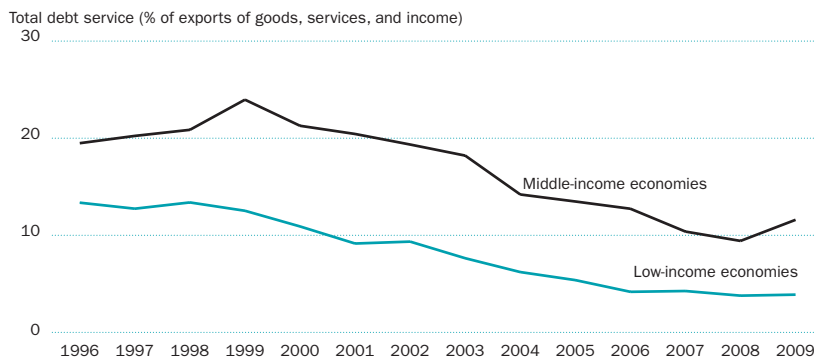
Debt ratios are used to assess the sustainability of a country's debt service obligations, but no absolute rules determine what values are too high. Empirical analysis of developing countries' experience and debt service performance shows that debt service difficulties become increasingly likely when 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** are the total value of exports of goods and services, receipts of compensation of nonresident workers, and investment income from abroad. • **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.

Ratio of debt services to exports for middle-income economies have sharply increased in 2009 as export revenues declined 6.11a

Due to global financial crisis, export revenues in 2009 declined by 20 percent for middle-income economies, and by 8 percent for low-income economies. Reduction in export revenues caused sharp raise in the ratio of debt service to exports, which has been declining since 2000 thanks to debt reduction efforts and export growth.

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. Data on GNI, exports of goods and services, and total reserves are from the World Bank's national accounts files and the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Financial Statistics databases. Summary tables of the external debt of developing countries are published annually in the World Bank's *Global Development Finance, Global Development Finance* CD-ROM, and Global Development Finance database.

	Equity flows				Debt flows			
	$ millions				$ millions			
	Foreign direct investment		Portfolio equity		Bonds		Commercial bank and other lending	
	1995	**2009**	**1995**	**2009**	**1995**	**2009**	**1995**	**2009**
Afghanistan	0	185	..	..	..	0	..	0
Albania	70	978	0	4	0	0	0	451
Algeria	..	2,847	..	..	−278	0	788	−607
Angola	472	2,205	0	0	0	0	123	156
Argentina	5,609	3,902	1,552	−212	3,705	−1,114	754	−1,849
Armenia	25	777	..	1	0	0	0	42
Australia	12,026	22,572	2,585	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	1,901	8,714	1,262	498	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	330	473	..	0	0	0	0	400
Bangladesh	2	674	−15	−154	0	0	−20	−13
Belarus	15	1,884	..	1	0	0	103	−31
Belgium	10,689[a]	−38,860	6,505[a]	−3,242	..	..	..	..
Benin	13	93	0	..	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	393	423	0	0	0	−10	41	−156
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	235	..	..	..	0	..	−40
Botswana	70	252	6	18	0	0	-6	−1
Brazil	4,859	25,949	2,775	37,071	2,636	19,111	8,283	4,731
Bulgaria	90	4,595	0	8	−6	−372	−93	304
Burkina Faso	10	171	..	..	0	0	0	−3
Burundi	2	0	0	..	0	0	−1	0
Cambodia	151	530	..	0	0	0	13	0
Cameroon	7	340	0	0	0	0	−65	−12
Canada	9,319	19,898	−3,077	23,349	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	6	42	..	..	0	0	0	0
Chad	33	462	..	..	0	0	0	0
Chile	2,957	12,702	−249	316	489	1,900	1,773	2,572
China	35,849	78,193	0	28,161	317	−39	4,696	−12,050
Hong Kong SAR, China	..	52,395	..	9,492	..	..	..	..
Colombia	968	7,207	165	67	1,008	6,768	1,250	−1,018
Congo, Dem. Rep.	−22	951	0	..	0	0	0	−61
Congo, Rep.	125	2,083	0	..	0	0	−53	−1
Costa Rica	337	1,347	0	0	−4	−225	−20	538
Côte d'Ivoire	211	381	1	−9	0	0	14	−143
Croatia	108	2,951	4	23	..	..	..	..
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	2,568	2,666	1,236	-311	..	..	..	..
Denmark	4,139	2,905	..	8,152	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	414	2,067	..	0	0	−125	−31	−213
Ecuador	452	316	13	2	0	−2,987	59	−997
Egypt, Arab Rep.	598	6,712	0	393	0	0	−311	−33
El Salvador	38	431	0	0	0	0	−31	175
Eritrea	..	0	..	..	0	0	0	0
Estonia	201	1,751	10	−131	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	14	221	..	0	0	0	−48	1,019
Finland	1,044	60	2,027	−273	..	..	..	..
France	23,736	59,989	6,823	68,285	..	..	..	..
Gabon	−315	33	..	..	0	−44	−75	74
Gambia, The	8	39	..	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	..	658	..	13	0	0	0	135
Germany	11,985	39,153	−1,513	11,806	..	..	..	..
Ghana	107	1,685	0	0	0	0	38	224
Greece	1,053	2,419	0	764	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	75	600	..	0	44	−50	−34	-574
Guinea	1	50	..	0	0	0	−15	4
Guinea-Bissau	0	14	..	..	0	0	0	0
Haiti	7	38	..	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	50	500	0	0	−13	50	38	222

	Equity flows				Debt flows			
	$ millions				$ millions			
	Foreign direct investment		Portfolio equity		Bonds		Commercial bank and other lending	
	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009
Hungary	4,804	2,783	−62	954	..	..	..	..
India	2,144	34,577	1,590	21,112	285	1,822	955	8,343
Indonesia	4,346	4,877	1,493	787	2,248	5,112	60	5,872
Iran, Islamic Rep.	17	3,016	0	..	0	0	−37	−1,417
Iraq	2	1,070	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	1,447	25,233	0	29,184	..	..	..	..
Israel	1,350	3,894	991	2,122	..	..	..	..
Italy	4,842	28,976	5,358	20,915	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	147	541	0	0	13	740	15	−62
Japan	39	11,834	50,597	12,432	..	..	..	..
Jordan	13	2,382	0	-30	0	-2	−201	−3
Kazakhstan	964	13,619	..	46	0	-2,108	240	6,554
Kenya	42	141	5	3	0	0	−163	24
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	1,776	1,506	4,219	25,661	..	..	..	..
Kosovo	..	406	..	0	..	0	..	0
Kuwait	7	145	0	0	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	96	189	..	1	0	0	0	29
Lao PDR	95	319	0	0	0	0	0	387
Latvia	180	94	0	−8	..	..	..	..
Lebanon	..	4,804	..	929	350	789	333	−41
Lesotho	275	63	..	..	0	0	12	−1
Liberia	5	218	..	0	0	0	0	−32
Libya	−88	1,711	..	0	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	73	230	6	−2	0	2,488	55	−1,971
Macedonia, FYR	9	248	..	−14	0	244	0	244
Madagascar	10	543	..	..	0	0	−4	0
Malawi	6	60	..	..	0	0	−23	0
Malaysia	4,178	1,387	0	−449	2,440	143	1,231	−1,592
Mali	111	109	..	..	0	0	0	1
Mauritania	7	−38	0	..	0	0	0	−1
Mauritius	19	257	22	−33	150	0	126	29
Mexico	9,526	14,462	519	4,169	3,758	7,499	1,401	−9,314
Moldova	26	128	−1	2	0	−6	24	−18
Mongolia	10	624	0	4	0	0	−14	46
Morocco	92	1,970	20	−4	0	0	158	−61
Mozambique	45	881	0	0	0	0	24	20
Myanmar	280	323	..	..	0	0	36	0
Namibia	153	490	46	4	..	..	..	..
Nepal	..	38	0	..	0	0	−5	−1
Netherlands	12,206	33,287	−743	19,256	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	3,316	−1,259	..	967	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	89	434	0	0	0	0	−81	−75
Niger	7	739	..	..	0	0	−24	−7
Nigeria	1,079	5,787	0	522	0	0	−448	−55
Norway	2,393	11,271	636	2,470	..	..	..	..
Oman	46	2,210	0	326	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	723	2,387	10	−37	0	−500	317	26
Panama	223	1,773	0	0	0	1,323	−12	70
Papua New Guinea	455	423	..	..	−32	0	−311	25
Paraguay	103	205	0	0	0	0	−16	425
Peru	2,557	4,760	171	47	0	2,828	43	−258
Philippines	1,478	1,948	0	−1,096	1,110	3,527	−215	−783
Poland	3,659	13,796	219	1,579	..	..	..	..
Portugal	685	2,808	−179	1,616	..	..	..	..
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Equity flows				Debt flows			
	$ millions				$ millions			
	Foreign direct investment		Portfolio equity		Bonds		Commercial bank and other lending	
	1995	**2009**	**1995**	**2009**	**1995**	**2009**	**1995**	**2009**
Romania	419	6,310	0	7	0	32	413	7,022
Russian Federation	2,065	36,751	47	3,369	−810	−1,968	444	7,328
Rwanda	2	119	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	−1,875	10,499	0	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	32	208	4	..	0	200	−25	157
Serbia	45[b]	1,921	..	23	0	0	0	104
Sierra Leone	7	74	0	6	0	0	−28	0
Singapore	11,535	16,809	−159	2,058	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	236	−31	−16	182	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	150	−579	..	31	..	..	..	..
Somalia	1	108	..	..	0	0	0	0
South Africa	1,248	5,354	2,914	9,364	731	1,750	748	2,291
Spain	8,086	6,451	4,216	9,378	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	56	404	..	−382	0	400	103	238
Sudan	12	2,682	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	52	66	1	−7	0	0	0	0
Sweden	14,939	11,538	1,853	1,400	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	4,158	27,588	5,851	9,241	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	100	1,434	0	..	0	0	−1	0
Tajikistan	10	16	..	0	0	0	0	−54
Tanzania	120	415	0	3	0	0	18	84
Thailand	2,068	4,976	2,253	1,334	2,123	−341	3,702	−1,134
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	26	50	0	..	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	299	709	17	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	264	1,595	12	−89	588	−313	−96	30
Turkey	885	8,403	195	2,827	627	1,152	174	−12,036
Turkmenistan	233	1,355	..	..	0	0	20	−24
Uganda	121	604	0	122	0	0	−9	0
Ukraine	267	4,816	..	105	−200	−1,115	−19	−1,605
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	21,731	72,924	8,070	78,845	..	..	..	..
United States	57,800	134,710	16,523	160,534	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	157	1,262	0	-12	144	−420	39	−19
Uzbekistan	−24	750	..	..	0	0	201	−118
Venezuela, RB	985	−3,105	270	121	−468	4,992	-216	−322
Vietnam	1,780	7,600	..	128	0	−20	356	−1
West Bank and Gaza	123	..	0	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	−218	129	..	0	0	0	−2	−1
Zambia	97	699	..	−13	0	0	−37	−36
Zimbabwe	118	60	..	..	−30	0	140	0
World	**340,573 s**	**1,163,874 s**	**127,074 s**	**744,295 s**	**.. s**	**.. s**	**.. s**	**.. s**
Low income	1,540	10,950	−10	−33	−30	0	−107	1,601
Middle income	93,318	348,451	13,835	108,577	20,954	51,121	26,661	88
Lower middle income	54,045	177,583	5,397	50,913	6,470	8,555	8,991	−2,246
Upper middle income	39,273	170,868	8,438	57,663	14,484	42,566	17,670	2,335
Low & middle income	94,858	359,401	13,824	108,544	20,924	51,121	26,554	1,689
East Asia & Pacific	50,797	101,428	3,746	28,868	8,206	8,383	9,554	−9,217
Europe & Central Asia	5,599	86,067	248	6,386	−389	−1,653	1,563	6,921
Latin America & Carib.	30,212	76,629	5,216	41,570	11,311	40,290	13,240	−6,172
Middle East & N. Africa	907	27,766	32	1,200	660	473	632	−2,132
South Asia	2,931	38,414	1,585	20,539	285	1,722	1,350	8,575
Sub-Saharan Africa	4,411	29,096	2,998	9,981	851	1,906	214	3,715
High income	245,715	804,473	113,249	635,751	..	..	..	..
Euro area	89,322	371,020	23,747	296,975	..	..	..	..

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. A lasting interest in investment enterprise typically involves establishing warehouses, manufacturing facilities, and other permanent or long-term organizations abroad. Direct investments may take the form of greenfield investment, where the investor starts a new venture in a foreign country by constructing new operational facilities; joint venture, where the investor enters into a partnership agreement with a company abroad to establish a new enterprise; or merger and acquisition, where the investor acquires an existing enterprise abroad. 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 when data are not reported by countries to the Debtor Reporting System.

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.

Definitions

• **Foreign direct investment** is net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting interest in or management control over an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvested earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital, as shown in the balance of payments. Net inflows refer to new investments made during the reporting period netted against disinvestments**. • Portfolio equity** includes net inflows from equity securities other than those recorded as direct investment and including shares, stocks, depository receipts, and direct purchases of shares in local stock markets by foreign investors • **Bonds** are securities issued with a fixed rate of interest for a period of more than one year. They include net flows through cross–border public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed bond issues. • **Commercial bank and other lending** includes net commercial bank lending (public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed) and other private credits.

	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
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
Afghanistan	1.0	194.1	26.7	0.0	17.4	0.0	73.9	0.0	7.4	39.5	0.0	1.0	28.2
Albania	26.3	130.8	25.5	6.9	−12.1	1.9	0.0	21.1	83.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	3.1
Algeria	−84.8	7.2	0.0	−0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	−0.8	1.0	0.0	0.9	6.6
Angola	786.6	386.4	13.5	0.0	0.0	353.3	1.6	−0.4	0.8	8.5	0.0	0.8	8.3
Argentina	282.5	1,437.1	0.0	235.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	914.8	282.3	0.8	0.0	1.0	2.6
Armenia	610.9	758.9	128.5	48.6	−23.4	465.7	119.1	1.3	11.4	0.8	0.0	1.6	5.3
Australia													
Austria													
Azerbaijan	−17.5	304.9	36.1	121.6	−15.6	−2.9	15.1	93.8	47.1	1.0	0.0	0.6	8.1
Bangladesh	−146.1	1,004.7	62.8	0.0	−23.4	0.0	149.8	701.9	38.7	22.2	0.0	0.8	51.9
Belarus	975.7	3,040.3	0.0	213.5	0.0	2,825.2	0.0	−2.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	2.5
Belgium													
Benin	25.3	134.2	51.4	0.0	15.7	0.0	25.5	0.0	22.9	4.9	0.0	0.8	13.0
Bolivia	61.9	168.3	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.7	−36.1	67.9	1.5	0.0	0.6	6.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	33.8	483.8	18.0	−24.7	0.0	281.7	0.0	129.5	69.4	0.8	0.0	0.8	8.3
Botswana	−5.1	982.5	−0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	−3.6	971.7	8.3	1.2	0.0	0.4	5.0
Brazil	2,998.3	441.6	0.0	−597.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,018.9	12.1	1.1	0.0	1.5	5.9
Bulgaria	−5.2	259.3	0.0	285.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	−13.6	−12.1	..	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	13.6	270.6	89.7	0.0	54.2	0.0	78.3	0.0	4.1	17.7	0.0	1.1	25.5
Burundi	0.0	63.5	8.6	0.0	13.4	0.0	4.2	0.0	2.6	9.9	0.0	0.6	24.2
Cambodia	116.0	96.5	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.6	0.0	4.5	7.3	0.0	0.8	19.9
Cameroon	−38.9	225.1	46.3	−5.4	147.3	0.0	23.6	−21.9	12.1	6.8	0.0	1.0	15.3
Canada													
Central African Republic	−3.4	30.1	2.1	0.0	20.3	0.0	−1.8	0.0	−2.0	4.5	0.0	0.5	6.5
Chad	−1.9	25.3	−14.6	0.0	−12.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	9.4	13.4	0.0	0.5	28.9
Chile	−20.8	58.6	−0.7	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	2.0
China	−339.4	1,098.7	−329.8	298.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,069.1	17.7	10.5	0.0	2.2	30.5
Hong Kong SAR, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	−113.6	1,633.2	−0.7	1,115.6	0.0	0.0	−2.6	534.9	−23.6	1.3	0.0	0.8	7.5
Congo, Dem. Rep.	−168.9	264.6	78.1	0.0	131.7	0.0	14.3	−43.1	−13.1	55.4	0.0	1.3	40.0
Congo, Rep.	−62.6	2.8	0.8	0.0	3.7	0.0	−0.4	−8.5	−3.6	1.3	0.0	0.2	9.3
Costa Rica	74.8	143.9	−0.2	16.7	0.0	0.0	−9.2	3.8	128.7	0.8	0.0	0.7	2.6
Côte d'Ivoire	−15.4	−289.9	−27.3	−73.3	282.9	−125.4	−4.2	−369.4	−4.3	8.4	0.0	1.1	21.6
Croatia	..	..	0.0	39.8	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.0	0.6	2.9
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	0.0	1.4	3.4
Czech Republic	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark													
Dominican Republic	203.2	977.0	−0.7	298.6	0.0	261.2	−21.3	373.5	62.3	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.8
Ecuador	−175.1	61.4	−1.1	−80.7	0.0	0.0	−26.4	125.6	38.5	0.8	0.0	0.8	3.9
Egypt, Arab Rep.	−907.4	858.9	−50.5	595.4	0.0	0.0	−5.0	145.0	160.8	3.5	0.0	1.4	8.3
El Salvador	−38.8	402.1	−0.8	169.3	0.0	0.0	−22.9	233.3	17.6	1.3	0.0	0.7	3.6
Eritrea	41.6	23.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.6	2.7	0.0	1.1	14.4
Estonia	..	..	0.0	−6.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	335.1	977.1	549.2	0.0	165.0	0.0	163.0	−6.7	21.6	35.9	0.0	1.1	48.0
Finland													
France													
Gabon	−99.4	20.1	0.0	−2.3	0.0	0.0	−0.2	33.3	−16.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	4.2
Gambia, The	2.9	46.5	2.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	7.4	0.0	12.9	1.4	0.0	0.3	6.7
Georgia	23.8	655.4	155.2	100.0	−27.7	340.6	111.4	−5.9	−27.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	7.8
Germany													
Ghana	99.2	476.8	239.7	0.0	104.3	0.0	99.6	−2.0	2.2	8.2	0.0	0.9	23.9
Greece	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	−10.8	554.1	0.0	306.3	0.0	0.0	−6.9	255.5	−5.4	0.8	0.0	0.6	3.2
Guinea	3.9	−29.3	−27.2	0.0	−12.8	0.0	2.9	−5.6	−12.3	7.6	0.0	0.5	17.6
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	−1.6	2.7	−1.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.2	6.8
Haiti	109.1	159.2	−11.0	0.0	57.4	0.0	75.6	0.0	11.8	2.4	0.0	0.8	22.2
Honduras	12.7	87.4	49.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.7	−19.8	16.2	0.7	0.0	1.1	7.1

	Total ($ millions)		International financial institutions							United Nations[b,c] ($ millions)			
			World Bank[a]		IMF		Regional development banks[b]						
	From bilateral sources 2009	From multilateral sources[a,b,c] 2009	IDA 2009	IBRD 2009	Conces-sional 2009	Non-concessional 2009	Conces-sional 2009	Non-concessional 2009	Other institutions 2009	UNICEF 2009	UNRWA 2009	UNTA 2009	Others 2009
Hungary	..	−23.1	0.0	−23.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	−152.3	2,079.7	455.3	671.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	857.9	12.0	42.0	0.0	0.3	40.7
Indonesia	−1,099.1	1,131.2	212.8	908.6	0.0	0.0	88.6	−99.4	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.1	13.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	−247.4	81.8	0.0	74.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.6	4.8
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	0.0	0.4	7.8
Ireland													
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy													
Jamaica	−61.3	185.4	0.0	71.1	0.0	0.0	−4.6	81.6	34.7	1.1	0.0	0.3	1.2
Japan		..											
Jordan	−65.1	548.3	−2.6	240.0	0.0	−15.9	0.0	0.0	190.1	0.8	133.5	0.9	1.5
Kazakhstan	−13.3	604.2	0.0	83.8	0.0	0.0	−0.2	532.6	−16.1	1.0	0.0	0.3	2.8
Kenya	59.8	385.0	82.9	0.0	191.2	0.0	54.0	−5.0	11.1	11.8	0.0	1.9	37.1
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.5	0.0	1.4	7.6
Korea, Rep.													
Kosovo	0.0	−199.4	0.0	−207.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	6.8
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	332.0	17.8	−4.1	0.0	−0.3	0.0	12.2	−4.6	4.7	1.4	0.0	1.3	7.2
Lao PDR	114.9	44.0	−9.6	0.0	−5.6	0.0	8.1	0.5	33.9	2.7	0.0	0.7	13.3
Latvia	..	..	0.0	273.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lebanon	−95.9	106.3	0.0	−49.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.1	0.8	123.0	1.0	2.2
Lesotho	12.8	3.9	5.9	−0.7	−5.9	0.0	−4.6	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.6	6.8
Liberia	0.0	37.6	−3.3	0.0	17.6	0.0	−1.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.4	18.2
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.5
Lithuania	−2.3	1,000.6	0.0	−3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	−8.0	1,011.7	..	..	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	6.4	20.5	−7.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	−4.9	−5.4	0.9	0.0	1.0	2.6
Madagascar	34.8	92.5	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.1	0.0	−0.9	12.7	0.0	1.3	21.9
Malawi	12.2	84.8	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.3	−2.0	7.9	9.3	0.0	1.0	26.1
Malaysia	−912.1	−89.6	0.0	−46.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	−40.3	−7.2	0.7	0.0	0.6	3.3
Mali	84.3	383.8	159.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	58.8	0.0	132.1	14.7	0.0	0.7	15.2
Mauritania	33.3	204.6	37.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.8	−8.0	133.0	2.1	0.0	0.7	14.1
Mauritius	−24.8	107.1	−0.6	101.0	0.0	0.0	−0.2	13.6	−10.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.7
Mexico	466.6	6,463.4	0.0	4,213.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,247.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.6
Moldova	−22.8	11.9	18.0	−17.6	−8.6	−6.4	0.0	−3.5	19.2	0.9	0.0	1.5	8.4
Mongolia	57.2	262.9	51.0	0.0	−6.5	165.5	43.3	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.0	1.2	6.0
Morocco	606.8	1,301.8	−1.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	−1.1	545.2	751.1	1.5	0.0	0.9	2.9
Mozambique	193.6	484.7	197.1	0.0	153.3	0.0	68.8	0.0	20.6	16.3	0.0	0.8	27.8
Myanmar	−7.9	34.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	−0.8	17.0	0.0	1.1	17.4
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	0.0	0.7	5.3
Nepal	−10.7	35.6	−33.5	0.0	−2.2	0.0	14.9	0.0	16.1	7.4	0.0	1.1	31.8
Netherlands													
New Zealand													
Nicaragua	−11.3	265.8	66.7	0.0	36.7	0.0	106.6	25.8	20.7	1.3	0.0	1.4	6.6
Niger	6.3	110.5	15.8	0.0	5.1	0.0	19.5	0.0	35.2	18.2	0.0	0.7	16.0
Nigeria	−72.1	386.2	475.6	−96.1	0.0	0.0	15.4	−91.3	4.3	48.8	0.0	1.0	28.5
Norway		..											
Oman	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
Pakistan	887.5	4,639.2	988.8	−163.3	−223.3	3,307.1	223.6	419.4	18.1	19.8	0.0	1.9	47.1
Panama	15.2	292.0	0.0	164.3	0.0	0.0	−6.1	131.6	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	−1.0
Papua New Guinea	−20.1	6.5	10.5	−9.0	0.0	0.0	−9.2	9.5	−3.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	7.1
Paraguay	−12.9	60.3	−1.5	68.1	0.0	0.0	−15.7	−2.1	7.7	0.8	0.0	0.5	2.5
Peru	−961.9	1,689.9	0.0	134.4	0.0	0.0	−3.5	1,380.8	171.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	5.5
Philippines	−425.8	1,067.9	−7.0	−32.7	0.0	0.0	−38.9	1,116.4	13.0	3.1	0.0	0.8	13.2
Poland	..	..	0.0	2,658.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal													
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Total		International financial institutions							United Nations[b,c]			
	$ millions		World Bank[a]		IMF		Regional development banks[b]			$ millions			
	From bilateral sources	From multilateral sources[a,b,c]	IDA	IBRD	Concessional	Non-concessional	Concessional	Non-concessional	Other institutions	UNICEF	UNRWA	UNTA	Others
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
Romania	−14.4	12,394.0	0.0	441.6	0.0	9,390.6	0.0	−26.0	2,587.8	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	−296.3	−764.1	0.0	−634.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	−130.5	1.3	..	..	..	..
Rwanda	12.0	115.1	10.5	0.0	3.6	0.0	21.7	0.0	46.4	9.6	0.0	0.8	22.5
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	127.2	324.2	134.5	0.0	99.8	0.0	38.5	−12.8	43.1	6.3	0.0	1.3	13.5
Serbia	477.1	1,916.3	16.6	55.7	0.0	1,575.1	0.0	109.1	151.2	0.6	0.0	1.0	7.0
Sierra Leone	−1.5	79.5	15.1	0.0	18.8	0.0	16.8	0.0	2.9	8.4	0.0	1.1	16.4
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	0.0	−43.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	0.0	−6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	0.0	38.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	28.9
South Africa	0.0	−25.2	0.0	−5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	−32.1	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.5	7.9
Spain													
Sri Lanka	341.6	827.9	90.8	0.0	−11.8	552.6	60.4	88.5	21.9	3.4	0.0	1.2	20.9
Sudan	551.3	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	−10.6	0.0	−2.7	57.6	13.8	0.0	0.8	40.3
Swaziland	9.0	1.9	−0.3	−6.6	0.0	0.0	−1.4	−5.0	9.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	4.7
Sweden													
Switzerland													
Syrian Arab Republic	−324.9	181.8	−1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	108.3	0.8	60.1	1.3	12.8
Tajikistan	88.0	125.3	4.9	0.0	25.1	0.0	62.7	1.8	16.2	3.4	0.0	0.8	10.4
Tanzania	4.8	1,256.8	607.6	0.0	306.8	0.0	222.9	−1.0	41.2	21.4	0.0	1.1	56.8
Thailand	−334.6	−46.6	−3.4	9.3	0.0	0.0	−46.2	−4.4	−11.3	0.9	0.0	1.2	7.3
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	0.0	0.5	6.0
Togo	22.2	17.4	−21.8	0.0	41.3	0.0	−1.9	0.0	−13.5	4.5	0.0	0.5	8.3
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	0.0	−7.7	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7
Tunisia	40.3	443.7	−2.1	31.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	149.0	260.6	0.9	0.0	0.8	2.8
Turkey	405.0	1,984.6	−5.9	1,619.0	0.0	−706.5	0.0	0.0	1,067.5	1.3	0.0	0.6	8.6
Turkmenistan	−87.2	−0.2	0.0	−1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	−1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.7
Uganda	9.8	508.9	363.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.5	−0.9	−1.0	22.1	0.0	1.1	50.8
Ukraine	−154.6	6,992.3	0.0	274.5	0.0	6,081.6	0.0	549.7	78.3	0.8	0.0	1.8	5.6
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom													
United States													
Uruguay	−21.2	704.6	0.0	364.7	0.0	0.0	−2.1	318.0	20.2	0.8	0.0	0.6	2.4
Uzbekistan	100.9	157.1	27.6	−27.3	0.0	0.0	18.7	78.0	48.2	3.5	0.0	0.4	8.0
Venezuela, RB	151.3	443.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	143.6	292.0	1.4	0.0	0.5	6.4
Vietnam	922.2	2,218.4	1,158.6	0.0	−38.3	0.0	392.4	647.3	26.2	3.7	0.0	1.5	27.0
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.9	455.3	0.1	8.5
Yemen, Rep.	66.4	121.1	58.8	0.0	−41.0	−2.8	0.0	0.0	68.8	9.2	0.0	0.9	27.2
Zambia	−5.0	312.7	32.5	0.0	243.6	0.0	32.4	−5.4	−15.5	9.0	0.0	1.6	14.5
Zimbabwe	12.9	25.3	0.0	0.0	−0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.5	18.3
World	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	.. s	..	.. s	.. s	1,086.2 s	771.8 s	645.3 s	2,561.1 s
Low income	1,421.6	8,153.0	2,579.9	0.0	1,552.6	1.0	1,469.8	619.9	579.9	456.0	0.0	33.1	860.8
Middle income	4,206.7	65,736.3	3,871.5	11,287.2	198.1	24,750.4	1,257.5	14,527.3	8,079.3	268.3	771.8	111.8	613.1
Lower middle income	114.0	30,161.2	3,782.9	2,998.2	193.2	11,114.1	1,293.0	7,063.5	2,251.4	236.9	648.8	39.3	539.9
Upper middle income	4,092.7	35,590.5	88.5	8,289.0	4.9	13,636.3	−35.6	7,463.8	5,827.9	31.5	123.0	25.0	136.2
Low & middle income	5,628.3	75,594.8	6,451.3	11,287.1	1,750.7	24,751.5	2,727.3	15,147.1	8,659.3	1,085.1	771.8	644.3	2,319.3
East Asia & Pacific	−1,882.0	5,945.1	1,099.7	1,126.6	−41.5	165.5	482.7	2,699.7	70.8	66.8	0.0	98.3	176.5
Europe & Central Asia	2,478.3	29,917.9	417.2	2,357.9	−62.6	20,246.6	338.9	1,315.9	5,162.0	21.7	0.0	13.7	106.6
Latin America & Carib.	2,975.6	16,487.2	136.2	6,489.2	126.7	269.6	251.2	7,784.3	1,174.5	28.4	0.0	67.8	159.3
Middle East & N. Africa	−997.0	4,246.7	6.4	894.2	−42.9	−18.7	10.5	839.2	1,584.6	29.2	771.8	71.9	100.5
South Asia	1,006.3	8,845.7	1,614.0	508.2	−240.2	3,861.3	545.5	2,075.8	110.4	137.5	0.0	6.4	226.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,047.0	8,987.7	3,177.8	−88.9	2,011.1	227.1	1,098.5	432.3	557.0	454.7	0.0	156.0	962.1
High income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	0.0	1.0	6.2
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 2011*.
b. Aggregates include amounts for economies not specified elsewhere. c. World and income group aggregates include flows not allocated by country or region.

About the data

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. The cutoff for IDA eligibility, set at the beginning of the World Bank's fiscal year, has been $1,165 since July 1, 2010, measured in 2009 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 lending 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, Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, and the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes is excluded.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) makes concessional funds available through its Extended Credit Facility (which replaced the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility in 2010), the Standby Credit Facility,

and the Rapid Credit Facility. Eligibility is based principally on a country's per capita income and eligibility under IDA. Nonconcessional lending from the IMF is provided mainly through Stand-by Arrangements, the Flexible Credit Line, and the Extended Fund Facility. The IMF's loan instruments have changed over time to address the specific circumstances of its members.

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.

Definitions

• **Total net official financial flows** are disbursements of public or publicly guaranteed loans and credits, less repayments of principal. • **IDA** is the International Development Association, the concessional arm of the World Bank Group. • **IBRD** is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the founding and largest member of the World Bank Group. • **IMF** is the International Monetary Fund, which provides concessional lending through its Extended Credit Facility, Standby Credit Facility, and Rapid Credit Facility and nonconcessional lending through credit to members, mainly for balance of payments needs. • **Regional development banks** are the African Development Bank, which serves Africa, including North Africa; the Asian Development Bank, which serves South and Central Asia and East Asia and Pacific; the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which serves Europe and Central Asia; and the Inter-American Development Bank, which serves the Americas. • **Concessional** financial flows are disbursements through concessional lending facilities. • **Nonconcessional** financial flows are all disbursements that are not concessional. • **Other institutions**, a residual category, include such institutions as the Caribbean Development Fund, Council of Europe, European Development Fund, Islamic Development Bank, and Nordic Development Fund. • **United Nations** includes the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance (UNTA), and other UN agencies, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency, International Fund for Agricultural Development, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, United Nations Population Fund, United Nations Refugee Agency, World Food Programme, and World Health Organization.

Data sources

Data on net financial flows from international financial institutions are from the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System and published in the World Bank's *Global Development Finance: External Debt of Developing Countries* and electronically in Global Development Finance database. Data on official flows from UN agencies are from the OECD DAC annual *Development Co-operation Report* and are available electronically on the OECD DAC *International Development Statistics* CD-ROM and at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Net disbursements

$ millions	Total net flows[a]	Official development assistance[a]				Other official flows[a]	Private flows[a]					Net grants by NGOs[a]
		Total	Bilateral grants	Bilateral loans	Contributions to multilateral institutions		Total	Foreign direct investment	Bilateral portfolio investment	Multilateral portfolio investment	Private export credits	
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
Australia	3,188	2,762	2,224	88	450	426	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	3,273	1,142	513	−6	635	−44	2,035	2,551	46	0	−562	140
Belgium	3,224	2,610	1,594	−9	1,025	90	147	3	0	0	144	377
Canada	7,340	4,000	3,182	−41	859	−1,138	3,140	6,604	−37	0	−3,427	1,338
Denmark	3,757	2,810	1,914	−8	904	233	599	599	0	0	0	116
Finland	3,185	1,290	765	26	499	137	1,741	791	950	0	0	17
France	38,418	12,600	5,814	1,205	5,581	294	25,524	16,300	9,434	0	−210	0
Germany	26,003	12,079	6,747	350	4,983	187	12,367	9,726	58	1,242	1,341	1,369
Greece	850	607	297	0	310	0	241	241	0	0	0	2
Ireland	4,188	1,006	693	0	313	0	3,000	0	3,000	0	0	182
Italy	5,569	3,297	871	4	2,423	−72	2,181	129	1,590	0	463	162
Japan	49,405	9,469	5,327	674	3,467	8,216	31,187	19,440	10,981	1,987	−1,220	533
Korea, Rep	6,442	816	366	214	235	452	5,018	5,018	0	0	0	156
Luxembourg	428	415	266	0	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Netherlands	6,045	6,426	4,914	−116	1,628	0	−923	540	−2,853	989	401	542
New Zealand	387	309	226	0	83	8	24	24	0	0	0	46
Norway	4,089	4,086	3,125	43	918	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	1,209	513	225	52	236	0	692	−2	−63	0	757	4
Spain	12,809	6,584	4,098	375	2,111	0	6,225	6,294	0	0	−70	0
Sweden	7,164	4,548	2,919	90	1,539	68	2,473	885	0	0	1,588	74
Switzerland	9,106	2,310	1,734	16	559	0	6,438	5,570	0	1,462	−593	357
United Kingdom	68,936	11,491	6,994	663	3,834	−13	57,129	55,947	−2,143	0	3,326	329
United States	115,276	28,831	25,992	−819	3,658	988	69,168	28,275	27,223	13,160	510	16,288
Total	380,290	120,000	80,800	2,802	36,398	9,836	228,407	158,934	48,185	18,839	2,449	22,047

Official development assistance

	Commitments[b] $ millions		Gross disbursements[b] $ millions		Net disbursements							
					$ millions[b]		Per capita $[b]		% of GNI[a]		% of general government disbursements[a]	
	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009
Australia	2,251	2,963	1,939	2,912	1,939	2,912	101	136	0.27	0.29	0.71	0.87
Austria	1,026	1,252	792	1,188	787	1,174	97	141	0.23	0.30	0.44	0.57
Belgium	1,558	3,068	1,558	2,750	1,517	2,670	148	250	0.36	0.55	0.72	1.02
Canada	3,412	4,925	3,023	4,372	2,981	4,328	97	130	0.25	0.30	0.59	0.68
Denmark	2,994	2,938	3,193	2,960	3,159	2,923	592	530	1.06	0.88	1.94	1.54
Finland	618	1,639	661	1,323	649	1,323	125	248	0.31	0.54	0.63	0.97
France	8,699	14,928	9,276	15,933	7,616	12,920	129	207	0.30	0.47	0.60	0.85
Germany	9,825	16,924	9,973	13,693	8,641	12,397	105	151	0.27	0.35	0.59	0.76
Greece	451	618	451	618	451	618	41	55	0.20	0.19	0.39	0.36
Ireland	450	1,083	450	1,083	450	1,083	119	250	0.29	0.54	0.77	0.93
Italy	3,115	3,918	3,082	3,514	2,653	3,334	46	56	0.13	0.16	0.27	0.30
Japan	16,257	16,429	15,485	14,848	12,833	8,545	101	67	0.28	0.18	0.74	0.45
Korea, Rep	399	2,206	282	949	260	910	6	19	0.04	0.10	0.18	0.31
Luxembourg	257	435	257	435	257	435	583	889	0.70	1.04	1.61	1.86
Netherlands	6,580	6,490	6,171	6,841	5,995	6,676	376	405	0.84	0.82	1.84	1.57
New Zealand	229	358	216	333	216	333	56	78	0.25	0.28	0.56	0.61
Norway	2,481	5,902	2,800	4,650	2,787	4,650	621	969	0.76	1.06	1.77	2.32
Portugal	822	633	822	565	535	528	52	51	0.26	0.23	0.56	0.45
Spain	2,940	6,724	2,940	7,213	2,531	6,800	63	147	0.22	0.46	0.53	0.98
Sweden	2,287	5,230	2,861	5,090	2,861	5,085	323	549	0.80	1.12	1.32	2.03
Switzerland	1,536	2,753	1,513	2,286	1,509	2,276	210	296	0.34	0.45	1.01	1.39
United Kingdom	6,723	17,757	6,723	13,400	6,649	13,162	113	216	0.32	0.52	0.83	1.03
United States	15,431	33,018	13,293	29,286	12,182	28,469	44	94	0.10	0.21	0.30	0.48
DAC Countries, Total	**90,339**	**152,192**	**87,757**	**136,242**	**79,456**	**123,551**	**89**	**131**	**0.22**	**0.31**	**0.56**	**0.69**

Note: Components may not sum to totals because of gaps in reporting.
a. At current prices and exchange rates. b. At 2008 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 Union Institutions—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 provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies. 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 and anti-terrorism 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.

The DAC list of aid recipients shows all countries and territories eligible to receive ODA. These consist of all low- and middle-income countries, except members of the Group of Eight or the European Union (including countries with a firm date for EU accession). The DAC revises the list every three years. Countries that have exceeded the high-income threshold for three consecutive years at the time of the review are removed. In line with this review process, the DAC last revised the list in September 2008. A further update took place in August 2009

to accommodate changes in respect of Kosovo and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. 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 with the 2005 aid flows.

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 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 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.

Allocation of bilateral aid from Development Assistance Committee members

6.15a Aid by purpose

	Net disbursements $ millions[a]		Development projects, programs, and other resource provisions		Technical cooperation[b]		Debt-related aid		Humanitarian assistance		Administrative costs	
			Share of bilateral ODA net disbursements %									
	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009
Australia	758	2,312	27.8	32.7	55.1	49.2	1.1	0.1	9.7	13.3	6.2	4.7
Austria	273	507	28.7	23.6	41.8	49.7	20.4	11.6	2.7	7.2	6.4	7.9
Belgium	477	1,585	33.6	40.9	46.9	39.2	6.6	6.6	5.4	7.4	7.5	6.0
Canada	1,160	3,141	39.6	15.4	43.0	64.2	1.1	1.5	5.0	10.3	11.4	8.6
Denmark	1,024	1,905	65.8	71.9	25.3	11.0	1.0	1.9	0.0	6.8	8.0	8.5
Finland	217	791	40.8	31.1	41.4	45.6	0.0	0.0	10.5	13.1	7.2	10.1
France	2,829	7,019	25.4	10.9	50.6	42.7	17.0	39.5	0.4	0.6	6.7	6.3
Germany	2,687	7,097	16.8	24.6	63.8	65.0	6.6	1.2	4.1	5.2	8.7	4.1
Greece	99	297	69.6	14.8	23.8	72.2	0.0	0.0	6.4	5.1	0.2	7.9
Ireland	154	693	79.1	75.9	0.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	15.5	14.1	5.1	6.5
Italy	377	875	10.2	49.4	8.1	10.9	57.5	19.9	18.3	13.0	5.9	6.8
Japan	9,768	6,001	60.4	59.7	24.9	38.4	4.2	–14.5	0.9	4.4	9.5	12.1
Korea, Rep.	131	581	77.8	66.8	15.7	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.9	6.1	4.8
Luxembourg	99	266	84.4	74.6	3.2	3.6	0.8	0.0	10.4	14.4	1.2	7.3
Netherlands	2,243	4,798	41.1	71.3	33.7	14.5	6.8	0.9	9.1	6.3	9.4	6.9
New Zealand	85	226	39.7	54.3	48.1	28.3	0.0	0.0	3.4	6.9	8.8	10.6
Norway	934	3,168	57.9	56.2	23.0	27.9	1.0	0.5	11.3	8.6	6.9	6.8
Portugal	179	277	30.4	49.6	50.4	53.4	14.6	–10.0	1.9	0.4	2.7	6.6
Spain	720	4,473	69.3	60.1	17.9	23.5	2.3	2.2	3.7	9.9	6.8	4.2
Sweden	1,242	3,009	60.9	64.1	13.6	15.9	3.1	0.7	14.6	12.0	7.7	7.3
Switzerland	627	1,751	58.6	42.3	19.4	30.1	0.9	9.3	20.2	9.1	0.9	9.3
United Kingdom	2,710	7,657	47.7	75.9	25.5	8.9	5.7	0.6	12.7	9.5	8.4	5.2
United States	7,405	25,174	14.6	70.5	64.4	6.0	1.7	0.7	9.6	17.4	9.7	5.4
Total	**36,195**	**83,602**	**40.6**	**54.6**	**39.3**	**25.2**	**5.3**	**3.5**	**6.1**	**10.3**	**8.6**	**6.3**

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

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 *International Development Statistics* CD-ROM and at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Allocation of bilateral aid from Development Assistance Committee members

6.15

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		
	2009	**2009**	**2009**	**2009**	**2009**	**2009**	**2009**	**2009**	**2009**	**2009**	**2009**	**2009**
Australia	77.7	48.7	11.9	7.5	2.2	1.9	22.6	11.8	5.3	4.6	17.2	90.8
Austria	67.5	45.8	23.8	5.9	0.4	4.3	9.1	15.2	1.8	2.0	6.6	55.2
Belgium	73.2	39.5	13.1	9.2	1.6	3.2	9.7	28.0	4.7	7.7	5.7	95.5
Canada	72.7	52.4	15.4	15.2	2.5	2.0	16.2	12.2	0.4	6.8	8.1	98.3
Denmark	68.8	42.2	5.1	7.6	2.8	8.5	16.3	18.0	3.4	5.8	8.5	96.6
Finland	72.9	32.6	6.7	3.3	0.5	4.3	14.1	28.1	6.2	7.8	12.2	90.3
France	68.8	36.3	19.2	1.5	0.3	8.8	1.6	16.3	6.8	5.3	16.2	89.2
Germany	87.6	49.6	19.1	3.6	1.9	8.7	14.7	27.8	2.6	3.7	10.1	97.1
Greece	74.5	62.8	32.4	4.6	2.6	1.0	16.0	6.1	2.4	1.3	5.6	49.8[b]
Ireland	70.8	58.0	13.0	13.5	4.0	2.5	16.4	9.5	0.1	8.0	3.3	100.0[b]
Italy	64.1	35.6	10.3	9.4	0.9	4.9	6.5	23.9	3.9	16.7	4.6	56.2
Japan	74.5	28.9	5.3	2.0	0.4	18.9	1.2	41.3	26.7	4.9	4.2	94.7
Korea, Rep.	96.2	27.6	9.7	10.4	0.2	4.7	1.7	64.5	52.1	3.5	4.0	48.3
Luxembourg	68.1	47.2	12.5	12.7	4.6	8.4	5.1	10.7	0.2	5.0	10.2	100.0[b]
Netherlands	71.1	26.8	4.2	2.7	2.1	3.7	10.7	12.7	1.0	3.3	31.6	80.8
New Zealand	61.9	45.5	21.0	5.5	2.3	1.1	14.4	14.6	7.2	3.7	1.9	90.1
Norway	64.0	40.6	8.6	6.2	2.0	1.3	19.9	14.3	0.2	6.8	9.2	100.0
Portugal	70.3	56.9	24.1	2.9	0.1	0.1	22.3	10.2	8.3	1.5	3.2	27.9
Spain	70.8	44.6	7.1	6.2	4.3	12.7	9.9	20.4	2.5	3.8	5.8	76.6
Sweden	54.3	33.4	3.1	3.5	1.9	2.5	19.8	12.3	1.2	2.5	8.6	99.9
Switzerland	42.9	21.6	3.1	3.1	0.2	2.4	11.8	11.5	0.8	3.5	9.7	99.2
United Kingdom	72.4	41.7	8.9	7.8	5.0	1.4	14.7	20.1	2.6	1.7	10.6	100.0
United States	73.2	53.5	4.0	3.7	19.0	1.6	18.6	15.1	4.5	5.0	4.6	69.8
Total	**72.8**	**42.7**	**8.8**	**4.6**	**6.7**	**6.2**	**12.5**	**21.3**	**7.4**	**4.7**	**8.8**	**84.5**

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 and improve the living conditions 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 *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	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009
Afghanistan	136	6,070	6	204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112.5
Albania	317	358	103	113	8.4	3.0	34.8	10.3	21.0	5.1	..	..
Algeria	200	319	7	9	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.6	..	..	..	0.9
Angola	302	239	21	13	4.1	0.4	22.0	2.1	4.1	0.5	..	..
Argentina	52	128	1	3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	..	..
Armenia	216	528	70	171	11.0	5.9	60.6	19.3	21.2	12.5	..	25.6
Australia												
Austria												
Azerbaijan	139	232	17	26	2.8	0.6	12.8	2.5	5.8	1.7	..	..
Bangladesh	1,172	1,227	8	8	2.4	1.3	10.8	5.6	11.7	5.0	..	12.2
Belarus	..	98	..	10	..	0.2	..	0.5	..	0.3	..	0.6
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	243	683	37	76	10.9	10.3	57.0	41.1	32.7	..	..	68.2
Bolivia	482	726	58	74	5.9	4.4	31.6	24.7	19.7	12.0	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	737	415	199	110	12.1	2.4	65.1	11.0	17.4	4.3	..	5.9
Botswana	31	280	18	143	0.6	2.5	1.7	9.8	1.0	4.7	..	..
Brazil	231	338	1	2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	180	1,084	15	69	6.9	13.5	41.1	..	26.0	..	..	102.5
Burundi	93	549	14	66	12.9	41.2	213.8	..	56.5	102.0	..	..
Cambodia	396	722	31	49	10.9	7.7	60.3	34.3	16.1	9.7	..	62.9
Cameroon	377	649	24	33	4.0	2.9	22.4	..	12.7	9.4	..	..
Canada												
Central African Republic	75	237	20	54	8.0	11.9	82.4	111.2	..	..	..	..
Chad	130	561	15	50	9.5	9.2	40.4	24.2	..	..	..	..
Chile	49	80	3	5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
China	1,712	1,132	1	1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	..	..
Hong Kong SAR, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	186	1,060	5	23	0.2	0.5	1.2	2.0	1.0	2.2	..	2.3
Congo, Dem. Rep.	177	2,354	3	36	4.5	23.9	119.1	74.6	..	..	15.2	..
Congo, Rep.	32	283	11	77	1.4	4.1	4.4	12.0	1.6	..	5.0	..
Costa Rica	10	109	2	24	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.8	..	1.4
Côte d'Ivoire	351	2,366	20	112	3.6	10.6	31.2	90.4	7.9	23.9	..	57.6
Croatia	66	169	15	38	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7
Cuba	44	116	4	10	0.1	..	1.2	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark												
Dominican Republic	56	120	6	12	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.7	0.5	0.7	..	..
Ecuador	146	209	12	15	1.0	0.4	4.6	1.1	2.3	1.1	..	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1,327	925	19	11	1.3	0.5	6.8	2.5	5.6	1.6	..	1.6
El Salvador	180	277	30	45	1.4	1.4	8.1	10.0	3.0	3.1	..	53.2
Eritrea	176	145	48	29	27.7	7.8	116.6	..	34.4	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	686	3,820	10	46	8.4	13.4	41.4	59.7	41.0	42.0	..	..
Finland												
France												
Gabon	12	78	9	53	0.3	0.8	1.1	2.5	0.5	..	..	..
Gambia, The	50	128	38	75	12.4	18.5	67.8	67.3	..	35.3	..	..
Georgia	169	908	36	213	5.3	8.6	20.8	69.7	13.6	15.6	47.9	27.3
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	598	1,583	31	66	12.4	6.1	50.0	30.9	17.2	14.1	..	33.8
Greece												
Guatemala	263	376	23	27	1.4	1.0	7.6	7.7	4.4	2.7	12.5	8.0
Guinea	153	215	18	21	5.0	5.8	24.9	24.2	15.7	13.6	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	81	146	62	90	39.9	17.6	333.0	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	208	1,120	24	112	..	..	20.7	63.1	15.1	39.5	..	..
Honduras	448	457	72	61	6.4	3.3	22.3	16.3	8.9	5.0	..	13.3

	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	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	1,373	2,393	1	2	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.5	1.7	0.7	1.9	1.1
Indonesia	1,651	1,049	8	5	1.1	0.2	4.5	0.6	2.5	0.8	..	1.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	130	93	2	1	0.1	0.0	0.4	..	0.7	..	0.2	0.1
Iraq	100	2,791	4	89	..	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland												
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy												
Jamaica	9	150	3	55	0.1	1.3	..	5.8	0.2	2.1	..	3.0
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	552	761	115	128	6.5	3.0	29.2	20.5	8.7	4.5	24.1	10.6
Kazakhstan	189	298	13	19	1.1	0.3	5.6	0.8	1.8	0.6	7.5	1.5
Kenya	509	1,778	16	45	4.1	6.1	23.0	29.0	12.9	15.4	23.9	27.9
Korea, Dem. Rep.	73	67	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.												
Kosovo	1	788	1	437	..	14.0	..	52.7	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	215	315	44	59	16.7	7.1	78.3	31.2	28.5	8.1	99.2	35.7
Lao PDR	281	420	52	66	16.9	7.2	57.2	..	44.0	25.2	..	62.5
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lebanon	199	641	53	152	1.1	1.8	5.7	6.2	..	1.9	3.8	6.3
Lesotho	37	123	19	60	3.8	6.4	11.1	24.8	4.4	6.7	..	..
Liberia	67	505	24	128	17.4	78.3	..	..	..	27.3	..	..
Libya	..	39	..	6	..	0.1	..	..	..	0.1	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	250	193	124	95	7.1	2.2	31.3	8.6	10.5	3.2	..	..
Madagascar	320	445	21	23	8.4	5.2	54.9	15.9	20.2	..	77.8	..
Malawi	446	772	38	51	26.1	16.6	188.6	65.6	65.6	..	..	..
Malaysia	45	144	2	5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3
Mali	288	985	27	76	12.0	11.0	48.4	..	27.5	..	102.4	74.9
Mauritania	221	287	85	87	20.2	9.4	105.5	37.7	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	20	156	17	122	0.4	1.8	1.7	8.5	0.7	2.8	..	8.4
Mexico	−58	185	−1	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	−0.1	..
Moldova	123	245	30	68	9.4	4.3	39.7	16.7	11.2	5.7	32.9	11.8
Mongolia	217	372	91	139	20.0	9.4	68.6	17.6	27.4	13.1	85.2	30.7
Morocco	419	912	15	28	1.2	1.0	4.4	2.8	3.1	2.3	..	3.6
Mozambique	906	2,013	50	88	22.6	20.8	68.9	98.2	51.4	44.1	..	..
Myanmar	106	357	2	7	..	..	..	..	4.0	..	..	..
Namibia	152	326	84	150	3.9	3.6	22.8	13.0	8.2	5.9	13.7	..
Nepal	386	855	16	29	7.0	6.7	28.9	23.0	21.1	16.6	..	..
Netherlands												
New Zealand												
Nicaragua	560	774	110	135	15.0	13.1	47.2	53.7	23.5	16.4	86.4	60.2
Niger	208	470	19	31	11.7	8.9	101.4	..	43.0	..	..	..
Nigeria	174	1,659	1	11	0.4	1.0	..	..	1.1	2.8	..	..
Norway												
Oman	45	212	19	75	0.2	..	1.9	..	0.6	0.8	0.9	..
Pakistan	700	2,781	5	16	1.0	1.7	5.5	9.1	4.8	7.1	5.7	10.6
Panama	15	66	5	19	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	..
Papua New Guinea	275	414	51	61	8.3	5.3	35.7	26.3	13.7	7.6	26.2	..
Paraguay	82	148	15	23	1.1	1.1	6.1	6.7	2.3	1.8	6.6	6.1
Peru	397	442	15	15	0.8	0.4	3.7	1.5	3.4	1.3	4.2	2.0
Philippines	572	310	7	3	0.8	0.2	3.6	1.3	1.1	0.5	4.3	1.0
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	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rwanda	321	934	40	93	18.7	18.0	101.2	82.3	71.2	61.0	..	..
Saudi Arabia	22	..	1	..	0.0	..	0.1	..	0.0	..	..	..
Senegal	429	1,018	43	81	9.3	8.0	44.7	28.4	22.3	..	71.9	..
Serbia	1,134[a]	608	151[a]	83	18.6[a]	1.4	212.2[a]	5.9	..	3.1	..	3.8
Sierra Leone	181	437	43	77	29.3	23.0	413.2	148.8	68.8	64.8	98.8	101.9
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	61	..	31	..	0.3	..	1.1	..	0.5	..	187.8	..
Somalia	101	662	14	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	486	1,075	11	22	0.4	0.4	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1
Spain												
Sri Lanka	275	704	15	35	1.7	1.7	6.0	6.8	3.2	5.7	7.3	..
Sudan	220	2,289	6	54	1.9	4.6	9.7	16.6	8.5	16.8	..	..
Swaziland	13	58	12	49	0.9	2.0	5.1	11.4	0.9	2.1	3.9	..
Sweden												
Switzerland												
Syrian Arab Republic	158	245	10	12	0.9	0.5	4.7	2.9	2.4	..	..	..
Tajikistan	124	409	20	59	15.0	8.3	152.5	37.9	..	13.0	160.3	..
Tanzania	1,063	2,934	31	67	10.6	13.7	62.0	46.1	47.6	37.2	..	..
Thailand	697	−77	11	−1	0.6	0.0	2.5	−0.1	0.9	0.0	..	−0.1
Timor-Leste	231	217	284	191	71.6	..	285.9	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	70	499	13	75	5.4	17.5	29.4	..	10.5	..	..	100.6
Trinidad and Tobago	−2	7	−1	5	0.0	0.0	−0.1	..	0.0	..	..	..
Tunisia	222	474	23	45	1.2	1.3	4.2	4.5	2.1	2.0	4.1	4.0
Turkey	327	1,362	5	18	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.5	0.5	0.8	..	0.8
Turkmenistan	31	40	7	8	1.2	0.2	3.1	1.8	..	..	..	..
Uganda	853	1,786	35	55	14.0	11.4	70.7	46.8	54.2	32.0	96.5	86.9
Ukraine	..	668	..	15	..	0.6	..	3.4	..	1.1	..	1.4
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom												
United States												
Uruguay	17	51	5	15	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5
Uzbekistan	186	190	8	7	1.4	0.6	8.3	2.3	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	76	67	3	2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	..
Vietnam	1,681	3,744	22	43	5.5	4.4	18.2	10.9	9.3	4.9	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	637	3,026	212	748	13.3	..	47.4	..	19.2	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	263	500	14	21	3.0	2.0	14.3	..	6.2	4.4	..	..
Zambia	795	1,269	76	98	25.8	11.1	140.8	44.7	53.1	23.1	..	..
Zimbabwe	176	737	14	59	2.8	14.1	19.6	581.9	..	..	..	..
World	**49,527 s**	**127,527 s**	**8 w**	**19 w**	**0.2 w**	**0.2 w**	**0.7 w**	**1.0 w**	**0.5 w**	**0.7 w**	**..**	**..**
Low income	12,349	39,834	18	47	7.0	9.2	35.3	38.7	22.8	24.9	..	..
Middle income	25,127	50,840	6	11	0.5	0.3	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.1	..	..
Lower middle income	18,635	39,070	5	10	0.7	0.4	2.5	1.1	2.4	1.5	..	..
Upper middle income	5,777	10,762	6	11	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	..	..
Low & middle income	49,234	127,093	10	22	0.9	0.8	3.5	2.5	2.8	2.7	..	..
East Asia & Pacific	8,563	10,278	5	5	0.5	0.2	1.6	0.4	1.4	0.6	..	..
Europe & Central Asia	4,462	8,101	11	20	0.6	0.3	3.2	1.6	1.8	0.9	..	..
Latin America & Carib.	4,847	9,104	9	16	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	..	..
Middle East & N. Africa	4,472	13,589	16	41	1.0	1.1	4.0	..	3.3	3.9	..	..
South Asia	4,114	14,332	3	9	0.7	0.8	2.9	2.5	3.5	3.3	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	13,067	44,510	19	53	4.0	4.9	23.0	25.0	10.9	12.0	..	..
High income	294	433	0	0	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

The table shows data for official development assistance (ODA; see *About the data* for table 6.14) for aid-receiving countries. 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).

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 aid for military and antiterrorism purposes.

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 classifications of economies and therefore 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 Development Assistance Committee (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, 2005–09 — 6.16a

Net disbursements ($ millions)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
OECD members (non-DAC)					
Czech Republic	135	161	179	249	215
Hungary	100	149	103	107	117
Iceland	27	41	48	48	34
Israel[a]	95	90	111	138	124
Poland	205	297	363	372	375
Slovak Republic	56	55	67	92	75
Slovenia	35	44	54	68	71
Turkey	601	714	602	780	707
Arab countries					
Kuwait	218	158	110	283	221
Saudi Arabia	1,026	2,025	1,551	4,979	3,134
United Arab Emirates	141	219	429	88	834
Other donors					
Taiwan, China	483	513	514	435	411
Thailand	..	74	67	178	40
Others[b]	51	77	134	275	313
Total	3,175	4,617	4,333	8,094	6,672

Note: The table does not reflect aid provided by several major emerging non–Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) donors because information on their aid has not been disclosed.
a. The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem, and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law. The figures include $49.2 million in 2005, $45.5 million in 2006, $42.9 million in 2007, $43.6 million in 2008, and $35.4 million in 2009 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. b. Includes Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, and Romania.

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

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 in its annual *Development Co-operation Report.* Data are available electronically on the OECD DAC *International Development Statistics* CD-ROM and at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline. Data on population, GNI, gross capital formation, imports of goods and services, and central government expense used in computing the ratios are from World Bank and International Monetary Fund databases.

	Total $ millions 2009	Ten major DAC donors $ millions										Other DAC donors $ millions 2009
		United States 2009	EU Institutions 2009	United Kingdom 2009	Germany 2009	France 2009	Japan 2009	Netherlands 2009	Spain 2009	Norway 2009	Canada 2009	
Afghanistan	5,319.2	2,979.9	395.4	324.4	337.3	49.8	170.5	147.9	98.9	115.9	232.6	466.5
Albania	314.9	33.0	69.3	2.2	58.8	4.2	-2.0	8.2	14.3	1.0	0.1	125.7
Algeria	282.9	8.1	82.8	3.6	13.1	94.5	1.9	0.0	54.4	0.9	2.8	20.9
Angola	170.4	41.5	38.9	4.4	8.4	4.2	6.8	-3.3	20.3	17.8	0.9	30.4
Argentina	100.2	2.6	21.3	1.0	22.7	12.3	9.0	0.2	24.1	0.1	2.1	4.8
Armenia	273.8	78.5	38.8	1.0	31.0	5.7	98.7	3.0	0.4	3.1	0.7	13.0
Australia												
Austria												
Azerbaijan	136.5	40.4	12.5	1.4	42.7	27.9	-2.0	0.0	0.7	4.0	0.3	8.7
Bangladesh	849.5	63.8	131.9	250.1	67.3	-3.6	14.1	70.4	6.0	14.6	52.5	182.5
Belarus	72.3	12.2	11.1	0.6	21.7	4.5	0.6	0.0	0.8	2.6	0.0	18.3
Belgium												
Benin	472.3	58.9	146.6	0.0	43.1	50.4	25.8	42.0	3.5	0.0	7.0	94.9
Bolivia	562.8	101.6	77.8	0.5	45.7	10.0	31.8	45.6	97.6	6.4	24.3	121.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	349.0	31.1	72.6	9.6	27.6	4.7	5.0	21.8	36.9	15.9	4.1	120.0
Botswana	255.7	214.4	32.3	0.9	2.1	1.0	-2.6	0.0	0.1	1.8	1.3	4.4
Brazil	328.0	8.1	18.8	13.1	196.1	47.1	-93.2	0.6	64.9	29.5	10.8	32.2
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	618.3	51.1	165.4	0.2	47.5	77.4	49.8	66.0	10.2	0.5	23.5	126.6
Burundi	391.9	47.6	131.1	14.4	27.9	12.9	20.4	18.3	5.7	25.1	6.1	82.5
Cambodia	516.8	68.6	43.1	32.3	37.9	29.8	127.5	0.1	29.1	3.2	10.9	134.4
Cameroon	326.9	31.4	59.2	2.3	91.0	90.6	8.1	0.1	4.0	0.4	7.1	32.7
Canada												
Central African Republic	153.3	30.5	54.7	2.4	6.6	25.9	6.1	2.8	4.3	0.6	3.8	15.6
Chad	474.5	169.6	119.0	5.6	27.9	41.0	14.0	8.4	13.2	2.2	12.1	61.6
Chile	70.5	1.8	10.8	0.6	11.5	9.6	7.9	0.2	9.6	13.3	2.0	3.2
China	1,199.8	52.9	42.9	116.0	340.9	364.4	142.0	5.3	45.8	21.7	11.1	57.1
Hong Kong SAR, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	1,044.4	652.3	45.9	7.8	45.2	22.5	-6.7	32.5	148.6	11.6	25.3	59.4
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1,332.0	238.7	232.8	225.5	79.4	30.3	65.7	43.4	42.7	28.1	44.9	300.7
Congo, Rep.	252.3	9.3	26.2	0.0	25.8	93.2	0.4	0.0	44.4	0.1	7.6	45.4
Costa Rica	105.5	-0.6	6.8	2.6	15.0	4.7	58.3	3.8	9.3	0.7	2.1	2.8
Côte d'Ivoire	1,794.4	230.7	71.9	0.2	15.1	1,200.6	10.4	36.5	50.8	1.6	43.7	133.1
Croatia	160.7	3.7	129.9	1.9	12.6	4.0	-0.7	0.2	0.7	3.6	0.1	4.6
Cuba	103.5	20.0	16.9	1.0	2.5	2.7	3.6	0.1	37.7	0.8	7.7	10.7
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark												
Dominican Republic	118.3	14.1	66.1	0.1	–2.2	3.4	0.2	0.0	29.2	0.3	2.6	4.4
Ecuador	209.9	52.1	62.6	-0.2	24.7	1.2	-11.8	1.6	48.7	1.6	3.2	26.0
Egypt, Arab Rep.	784.7	185.1	204.7	35.6	138.8	111.6	-18.8	17.8	20.6	0.7	17.0	71.7
El Salvador	284.6	82.1	24.9	0.0	18.1	2.4	-3.8	0.4	125.7	0.5	3.2	31.1
Eritrea	86.3	3.6	42.9	6.5	1.4	0.5	8.8	3.7	1.8	9.6	0.6	7.0
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	2,019.0	726.0	202.5	342.9	79.8	38.3	97.8	85.9	94.0	37.8	87.2	226.9
Finland												
France												
Gabon	61.8	1.2	9.2	0.0	-3.3	54.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	–0.8
Gambia, The	37.1	5.0	15.2	3.7	0.3	0.3	11.4	0.7	3.0	0.1	1.2	–3.9
Georgia	603.6	279.1	167.7	7.3	67.0	14.0	12.3	5.1	0.9	11.0	0.8	38.5
Germany												
Ghana	987.2	150.5	166.9	153.9	61.2	49.7	64.8	98.3	24.1	2.5	99.8	115.5
Greece												
Guatemala	369.3	83.9	28.0	0.7	16.1	2.9	26.0	28.4	113.4	7.7	7.1	55.2
Guinea	212.2	34.9	41.2	0.9	19.5	82.1	18.2	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.2	5.4
Guinea-Bissau	110.7	1.1	60.1	0.1	0.4	6.1	9.4	0.0	13.1	0.0	1.2	19.2
Haiti	806.8	319.6	102.7	8.0	16.9	49.0	24.8	0.2	144.9	4.3	119.7	16.8
Honduras	344.5	128.8	39.8	0.1	15.9	1.4	41.7	0.8	58.4	1.4	24.1	32.2

	Total $ millions	United States	EU Institutions	United Kingdom	Germany	France	Japan	Netherlands	Spain	Norway	Canada	Other DAC donors $ millions
		Ten major DAC donors $ millions										
	2009	**2009**	**2009**	**2009**	**2009**	**2009**	**2009**	**2009**	**2009**	**2009**	**2009**	**2009**
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	1,567.6	48.1	98.9	521.1	263.4	−29.0	517.0	7.2	25.3	16.1	11.5	87.8
Indonesia	446.0	121.3	113.1	68.8	-34.8	187.1	-512.8	81.1	3.4	12.9	20.0	385.9
Iran, Islamic Rep.	67.7	0.7	1.9	0.7	46.1	14.6	-17.4	4.5	5.2	0.8	3.3	7.3
Iraq	2,686.0	2,346.3	57.3	48.6	38.2	9.3	28.1	7.3	2.4	11.6	12.1	124.9
Ireland												
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy												
Jamaica	112.3	−2.1	105.9	8.3	−6.9	−0.8	−5.3	−4.3	1.2	0.1	5.9	10.2
Japan												
Jordan	571.7	394.6	85.4	1.5	39.8	58.9	−57.4	0.6	10.2	0.8	11.0	26.3
Kazakhstan	185.5	97.3	13.3	7.0	17.5	2.9	37.1	0.6	-0.4	3.1	0.1	7.0
Kenya	1,308.3	590.2	84.3	131.2	85.7	44.8	33.7	25.4	50.7	15.5	31.7	215.1
Korea, Dem. Rep.	49.8	13.5	3.4	0.1	2.7	0.3	0.0	1.2	2.0	4.8	3.6	18.2
Korea, Rep.												
Kosovo	744.6	207.4	315.9	11.8	32.6	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.9	21.2	0.0	153.3
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	168.4	52.5	28.7	8.9	24.0	0.9	17.8	0.1	1.3	3.4	0.1	30.7
Lao PDR	285.9	7.4	25.9	0.3	27.4	19.1	92.4	0.0	1.7	3.2	1.8	106.8
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lebanon	463.3	136.9	74.3	5.4	31.6	102.5	3.5	0.7	24.2	9.8	13.9	60.7
Lesotho	86.8	24.7	16.1	8.2	5.4	-1.5	2.6	0.0	9.8	1.0	1.0	19.7
Liberia	400.3	96.9	59.5	33.4	28.1	0.3	14.7	0.0	5.8	15.4	2.2	144.1
Libya	34.4	5.7	2.2	1.9	3.6	19.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	186.5	29.9	53.2	2.0	18.8	3.0	24.2	18.3	1.8	7.0	0.0	28.6
Madagascar	297.2	76.6	55.6	1.3	17.8	97.5	19.0	0.3	4.1	8.4	2.1	14.5
Malawi	519.3	111.4	84.1	111.7	30.2	0.3	35.8	0.9	9.8	63.6	19.5	52.0
Malaysia	133.0	16.3	0.1	4.2	11.0	−0.1	91.8	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	8.8
Mali	676.4	111.3	101.7	0.1	46.9	74.7	35.5	77.3	24.3	12.6	83.5	108.5
Mauritania	157.9	10.2	35.7	0.8	11.6	35.0	9.6	0.0	44.7	0.7	1.3	8.3
Mauritius	156.8	0.1	93.2	20.8	0.5	43.2	−2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4
Mexico	164.8	129.4	6.1	11.6	40.8	13.1	−30.7	−0.3	−14.5	0.0	4.4	4.8
Moldova	202.4	32.2	106.2	3.2	9.0	7.0	3.1	2.1	0.4	3.7	0.0	35.5
Mongolia	212.6	34.9	5.4	0.7	25.4	2.1	74.7	9.6	−1.3	1.3	2.7	57.1
Morocco	987.1	31.6	282.4	4.8	81.7	238.1	97.9	1.7	190.7	0.0	8.4	49.9
Mozambique	1,492.3	255.6	204.7	54.9	113.8	14.7	60.7	99.3	68.8	80.4	75.2	464.4
Myanmar	310.8	35.2	76.8	53.1	9.7	2.1	48.3	5.8	1.1	18.9	2.5	57.4
Namibia	279.1	90.3	32.6	0.7	36.7	50.1	39.8	1.9	12.0	−6.7	0.7	21.0
Nepal	548.8	73.5	44.0	103.2	59.6	−3.4	45.3	3.1	49.6	45.3	5.5	123.2
Netherlands												
New Zealand												
Nicaragua	519.0	89.3	46.1	7.1	28.8	1.1	17.4	31.0	142.4	17.5	13.6	124.8
Niger	319.8	37.1	64.4	6.2	22.0	57.4	35.1	0.1	22.2	1.6	9.8	63.9
Nigeria	769.4	354.0	81.9	188.9	26.7	9.1	28.9	4.5	7.0	9.2	17.5	41.8
Norway												
Oman	8.4	5.3	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pakistan	1,428.3	613.0	97.6	217.5	107.5	8.8	131.4	38.9	13.7	46.6	41.9	111.4
Panama	60.8	16.7	2.2	0.1	1.7	0.1	33.5	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.8	-0.5
Papua New Guinea	354.5	2.8	32.4	1.0	2.5	0.1	−4.2	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.2	317.1
Paraguay	152.9	26.5	31.5	0.0	6.2	0.6	37.3	0.0	38.9	0.9	2.2	8.6
Peru	412.5	104.4	73.8	1.1	79.8	9.0	−36.8	0.3	100.2	−7.3	17.9	70.1
Philippines	294.8	89.5	50.4	4.4	40.1	−7.3	−8.4	2.2	-31.4	1.8	17.0	136.3
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal												
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Total $ millions 2009	United States 2009	EU Institutions 2009	United Kingdom 2009	Germany 2009	France 2009	Japan 2009	Netherlands 2009	Spain 2009	Norway 2009	Canada 2009	Other DAC donors $ millions 2009
						Ten major DAC donors $ millions						
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rwanda	624.3	145.9	104.5	89.9	44.0	3.5	21.3	54.2	25.0	3.6	13.7	118.8
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	648.8	67.7	134.5	6.5	22.2	140.9	46.7	45.7	59.3	0.5	54.5	70.5
Serbia	565.4	46.5	292.9	7.7	114.5	12.7	3.7	2.6	4.0	19.9	4.8	56.0
Sierra Leone	305.3	17.0	108.9	80.3	15.8	0.3	37.4	1.5	3.4	3.1	8.9	28.8
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	607.5	194.9	108.0	43.8	20.9	4.7	22.6	14.8	52.8	33.3	25.7	85.9
South Africa	1,014.6	523.7	153.3	67.3	86.9	−15.6	4.7	48.9	5.3	36.1	13.0	90.9
Spain												
Sri Lanka	433.2	32.3	59.2	18.2	−5.6	12.7	91.6	2.7	18.6	35.3	25.0	143.2
Sudan	2,136.8	954.6	225.8	292.4	47.2	10.4	111.0	97.3	26.0	92.1	105.0	174.9
Swaziland	33.7	15.6	15.1	−3.8	−0.2	0.2	1.2	0.0	1.2	3.2	0.9	0.3
Sweden												
Switzerland												
Syrian Arab Republic	116.0	18.6	54.8	1.1	37.8	25.7	−54.5	0.1	6.3	0.0	0.9	25.3
Tajikistan	177.6	40.5	37.3	4.5	26.1	4.7	26.2	0.3	6.3	3.1	2.5	26.0
Tanzania	1,547.2	283.7	138.4	216.7	87.1	7.9	120.5	62.6	25.1	116.4	94.0	394.9
Thailand	−71.2	23.6	21.3	9.9	1.9	−11.7	−150.3	3.6	4.5	0.7	2.8	22.5
Timor-Leste	193.3	29.1	10.3	0.1	5.6	0.1	11.9	0.0	10.8	8.5	2.0	114.8
Togo	408.2	3.8	46.4	10.4	24.0	40.5	34.1	0.9	3.8	0.1	2.5	241.7
Trinidad and Tobago	6.0	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.2
Tunisia	457.6	−5.3	108.1	3.8	30.8	170.0	14.4	−0.8	124.1	0.0	2.1	10.3
Turkey	1,345.1	−6.5	787.0	2.2	6.7	154.6	210.8	−0.3	135.3	0.2	−2.3	57.5
Turkmenistan	17.4	10.8	4.0	0.3	1.9	0.2	−1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8
Uganda	1,141.3	366.9	128.0	117.4	60.1	14.6	54.1	45.0	5.9	67.3	16.9	265.3
Ukraine	574.0	103.0	177.0	2.4	121.6	19.5	61.9	0.0	3.8	3.1	18.0	63.7
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom												
United States												
Uruguay	44.2	1.0	11.8	0.0	−0.3	1.4	2.4	0.0	12.2	0.2	1.3	14.1
Uzbekistan	83.6	9.9	6.1	1.8	32.1	2.9	20.4	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	9.4
Venezuela, RB	50.2	11.7	3.4	2.2	8.7	7.1	2.1	0.1	12.9	0.0	0.5	1.5
Vietnam	2,127.8	78.1	51.9	93.8	112.5	142.9	1,191.4	45.4	32.7	15.9	35.3	327.9
West Bank and Gaza	2,275.9	844.3	538.3	94.9	98.7	79.2	76.7	46.2	99.4	100.1	41.2	256.9
Yemen, Rep.	276.0	26.2	23.6	35.9	82.9	5.9	37.2	30.9	3.9	0.7	2.5	26.3
Zambia	852.9	231.9	152.4	73.5	55.5	7.4	36.6	64.8	11.8	62.7	13.0	143.4
Zimbabwe	700.1	249.7	79.7	109.9	34.7	4.6	12.4	22.3	8.2	28.9	28.3	121.4
World	**96,623.9 s**	**25,173.7 s**	**13,021.4 s**	**7,657.0 s**	**7,096.7 s**	**7,019.4 s**	**6,001.2 s**	**4,798.0 s**	**4,473.1 s**	**3,168.2 s**	**3,141.0 s**	**15,074.3 s**
Low income	27,536.0	7,955.5	3,842.7	2,622.5	1,702.3	993.6	1,553.4	1,067.9	927.6	836.8	1,152.7	4,881.1
Middle income	39,141.0	10,578.1	6,543.1	2,083.3	3,199.0	4,510.2	2,729.5	899.5	2,240.8	655.9	775.7	4,925.8
Lower middle income	28,607.7	8,235.8	3,859.8	1,852.0	2,103.0	3,157.9	2,329.6	609.1	1,461.4	484.1	610.8	3,904.0
Upper middle income	9,649.3	2,276.5	2,327.5	225.9	965.2	1,254.3	398.9	255.7	738.7	150.8	144.1	911.8
Low & middle income	96,408.4	25,163.7	12,879.0	7,653.4	7,083.1	7,010.9	6,001.0	4,797.4	4,450.5	3,164.6	3,135.4	15,069.4
East Asia & Pacific	7,305.6	823.5	526.8	389.5	604.5	899.2	1,228.5	157.0	100.4	97.1	146.1	2,333.0
Europe & Central Asia	6,418.5	1,340.6	2,240.2	74.4	714.3	273.7	522.3	66.2	209.7	110.5	29.4	837.4
Latin America & Carib.	7,714.7	2,030.9	1,117.6	158.6	917.4	231.7	142.5	262.0	1,501.4	138.1	452.6	761.9
Middle East & N. Africa	9,508.6	4,082.5	1,623.7	247.5	703.5	1,000.9	142.1	108.9	589.7	137.1	125.4	747.3
South Asia	10,370.5	3,906.6	845.4	1,438.0	844.6	35.4	1,013.7	274.8	212.4	280.3	372.5	1,146.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	30,845.3	7,436.4	4,816.7	2,708.4	1,781.1	3,396.9	1,374.3	1,197.6	1,127.2	902.4	1,308.7	4,795.8
High income	215.5	9.9	142.4	3.6	13.5	8.5	0.3	0.5	22.6	3.6	5.6	4.9
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). DAC has 24 members, of which 23 are economies and 1 is a multilateral institution (the European Union Institutions). Previous editions of the table included only DAC member economies; this year's edition includes data for the European Union Institutions.

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.

Data in this table exclude DAC members' multilateral aid (contributions to the regular budgets of the multilateral institutions). These are included in data reported in table 6.14. Projects executed by multilateral institutions or nongovernmental organizations

on behalf of DAC members are classified as bilateral aid (since it is the donor country that effectively controls the use of the funds) and are included in the data reported in this table.

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.

Some of the aid recipients shown in table are also aid donors. Development cooperation activities by non-DAC members have increased in recent years and in some cases surpass those of individual DAC members. Some non-DAC donors report their development cooperation activities to DAC on a voluntary basis. Many others do not yet report their aid flows to DAC. See table 6.16a for a summary of ODA from non-DAC countries.

Beyond the DAC: The role of other providers of development assistance　　　　　　　**6.17a**

Development assistance flows from non-DAC donor countries ($ millions)

Country	Estimate	Year	Source
20 countries reporting to DAC (see table 6.16a)	8,094	2008	OECD/DAC Statistics
Brazil	437	2007	DAC *Development Co-operation Report*, estimates by Brazilian officials
China	1,800–3,000	2008	*Fiscal Yearbook*, Ministry of Finance, China. Upper estimate: Brautigam 2009
India	610	2008/09	*Annual Reports*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, India
Russian Federation	200	2008	Russian Federation statement at DAC Senior Level Meeting, April 2010
South Africa	109	2008/09	Estimates of Public Expenditures 2009, Foreign Affairs, National Treasury of South Africa

Many countries that are not members of the OECD DAC have provided development assistance for decades. The past 10 years have seen their numbers rise fast, and in some cases their levels of development assistance now surpass those of individual DAC members. DAC estimates total net development assistance flows from non-DAC donors at $12–$14 billion in 2008, or 9–10 percent of global official development assistance (ODA) flows (assuming that the flows were consistent with the definition of ODA). Estimating overall aid volumes from non-DAC donors is challenging. Twenty countries, mostly emerging donors and Arab donors, voluntarily report aid volumes to DAC annually (see table 6.16a). Many others, including most major providers of aid from developing countries to developing countries (such as Brazil, China, India, and South Africa), do not. Estimates of aid volumes of countries that do not report to DAC must be treated with caution. Official figures often omit important cooperation activities, such as contributions to international organizations focused on development, leading to underestimates, and they often include expenditures that would not qualify as ODA, such as security-related or culturally motivated spending, or insufficiently concessional loans, leading to overestimates.

Source: Smith, Fordelone, and Zimmermann 2010 and OECD 2010.

	Net migration		International migrant stock		Refugees				Workers' remittances and compensation of employees			
	thousands		thousands		thousands				$ millions			
					By country of origin		By country of asylum		Received		Paid	
	1990–95	2005–10	1995	2010	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009
Afghanistan	3,266	1,000	70	91	2,679.1	2,887.1	19.6	0.0	..	..	..	..
Albania	−423	−75	71	89	5.8	15.7	4.7	0.1	427	1,317	..	10
Algeria	−50	−140	299	242	1.5	8.2	192.5	94.1	1,120ᵃ	2,059ᵃ	..	..
Angola	143	80	38	65	246.7	141.0	10.9	14.7	5	82	210	716
Argentina	120	30	1,588	1,449	0.3	0.6	10.3	3.2	64	658	195	702
Armenia	−500	−75	682	324	201.4	18.0	219.0	3.6	65	769	17	145
Australia	371	500	3,854	4,711	0.0	0.0	62.1	22.5	1,651	4,089ᵃ	700	3,000ᵃ
Austria	234	160	989	1,310	0.0	0.0	34.4	38.9	1,012	3,286	346	3,377
Azerbaijan	−116	−50	525	264	200.5	16.9	233.7	1.6	3	1,274	9	652
Bangladesh	−500	−570	1,006	1,085	57.0	10.4	51.1	228.6	1,202	10,523	1	8
Belarus	0	0	1,185	1,090	0.1	5.5	29.0	0.6	29	358	12	112
Belgium	85	200	916	975	0.0	0.1	31.7	15.5	4,937	10,437	3,252	4,136
Benin	105	50	146	232	0.1	0.4	23.8	7.2	100	243ᵃ	26	88
Bolivia	−100	−100	70	146	..	..	0.7	0.7	7	1,069	9	103
Bosnia and Herzegovina	−1,025	−10	73	28	769.8	70.0	40.0	7.1	..	2,081	..	61
Botswana	14	15	39	115	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.0	59	88	200	102
Brazil	−184	−229	731	688	0.1	1.0	2.1	4.2	3,315	4,234	347	1,003
Bulgaria	−349	−50	47	107	4.2	2.7	1.3	5.4	42	1,558	34	101
Burkina Faso	−128	−65	464	1,043	0.1	1.0	29.8	0.5	78ᵃ	99ᵃ	50ᵃ	100
Burundi	−250	323	295	61	350.6	94.2	173.0	25.0	..	28	5	1
Cambodia	150	−5	116	336	61.2	17.0	0.0	0.1	12	338	52	215
Cameroon	−5	−19	246	197	2.0	14.8	45.8	100.0	11	148	22	94
Canada	643	1,050	5,047	7,202	0.0	0.1	152.1	169.4	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	37	5	67	80	0.2	159.6	33.9	27.0	0	..	27	..
Chad	−10	−75	78	388	59.7	55.0	0.1	338.5	1	..	15	..
Chile	90	30	136	320	14.3	1.3	0.3	1.5	..	4	13ᵃ	6
China	−829ᵇ	−1,731ᵇ	437ᵇ	686ᵇ	124.7ᶜ	200.6ᶜ	288.3	301.0	878ᵃ	48,729ᵃ	86ᵃ	4,444
Hong Kong SAR, China	300	113	2,431	2,742	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.1	..	348	..	413
Colombia	−250	−120	109	110	1.9	389.8	0.2	0.2	815	4,180	150	92
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1,208	−100	1,919	445	89.7	455.9	1,433.8	185.8	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	−14	−50	131	143	0.2	20.5	19.4	111.4	4	14ᵃ	27	102
Costa Rica	62	30	228	489	0.2	0.3	24.2	19.1	123	513	36	239
Côte d'Ivoire	375	−145	1,985	2,407	0.2	23.2	297.9	24.6	151	185	457	756
Croatia	153	10	721	700	245.6	76.5	198.6	1.2	544	1,476	16	99
Cuba	−120	−194	25	15	24.9	7.5	1.8	0.5	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	8	226	454	453	2.0	1.1	2.7	2.3	191	1,201	101	2,562
Denmark	58	30	297	484	0.0	0.0	64.8	20.4	523	894	209	3,413
Dominican Republic	−129	−140	322	434	0.0	0.2	1.0	..	839	3,467	7	29
Ecuador	−50	−350	88	394	0.2	1.0	0.2	116.6	386	2,502	4	81
Egypt, Arab Rep.	−498	−340	174	245	0.9	7.0	5.4	94.4	3,226	7,150	223	255
El Salvador	−249	−280	28	40	23.5	5.1	0.2	0.0	1,064ᵃ	3,482	1ᵃ	21
Eritrea	−359	55	12	16	286.7	209.2	1.1	4.8	..	..	..	..
Estonia	−108	0	309	182	0.4	0.2	..	0.0	1	325	3	81
Ethiopia	768	−300	795	548	101.0	62.9	393.5	121.9	27	262	0	27
Finland	43	55	103	226	0.0	0.0	10.2	7.4	74	859	54	454
France	239	500	6,085	6,685	0.0	0.1	155.2	196.4	4,640	15,551	4,935	5,224
Gabon	20	5	164	284	0.0	0.1	0.8	8.8	4	10ᵃ	99	186
Gambia, The	45	15	148	290	0.2	2.0	6.6	10.1	19ᵃ	80	..	8
Georgia	−544	−250	250	167	0.3	15.0	0.1	0.9	284	714	12	32
Germany	2,649	550	8,992	10,758	0.4	0.2	1,267.9	593.8	4,523	10,879	11,348	15,924
Ghana	40	−51	1,038	1,852	13.6	14.9	83.2	13.7	17	114	5	6
Greece	470	150	549	1,133	0.2	0.1	4.4	1.7	3,286	2,020	300	1,843
Guatemala	−360	−200	46	59	42.9	5.8	1.5	0.1	358	4,019	8	22
Guinea	350	−300	814	395	0.4	10.9	672.3	15.3	1	64	10	45
Guinea-Bissau	20	−12	32	19	0.8	1.1	15.4	7.9	2ᵃ	47	3	17ᵃ
Haiti	−133	−140	22	35	13.9	24.1	..	0.0	..	1,376	..	135
Honduras	−120	−100	31	24	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	124	2,520	8	12

Movement of people across borders

	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	2005–10	1995	2010	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009
Hungary	104	75	293	368	2.3	1.5	11.4	6.0	152	2,130	146	1,223
India	−960	−1,000	7,022	5,436	5.0	19.5	227.5	185.3	6,223	49,468	419	2,893
Indonesia	−725	−730	219	123	9.8	18.2	0.0	0.8	651	6,793	..	2,702
Iran, Islamic Rep.	−1,164	−500	3,016	2,129	112.4	72.8	2,072.0	1,070.5	1,600[a]	1,045[a]	..	..
Iraq	−154	−577	134	83	718.7	1,785.2	116.7	35.2	..	71	..	31[a]
Ireland	−1	200	264	899	0.0	0.0	0.4	9.6	347	576	173	1,988
Israel	484	85	1,919	2,940	0.9	1.3	..	17.7	701	1,267	1,407	3,283
Italy	294	1,650	1,723	4,463	0.1	0.0	74.3	55.0	2,364	2,683	1,824	12,986
Jamaica	−113	−100	22	30	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	653	1,912	74	314
Japan	474	150	1,363	2,176	0.0	0.2	5.4	2.3	1,151	1,776	1,820	4,069
Jordan	509	250	1,608	2,973	0.5	2.1	1,288.9[d]	2,434.5[d]	1,441	3,597	107	502
Kazakhstan	−1,509	−100	3,295	3,079	0.1	3.7	15.6	4.3	116	124	503	3,138
Kenya	222	−189	528	818	9.3	9.6	234.7	358.9	298[a]	1,686[a]	9	61
Korea, Dem. Rep.	0	0	35	37	0.0	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	−627	−30	584	535	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	1,080	2,522	635	3,120
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	−598	120	1,090	2,098	0.8	0.9	3.3	0.2	..	..	1,354	9,912
Kyrgyz Republic	−273	−75	482	223	0.0	2.6	13.4	0.4	1	992[a]	41	188
Lao PDR	−30	−75	23	19	58.2	8.4	..	..	22	38	9	22
Latvia	−134	−10	527	335	0.2	0.8	..	0.0	*41*	591	1	46
Lebanon	230	−13	656	758	13.5	16.3	348.0[d]	476.1[d]	1,225[a]	7,558	..	5,749
Lesotho	−84	−36	6	6	*0.0*	0.0	*0.1*	..	411	414	75	35
Liberia	−523	248	199	96	744.6	71.6	120.1	7.0	..	54[a]	..	1
Libya	10	20	506	682	0.6	2.2	4.0	9.0	..	14[a]	222	1,361
Lithuania	−99	−100	272	129	0.1	0.5	*0.0*	0.8	1	1,169	1	620
Macedonia, FYR	−27	−10	115	130	12.9	7.9	9.0	1.5	68	381	*1*	26
Madagascar	−7	−5	44	38	0.1	0.3	*0.1*	..	14	10[a]	11	21
Malawi	−920	−20	325	276	0.0	0.1	1.0	5.4	1	1[a]	1	0[a]
Malaysia	287	130	1,193	2,358	0.1	0.5	5.3	66.1	116	1,131	1,329	6,529
Mali	−260	−202	174	163	77.2	2.9	17.9	13.5	112	405[a]	42	105
Mauritania	−15	10	118	99	84.3	39.1	34.4	26.8	5	2[a]	14	..
Mauritius	−7	0	18	43	0.0	0.0	..	..	132[a]	211[a]	1	12
Mexico	−1,364	−2,430	458	726	0.4	6.4	38.7	1.2	4,368	21,953	..	..
Moldova	−121	−172	473	408	0.5	5.9	..	0.1	1	1,211	1	104
Mongolia	−173	−10	7	10	0.0	1.5	..	0.0	..	200	..	83
Morocco	−450	−425	55	49	0.3	2.3	0.1	0.8	1,970	6,270	20	61
Mozambique	650	−20	246	450	125.6	0.1	0.1	3.5	59	111	21	63
Myanmar	−126	−500	114	89	152.3	406.7	..	..	81	137[a]	..	32[a]
Namibia	−13	−1	118	139	0.0	0.9	1.7	7.2	16	14	11	16
Nepal	−101	−100	625	946	0.0	5.1	124.8	108.5	57	2,986	9	12
Netherlands	191	100	1,387	1,753	0.1	0.0	80.0	76.0	1,359	3,691	2,802	14,212
New Zealand	143	50	594	962	..	0.0	3.8	3.3	1,652	628	427	977
Nicaragua	−114	−200	27	40	23.9	1.5	0.6	0.1	75	768	..	..
Niger	−3	−28	171	202	10.3	0.8	27.6	0.3	8	89	29	22[a]
Nigeria	−96	−300	582	1,128	1.9	15.6	8.1	9.1	804[a]	9,585[a]	5	66
Norway	42	135	237	485	0.0	0.0	47.6	37.8	239	631	603	4,174
Oman	23	20	582	826	0.0	0.1	..	0.0	39	39	1,537	5,313
Pakistan	−2,611	−1,416	4,077	4,234	5.3	35.1	1,202.5	1,740.7	1,712	8,717	4	8
Panama	8	11	73	121	0.2	0.1	0.9	16.9	112	175	20	229
Papua New Guinea	0	0	31	25	2.0	0.1	9.6	9.7	16	12	16	323
Paraguay	−30	−40	183	161	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	287	609	..	..
Peru	−300	−625	51	38	5.9	6.3	0.6	1.1	599	2,378	34	85
Philippines	−900	−900	210	435	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.1	5,360	19,766	151	58
Poland	−77	−120	964	827	19.7	2.1	0.6	15.3	724	8,126	262	1,330
Portugal	0	200	528	919	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	3,953	3,585	527	1,460
Puerto Rico	−4	−21	339	324	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	14	562	406	1,305	0.0	0.1	..	0.0	..	..	..	..

	Net migration		International migrant stock		Refugees				Workers' remittances and compensation of employees			
	thousands		thousands		thousands				$ millions			
					By country of origin		By country of asylum		Received		Paid	
	1990–95	2005–10	1995	2010	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009
Romania	−529	−200	135	133	17.0	4.4	0.2	1.1	9	4,929	2	310
Russian Federation	2,220	250	11,707	12,270	207.0	109.5	246.7	4.9	2,502	5,359	3,938	18,548
Rwanda	−1,681	15	337	465	1,819.4	129.1	7.8	54.0	21	93	1	71
Saudi Arabia	−500	150	4,611	7,289	0.3	0.6	13.2	0.6	..	217	16,594	25,969
Senegal	−100	−100	291	210	17.6	16.3	66.8	22.2	146	1,365	76	144[a]
Serbia	451	0	874	525	86.1[e]	195.6	650.7[e]	86.4	1,295	5,406[a]	..	91
Sierra Leone	−450	60	101	107	379.5	15.4	4.7	9.1	24	47	0	3
Singapore	250	500	992	1,967	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	−3	20	114	131	0.0	0.3	2.3	0.4	26	1,671	3	134
Slovenia	38	22	200	164	12.9	0.0	22.3	0.3	272	279	31	191
Somalia	−893	−250	19	23	638.7	678.3	0.6	1.8	..	..	..	..
South Africa	900	700	1,098	1,863	0.5	0.4	101.4	48.0	105	902	629	1,158
Spain	324	1,750	1,041	6,378	0.0	0.0	5.9	4.0	3,237	9,904	868	12,646
Sri Lanka	−256	−300	426	340	107.6	145.7	0.0	0.3	809	3,363	16	435
Sudan	−168	135	1,111	753	445.3	368.2	674.1	186.3	346	2,993[a]	1	2[a]
Swaziland	−38	−6	35	40	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	83	93	4	11
Sweden	151	150	906	1,306	0.0	0.0	199.2	81.4	288	652	336	787
Switzerland	227	100	1,471	1,763	0.0	0.0	82.9	46.2	1,473	2,524	10,114	19,562
Syrian Arab Republic	−70	800	817	2,206	8.0	17.9	373.5[d]	1,526.6[d]	339	1,332[a]	15	212[a]
Tajikistan	−296	−200	305	284	59.0	0.6	0.6	2.7	..	1,748	..	124
Tanzania	591	−300	1,134	659	0.1	1.2	829.7	118.7	1	23	1	81
Thailand	−39	300	549	1,157	0.2	0.5	106.6	105.3	1,695	1,637	..	..
Timor-Leste	0	10	10	14	..	0.0	..	0.0	..	..	..	..
Togo	−122	−5	169	185	93.2	18.4	10.9	8.5	15	307[a]	5	58[a]
Trinidad and Tobago	−24	−20	46	34	0.0	0.2	..	0.0	32	99[a]	14	..
Tunisia	−43	−20	38	34	0.3	2.3	0.2	0.1	680	1,964	36	13
Turkey	−70	−44	1,212	1,411	44.9	146.4	12.8	10.4	3,327	970	..	141
Turkmenistan	50	−25	260	208	0.0	0.7	23.3	0.1	4	..	7	..
Uganda	120	−135	661	647	24.2	7.6	229.4	127.3	..	750	..	463
Ukraine	100	−80	6,172	5,258	1.7	24.5	5.2	7.3	6	5,073	1	25
United Arab Emirates	340	343	1,716	3,293	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	167	948	4,191	6,452	0.1	0.2	90.9	269.4	2,469	7,252	2,581	3,400
United States	6,565	5,052	28,522	42,813	0.2	2.4	623.3	275.5	2,179	2,947	22,181	48,308
Uruguay	−20	−50	93	80	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	..	101	..	6
Uzbekistan	−340	−400	1,474	1,176	0.1	6.7	2.6	0.6	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	40	40	1,019	1,007	0.5	6.2	1.6	201.3	2	131	203	581
Vietnam	−840	−200	39	69	543.5	339.3	34.4	2.4	..	6,626[a]	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	1	−10	1,201	1,924	72.8	95.2	1,201.0[d]	1,885.2[d]	582	1,261[a]	19	9[a]
Yemen, Rep.	650	−135	378	518	0.4	1.9	53.5	170.9	1,081	1,160	61	337
Zambia	−11	−85	271	233	0.0	0.2	130.0	56.8	..	41	59	66
Zimbabwe	−192	−700	433	372	0.0	22.4	0.5	4.0	44	..	7	..
World	..[f] s		..[f] s	213,450[g] s	18,068.7[s,d] h	15,163.2[s,d] h	18,068.7[d] s	15,163.2[d] s	101,254 s	416,158 s	100,950 s	289,122 s
			165,674[g] s									
Low income	287	−2,737	13,555	13,368	7,990.4	5,427.5	4,727.2	1,893.8	2,189	22,706	357	2,047
Middle income	−13,401	−13,203	63,453	67,824	4,260.8	4,558.6	10,086.9	11,285.2	53,012	284,357	10,230	57,377
Lower middle income	−9,961	−9,231	31,848	34,166	2,733.4	3,451.1	6,322.0	9,104.7	31,182	206,323	2,147	15,095
Upper middle income	−3,441	−3,972	31,605	33,657	1,527.3	1,107.4	3,764.8	2,180.5	21,830	78,033	8,084	42,283
Low & middle income	−13,114	−15,941	77,009	81,192	12,251.1	9,986.1	14,814.0	13,179.1	55,202	307,063	10,587	59,425
East Asia & Pacific	−3,285	−3,781	3,048	5,434	952.9	996.7	447.0	485.5	8,925	85,788	1,703	14,459
Europe & Central Asia	−3,386	−1,671	29,607	27,346	1,611.6	655.6	1,221.3	163.8	6,482	35,433	4,507	24,427
Latin America & Carib.	−3,388	−5,214	5,454	6,569	155.5	462.0	93.9	367.4	13,322	56,590	1,138	3,788
Middle East & N. Africa	−1,044	−1,089	8,985	11,957	948.0	2,014.0	5,683.0	7,809.4	13,275	33,442	704	8,536
South Asia	−1,262	−2,376	13,257	12,175	2,958.7	3,192.1	1,625.5	2,263.4	10,005	75,061	476	3,471
Sub-Saharan Africa	−749	−1,810	16,659	17,710	5,624.4	2,665.8	5,743.4	2,089.5	3,193	20,749	2,060	4,743
High income	13,097	15,894	88,665	132,259	287.1	90.8	3,254.7	1,984.1	46,052	109,095	90,363	229,697
Euro area	4,604	5,607	23,080	36,135	3.9	1.0	1,690.4	1,011.4	30,827	67,529	28,741	85,677

a. World Bank estimate. 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.

About the data

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

The United Nations Population Division provides data on net migration and migrant stock. Net migration is the total number of immigrants minus the total number of emigrants. However, data on emigrant stock are not collected because it is difficult for countries to gather information on people who are not within their borders. To derive estimates of net migration, the migration history of a country or area, the migration policy of a country, and the influx of refugees in recent periods are taken into account. 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.

The table shows data on refugees because they are an important part of migrant stock. Refugee figures shown here refer to people who have crossed an international border to find sanctuary and have been granted refugee or refugee-like status or temporary protection. Asylum seekers and internally displaced people—who are often confused with refugees—are not included. Unlike refugees, internally displaced people remain under the protection of their own government, even if their reason for fleeing was similar to that of refugees.

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.

Definitions

• **Net migration** is the net total of migrants during the period. It is the total number of immigrants less the total number of emigrants, including both citizens and noncitizens. Data are five-year estimates. • **International migrant stock** is the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live. It includes refugees. • **Refugees** are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers—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 (thousands)				Inbound tourism expenditure				Outbound tourism expenditure			
	Inbound		Outbound		$ millions		% of exports		$ millions		% of imports	
	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	304[a,b]	1,856[a,b]	12	3,404	70	2,012	23.2	58.2	19	1,692	2.3	26.0
Algeria	520[a,c]	1,912[a,c]	1,090	1,677	32[d]	330[d]	..	..	186[d]	470[d]	..	..
Angola	9	366	3	..	27	554	0.7	1.3	113	270	3.2	0.6
Argentina	2,289	4,329	3,815	4,975	2,550	4,478	10.2	6.7	4,013	5,759	15.4	11.8
Armenia	12	575	..	526	14	374	4.7	27.9	12	379	1.7	10.3
Australia	3,726[a]	5,584[a]	2,519	6,285	11,915	27,864	17.1	*11.9*	7,260	21,459	9.7	*10.0*
Austria	17,173[e]	21,355[e]	*3,713*	10,121	14,529	21,239	16.2	11.2	11,686	12,771	12.7	7.3
Azerbaijan	..	*1,409*	*432*	*2,162*	87	516	11.1	2.3	165	456	12.8	4.6
Bangladesh	156	267	830	2,254	25[f]	76[f]	0.6	0.4	234[f]	651	3.1	2.8
Belarus	161	95	626	316	28	562	0.5	2.3	101	702	1.8	2.3
Belgium	5,560[e]	6,815[e]	*5,645*	11,123	4,548[f]	11,144	2.4	3.3	8,115[f]	19,673	4.5	6.0
Benin	138	190	..	..	85[f]	*236*	13.8	*14.5*	48	*102*	5.4	*4.3*
Bolivia	284	671	249	628	92	306	7.5	5.6	72	388	4.6	7.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	*115[e]*	311[e]	..	..	*257*	761	22.9	13.9	97	284	*2.4*	3.0
Botswana	521	1,553	..	..	176	454[f]	7.3	10.9	153	231[f]	7.5	4.5
Brazil	1,991	4,802	2,600	4,952	1,085	5,635	2.1	3.1	3,982	12,897	6.3	7.4
Bulgaria	3,466	5,739	3,524	4,993	662	4,273	9.8	18.4	312	1,955	4.8	7.2
Burkina Faso	124[g]	269[g]	..	..	..	82	..	11.0	..	*110*	..	*3.8*
Burundi	34[c]	*201[c]*	36	..	2	2	1.9	1.5	25[f]	71	9.7	13.7
Cambodia	..	2,046	31	340	71	1,312	7.3	22.1	22	162	1.6	2.3
Cameroon	100[g]	*185[g]*	..	..	75	222	3.7	4.2	140	549	8.7	8.4
Canada	16,932	15,737	18,206	*27,037*	9,176	15,555	4.2	4.1	12,658	30,232	6.3	7.4
Central African Republic	26[b]	52[b]	..	11	4[d]	6	..	..	43[d]	61	..	..
Chad	19[g]	25[g]	..	..	43[d]	..	..	..	38[d]	..	..	..
Chile	1,540	2,750	1,070	2,895	1,186	2,270	6.1	3.6	934	1,956	5.1	4.0
China	20,034	50,875	4,520	47,656	8,730[f]	42,632	5.9	3.2	3,688[f]	47,108	2.7	4.2
Hong Kong SAR, China	*7,137*	16,926	..	81,958	9,604[d,f]	20,884[d]	*3.5*	5.1	10,497[d,f]	15,960[d,f]	*6.5*	4.1
Colombia	1,399[a]	2,147[a]	1,057	2,122	887	2,671	7.2	7.0	1,162	2,302	7.3	6.0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	35[b]	53[b]	*50*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	37[g]	85[g]	..	..	15	*54*	1.1	*0.9*	69	*168*	5.1	*2.6*
Costa Rica	785	1,923	273	579	763	1,985	17.1	15.8	336	463	7.1	3.8
Côte d'Ivoire	188	..	..	..	103	113[f]	2.4	1.0	312	345[f]	8.2	3.9
Croatia	1,485[e]	9,335[e]	..	2,497	1,349[f]	9,224	19.3	40.8	422[f]	1,034	4.6	4.2
Cuba	742[b]	2,405[b]	72	206	1,100[d]	2,106	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	3,381[e]	6,032[e]	..	6,618	2,880[f]	7,396	10.2	5.6	1,635[f]	4,157	5.4	3.4
Denmark	2,124[e]	*4,503[e]*	5,035	6,347	3,691[f]	6,686[f]	5.6	*3.6*	4,288[f]	9,678[f]	7.4	5.5
Dominican Republic	1,776[b,c]	3,992[b,c]	168	415	1,571[f]	4,051[f]	27.4	38.7	267	514[f]	4.4	3.6
Ecuador	440[a,h]	968[a,h]	271	814	315	674	6.1	4.3	331	806	5.8	4.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2,871	11,914	2,683	*4,531*	2,954	11,757	22.3	26.4	1,371	2,941	8.0	5.5
El Salvador	235	1,091	348	*1,012*	152	549	7.5	11.7	99	253	2.7	3.2
Eritrea	315[a,c]	79[a,c]	..	..	58[d]	26	43.1	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	530	1,900	1,764	752	452	1,444	17.6	10.7	121	697	4.2	5.6
Ethiopia	103[b]	*330[c]*	120	..	177	1,119	23.1	32.6	30	139[f]	2.1	1.5
Finland	*2,644*	3,423	5,147	5,832	2,383	4,141	5.0	4.6	2,853	5,205	7.6	6.2
France	60,033	76,800	18,686	*23,347*	31,295	58,480	8.6	9.5	20,699	45,938	6.2	6.9
Gabon	125[b]	*358*	203	..	94	..	3.2	..	182	..	10.6	..
Gambia, The	45	142	..	307	28[f]	64	16.0	23.0	16	9	7.0	2.6
Georgia	85[a]	1,500[a]	228	1,980	*75*	531	*13.1*	16.6	*171*	311	*12.1*	5.9
Germany	14,847[e]	24,220[e]	*55,800*	72,300	24,052	47,505	4.0	3.5	66,527	92,738	11.3	7.7
Ghana	286[c]	803[c]	..	..	30	1,049	1.9	13.4	74	848	3.5	7.9
Greece	10,130	14,915	..	..	4,182	14,796	26.9	25.0	1,495	3,401	6.0	4.0
Guatemala	563[a]	1,777[a]	333	1,326	216	820[f]	7.7	8.9	167	680	4.5	5.3
Guinea	12[b]	30[b]	..	..	1	5	0.1	0.4	29	28	2.9	2.0
Guinea-Bissau	..	30	..	..	3	38	5.5	22.2	6	*46*	6.5	*16.2*
Haiti	145	*304*	..	..	90[f]	315	46.8	33.8	35[f]	443	4.4	15.7
Honduras	271	870	149	395	85	611	5.2	10.1	99	355	5.3	4.1

	International tourists				Inbound tourism expenditure				Outbound tourism expenditure			
	thousands				$ millions		% of exports		$ millions		% of imports	
	Inbound		Outbound									
	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009
Hungary	..	9,058	13,083	16,906	2,938	6,740	14.9	6.7	1,501	4,117	7.5	4.4
India	2,124[h]	5,109[h]	3,056	11,067	2,582[f]	11,509	6.8	4.4	996[f]	11,507	2.1	3.5
Indonesia	4,324	6,324	..	5,053	5,229[f]	6,773	9.9	5.1	2,172[f]	9,579	4.0	8.5
Iran, Islamic Rep.	489	2,034	1,000	..	205	2,196	1.1	..	247	9,482	1.6	..
Iraq	61[a]	..	..	..	18[f]	555	..	1.4	117[f]	705	..	3.3
Ireland	4,818	7,189	2,547	7,047	2,698	8,187	5.5	4.1	2,034[f]	8,887	4.8	5.3
Israel	2,215[h]	2,321[h]	2,259	4,007	3,491	4,332	12.7	6.4	2,626	3,869	7.4	6.1
Italy	31,052	43,239	18,173	29,060	30,426	41,872	10.3	8.2	17,219	34,329	6.9	6.6
Jamaica	1,147[b,c]	1,831[b,c]	..	..	1,199	2,070	35.3	51.3	173	259	4.6	4.1
Japan	3,345[a,h]	6,790[a,h]	15,298	15,446	4,894	12,537	1.0	1.9	46,966	34,788	11.2	5.3
Jordan	1,075[h]	3,789[c]	1,128	2,368	973	3,468	28.0	31.8	719	1,202	14.7	7.4
Kazakhstan	..	3,118	523	5,243	155	1,184	2.6	2.5	296	1,320	4.9	3.4
Kenya	918	1,392	..	..	785	1,095	22.3	14.8	230	234[f]	3.9	2.1
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	3,753[a,c]	7,818[a,c]	3,819	9,494	6,670	12,927	4.5	3.0	6,947	14,648	4.5	3.7
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	72[g]	297[g]	878	2,649	307	553	2.2	0.9	2,514	8,244	19.9	26.9
Kyrgyz Republic	36	2,435	42	1,521	5[f]	506	1.1	19.8	7[f]	391	1.0	10.6
Lao PDR	60	1,239	..	..	52	271[f]	12.8	18.8	34	91[f]	4.5	5.8
Latvia	539	1,323	1,812	3,268	37	1,013	1.8	9.0	62	906	2.8	7.9
Lebanon	450	1,844	..	..	710	7,157	..	33.1	..	4,928	..	16.3
Lesotho	87	320	..	..	29	40[f]	14.6	5.1	17	22	1.6	1.2
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	123[f]	..	27.1	..	51	..	3.0
Libya	..	34	484	..	4	159	0.1	0.4	493	1,683	8.6	6.2
Lithuania	650	1,341	1,925	1,288	102	1,183	3.2	5.8	107	1,140	2.7	5.5
Macedonia, FYR	147[e]	259[e]	..	..	19[f]	232	2.7	6.5	27[f]	150	1.7	2.6
Madagascar	75[b]	163[b]	39	..	106	518	14.2	..	79	123[f]	8.0	..
Malawi	192	755	..	..	22	48	4.7	..	53	84	8.0	..
Malaysia	7,469	23,646	20,642	..	5,044	17,231	6.1	9.2	2,722	7,196	3.1	5.0
Mali	42[b,g]	160[b,g]	..	..	26	286	4.9	11.2	74	228	7.5	6.1
Mauritania	..	..	..	..	11[f]	..	2.2	..	30	..	5.9	..
Mauritius	422	871	107	196	616	1,390	26.2	33.2	184	384	7.5	7.5
Mexico	20,241[c]	21,454[c]	8,450	13,942	6,847	12,309	7.7	5.0	3,587	8,628	4.4	3.3
Moldova	32	7	71	93	71	235	8.0	11.7	73	307	7.3	7.7
Mongolia	108	411	..	..	33	253[f]	6.5	11.0	22	242	4.2	9.2
Morocco	2,602[c]	8,341[c]	1,317	2,293	1,469	7,978	16.2	30.2	356	1,712	3.2	4.6
Mozambique	..	2,224	..	..	49	217	10.2	8.8	68	249	6.6	5.8
Myanmar	117	243	..	..	169	59	12.9	1.2	18[f]	40	0.9	1.4
Namibia	272	931	..	..	278[f]	469	16.0	11.6	90[f]	109	4.3	2.1
Nepal	363	510	100	589	232	397	22.5	26.6	167	511	10.3	10.0
Netherlands	6,574[e]	9,921[e]	12,313	18,408	10,611	17,876	4.4	3.5	13,151	21,076	6.1	4.6
New Zealand	1,475	2,422	920	1,917	2,318[f]	4,396[f]	13.0	13.2	1,259[f]	2,559[f]	7.3	8.0
Nicaragua	281	932	255	858	51	346[f]	7.7	12.1	56	224	4.9	5.0
Niger	35	73	10	..	7[f]	86	2.2	8.2	26	98	5.7	5.0
Nigeria	656	1,313	..	..	47	791	0.4	1.3	938	5,308	7.3	11.1
Norway	2,880	4,288	590	3,395	2,730	4,444	4.9	2.8	4,481	12,366[f]	9.6	11.8
Oman	279[g]	1,273[g]	..	..	193	1,108	2.5	3.8	349[f]	1,277	6.3	5.9
Pakistan	378	823	..	..	582	903	5.7	4.1	654	1,098	4.6	3.1
Panama	345	1,200	185	336	372	2,279	4.9	13.7	181	503	2.3	3.3
Papua New Guinea	42	114	51	..	25[f]	1	0.8	0.0	58[f]	48	3.0	1.0
Paraguay	438[h]	439[h]	427	280	162	247	3.4	3.4	173	288	3.3	3.9
Peru	479	2,140	508	1,958	521	2,471	7.9	8.1	428	1,379	4.5	5.3
Philippines	1,760[c]	3,017[c]	1,615	3,066	1,141	2,837	4.3	6.0	551	2,989	1.7	5.4
Poland	19,215	11,890	36,387	50,243	6,927	9,853	19.4	5.8	5,865	7,842	17.3	4.6
Portugal	9,511[h]	12,321[c]	..	20,989	5,646	12,329	17.5	18.3	2,539	4,604	6.4	5.5
Puerto Rico	3,131[b]	3,551[b]	1,237	1,319	1,828[d]	3,473[d]	..	..	1,155[d]	1,613[d]	..	..
Qatar	309[g]	1,405[g]	..	..	..	874[d]	..	..	..	3,751[d]	..	..

	International tourists				Inbound tourism expenditure				Outbound tourism expenditure			
	thousands				$ millions		% of exports		$ millions		% of imports	
	Inbound		Outbound									
	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009
Romania	5,445[a]	7,575[a]	5,737	11,723	689	1,669	7.3	3.3	749	1,769	6.6	2.9
Russian Federation	10,290[a]	23,676[a]	21,329	36,538	4,312[f]	12,300	4.6	3.6	11,599[f]	23,529	14.0	9.3
Rwanda	..	699	..	..	4	218[f]	5.4	40.8	13	115	3.5	7.8
Saudi Arabia	3,325	10,897	..	6,032	..	6,678[d]	..	3.3	..	20,964[d]	..	13.1
Senegal	..	875	..	..	168	637	11.2	18.2	154	276	8.5	3.9
Serbia	..	645	..	..	..	986	..	8.3	..	1,076	..	5.8
Sierra Leone	38[b]	36[b]	6	73	57[f]	25[f]	44.4	7.7	51	16	19.4	2.5
Singapore	6,070	7,489	2,867	6,961	7,611[f]	9,200[f]	4.8	2.5	4,663[f]	15,808[f]	3.2	4.9
Slovak Republic	903[e]	1,298[e]	218	19,917	630	2,539	5.7	4.1	338	2,249	3.2	3.6
Slovenia	732[e]	1,824[e]	..	2,586	1,128	2,733	10.9	9.6	606	1,533	5.6	5.5
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	4,488	9,934	2,520	4,424	2,654	8,683	7.7	11.1	2,414	6,420	7.2	7.9
Spain	34,920	52,231	3,648	12,844	27,369	58,586	20.4	16.9	5,826	21,482	4.3	5.7
Sri Lanka	403[h]	448[h]	504	963	367	754	7.9	8.4	279	735	4.7	6.3
Sudan	29	420	195	..	8[f]	299[f]	1.2	3.6	43[f]	868[f]	3.5	7.7
Swaziland	300[i]	908[g]	..	1,245	54	40	5.3	2.2	45	98	3.5	4.2
Sweden	2,310[e]	4,678[e]	10,127	11,699	4,390	12,114	4.6	6.2	6,816	13,432	8.4	8.1
Switzerland	6,946[g]	8,294[g]	11,148	11,147	11,354	16,335	9.2	5.8	9,478	12,552	8.7	5.1
Syrian Arab Republic	815[e]	6,092[e]	1,746	5,215	1,258[f]	5,152	21.9	16.4	498[f]	910[f]	9.0	4.7
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	1.6	..	6[f]	..	0.2
Tanzania	285	714	157	..	502[f]	1,192	39.7	22.8	360[f]	806	16.8	10.7
Thailand	6,952[c]	14,150	1,820	4,535	9,257	19,421	13.2	10.8	4,791	5,659	5.8	3.6
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	53[g]	150[g]	..	..	13[f]	44	2.8	3.9	40	68	6.0	4.1
Trinidad and Tobago	260[b]	413[b]	261	..	232	557	8.3	2.8	91	102	4.3	1.0
Tunisia	4,120[h]	6,901[h]	1,778	2,623	1,838	3,526	23.0	17.7	294	492	3.3	2.3
Turkey	7,083	25,506	3,981	10,493	4,957[f]	24,556	13.6	17.2	911[f]	4,627	2.3	3.1
Turkmenistan	218	8	21	38	13	..	0.7	..	74	..	4.1	..
Uganda	160	817	148	337	78[f]	683	11.7	17.3	80[f]	336	5.4	6.4
Ukraine	3,716	20,798	6,552	15,334	191[f]	4,349	1.1	8.0	210[f]	3,751	1.1	6.7
United Arab Emirates	2,315[c,i]	..	..	..	632	7,162[d]	..	..	..	13,288[d]	..	..
United Kingdom	21,719	28,199	41,345	58,614	27,577	38,545	8.6	6.5	30,749	61,130	9.4	9.4
United States	43,490	54,884	51,285	61,419	93,700	147,554	11.8	9.4	60,924	105,202	6.8	5.4
Uruguay	2,022	2,056	562	826	725	1,408	20.7	16.5	332	436	9.3	5.6
Uzbekistan	92	1,069	246	1,150	15	64[d]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	700	615	534	1,651	995	853	4.8	1.4	1,852	2,234	11.0	4.6
Vietnam	1,351[a]	3,747[a]	..	..	..	3,050[d]	..	4.9	..	1,100	..	1.5
West Bank and Gaza	220[g]	396[g]	..	..	255[f]	269[f]	33.4	23.0	162[f]	544[f]	5.8	11.0
Yemen, Rep.	61[g]	434[g]	..	..	50[f]	496[f]	2.3	7.0	76[f]	277	3.1	2.8
Zambia	163	710	..	..	29	98	2.4	2.1	83	83	6.2	2.0
Zimbabwe	1,416[a]	1,956[a]	256	593	145	294[d]	..	..	106[d]	..	..	..
World	537,385 t	894,012 t	555,382 t	961,575 t	487,033 t	1,022,301 t	7.6 w	6.4 w	458,869 t	923,915 t	7.4 w	5.9 w
Low income	6,379	18,801	..	..	3,253	11,845	12.2	12.9	2,591	7,641	5.1	5.0
Middle income	139,405	329,738	129,489	327,671	82,794	270,868	7.7	6.2	60,850	214,809	5.4	5.1
Lower middle income	58,101	160,100	35,678	134,442	40,251	135,230	8.5	5.3	20,926	110,735	4.0	4.5
Upper middle income	82,221	171,751	86,296	..	42,566	135,451	7.1	7.3	39,917	104,850	6.7	5.9
Low & middle income	147,674	352,280	141,222	363,391	85,892	281,994	7.8	6.3	63,336	222,402	5.4	5.1
East Asia & Pacific	43,654	107,674	33,153	..	31,197	94,687	7.8	4.8	14,770	75,780	3.5	4.4
Europe & Central Asia	33,946	106,987	47,292	106,450	12,014	58,244	6.3	7.3	16,380	48,211	8.1	6.2
Latin America & Carib.	39,151	60,093	21,841	41,194	21,838	49,773	7.6	6.0	18,774	41,573	6.5	5.3
Middle East & N. Africa	13,555	44,880	13,407	25,352	9,771	43,050	13.0	20.5	4,844	19,825	5.7	6.7
South Asia	3,819	7,949	5,151	17,100	4,016	14,339	6.8	4.6	2,393	14,787	3.0	3.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	12,978	31,497	..	..	6,928	22,170	7.8	7.5	6,810	25,420	6.8	6.4
High income	384,359	535,465	374,257	564,431	401,084	740,277	7.6	6.4	394,726	703,266	7.9	6.3
Euro area	203,060	280,972	141,785	235,326	164,475	310,544	7.8	6.9	155,113	280,349	7.8	6.5

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. Excludes nationals residing abroad. c. Includes nationals residing abroad. d. Data are from national sources. e. Arrivals in all types of accommodation establishments. f. Refers to expenditure of travel-related items only; excludes passenger transport items. g. Arrivals in hotels and similar establishments. h. Arrivals in hotels only. i. Arrivals by air 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 usual environment of an individual is a key concept in tourism statistics and is defined as the geographical area within which an individual conducts regular life routines. This concept excludes as visitors travelers who commute regularly between their place of usual residence and place of work or study or who frequently visit places within their current life routine—for instance, homes of friends or relatives; shopping centers, and religious, healthcare, or other facilities a substantial distance away or in a different administrative area that are regularly and frequently visited.

Tourism can be either domestic or international. The table shows data relevant to international tourism, where the traveler's country of residence differs from the visiting country. International tourism consists of inbound and outbound tourism. The data 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.

Tourism expenditure does not include all types of payments that visitors might make. It excludes payments not for consumption of goods and services, such as taxes and duties that are not part of the purchase prices of the products acquired by the visitor; purchase of financial and nonfinancial assets including land and real estate; purchase of goods for resale; and donations to charities or other individuals. The timing of tourism expenditure is also important because transportation and accommodation are often booked and paid for before being consumed. Payment might also happen after consumption of such services, such as when a visitor pays off a credit card or a special loan drawn for travel purposes. Tourism expenditure should be reported for the period when the services are actually consumed and goods are actually acquired, regardless of when payment was made. Finally, the valuation of tourism expenditure depends on the form of acquisition of the goods and services concerned. In a market transaction expenditure should be valued using the purchaser price—value paid by the visitor. This price should include all taxes and voluntary and compulsory tips prevalent in the accommodation and food services sectors. Discounts and rebates of sales tax or value added tax to nonresidents should be taken into account, even if refunded at the border. However, following these recommendations for tourism statistics may not be easy for countries. Tourism expenditures reported in the table may not be fully comparable, so caution should be used when making cross-country comparisons.

The aggregates are calculated using the World Bank's weighted aggregation methodology (see *Statistical methods*) and differ from the World Tourism Organization's aggregates.

Definitions

• **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).