



6.1

Growth of merchandise trade

| | 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 |
| | 2000-10 | 2000-10 | 2000-10 | 2000-10 | 2010 |
| Afghanistan | 9.9 | 4.4 | 20.1 | 11.0 | 146.5 |
| Albania | 15.0 | 11.6 | 20.2 | 17.5 | 95.3 |
| Algeria | 0.0 | 12.2 | 14.4 | 17.9 | 177.5 |
| Angola | 11.4 | 22.0 | 27.6 | 26.4 | 210.9 |
| Argentina | 5.9 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 14.6 | 126.6 |
| Armenia | 3.6 | 12.6 | 12.3 | 19.4 | 126.2 |
| Australia | 2.3 | 8.3 | 14.0 | 13.1 | 178.9 |
| Austria | 5.9 | 4.5 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 91.1 |
| Azerbaijan | 22.3 | 14.1 | 38.6 | 20.8 | 160.3 |
| Bahrain | 0.6 | 3.5 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 114.5 |
| Bangladesh | 11.4 | 5.0 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 59.0 |
| Belarus | 6.8 | 8.7 | 16.4 | 18.3 | 102.8 |
| Belgium | 2.5 | 3.0 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 100.8 |
| Benin | 6.6 | 7.1 | 15.5 | 16.2 | 103.5 |
| Bolivia | 9.4 | 8.2 | 21.2 | 13.7 | 152.4 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 13.4 | 5.1 | 20.4 | 11.5 | 101.1 |
| Botswana | 3.5 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 11.6 | 84.7 |
| Brazil | 6.6 | 8.1 | 15.5 | 14.9 | 125.1 |
| Bulgaria | 7.9 | 9.3 | 18.0 | 18.4 | 108.8 |
| Burkina Faso | 11.8 | 7.9 | 19.3 | 14.5 | 120.9 |
| Burundi | -3.1 | 9.7 | 7.9 | 15.8 | 153.1 |
| Cambodia | 12.7 | 9.3 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 75.9 |
| Cameroon | -2.5 | 5.2 | 9.8 | 13.9 | 143.8 |
| Canada | -0.9 | 2.5 | 4.9 | 6.4 | 119.9 |
| Central African Republic | -4.3 | 6.6 | -0.4 | 13.1 | 85.9 |
| Chad | 23.9 | 11.6 | 42.2 | 17.4 | 180.0 |
| Chile | 4.3 | 11.2 | 17.1 | 14.9 | 204.0 |
| China† | 20.5 | 15.0 | 22.4 | 20.9 | 77.4 |
| Hong Kong SAR, China | 6.7 | 6.6 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 96.0 |
| Colombia | 6.2 | 11.0 | 14.7 | 15.3 | 133.9 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 10.1 | 14.9 | 20.9 | 21.8 | 137.9 |
| Congo, Rep. | 1.4 | 16.6 | 15.9 | 22.4 | 182.3 |
| Costa Rica | 7.3 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 9.2 | 78.2 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | -0.1 | 5.1 | 11.6 | 13.7 | 161.6 |
| Croatia | 6.3 | 6.0 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 100.7 |
| Cuba | 0.5 | 8.9 | 11.2 | 12.4 | .. |
| Cyprus | 0.3 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 10.9 | 103.5 |
| Czech Republic | 9.9 | 8.0 | 18.5 | 15.7 | 106.4 |
| Denmark | 2.1 | 2.9 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 106.6 |
| Dominican Republic | -0.8 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 6.7 | 98.4 |
| Ecuador | 7.5 | 12.2 | 16.4 | 17.5 | 121.9 |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | 9.0 | 10.2 | 23.5 | 17.9 | 152.4 |
| El Salvador | 2.6 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 6.6 | 91.3 |
| Eritrea | -10.9 | -3.8 | -6.7 | 3.6 | 77.2 |
| Estonia | 3.3 | 4.1 | 13.3 | 11.4 | 144.4 |
| Ethiopia | 9.1 | 16.5 | 19.2 | 23.6 | 127.5 |
| Finland | 2.6 | 2.9 | 6.7 | 10.0 | 77.1 |
| France | 1.5 | 2.9 | 6.2 | 8.0 | 98.2 |
| Gabon | 0.1 | 7.2 | 14.4 | 11.9 | 195.8 |
| Gambia, The | -3.7 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 8.4 | 93.3 |
| Georgia | 8.9 | 19.5 | 19.8 | 27.5 | 132.2 |
| Germany | 5.2 | 4.9 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 103.3 |
| Ghana | 5.2 | 9.2 | 17.2 | 16.3 | 175.4 |
| Greece | 0.8 | 1.2 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 92.7 |
| Guatemala | 7.9 | 5.1 | 12.4 | 10.5 | 92.6 |
| Guinea | -0.2 | 2.8 | 8.5 | 9.6 | 110.2 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 1.8 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 17.5 | 83.5 |
| Haiti | 4.9 | 4.0 | 8.2 | 11.2 | 77.9 |
| †Data for Taiwan, China | 7.5 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 66.0 |

Growth of merchandise trade

6.1

GLOBAL LINKS

| | 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 |
| | 2000-10 | 2000-10 | 2000-10 | 2000-10 | 2010 |
| Honduras | 3.5 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 9.7 | 83.4 |
| Hungary | 10.5 | 7.6 | 15.1 | 12.8 | 95.4 |
| India | 11.4 | 19.5 | 19.9 | 24.2 | 127.2 |
| Indonesia | 0.8 | 6.5 | 11.0 | 14.4 | 127.3 |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. | 2.9 | 7.6 | 17.5 | 14.8 | 157.9 |
| Iraq | 1.7 | 9.2 | 16.8 | 15.1 | 184.3 |
| Ireland | 1.7 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 95.4 |
| Israel | 3.3 | 1.5 | 8.1 | 6.4 | 98.1 |
| Italy | -0.1 | 0.4 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 99.0 |
| Jamaica | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 7.7 | 70.7 |
| Japan | 5.2 | 1.8 | 6.3 | 8.0 | 67.8 |
| Jordan | 3.9 | 5.1 | 15.0 | 15.6 | 85.4 |
| Kazakhstan | 8.6 | 14.2 | 25.3 | 20.7 | 192.6 |
| Kenya | 5.1 | 8.9 | 12.2 | 17.1 | 91.7 |
| Korea, Dem. Rep. | 7.1 | -1.7 | 13.5 | 7.5 | 77.0 |
| Korea, Rep. | 12.1 | 7.1 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 68.0 |
| Kosovo | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kuwait | 4.1 | 9.2 | 18.7 | 13.8 | 187.3 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 7.7 | 16.4 | 16.8 | 26.0 | 107.6 |
| Lao PDR | 11.1 | 9.3 | 19.6 | 16.0 | 119.5 |
| Latvia | 9.6 | 7.3 | 20.5 | 17.1 | 105.2 |
| Lebanon | 13.4 | 4.4 | 20.6 | 12.1 | 95.5 |
| Lesotho | 12.8 | 7.3 | 13.5 | 12.0 | 66.2 |
| Liberia | -7.4 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 10.4 | 146.7 |
| Libya | 4.2 | 13.5 | 19.4 | 20.8 | 162.5 |
| Lithuania | 12.7 | 10.7 | 21.0 | 18.3 | 103.8 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 6.2 | 6.0 | 13.4 | 14.3 | 89.1 |
| Madagascar | 1.5 | 8.6 | 4.8 | 15.2 | 76.3 |
| Malawi | 6.9 | 9.9 | 12.2 | 16.6 | 87.7 |
| Malaysia | 5.5 | 5.1 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 100.2 |
| Mali | 2.9 | 7.7 | 13.7 | 14.6 | 158.7 |
| Mauritania | 11.2 | 11.3 | 23.6 | 18.0 | 132.7 |
| Mauritius | 3.2 | 6.0 | 2.9 | 9.1 | 73.2 |
| Mexico | 2.9 | 3.4 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 104.5 |
| Moldova | 11.3 | 18.8 | 12.6 | 20.2 | 104.8 |
| Mongolia | 3.9 | 12.4 | 21.2 | 20.5 | 215.6 |
| Morocco | 0.6 | 8.1 | 10.9 | 15.4 | 134.2 |
| Mozambique | 10.0 | 7.3 | 19.1 | 14.6 | 108.9 |
| Myanmar | 7.4 | 0.3 | 17.3 | 7.6 | 110.2 |
| Namibia | 6.2 | 10.6 | 14.5 | 15.4 | 120.3 |
| Nepal | -2.9 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 14.0 | 78.3 |
| Netherlands | 5.2 | 5.7 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 101.8 |
| New Zealand | 3.3 | 5.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 124.4 |
| Nicaragua | 9.5 | 5.6 | 12.9 | 10.7 | 81.7 |
| Niger | 4.0 | 14.4 | 16.4 | 21.2 | 150.1 |
| Nigeria | 3.0 | 13.9 | 18.4 | 20.3 | 186.9 |
| Norway | -0.1 | 5.0 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 140.4 |
| Oman | -0.2 | 11.1 | 14.8 | 17.1 | 193.1 |
| Pakistan | 5.8 | 4.6 | 9.6 | 16.8 | 51.9 |
| Panama | 0.0 | 9.7 | 1.7 | 13.7 | 87.5 |
| Papua New Guinea | -1.1 | 6.0 | 14.0 | 15.1 | 150.4 |
| Paraguay | 14.8 | 16.1 | 19.1 | 19.9 | 102.9 |
| Peru | 7.2 | 9.8 | 20.6 | 17.4 | 152.5 |
| Philippines | 2.8 | -0.1 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 68.6 |
| Poland | 10.0 | 7.4 | 19.8 | 16.5 | 101.9 |
| Portugal | 5.1 | 3.4 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 88.0 |
| Puerto Rico | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Qatar | 8.1 | 23.0 | 23.3 | 27.9 | 187.8 |



6.1 | Growth of merchandise trade

| | 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 |
| | 2000-10 | 2000-10 | 2000-10 | 2000-10 | 2010 |
| Romania | 12.4 | 13.7 | 18.5 | 19.9 | 99.9 |
| Russian Federation | 3.6 | 16.8 | 17.7 | 21.1 | 197.3 |
| Rwanda | 1.0 | 17.0 | 18.3 | 23.4 | 234.4 |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.3 | 10.8 | 16.1 | 16.3 | 222.6 |
| Senegal | 1.1 | 5.7 | 9.3 | 14.4 | 98.9 |
| Serbia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sierra Leone | 25.9 | 4.5 | 32.7 | 15.2 | 70.2 |
| Singapore | 10.2 | 7.5 | 12.0 | 11.4 | 83.2 |
| Slovak Republic | 17.1 | 13.8 | 21.7 | 19.6 | 90.0 |
| Slovenia | 11.2 | 8.6 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 89.3 |
| Somalia | -0.2 | 4.0 | 7.7 | 11.6 | 106.2 |
| South Africa | 1.5 | 7.4 | 12.2 | 14.6 | 139.4 |
| South Sudan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Spain | 3.1 | 3.9 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 104.5 |
| Sri Lanka | 2.5 | 2.1 | 5.9 | 9.2 | 75.7 |
| Sudan | 8.0 | 17.0 | 23.5 | 22.1 | 196.8 |
| Swaziland | -2.2 | -0.9 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 110.1 |
| Sweden | 2.8 | 3.0 | 8.3 | 9.9 | 88.6 |
| Switzerland | 6.8 | 3.3 | 10.4 | 9.1 | 81.0 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 0.7 | 11.7 | 12.5 | 19.2 | 139.5 |
| Tajikistan | -1.0 | 9.3 | 7.0 | 18.9 | 96.8 |
| Tanzania | 7.0 | 12.3 | 18.2 | 19.9 | 139.2 |
| Thailand | 7.2 | 7.5 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 98.0 |
| Timor-Leste | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Togo | 2.0 | -2.2 | 10.1 | 12.4 | 30.7 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 0.7 | 1.4 | 14.4 | 10.1 | 133.5 |
| Tunisia | 6.6 | 4.8 | 12.4 | 11.2 | 95.2 |
| Turkey | 10.4 | 9.2 | 17.4 | 17.0 | 91.8 |
| Turkmenistan | -0.6 | 8.4 | 14.0 | 13.1 | 195.6 |
| Uganda | 13.0 | 8.9 | 21.7 | 15.7 | 111.1 |
| Ukraine | 4.7 | 9.9 | 15.1 | 18.7 | 118.9 |
| United Arab Emirates | 6.5 | 14.6 | 19.3 | 20.2 | 163.3 |
| United Kingdom | 0.4 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 103.3 |
| United States | 3.9 | 2.5 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 97.1 |
| Uruguay | 8.5 | 7.6 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 99.6 |
| Uzbekistan | 7.6 | 10.6 | 18.9 | 16.0 | 151.6 |
| Venezuela, RB | -2.5 | 10.8 | 12.2 | 14.3 | 216.3 |
| Vietnam | 11.4 | 12.6 | 19.4 | 20.6 | 100.6 |
| West Bank and Gaza | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Yemen, Rep. | -4.1 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 18.2 | 149.6 |
| Zambia | 9.4 | 14.1 | 25.9 | 20.8 | 189.0 |
| Zimbabwe | -4.9 | -1.3 | 4.5 | 7.5 | 106.7 |

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 2008 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 6.2.) Countries that belong to common customs unions may need to collect data through direct inquiry of companies. Economic or political concerns may lead some national authorities to suppress or misrepresent data on certain trade flows, such as oil, military equipment, or the exports of a dominant producer. In other cases reported trade data may be distorted by deliberate under- or over-invoicing to affect capital transfers or avoid taxes. And in some regions smuggling and black market trading result in unreported trade flows.

By international agreement customs data are reported to the United Nations Statistics Division, which maintains the Commodity Trade (Comtrade) and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics databases. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) compiles international trade statistics, including price, value, and volume indexes,

from national and international sources such as the IMF's International Financial Statistics database, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Japan Customs, Bank of Japan, and UNCTAD's Commodity Price Statistics and Merchandise Trade Matrix. The IMF also compiles data on trade prices and volumes in its International Financial Statistics (IFS) database.

The growth rates and terms of trade in the table were calculated from index numbers compiled by UNCTAD.

The terms of trade index 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 expensive or its imports become 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 most recent periods, UNCTAD constructs a set of average price indexes at the three-digit product classification of the Standard International Trade Classification revision 3 using its Commodity Price Statistics database, international and national sources, and estimates by the UNCTAD secretariat and calculates unit value indexes at the country level using the current year's trade values as weights. • **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. • **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.

Data sources

Data on trade indexes are from UNCTAD's annual *Handbook of Statistics*.



6.2

Direction and growth of merchandise trade

Direction of trade

| Source of exports | Low- and middle-income importers | | | | | | | High-income importers |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|-------|------------------------|
| | % of world trade, 2010 | | | | | | | % of world trade, 2010 |
| | East Asia & Pacific | Europe & Central Asia | Latin America & Caribbean | Middle East & N. Africa | South Asia | Sub-Saharan Africa | Total | Total |
| High-income economies | 9.2 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 19.3 | 47.6 |
| European Union | 1.2 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 5.3 | 26.1 |
| Japan | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 3.0 |
| United States | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 5.2 |
| Other high-income economies | 5.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 8.5 | 13.3 |
| Low- and middle-income economies | 3.3 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 10.5 | 20.9 |
| East Asia & Pacific | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 4.4 | 10.8 |
| China | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 7.8 |
| Europe & Central Asia | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 2.9 |
| Russian Federation | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.5 |
| Latin America & Caribbean | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 3.6 |
| Brazil | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Middle East & N. Africa | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1.4 |
| Algeria | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| South Asia | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| India | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| South Africa | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| World | 12.5 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 29.7 | 68.5 |

Nominal growth of trade

| Source of exports | Low- and middle-income importers | | | | | | | High-income importers |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| | average annual % growth, 2000–10 | | | | | | | average annual % growth, 2000–10 |
| | East Asia & Pacific | Europe & Central Asia | Latin America & Caribbean | Middle East & N. Africa | South Asia | Sub-Saharan Africa | Total | Total |
| High-income economies | 15.1 | 17.3 | 8.8 | 13.7 | 21.4 | 12.5 | 14.1 | 7.5 |
| European Union | 15.0 | 16.7 | 9.5 | 11.4 | 15.5 | 11.3 | 13.8 | 8.2 |
| Japan | 12.5 | 24.8 | 11.1 | 12.5 | 14.1 | 11.2 | 12.7 | 3.4 |
| United States | 12.1 | 14.0 | 7.2 | 12.9 | 21.1 | 13.2 | 9.4 | 5.2 |
| Other high-income economies | 16.5 | 21.0 | 13.4 | 20.1 | 25.7 | 15.0 | 17.4 | 8.2 |
| Low- and middle-income economies | 22.3 | 20.8 | 18.1 | 22.7 | 27.0 | 21.5 | 21.7 | 13.9 |
| East Asia & Pacific | 20.9 | 34.8 | 27.7 | 25.9 | 28.1 | 27.1 | 24.9 | 15.5 |
| China | 26.1 | 37.2 | 31.5 | 30.3 | 35.0 | 31.0 | 31.0 | 20.4 |
| Europe & Central Asia | 19.4 | 17.8 | 20.5 | 22.4 | 24.3 | 21.9 | 19.0 | 16.7 |
| Russian Federation | 17.4 | 15.8 | 21.0 | 19.8 | 20.5 | 14.0 | 16.9 | 16.4 |
| Latin America & Caribbean | 30.5 | 19.5 | 14.5 | 18.0 | 29.4 | 20.9 | 18.2 | 8.6 |
| Brazil | 31.8 | 20.4 | 16.6 | 21.8 | 25.6 | 22.4 | 20.9 | 12.1 |
| Middle East & N. Africa | 22.0 | 16.4 | 14.4 | 22.5 | 37.9 | 18.5 | 23.4 | 13.9 |
| Algeria | 32.5 | 11.2 | 8.6 | 19.0 | 64.1 | 15.9 | 16.0 | 14.3 |
| South Asia | 25.8 | 17.5 | 23.3 | 21.5 | 19.2 | 23.7 | 22.5 | 15.4 |
| India | 27.2 | 16.0 | 25.2 | 23.8 | 19.8 | 24.7 | 23.8 | 18.2 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 22.6 | 24.5 | 20.4 | 13.8 | 21.7 | 16.1 | 21.8 | 13.5 |
| South Africa | 31.2 | 23.9 | 12.3 | 19.5 | 29.0 | 13.8 | 19.8 | 12.4 |
| World | 16.5 | 18.6 | 11.4 | 16.6 | 23.5 | 15.8 | 16.3 | 9.1 |

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 and extrapolation. 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 confidentiality, different exchange rates, overreporting of transit trade, inclusion or exclusion of freight rates and insurance, and different points of valuation and times of recording.

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. 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) and may differ from those used by other organizations.

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, 2011, and are as shown on the cover flaps of this report.



6.3

High-income economy trade with low- and middle-income economies

| | High-income economies | | European Union | | Japan | | United States | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 |
| Exports to low-income economies | | | | | | | | |
| Total (\$ billions) | 19.5 | 53.9 | 8.8 | 19.3 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 1.9 | 7.3 |
| % of total exports | | | | | | | | |
| Food | 11.8 | 9.8 | 13.8 | 12.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 27.5 | 15.1 |
| Agricultural raw materials | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 7.2 | 4.5 |
| Ores and nonferrous metals | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Fuels | 5.6 | 8.7 | 2.9 | 10.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| Manufactured goods | 74.1 | 64.8 | 77.7 | 71.0 | 94.7 | 95.2 | 54.6 | 56.7 |
| Miscellaneous goods | 5.1 | 13.7 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 9.0 | 21.5 |
| Imports from low-income economies | | | | | | | | |
| Total (\$ billions) | 19.6 | 45.9 | 10.5 | 23.9 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 5.6 | 11.7 |
| % of total imports | | | | | | | | |
| Food | 20.9 | 14.0 | 24.2 | 17.5 | 42.7 | 26.3 | 8.0 | 5.0 |
| Agricultural raw materials | 6.1 | 3.6 | 8.6 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Ores and nonferrous metals | 5.7 | 11.5 | 5.3 | 11.7 | 21.6 | 12.2 | 2.8 | 1.7 |
| Fuels | 2.9 | 7.6 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 22.8 |
| Manufactured goods | 62.8 | 58.1 | 59.4 | 61.8 | 30.8 | 58.5 | 83.6 | 67.5 |
| Miscellaneous goods | 1.6 | 5.2 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 1.6 |
| Simple applied tariff rates on imports from low-income economies (%)^a | | | | | | | | |
| Average | 4.2 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 5.2 | 3.3 |
| Food | 5.9 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 10.9 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 1.9 |
| Agricultural raw materials | 5.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Ores and nonferrous metals | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Fuels | 3.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Manufactured goods | 4.0 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 5.8 | 3.8 |
| Miscellaneous goods | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Exports to middle-income economies | | | | | | | | |
| Total (\$ billions) | 737.3 | 2,225.7 | 252.8 | 846.5 | 107.1 | 314.4 | 216.6 | 436.2 |
| % of total exports | | | | | | | | |
| Food | 6.1 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 7.8 | 12.0 |
| Agricultural raw materials | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 4.1 |
| Ores and nonferrous metals | 2.1 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 4.2 |
| Fuels | 3.9 | 6.9 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 9.6 |
| Manufactured goods | 81.5 | 74.3 | 83.4 | 82.0 | 93.5 | 89.5 | 80.3 | 61.3 |
| Miscellaneous goods | 4.3 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 8.8 |
| Imports from middle-income economies | | | | | | | | |
| Total (\$ billions) | 1,231.2 | 3,446.5 | 362.3 | 1,229.0 | 136.2 | 318.9 | 453.1 | 1,004.2 |
| % of total imports | | | | | | | | |
| Food | 8.0 | 6.8 | 10.3 | 7.9 | 12.9 | 8.0 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| Agricultural raw materials | 2.1 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Ores and nonferrous metals | 4.7 | 4.2 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 8.8 | 10.5 | 2.7 | 1.9 |
| Fuels | 17.0 | 20.5 | 24.2 | 26.4 | 16.4 | 18.3 | 15.5 | 20.3 |
| Manufactured goods | 65.9 | 64.4 | 53.1 | 56.8 | 56.9 | 59.5 | 72.8 | 69.2 |
| Miscellaneous goods | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Simple applied tariff rates on imports from middle-income economies (%)^a | | | | | | | | |
| Average | 5.1 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 2.5 |
| Food | 8.8 | 6.0 | 10.4 | 3.2 | 12.9 | 7.1 | 3.7 | 2.9 |
| Agricultural raw materials | 2.7 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Ores and nonferrous metals | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Fuels | 3.2 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.3 |
| Manufactured goods | 4.8 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Miscellaneous goods | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 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; Hong Kong SAR, China, in December 2005; and Geneva, Switzerland, in December 2009 and December 2011, 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 Geneva, Switzerland, trade ministers reaffirmed that development is a core element of the WTO's work and that the WTO needs to assist in further integrating developing countries into the multilateral trading system.

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 6.2 and 6.4 or the aggregate flows in tables 4.4, 4.5, and 6.1. Tariff data are from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's (UNCTAD) Trade Analysis and Information System database. For further discussion of merchandise trade statistics, see *About the data* for tables 4.4, 4.5, 6.1, 6.2, and 6.4, and for information about tariff barriers, see table 6.7.

Definitions

The product groups in the table are defined in accordance with SITC revision 2: **food** (0, 1, 22, and 4), **agricultural raw materials** (2 excluding 22, 27, and 28), **ores and nonferrous metals** (27, 28, and 68), **fuels** (3), **manufactured goods** (5–8 excluding 68), 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 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, 2011 (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, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Data sources

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



6.4 | Direction of trade of developing economies

About the data

Developing economies are an increasingly important part of the global trading system. From 2009 to 2010 the volume of merchandise exports increased 14.5 percent globally and 12.9 percent in developing countries; the volume of merchandise imports increased 13.5 percent globally and 10.7 percent in developing countries. 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 data to the IMF on a timely basis, covering about 85 percent of trade for recent years. Trade data for less timely reporters and for countries that do not report are 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 6.2 and 6.3.

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

2010. 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 6.6 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 6.7).

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.

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, 2011, and are as shown on the cover flaps of this report.

| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| World Bank commodity price index | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (2005 = 100) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy | 11 | 87 | 45 | 32 | 60 | 100 | 115 | 120 | 156 | 105 | 128 | 153 |
| Nonenergy commodities | 138 | 134 | 87 | 92 | 81 | 100 | 122 | 139 | 156 | 130 | 154 | 171 |
| Agriculture | 155 | 157 | 94 | 104 | 88 | 100 | 110 | 124 | 146 | 136 | 151 | 170 |
| Beverages | 182 | 207 | 94 | 113 | 86 | 100 | 105 | 114 | 129 | 144 | 161 | 169 |
| Food | 165 | 163 | 94 | 100 | 86 | 100 | 108 | 128 | 159 | 142 | 150 | 171 |
| Fats and oils | 190 | 158 | 85 | 105 | 86 | 100 | 102 | 145 | 178 | 151 | 163 | 181 |
| Grains | 176 | 166 | 103 | 110 | 89 | 100 | 116 | 139 | 190 | 155 | 152 | 194 |
| Other food | 124 | 168 | 97 | 83 | 83 | 100 | 110 | 96 | 106 | 120 | 131 | 136 |
| Raw materials | 115 | 116 | 93 | 109 | 95 | 100 | 115 | 119 | 122 | 118 | 147 | 168 |
| Timber | 94 | 89 | 85 | 107 | 102 | 100 | 112 | 115 | 117 | 116 | 116 | 125 |
| Other raw materials | 138 | 144 | 102 | 111 | 87 | 100 | 119 | 123 | 128 | 121 | 182 | 215 |
| Fertilizers | 61 | 117 | 68 | 75 | 75 | 100 | 102 | 137 | 341 | 186 | 166 | 217 |
| Metals and minerals | 112 | 89 | 75 | 69 | 67 | 100 | 151 | 171 | 154 | 110 | 159 | 167 |
| Base metals | 125 | 97 | 81 | 76 | 71 | 100 | 162 | 171 | 142 | 109 | 150 | 157 |
| Steel products ^a | .. | 77 | 76 | 71 | 61 | 100 | 95 | 90 | 133 | 112 | 110 | 117 |
| Commodity prices | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (2005 prices) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal, Australian (\$/mt) | 29 | 53 | 41 | 37 | 29 | 48 | 48 | 61 | 109 | 66 | 88 | 98 |
| Natural gas, Europe (\$/mmBtu) | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 9 |
| Natural gas, U.S. (\$/mmBtu) | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Natural gas, liquefied, Japan (\$/mmBtu) | .. | 7 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 12 |
| Petroleum, avg. spot (\$/bbl) | 4 | 48 | 24 | 16 | 32 | 53 | 63 | 66 | 83 | 56 | 70 | 85 |
| Beverages (cents/kg) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cocoa | 249 | 342 | 131 | 133 | 101 | 154 | 156 | 180 | 220 | 264 | 277 | 242 |
| Coffee, Arabica | 423 | 455 | 204 | 309 | 215 | 253 | 247 | 251 | 263 | 290 | 383 | 486 |
| Coffee, robusta | 337 | 426 | 122 | 257 | 102 | 111 | 146 | 176 | 198 | 150 | 154 | 196 |
| Tea, avg., 3 auctions | 308 | 218 | 213 | 138 | 210 | 165 | 183 | 188 | 207 | 249 | 255 | 238 |
| Tea, Colombo auctions | 231 | 146 | 194 | 132 | 201 | 184 | 187 | 232 | 238 | 287 | 291 | 266 |
| Tea, Kolkata auctions | 365 | 269 | 290 | 162 | 202 | 162 | 172 | 177 | 193 | 230 | 248 | 226 |
| Tea, Mombasa auctions | 327 | 238 | 154 | 121 | 227 | 148 | 191 | 153 | 189 | 230 | 227 | 221 |
| Food | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fats and oils (\$/mt) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coconut oil | 1,464 | 884 | 348 | 621 | 504 | 617 | 594 | 846 | 1,046 | 664 | 995 | 1,407 |
| Copra ^a | 829 | 594 | 239 | 407 | 341 | 414 | 394 | 559 | 697 | 439 | 664 | 941 |
| Groundnut oil | 1,395 | 1,127 | 997 | 920 | 799 | 1,060 | 950 | 1,245 | 1,821 | 1,083 | 1,243 | 1,615 |
| Palm oil | 959 | 766 | 300 | 583 | 347 | 422 | 468 | 719 | 810 | 625 | 798 | 915 |
| Palm kernel oil ^a | .. | .. | .. | .. | 496 | 627 | 569 | 818 | 965 | 640 | 1,049 | 1,341 |
| Soybeans | 431 | 389 | 255 | 241 | 237 | 275 | 263 | 354 | 447 | 400 | 398 | 440 |
| Soybean meal | 378 | 344 | 207 | 183 | 212 | 214 | 205 | 284 | 363 | 373 | 335 | 324 |
| Soybean oil | 1,056 | 784 | 463 | 580 | 378 | 545 | 586 | 812 | 1,075 | 776 | 890 | 1,057 |
| Grains (\$/mt) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barley | .. | 103 | 83 | 97 | 86 | 95 | 114 | 159 | 171 | 117 | 140 | 169 |
| Maize | 215 | 164 | 113 | 115 | 99 | 99 | 119 | 151 | 191 | 151 | 165 | 237 |
| Rice, Thailand, 5% | 466 | 539 | 280 | 298 | 227 | 286 | 298 | 301 | 555 | 508 | 433 | 442 |
| Rice, Thailand, 25% ^a | .. | .. | 270 | 276 | 193 | 265 | 271 | 282 | 289 | 419 | 391 | 412 |
| Rice, Thailand, A1 ^a | .. | .. | 209 | 269 | 187 | 218 | 215 | 251 | 412 | 299 | 340 | 373 |
| Rice, Vietnam, 5% ^a | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 258 | 255 | 284 | 485 | .. | 380 | 418 |
| Sorghum ^a | 191 | 169 | 107 | 110 | 99 | 96 | 120 | 150 | 178 | 138 | 146 | 219 |
| Wheat, Canada ^a | 231 | 250 | 162 | 192 | 165 | 198 | 212 | 277 | 388 | 275 | 277 | 358 |
| Wheat, U.S., soft red winter ^a | 210 | 221 | 133 | 155 | 111 | 136 | 156 | 220 | 232 | 170 | 203 | 233 |
| Wheat, U.S., hard red winter | 202 | 227 | 140 | 164 | 128 | 152 | 188 | 235 | 279 | 205 | 198 | 257 |



| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Commodity prices (continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (2005 prices) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food (continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other food | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bananas, U.S. (\$/mt) | 612 | 495 | 559 | 413 | 475 | 603 | 663 | 622 | 721 | 775 | 769 | 787 |
| Beef (cents/kg) | 481 | 362 | 265 | 177 | 216 | 262 | 249 | 240 | 268 | 241 | 297 | 329 |
| Chicken meat (cents/kg) | .. | 99 | 112 | 114 | 147 | 163 | 149 | 159 | 159 | 173 | 168 | 157 |
| Fishmeal (\$/mt) ^a | 726 | 662 | 426 | 459 | 462 | 731 | 1,142 | 1,084 | 968 | 1,125 | 1,494 | 1,251 |
| Oranges (\$/mt) | 619 | 513 | 549 | 493 | 407 | 875 | 812 | 881 | 946 | 832 | 915 | 725 |
| Shrimp, Mexico (cents/kg) ^a | .. | 1,511 | 1,106 | 1,401 | 1,696 | 1,034 | 1,002 | 930 | 913 | 865 | 890 | 971 |
| Sugar, EU domestic (cents/kg) | 41 | 64 | 60 | 64 | 62 | 67 | 63 | 63 | 60 | 48 | 39 | 37 |
| Sugar, U.S. domestic (cents/kg) | 61 | 87 | 53 | 47 | 48 | 47 | 48 | 42 | 40 | 50 | 70 | 68 |
| Sugar, world (cents/kg) | 30 | 83 | 29 | 27 | 20 | 22 | 32 | 20 | 24 | 37 | 42 | 47 |
| Agricultural raw materials | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton A Index (cents/kg) | 249 | 271 | 188 | 197 | 146 | 122 | 124 | 129 | 134 | 126 | 202 | 271 |
| Cotton, Memphis (cents/kg) | .. | .. | 191 | 200 | 164 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 138 | 133 | 207 | 59 |
| Logs, Cameroon (\$/cu. m) ^a | 159 | 330 | 355 | 315 | 308 | 334 | 312 | 351 | 450 | 386 | 380 | 394 |
| Logs, Malaysian (\$/cu. m) | 159 | 257 | 183 | 237 | 213 | 203 | 234 | 247 | 250 | 263 | 246 | 318 |
| Rubber, Singapore (cents/kg) | 150 | 187 | 89 | 147 | 75 | 149 | 203 | 208 | 221 | 176 | 324 | 392 |
| Rubber, TSR 20 (cents/kg) ^a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 139 | 190 | 199 | 216 | 165 | 299 | 368 |
| Rubber, US (cents/kg) ^a | 170 | 213 | 106 | 168 | 93 | 166 | 226 | 228 | 243 | 196 | 342 | 421 |
| Plywood (cents/sheet) ^a | 380 | 359 | 367 | 542 | 502 | 509 | 583 | 590 | 551 | 517 | 504 | 494 |
| Sawnwood, Malaysian (\$/cu. m) | 647 | 520 | 551 | 687 | 666 | 659 | 734 | 743 | 760 | 737 | 751 | 764 |
| Sawnwood, Cameroon (\$/cu. m) ^a | .. | .. | .. | 553 | 547 | 559 | 610 | 700 | 819 | 685 | 720 | 672 |
| Tobacco (\$/mt) ^a | 3,967 | 2,986 | 3,508 | 2,453 | 3,332 | 2,790 | 2,906 | 3,054 | 3,066 | 3,880 | 3,812 | 3,641 |
| Woodpulp (\$/mt) ^a | 654 | 704 | 842 | 792 | 744 | 635 | 684 | 706 | 701 | 562 | 768 | 732 |
| Fertilizers (\$/mt) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diammonium phosphate | 199 | 292 | 177 | 201 | 173 | 247 | 255 | 398 | 826 | 296 | 443 | 503 |
| Phosphate rock | 41 | 61 | 42 | 32 | 49 | 42 | 43 | 65 | 295 | 111 | 109 | 150 |
| Potassium chloride | 116 | 152 | 101 | 109 | 137 | 158 | 171 | 184 | 487 | 577 | 294 | 354 |
| Triple superphosphate | 157 | 237 | 136 | 139 | 154 | 201 | 197 | 312 | 751 | 235 | 338 | 438 |
| Urea | 67 | 252 | 123 | 174 | 113 | 219 | 218 | 285 | 421 | 228 | 256 | 342 |
| Metals and minerals | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum (\$/mt) | 2,050 | 1,910 | 1,695 | 1,676 | 1,734 | 1,898 | 2,516 | 2,430 | 2,198 | 1,523 | 1,924 | 1,953 |
| Copper (\$/mt) | 5,219 | 2,863 | 2,752 | 2,724 | 2,030 | 3,679 | 6,580 | 6,557 | 5,943 | 4,711 | 6,672 | 7,181 |
| Gold (\$/toz) ^a | 132 | 798 | 397 | 357 | 312 | 445 | 592 | 642 | 745 | 890 | 1,084 | 1,276 |
| Iron ore, spot, cfr China (\$/dmt) ^a | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68 | 113 | 133 | 73 | 129 | 136 |
| Lead (cents/kg) | 112 | 119 | 84 | 59 | 51 | 98 | 126 | 238 | 179 | 157 | 190 | 195 |
| Nickel (\$/mt) | 10,492 | 8,553 | 9,167 | 7,636 | 9,669 | 14,744 | 23,742 | 34,293 | 18,035 | 13,406 | 19,313 | 18,637 |
| Silver (cents/toz) ^a | 653 | 2,708 | 498 | 482 | 560 | 734 | 1,132 | 1,235 | 1,281 | 1,344 | 1,789 | 2,868 |
| Tin (cents/kg) | 1,354 | 2,201 | 629 | 577 | 608 | 738 | 860 | 1,339 | 1,581 | 1,242 | 1,807 | 2,119 |
| Zinc (cents/kg) | 109 | 100 | 157 | 96 | 126 | 138 | 321 | 299 | 160 | 151 | 191 | 178 |
| MUV G-15 index (2005 = 100) | 27 | 76 | 97 | 108 | 89 | 100 | 102 | 109 | 117 | 109 | 113 | 123 |
| MUV G-5 index (2005 = 100) | 26 | 74 | 93 | 109 | 91 | 100 | 102 | 106 | 114 | 107 | 110 | 115 |

Note: bbl = barrel, cu. m = cubic meter, dmtu = dry metric ton unit, kg = kilogram, mmBtu = million British thermal units, mt = metric ton, toz = troy ounce.

a. Series not included in the nonenergy index.

About the data

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

The table is based on frequently updated price reports. Prices are those received by exporters when available, or the prices paid by importers or trade unit values. Annual price series are generally simple averages based on higher frequency data. The constant price series in the table are deflated by the manufactures unit value (MUV) index for the Group of Fifteen (G-15) 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 2005. 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 39 price series for 38 nonenergy commodities. Separate indexes are compiled for energy and steel products, which are not included in the nonenergy commodity price index.

The MUV G-15 index is a composite index of prices for manufactured exports from the 15 major (G-15) developed and emerging economies (Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and the United States) to low- and middle-income economies, valued in U.S. dollars. For the MUV G-15 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 the share of each country's exports to low- and middle-income countries in the base year (2005). The MUV G-5 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) and is included in the table for comparison purposes.

Definitions

- **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 38 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, copra, groundnut oil, palm oil, palm kernel oil, soybeans, soybean meal, and soybean oil. Grains include barley, maize, rice, sorghum, and wheat. Other food items include bananas, beef, chicken meat, fishmeal, 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 (aluminum, copper, lead, nickel, tin, and zinc) and iron ore.
- **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 2002, 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-15 index** is the manufactures unit value index for G-15 country exports to low- and middle-income economies.

Data sources

Data on commodity prices and the MUV G-15 index are compiled by the World Bank's Development Prospects Group. Monthly updates of commodity prices are available at <http://data.worldbank.org>.



| | Year of creation | Year of entry into force of the most recent agreement | Type of most recent agreement ^a | Merchandise exports within bloc | | Merchandise exports by bloc |
|--|------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | \$ millions 2010 | % of total bloc exports 2010 | % of world exports 2010 |
| High-income and low- and middle-income economies | | | | | | |
| APEC ^b | 1989 | | None | 4,868,838 | 67.5 | 47.3 |
| EEA | 1994 | 1994 | EIA | 3,519,827 | 68.7 | 33.6 |
| EFTA | 1960 | 2002 | EIA | 2,096 | 0.6 | 2.2 |
| European Union | 1957 | 1958 | EIA, CU | 3,356,310 | 67.3 | 32.7 |
| NAFTA | 1994 | 1994 | FTA | 955,598 | 48.7 | 12.9 |
| SPARTECA | 1981 | 1981 | PTA | 20,717 | 8.1 | 1.7 |
| Trans-Pacific SEP | 2006 | 2006 | EIA, FTA | 3,969 | 0.9 | 3.0 |
| East Asia and Pacific and South Asia | | | | | | |
| APTA | 1975 | 1976 | PTA | 278,451 | 12.1 | 15.1 |
| ASEAN | 1967 | 1992 | FTA | 262,270 | 25.0 | 6.9 |
| MSG | 1993 | 1994 | PTA | 99 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| PICTA | 2001 | 2003 | FTA | 308 | 2.6 | 0.1 |
| SAARC | 1985 | 2006 | FTA | 15,702 | 5.8 | 1.8 |
| Europe, Central Asia, and Middle East | | | | | | |
| Agadir agreement | 2004 | | NNA | 2,068 | 3.2 | 0.4 |
| CEFTA | 1992 | 1994 | FTA | 5,229 | 17.5 | 0.2 |
| CEZ | 2003 | 2004 | FTA | 18,065 | 4.0 | 2.9 |
| CIS | 1991 | 1994 | FTA | 68,596 | 12.9 | 3.5 |
| Customs Union of Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Russian Federation | 2010 | | CU | 18,065 | 4.0 | 2.9 |
| EAEC | 1997 | 2000 | CU | 21,200 | 4.7 | 2.9 |
| ECO | 1985 | 2003 | PTA | 27,654 | 8.8 | 2.1 |
| GCC | 1981 | 2003 ^c | CU | 28,623 | 4.8 | 3.9 |
| PAFTA | 1997 | 1998 | FTA | 81,816 | 9.7 | 5.5 |
| UMA | 1989 | 1994 ^c | NNA | 3,926 | 2.9 | 0.9 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | | | | | | |
| Andean Community | 1969 | 1988 | CU | 7,825 | 8.5 | 0.6 |
| CACM | 1961 | 1961 | CU | 6,330 | 22.5 | 0.2 |
| CARICOM | 1973 | 1997 | EIA | 3,356 | 15.2 | 0.1 |
| LAIA | 1980 | 1981 | PTA | 128,829 | 15.9 | 5.3 |
| MERCOSUR | 1991 | 2005 | EIA | 44,239 | 15.7 | 1.9 |
| OECS | 1981 | 1981 ^c | NNA | 132 | 17.5 | 0.0 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | | |
| CEMAC | 1994 | 1999 | CU | 383 | 1.2 | 0.2 |
| CEPGL | 1976 | | NNA | 81 | 1.5 | 0.0 |
| COMESA | 1994 | 1994 | CU | 8,158 | 7.7 | 0.7 |
| EAC | 1996 | 2000 | CU | 1,997 | 20.3 | 0.1 |
| ECCAS | 1983 | 2004 ^c | NNA | 483 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| ECOWAS | 1975 | 1993 | PTA | 8,911 | 8.8 | 0.7 |
| Indian Ocean Commission | 1984 | 2005 ^c | NNA | 184 | 5.3 | 0.0 |
| SADC | 1992 | 2000 | FTA | 14,576 | 9.8 | 1.0 |
| UEMOA | 1994 | 2000 | CU | 2,250 | 14.6 | 0.1 |

Note: APEC is Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, EEA is European Economic Area, EFTA is European Free Trade Association, NAFTA is North American Free Trade Agreement, SPARTECA is South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement, Trans-Pacific SEP is Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership, APTA is Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement, ASEAN is Association of South East Asian Nations, MSG is Melanesian Spearhead Group, PICTA is Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement, SAARC is South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, CEFTA is Central European Free Trade Area, CEZ is Common Economic Zone, CIS is Commonwealth of Independent States, EAEC is Eurasian Economic Community, ECO is Economic Cooperation Organization, GCC is Gulf Cooperation Council, PAFTA is Pan-Arab Free Trade Area, UMA is Arab Maghreb Union, CACM is Central American Common Market, CARICOM is Caribbean Community and Common Market, LAIA is Latin American Integration Association, MERCOSUR is Southern Common Market, OECS is Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, CEMAC is Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa, CEPGL is Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries, COMESA is Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, EAC is East African Community, ECCAS is Economic Community of Central African States, ECOWAS is Economic Community of West African States, SADC is Southern African Development Community, UEMOA is West African Economic and Monetary Union. For regional bloc memberships, see the World Trade Organization's Regional Trade Agreements Information System (<http://rtais.wto.org/UI/PublicMaintainRTAHome.aspx>).

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. 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 intraregional trade. Most countries are members of a regional trade bloc, and the surge of countries participating in such arrangements has continued unabated since the early 1990s. While trade blocs vary in structure, they all have the same objective: to reduce trade barriers among 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. In addition, becoming a member of a trade bloc can result in trade diversion, where a member switches from being a relatively efficient, low-cost producer outside a trade bloc to a less efficient, higher cost producer within a trade bloc. On a global scale this could lead to misallocated resources.

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 intraregional merchandise trade (service exports are excluded) for

important regional trade blocs and the size of intraregional trade 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 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 Statistics (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. However, 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 footnoted, 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 6.6a) and from official websites of the trade blocs.

Some countries belong to more than one trade bloc, so shares of world exports exceed 100 percent. Exports include all commodity trade, which may include items not specified in trade bloc agreements. Differences from previously published estimates may be due to changes in membership or revisions in underlying data.

Definitions

- **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).

- **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.

Global Preferential Trade Agreement Database

6.6a

The Global Preferential Trade Agreement Database provides information on preferential trade agreements around the world, including agreements that have not been 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. Updated regularly, the database currently covers 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 criteria. The database was developed jointly by the World Bank and the Center for International Business, Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth College. It was supported by the Multidonor Trust Fund for Trade and Development, with financing from the governments of Finland, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. The database 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/>).

Data sources

Data on merchandise trade flows are published in the IMF’s *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook* and *Direction of Trade Statistics Quarterly*; the data in the table were calculated using the IMF’s Direction of Trade database. Data on trade bloc membership are from World Bank (2000b), UNCTAD’s *Trade and Development Report 2007*, WTO’s Regional Trade Agreements Information System (<http://rtais.wto.org/UI/PublicMaintainRTAHome.aspx>), and the World Bank and the Center for International Business at the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth College’s Global Preferential Trade Agreements Database.



6.7

Tariff barriers

| | Most recent year | All products % | | | | | | Primary products % | | Manufactured products % | |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| | | Binding coverage | Simple mean bound rate | Simple mean tariff | Weighted mean tariff | Share of tariff lines with international peaks | Share of tariff lines with specific rates | Simple mean tariff | Weighted mean tariff | Simple mean tariff | Weighted mean tariff |
| Afghanistan | 2008 | .. | .. | 6.2 | 6.4 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 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 | 5.6 | 5.0 |
| Algeria | 2009 | .. | .. | 14.2 | 8.6 | 53.2 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 7.8 | 14.2 | 8.9 |
| Angola | 2009 | 100.0 | 59.2 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 23.4 | 0.6 | 11.6 | 13.9 | 6.8 | 5.9 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 2009 | 97.9 | 58.7 | 13.8 | 14.6 | 49.4 | 0.1 | 17.2 | 14.8 | 13.1 | 14.5 |
| Argentina | 2010 | 100.0 | 31.9 | 11.4 | 6.2 | 24.3 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 1.6 | 11.9 | 7.0 |
| Armenia | 2008 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 5.6 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 2.4 |
| Australia | 2010 | 97.0 | 10.0 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| Azerbaijan | 2009 | .. | .. | 8.3 | 3.9 | 46.5 | 2.3 | 9.5 | 3.8 | 8.1 | 4.0 |
| Bahamas, The | 2010 | .. | .. | 33.2 | 21.5 | 68.8 | 0.5 | 21.9 | 7.6 | 36.1 | 32.6 |
| Bahrain | 2009 | 73.6 | 34.8 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 4.0 | 3.1 |
| Bangladesh | 2008 | 15.9 | 169.9 | 13.9 | 13.0 | 38.0 | 0.9 | 16.3 | 8.8 | 13.6 | 14.0 |
| Barbados | 2007 | 97.8 | 78.1 | 15.1 | 14.8 | 44.9 | 1.0 | 26.3 | 21.9 | 13.4 | 12.3 |
| Belarus | 2010 | .. | .. | 6.7 | 2.1 | 4.5 | 14.0 | 6.3 | 0.9 | 6.8 | 3.4 |
| Belize | 2010 | 97.9 | 58.4 | 11.5 | 6.4 | 31.9 | 1.9 | 17.5 | 4.0 | 10.6 | 10.1 |
| Benin | 2010 | 39.5 | 28.7 | 13.3 | 15.4 | 50.2 | 0.0 | 15.5 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 17.0 |
| Bermuda | 2010 | .. | .. | 18.0 | 26.1 | 64.3 | 2.8 | 10.0 | 14.3 | 19.4 | 27.7 |
| Bhutan | 2007 | .. | .. | 18.2 | 17.8 | 50.7 | 0.0 | 43.5 | 44.9 | 15.5 | 16.0 |
| Bolivia | 2010 | 100.0 | 40.0 | 9.6 | 5.4 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 5.8 | 9.7 | 5.2 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2010 | .. | .. | 3.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 2.3 |
| Botswana | 2010 | 96.1 | 19.0 | 8.8 | 5.2 | 20.2 | 1.0 | 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 | 14.0 | 9.8 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 2010 | 95.3 | 24.1 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 20.8 | 1.2 | 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 | 0.1 | 15.4 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 4.6 |
| Cambodia | 2008 | 100.0 | 19.1 | 12.4 | 9.9 | 19.7 | 0.0 | 13.8 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 9.6 |
| Cameroon | 2009 | 13.7 | 79.9 | 18.4 | 15.0 | 52.5 | 0.0 | 20.5 | 12.9 | 18.1 | 15.9 |
| Canada | 2010 | 99.7 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 6.5 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 1.1 |
| Cape Verde | 2010 | 100.0 | 15.8 | 14.7 | 11.6 | 44.3 | 0.0 | 16.2 | 12.2 | 14.4 | 11.0 |
| Central African Republic | 2007 | 62.5 | 36.0 | 17.5 | 13.6 | 47.4 | 0.1 | 18.9 | 13.8 | 17.3 | 13.3 |
| Chad | 2009 | 13.9 | 79.9 | 17.6 | 14.7 | 47.4 | 0.3 | 22.5 | 17.2 | 16.8 | 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† | 2010 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 7.7 | 4.0 | 11.2 | 0.2 | 8.1 | 1.8 | 7.7 | 5.6 |
| 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 | 11.3 | 8.9 |
| Comoros | 2010 | .. | .. | 7.6 | 8.1 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 8.4 | 11.2 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 2009 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 12.9 | 11.0 | 42.5 | 0.2 | 14.2 | 10.8 | 12.6 | 11.1 |
| Congo, Rep. | 2007 | 16.5 | 27.4 | 18.6 | 14.7 | 52.6 | 0.2 | 21.9 | 18.6 | 18.2 | 14.1 |
| Costa Rica | 2009 | 100.0 | 43.2 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 2.1 |
| 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 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.0 |
| Cuba | 2010 | 31.7 | 21.4 | 10.5 | 8.7 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 6.2 | 10.4 | 9.8 |
| Cyprus | 2010 | 100.0 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 7.8 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| Djibouti | 2009 | 100.0 | 41.2 | 20.6 | 15.2 | 69.4 | 0.5 | 15.9 | 8.7 | 21.3 | 18.6 |
| Dominica | 2007 | 94.7 | 58.7 | 11.9 | 7.9 | 43.3 | 0.0 | 19.2 | 5.7 | 10.6 | 9.3 |
| Dominican Republic | 2010 | 100.0 | 34.9 | 8.3 | 6.1 | 30.1 | 0.0 | 11.8 | 4.6 | 7.8 | 6.9 |
| Ecuador | 2010 | 100.0 | 21.7 | 9.3 | 6.0 | 20.2 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 4.3 | 9.4 | 6.7 |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | 2009 | 99.3 | 37.3 | 12.6 | 8.1 | 18.4 | 0.2 | 37.6 | 6.4 | 9.4 | 9.5 |
| El Salvador | 2010 | 100.0 | 36.9 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 7.4 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 2007 | .. | .. | 18.3 | 15.6 | 52.3 | 0.2 | 21.5 | 21.4 | 17.8 | 14.3 |
| Eritrea | 2006 | .. | .. | 9.6 | 5.4 | 22.4 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 3.5 | 9.6 | 7.2 |
| Ethiopia | 2010 | .. | .. | 18.1 | 10.5 | 55.6 | 0.0 | 19.7 | 5.1 | 18.0 | 13.2 |
| European Union | 2010 | 100.0 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 7.8 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| Fiji | 2010 | 51.4 | 40.1 | 11.9 | 11.0 | 23.3 | 1.9 | 13.5 | 9.8 | 11.6 | 12.2 |
| French Polynesia | 2009 | .. | .. | 6.8 | 4.2 | 28.0 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 7.3 | 5.2 |
| Gabon | 2009 | 100.0 | 21.4 | 18.7 | 14.5 | 53.1 | 0.1 | 21.2 | 15.1 | 18.4 | 14.3 |
| Gambia, The | 2009 | 13.7 | 101.8 | 18.7 | 14.8 | 91.2 | 0.1 | 16.9 | 12.8 | 19.2 | 17.0 |
| Georgia | 2010 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Ghana | 2009 | 14.4 | 92.5 | 13.0 | 8.6 | 40.5 | 1.2 | 16.6 | 8.9 | 12.5 | 8.4 |
| †Data for Taiwan, China | 2010 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 6.0 | 1.7 | 8.4 | 2.0 | 4.8 | 2.9 |

| | 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 |
| Grenada | 2010 | 100.0 | 56.8 | 8.9 | 7.7 | 36.7 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 7.0 | 8.6 | 8.3 |
| Guatemala | 2010 | 100.0 | 42.3 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 16.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 1.7 | 4.0 | 2.8 |
| Guinea | 2010 | 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 | 2010 | 100.0 | 56.8 | 10.1 | 6.9 | 39.2 | 0.0 | 15.5 | 5.9 | 9.4 | 7.7 |
| Haiti | 2009 | 89.8 | 17.6 | 3.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 5.9 |
| Honduras | 2009 | 100.0 | 32.5 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 9.9 | 8.1 | 6.0 | 5.5 |
| Iceland | 2010 | 95.0 | 13.5 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.1 |
| India | 2009 | 74.5 | 50.2 | 11.5 | 8.2 | 10.4 | 4.7 | 20.1 | 7.5 | 10.3 | 8.3 |
| Indonesia | 2010 | 96.6 | 37.5 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 7.0 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 5.0 | 2.9 |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. | 2008 | .. | .. | 24.8 | 19.6 | 56.5 | 0.3 | 21.7 | 12.5 | 25.1 | 21.2 |
| Iraq | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Israel | 2009 | 75.2 | 22.0 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 8.8 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 3.7 |
| Jamaica | 2010 | 100.0 | 49.7 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 42.6 | 0.0 | 13.9 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 8.9 |
| Japan | 2010 | 99.7 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 8.6 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Jordan | 2009 | 100.0 | 16.3 | 9.7 | 5.2 | 29.5 | 0.6 | 14.2 | 3.9 | 9.0 | 6.1 |
| Kazakhstan | 2010 | .. | .. | 6.4 | 3.4 | 19.6 | 16.4 | 6.1 | 0.9 | 6.4 | 4.0 |
| Kenya | 2010 | 15.2 | 95.3 | 12.1 | 9.2 | 36.6 | 0.1 | 16.0 | 12.6 | 11.7 | 6.7 |
| Korea, Dem. Rep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Korea, Rep. | 2010 | 95.1 | 16.1 | 10.3 | 8.7 | 7.0 | 0.6 | 26.3 | 12.7 | 7.4 | 5.1 |
| Kosovo | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kuwait | 2009 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 4.4 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 2010 | 99.9 | 7.5 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 3.6 |
| Lao PDR | 2008 | .. | .. | 9.3 | 13.2 | 20.4 | 0.1 | 16.0 | 14.2 | 8.4 | 12.6 |
| Lebanon | 2007 | .. | .. | 5.6 | 4.8 | 11.6 | 10.9 | 8.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.1 |
| Lesotho | 2010 | 100.0 | 78.9 | 9.5 | 10.5 | 21.6 | 1.4 | 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 | 2010 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 14.5 | 2.5 | 7.4 | 5.7 | 3.2 | 1.8 |
| Madagascar | 2010 | 30.5 | 27.3 | 10.6 | 7.7 | 38.3 | 0.2 | 12.6 | 3.3 | 10.3 | 8.9 |
| Malawi | 2010 | 32.0 | 75.9 | 11.7 | 6.6 | 42.7 | 0.3 | 13.4 | 6.0 | 11.5 | 6.8 |
| Malaysia | 2009 | 83.9 | 14.6 | 6.8 | 4.0 | 16.9 | 0.8 | 10.1 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 3.7 |
| 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 | 12.9 | 11.0 |
| Mauritius | 2010 | 17.7 | 98.3 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 10.4 | 8.7 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 1.6 |
| Mayotte | 2010 | .. | .. | 5.1 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 5.3 | 1.9 |
| Mexico | 2010 | 100.0 | 35.1 | 7.4 | 2.2 | 6.1 | 0.1 | 9.3 | 1.5 | 7.2 | 2.4 |
| Moldova | 2010 | 99.9 | 6.7 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 8.4 | 2.8 | 7.0 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 2.6 |
| Mongolia | 2009 | 100.0 | 17.5 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Montenegro | 2010 | .. | .. | 3.0 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Morocco | 2009 | 100.0 | 41.3 | 9.1 | 7.1 | 23.6 | 0.0 | 18.0 | 8.9 | 8.2 | 5.8 |
| Mozambique | 2010 | 14.0 | 97.4 | 7.7 | 4.8 | 23.9 | 0.1 | 8.7 | 4.7 | 7.5 | 4.7 |
| 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 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 6.7 | 1.6 |
| Nepal | 2010 | 99.4 | 26.2 | 12.6 | 12.1 | 46.3 | 1.2 | 12.9 | 10.3 | 12.6 | 14.4 |
| New Zealand | 2010 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 2.1 |
| Nicaragua | 2010 | 100.0 | 41.7 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 1.9 |
| 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 | 2010 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 6.9 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Oman | 2009 | 100.0 | 13.9 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Pakistan | 2009 | 98.6 | 60.0 | 14.8 | 9.5 | 45.3 | 0.3 | 14.5 | 6.5 | 14.8 | 12.3 |
| Palau | 2010 | .. | .. | 2.7 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 6.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| Panama | 2009 | 99.9 | 23.5 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 11.5 | 8.4 | 7.1 | 7.3 |
| Papua New Guinea | 2010 | 100.0 | 31.5 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 23.3 | 1.0 | 11.8 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 2.8 |
| 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 | 6.8 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.7 |
| Puerto Rico | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |



6.7

Tariff barriers

| | 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 | 0.2 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| Russian Federation | 2010 | .. | .. | 6.0 | 3.8 | 17.4 | 15.4 | 5.8 | 3.4 | 6.0 | 3.9 |
| Rwanda | 2010 | 100.0 | 89.3 | 9.9 | 6.0 | 31.4 | 0.1 | 11.5 | 6.4 | 9.7 | 5.9 |
| Saudi Arabia | 2009 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| Senegal | 2010 | 100.0 | 30.0 | 13.4 | 8.9 | 50.5 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 7.7 | 13.3 | 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 | 2.0 | 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 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Solomon Islands | 2010 | 100.0 | 78.8 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 9.3 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 8.8 |
| Somalia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| South Africa | 2010 | 96.1 | 19.4 | 7.6 | 4.4 | 17.9 | 1.8 | 5.4 | 1.9 | 7.9 | 5.7 |
| South Sudan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sri Lanka | 2010 | 38.1 | 30.1 | 9.4 | 6.9 | 23.8 | 1.0 | 15.3 | 9.6 | 8.8 | 5.7 |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | 2010 | 97.8 | 76.1 | 9.6 | 10.5 | 36.1 | 0.5 | 9.9 | 7.0 | 9.6 | 11.8 |
| 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 | 0.5 | 15.1 | 7.8 | 10.6 | 8.6 |
| Sudan | 2010 | .. | .. | 13.3 | 14.8 | 28.3 | 0.1 | 16.6 | 10.9 | 12.9 | 15.8 |
| Suriname | 2010 | 27.6 | 18.1 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 36.2 | 0.1 | 18.3 | 15.0 | 10.4 | 10.4 |
| Swaziland | 2010 | 96.1 | 19.4 | 10.9 | 10.2 | 26.2 | 3.2 | 9.7 | 1.3 | 11.1 | 16.2 |
| Switzerland | 2010 | 99.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 2010 | .. | .. | 6.7 | 6.1 | 27.6 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 6.1 |
| Tajikistan | 2010 | .. | .. | 4.4 | 5.9 | 8.2 | 0.8 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 4.5 | 7.8 |
| Tanzania | 2010 | 13.8 | 120.0 | 12.9 | 8.2 | 39.9 | 0.1 | 17.5 | 8.7 | 12.4 | 8.0 |
| Thailand | 2009 | 74.7 | 26.1 | 11.2 | 4.9 | 20.5 | 5.2 | 15.9 | 2.9 | 10.5 | 6.1 |
| 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 | 2010 | 100.0 | 17.6 | 10.9 | 7.2 | 65.6 | 0.3 | 11.9 | 5.1 | 10.6 | 9.0 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 2008 | 100.0 | 55.8 | 8.7 | 10.0 | 43.6 | 0.5 | 16.6 | 3.1 | 7.6 | 17.4 |
| Tunisia | 2008 | 58.3 | 58.0 | 21.9 | 16.0 | 57.8 | 0.0 | 26.8 | 12.0 | 21.4 | 18.2 |
| Turkey | 2010 | 50.3 | 29.2 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 5.4 | 0.2 | 14.4 | 4.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Turkmenistan | 2002 | .. | .. | 5.4 | 2.9 | 14.8 | 3.2 | 14.7 | 12.6 | 3.8 | 1.1 |
| Uganda | 2010 | 16.1 | 73.5 | 12.1 | 8.2 | 37.5 | 0.2 | 15.7 | 8.8 | 11.6 | 7.9 |
| Ukraine | 2010 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 5.9 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 3.1 |
| United Arab Emirates | 2009 | 100.0 | 14.8 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 6.0 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 4.4 |
| United States | 2010 | 100.0 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 6.9 | 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 | 10.0 | 5.3 |
| Uzbekistan | 2009 | .. | .. | 11.8 | 6.9 | 20.1 | 10.9 | 12.6 | 3.9 | 11.7 | 7.4 |
| Vanuatu | 2009 | .. | .. | 18.2 | 18.5 | 66.6 | 3.4 | 26.7 | 27.8 | 16.5 | 14.6 |
| Venezuela, RB | 2010 | 100.0 | 36.5 | 13.1 | 10.6 | 21.9 | 0.0 | 12.2 | 10.0 | 13.2 | 10.8 |
| Vietnam | 2010 | 100.0 | 11.5 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 23.6 | 0.5 | 8.6 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 5.6 |
| West Bank and Gaza | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Yemen, Rep. | 2009 | .. | .. | 5.5 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 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 | 11.0 | 4.2 |
| Zimbabwe | 2007 ^b | 22.2 | 91.4 | 16.7 | 17.3 | 38.8 | 6.5 | 19.6 | 20.4 | 16.3 | 15.1 |
| World | | 78.3 w | 31.2 | 6.9 | 3.1 | 15.0 | 2.0 | 9.0 | 2.7 | 6.6 | 3.3 w |
| Low income | | 48.3 | 52.3 | 12.5 | 9.2 | 41.4 | 0.2 | 14.3 | 7.9 | 12.3 | 9.8 |
| Middle income | | 87.7 | 32.9 | 8.5 | 5.0 | 20.1 | 0.8 | 10.8 | 3.4 | 8.2 | 5.7 |
| Lower middle income | | 80.6 | 37.3 | 9.1 | 6.3 | 20.0 | 0.8 | 13.2 | 5.6 | 8.6 | 6.6 |
| Upper middle income | | 90.3 | 29.3 | 8.3 | 4.6 | 20.7 | 0.8 | 9.3 | 2.7 | 8.1 | 5.5 |
| Low & middle income | | 76.5 | 36.5 | 9.0 | 5.1 | 21.5 | 0.8 | 11.3 | 3.5 | 8.7 | 5.8 |
| East Asia & Pacific | | 84.2 | 22.3 | 8.3 | 4.2 | 15.8 | 0.9 | 10.6 | 2.3 | 7.9 | 5.4 |
| Europe & Central Asia | | 91.7 | 8.9 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 13.1 | 0.9 | 7.7 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Latin America & Carib. | | 96.1 | 36.6 | 8.1 | 4.9 | 18.1 | 0.4 | 7.9 | 3.1 | 8.1 | 5.5 |
| Middle East & N. Africa | | 99.9 | 30.4 | 10.6 | 7.4 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 17.2 | 6.8 | 9.7 | 7.8 |
| South Asia | | 81.5 | 41.6 | 13.7 | 8.5 | 39.6 | 2.7 | 17.8 | 7.6 | 13.1 | 8.7 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | 53.4 | 48.4 | 11.4 | 7.2 | 36.7 | 1.0 | 12.8 | 6.1 | 11.3 | 7.7 |
| High income | | 90.3 | 17.3 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.1 |
| OECD | | 89.6 | 7.4 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 7.1 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.0 |
| Non-OECD | | 73.1 | 9.1 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 0.8 |

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

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 were also liberalized.

In general, tariffs in high-income countries on imports from developing countries, though low, are twice those collected from other high-income countries. But protection is also an issue for developing countries, which maintain high tariffs on agricultural commodities, labor-intensive manufactures, and other products and services.

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 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 Statistics (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. 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 (<http://wits.worldbank.org>). Data on tariffs are from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's Trade Analysis and Information System database and the World Trade Organization's Integrated Data Base and Consolidated Tariff Schedules 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 |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | 1-5 (worst to best) 2010 | 1-7 (worst to best) 2010-11 ^b | days | | number | | 0-100 (low to high) 2011 | 1-7 (worst to best) 2010-11 | 1 kilogram DHL nondocument air package ^a \$ 2012 |
| | | | To export 2010 | To import 2010 | To export June 2011 | To import June 2011 | | | |
| Afghanistan | 2.24 | .. | 2.0 | 4.0 | 10 | 10 | .. | .. | 148.25 |
| Albania | 2.46 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 7 | 8 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 163.10 |
| Algeria | 2.36 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 7.1 | 8 | 9 | 31.1 | 3.0 | 162.00 |
| Angola | 2.25 | 2.7 | 6.0 | 8.0 | 11 | 8 | 11.3 | 2.3 | 162.00 |
| Argentina | 3.10 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 7 | 7 | 30.6 | 3.7 | 92.30 |
| Armenia | 2.52 | 2.9 | .. | .. | 5 | 8 | .. | 2.7 ^c | 148.25 |
| Australia | 3.84 | 5.1 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 6 | 5 | 28.3 | 5.1 | 102.10 |
| Austria | 3.76 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 4 | 5 | .. | 4.7 ^c | 142.10 |
| Azerbaijan | 2.64 | 3.5 | 7.0 | 3.0 | 8 | 10 | .. | 4.1 ^c | 163.10 |
| Bahrain | 3.37 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 6 | 7 | 9.8 | 6.0 | 148.25 |
| Bangladesh | 2.74 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 6 | 8 | 8.2 | 3.4 | 102.10 |
| Belarus | 2.53 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 10 | .. | .. | 163.10 |
| Belgium | 3.94 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 4 | 5 | 88.5 | 6.5 | 116.75 |
| Benin | 2.79 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 7.0 | 7 | 8 | 12.7 | 3.9 | 162.00 |
| Bolivia | 2.51 | 3.0 | 15.0 | 28.3 | 8 | 7 | .. | 3.1 ^c | 92.30 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.66 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 8 | 9 | .. | 1.7 | 163.10 |
| Botswana | 2.32 | 4.7 | .. | .. | 6 | 8 | .. | 3.9 ^c | 162.00 |
| Brazil | 3.20 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 7 | 8 | 34.6 | 2.7 | 92.30 |
| Bulgaria | 2.83 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 5 | 6 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 142.10 |
| Burkina Faso | 2.23 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 14.0 | 10 | 10 | .. | 3.7 ^c | 162.00 |
| Burundi | 2.29 | 2.9 | .. | .. | 9 | 10 | .. | 3.0 ^c | 162.00 |
| Cambodia | 2.37 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 9 | 10 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 111.40 |
| Cameroon | 2.55 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 8.9 | 11 | 12 | 11.4 | 3.5 | 162.00 |
| Canada | 3.87 | 4.9 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 3 | 4 | 38.4 | 5.8 | 76.15 |
| Central African Republic | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 17 | .. | .. | 162.00 |
| Chad | 2.49 | 2.8 | 74.0 | 35.0 | 8 | 11 | .. | 2.7 ^c | 162.00 |
| Chile | 3.09 | 5.5 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 6 | 6 | 22.8 | 5.2 | 92.30 |
| China | 3.49 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 8 | 5 | 152.1 | 4.5 | 86.75 |
| Hong Kong SAR, China | 3.88 | 6.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 4 | 4 | 115.3 | 6.6 | 92.75 |
| Colombia | 2.77 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 5 | 6 | 27.3 | 3.4 | 92.30 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 2.68 | .. | 2.0 | 3.0 | 8 | 9 | 3.7 | .. | 162.00 |
| Congo, Rep. | 2.48 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 10 | 10.8 | .. | 162.00 |
| Costa Rica | 2.91 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 6 | 7 | 10.7 | 2.3 | 92.30 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 2.53 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 10 | 9 | 17.4 | 4.9 | 162.00 |
| Croatia | 2.77 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 7 | 8 | 21.8 | 4.0 | 163.10 |
| Cuba | 2.07 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.6 | .. | 80.30 |
| Cyprus | 3.13 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 5 | 7 | 17.1 | 5.1 | 142.10 |
| Czech Republic | 3.51 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 4 | 7 | 0.4 | 4.7 ^c | 142.10 |
| Denmark | 3.85 | 5.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 4 | 3 | 26.4 | 6.2 | 142.10 |
| Dominican Republic | 2.82 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 6 | 7 | 22.9 | 4.4 | 80.30 |
| Ecuador | 2.77 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 8 | 7 | 22.5 | 3.8 | 92.30 |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | 2.61 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 8 | 9 | 51.2 | 4.0 | 148.25 |
| El Salvador | 2.67 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 8 | 8 | 12.0 | 3.8 | 92.30 |
| Eritrea | 1.70 | .. | 3.0 | 3.0 | 10 | 12 | 4.0 | .. | 162.00 |
| Estonia | 3.16 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3 | 4 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 142.10 |
| Ethiopia | 2.41 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 7 | 9 | .. | 3.9 ^c | 162.00 |
| Finland | 3.89 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 4 | 5 | 11.3 | 6.2 | 142.10 |
| France | 3.84 | 4.9 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 2 | 2 | 71.8 | 5.6 | 116.75 |
| Gabon | 2.41 | .. | 4.3 | 13.0 | 7 | 8 | 8.0 | .. | 162.00 |
| Gambia, The | 2.49 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 6 | 7 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 162.00 |
| Georgia | 2.61 | 4.9 | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 163.10 |
| Germany | 4.11 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 4 | 5 | 93.3 | 6.1 | 116.75 |
| Ghana | 2.47 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 6.8 | 6 | 7 | 18.0 | 4.2 | 162.00 |
| Greece | 2.96 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 5 | 6 | 32.2 | 4.1 | 142.10 |
| Guatemala | 2.63 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 10 | 9 | 20.9 | 4.3 | 92.30 |
| Guinea | 2.60 | .. | 3.5 | 3.9 | 7 | 9 | 6.2 | .. | 162.00 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 2.10 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 6 | 4.1 | .. | 162.00 |
| Haiti | 2.59 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 8 | 10 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 80.30 |

| | 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 | | | | |
| | 1-5 (worst to best) 2010 | 1-7 (worst to best) 2010-11 ^b | To export 2010 | To import 2010 | To export June 2011 | To import June 2011 | 0-100 (low to high) 2011 | 1-7 (worst to best) 2010-11 | 1 kilogram DHL nondocument air package ^a \$ 2012 |
| Honduras | 2.78 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 6 | 8 | 9.4 | 5.1 | 92.30 |
| Hungary | 2.99 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 6 | 7 | .. | 4.0 ^c | 142.10 |
| India | 3.12 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 8 | 9 | 41.5 | 3.9 | 102.10 |
| Indonesia | 2.76 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 5.4 | 4 | 7 | 25.9 | 3.6 | 102.10 |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. | 2.57 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 28.3 | 7 | 8 | 30.3 | 3.9 | 148.25 |
| Iraq | 2.11 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 10 | 4.2 | .. | 148.25 |
| Ireland | 3.89 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 4 | 4 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 116.75 |
| Israel | 3.41 | 4.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 5 | 4 | 28.5 | 4.2 | 148.25 |
| Italy | 3.64 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 4 | 4 | 70.2 | 3.9 | 116.75 |
| Jamaica | 2.53 | 3.7 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 6 | 6 | 28.2 | 5.3 | 80.30 |
| Japan | 3.97 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3 | 5 | 67.8 | 5.2 | 124.90 |
| Jordan | 2.74 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 6 | 7 | 16.7 | 4.3 | 148.25 |
| Kazakhstan | 2.83 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 11.5 | 9 | 12 | .. | 3.6 ^c | 163.10 |
| Kenya | 2.59 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 5.9 | 8 | 7 | 12.0 | 3.8 | 162.00 |
| Korea, Dem. Rep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 111.40 |
| Korea, Rep. | 3.64 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 3 | 3 | 92.0 | 5.5 | 102.10 |
| Kosovo | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 8 | .. | .. | 163.10 |
| Kuwait | 3.28 | 4.1 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 7 | 10 | 5.6 | 4.2 | 148.25 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 2.62 | 2.8 | 2.0 | .. | 8 | 9 | .. | 1.5 ^c | 163.10 |
| Lao PDR | 2.46 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 10 | .. | .. | 111.40 |
| Latvia | 3.25 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 5 | 6 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 142.10 |
| Lebanon | 3.34 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 5 | 7 | 35.1 | 4.3 | 148.25 |
| Lesotho | 2.30 | 3.7 | .. | .. | 8 | 8 | .. | 3.4 ^c | 162.00 |
| Liberia | 2.38 | .. | 4.0 | 5.0 | 10 | 9 | 6.2 | .. | 162.00 |
| Libya | 2.33 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 10.0 | .. | .. | 6.6 | 3.2 | 162.00 |
| Lithuania | 3.13 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 6 | 6 | 9.8 | 4.9 | 142.10 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 2.77 | 4.2 | .. | .. | 6 | 6 | .. | 4.1 ^c | 163.10 |
| Madagascar | 2.66 | 3.4 | .. | .. | 4 | 9 | 7.7 | 3.3 | 162.00 |
| Malawi | 2.42 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 10 | 9 | .. | 3.6 ^c | 162.00 |
| Malaysia | 3.44 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 6 | 7 | 91.0 | 5.7 | 102.10 |
| Mali | 2.27 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 6 | 9 | .. | 3.7 ^c | 162.00 |
| Mauritania | 2.63 | 4.1 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 8 | 8 | 5.6 | 3.3 | 162.00 |
| Mauritius | 2.72 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 5 | 6 | 15.4 | 4.7 | 162.00 |
| Mexico | 3.05 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 5 | 4 | 36.1 | 4.0 | 51.15 |
| Moldova | 2.57 | 3.5 | .. | .. | 6 | 7 | .. | 2.9 | 163.10 |
| Mongolia | 2.25 | 3.3 | 14.0 | 12.0 | 8 | 8 | .. | 2.8 ^c | 111.40 |
| Morocco | 2.38 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 6 | 8 | 55.1 | 4.5 | 162.00 |
| Mozambique | 2.29 | 3.7 | .. | .. | 7 | 10 | 10.1 | 3.4 | 162.00 |
| Myanmar | 2.33 | .. | 4.6 | 8.4 | .. | .. | 3.2 | .. | 111.40 |
| Namibia | 2.02 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 9 | 7 | 12.0 | 5.5 | 162.00 |
| Nepal | 2.20 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 6.3 | 9 | 9 | .. | 2.6 ^c | 111.40 |
| Netherlands | 4.07 | 5.2 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 4 | 5 | 92.1 | 6.6 | 116.75 |
| New Zealand | 3.65 | 5.8 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 7 | 5 | 18.5 | 5.5 | 102.10 |
| Nicaragua | 2.54 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 5 | 5 | 8.4 | 2.7 | 92.30 |
| Niger | 2.54 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 10 | .. | .. | 162.00 |
| Nigeria | 2.59 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 10 | 9 | 19.9 | 3.3 | 162.00 |
| Norway | 3.93 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 4 | 4 | 7.3 | 5.5 | 142.10 |
| Oman | 2.84 | 5.0 | .. | .. | 8 | 8 | 49.3 | 5.4 | 148.25 |
| Pakistan | 2.53 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 7 | 8 | 30.5 | 4.1 | 148.25 |
| Panama | 3.02 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 3 | 4 | 37.5 | 6.4 | 92.30 |
| Papua New Guinea | 2.41 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 9 | 8.8 | .. | 111.40 |
| Paraguay | 2.75 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 8 | 10 | 0.0 | 3.4 ^c | 92.30 |
| Peru | 2.80 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 6 | 8 | 21.2 | 3.5 | 92.30 |
| Philippines | 3.14 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 5.0 | 7 | 8 | 18.6 | 3.0 | 102.10 |
| Poland | 3.44 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 5 | 5 | 26.5 | 3.4 | 142.10 |
| Portugal | 3.34 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 4 | 5 | 21.1 | 4.9 | 116.75 |
| Puerto Rico | .. | 4.6 | .. | .. | 6 | 10 | .. | 5.3 | .. |
| Qatar | 2.95 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 5 | 7 | 3.6 | 5.4 | 148.25 |



| | Logistics Performance Index | Burden of customs procedures | Lead time | | Documents | | Liner Shipping Connectivity Index | Quality of port infrastructure | Freight costs to the United States |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| | 1-5 (worst to best) | 1-7 (worst to best) | days | | number | | 0-100 (low to high) | 1-7 (worst to best) | 1 kilogram DHL nondocument air package ^a \$ |
| | 2010 | 2010-11 ^b | To export 2010 | To import 2010 | To export June 2011 | To import June 2011 | 2011 | 2010-11 | 2012 |
| Romania | 2.84 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 5 | 6 | 21.4 | 2.8 | 142.10 |
| Russian Federation | 2.61 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 8 | 10 | 20.6 | 3.7 | 163.10 |
| Rwanda | 2.04 | 5.3 | .. | .. | 8 | 8 | .. | 3.2 | 162.00 |
| Saudi Arabia | 3.22 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 6.3 | 5 | 5 | 60.0 | 5.4 | 148.25 |
| Senegal | 2.86 | 4.7 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 6 | 5 | 12.3 | 4.5 | 162.00 |
| Serbia | 2.69 ^d | 3.7 | 2.0 ^d | 3.0 ^d | 6 | 6 | .. | 2.7 | 163.10 |
| Sierra Leone | 1.97 | .. | 2.0 | 32.0 | 7 | 7 | 5.4 | .. | 162.00 |
| Singapore | 4.09 | 6.2 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 4 | 4 | 105.0 | 6.8 | 92.75 |
| Slovak Republic | 3.24 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 6 | 7 | .. | 3.9 ^c | 142.10 |
| Slovenia | 2.87 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 6 | 8 | 21.9 | 5.2 | 142.10 |
| Somalia | 1.34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4.2 | .. | 162.00 |
| South Africa | 3.46 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 8 | 8 | 35.7 | 4.7 | 162.00 |
| South Sudan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Spain | 3.63 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 7.1 | 6 | 7 | 76.6 | 5.8 | 116.75 |
| Sri Lanka | 2.29 | 4.4 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 6 | 6 | 41.1 | 4.9 | 102.10 |
| Sudan | 2.21 | .. | 39.0 | 5.0 | 7 | 7 | 9.3 | .. | 162.00 |
| Swaziland | .. | 3.4 | .. | .. | 9 | 9 | .. | 4.2 | 162.00 |
| Sweden | 4.08 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 3 | 3 | 30.0 | 6.0 | 142.10 |
| Switzerland | 3.97 | 5.1 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 4 | 5 | 1.9 | 5.2 ^c | 142.10 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 2.74 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 8 | 9 | 16.8 | 3.4 | 148.25 |
| Tajikistan | 2.35 | 3.6 | 7.0 | .. | 11 | 9 | .. | 1.8 ^c | 163.10 |
| Tanzania | 2.60 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 7.1 | 6 | 6 | 11.5 | 3.3 | 162.00 |
| Thailand | 3.29 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 5 | 5 | 36.7 | 4.7 | 102.10 |
| Timor-Leste | 1.71 | 3.4 | .. | .. | 6 | 7 | .. | 2.6 | 111.40 |
| Togo | 2.60 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 8 | 14.1 | .. | 162.00 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | .. | 3.0 | .. | .. | 5 | 6 | 17.9 | 3.9 | 80.30 |
| Tunisia | 2.84 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 7.0 | 4 | 7 | 6.3 | 4.6 | 162.00 |
| Turkey | 3.22 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 7 | 8 | 39.4 | 4.2 | 148.25 |
| Turkmenistan | 2.49 | .. | 3.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 163.10 |
| Uganda | 2.82 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 14.0 | 7 | 9 | .. | 3.7 ^c | 162.00 |
| Ukraine | 2.57 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 7.0 | 6 | 8 | 21.4 | 3.7 | 163.10 |
| United Arab Emirates | 3.63 | 5.6 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 4 | 5 | 62.5 | 6.2 | 148.25 |
| United Kingdom | 3.95 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 4 | 4 | 87.5 | 5.6 | 116.75 |
| United States | 3.86 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 4 | 5 | 81.6 | 5.5 | .. |
| Uruguay | 2.75 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 9 | 9 | 24.4 | 5.1 | 92.30 |
| Uzbekistan | 2.79 | .. | 1.4 | 2.0 | 10 | 11 | .. | .. | 163.10 |
| Venezuela, RB | 2.68 | 2.3 | 9.4 | 12.1 | 8 | 9 | 20.0 | 2.5 | 92.30 |
| Vietnam | 2.96 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 6 | 8 | 49.7 | 3.4 | 102.10 |
| West Bank and Gaza | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Yemen, Rep. | 2.58 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 6 | 9 | 11.9 | 2.9 | 148.25 |
| Zambia | 2.28 | 4.1 | 9.2 | 4.0 | 6 | 8 | .. | 4.0 ^c | 162.00 |
| Zimbabwe | 2.29 | 3.8 | 25.0 | 18.0 | 8 | 9 | .. | 4.4 ^c | 162.00 |
| World | 2.87^e u | 4.1 u | 3.8^e u | 4.6^e u | 7 u | 7 u | .. | 4.3 u | |
| Low income | 2.38 | 3.7 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 8 | 9 | .. | 3.3 | |
| Middle income | 2.68 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 7 | 7 | .. | 3.9 | |
| Lower middle income | 2.54 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 7 | 8 | .. | 3.6 | |
| Upper middle income | 2.80 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 6 | 7 | .. | 4.1 | |
| Low & middle income | 2.60 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 7 | 8 | .. | 3.7 | |
| East Asia & Pacific | 2.73 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 7 | 7 | .. | 3.8 | |
| Europe & Central Asia | 2.71 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 7 | 8 | .. | 3.4 | |
| Latin America & Carib. | 2.74 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 6 | 7 | .. | 3.8 | |
| Middle East & N. Africa | 2.60 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 7.2 | 7 | 8 | .. | 3.9 | |
| South Asia | 2.49 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 8 | 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 | 3.55 | 4.9 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 4 | 5 | .. | 5.3 | |

a. Transportation charges only; excludes fuel, surcharges, duties, and taxes. b. Average of the 2010 and 2011 survey ratings. c. Landlocked country. d. Includes Montenegro. e. Aggregates are computed according to the World Bank classification of economies as of July 1, 2011, and may differ from data published in the original source.

About the data

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 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 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. 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 dimensions 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 2011 round included more than 15,000 respondents from 142 countries. Sampling follows a dual stratification based on company size and sector of activity. Data are collected online, through in-person interviews, and through mail and telephone interviews. Responses are aggregated using sector-weighted averaging. Data are 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 Logistics Performance Index 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 mid-point 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 (extremely underdeveloped) to 7 (efficient). 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.

Definitions

- **Logistics Performance Index** reflects perceptions of a country's logistics based on efficiency of customs clearance process, quality of trade- and transport-related infrastructure, ease of arranging competitively priced shipments, quality of logistics services, ability to track and trace consignments, and frequency with which shipments reach the consignee within the scheduled time. The index ranges from 1 to 5, with a higher score representing better performance.
- **Burden of customs procedure** measures business executives' perceptions of their country's efficiency of customs procedures. Values range from 1 to 7, with a higher rating indicating greater efficiency.
- **Lead time to export** is the median time (the value for 50 percent of shipments) from shipment point to port of loading.
- **Lead time to import** is the median time (the value for 50 percent of shipments) from port of discharge to arrival at the consignee.
- **Documents to export** and **documents to import** are all documents required per shipment by government ministries, customs authorities, port and container terminals, health and technical control agencies, and banks to export or import goods. Documents renewed annually and not requiring renewal per shipment are excluded.
- **Liner Shipping Connectivity Index** indicates how well countries are connected to global shipping networks based on the status of their maritime transport sector. The highest value in 2004 is 100.
- **Quality of port infrastructure** measures business executives' perceptions of their country's port facilities. Values range from 1 to 7, with a higher rating indicating better development of port infrastructure.
- **Freight costs to the United States** is the DHL international U.S. inbound worldwide priority express rate for a 1 kilogram nondocument air package.

Data sources

Data on the Logistics Performance Index and lead time to export and import are from Arvis and others (2010). Data on the burden of customs procedure and quality of port infrastructure ratings are from the World Economic Forum's *Global Competitiveness Report 2011–2012*. Data on number of documents to export and import are from the World Bank's Doing Business project (www.doingbusiness.org). Data on the Liner Shipping Connectivity Index are from UNCTAD's *Review of Maritime Transport* (2011). Freight costs to the United States are based on DHL's "DHL Rate and Transit Guide 2012" (2012).



| | Total external debt | | Long-term debt | | Short-term debt | | | Total debt service | Present value of debt | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| | \$ millions 2010 | % of GNI 2010 | Public and publicly guaranteed 2010 | Private nonguaranteed 2010 | \$ millions 2010 | % of total debt 2010 | % of total reserves 2010 | % of exports of goods and services and income ^a 2010 | % of GNI ^a 2010 | % of exports of goods and services and income ^a 2010 |
| Afghanistan | 2,297 | .. | 2,076 | .. | 102 | 4.4 | .. | .. | 6.5 | 21.1 |
| Albania | 4,736 | 40.5 | 2,972 | 1,133 | 573 | 12.1 | 22.6 | 11.1 | 29.5 | 87.6 |
| Algeria | 5,276 | 3.4 | 2,530 | 968 | 1,778 | 33.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 5.4 |
| Angola | 18,562 | 24.6 | 15,440 | .. | 2,241 | 12.1 | 11.3 | 4.5 | 22.1 | 22.3 |
| Argentina | 127,849 | 36.1 | 67,331 | 25,514 | 35,005 | 27.4 | 67.1 | 16.7 | 37.5 | 150.3 |
| Armenia | 6,103 | 64.8 | 2,557 | 2,187 | 618 | 10.1 | 33.1 | 33.4 | 46.5 | 182.6 |
| Australia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Austria | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Azerbaijan | 6,974 | 14.9 | 3,892 | 2,158 | 878 | 12.6 | 13.7 | 1.4 | 9.1 | 13.7 |
| Bahrain | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bangladesh | 24,963 | 22.8 | 21,371 | .. | 2,974 | 11.9 | 26.6 | 4.7 | 16.2 | 84.3 |
| Belarus | 25,726 | 46.8 | 7,850 | 2,401 | 11,980 | 46.6 | 238.4 | 4.6 | 41.8 | 74.8 |
| Belgium | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Benin | 1,221 | 18.4 | 1,134 | .. | 32 | 2.7 | 2.7 | .. | 12.8 ^b | 70.1 ^b |
| Bolivia | 5,267 | 27.8 | 2,806 | 2,358 | 103 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 9.3 | 17.4 ^b | 40.9 ^b |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 8,457 | 48.8 | 3,751 | 3,149 | 1,037 | 12.3 | 23.7 | 19.9 | 37.3 | 95.0 |
| Botswana | 1,709 | 11.6 | 1,352 | .. | 357 | 20.9 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 8.7 | 18.9 |
| Brazil | 346,978 | 16.9 | 96,542 | 184,940 | 65,496 | 18.9 | 22.7 | 19.0 | 18.8 | 146.0 |
| Bulgaria | 48,077 | 104.8 | 4,466 | 28,238 | 15,373 | 32.0 | 89.3 | 14.2 | 94.9 | 159.1 |
| Burkina Faso | 2,053 | 23.3 | 1,925 | .. | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | .. | 18.6 ^b | 168.7 ^b |
| Burundi | 537 | 33.8 | 412 | .. | 16 | 2.9 | 4.7 | .. | 14.3 ^b | 151.5 ^b |
| Cambodia | 4,676 | 43.4 | 4,414 | .. | 262 | 5.6 | 6.9 | .. | 35.8 | 58.6 |
| Cameroon | 2,964 | 13.5 | 2,185 | 577 | 31 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 3.6 | 5.3 ^b | 19.1 ^b |
| Canada | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Central African Republic | 385 | 19.2 | 218 | .. | 77 | 19.9 | 42.3 | .. | 12.4 ^b | 75.9 ^b |
| Chad | 1,733 | 25.7 | 1,708 | .. | 8 | 0.5 | 1.3 | .. | 28.3 ^b | 57.3 ^b |
| Chile | 86,349 | 45.9 | 12,929 | 47,541 | 25,879 | 30.0 | 93.0 | 15.2 | 47.7 | 98.9 |
| China | 548,551 | 9.3 | 90,180 | 110,847 | 347,524 | 63.4 | 11.9 | 3.3 | 10.1 | 31.2 |
| Hong Kong SAR, China | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Colombia | 63,064 | 22.8 | 36,777 | 18,078 | 8,209 | 13.0 | 29.2 | 21.0 | 37.5 | 211.9 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 5,774 | 47.1 | 4,957 | .. | 494 | 8.6 | 38.0 | 3.8 | 27.0 ^b | 77.8 ^b |
| Congo, Rep. | 3,781 | 43.9 | 3,531 | .. | 222 | 5.9 | 5.0 | .. | 19.5 ^b | 19.2 ^b |
| Costa Rica | 8,849 | 26.8 | 3,725 | 2,693 | 2,431 | 27.5 | 52.5 | 7.7 | 26.8 | 59.1 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 11,430 | 52.6 | 10,416 | 280 | 351 | 3.1 | 9.7 | .. | 48.0 ^b | 88.2 ^b |
| Croatia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cuba | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cyprus | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Czech Republic | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Denmark | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dominican Republic | 13,045 | 26.2 | 9,115 | 843 | 1,948 | 14.9 | 55.6 | 11.0 | 23.7 | 89.1 |
| Ecuador | 14,815 | 23.1 | 8,598 | 5,848 | 369 | 2.5 | 14.1 | 9.4 | 22.1 | 64.3 |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | 34,844 | 16.2 | 31,641 | 54 | 3,149 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 6.0 | 15.2 | 46.0 |
| El Salvador | 11,069 | 53.2 | 6,394 | 3,569 | 1,105 | 10.0 | 38.1 | 19.0 | 46.5 | 177.1 |
| Eritrea | 1,010 | 48.2 | 1,003 | .. | 7 | 0.7 | 6.3 | .. | 33.8 ^b | 731.6 ^b |
| Estonia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ethiopia | 7,147 | 24.1 | 6,545 | .. | 314 | 4.4 | .. | .. | 13.3 ^b | 106.7 ^b |
| Finland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| France | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gabon | 2,331 | 20.3 | 2,158 | .. | 174 | 7.5 | 10.0 | .. | 18.7 | 16.2 |
| Gambia, The | 470 | 63.3 | 395 | .. | 44 | 9.4 | 21.9 | 7.2 | 29.5 ^b | 72.6 ^b |
| Georgia | 9,238 | 80.4 | 4,081 | 3,143 | 963 | 10.4 | 42.6 | 18.1 | 65.0 | 183.9 |
| Germany | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ghana | 8,368 | 27.2 | 5,727 | 0 | 2,249 | 26.9 | .. | 3.4 | 17.5 ^b | 61.0 ^b |
| Greece | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Guatemala | 14,340 | 35.9 | 5,527 | 7,218 | 1,595 | 11.1 | 26.8 | 14.3 | 31.7 | 117.6 |
| Guinea | 2,923 | 69.1 | 2,752 | .. | 123 | 4.2 | .. | 5.6 | 53.6 ^b | 145.2 ^b |
| Guinea-Bissau | 1,095 | 124.8 | 963 | .. | 128 | 11.7 | 81.6 | .. | 14.6 ^b | 86.6 ^b |
| Haiti | 492 | 7.3 | 479 | .. | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.7 | 4.3 ^b | 31.7 ^b |

| | Total external debt | | Long-term debt | | Short-term debt | | | Total debt service | Present value of debt | |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| | \$ millions 2010 | % of GNI 2010 | \$ millions | | \$ millions 2010 | % of total debt 2010 | % of total reserves 2010 | % of exports of goods and services and income ^a 2010 | % of GNI ^a 2010 | % of exports of goods and services and income ^a 2010 |
| | | | Public and publicly guaranteed 2010 | Private nonguaranteed 2010 | | | | | | |
| Honduras | 4,168 | 28.2 | 2,798 | 942 | 398 | 9.6 | 14.7 | 7.6 | 14.0 ^b | 26.9 ^b |
| Hungary | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| India | 290,282 | 16.9 | 106,205 | 127,629 | 56,448 | 19.4 | 18.8 | 5.6 | 17.7 | 79.4 |
| Indonesia | 179,064 | 26.1 | 91,024 | 56,785 | 31,255 | 17.5 | 32.5 | 16.6 | 28.2 | 102.0 |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. | 12,570 | .. | 6,411 | 0 | 6,159 | 49.0 | .. | 2.0 | 3.3 | .. |
| Iraq | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ireland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Israel | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Italy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jamaica | 13,865 | 104.2 | 7,593 | 4,307 | 1,180 | 8.5 | 47.2 | 27.9 | 102.2 | 221.3 |
| Japan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jordan | 7,822 | 27.9 | 6,504 | .. | 1,310 | 16.7 | 9.6 | 4.9 | 25.9 | 51.2 |
| Kazakhstan | 118,723 | 94.3 | 3,842 | 105,844 | 9,037 | 7.6 | 32.0 | 71.4 | 89.1 | 154.7 |
| Kenya | 8,400 | 26.9 | 6,978 | 0 | 1,005 | 12.0 | 23.3 | 4.4 | 19.6 | 71.8 |
| Korea, Dem. Rep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Korea, Rep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kosovo | 342 | 6.0 | 342 | .. | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 24.8 |
| Kuwait | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 3,984 | 89.2 | 2,442 | 1,171 | 195 | 4.9 | 11.3 | 21.9 | 37.8 ^b | 66.0 ^b |
| Lao PDR | 5,559 | 79.0 | 2,939 | 2,610 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | .. | 65.4 | 210.8 |
| Latvia | 39,555 | 164.3 | 6,891 | 18,428 | 12,723 | 32.2 | 167.3 | 76.4 | 129.1 | 260.0 |
| Lebanon | 24,293 | 60.7 | 20,213 | 500 | 3,482 | 14.3 | 7.8 | 19.1 | 67.1 | 98.4 |
| Lesotho | 726 | 28.4 | 698 | .. | 0 | 0.0 | .. | 1.9 | 17.1 | 23.6 |
| Liberia | 228 | 28.3 | 184 | .. | 0 | 0.0 | .. | 1.3 | 11.7 ^b | 13.8 ^b |
| Libya | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lithuania | 29,602 | 83.0 | 11,664 | 12,468 | 5,469 | 18.5 | 80.0 | 34.3 | 68.7 | 107.1 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 5,804 | 65.1 | 1,865 | 1,885 | 2,054 | 35.4 | 90.2 | 15.2 | 57.0 | 118.4 |
| Madagascar | 2,295 | 26.6 | 1,981 | 3 | 214 | 9.3 | 18.3 | 2.6 | 20.8 ^b | 60.2 ^b |
| Malawi | 922 | 18.5 | 715 | .. | 61 | 6.6 | 18.7 | .. | 15.7 ^b | 63.4 ^b |
| Malaysia | 81,497 | 35.4 | 25,795 | 20,626 | 35,076 | 43.0 | 32.9 | 5.2 | 35.7 | 33.1 |
| Mali | 2,326 | 26.1 | 2,271 | .. | 6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 16.5 ^b | 57.6 ^b |
| Mauritania | 2,461 | 67.0 | 2,174 | .. | 237 | 9.6 | 82.4 | .. | 68.4 ^b | 126.1 ^b |
| Mauritius | 1,076 | 11.0 | 972 | 100 | 3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 8.5 | 15.2 |
| Mexico | 200,081 | 19.5 | 111,467 | 49,600 | 39,013 | 19.5 | 32.4 | 9.8 | 18.0 | 60.5 |
| Moldova | 4,615 | 73.5 | 817 | 1,906 | 1,564 | 33.9 | 91.1 | 12.8 | 65.5 | 135.9 |
| Mongolia | 2,444 | 44.3 | 1,795 | 221 | 230 | 9.4 | 10.1 | 5.0 | 33.1 | 57.9 |
| Morocco | 25,403 | 28.1 | 21,015 | 2,589 | 1,800 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 10.7 | 23.4 | 67.1 |
| Mozambique | 4,124 | 43.8 | 2,960 | .. | 975 | 23.6 | 43.0 | 2.9 | 20.9 ^b | 65.6 ^b |
| Myanmar | 6,352 | .. | 4,395 | .. | 1,956 | 30.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Namibia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nepal | 3,702 | 23.4 | 3,527 | .. | 61 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 10.5 | 19.9 ^b | 150.6 ^b |
| Netherlands | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| New Zealand | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nicaragua | 4,786 | 76.9 | 2,668 | 1,255 | 697 | 14.6 | 38.7 | 14.3 | 36.8 ^b | 70.7 ^b |
| Niger | 1,127 | 20.5 | 972 | 0 | 94 | 8.4 | 12.4 | .. | 10.5 ^b | 53.2 ^b |
| Nigeria | 7,883 | 4.5 | 4,686 | .. | 3,197 | 40.6 | 8.9 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 7.4 |
| Norway | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Oman | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pakistan | 56,773 | 31.3 | 43,202 | 2,544 | 2,291 | 4.0 | 13.3 | 15.2 | 24.1 | 158.8 |
| Panama | 11,412 | 45.8 | 10,421 | 991 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 43.7 | 54.7 |
| Papua New Guinea | 5,822 | 62.9 | 1,030 | 4,400 | 392 | 6.7 | 12.6 | 12.9 | 54.9 | 79.1 |
| Paraguay | 4,938 | 25.3 | 2,369 | 1,421 | 1,147 | 23.2 | 27.5 | 4.6 | 25.7 | 47.7 |
| Peru | 36,271 | 24.6 | 20,027 | 10,189 | 6,055 | 16.7 | 13.7 | 16.7 | 24.9 | 88.9 |
| Philippines | 72,337 | 36.2 | 44,641 | 21,402 | 6,295 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 18.4 | 34.6 | 99.6 |
| Poland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Portugal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Puerto Rico | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Qatar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |



| | Total external debt | | Long-term debt | | Short-term debt | | | Total debt service | Present value of debt | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| | \$ millions 2010 | % of GNI 2010 | Public and publicly guaranteed 2010 | Private nonguaranteed 2010 | \$ millions 2010 | % of total debt 2010 | % of total reserves 2010 | % of exports of goods and services and income ^a 2010 | % of GNI ^a 2010 | % of exports of goods and services and income ^a 2010 |
| Romania | 121,505 | 76.4 | 20,557 | 60,826 | 25,029 | 20.6 | 52.1 | 31.2 | 58.1 | 170.9 |
| Russian Federation | 384,740 | 26.9 | 162,924 | 183,059 | 38,756 | 10.1 | 8.1 | 12.8 | 24.7 | 72.1 |
| Rwanda | 795 | 14.2 | 766 | .. | 14 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 11.5 ^b | 102.7 ^b |
| Saudi Arabia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Senegal | 3,677 | 28.5 | 3,155 | 308 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | .. | 20.0 ^b | 67.3 ^b |
| Serbia | 32,222 | 84.3 | 9,477 | 17,912 | 2,798 | 8.7 | 21.0 | 30.9 | 67.1 | 201.2 |
| Sierra Leone | 778 | 40.8 | 661 | .. | 4 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 22.8 ^b | 115.1 ^b |
| Singapore | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Slovak Republic | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Slovenia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Somalia | 2,942 | .. | 1,990 | .. | 780 | 26.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| South Africa | 45,165 | 12.7 | 17,753 | 15,107 | 12,305 | 27.2 | 28.1 | 4.9 | 14.7 | 45.4 |
| South Sudan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Spain | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sri Lanka | 20,452 | 41.8 | 16,449 | 919 | 1,773 | 8.7 | 24.6 | 13.0 | 36.6 | 156.1 |
| Sudan | 21,846 | 39.1 | 14,444 | 0 | 7,012 | 32.1 | 676.7 | 4.2 | 70.2 ^b | 339.2 ^b |
| Swaziland | 616 | 17.2 | 385 | .. | 231 | 37.5 | 30.5 | .. | 19.5 | 26.3 |
| Sweden | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Switzerland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 4,729 | 8.2 | 4,171 | 0 | 558 | 11.8 | 2.7 | .. | 7.9 | 23.1 |
| Tajikistan | 2,955 | 53.1 | 1,806 | 927 | 122 | 4.1 | .. | 44.8 | 42.4 | 145.9 |
| Tanzania | 8,664 | 37.7 | 5,572 | 1,224 | 1,515 | 17.5 | 38.8 | 3.0 | 22.8 ^b | 84.7 ^b |
| Thailand | 71,263 | 23.4 | 11,357 | 21,434 | 38,471 | 54.0 | 22.4 | 4.8 | 24.2 | 31.2 |
| Timor-Leste | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Togo | 1,728 | 61.1 | 1,534 | .. | 61 | 3.5 | 8.5 | .. | 13.9 ^b | 34.9 ^b |
| Trinidad and Tobago | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tunisia | 21,584 | 51.1 | 14,609 | 1,996 | 4,979 | 23.1 | 51.0 | 10.4 | 47.5 | 77.1 |
| Turkey | 293,872 | 40.4 | 93,088 | 117,035 | 78,123 | 26.6 | 90.9 | 36.7 | 39.4 | 165.0 |
| Turkmenistan | 422 | 2.1 | 359 | 7 | 55 | 13.0 | .. | .. | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| Uganda | 2,994 | 17.9 | 2,671 | .. | 314 | 10.5 | 11.1 | 1.8 | 7.1 ^b | 33.1 ^b |
| Ukraine | 116,808 | 85.9 | 16,246 | 59,858 | 26,459 | 22.7 | 76.5 | 40.7 | 75.0 | 144.0 |
| United Arab Emirates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| United Kingdom | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| United States | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Uruguay | 11,347 | 29.0 | 9,704 | 93 | 1,550 | 13.7 | 20.2 | 12.4 | 30.6 | 101.6 |
| Uzbekistan | 7,404 | 19.0 | 3,426 | 3,741 | 238 | 3.2 | .. | .. | 18.1 | 45.3 |
| Venezuela, RB | 55,572 | 14.3 | 37,086 | 3,060 | 15,426 | 27.8 | 52.0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Vietnam | 35,139 | 36.5 | 28,145 | .. | 6,949 | 19.8 | 55.7 | 1.7 | 28.9 | 37.1 |
| West Bank and Gaza | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Yemen, Rep. | 6,324 | .. | 5,933 | .. | 313 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 2.8 | 15.2 | 44.4 |
| Zambia | 3,689 | 25.8 | 1,309 | 794 | 1,191 | 32.3 | 56.9 | 1.9 | 12.0 ^b | 26.6 ^b |
| Zimbabwe | 5,016 | 71.8 | 3,686 | 378 | 843 | 16.8 | .. | .. | 110.3 | 275.3 |
| World | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Low income | 116,593 | 28.5 | 95,929 | 3,703 | 12,806 | 11.0 | 19.0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Middle income | 3,959,705 | 20.8 | 1,486,657 | 1,388,971 | 1,023,572 | 25.8 | 18.3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Lower middle income | 1,021,016 | 24.7 | 518,320 | 308,804 | 163,917 | 16.1 | 21.9 | .. | .. | .. |
| Upper middle income | 2,938,688 | 19.7 | 968,337 | 1,080,167 | 859,655 | 29.3 | 17.7 | .. | .. | .. |
| Low & middle income | 4,076,298 | 21.0 | 1,582,586 | 1,392,674 | 1,036,378 | 25.4 | 18.3 | .. | .. | .. |
| East Asia & Pacific | 1,013,971 | 13.5 | 306,774 | 238,402 | 468,525 | 46.2 | 13.8 | .. | .. | .. |
| Europe & Central Asia | 1,273,418 | 43.0 | 366,663 | 627,496 | 234,232 | 18.4 | 31.1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Latin America & Carib. | 1,038,725 | 21.7 | 457,714 | 370,470 | 208,277 | 20.1 | 32.3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Middle East & N. Africa | 143,595 | 14.1 | 113,766 | 6,106 | 23,528 | 16.4 | 5.3 | .. | .. | .. |
| South Asia | 400,596 | 19.2 | 194,376 | 131,428 | 63,879 | 15.9 | 18.7 | .. | .. | .. |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 205,992 | 20.0 | 143,293 | 18,772 | 37,936 | 18.4 | 21.8 | .. | .. | .. |
| High income | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Euro area | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

a. The numerator refers to 2010, whereas the denominator is a three-year average of 2008–10 data. b. Data are from debt sustainability analyses for low-income countries and include the effects of traditional relief, debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative, and relief under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

About the data

External indebtedness affects a country's creditworthiness and investor perceptions. Data on external debt are gathered through the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System (DRS). 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.

Currently, 129 developing countries report to the DRS. Nonreporting countries might have outstanding debt with the World Bank, other international financial institutions, or 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*. Flow figures are converted at annual average exchange rates. 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.

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). While data related to public and publicly guaranteed debt are reported to the DRS on a loan-by-loan basis. Aggregate data on long-term private nonguaranteed debt are reported annually and are reported by the country or estimated by World Bank staff for countries where this type of external debt is known to be significant. Estimates are based on national data from the World Bank's *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 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 have a maturity of between one and two years. However, BIS data include liabilities reported only by banks within the BIS reporting area. The results should thus be interpreted with caution. Because short-term debt poses an immediate burden and is particularly important for monitoring vulnerability, it is compared with total debt and foreign exchange reserves, which are instrumental in providing coverage for such obligations.

Total debt service is contrasted with countries' ability to obtain foreign exchange through exports of goods, services, income, and workers' remittances.

The present value of external debt provides a measure of future debt service obligations. It 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 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.

Definitions

- **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** is 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.
- **Private nonguaranteed debt** is 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.
- **Total reserves** are 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.
- **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 and services and income** are the total value of exports of goods and services, receipts of compensation of nonresident workers, and investment income from abroad.
- **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.

Data sources

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



| | Equity net flows | | | Debt flows | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Foreign direct investment | | Portfolio equity \$ millions | \$ millions | |
| | \$ millions | Net inflow % of GDP | | Bonds | Commercial bank and other lending |
| | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Afghanistan | 76 | 0.4 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Albania | 1,110 | 9.4 | 8 | 398 | -35 |
| Algeria | 2,291 | 1.4 | .. | 0 | -398 |
| Angola | -3,227 | -3.8 | 0 | 0 | -1,553 |
| Argentina | 7,055 | 1.9 | -208 | -1,660 | -2,477 |
| Armenia | 570 | 6.1 | 0 | 0 | 703 |
| Australia | 30,576 | 2.7 | 9,974 | .. | .. |
| Austria | -25,636 | -6.8 | -385 | .. | .. |
| Azerbaijan | 563 | 1.1 | 1 | 0 | 2,021 |
| Bahrain | 156 | .. | 1,653 | .. | .. |
| Bangladesh | 917 | 0.9 | 0 | 0 | -11 |
| Belarus | 1,403 | 2.6 | 1 | 1,777 | 702 |
| Belgium | 72,914 | 15.5 | -1,837 | .. | .. |
| Benin | 111 | 1.7 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Bolivia | 622 | 3.2 | 0 | 0 | -359 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 232 | 1.4 | 0 | -25 | -913 |
| Botswana | 265 | 1.8 | 18 | 0 | -1 |
| Brazil | 48,506 | 2.3 | 37,684 | 24,086 | 19,981 |
| Bulgaria | 2,355 | 4.9 | 9 | 0 | -1,820 |
| Burkina Faso | 37 | 0.4 | .. | 0 | -2 |
| Burundi | 1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cambodia | 783 | 7.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cameroon | -1 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | -32 |
| Canada | 23,587 | 1.5 | 17,775 | .. | .. |
| Central African Republic | 72 | 3.6 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Chad | 781 | 10.3 | .. | 0 | -2 |
| Chile | 15,095 | 7.1 | 1,748 | 4,867 | 3,813 |
| China | 185,081 | 3.1 | 31,357 | 11,112 | 2,066 |
| Hong Kong SAR, China | 71,066 | 31.7 | 18,534 | .. | .. |
| Colombia | 6,914 | 2.4 | 1,351 | 972 | 4,302 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 2,939 | 22.4 | .. | 0 | -4 |
| Congo, Rep. | 2,816 | 23.7 | .. | 0 | -24 |
| Costa Rica | 1,466 | 4.1 | 0 | 0 | 313 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 418 | 1.8 | .. | 0 | -58 |
| Croatia | 408 | 0.7 | 112 | .. | .. |
| Cuba | 86 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cyprus | 1,886 | 8.2 | 440 | .. | .. |
| Czech Republic | 6,720 | 3.5 | 287 | .. | .. |
| Denmark | -7,697 | -2.5 | 7,262 | .. | .. |
| Dominican Republic | 1,626 | 3.1 | 0 | 645 | -85 |
| Ecuador | 167 | 0.3 | 0 | -6 | -3 |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | 6,386 | 2.9 | 1,724 | 1,500 | 19 |
| El Salvador | -6 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 131 |
| Eritrea | 56 | 2.6 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Estonia | 1,539 | 8.0 | 15 | .. | .. |
| Ethiopia | 288 | 1.0 | 0 | 0 | 647 |
| Finland | 7,072 | 3.0 | 1,980 | .. | .. |
| France | 33,672 | 1.3 | -8,442 | .. | .. |
| Gabon | 170 | 1.3 | .. | -23 | 189 |
| Gambia, The | 37 | 4.6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Georgia | 817 | 7.0 | -20 | 250 | 100 |
| Germany | 46,127 | 1.4 | -1,991 | .. | .. |
| Ghana | 2,527 | 8.1 | 0 | 0 | 251 |
| Greece | 430 | 0.1 | -1,459 | .. | .. |
| Guatemala | 881 | 2.1 | 0 | 0 | -88 |
| Guinea | 101 | 2.3 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 9 | 1.0 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Haiti | 150 | 2.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | Equity net flows | | | Debt flows | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Foreign direct investment | | Portfolio equity \$ millions | \$ millions | |
| | \$ millions | Net inflow % of GDP | | Bonds | Commercial bank and other lending |
| 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | |
| Honduras | 797 | 5.2 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| Hungary | -42,283 | -32.9 | -143 | .. | .. |
| India | 24,159 | 1.4 | 39,972 | 10,339 | 12,971 |
| Indonesia | 13,371 | 1.9 | 2,132 | 2,329 | 3,563 |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. | 3,617 | .. | .. | 0 | -1,084 |
| Iraq | 1,426 | 1.7 | .. | .. | .. |
| Ireland | 27,085 | 13.1 | 152,236 | .. | .. |
| Israel | 5,152 | 2.4 | -612 | .. | .. |
| Italy | 9,594 | 0.5 | 3,826 | .. | .. |
| Jamaica | 228 | 1.6 | 0 | 1,007 | 146 |
| Japan | -1,359 | 0.0 | 40,328 | .. | .. |
| Jordan | 1,701 | 6.2 | -20 | 733 | 2 |
| Kazakhstan | 10,677 | 7.2 | 131 | -1,053 | 7,156 |
| Kenya | 186 | 0.6 | 33 | 0 | 8 |
| Korea, Dem. Rep. | 38 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Korea, Rep. | -150 | 0.0 | 23,026 | .. | .. |
| Kosovo | 481 | 8.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kuwait | 81 | .. | -815 | .. | .. |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 438 | 9.5 | -18 | 0 | 97 |
| Lao PDR | 279 | 3.8 | 54 | 0 | -14 |
| Latvia | 369 | 1.5 | 9 | 0 | -4,045 |
| Lebanon | 4,280 | 11.0 | 163 | -396 | 5 |
| Lesotho | 117 | 5.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liberia | 453 | 45.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Libya | 1,784 | .. | 0 | .. | .. |
| Lithuania | 748 | 2.1 | 37 | 2,458 | -3,897 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 207 | 2.3 | -4 | 0 | 36 |
| Madagascar | 860 | 9.9 | .. | 0 | -1 |
| Malawi | 140 | 2.7 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Malaysia | 9,167 | 3.9 | .. | 2,024 | 2,017 |
| Mali | 148 | 1.6 | .. | 0 | -1 |
| Mauritania | 14 | 0.4 | .. | 0 | -11 |
| Mauritius | 431 | 4.4 | -40 | 0 | 27 |
| Mexico | 19,792 | 1.9 | 641 | 13,338 | 643 |
| Moldova | 193 | 3.3 | 6 | 0 | 119 |
| Mongolia | 1,455 | 23.5 | 680 | -75 | 151 |
| Morocco | 1,241 | 1.4 | 132 | 1,327 | 77 |
| Mozambique | 789 | 8.2 | 0 | 0 | 71 |
| Myanmar | 910 | .. | .. | 0 | -546 |
| Namibia | 796 | 6.5 | 4 | .. | .. |
| Nepal | 88 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | -15,597 | -2.0 | 11,327 | .. | .. |
| New Zealand | 701 | .. | -298 | .. | .. |
| Nicaragua | 508 | 7.8 | 0 | 0 | -63 |
| Niger | 947 | 17.1 | .. | 0 | -7 |
| Nigeria | 6,049 | 3.1 | 2,161 | 0 | -33 |
| Norway | 11,747 | 2.8 | 1,993 | .. | .. |
| Oman | 2,333 | .. | 703 | .. | .. |
| Pakistan | 2,022 | 1.1 | 524 | -1,200 | -227 |
| Panama | 2,350 | 8.8 | 0 | -150 | 0 |
| Papua New Guinea | 29 | 0.3 | .. | 0 | 2,418 |
| Paraguay | 345 | 1.9 | 0 | 0 | 426 |
| Peru | 7,328 | 4.7 | 87 | 4,635 | 971 |
| Philippines | 1,713 | 0.9 | 503 | 2,712 | 3,767 |
| Poland | 9,104 | 1.9 | 7,875 | .. | .. |
| Portugal | 1,476 | 0.7 | -1,628 | .. | .. |
| Puerto Rico | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Qatar | 5,534 | .. | .. | .. | .. |



| | Equity net flows | | | Debt flows | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Foreign direct investment | | Portfolio equity \$ millions | \$ millions | |
| | \$ millions | Net inflow % of GDP | | Bonds | Commercial bank and other lending |
| | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Romania | 2,941 | 1.8 | -25 | -929 | -858 |
| Russian Federation | 43,288 | 2.9 | -4,808 | 14,900 | -6,734 |
| Rwanda | 42 | 0.8 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 21,560 | 5.0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Senegal | 237 | 1.8 | .. | 0 | -63 |
| Serbia | 1,340 ^a | 3.5 | 84 | 0 | 312 |
| Sierra Leone | 87 | 4.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Singapore | 38,638 | 18.5 | 3,559 | .. | .. |
| Slovak Republic | 553 | 0.6 | 25 | .. | .. |
| Slovenia | 366 | 0.8 | 169 | .. | .. |
| Somalia | 112 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 |
| South Africa | 1,224 | 0.3 | 5,826 | 1,422 | 795 |
| South Sudan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Spain | 24,658 | 1.8 | -4,790 | .. | .. |
| Sri Lanka | 478 | 1.0 | -1,049 | 1,000 | 72 |
| Sudan | 2,064 | 3.3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Swaziland | 136 | 3.7 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Sweden | 5,847 | 1.3 | 5,474 | .. | .. |
| Switzerland | 21,707 | 4.1 | -7,210 | .. | .. |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 1,469 | 2.5 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Tajikistan | 16 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| Tanzania | 433 | 1.9 | 3 | 0 | 137 |
| Thailand | 9,679 | 3.0 | 2,606 | 1,730 | -452 |
| Timor-Leste | 280 | 39.9 | .. | .. | .. |
| Togo | 41 | 1.3 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 549 | 2.7 | .. | .. | .. |
| Tunisia | 1,401 | 3.2 | -26 | 0 | -550 |
| Turkey | 9,084 | 1.2 | 3,468 | 5,961 | -8,310 |
| Turkmenistan | 2,083 | 10.4 | .. | 0 | -39 |
| Uganda | 817 | 4.8 | -70 | 0 | 0 |
| Ukraine | 6,495 | 4.7 | 290 | 3,089 | 6,892 |
| United Arab Emirates | 3,948 | 1.3 | .. | .. | .. |
| United Kingdom | 52,968 | 2.3 | -11,488 | .. | .. |
| United States | 236,226 | 1.6 | 172,376 | .. | .. |
| Uruguay | 1,627 | 4.2 | -12 | -93 | 7 |
| Uzbekistan | 822 | 2.1 | .. | 0 | 534 |
| Venezuela, RB | 1,209 | 0.3 | 10 | 1,141 | -264 |
| Vietnam | 8,000 | 7.5 | 2,383 | 981 | 129 |
| West Bank and Gaza | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Yemen, Rep. | 56 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | -1 |
| Zambia | 1,041 | 6.4 | 101 | 0 | -21 |
| Zimbabwe | 105 | 1.4 | .. | 0 | 289 |
| World | 1,430,438 s | 2.3 s | 779,547 s | .. s | .. s |
| Low income | 13,017 | 3.4 | -31 | 0 | 733 |
| Middle income | 501,236 | 2.6 | 129,690 | 111,383 | 43,393 |
| Lower middle income | 90,233 | 2.1 | 49,598 | 22,252 | 29,824 |
| Upper middle income | 411,003 | 2.8 | 80,092 | 89,130 | 13,569 |
| Low & middle income | 514,253 | 2.6 | 129,660 | 111,383 | 44,126 |
| East Asia & Pacific | 231,299 | 3.1 | 39,715 | 20,813 | 13,127 |
| Europe & Central Asia | 86,991 | 2.8 | -840 | 27,091 | -7,863 |
| Latin America & Carib. | 117,368 | 2.4 | 41,302 | 48,776 | 27,376 |
| Middle East & N. Africa | 25,688 | 2.7 | 1,973 | 3,164 | -1,933 |
| South Asia | 27,923 | 1.3 | 39,447 | 10,139 | 12,751 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 24,984 | 2.3 | 8,063 | 1,400 | 669 |
| High income | 916,185 | 2.1 | 649,887 | .. | .. |
| Euro area | 395,004 | 3.3 | 359,369 | .. | .. |

a. 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 an 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 *Global Development Finance*.

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 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 129 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 are new investments less 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.

Data sources

Data on equity and debt flows are compiled from a variety of public and private sources, including the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System, the IMF's International Financial Statistics and Balance of Payments databases, and Dealogic. These data are also published annually in the World Bank's *Global Development Finance*, on its *Global Development Finance* CD-ROM, and in the Global Development Finance database.



6.11

Net official financial flows

| | Total | | International financial institutions | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------|--------------|------------------|---|------------------|--------------------|
| | \$ millions | | World Bank | | IMF | | Regional development banks ^a | | Other institutions |
| | From bilateral sources | From multilateral sources ^a | IDA | IBRD | Concessional | Non-concessional | Concessional | Non-concessional | |
| 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | |
| Afghanistan | 0.0 | 77.8 | 8.4 | .. | 8.6 | .. | 64.9 | .. | 4.5 |
| Albania | -7.1 | 102.5 | 15.1 | 3.1 | -12.1 | -0.2 | .. | 1.9 | 82.3 |
| Algeria | -142.4 | -2.3 | .. | -0.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | -1.7 |
| Angola | 3,372.3 | 1.5 | -0.7 | .. | .. | 524.2 | 3.0 | -0.4 | -0.5 |
| Argentina | -249.8 | 788.3 | .. | 46.2 | .. | .. | .. | 609.9 | 136.7 |
| Armenia | 64.9 | 109.5 | 20.3 | 52.4 | 35.5 | 127.4 | 22.3 | 8.7 | 5.9 |
| Australia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Austria | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Azerbaijan | 147.7 | 310.4 | 35.9 | 101.2 | -14.7 | .. | 5.1 | 33.6 | 134.6 |
| Bahrain | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bangladesh | -112.3 | 352.1 | 83.5 | .. | -45.6 | 0.0 | 75.0 | 166.1 | 27.6 |
| Belarus | 1,589.5 | 33.6 | .. | 35.7 | .. | 668.3 | .. | -2.1 | .. |
| Belgium | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Benin | 19.2 | 144.2 | 78.3 | .. | 16.2 | .. | 40.1 | .. | 25.7 |
| Bolivia | 45.8 | 297.4 | 44.0 | 0.0 | .. | .. | 86.2 | 29.7 | 140.8 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 65.5 | 277.4 | 97.2 | 25.7 | .. | 237.4 | .. | 58.6 | 100.7 |
| Botswana | -13.6 | -24.8 | -0.5 | 6.5 | .. | .. | -1.8 | -3.0 | -26.0 |
| Brazil | 3,615.0 | 5,069.6 | .. | 3,511.7 | .. | .. | .. | 951.3 | 589.8 |
| Bulgaria | -52.6 | -8.6 | .. | -69.9 | .. | .. | .. | -11.8 | 73.0 |
| Burkina Faso | 16.5 | 228.4 | 66.6 | .. | 20.2 | .. | 63.4 | .. | 98.5 |
| Burundi | .. | 33.9 | 17.8 | .. | 20.1 | .. | 1.6 | .. | 14.4 |
| Cambodia | 262.7 | 50.6 | 9.0 | .. | .. | .. | 35.1 | .. | 6.6 |
| Cameroon | 34.8 | 119.4 | 80.6 | -5.4 | 0.0 | .. | 50.3 | -9.7 | 3.6 |
| Canada | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Central African Republic | -0.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | .. | 13.2 | .. | 0.0 | .. | 0.1 |
| Chad | -4.1 | 17.9 | -16.0 | .. | -11.1 | .. | 3.8 | .. | 30.2 |
| Chile | 36.9 | -44.8 | -0.7 | -25.8 | .. | .. | .. | -18.3 | .. |
| China | -123.3 | 828.7 | -348.4 | 195.6 | .. | .. | .. | 1,033.3 | -51.8 |
| Hong Kong SAR, China | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Colombia | -81.8 | 1,094.1 | -0.7 | 937.2 | .. | .. | -1.6 | 188.0 | -28.7 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | -23.4 | -15.8 | 17.5 | .. | 18.9 | .. | 17.5 | -38.1 | -12.7 |
| Congo, Rep. | -42.4 | -11.2 | 1.5 | .. | 1.8 | .. | -0.2 | -8.3 | 0.2 |
| Costa Rica | 10.1 | 527.6 | -0.2 | 512.3 | .. | .. | -8.2 | 18.6 | 5.0 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | -36.3 | -81.3 | -0.9 | -24.9 | 44.4 | .. | -2.2 | -32.5 | -5.0 |
| Croatia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cuba | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cyprus | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Czech Republic | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Denmark | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dominican Republic | 362.0 | 470.1 | -0.7 | 116.2 | .. | 382.9 | -21.2 | 359.5 | 16.2 |
| Ecuador | 890.3 | 826.1 | -1.1 | -85.5 | .. | .. | -26.7 | 64.0 | 455.4 |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | -1,015.2 | 772.7 | -44.1 | 693.6 | .. | .. | -6.0 | 140.5 | -11.2 |
| El Salvador | -44.4 | 365.8 | -0.8 | 345.5 | .. | .. | -23.2 | 26.0 | 18.3 |
| Eritrea | -4.1 | 0.1 | -0.5 | .. | .. | .. | 3.7 | .. | -3.1 |
| Estonia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ethiopia | 510.7 | 472.1 | 384.7 | .. | 122.4 | .. | 80.8 | -6.7 | 13.3 |
| Finland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| France | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gabon | 15.9 | -7.4 | .. | 5.6 | .. | .. | -0.2 | 2.6 | -15.4 |
| Gambia, The | 6.5 | 18.5 | 1.9 | .. | 3.0 | .. | 2.3 | .. | 14.3 |
| Georgia | 36.1 | 294.0 | 52.9 | 72.8 | -21.5 | 296.9 | 38.3 | 118.7 | 11.2 |
| Germany | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ghana | 357.9 | 427.0 | 304.8 | .. | 124.4 | .. | 130.0 | 0.0 | -7.1 |
| Greece | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Guatemala | -14.6 | 631.0 | .. | 260.0 | .. | .. | -18.3 | 320.8 | 68.5 |
| Guinea | -9.0 | -11.0 | 0.0 | .. | -10.2 | .. | 6.3 | -4.6 | -12.7 |
| Guinea-Bissau | .. | -2.5 | -1.0 | .. | 15.7 | -8.1 | -2.4 | .. | 0.8 |
| Haiti | 121.4 | 42.3 | -35.9 | .. | 124.8 | .. | 69.5 | .. | 8.8 |

Net official financial flows

6.11

GLOBAL LINKS

| | Total | | International financial institutions | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|---|---------|--------------------|
| | \$ millions | | \$ millions | | | | | | |
| | From bilateral sources 2010 | From multilateral sources ^a 2010 | World Bank | | IMF | | Regional development banks ^a | | Other institutions |
| | | IDA | IBRD | Concessional | Non-concessional | Concessional | Non-concessional | | |
| | | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Honduras | 2.4 | 388.9 | 108.7 | .. | -1.6 | .. | 101.0 | 36.1 | 143.2 |
| Hungary | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| India | 826.1 | 4,575.8 | 231.5 | 2,795.2 | .. | .. | .. | 1,440.1 | 97.2 |
| Indonesia | -8.2 | 1,367.1 | 110.0 | 1,177.4 | .. | .. | 66.1 | 13.6 | 0.0 |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. | -289.5 | 73.4 | .. | 64.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Iraq | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ireland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Israel | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Italy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jamaica | 32.1 | 835.2 | .. | 180.6 | .. | 778.1 | -4.2 | 559.8 | 99.1 |
| Japan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jordan | 13.1 | 153.9 | -2.6 | -68.5 | .. | -3.9 | .. | .. | 225.0 |
| Kazakhstan | -195.0 | 1,436.1 | .. | 1,283.0 | .. | .. | -0.2 | 101.9 | 51.3 |
| Kenya | 40.4 | 223.3 | 132.4 | .. | -25.5 | .. | 83.7 | -2.4 | 9.6 |
| Korea, Dem. Rep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Korea, Rep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kosovo | .. | -16.3 | .. | -16.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kuwait | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 101.3 | 7.7 | 5.4 | .. | 12.4 | .. | -8.5 | 2.3 | 8.5 |
| Lao PDR | 57.3 | -31.2 | -12.6 | .. | -5.5 | .. | -11.1 | 0.2 | -7.6 |
| Latvia | -17.6 | 1,086.1 | .. | 117.6 | .. | 409.6 | .. | -1.8 | 970.3 |
| Lebanon | -71.8 | -26.3 | .. | 3.0 | .. | -19.4 | .. | .. | -29.3 |
| Lesotho | 0.6 | 20.9 | 22.3 | -0.7 | 4.4 | .. | -1.6 | .. | 0.9 |
| Liberia | 3.7 | -3.7 | -1.7 | .. | 13.6 | .. | -2.1 | 0.0 | .. |
| Libya | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lithuania | .. | 446.0 | .. | -3.1 | .. | .. | .. | -4.9 | 454.0 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 0.0 | 85.4 | -8.2 | 61.6 | .. | .. | .. | -5.8 | 37.9 |
| Madagascar | 68.9 | 106.4 | 74.6 | .. | -1.7 | .. | 12.5 | .. | 19.3 |
| Malawi | 22.8 | 44.8 | 33.8 | .. | 21.2 | .. | 4.9 | -2.1 | 8.2 |
| Malaysia | -599.4 | -69.9 | .. | -38.5 | .. | .. | .. | -21.5 | -10.0 |
| Mali | 42.9 | 230.6 | 151.3 | .. | 5.9 | .. | 65.5 | .. | 13.8 |
| Mauritania | 97.6 | 249.4 | 38.7 | .. | 33.7 | .. | 9.9 | -8.1 | 209.0 |
| Mauritius | 110.7 | 136.8 | -0.6 | -3.0 | .. | .. | -0.2 | 153.9 | -13.3 |
| Mexico | 464.4 | 3,580.4 | .. | 2,255.6 | .. | .. | .. | 1,299.1 | 25.7 |
| Moldova | -6.8 | 48.8 | 59.4 | -17.8 | 113.6 | 61.0 | .. | -3.1 | 10.2 |
| Mongolia | 11.6 | 20.2 | 17.3 | .. | -4.6 | 23.4 | 0.5 | .. | 2.3 |
| Morocco | 504.5 | 625.7 | -1.4 | 69.2 | .. | .. | -1.1 | 160.3 | 398.7 |
| Mozambique | 7.8 | 237.6 | 157.7 | .. | 21.4 | .. | 68.4 | .. | 11.4 |
| Myanmar | -103.6 | -0.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.0 | .. | -0.8 |
| Namibia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nepal | -4.2 | -11.1 | -32.6 | .. | 39.4 | .. | 15.8 | .. | 5.7 |
| Netherlands | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| New Zealand | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nicaragua | -3.1 | 215.0 | 36.2 | .. | 19.5 | .. | 97.3 | 43.7 | 37.4 |
| Niger | 14.7 | 64.1 | 14.1 | .. | 4.9 | .. | 16.4 | .. | 33.7 |
| Nigeria | -28.7 | 866.5 | 975.4 | -70.8 | .. | .. | 21.9 | -65.2 | 5.1 |
| Norway | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Oman | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pakistan | -8.4 | 439.4 | 204.9 | -127.1 | -264.6 | 1,633.8 | 87.5 | 148.2 | 126.0 |
| Panama | 87.2 | 188.1 | .. | -14.8 | .. | .. | -5.6 | 214.9 | -6.5 |
| Papua New Guinea | -21.9 | -2.1 | 4.6 | -10.6 | .. | .. | -5.5 | 13.1 | -3.8 |
| Paraguay | -62.9 | 142.4 | -1.5 | -25.0 | .. | .. | -11.3 | 140.4 | 43.3 |
| Peru | -841.9 | -527.3 | .. | 118.9 | .. | .. | .. | -755.5 | 109.3 |
| Philippines | -292.0 | -179.9 | -6.9 | 58.9 | .. | .. | -41.1 | -203.2 | 12.5 |
| Poland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Portugal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Puerto Rico | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Qatar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |



6.11

Net official financial flows

| | Total | | International financial institutions | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|---|------------------|--------------------|
| | \$ millions | | World Bank | | IMF | | Regional development banks ^a | | Other institutions |
| | From bilateral sources | From multilateral sources ^a | IDA | IBRD | Concessional | Non-concessional | Concessional | Non-concessional | |
| 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | |
| Romania | 84.4 | 3,374.6 | .. | -74.6 | .. | 5,664.3 | 4.7 | -51.5 | 3,496.0 |
| Russian Federation | -297.2 | -659.5 | .. | -596.4 | .. | .. | .. | -61.1 | -2.1 |
| Rwanda | 17.1 | 36.0 | 9.4 | .. | -0.1 | .. | 14.8 | .. | 11.9 |
| Saudi Arabia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Senegal | 68.0 | 204.8 | 108.5 | .. | 48.9 | .. | 63.0 | -12.7 | 46.2 |
| Serbia | 142.5 | 708.5 | 16.4 | 172.0 | .. | 457.6 | .. | 181.4 | 326.2 |
| Sierra Leone | 6.1 | 55.5 | 32.1 | .. | 40.7 | .. | 14.9 | .. | 8.6 |
| Singapore | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Slovak Republic | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Slovenia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Somalia | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | .. | .. | .. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| South Africa | .. | 872.8 | .. | 363.1 | .. | .. | .. | 509.8 | .. |
| South Sudan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Spain | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sri Lanka | 1,002.8 | 293.8 | 82.9 | .. | -11.7 | 608.5 | 18.0 | 184.6 | 8.3 |
| Sudan | 471.9 | 65.9 | 0.0 | .. | .. | -5.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 65.9 |
| Swaziland | 0.9 | -19.8 | -0.3 | -5.2 | .. | .. | -1.4 | -7.8 | -5.1 |
| Sweden | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Switzerland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Syrian Arab Republic | -309.3 | 98.3 | -1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.8 |
| Tajikistan | 83.7 | 129.8 | 10.7 | .. | 59.8 | .. | 33.0 | -0.9 | 17.1 |
| Tanzania | 143.5 | 817.7 | 650.0 | .. | 29.9 | .. | 138.6 | -1.0 | 30.2 |
| Thailand | -352.5 | -21.2 | -3.4 | -1.7 | .. | .. | .. | -4.8 | -11.3 |
| Timor-Leste | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Togo | 36.7 | 20.9 | -22.0 | .. | 43.6 | .. | -2.0 | .. | 34.7 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tunisia | 83.8 | 547.3 | -1.9 | 76.4 | .. | .. | .. | 103.6 | 369.3 |
| Turkey | 174.9 | 3,657.1 | -5.9 | 2,094.3 | .. | -2,170.8 | .. | .. | 1,533.7 |
| Turkmenistan | -75.8 | -2.9 | .. | -1.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | -1.5 |
| Uganda | 25.5 | 421.2 | 323.0 | .. | -0.3 | .. | 92.0 | 0.0 | 6.3 |
| Ukraine | -148.3 | -6.1 | .. | -84.7 | .. | 3,433.3 | .. | -11.9 | 90.5 |
| United Arab Emirates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| United Kingdom | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| United States | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Uruguay | -20.6 | -175.0 | .. | -42.0 | .. | .. | -1.8 | -408.4 | 279.2 |
| Uzbekistan | 72.7 | 106.3 | 32.1 | -27.6 | .. | .. | 36.3 | 55.0 | 10.5 |
| Venezuela, RB | -78.7 | 895.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 425.5 | 469.4 |
| Vietnam | 588.6 | 1,924.7 | 800.9 | 700.0 | -37.9 | .. | 171.4 | 170.3 | 82.0 |
| West Bank and Gaza | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Yemen, Rep. | -15.2 | 148.6 | 28.2 | .. | 26.0 | .. | .. | .. | 120.4 |
| Zambia | 59.3 | 70.6 | 29.9 | .. | 55.3 | .. | 51.7 | -3.2 | -7.9 |
| Zimbabwe | 18.7 | -0.2 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -4.0 | .. | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| World | .. \$ | .. \$ | .. \$ | .. \$ | .. \$ | .. \$ | .. \$ | .. \$ | .. \$ |
| Low income | 1,525.0 | 3,790.5 | 2,155.6 | -0.1 | 559.7 | -8.1 | 1,008.3 | 112.5 | 434.0 |
| Middle income | 10,366.5 | 41,745.3 | 3,190.5 | 17,081.8 | 143.2 | 13,125.0 | 986.7 | 8,277.1 | 11,723.0 |
| Lower middle income | 5,826.9 | 14,764.8 | 3,365.2 | 5,803.1 | 163.2 | 6,702.9 | 1,026.0 | 2,747.0 | 1,839.5 |
| Upper middle income | 4,539.6 | 26,980.5 | -174.8 | 11,278.7 | -20.0 | 6,422.2 | -39.2 | 5,530.1 | 9,883.5 |
| Low & middle income | 11,891.5 | 45,535.8 | 5,346.1 | 17,081.7 | 702.8 | 13,116.9 | 1,995.0 | 8,389.7 | 12,157.0 |
| East Asia & Pacific | -498.0 | 3,926.3 | 589.6 | 2,081.2 | -38.5 | 23.4 | 230.9 | 1,012.0 | 12.7 |
| Europe & Central Asia | 1,760.8 | 11,516.2 | 334.3 | 3,121.8 | 172.9 | 9,184.9 | 130.9 | 408.2 | 7,408.4 |
| Latin America & Carib. | 4,312.3 | 15,755.4 | 163.8 | 8,090.7 | 146.7 | 1,161.0 | 276.8 | 4,120.5 | 2,659.8 |
| Middle East & N. Africa | -1,234.4 | 2,401.1 | -24.0 | 837.3 | 22.7 | -23.2 | -5.4 | 404.3 | 1,179.7 |
| South Asia | 1,841.2 | 5,802.0 | 594.6 | 2,668.1 | -272.4 | 2,247.8 | 301.2 | 1,960.1 | 266.3 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 5,709.6 | 6,134.8 | 3,687.8 | 282.7 | 671.5 | 523.1 | 1,060.6 | 484.6 | 630.0 |
| High income | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Euro area | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

a. Aggregates include amounts for economies not specified elsewhere.

About the data

The table shows concessional and nonconcessional financial flows from official bilateral sources and the major international financial institutions. 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; they are 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 \$1,175 since July 1, 2011, measured in 2010 U.S. dollars using the *World Bank Atlas* method (see *Users guide*). In exceptional circumstances IDA extends temporary eligibility to countries above the cutoff that are undertaking major adjustments but are not creditworthy for International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) lending. Exceptions are also made for small island economies. The IBRD lends to creditworthy countries at a variable base rate of six-month LIBOR plus a spread, either variable or fixed, for the life of the loan. The rate is reset every six months and applies to the interest period beginning on that date. Although some outstanding IBRD loans have a low enough interest rate to be classified as concessional under the DAC definition, all IBRD loans in the table are classified as nonconcessional. Lending by the International Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, and the International Centre for 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 129 countries that report to the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System. Non-reporting countries may have net flows from other international financial institutions.

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, includes such institutions as the Caribbean Development Fund, Council of Europe, European Development Fund, Islamic Development Bank, and Nordic Development Fund.

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 2012*, on its *Global Development Finance* CD-ROM, and in its *Global Development Finance* database.



| | Net official development assistance | | | | Aid dependency ratios | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|---|
| | Total \$ millions 2010 | Per capita \$ 2010 | \$ millions | | % of GNI 2010 | Net official development assistance | | |
| | | | Grants 2010 | Technical cooperation 2010 | | % of gross capital formation 2010 | % of imports of goods, services, and income 2010 | % of central government expense 2010 |
| Afghanistan | 6,374 | 185 | 5,476 | 982 | 42.0 | 227.0 | .. | 80.2 |
| Albania | 357 | 112 | 160 | 101 | 2.9 | 11.1 | 5.0 | .. |
| Algeria | 319 | 9 | 74 | 185 | 0.1 | 0.3 | .. | .. |
| Angola | 239 | 13 | 207 | 42 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 0.5 | .. |
| Argentina | 127 | 3 | 36 | 69 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | .. |
| Armenia | 526 | 170 | 159 | 32 | 3.5 | 10.9 | 7.0 | 15.9 |
| Australia | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | | | | | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 232 | 26 | 84 | 53 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 1.1 | .. |
| Bahrain | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bangladesh | 1,226 | 8 | 1,082 | 218 | 1.3 | 5.8 | 4.6 | .. |
| Belarus | 98 | 10 | 105 | 37 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | 682 | 79 | 462 | 92 | 10.4 | 40.4 | .. | 69.7 |
| Bolivia | 725 | 74 | 527 | 133 | 3.6 | 20.2 | 9.5 | .. |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 414 | 110 | 214 | 138 | 2.9 | 15.2 | 4.9 | 7.3 |
| Botswana | 279 | 141 | 141 | 21 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 2.5 | .. |
| Brazil | 337 | 2 | 413 | 237 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | .. |
| Bulgaria | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Burkina Faso | 1,083 | 68 | 766 | 125 | 12.1 | .. | .. | 99.6 |
| Burundi | 561 | 69 | 525 | 74 | 39.8 | .. | 102.2 | .. |
| Cambodia | 721 | 52 | 453 | 186 | 6.9 | 37.7 | 8.7 | 58.1 |
| Cameroon | 648 | 34 | 358 | 155 | 2.4 | .. | 8.0 | .. |
| Canada | | | | | | | | |
| Central African Republic | 242 | 56 | 241 | 17 | 13.1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Chad | 561 | 51 | 453 | 40 | 7.3 | 17.6 | .. | .. |
| Chile | 79 | 5 | 83 | 65 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| China | 1,129 | 1 | 459 | 960 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | .. |
| Hong Kong SAR, China | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Colombia | 1,059 | 23 | 669 | 141 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 2,357 | 37 | 5,480 | 234 | 27.8 | .. | .. | 189.1 |
| Congo, Rep. | 283 | 72 | 1,574 | 24 | 15.2 | 44.3 | .. | .. |
| Costa Rica | 109 | 24 | 75 | 29 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.6 | .. |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 2,402 | 124 | 646 | 54 | 3.9 | 26.9 | .. | .. |
| Croatia | 169 | 38 | 106 | 39 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Cuba | 115 | 10 | 96 | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cyprus | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Czech Republic | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 119 | 12 | 197 | 41 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 0.9 | .. |
| Ecuador | 208 | 15 | 166 | 81 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | .. |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | 999 | 13 | 655 | 165 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| El Salvador | 276 | 45 | 331 | 59 | 1.4 | 10.1 | 2.9 | 6.4 |
| Eritrea | 144 | 28 | 147 | 7 | 7.7 | .. | .. | .. |
| Estonia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ethiopia | 3,819 | 47 | 2,628 | 264 | 11.9 | 55.3 | 35.3 | .. |
| Finland | | | | | | | | |
| France | | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | 77 | 52 | 56 | 41 | 0.9 | 3.1 | .. | .. |
| Gambia, The | 127 | 76 | 94 | 9 | 16.3 | 57.8 | 36.6 | .. |
| Georgia | 907 | 206 | 377 | 122 | 5.5 | 27.5 | 9.1 | 20.4 |
| Germany | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | 1,582 | 66 | 920 | 123 | 5.5 | 24.2 | 11.7 | .. |
| Greece | | | | | | | | |
| Guatemala | 376 | 27 | 297 | 119 | 1.0 | 6.6 | 2.4 | .. |
| Guinea | 214 | 22 | 167 | 62 | 5.1 | 23.6 | 11.3 | .. |
| Guinea-Bissau | 147 | 99 | 270 | 18 | 16.0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Haiti | 1,120 | 114 | 3,496 | 269 | .. | 183.4 | 75.1 | .. |

| | Net official development assistance | | | | Aid dependency ratios | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|---|
| | Total \$ millions 2010 | Per capita \$ 2010 | \$ millions | | % of GNI 2010 | Net official development assistance | | |
| | | | Grants 2010 | Technical cooperation 2010 | | % of gross capital formation 2010 | % of imports of goods, services, and income 2010 | % of central government expense 2010 |
| Honduras | 456 | 61 | 279 | 55 | 3.9 | 16.3 | 5.5 | 16.0 |
| Hungary | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| India | 2,500 | 2 | 1,007 | 283 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Indonesia | 1,047 | 4 | 851 | 520 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.4 |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. | 92 | 1 | 78 | 73 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Iraq | 2,791 | 90 | 1,881 | 126 | 2.8 | .. | .. | .. |
| Ireland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Israel | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Italy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jamaica | 149 | 55 | 152 | 15 | 1.0 | 4.8 | 2.0 | .. |
| Japan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jordan | 740 | 125 | 762 | 73 | 3.4 | 22.6 | 5.2 | 13.4 |
| Kazakhstan | 298 | 18 | 186 | 50 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.9 |
| Kenya | 1,776 | 45 | 1,228 | 153 | 5.2 | 24.4 | 11.8 | 22.6 |
| Korea, Dem. Rep. | 65 | 3 | 72 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Korea, Rep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kosovo | 781 | 433 | 318 | 275 | 10.3 | 35.0 | .. | .. |
| Kuwait | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 313 | 58 | 296 | 58 | 8.7 | 28.4 | 8.6 | 36.8 |
| Lao PDR | 419 | 69 | 281 | 110 | 6.0 | 21.9 | 16.9 | 52.8 |
| Latvia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lebanon | 580 | 138 | 343 | 90 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 1.4 | .. |
| Lesotho | 122 | 57 | 219 | 12 | 10.1 | 35.7 | 9.0 | .. |
| Liberia | 513 | 134 | 1,698 | 30 | 176.8 | .. | 78.7 | .. |
| Libya | 41 | 7 | 12 | 9 | .. | .. | 0.0 | .. |
| Lithuania | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Macedonia, FYR | 192 | 94 | 97 | 68 | 2.0 | 7.6 | 2.8 | .. |
| Madagascar | 444 | 22 | 307 | 67 | 5.5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malawi | 771 | 53 | 880 | 85 | 20.6 | 82.2 | .. | .. |
| Malaysia | 143 | 5 | 50 | 49 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Mali | 984 | 66 | 741 | 128 | 12.3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mauritania | 373 | 111 | 120 | 53 | 10.2 | 36.6 | .. | .. |
| Mauritius | 155 | 122 | 73 | 20 | 1.3 | 5.7 | 2.0 | 5.7 |
| Mexico | 184 | 2 | 286 | 112 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | .. |
| Moldova | 244 | 68 | 241 | 54 | 7.5 | 34.1 | 9.7 | 23.0 |
| Mongolia | 371 | 137 | 189 | 96 | 5.4 | 12.0 | 6.7 | 18.4 |
| Morocco | 930 | 29 | 424 | 291 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 3.6 |
| Mozambique | 2,012 | 88 | 1,443 | 171 | 20.8 | 86.2 | 39.9 | .. |
| Myanmar | 356 | 7 | 339 | 57 | .. | .. | 5.1 | .. |
| Namibia | 326 | 145 | 194 | 44 | 2.1 | 9.1 | 4.0 | .. |
| Nepal | 854 | 29 | 684 | 125 | .. | .. | 13.7 | .. |
| Netherlands | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| New Zealand | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nicaragua | 773 | 135 | 316 | 98 | 10.0 | 34.9 | 10.9 | 47.8 |
| Niger | 469 | 31 | 589 | 105 | 13.6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Nigeria | 1,657 | 11 | 827 | 198 | 1.2 | .. | 2.2 | .. |
| Norway | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Oman | 154 | 57 | 18 | 3 | .. | .. | -0.1 | .. |
| Pakistan | 2,769 | 16 | 2,743 | 232 | 1.6 | 11.1 | 6.9 | 9.7 |
| Panama | 65 | 19 | 27 | 18 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.6 | .. |
| Papua New Guinea | 412 | 61 | 221 | 313 | 5.5 | 30.4 | 7.4 | .. |
| Paraguay | 148 | 23 | 104 | 53 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 3.8 |
| Peru | 441 | 15 | 327 | 173 | -0.2 | -0.7 | -0.6 | -1.0 |
| Philippines | 309 | 3 | 429 | 212 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.6 |
| Poland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Portugal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Puerto Rico | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Qatar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |



6.12

Aid dependency

| | Net official development assistance | | | | Aid dependency ratios | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|---|
| | Total \$ millions 2010 | Per capita \$ 2010 | \$ millions | | % of GNI 2010 | Net official development assistance | | |
| | | | Grants 2010 | Technical cooperation 2010 | | % of gross capital formation 2010 | % of imports of goods, services, and income 2010 | % of central government expense 2010 |
| Romania | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Russian Federation | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rwanda | 934 | 91 | 848 | 153 | 18.5 | .. | 60.9 | .. |
| Saudi Arabia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Senegal | 1,016 | 84 | 449 | 195 | 7.2 | 24.8 | .. | .. |
| Serbia | 614 | 84 | 444 | 127 | 1.7 | 7.4 | 3.1 | 4.3 |
| Sierra Leone | 448 | 78 | 301 | 75 | 24.9 | 158.2 | 50.6 | .. |
| Singapore | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Slovak Republic | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Slovenia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Somalia | 662 | 73 | 470 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| South Africa | 1,075 | 22 | 841 | 161 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | .. |
| South Sudan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Spain | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sri Lanka | 703 | 34 | 332 | 78 | 1.2 | 4.2 | 3.6 | .. |
| Sudan | 2,351 | 55 | 1,760 | 228 | 3.7 | 14.2 | 14.9 | .. |
| Swaziland | 56 | 54 | 90 | 8 | 2.6 | 15.3 | 3.0 | .. |
| Sweden | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Switzerland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 208 | 10 | 203 | 119 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.6 | .. |
| Tajikistan | 408 | 60 | 267 | 40 | 7.7 | 33.4 | 12.6 | .. |
| Tanzania | 2,933 | 67 | 1,814 | 214 | 12.9 | 42.0 | 31.7 | .. |
| Thailand | -78 | -1 | 167 | 115 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Timor-Leste | 216 | 197 | 144 | 149 | 10.8 | .. | .. | .. |
| Togo | 499 | 84 | 455 | 52 | 14.9 | .. | .. | 92.1 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 7 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0.0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Tunisia | 503 | 48 | 142 | 162 | 1.3 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 4.6 |
| Turkey | 1,362 | 19 | 340 | 154 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Turkmenistan | 40 | 8 | 24 | 20 | 0.2 | 0.4 | .. | .. |
| Uganda | 1,785 | 55 | 1,189 | 105 | 10.3 | 42.8 | 26.9 | .. |
| Ukraine | 666 | 14 | 338 | 239 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 0.8 | .. |
| United Arab Emirates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| United Kingdom | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| United States | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Uruguay | 50 | 15 | 30 | 24 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Uzbekistan | 190 | 7 | 70 | 53 | 0.6 | 2.2 | .. | .. |
| Venezuela, RB | 66 | 2 | 36 | 19 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | .. |
| Vietnam | 3,732 | 43 | 656 | 378 | 2.9 | 7.1 | 3.2 | .. |
| West Bank and Gaza | 2,817 | 697 | 2,345 | 169 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Yemen, Rep. | 558 | 24 | 523 | 63 | 2.3 | 18.3 | 5.2 | .. |
| Zambia | 1,267 | 100 | 706 | 72 | 6.4 | 25.2 | 12.1 | 32.9 |
| Zimbabwe | 736 | 59 | 669 | 78 | 10.6 | 1,860.4 | .. | .. |
| World | 126,968 s | 19 w | .. | .. | 0.2 w | 0.9 w | 0.6 w | .. |
| Low income | 36,252 | 46 | .. | .. | 9.6 | 40.9 | 24.6 | .. |
| Middle income | 54,621 | 11 | .. | .. | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.9 | .. |
| Lower middle income | 40,510 | 16 | .. | .. | 0.9 | 3.0 | 2.6 | .. |
| Upper middle income | 13,151 | 5 | .. | .. | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | .. |
| Low & middle income | 126,593 | 22 | 95,651 | 19,564 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 2.1 | .. |
| East Asia & Pacific | 10,165 | 5 | .. | .. | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | .. |
| Europe & Central Asia | 8,087 | 20 | .. | .. | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | .. |
| Latin America & Carib. | 9,036 | 16 | .. | .. | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 | .. |
| Middle East & N. Africa | 13,383 | 41 | .. | .. | 0.9 | .. | 3.1 | .. |
| South Asia | 14,591 | 9 | .. | .. | 0.7 | 2.3 | 2.7 | .. |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 44,582 | 54 | .. | .. | 4.3 | 18.8 | 9.9 | .. |
| High income | 374 | 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.

About the data

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.

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.

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 shows data on ODA for aid-receiving countries. The data cover loans and grants from 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 6.13a).

The table does not distinguish types of aid (program, project, or food aid; emergency assistance; or post-conflict peacekeeping assistance), which may have different effects on the economy.

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. 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.

The aggregates refer to World Bank classifications of economies and therefore may differ from those of the OECD.

Definitions

- **Net official development assistance** is flows (net of repayment of principal) that meet the DAC definition of ODA and are made to countries and territories on the DAC list of aid recipients.
- **Net official development assistance per capita** is net ODA divided by midyear population.
- **Grants** are legally binding commitments that obligate a specific value of funds available for disbursement for which there is no payment requirement.
- **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.
- **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.

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 Cooperation 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.



Distribution of net aid by Development Assistance Committee members

| | Ten major DAC donors | | | | | | | | | | | Other DAC donors \$ millions 2010 |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| | \$ millions | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total \$ millions 2010 | United States 2010 | EU institutions 2010 | Germany 2010 | United Kingdom 2010 | France 2010 | Japan 2010 | Netherlands 2010 | Spain 2010 | Canada 2010 | Norway 2010 | |
| Afghanistan | 5,701.3 | 2,893.4 | 285.0 | 469.8 | 234.8 | 58.6 | 745.7 | 59.2 | 60.8 | 267.1 | 120.2 | 506.8 |
| Albania | 301.6 | 30.1 | 75.0 | 35.4 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 142.2 |
| Algeria | 194.7 | 8.6 | 51.8 | 10.2 | 2.2 | 69.8 | 15.5 | 0.2 | 9.5 | -0.5 | 1.0 | 26.5 |
| Angola | 174.0 | 54.8 | 24.4 | 7.1 | 16.7 | 4.1 | 37.6 | -2.7 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 13.2 | 12.7 |
| Argentina | 149.4 | 3.9 | 8.0 | 21.9 | 0.5 | 13.5 | 73.8 | 0.5 | 23.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 3.2 |
| Armenia | 238.8 | 91.6 | 33.4 | 16.7 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 77.5 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 9.7 |
| Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 81.2 | 35.9 | 20.8 | 15.9 | 0.9 | 5.1 | -11.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 10.2 |
| Bahrain | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bangladesh | 1,071.6 | 124.7 | 188.7 | 65.1 | 228.3 | -3.0 | 24.2 | 78.0 | 5.5 | 86.1 | 16.9 | 257.2 |
| Belarus | 96.0 | 27.2 | 15.2 | 18.0 | 0.4 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 27.2 |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | 461.8 | 98.9 | 122.8 | 34.7 | 0.0 | 48.8 | 29.1 | 31.3 | 1.1 | 6.4 | 0.1 | 88.7 |
| Bolivia | 521.4 | 86.1 | 64.7 | 42.5 | 0.1 | 12.2 | 54.2 | 46.9 | 69.0 | 19.0 | 5.9 | 120.8 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 348.2 | 28.3 | 105.1 | 30.0 | 9.7 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 14.3 | 20.2 | 0.4 | 18.2 | 116.4 |
| Botswana | 145.4 | 77.0 | 39.3 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 6.5 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 6.3 |
| Brazil | 632.3 | 24.4 | 21.3 | 247.5 | 40.7 | 46.6 | -62.7 | 0.4 | 26.4 | 7.1 | 245.4 | 35.2 |
| Bulgaria | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Burkina Faso | 619.9 | 62.1 | 164.1 | 52.5 | 0.1 | 63.8 | 41.6 | 51.4 | 12.3 | 30.8 | 0.8 | 140.4 |
| Burundi | 413.8 | 43.5 | 131.2 | 29.5 | 20.1 | 15.2 | 39.1 | 19.1 | 1.2 | 4.7 | 19.5 | 90.8 |
| Cambodia | 544.8 | 84.7 | 27.3 | 41.3 | 26.0 | 26.6 | 147.5 | 1.3 | 23.1 | 8.2 | 4.7 | 154.3 |
| Cameroon | 340.7 | 18.0 | 74.2 | 90.5 | 1.0 | 82.1 | 42.0 | 0.2 | 9.0 | 7.2 | 0.4 | 16.0 |
| Canada | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central African Republic | 197.6 | 20.5 | 84.8 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 24.5 | 8.1 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 46.9 |
| Chad | 386.9 | 134.6 | 101.9 | 20.1 | 2.9 | 40.7 | 13.8 | 4.9 | 7.8 | 11.7 | 1.7 | 47.1 |
| Chile | 173.4 | 13.3 | 16.2 | 71.8 | 0.7 | 10.1 | 15.9 | 0.3 | 11.3 | 2.7 | 13.1 | 18.2 |
| China | 745.4 | 86.5 | 42.6 | 321.5 | 86.7 | 316.7 | -192.7 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 9.0 | 22.6 | 47.1 |
| Hong Kong SAR, China | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Colombia | 840.7 | 424.0 | 53.7 | 45.3 | 2.6 | 160.3 | -26.2 | 26.3 | 56.2 | 22.6 | 14.2 | 61.8 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 2,750.9 | 277.9 | 364.3 | 77.1 | 250.8 | 13.5 | 80.0 | 420.5 | 306.2 | 26.5 | 28.3 | 905.9 |
| Congo, Rep. | 1,247.5 | 21.4 | 32.2 | 9.4 | 78.8 | 909.4 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 21.9 | 0.6 | 167.4 |
| Costa Rica | 94.2 | 0.7 | 4.2 | 21.9 | 0.8 | 4.8 | 63.7 | 3.4 | 5.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | -11.8 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 504.5 | 76.3 | 66.9 | 92.6 | 26.0 | 138.5 | 81.3 | 5.5 | -7.6 | 6.9 | 1.7 | 16.5 |
| Croatia | 142.2 | 0.2 | 105.4 | 22.5 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| Cuba | 112.4 | 16.4 | 24.9 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 42.8 | 5.7 | 1.1 | 10.6 |
| Cyprus | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Czech Republic | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 172.5 | 35.5 | 80.7 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.0 | -1.9 | 0.2 | 49.9 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 4.6 |
| Ecuador | 160.8 | 33.0 | 24.7 | 27.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | -5.2 | 0.5 | 55.3 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 19.7 |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | 502.8 | 52.7 | 136.9 | 104.5 | 9.0 | 140.1 | -17.7 | 11.0 | 7.2 | 8.9 | 0.7 | 49.7 |
| El Salvador | 291.1 | 151.3 | 52.5 | 17.1 | -48.8 | 3.3 | 8.8 | 0.1 | 85.5 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 18.2 |
| Eritrea | 70.8 | 0.9 | 37.1 | 1.1 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 9.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 5.4 |
| Estonia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ethiopia | 2,164.3 | 875.3 | 237.6 | 96.5 | 407.0 | 13.3 | 93.9 | 53.2 | 39.5 | 140.4 | 32.6 | 175.1 |
| Finland | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| France | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | 96.9 | 1.5 | 13.1 | -1.3 | 0.2 | 58.1 | 24.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Gambia, The | 56.0 | 6.5 | 22.7 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 17.2 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 2.1 |
| Georgia | 504.7 | 202.2 | 154.7 | 82.0 | 3.4 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 36.4 |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | 1,005.2 | 208.1 | 105.6 | 58.2 | 166.6 | 33.8 | 70.0 | 72.9 | 14.3 | 114.2 | 3.6 | 158.1 |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guatemala | 390.3 | 105.0 | 37.4 | 13.5 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 41.2 | 19.6 | 92.9 | 10.3 | 9.4 | 57.6 |
| Guinea | 164.1 | 21.7 | 72.4 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 36.0 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 5.6 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 70.4 | 6.5 | 16.6 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 16.1 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 19.1 |
| Haiti | 2,612.1 | 1,106.9 | 284.3 | 43.6 | 26.2 | 144.1 | 72.0 | 19.2 | 155.8 | 458.9 | 66.8 | 234.6 |

Distribution of net aid by Development Assistance Committee members

6.13 GLOBAL LINKS

| | Ten major DAC donors | | | | | | | | | | | Other DAC donors \$ millions |
|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total \$ millions 2010 | United States 2010 | EU institutions 2010 | Germany 2010 | United Kingdom 2010 | France 2010 | Japan 2010 | Netherlands 2010 | Spain 2010 | Canada 2010 | Norway 2010 | |
| Honduras | 339.0 | 102.9 | 58.5 | 14.1 | 25.3 | 1.4 | 16.0 | 0.3 | 69.1 | 17.6 | 1.5 | 32.4 |
| Hungary | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| India | 2,313.5 | 57.4 | 94.3 | 396.9 | 650.3 | 2.8 | 981.1 | 2.5 | 11.4 | 7.9 | 24.0 | 84.8 |
| Indonesia | 1,093.5 | 180.3 | 105.5 | -12.6 | 26.9 | 262.5 | 61.1 | 34.1 | -10.6 | 10.9 | 41.9 | 393.6 |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. | 76.1 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 45.8 | 0.0 | 14.2 | -7.1 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| Iraq | 2,059.3 | 1,622.9 | 54.1 | 36.9 | 31.0 | 9.6 | 144.4 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 6.3 | 7.7 | 143.5 |
| Ireland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Israel | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Italy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jamaica | 104.5 | -3.6 | 106.4 | -6.2 | 3.9 | -0.4 | -2.1 | -2.9 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 4.7 |
| Japan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jordan | 544.4 | 371.6 | 129.9 | 39.4 | 2.6 | 6.2 | -50.9 | 1.0 | 9.2 | 7.1 | 0.4 | 27.9 |
| Kazakhstan | 112.7 | 68.1 | 17.4 | 13.6 | 0.3 | 4.1 | -1.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 6.2 |
| Kenya | 1,260.5 | 565.9 | 101.6 | 79.8 | 105.2 | 123.4 | 36.7 | 17.6 | 8.3 | 25.9 | 13.4 | 182.6 |
| Korea, Dem. Rep. | 42.6 | 5.4 | 14.8 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 16.2 |
| Korea, Rep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kosovo | 558.2 | 101.0 | 279.3 | 30.6 | 9.5 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 24.2 | 107.5 |
| Kuwait | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 182.9 | 56.0 | 24.4 | 25.3 | 7.3 | 1.5 | 23.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 6.3 | 35.6 |
| Lao PDR | 301.9 | 12.8 | 16.0 | 24.8 | 0.1 | 15.0 | 121.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 108.5 |
| Latvia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lebanon | 316.9 | 84.1 | 53.4 | 28.1 | 4.0 | 59.7 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 23.4 | 5.3 | 9.3 | 45.7 |
| Lesotho | 168.4 | 57.5 | 74.3 | 5.0 | 4.8 | -1.4 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 17.9 |
| Liberia | 793.4 | 131.4 | 90.9 | 50.1 | 25.6 | 232.0 | 134.3 | 40.0 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 22.8 | 63.3 |
| Libya | 18.4 | 6.6 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Lithuania | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Macedonia, FYR | 150.1 | 20.4 | 55.1 | 14.1 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 23.1 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 23.2 |
| Madagascar | 254.5 | 77.0 | 40.1 | 13.1 | -0.3 | 84.0 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 13.0 | 15.7 |
| Malawi | 725.5 | 126.3 | 208.3 | 41.9 | 148.0 | -1.0 | 69.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 16.5 | 64.7 | 50.5 |
| Malaysia | -13.7 | 18.6 | 1.2 | 11.2 | -0.8 | 1.0 | -53.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 7.2 |
| Mali | 782.4 | 197.9 | 98.5 | 60.3 | 0.1 | 77.6 | 38.3 | 56.1 | 28.4 | 96.0 | 16.0 | 113.2 |
| Mauritania | 130.9 | 11.4 | 25.3 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 32.2 | 14.6 | 0.0 | 34.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 4.0 |
| Mauritius | 126.0 | 0.5 | 67.9 | -0.2 | 5.5 | 54.0 | -2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| Mexico | 428.6 | 205.6 | 7.5 | 35.5 | 9.4 | 205.8 | -46.7 | -0.3 | 5.3 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 5.0 |
| Moldova | 228.4 | 19.4 | 138.0 | 8.7 | 14.5 | 6.4 | 0.9 | 5.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 31.7 |
| Mongolia | 232.1 | 47.2 | 13.4 | 29.1 | 0.8 | 5.0 | 53.9 | 8.8 | -0.3 | 8.3 | 1.7 | 64.2 |
| Morocco | 822.3 | 47.7 | 223.4 | 38.9 | 3.2 | 254.4 | 121.2 | 1.1 | 90.6 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 38.6 |
| Mozambique | 1,549.7 | 277.9 | 192.3 | 76.9 | 104.4 | 38.1 | 62.9 | 81.8 | 43.9 | 82.0 | 73.7 | 515.7 |
| Myanmar | 304.1 | 31.3 | 55.9 | 18.3 | 44.2 | 2.0 | 46.8 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 21.7 | 80.5 |
| Namibia | 222.1 | 117.2 | 10.8 | 24.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 40.6 | 1.6 | 8.5 | 0.5 | -3.0 | 20.9 |
| Nepal | 521.9 | 51.9 | 46.2 | 42.0 | 105.2 | -3.2 | 81.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 11.8 | 47.2 | 139.4 |
| Netherlands | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| New Zealand | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nicaragua | 416.2 | 54.5 | 21.9 | 27.7 | 7.3 | 1.0 | 34.4 | 26.3 | 106.2 | 12.5 | 18.5 | 106.1 |
| Niger | 531.6 | 102.6 | 150.8 | 22.6 | 3.2 | 50.0 | 25.2 | 2.8 | 25.9 | 53.7 | 3.5 | 91.4 |
| Nigeria | 909.5 | 445.9 | 60.3 | 39.0 | 264.6 | 8.9 | 23.9 | 9.1 | 0.5 | 12.6 | 14.1 | 30.7 |
| Norway | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Oman | 7.6 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Pakistan | 2,586.5 | 1,196.8 | 172.3 | 142.1 | 298.5 | 14.4 | 207.9 | 52.1 | 22.7 | 101.9 | 83.1 | 294.8 |
| Panama | 125.3 | 11.9 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 101.8 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 0.5 | 2.4 | -0.3 |
| Papua New Guinea | 490.8 | 2.3 | 50.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 22.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 412.2 |
| Paraguay | 97.4 | 28.0 | 29.9 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | -3.7 | 0.0 | 21.8 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 14.4 |
| Peru | -288.2 | 130.6 | 25.8 | 51.9 | 1.3 | 10.1 | -711.6 | 0.3 | 118.1 | 22.2 | 3.8 | 59.5 |
| Philippines | 505.0 | 114.8 | 51.9 | 26.3 | 0.6 | 189.4 | -87.7 | 0.4 | 27.0 | 16.7 | 17.6 | 148.1 |
| Poland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Portugal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Puerto Rico | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Qatar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |



6.13

Distribution of net aid by Development Assistance Committee members

| | Ten major DAC donors | | | | | | | | | | | Other DAC donors \$ millions 2010 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|
| | \$ millions | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total \$ millions 2010 | United States 2010 | EU institutions 2010 | Germany 2010 | United Kingdom 2010 | France 2010 | Japan 2010 | Netherlands 2010 | Spain 2010 | Canada 2010 | Norway 2010 | |
| Romania | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Russian Federation | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rwanda | 652.1 | 140.6 | 104.4 | 48.3 | 106.2 | 4.1 | 22.8 | 39.4 | 1.8 | 58.7 | 4.4 | 121.5 |
| Saudi Arabia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Senegal | 618.4 | 101.4 | 84.1 | 23.1 | 0.9 | 157.2 | 55.2 | 30.0 | 45.6 | 56.7 | 0.3 | 64.0 |
| Serbia | 603.2 | 57.9 | 290.1 | 126.3 | 5.4 | 14.0 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 20.2 | 79.2 |
| Sierra Leone | 279.9 | 29.8 | 80.3 | 13.3 | 84.8 | 0.3 | 12.2 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 33.0 | 3.0 | 20.1 |
| Singapore | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Slovak Republic | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Slovenia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Somalia | 435.5 | 59.4 | 127.1 | 12.5 | 62.3 | 3.5 | 29.1 | 9.3 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 31.6 | 90.5 |
| South Africa | 974.7 | 529.5 | 153.1 | 39.5 | 39.3 | 47.6 | 7.1 | 36.1 | 1.1 | 16.5 | 24.7 | 80.1 |
| South Sudan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Spain | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sri Lanka | 433.8 | 26.1 | 48.1 | -6.4 | -8.5 | 45.1 | 155.4 | 3.6 | -0.7 | 11.5 | 29.0 | 130.6 |
| Sudan | 1,793.4 | 726.4 | 284.2 | 39.2 | 119.1 | 10.1 | 119.1 | 57.6 | 23.0 | 108.3 | 116.7 | 189.9 |
| Swaziland | 52.6 | 23.6 | 21.5 | -0.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Sweden | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Switzerland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 95.7 | 6.9 | 51.6 | 45.9 | 2.0 | 23.1 | -54.7 | 0.1 | 6.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 13.4 |
| Tajikistan | 201.2 | 45.9 | 36.6 | 34.7 | 12.5 | 0.2 | 43.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 23.3 |
| Tanzania | 1,848.1 | 457.4 | 192.6 | 134.5 | 240.9 | 21.3 | 104.6 | 59.2 | 3.2 | 111.6 | 124.0 | 398.8 |
| Thailand | -76.1 | 47.2 | 24.1 | -23.2 | 7.2 | -13.6 | -143.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | -0.6 | 0.3 | 25.3 |
| Timor-Leste | 272.7 | 27.3 | 14.6 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 27.7 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 1.1 | 7.8 | 178.7 |
| Togo | 301.7 | 4.0 | 48.9 | 8.8 | -0.1 | 168.0 | 7.5 | 17.6 | 1.6 | 23.1 | 0.1 | 22.1 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 4.1 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Tunisia | 447.6 | -3.3 | 92.3 | 23.9 | 2.5 | 126.8 | 35.9 | -0.7 | 158.0 | -2.9 | 0.0 | 15.1 |
| Turkey | 1,029.7 | 6.4 | 295.2 | -10.3 | 3.8 | 88.4 | 543.5 | 0.3 | 56.0 | -2.6 | 0.1 | 49.0 |
| Turkmenistan | 17.0 | 8.4 | 5.7 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.4 |
| Uganda | 1,162.0 | 378.1 | 128.9 | 40.9 | 179.3 | 1.8 | 71.2 | 36.7 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 71.5 | 243.6 |
| Ukraine | 545.6 | 140.2 | 153.0 | 89.1 | 0.8 | 21.5 | 53.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 20.2 | 3.8 | 63.4 |
| United Arab Emirates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| United Kingdom | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| United States | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Uruguay | 40.0 | 1.2 | 7.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 11.4 | 0.1 | 8.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 9.4 |
| Uzbekistan | 90.8 | 13.4 | 6.5 | 25.0 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 34.9 |
| Venezuela, RB | 43.4 | 8.6 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 1.1 | 6.9 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 8.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 2.0 |
| Vietnam | 1,866.5 | 93.1 | 41.9 | 96.4 | 82.2 | 242.4 | 807.8 | 21.2 | 16.0 | 25.0 | 20.2 | 420.3 |
| West Bank and Gaza | 2,069.2 | 720.8 | 441.1 | 104.6 | 97.6 | 69.3 | 78.6 | 33.7 | 97.6 | 65.1 | 109.5 | 251.4 |
| Yemen, Rep. | 322.8 | 45.4 | 40.7 | 82.1 | 63.9 | 7.0 | 26.7 | 26.5 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 26.4 |
| Zambia | 685.5 | 225.1 | 92.5 | 33.3 | 79.3 | 0.8 | 46.1 | 36.1 | 0.2 | 8.7 | 54.1 | 109.3 |
| Zimbabwe | 630.8 | 175.2 | 109.5 | 33.1 | 108.0 | 3.0 | 18.9 | 11.1 | 3.6 | 9.3 | 24.5 | 134.6 |
| World | 103,174.7 s | 26,586.4 s | 12,428.0 s | 8,035.5 s | 8,016.8 s | 7,786.7 s | 7,331.1 s | 4,644.2 s | 3,998.9 s | 3,919.6 s | 3,560.9 s | 16,866.6 s |
| Low income | 29,779.4 | 8,672.4 | 4,003.4 | 1,708.5 | 2,544.1 | 1,313.1 | 2,186.9 | 1,117.1 | 763.8 | 1,583.6 | 848.0 | 5,038.5 |
| Middle income | 41,152.0 | 10,211.0 | 6,373.5 | 3,372.7 | 2,351.5 | 4,952.3 | 3,460.9 | 724.8 | 1,637.4 | 844.5 | 1,103.9 | 6,119.4 |
| Lower middle income | 29,587.9 | 7,602.4 | 3,681.5 | 1,899.4 | 2,088.0 | 2,899.8 | 3,710.9 | 519.5 | 868.2 | 696.2 | 671.5 | 4,950.4 |
| Upper middle income | 10,377.3 | 2,549.0 | 2,088.8 | 1,312.3 | 254.1 | 1,954.3 | -252.0 | 178.7 | 715.0 | 107.2 | 410.5 | 1,059.4 |
| Low & middle income | 102,918.5 | 26,581.7 | 12,301.2 | 8,011.3 | 8,014.4 | 7,778.5 | 7,326.1 | 4,643.7 | 3,978.6 | 3,918.5 | 3,557.5 | 16,807.2 |
| East Asia & Pacific | 7,875.1 | 1,032.2 | 530.7 | 565.1 | 281.2 | 1,221.0 | 973.2 | 73.1 | 88.4 | 116.2 | 151.5 | 2,842.4 |
| Europe & Central Asia | 5,556.1 | 979.9 | 1,754.1 | 664.7 | 72.5 | 173.7 | 780.3 | 41.4 | 97.7 | 37.0 | 120.8 | 834.1 |
| Latin America & Carib. | 9,201.1 | 2,720.6 | 1,268.2 | 912.0 | 179.2 | 664.2 | -311.4 | 223.2 | 1,369.9 | 807.1 | 434.2 | 933.9 |
| Middle East & N. Africa | 8,009.6 | 3,006.8 | 1,441.4 | 622.9 | 229.7 | 859.7 | 335.8 | 80.1 | 462.6 | 123.5 | 150.0 | 697.3 |
| South Asia | 12,867.1 | 4,383.0 | 850.7 | 1,127.7 | 1,510.9 | 115.4 | 2,277.8 | 200.0 | 108.8 | 498.1 | 324.5 | 1,470.1 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 32,263.2 | 7,637.2 | 4,788.9 | 1,736.0 | 3,003.3 | 3,526.9 | 1,694.5 | 1,313.7 | 912.0 | 1,512.0 | 945.2 | 5,193.7 |
| High income | 256.2 | 4.7 | 126.9 | 24.3 | 2.4 | 8.2 | 5.0 | 0.5 | 20.3 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 59.4 |
| 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—23 individual economies and 1 multilateral institution (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 the table exclude DAC members' multilateral aid (contributions to the regular budgets of the multilateral institutions). However, projects executed by multilateral institutions or nongovernmental organizations on behalf of DAC members are classified as bilateral aid (since the donor country effectively

controls the use of the funds) and are included in the data reported in the 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 the 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, but many do not yet report their aid flows to DAC. See table 6.13a for a summary of ODA from non-DAC countries.

Definitions

- **Net aid** refers to net bilateral official development assistance that meets the DAC definition of official development assistance and is made to countries and territories on the DAC list of aid recipients.

- **Other DAC donors** are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland.

Official development assistance from non-DAC donors, 2006–10

6.13a

Net disbursements (\$ millions)

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| OECD members (non-DAC) | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | 161 | 179 | 249 | 215 | 228 |
| Hungary | 149 | 103 | 107 | 117 | 114 |
| Iceland | 42 | 48 | 48 | 34 | 29 |
| Poland | 297 | 363 | 372 | 375 | 378 |
| Slovak Republic | 55 | 67 | 92 | 75 | 74 |
| Turkey | 714 | 602 | 780 | 707 | 967 |
| Arab countries | | | | | |
| Kuwait | 158 | 110 | 283 | 221 | 211 |
| Saudi Arabia | 2,025 | 1,551 | 4,979 | 3,134 | 3,480 |
| United Arab Emirates | 783 | 2,426 | 1,266 | 834 | 412 |
| Other donors | | | | | |
| Israel ^a | 90 | 111 | 138 | 124 | 145 |
| Taiwan, China | 513 | 514 | 435 | 411 | 381 |
| Thailand | 74 | 67 | 178 | 40 | 10 |
| Others ^b | 121 | 188 | 343 | 385 | 808 |
| Total | 5,181 | 6,329 | 9,271 | 6,672 | 7,235 |

Note: The above table does not reflect aid provided by several major emerging non–Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) donors, as information on their aid has not been disclosed.

a. Data 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. b. Includes Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Romania, the Russian Federation, and Slovenia.

Data sources

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



| | Net migration | International migrant stock | Emigration of tertiary educated population to OECD countries | Refugees | | Workers' remittances and compensation of employees | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|---|--|--------------------|
| | thousands 2005-10 | thousands 2010 | % of tertiary educated population ages 25 and older 2000 | thousands By country of origin 2010 | thousands By country of asylum 2010 | Received \$ millions 2010 | Paid 2010 |
| Afghanistan | -381 | 91 | 22.6 | 3,054.7 | 6.4 | .. | .. |
| Albania | -48 | 89 | 17.5 | 14.8 | 0.1 | 1,156 | 24 |
| Algeria | -140 | 242 | 9.5 | 6.7 | 94.1 | 2,044 ^a | 46 |
| Angola | 82 | 65 | 3.7 | 134.9 | 15.2 | 82 | 716 |
| Argentina | -200 | 1,449 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 3.3 | 641 | 993 |
| Armenia | -75 | 324 | 8.9 | 17.5 | 3.3 | 996 | 157 |
| Australia | 1,125 | 4,711 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 21.8 | 4,840 ^a | 3,776 ^a |
| Austria | 160 | 1,310 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 42.6 | 3,220 | 3,453 |
| Azerbaijan | 53 | 264 | 1.8 | 16.8 | 1.9 | 1,432 | 961 |
| Bahrain | 448 | 315 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | .. | 1,642 |
| Bangladesh | -2,908 | 1,085 | 4.4 | 10.0 | 229.3 | 10,852 | 9 |
| Belarus | -50 | 1,090 | 3.2 | 5.7 | 0.6 | 376 | 105 |
| Belgium | 200 | 975 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 17.9 | 10,178 | 4,040 |
| Benin | 50 | 232 | 8.7 | 0.4 | 7.1 | 248 ^a | 88 |
| Bolivia | -165 | 146 | 5.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1,088 | 104 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | -10 | 28 | 20.3 | 63.0 | 7.0 | 1,905 | 54 |
| Botswana | 19 | 115 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 100 | 102 |
| Brazil | -500 | 688 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 4.4 | 4,000 | 1,198 |
| Bulgaria | -50 | 107 | 9.6 | 2.6 | 5.5 | 1,387 | 25 |
| Burkina Faso | -125 | 1,043 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 95 ^a | 100 |
| Burundi | 370 | 61 | 9.3 | 84.1 | 29.4 | 28 | 1 |
| Cambodia | -255 | 336 | 21.5 | 16.3 | 0.1 | 369 | 215 |
| Cameroon | -19 | 197 | 17.3 | 15.0 | 104.3 | 195 | 54 |
| Canada | 1,098 | 7,202 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 165.5 | .. | .. |
| Central African Republic | 5 | 80 | 7.3 | 164.9 | 21.6 | .. | .. |
| Chad | -75 | 388 | 9.1 | 53.7 | 347.9 | .. | .. |
| Chile | 30 | 320 | 6.0 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 3 | 5 |
| China | -1,884 ^b | 686 ^b | 3.8 | 199.7 ^c | 301.0 | 53,038 ^a | 1,754 |
| Hong Kong SAR, China | 176 | 2,742 | 29.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 347 | 433 |
| Colombia | -120 | 110 | 10.4 | 395.6 | 0.2 | 4,058 | 112 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | -24 | 445 | 14.9 | 476.7 | 166.3 | .. | .. |
| Congo, Rep. | 50 | 143 | 28.2 | 20.7 | 133.1 | 15 ^a | 102 |
| Costa Rica | 76 | 489 | 7.1 | 0.4 | 19.5 | 552 | 271 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | -360 | 2,407 | 6.2 | 41.8 | 26.2 | 179 | 754 |
| Croatia | 10 | 700 | 24.6 | 65.9 | 0.9 | 1,315 | 164 |
| Cuba | -190 | 15 | 28.8 | 7.5 | 0.4 | .. | .. |
| Cyprus | 44 | 154 | 34.2 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 146 | 404 |
| Czech Republic | 240 | 453 | 8.5 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 1,122 | 1,812 |
| Denmark | 90 | 484 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 17.9 | 633 | 3,184 |
| Dominican Republic | -140 | 434 | 22.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 3,369 | 29 |
| Ecuador | -120 | 394 | 9.5 | 0.9 | 121.2 | 2,569 | 81 |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | -347 | 245 | 4.7 | 6.9 | 95.1 | 7,725 | 255 |
| El Salvador | -292 | 40 | 31.7 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 3,449 | 23 |
| Eritrea | 55 | 16 | 35.2 | 222.5 | 4.8 | .. | .. |
| Estonia | 0 | 182 | 9.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 322 | 94 |
| Ethiopia | -300 | 548 | 9.8 | 68.8 | 154.3 | 225 | 27 |
| Finland | 73 | 226 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 826 | 437 |
| France | 500 | 6,685 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 200.7 | 15,629 | 5,264 |
| Gabon | 5 | 284 | 14.6 | 0.2 | 9.0 | .. | .. |
| Gambia, The | -14 | 290 | 67.8 | 2.2 | 8.4 | 116 | 58 |
| Georgia | -150 | 167 | 2.8 | 10.6 | 0.6 | 806 | 50 |
| Germany | 550 | 10,758 | 5.8 | 0.2 | 594.3 | 11,338 | 15,908 |
| Ghana | -51 | 1,852 | 44.7 | 20.2 | 13.8 | 136 | .. |
| Greece | 154 | 1,133 | 12.2 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1,499 | 1,932 |
| Guatemala | -200 | 59 | 23.9 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 4,229 | 21 |
| Guinea | -300 | 395 | 4.7 | 12.0 | 14.1 | 60 | 43 |
| Guinea-Bissau | -10 | 19 | 27.7 | 1.1 | 7.7 | 48 | 17 ^a |
| Haiti | -240 | 35 | 83.4 | 25.9 | 0.0 | 1,499 | 135 |

Movement of people across borders

| | Net migration | International migrant stock | Emigration of tertiary educated population to OECD countries | Refugees | | Workers' remittances and compensation of employees | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | thousands | thousands | % of tertiary educated population ages 25 and older | thousands | | Received 2010 | Paid 2010 |
| | 2005-10 | 2010 | 2000 | By country of origin 2010 | By country of asylum 2010 | | |
| Honduras | -100 | 24 | 24.8 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 2,649 | 12 |
| Hungary | 75 | 368 | 12.8 | 1.4 | 5.4 | 2,265 | 1,265 |
| India | -3,000 | 5,436 | 4.3 | 17.8 | 184.8 | 54,035 | 3,888 |
| Indonesia | -1,293 | 123 | 2.9 | 16.9 | 0.8 | 6,916 | 2,840 |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. | -186 | 2,129 | 14.3 | 68.8 | 1,073.4 | 1,181 ^a | .. |
| Iraq | -150 | 83 | 10.9 | 1,683.6 | 34.7 | 71 | 32 ^a |
| Ireland | 100 | 899 | 33.7 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 601 | 1,751 |
| Israel | 274 | 2,940 | 7.8 | 1.3 | 25.5 | 1,411 | 3,739 |
| Italy | 1,999 | 4,463 | 9.7 | 0.1 | 56.4 | 6,803 | 12,201 |
| Jamaica | -100 | 30 | 84.7 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 2,011 | 314 |
| Japan | 270 | 2,176 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 1,802 | 4,474 |
| Jordan | 203 | 2,973 | 7.4 | 2.3 | 2,455.7 ^d | 3,641 | 495 |
| Kazakhstan | 7 | 3,079 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 291 | 3,021 |
| Kenya | -189 | 818 | 38.5 | 8.6 | 402.9 | 1,777 ^a | 61 |
| Korea, Dem. Rep. | 0 | 37 | .. | 0.9 | .. | .. | .. |
| Korea, Rep. | -30 | 535 | 7.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 8,708 | 11,385 |
| Kosovo | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 932 | 146 |
| Kuwait | 278 | 2,098 | 7.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 | .. | 11,770 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | -132 | 223 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 1,275 ^a | 297 |
| Lao PDR | -75 | 19 | 37.2 | 8.4 | .. | 41 | 8 |
| Latvia | -10 | 335 | 8.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 614 | 43 |
| Lebanon | -13 | 758 | 43.9 | 15.9 | 435.1 ^d | 7,558 | 3,737 |
| Lesotho | -20 | 6 | 4.1 | 0.0 | .. | 746 | 19 |
| Liberia | 300 | 96 | 44.3 | 70.1 | 24.7 | 27 ^a | 1 |
| Libya | -20 | 682 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 7.9 | 17 ^a | 1,361 |
| Lithuania | -35 | 129 | 8.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1,575 | 538 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 2 | 130 | 29.4 | 7.9 | 1.4 | 388 | 23 |
| Madagascar | -5 | 38 | 7.7 | 0.3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malawi | -20 | 276 | 20.9 | 0.2 | 5.7 | .. | .. |
| Malaysia | 84 | 2,358 | 10.5 | 0.6 | 81.5 | 1,301 | 6,528 |
| Mali | -101 | 163 | 14.8 | 3.7 | 13.6 | 436 ^a | 167 |
| Mauritania | 10 | 99 | 8.6 | 37.7 | 26.7 | .. | .. |
| Mauritius | 0 | 43 | 56.0 | 0.0 | .. | 226 ^a | 13 |
| Mexico | -1,805 | 726 | 15.5 | 6.8 | 1.4 | 22,048 | .. |
| Moldova | -172 | 408 | 4.1 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 1,370 | 117 |
| Mongolia | -15 | 10 | 7.4 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 277 | 169 |
| Morocco | -675 | 49 | 18.6 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 6,423 | 62 |
| Mozambique | -20 | 450 | 22.6 | 0.1 | 4.1 | 132 | 80 |
| Myanmar | -500 | 89 | 3.9 | 415.7 | .. | 133 ^a | .. |
| Namibia | -1 | 139 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 7.3 | 15 | 16 |
| Nepal | -100 | 946 | 4.0 | 5.9 | 89.8 | 3,468 | 32 |
| Netherlands | 50 | 1,753 | 9.6 | 0.1 | 75.0 | 3,834 | 12,923 |
| New Zealand | 65 | 962 | 21.8 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 843 | 1,167 |
| Nicaragua | -200 | 40 | 30.2 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 823 | .. |
| Niger | -28 | 202 | 5.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 88 | 22 ^a |
| Nigeria | -300 | 1,128 | 10.5 | 15.6 | 8.7 | 10,045 ^a | 48 |
| Norway | 171 | 485 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 40.3 | 680 | 4,045 |
| Oman | 153 | 826 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 39 | 5,704 |
| Pakistan | -2,000 | 4,234 | 12.7 | 40.0 | 1,900.6 | 9,690 | 19 |
| Panama | 11 | 121 | 16.7 | 0.1 | 17.1 | 231 | 248 |
| Papua New Guinea | 0 | 25 | 27.8 | 0.1 | 9.7 | 15 | 323 |
| Paraguay | -40 | 161 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 673 | .. |
| Peru | -725 | 38 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 1.1 | 2,534 | 122 |
| Philippines | -1,233 | 435 | 13.6 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 21,423 | 62 |
| Poland | 56 | 827 | 14.3 | 1.8 | 15.6 | 7,614 | 1,575 |
| Portugal | 150 | 919 | 19.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 3,540 | 1,406 |
| Puerto Rico | -145 | 324 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Qatar | 857 | 1,305 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | .. | .. |



6.14

Movement of people across borders

| | Net migration | International migrant stock | Emigration of tertiary educated population to OECD countries | Refugees | | Workers' remittances and compensation of employees | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------|
| | thousands | thousands | % of tertiary educated population ages 25 and older | thousands | | \$ millions | |
| | 2005-10 | 2010 | 2000 | By country of origin | By country of asylum | Received | Paid |
| | | | | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Romania | -100 | 133 | 11.3 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 3,883 | 355 |
| Russian Federation | 1,136 | 12,270 | 1.4 | 111.9 | 4.9 | 5,264 | 18,796 |
| Rwanda | 15 | 465 | 31.7 | 114.8 | 55.4 | 92 | 71 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1,056 | 7,289 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 236 | 27,069 |
| Senegal | -133 | 210 | 17.2 | 16.3 | 20.7 | 1,346 | 144 ^a |
| Serbia | 0 | 525 | .. | 183.3 | 73.6 | 3,351 ^a | 70 |
| Sierra Leone | 60 | 107 | 49.2 | 11.3 | 8.4 | 58 | 6 |
| Singapore | 722 | 1,967 | 14.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | .. | .. |
| Slovak Republic | 37 | 131 | 14.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1,591 | 70 |
| Slovenia | 22 | 164 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 309 | 158 |
| Somalia | -300 | 23 | 34.5 | 770.2 | 1.9 | .. | .. |
| South Africa | 700 | 1,863 | 7.4 | 0.4 | 57.9 | 1,119 | 1,372 |
| South Sudan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Spain | 2,250 | 6,378 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 10,507 | 12,227 |
| Sri Lanka | -250 | 340 | 28.2 | 141.1 | 0.2 | 4,155 | 545 |
| Sudan | 135 | 753 | 6.8 | 387.3 | 178.3 | 1,974 ^a | 1 ^a |
| Swaziland | -6 | 40 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 109 | 11 |
| Sweden | 266 | 1,306 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 82.6 | 688 | 695 |
| Switzerland | 183 | 1,763 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 48.8 | 2,619 | 21,668 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | -56 | 2,206 | 6.2 | 18.5 | 1,483.2 ^d | 1,646 ^a | 214 ^a |
| Tajikistan | -296 | 284 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 2,254 | 856 |
| Tanzania | -300 | 659 | 12.1 | 1.1 | 109.3 | 25 | 127 |
| Thailand | 492 | 1,157 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 96.7 | 1,764 | .. |
| Timor-Leste | -50 | 14 | 16.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | .. | .. |
| Togo | -5 | 185 | 16.5 | 18.3 | 14.1 | 333 ^a | 72 ^a |
| Trinidad and Tobago | -20 | 34 | 78.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 120 ^a | .. |
| Tunisia | -20 | 34 | 12.6 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 1,970 | 13 |
| Turkey | -50 | 1,411 | 5.8 | 146.8 | 10.0 | 874 | 175 |
| Turkmenistan | -54 | 208 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | .. | .. |
| Uganda | -135 | 647 | 36.0 | 6.4 | 135.8 | 915 | 602 |
| Ukraine | -40 | 5,258 | 4.3 | 25.1 | 3.0 | 5,607 | 24 |
| United Arab Emirates | 3,077 | 3,293 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | .. | .. |
| United Kingdom | 1,020 | 6,452 | 17.1 | 0.2 | 238.2 | 7,532 | 3,528 |
| United States | 4,955 | 42,813 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 264.6 | 5,277 | 51,597 |
| Uruguay | -50 | 80 | 9.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 103 | 7 |
| Uzbekistan | -518 | 1,176 | 0.8 | 8.8 | 0.3 | .. | .. |
| Venezuela, RB | 40 | 1,007 | 3.8 | 6.7 | 201.5 | 143 | 805 |
| Vietnam | -431 | 69 | 27.0 | 338.7 | 1.9 | 8,260 ^a | .. |
| West Bank and Gaza | -90 | 1,924 | 12.0 | 93.3 | 1,910.7 ^d | 1,151 ^a | 9 ^a |
| Yemen, Rep. | -135 | 518 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 190.1 | 1,240 | 337 |
| Zambia | -85 | 233 | 16.4 | 0.2 | 47.9 | 44 | 68 |
| Zimbabwe | -900 | 372 | 13.1 | 24.1 | 4.4 | .. | .. |
| World | ..^e s | 213,397^f s | 5.4 w | 15,369.9^{d,g} s | 15,369.9^d s | 449,197 s | 303,799 s |
| Low income | -6,818 | 11,158 | 11.8 | 5,650.8 | 1,874.0 | 24,553 | 3,088 |
| Middle income | -16,342 | 70,369 | 6.8 | 4,518.3 | 11,535.2 | 300,725 | 55,580 |
| Lower middle income | -12,613 | 31,148 | 8.0 | 3,223.5 | 6,412.2 | 161,464 | 11,579 |
| Upper middle income | -3,729 | 39,220 | 6.1 | 1,294.8 | 5,123.0 | 139,262 | 44,001 |
| Low & middle income | -23,160 | 81,527 | 7.1 | 10,169.1 | 13,409.2 | 325,278 | 58,668 |
| East Asia & Pacific | -5,221 | 5,434 | 7.0 | 1,002.3 | 492.0 | 93,957 | 11,945 |
| Europe & Central Asia | -595 | 27,681 | 3.5 | 637.2 | 140.8 | 36,037 | 25,865 |
| Latin America & Carib. | -5,088 | 6,569 | 10.6 | 470.4 | 373.8 | 57,275 | 4,603 |
| Middle East & N. Africa | -1,628 | 11,957 | 10.5 | 1,905.3 | 7,795.9 | 34,700 | 6,566 |
| South Asia | -8,622 | 12,175 | 5.3 | 3,344.6 | 2,411.2 | 82,209 | 4,687 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | -2,006 | 17,710 | 12.6 | 2,809.5 | 2,195.6 | 21,101 | 5,002 |
| High income | 22,906 | 131,871 | 4.1 | 79.4 | 1,960.7 | 123,919 | 245,131 |
| Euro area | 6,336 | 36,317 | 7.1 | 1.0 | 1,023.9 | 71,976 | 82,745 |

a. World Bank estimates. b. Includes Taiwan, China. c. Includes Tibetans, who are listed separately by the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). d. Includes Palestinian refugees under the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), who are not included in data from the UNHCR. e. 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. f. 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. g. 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. Because data on migrant stock is difficult for countries to collect, the United Nations Population Division takes into account the past migration history of a country or area, the migration policy of a country, and the influx of refugees in recent periods when deriving estimates of net migration. The data to calculate these estimates come from a variety of sources, including border statistics, administrative records, surveys, and censuses. When there is insufficient data, net migration is derived through the difference between the overall population growth rate and the rate of natural increase (the difference between the birth rate and the death rate) during the same period. Such calculations are usually made for intercensal periods. The estimates are also 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.

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.

One negative effect of migration is “brain drain”—emigration of highly educated people. The table shows data on emigration of people with tertiary education, drawn from Docquier, Marfouk, and Lowell (2007), which analyzes skilled migration using data from censuses and registers of Organisation for Economic Development and Co-operation (OECD) countries and provides data disaggregated by gender for 1990 and 2000.

The table also shows data on refugees because they are an important part of migrant stock. The refugee data 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—people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as 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. 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.

Registrations, together with other sources—including estimates and surveys—are the main sources of refugee data. There are difficulties in collecting accurate statistics. 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). 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 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.

Definitions

- **Net migration** is the net total of migrants (immigrants less emigrants, including both citizens and noncitizens) during the period. Data are five-year estimates.
- **International migrant stock** is the number of people, including refugees, born in a country other than that in which they live.
- **Emigration of tertiary educated population to OECD countries** is the stock of emigrants ages 25 and older with at least one year of tertiary education who reside in an OECD country other than that in which they were born.
- **Refugees** are people 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; recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute; granted refugee-like humanitarian status; or provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers and internally displaced people are excluded.
- **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, are current transfers by migrant workers and wages and salaries earned by nonresident workers. Remittances are classified as current private transfers from migrant workers resident in the host country for more than a year, irrespective of their immigration status, to recipients in their country of origin. Migrants’ transfers are defined as the net worth of migrants who are expected to remain in the host country for more than one year that is transferred to another country at the time of migration. Compensation of employees is the income of migrants who have lived in the host country for less than a year.

Data sources

Data on net migration are from the United Nations Population Division’s *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision*. Data on international migration stock are from the United Nations Population Division’s *Trends in Total Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision*. Data on migration of tertiary educated population are from Docquier, Lowell, and Marfouk (2009). Data on refugees are from the UNHCR’s *Statistical Yearbook 2010*, complemented by statistics on Palestinian refugees under the mandate of the UNRWA as published on its website. Data on remittances are from the IMF’s *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook* supplemented by World Bank staff estimates.



6.15

Travel and tourism

| | International tourists | | | | Inbound tourism expenditure | | | | Outbound tourism expenditure | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------|--------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------|
| | Inbound | | Outbound | | \$ millions | | % of exports | | \$ millions | | % of imports | |
| | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 |
| | thousands | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ millions | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Albania | 317 ^{a,b} | 2,417 ^{a,b} | .. | 3,443 | 398 | 1,780 | 56.6 | 47.0 | 290 | 1,454 | 19.3 | 23.0 |
| Algeria | 866 ^{a,c} | .. | 1,006 | .. | 102 ^d | .. | .. | .. | 193 ^e | .. | .. | .. |
| Angola | 51 | 425 | .. | .. | 34 ^e | 726 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 146 | 275 | 2.5 | 0.8 |
| Argentina | 2,909 | 5,325 | 4,953 | 5,307 | 3,195 | 5,629 | 10.2 | 6.9 | 5,460 | 6,375 | 16.5 | 9.4 |
| Armenia | 45 | .. | 111 | .. | 52 | 456 | 11.6 | 23.5 | 56 | 466 | 5.8 | 11.1 |
| Australia | 4,931 ^{a,b} | 5,885 ^{a,b,e} | 3,498 | 7,111 | 13,016 | .. | 15.5 | .. | 8,780 | .. | 10.0 | .. |
| Austria | 17,982 ^f | 22,004 ^f | 7,528 | 9,882 | 11,382 | 20,931 | 13.0 | 10.3 | 7,001 | 12,215 | 8.2 | 6.5 |
| Azerbaijan | .. | 1,280 | 1,326 | 3,176 | 68 | 792 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 138 | 856 | 6.8 | 8.1 |
| Bahrain | 2,420 | .. | .. | .. | 854 | 2,163 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 425 | 684 | 8.3 | 5.2 |
| Bangladesh | 199 | .. | 1,128 | .. | 50 ^d | 103 ^d | 0.7 | 0.5 | 471 | 835 | 4.9 | 2.8 |
| Belarus | 60 | 119 | 1,289 | 415 | 188 | 662 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 247 | 738 | 3.1 | 2.0 |
| Belgium | 6,457 ^f | 7,186 ^f | 7,932 | 10,170 | 6,592 ^d | 11,431 | .. | 3.1 | 9,429 ^{d,e} | 20,558 | .. | 5.7 |
| Benin | 96 | 199 | .. | .. | 77 | 134 | 14.6 | .. | 50 | 97 | 7.1 | .. |
| Bolivia | 319 | 807 | 201 | 708 | 101 | 339 | 6.9 | 5.0 | 116 | 421 | 5.6 | 6.8 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 171 ^f | 365 ^f | .. | .. | 246 | 668 | 15.6 | 10.7 | 92 | 244 | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| Botswana | 1,104 | 2,145 | .. | .. | 227 | 222 | 7.6 | 4.4 | 209 | 26 | 9.0 | 0.5 |
| Brazil | 5,313 | 5,161 | 3,228 | 5,305 | 1,969 | 6,181 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 4,548 | 19,340 | 6.3 | 7.9 |
| Bulgaria | 2,785 | 6,047 | 2,337 | 3,676 | 1,364 | 4,035 | 19.5 | 14.8 | 764 | 1,382 | 10.0 | 4.9 |
| Burkina Faso | 126 ^g | 274 ^g | .. | .. | 23 | .. | 9.7 | .. | 30 | .. | 4.6 | .. |
| Burundi | 29 ^c | .. | 28 | .. | 1 | 2 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 14 ^d | 35 | 9.3 | 5.8 |
| Cambodia | .. | 2,399 | 41 | 505 | 345 | 1,412 | 18.9 | 20.5 | 52 | 268 | 2.3 | 3.4 |
| Cameroon | 277 ^g | .. | .. | .. | 132 | 171 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 241 | 265 | 9.6 | 4.1 |
| Canada | 19,627 | 16,097 | 19,182 | 28,678 | 13,035 | 18,281 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 15,125 | 36,677 | 5.3 | 7.4 |
| Central African Republic | 11 ^h | .. | .. | .. | 5 ^e | .. | .. | .. | 33 ^e | .. | .. | .. |
| Chad | 43 ^g | .. | 27 | .. | 14 ^e | .. | .. | .. | 56 ^e | .. | .. | .. |
| Chile | 1,742 | 2,766 | 1,830 | 3,348 | 1,179 | 2,413 | 5.1 | 2.9 | 904 | 2,339 | 4.1 | 3.5 |
| China | 31,229 | 55,664 | 10,473 | 57,386 | 17,318 | 50,154 | 6.2 | 2.9 | 14,169 | 59,840 | 5.7 | 3.9 |
| Hong Kong SAR, China | 8,814 | 20,085 | .. | 84,442 | 8,198 ^e | 27,028 ^e | 3.4 | 5.4 | 12,502 ^{d,e} | 17,461 ^{d,e} | 5.3 | 3.6 |
| Colombia | 557 | .. | 1,235 | .. | 1,313 | 2,797 | 8.3 | 6.2 | 1,452 | 2,368 | 10.1 | 5.1 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 103 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Congo, Rep. | 19 ^g | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | 0.5 | .. | 59 | .. | 4.9 | .. |
| Costa Rica | 1,088 | 2,100 | 381 | 662 | 1,477 | 2,189 | 19.1 | 16.0 | 551 | 534 | 7.6 | 3.6 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53 | .. | 1.2 | .. | 291 | .. | 8.0 | .. |
| Croatia | 5,831 ^f | 9,111 ^f | .. | 1,873 | 2,871 | 8,209 | 33.2 | 35.5 | 634 | 853 | 6.6 | 3.6 |
| Cuba | 1,741 ^h | 2,507 ^h | 139 | 251 | 1,948 ^e | 2,396 ^e | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cyprus | 2,686 | 2,173 | 503 | 1,067 | 2,137 | 2,416 | 42.6 | 24.8 | 543 | 1,436 | 10.6 | 12.8 |
| Czech Republic | .. | 8,185 | .. | 6,429 | 2,973 ^d | 8,017 | 8.3 | 5.8 | 1,276 ^d | 4,166 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| Denmark | 3,535 ^f | 8,744 ^f | 5,011 | .. | 3,671 ^d | 5,704 ^e | 5.0 | 3.7 | 4,669 ^d | 9,082 ^d | 7.2 | 6.5 |
| Dominican Republic | 2,978 ^{c,h} | 4,125 ^{c,h} | 360 | 401 | 2,860 ^d | 4,209 ^d | 31.9 | 36.0 | 440 | 542 | 4.1 | 3.1 |
| Ecuador | 627 ^{a,b} | 1,047 ^{a,b} | 520 | 899 | 451 | 786 | 7.6 | 4.0 | 416 | 862 | 8.4 | 3.8 |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | 5,116 | 14,051 | 2,964 | .. | 4,657 | 13,633 | 27.6 | 27.9 | 1,206 | 2,696 | 5.3 | 4.5 |
| El Salvador | 795 | 1,150 | 923 | .. | 437 | 646 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 219 | 280 | 3.9 | 3.0 |
| Eritrea | 70 ^{a,c} | 84 ^{a,c} | .. | .. | 36 ^e | .. | 36.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Estonia | 1,220 | 2,120 | 1,800 | 955 | 657 | 1,412 | 13.7 | 8.7 | 253 | 719 | 5.1 | 4.9 |
| Ethiopia | 136 ^c | .. | .. | .. | 205 | 1,434 | 20.7 | 30.9 | 80 | 143 ^d | 4.9 | 1.4 |
| Finland | 2,714 | 3,670 | 5,914 | 6,633 | 2,035 | 4,362 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 2,293 | 5,202 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| France | 77,190 | 77,148 | 19,886 | 21,609 | 38,534 | 56,654 | 10.1 | 8.6 | 26,703 | 46,227 | 7.3 | 6.4 |
| Gabon | 155 ^h | .. | 168 | .. | 99 | .. | 2.8 | .. | 183 | .. | 11.1 | .. |
| Gambia, The | 79 | 91 | .. | .. | .. | 38 | .. | 14.9 | .. | 11 ^d | .. | 3.6 |
| Georgia | 387 ^a | 2,033 ^a | 315 | 2,089 | 107 | 738 | 12.5 | 18.2 | 129 | 328 | 9.8 | 5.3 |
| Germany | 18,983 ^f | 26,875 ^f | 74,400 | .. | 24,943 | 49,133 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 57,601 | 91,208 | 9.2 | 6.7 |
| Ghana | 399 ^c | .. | .. | .. | 357 | 706 | 14.6 | 7.5 | 162 | 882 | 4.8 | 6.3 |
| Greece | 13,096 | 15,007 | .. | .. | 9,262 | 12,579 | 31.5 | 20.9 | 4,564 | 2,874 | 10.9 | 3.6 |
| Guatemala | 826 ^a | 1,876 ^a | 488 | 1,136 | 498 | 1,378 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 216 | 1,033 | 3.9 | 6.8 |
| Guinea | 33 ^h | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 2 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 13 | 17 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Guinea-Bissau | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Haiti | 140 ^h | .. | .. | .. | 128 ^d | 167 ^d | 25.4 | 20.9 | 173 | 431 | 12.6 | 10.6 |

| | International tourists | | | | Inbound tourism expenditure | | | | Outbound tourism expenditure | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------|--------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------|------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|------|
| | Inbound | | Outbound | | \$ millions | | % of exports | | \$ millions | | % of imports | |
| | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 |
| | thousands | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Honduras | 471 | 896 | 274 | 429 | 263 | 652 | 6.8 | 9.6 | 198 | 406 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Hungary | .. | 9,510 | 11,065 | 16,082 | 3,809 | 6,346 | 11.0 | 5.7 | 1,722 | 2,867 | 4.7 | 2.8 |
| India | 2,649 ^b | 5,776 ^b | 4,416 | 12,988 | 3,598 | 14,673 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 3,686 | 13,746 | 5.0 | 3.1 |
| Indonesia | 5,064 | 7,003 | 2,205 | 6,235 | 4,975 ^d | 7,618 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 3,197 ^d | 8,432 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. | 1,342 | .. | 2,286 | .. | 677 | .. | 2.3 | .. | 671 | .. | 3.8 | .. |
| Iraq | 78 ^a | 1,518 ^a | .. | .. | 2 ^d | .. | .. | .. | 9 ^d | .. | .. | .. |
| Ireland | 6,646 | .. | 3,783 | .. | 3,517 | 8,071 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 2,626 | 7,798 | 3.3 | 4.6 |
| Israel | 2,417 ^b | 2,803 ^b | 3,530 | 4,269 | 4,611 | 5,474 | 9.9 | 6.8 | 3,733 | 4,433 | 8.0 | 5.8 |
| Italy | 41,181 | 43,626 | 21,993 | 29,823 | 28,706 | 40,058 | 9.7 | 7.3 | 18,169 | 33,053 | 6.3 | 5.6 |
| Jamaica | 1,323 ^{c,h} | 1,922 ^{c,h} | .. | .. | 1,577 | 2,095 | 43.9 | 52.3 | 238 | 235 | 5.4 | 3.6 |
| Japan | 4,757 ^{a,b} | 8,611 ^{a,b} | 17,819 | 16,637 | 5,970 | 15,356 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 42,643 | 39,306 | 9.3 | 4.9 |
| Jordan | 1,580 ^c | 4,557 ^c | 1,625 | 2,917 | 935 | 4,018 | 26.4 | 33.0 | 387 | 1,605 | 6.7 | 8.9 |
| Kazakhstan | 1,471 | 3,393 | 1,247 | .. | 403 | 1,236 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 483 | 1,437 | 5.4 | 3.3 |
| Kenya | 899 | 1,469 | .. | .. | 500 | 1,620 | 18.0 | 18.2 | 156 | 212 ^d | 4.1 | 1.6 |
| Korea, Dem. Rep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Korea, Rep. | 5,322 ^{a,c} | 8,798 ^{a,c} | 5,508 | .. | 8,527 | 13,805 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 7,945 | 19,695 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| Kosovo | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kuwait | 78 ^g | 207 ^g | 1,236 | .. | 394 | 510 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 2,852 | 7,419 | 25.1 | 22.7 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 59 | 1,316 | 47 | 1,296 | 20 | 336 | 3.5 | 13.6 | 28 | 398 | 4.3 | 10.2 |
| Lao PDR | 191 | 1,670 | .. | .. | 114 ^d | 385 ^d | 22.5 | 17.1 | 8 | 215 ^d | 1.4 | 9.3 |
| Latvia | 509 | 1,373 | 2,596 | 3,332 | 172 | 963 | 5.3 | 7.5 | 281 | 771 | 7.4 | 5.9 |
| Lebanon | 742 | 2,168 | .. | .. | 742 | 8,174 | .. | 38.5 | .. | 5,080 | .. | 16.4 |
| Lesotho | .. | 414 | .. | .. | 18 ^d | 34 ^d | 6.7 | 3.8 | 12 | .. | 1.1 | .. |
| Liberia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 ^d | .. | 3.0 | .. | 134 | .. | 7.4 |
| Libya | .. | .. | .. | .. | 84 | 170 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 495 | 2,184 | 9.9 | 7.1 |
| Lithuania | 1,083 | 1,507 | 3,632 | 1,411 | 430 | 1,097 | 8.4 | 4.4 | 261 | 786 | 4.5 | 3.1 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 224 ^f | 262 ^f | .. | .. | 88 | 209 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 58 | 141 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Madagascar | 160 ^h | 196 ^h | .. | .. | 152 | 633 | 12.8 | .. | 139 | 110 ^d | 9.1 | .. |
| Malawi | 228 | 746 | .. | .. | 29 | .. | 6.6 | .. | 53 | .. | 8.4 | .. |
| Malaysia | 10,222 | 24,577 | 30,532 | .. | 5,873 | 18,315 | 5.2 | 7.9 | 2,543 | 7,943 ^d | 2.7 | 4.2 |
| Mali | 86 ^{g,h} | 169 ^g | .. | .. | 47 | 296 | 7.3 | .. | 66 | 235 | 7.1 | .. |
| Mauritania | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mauritius | 656 | 935 | 163 | 212 | 732 | 1,585 | 27.9 | 32.0 | 203 | 423 | 7.5 | 6.9 |
| Mexico | 20,641 ^c | 22,260 ^c | 11,079 | 14,395 | 9,133 | 12,417 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 6,365 | 9,075 | 3.3 | 2.8 |
| Moldova | 18 | 8 | 32 | 117 | 57 | 233 | 8.9 | 10.2 | 86 | 329 | 8.8 | 7.2 |
| Mongolia | 137 | 457 | .. | .. | 43 | 288 | 7.0 | 8.5 | 54 | 319 | 7.0 | 8.2 |
| Morocco | 4,278 ^c | 9,288 ^c | 1,508 | .. | 2,280 | 8,176 | 21.8 | 27.1 | 506 | 1,879 | 4.0 | 4.7 |
| Mozambique | .. | .. | .. | .. | 74 ^d | 230 | 10.7 | 7.7 | 122 | 285 | 8.2 | 6.1 |
| Myanmar | 208 | 311 | .. | .. | 195 | 92 | 9.1 | 1.1 | 30 ^d | 54 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Namibia | 656 | 984 | .. | .. | 193 ^d | 560 ^d | 13.0 | 11.2 | 86 ^d | 145 | 5.3 | 2.6 |
| Nepal | 464 | 603 | 155 | 765 | 219 | 378 | 17.1 | 24.0 | 109 | 528 | 6.1 | 9.0 |
| Netherlands | 10,003 ^f | 10,883 ^f | 13,896 | 18,430 | 11,285 | 18,690 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 13,649 | 19,772 | 5.7 | 3.9 |
| New Zealand | 1,780 | 2,492 | 1,283 | 2,026 | 2,272 ^d | 4,907 ^d | 12.7 | 12.0 | 1,235 ^d | 3,038 ^d | 7.1 | 7.8 |
| Nicaragua | 486 | 1,011 ^c | 486 | 908 | 129 ^d | 309 ^d | 11.7 | 8.5 | 126 | 323 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| Niger | 50 | .. | .. | .. | 23 ^d | .. | 7.2 | .. | 32 | .. | 7.0 | .. |
| Nigeria | 813 | .. | .. | .. | 186 | 738 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 610 | 8,379 | 5.1 | 11.1 |
| Norway | 3,104 | 4,767 | 2,394 | .. | 2,521 | 5,083 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 4,893 | 13,971 | 9.9 | 11.9 |
| Oman | 571 ^g | 1,048 ^g | .. | .. | 377 | 1,251 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 629 ^d | 1,768 | 9.9 | 7.2 |
| Pakistan | 557 | .. | .. | .. | 551 | 998 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 574 | 1,370 | 4.7 | 3.4 |
| Panama | 484 | 1,324 | 216 | 392 | 628 | 2,552 | 8.0 | 13.9 | 241 | 575 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| Papua New Guinea | 58 | .. | 52 | .. | 7 ^d | 2 ^d | 0.3 | 0.0 | 50 ^d | 138 | 2.8 | 2.2 |
| Paraguay | 289 ^b | 465 | 175 | 313 | 88 | 243 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 154 | 269 | 4.7 | 2.5 |
| Peru | 800 | 2,299 | 730 | 2,058 | 861 | 2,741 | 10.1 | 6.9 | 641 | 1,646 | 6.6 | 4.7 |
| Philippines | 1,992 ^c | 3,520 ^c | 1,670 | .. | 2,334 | 3,228 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 1,841 | 4,253 | 3.8 | 5.8 |
| Poland | 17,400 | 12,470 | 56,677 | 42,760 | 6,128 | 9,986 | 13.2 | 5.0 | 3,417 | 9,100 | 6.0 | 4.4 |
| Portugal | 5,599 ^f | 6,756 ^f | .. | .. | 6,027 | 12,969 | 17.7 | 18.0 | 2,754 | 4,691 | 5.8 | 5.4 |
| Puerto Rico | 3,341 ^h | 3,679 ^h | 1,259 | 1,357 | 2,388 ^e | 3,598 ^e | .. | .. | 1,333 ^e | 1,723 ^e | .. | .. |
| Qatar | 378 ^{g,i} | 1,866 ^{g,i} | .. | .. | 128 | .. ^e | .. | .. | 307 ^{d,e} | .. | .. | .. |



| | International tourists | | | | Inbound tourism expenditure | | | | Outbound tourism expenditure | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Inbound | | Outbound | | \$ millions | | % of exports | | \$ millions | | % of imports | |
| | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 |
| | thousands | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Romania | 5,264 ^a | .. | 6,388 | .. | 394 | 1,653 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 447 | 1,897 | 3.2 | 2.8 |
| Russian Federation | 21,169 ^a | 22,281 ^a | 18,371 | 39,323 | 3,429 ^d | 13,379 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 8,848 ^d | 29,993 | 14.5 | 9.3 |
| Rwanda | .. | 666 | .. | .. | 27 | 218 ^d | 21.1 | 35.9 | 35 | 94 | 8.3 | 5.7 |
| Saudi Arabia | 6,585 | 10,850 | .. | 7,233 | .. | 7,655 | .. | 2.9 | .. | 22,803 | .. | 13.1 |
| Senegal | .. | .. | .. | .. | 152 | .. | 11.6 | .. | 125 | .. | 7.2 | .. |
| Serbia | .. | 683 | .. | .. | .. | 951 | .. | 7.1 | .. | 1,106 | .. | 5.6 |
| Sierra Leone | 16 ^h | 39 ^{f,h} | 13 | 76 | 10 ^d | 26 ^d | 18.2 | 6.1 | 35 | 22 | 13.8 | 2.5 |
| Singapore | 6,062 | 9,161 | 4,444 | 7,342 | 5,142 ^d | 14,181 ^d | 2.8 | 3.0 | 4,535 ^d | 16,770 ^d | 2.7 | 4.1 |
| Slovak Republic | 1,053 ^f | .. | .. | .. | 441 | 2,335 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 341 | 2,146 | 2.3 | 3.0 |
| Slovenia | 1,090 ^f | 1,869 ^f | 1,965 | 2,874 | 1,016 | 2,735 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 544 | 1,377 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| Somalia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| South Africa | 5,872 | 8,074 | 3,834 | 5,165 | 3,338 | 10,308 | 9.0 | 10.3 | 2,684 | 8,139 | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| South Sudan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Spain | 46,403 | 52,677 | 4,100 | .. | 32,656 | 58,810 | 19.4 | 15.6 | 7,710 | 22,800 | 4.1 | 5.7 |
| Sri Lanka | 400 ^b | 654 ^b | 524 | 1,122 | 388 | 1,044 | 6.1 | 9.7 | 383 | 828 | 4.7 | 5.4 |
| Sudan | 38 | .. | .. | .. | 5 ^d | 94 ^d | 0.3 | 0.8 | 55 ^d | 1,116 ^d | 2.7 | 10.0 |
| Swaziland | 281 ⁱ | 868 ^g | .. | 1,141 | 24 | 51 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 32 | 87 | 2.2 | 3.3 |
| Sweden | 3,828 ^f | 4,951 ^f | 10,147 | 13,042 | 4,825 | 13,316 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 8,959 | 14,878 | 9.2 | 7.6 |
| Switzerland | 7,821 ^g | 8,628 ^g | 12,240 | .. | 8,988 | 17,847 | 7.2 | 5.2 | 7,360 | 13,317 | 6.9 | 4.7 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 2,100 ^{c,f} | 8,546 | 3,863 | 6,259 | 1,082 ^d | 6,308 | 15.8 | 32.2 | 669 ^d | 1,598 | 12.4 | 8.2 |
| Tajikistan | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 32 | .. | 2.1 | .. | 18 ^d | .. | 0.5 |
| Tanzania | 459 | 783 | .. | .. | 381 | 1,279 | 28.0 | 20.0 | 369 | 861 | 18.0 | 9.6 |
| Thailand | 9,579 ^c | 15,936 | 1,909 | 5,451 | 9,935 | 23,407 | 12.2 | 10.3 | 3,218 | 6,582 | 4.5 | 3.2 |
| Timor-Leste | .. | 40 | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. | 72 | .. | .. |
| Togo | 60 ^g | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | 2.6 | .. | 15 | .. | 2.5 | .. |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 399 ^h | .. | .. | .. | 371 | .. | 7.7 | .. | 190 | .. | 5.1 | .. |
| Tunisia | 5,058 ^b | 6,903 ^b | 1,632 | 2,250 | 1,977 | 3,477 | 23.0 | 15.6 | 310 | 611 | 3.3 | 2.5 |
| Turkey | 9,586 | 27,000 | 5,284 | 11,002 | 7,636 ^d | 24,784 | 15.2 | 15.9 | 1,713 ^d | 5,451 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Turkmenistan | 3 | .. | 78 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Uganda | 193 | 946 | 153 | 324 | 165 ^d | 762 | 24.9 | 21.9 | .. | 389 | .. | 6.4 |
| Ukraine | 6,431 | 21,203 | 13,422 | 17,180 | 563 | 4,696 | 2.9 | 6.8 | 561 | 4,134 | 3.1 | 5.6 |
| United Arab Emirates | 3,907 ^{c,i} | .. | .. | .. | 1,063 ^e | 8,577 ^e | .. | .. | 3,019 ^e | 11,818 ^e | .. | .. |
| United Kingdom | 23,212 | 28,295 | 56,837 | 55,562 | 29,978 | 39,945 | 7.4 | 6.0 | 47,009 | 60,291 | 10.8 | 8.2 |
| United States | 51,238 | 59,791 | 61,327 | .. | 120,912 | 165,777 | 11.3 | 9.0 | 91,473 | 109,975 | 6.3 | 4.7 |
| Uruguay | 1,968 | 2,353 | 667 | 1,027 | 827 | 1,607 | 22.6 | 15.2 | 381 | 534 | 9.1 | 5.5 |
| Uzbekistan | 302 | 975 | 217 | 1,610 | 63 ^e | 121 ^{d,e} | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Venezuela, RB | 469 | .. | 954 | .. | 469 | 672 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1,647 | 2,196 | 7.7 | 4.4 |
| Vietnam | 2,140 ^a | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| West Bank and Gaza | 310 ^g | 522 ^g | .. | .. | 283 ^d | .. | 28.0 | .. | 316 | .. | 9.7 | .. |
| Yemen, Rep. | 73 | 536 | .. | .. | 73 ^d | 622 ^d | 1.8 | 6.7 | 127 | 252 | 3.9 | 2.3 |
| Zambia | 457 | 815 | .. | .. | 67 ^d | 125 ^d | 7.7 | 1.6 | 102 | 128 | 7.8 | 2.3 |
| Zimbabwe | 1,967 ^a | 2,239 ^a | .. | 650 | 125 ^e | 634 ^e | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| World | 681,151 t | 941,666 t | 730,907 t | .. t | 572,408 t | 1,111,919 t | 7.4 w | 5.9 w | 531,843 t | 996,273 t | 6.8 w | 5.4 w |
| Low income | 7,122 | 16,234 | .. | .. | 3,304 | 11,469 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 2,837 | 7,086 | 6.0 | 4.3 |
| Middle income | 196,996 | 360,007 | 179,453 | 370,724 | 112,754 | 304,678 | 7.2 | 5.5 | 82,078 | 261,770 | 5.6 | 4.8 |
| Lower middle income | 39,368 | 98,178 | 45,422 | 86,323 | 26,019 | 77,617 | 7.7 | 6.8 | 17,992 | 65,963 | 5.0 | 4.7 |
| Upper middle income | 157,416 | 261,779 | 124,379 | .. | 86,796 | 227,263 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 64,076 | 196,511 | 5.8 | 4.8 |
| Low & middle income | 207,153 | 380,843 | 196,477 | 409,004 | 115,911 | 315,502 | 7.2 | 5.6 | 84,837 | 269,032 | 5.6 | 4.8 |
| East Asia & Pacific | 62,673 | 117,829 | 51,581 | .. | 42,855 | 109,418 | 7.0 | 4.3 | 26,308 | 91,275 | 4.8 | 4.1 |
| Europe & Central Asia | 52,830 | 106,138 | 59,247 | 114,685 | 16,274 | 60,832 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 15,983 | 56,988 | 7.2 | 5.9 |
| Latin America & Carib. | 47,146 | 64,289 | 29,567 | 43,711 | 30,617 | 53,813 | 6.9 | 5.2 | 25,096 | 50,734 | 5.7 | 5.0 |
| Middle East & N. Africa | 21,987 | 53,132 | 18,577 | .. | 12,902 | 48,730 | 12.9 | 20.9 | 5,237 | 23,279 | 5.5 | 6.8 |
| South Asia | 4,839 | 9,330 | 7,137 | 20,157 | 5,152 | 18,026 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 5,333 | 17,625 | 5.0 | 3.3 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 17,703 | 31,646 | .. | .. | 8,000 | 24,873 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7,133 | 32,518 | 6.9 | 6.9 |
| High income | 470,103 | 558,474 | 481,718 | .. | 456,489 | 796,198 | 7.4 | 6.0 | 446,402 | 730,544 | 7.1 | 5.7 |
| Euro area | 254,371 | 282,908 | 179,060 | .. | 181,607 | 307,946 | 8.4 | 6.2 | 155,713 | 275,992 | 7.1 | 5.8 |

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. Expenditure of travel-related items only; excludes passenger transport items. e. Data are from national sources. f. Arrivals in all types of accommodation establishments. 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 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, health care, or other facilities a substantial distance away or in a different administrative area.

The data in the table are from the World Tourism Organization, a United Nations agency. The data on inbound and outbound tourists refer to the number of arrivals and departures, not to the number of people traveling. Thus a person who makes several trips to a country during a given period is counted each time as a new arrival. Unless otherwise indicated in the footnotes, the data on inbound tourism show the arrivals of nonresident tourists (overnight visitors) at national borders. When data on international tourists are unavailable or incomplete, the table shows the arrivals of international visitors, which include tourists, same-day visitors, cruise passengers, and crew members.

Sources and collection methods for arrivals differ across countries. In some cases data are from border statistics (police, immigration, and the like) and supplemented by border surveys. In other cases data are from tourism accommodation establishments. For some countries number of arrivals is limited to arrivals by air and for others to arrivals staying in hotels. Some countries include arrivals of nationals

residing abroad while others do not. Caution should thus be used in comparing arrivals across countries.

The World Tourism Organization is improving its coverage of tourism expenditure data, using balance of payments data from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) supplemented by data from individual countries. These data, shown in the table, include travel and passenger transport items as defined in the IMF's *Balance of Payments Manual*, 5th edition. When the IMF does not report data on passenger transport items, expenditure data for travel items are shown.

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 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 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 in the country visited. When number of tourists are not available, data on visitors, which include tourists, same-day visitors, cruise passengers, and crew members, are shown. • **International outbound tourists** are 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 and 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).

Data sources

Data on visitors and tourism expenditure are from the World Tourism Organization's *Yearbook of Tourism Statistics* and *Compendium of Tourism Statistics 2011*. Data in the table are updated from electronic files provided by the World Tourism Organization. Data on exports and imports are from the IMF's *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook* and data files.