

FOIA Marker

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National Security Council - African Affairs

Pittman, Bobby

Stack: Row: Sect.: Shelf: Pos.:

V 16 8 4 3

FRC ID:

34827

Location or
Hollinger ID:

1000002434

Folder Title:

Millennium Challenge Account: [Millennium Challenge Account] [Folder 1]

Withdrawn/Redacted Material

The George W. Bush Library

DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
001	Memorandum	[MCA] - To: Condoleezza Rice - From: Jendayi Frazer, Bobby Pittman	1	07/24/2002	P1/b1; P5;
002	Chart	Graph 1	1	N.D.	P1/b1; P5;
003	Chart	Table 1	1	N.D.	P1/b1; P5;
004	Chart	Table 2	1	N.D.	P1/b1; P5;
005	Chart	Table 3	1	N.D.	P1/b1; P5;
006	Chart	Table 4	1	N.D.	P1/b1; P5;
007	Chart	Table 5	1	N.D.	P1/b1; P5;

COLLECTION TITLE:

National Security Council - African Affairs

SERIES:

Pittman, Bobby

FOLDER TITLE:

Millennium Challenge Account: [Millennium Challenge Account] [Folder 1]

FRC ID:

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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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008	Memorandum	[Africa] - To: Condoleezza Rice - From: Jendayi Frazer, Bobby Pittman	3	07/15/2002	P5;
021	Chart	[Chart]	1	N.D.	P1/b1; P5;
022	List	[List]	1	N.D.	P1/b1; P5;
023	List	[List]	1	N.D.	P1/b1; P5;
024	List	[List]	1	N.D.	P1/b1; P5;
025	List	[List]	1	N.D.	P1/b1; P5;
026	List	[List]	1	N.D.	P1/b1; P5;

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028	Email	The Millennium Challenge Account... - To: Abrams, Elliott, et al - From: WHSR Gateway	3	07/12/2002	P5;
029	Email	The Millennium Challenge Account... - To: Abrams, Elliott, et al - From: WHSR Gateway	7	07/15/2002	P5;
034	Report	Dynamics of Sub-Saharan African Trade [Page 2]	1	10/2001	P3/b3;

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SERIES:

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Millennium Challenge Account: [Millennium Challenge Account] [Folder 1]

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OA Num.:

NSC 0590

NARA Num.:**FOIA IDs and Segments:**

2015-0286-F

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Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

Sub-Saharan Africa: Lagging Far Behind (U)

The 2001 UN Human Development Index depicts the magnitude of the plight facing Sub-Saharan African countries as they struggle to gain ground on the rest of the world. The Index attempts to measure quality of life using figures such as real GDP per capita and rates of adult

literacy and life expectancy. The only Sub-Saharan African country ranked in the top half of the Index is Mauritius^a—an island nation with a population of 1.2 million; Sub-Saharan Africa's other 760 million people live in countries in the bottom half. (U)

High human development	Medium human development	Low human development
1. Norway	49. Trinidad and Tobago	127. Pakistan
2. Australia	50. Latvia	128. Togo
3. Canada	51. Mexico	129. Nepal
4. Sweden	52. Panama	130. Bhutan
5. Belgium	53. Belarus	131. Laos
6. United States	54. Belize	132. Bangladesh
7. Iceland	55. Russia	133. Yemen
8. Netherlands	56. Malaysia	134. Haiti
9. Japan	57. Bulgaria	135. Madagascar
10. Finland	58. Romania	136. Niger
11. Switzerland	59. Libya	137. DRC
12. Luxembourg	60. Macedonia	138. Sudan
13. France	61. Venezuela	139. Mauritania
14. United Kingdom	62. Colombia	140. Tanzania
15. Denmark	63. Mauritius	141. Uganda
16. Austria	64. Suriname	142. Congo (Kinshasa)
17. Germany	65. Lebanon	143. Zambia
18. Ireland	66. Thailand	144. Central Africa
19. New Zealand	67. Fiji	145. Senegal
20. Italy	68. Saudi Arabia	146. Angola
21. Spain	69. Brazil	147. Benin
22. Israel	70. Philippines	148. Eritrea
23. Greece	71. Oman	149. Gambia
24. Hong Kong	72. Armenia	150. Guinea
25. Cyprus	73. Peru	151. Mali
26. Singapore	74. Ukraine	152. Rwanda
27. South Korea	75. Kazakhstan	153. Chad
28. Portugal	76. Georgia	154. Central African Republic
29. Slovenia	77. Maldives	155. Mali
30. Malta	78. Jamaica	156. Guinea-Bissau
31. Barbados	79. Azerbaijan	157. Mozambique
32. Brunei	80. Paraguay	158. Ethiopia
33. Czech Republic	81. Sri Lanka	159. Burkina Faso
34. Argentina	82. Turkey	160. Burundi
35. Slovakia	83. Turkmenistan	161. Niger
36. Hungary	84. Ecuador	162. Sierra Leone
37. Uruguay	85. Albania	
38. Poland	86. Dominica	
39. Chile	87. China	
40. Bahrain		
41. Costa Rica		
42. The Bahamas		
43. Kuwait		
44. Estonia		
45. United Arab Emirates		
46. Croatia		
47. Lithuania		
48. Qatar		

Shaded countries are part of Sub-Saharan Africa.

^a Not enough data were available to rank Liberia and Somalia, which would be near the bottom, and Seychelles and Sao Tome, which would be somewhere in the middle. (U)

Figure 1

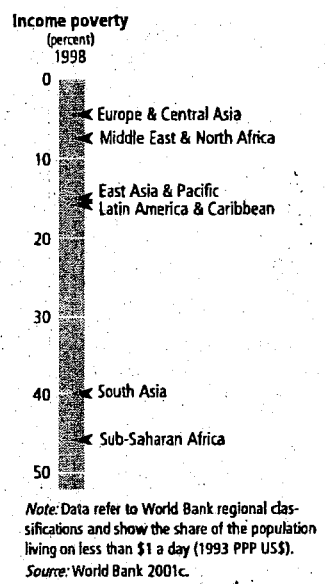
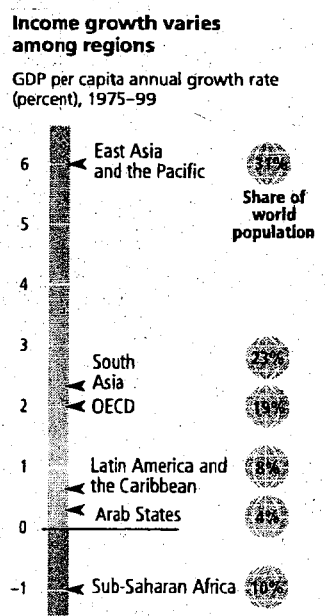


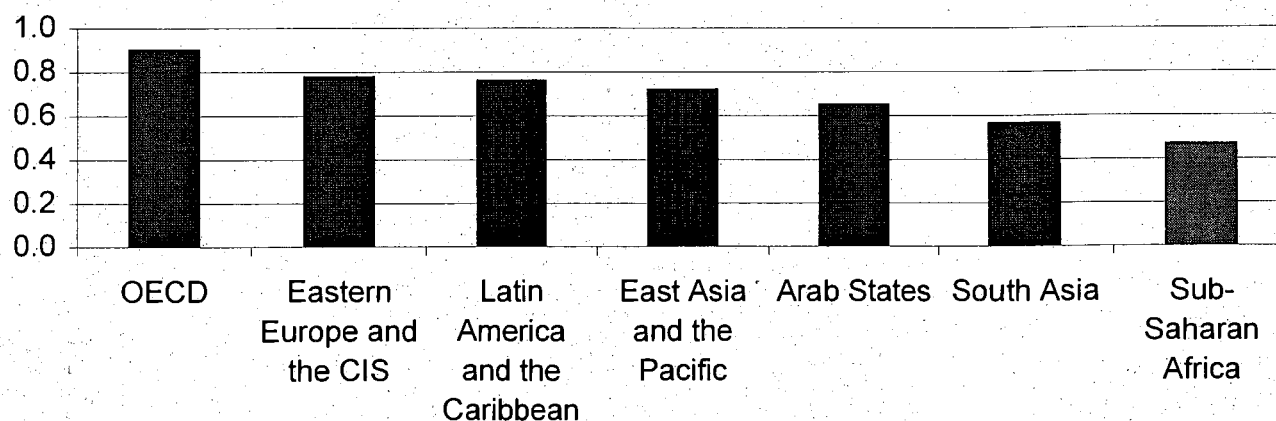
Figure 2



United Nations: Human Development Index (HDI)

The United Nations' Human Development Index attempts to measure the quality of life in countries using figures such as income per capita, adult literacy, school enrollment, and life expectancy.

By Region



HDI Score

OECD	0.900
Eastern Europe and the CIS	0.777
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.761
East Asia and the Pacific	0.719
Arab States	0.649
South Asia	0.564
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.467

By Income

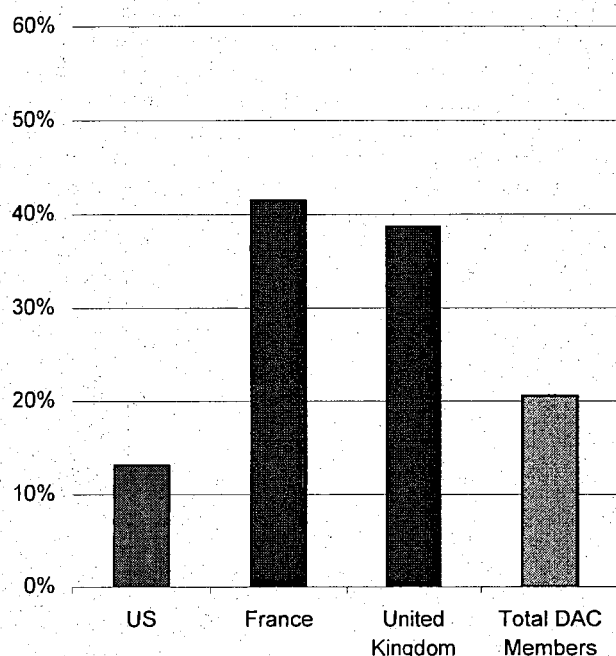
High income	0.926
Middle income	0.740
Low income	0.549
World	0.716

Source: United Nations (www.undp.org)

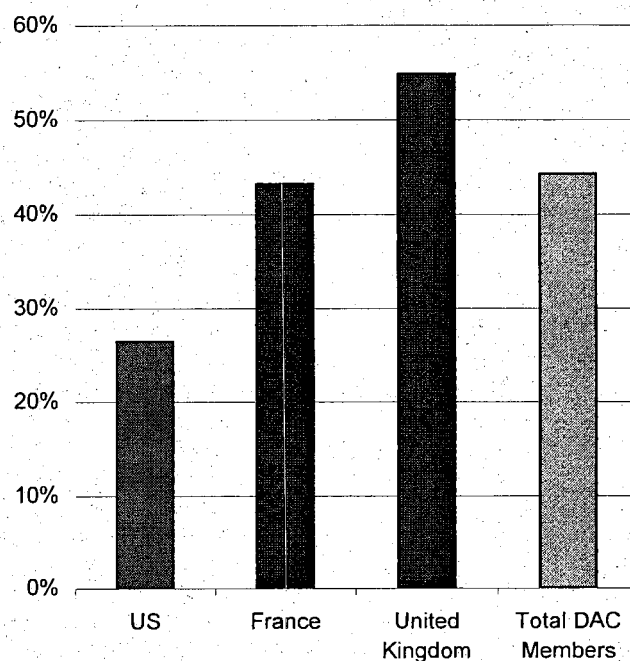
Note: Index scores from 0 to 1, with 1 being the best.

United States: Official Development Assistance (ODA) Comparison

Percent of ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa



Percent of ODA to Low-Income Countries



	ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa		ODA to Low-Income Countries		Total ODA Million US\$
	Million US\$	Percent of Total	Million US\$	Percent of Total	
US	\$1,052	13.1%	\$2,119	26.4%	\$8,023
France	\$1,781	41.4%	\$1,858	43.2%	\$4,297
United Kingdom	\$970	38.7%	\$1,375	54.8%	\$2,509
Total DAC Members	\$8,891	20.5%	\$19,168	44.3%	\$43,283

Source: OECD (www.oecd.org)

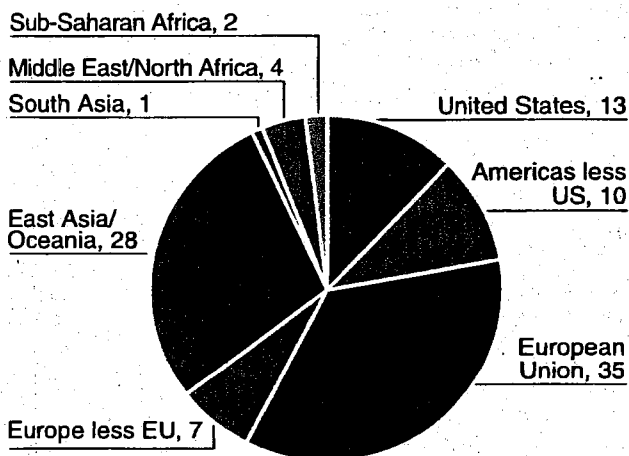
Note: All data is presented as reported by OECD--Gross Bilateral ODA, 1999-2000 average.

DAC Members: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States

Global Trade, 2000

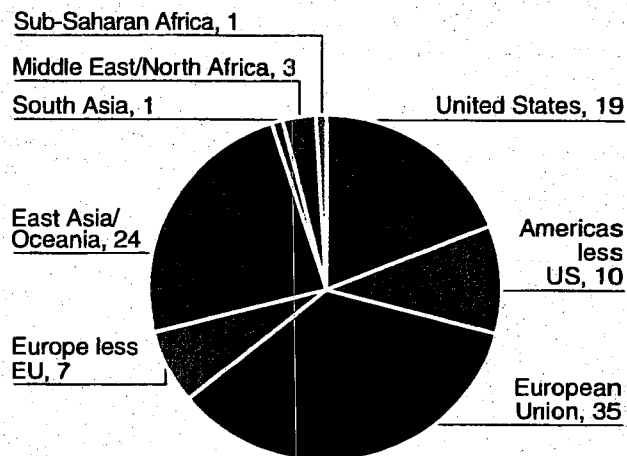
Percent

Exports



Total: 6.3 Trillion US \$

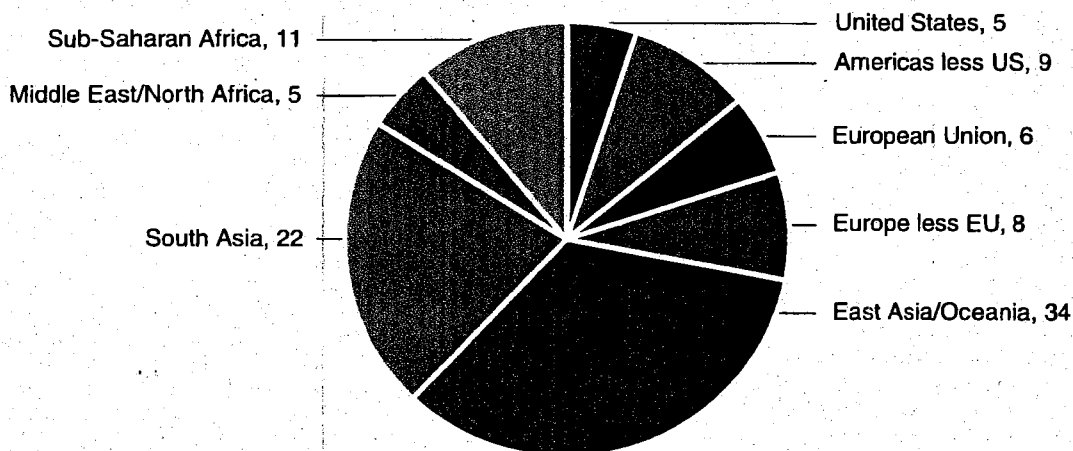
Imports



Total: 6.6 Trillion US \$

Global Population, 2000

Percent



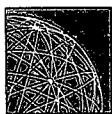
Total: 6.1 Billion

14

*The Millennium Declaration's goals
for development and poverty eradication*

HOW MANY COUNTRIES ARE ON TRACK?

NEW DATA
RELEASE: 18 MARCH 2002



HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT
REPORT 2001



undp

As the world entered the new millennium, heads of state and government gathered at the United Nations General Assembly to lay out their vision for the world. The leaders of the summit adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration, recognizing their "collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level". Among the many objectives set out by the declaration are specific, quantified and monitorable goals for development and poverty eradication by 2015:

- To halve the proportion of the world's people living on less than \$1 a day.
- To halve the proportion of the world's people suffering from hunger.
- To halve the proportion of the world's people without access to safe drinking water.
- To achieve universal completion of primary schooling.
- To achieve gender equality in access to education.
- To reduce maternal mortality ratios by three-quarters.
- To reduce under-five mortality rates by two-thirds.
- To halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases.

These goals build on the international development goals, which include three more targets—namely, to reduce infant mortality rates by two-thirds, to provide access for all who want reproductive health services and to implement national strategies for sustainable development by 2005 to reverse the loss of environmental resources by 2015.

What are the prospects for achieving these goals? The good news is that for universal primary education and gender equity in education, many developing countries have already achieved the goals or are on track to do so (feature 1.1). Because of the importance of education to so many areas of development, these bright prospects strengthen the possibilities for accelerating progress towards the other goals.

Furthermore, over 60% of the world's people live in 43 countries that have met or are on track to meet the goal of halving the number of people who are hungry.

The bad news is that in other areas more than half the countries for which data are available will not achieve the goals without a significant acceleration in progress. Many of these are least developed countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. While 50 countries have achieved or are on track to achieve the safe water goal, 83 countries with 70% of the world's people are lagging or far behind. And while 62 countries are on track to reduce maternal mortality by three-quarters, 83 are lagging or far behind. In income poverty, more than 40% of the world's people live in countries that are on track to meet the goal. But they are concentrated in 11 countries, including India and China, while 70 countries are far behind or slipping. Though these countries contain only a third of the world's people, they constitute more than half of all developing countries. Without China and India, 9 countries, with 5% of the world's people, would be on track to halve the proportion of people living in extreme income poverty. The situation is perhaps most serious for under-five mortality. While 66 countries are on track to meet the goal, 83 countries with around 60% of the world's people are lagging or far behind—and in 10 under-five mortality rates are increasing. While there is not comparable trend data on the prevalence of HIV/AIDS to do a full analysis, the global prevalence of HIV/AIDS among adults is still on the rise, with only a handful of countries, such as Uganda and possibly Zambia, showing signs of decline.

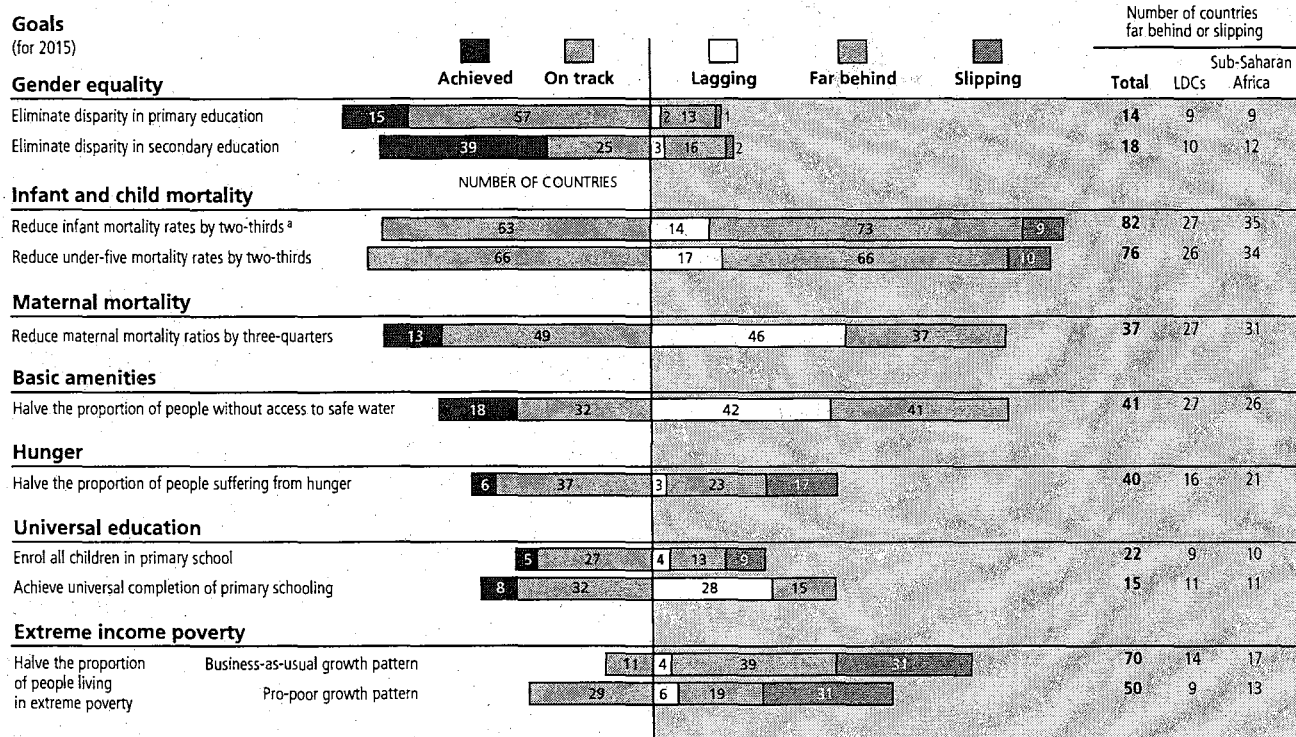
Human progress in the past 30 years shows what is possible. So does this year's Report. One of its main messages is that technological advance has contributed greatly to the acceleration of human progress in the past several centuries. Those contributions have the promise of even greater acceleration.

A balance sheet of human development—goals, achievements and unfinished path

Goals	Achievements	Unfinished path
Halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty.	Between 1990 and 1998 the proportion of people living on less than \$1 (1993 PPP US\$) a day in developing countries was reduced from 29% to 24%.	Even if the proportion is halved by 2015, there will still be 900 million people living in extreme poverty in the developing world.
Halve the proportion of people suffering from hunger.	The number of undernourished people in the developing world fell by 40 million between 1990–92 and 1996–98.	The developing world still has 826 million undernourished people.
Halve the proportion of people without access to safe water.	Around 80% of people in the developing world now have access to improved water sources.	Nearly one billion people still lack access to improved water sources.
Enrol all children in primary school. Achieve universal completion of primary schooling.	By 1997 more than 70 countries had primary net enrolment ratios over 80%. In 29 of the 46 countries with data, 80% of children enrolled reach grade 5.	In the next 15 years provision must be made for the 113 million children now out of primary school and the millions more who will enter the school-age population.
Empower women and eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education.	By 1997 the female enrolment ratio in developing countries had reached 89% of the male ratio at the primary level and 82% at the secondary level.	In 20 countries girls' secondary enrolment ratios are still less than two-thirds of boys' enrolment ratios.
Reduce maternal mortality ratios by three-quarters.	Only 32 countries have achieved a reported maternal mortality ratio of less than 20 per 100,000 live births.	In 21 countries the reported maternal mortality ratio exceeds 500 per 100,000 live births.
Reduce infant mortality rates by two-thirds. ^a	In 1990–99 infant mortality was reduced by more than 10%, from 64 per 1,000 live births to 56.	Sub-Saharan Africa has an infant mortality rate of more than 100 and an under-five mortality rate of more than 170—and has been making slower progress than other regions.
Reduce under-five mortality rates by two-thirds.	Under-five mortality was reduced from 93 per 1,000 live births to 80 in 1990–99.	
Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.	In a few countries, such as Uganda and possibly Zambia, HIV/AIDS prevalence is showing signs of decline.	Around 36 million people are living with HIV/AIDS.
Provide access for all who want reproductive health services. ^a	Contraceptive prevalence has reached nearly 50% in developing countries.	Around 120 million couples who want to use contraception do not have access to it.
Implement national strategies for sustainable development by 2005 to reverse the loss of environmental resources by 2015. ^a	The number of countries adopting sustainable development strategies rose from fewer than 25 in 1990 to more than 50 in 1997.	Implementation of the strategies remains minimal.

a. International development goal.

Millennium Declaration Goals for development and poverty eradication: how are countries doing?



Note: This analysis excludes high-income OECD countries. See technical note 3 for an explanation of the assessments of progress and for information on the data sources used. LDCs are least developed countries.
a. International development goal.

Millennium Declaration goals: how are people doing?

Percentage of world population^a

Goal (for 2015)	Achieved or on track	Lagging, far behind or slipping	No data
Gender equality			
Eliminate disparity in primary education	58	5	22
Eliminate disparity in secondary education	42	22	21
Infant and child mortality			
Reduce infant mortality rates by two-thirds ^b	23	62	(.)
Reduce under-five mortality rates by two-thirds	23	62	(.)
Maternal mortality			
Reduce maternal mortality ratios by three-quarters	37	48	(.)
Basic amenities			
Halve the proportion of people without access to safe water	12	70	3
Hunger			
Halve the proportion of people suffering from hunger	62	11	12
Universal education			
Enrol all children in primary school	34	5	46
Achieve universal completion of primary schooling	26	13	46
Extreme income poverty			
Halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty			
Business-as-usual growth pattern	43	34	8
Pro-poor growth pattern	54	23	8

Note: Population shares do not sum to 100% because the analysis excludes high-income OECD countries.

a. Refer to sum of country population in respective categories as a percentage of world population.

b. International development goal.

Source: FAO 2000b; UNICEF 2001b, 2001c; World Bank 2000c, 2001h; UNESCO 2000b; UNFPA 2001; UNAIDS 1998, 2000b; IMF, OECD, UN and World Bank 2000; Hanmer, Healey and Naschold 2000.

One step further: Assessing country-by-country progress towards the Millennium Declaration Goals

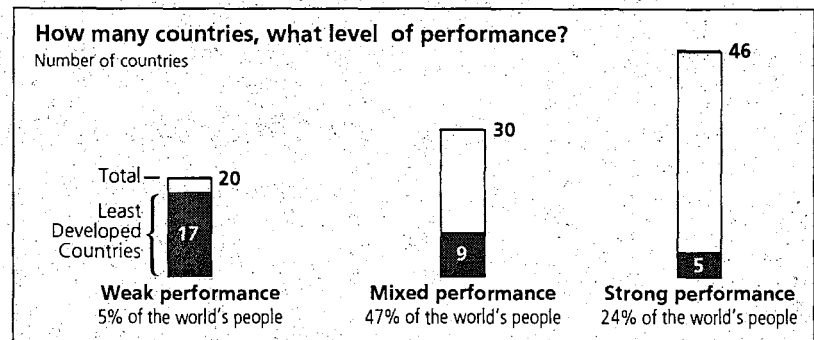
The *Human Development Report 2002* takes the analysis of the millennium goals one step further by using international data series to consider how each country is progressing towards the goals (Table MDG1 on following pages). Countries have been assessed according to how likely they are to reach each of the goals by 2015 and have been classified as achieved, on target, lagging, far behind or slipping back.

As in the analysis in the *Human Development Report 2001* it is clear there has been substantial progress. A majority of people live in countries that have achieved or are on track to achieve the goals. A vital exception is under-five mortality—where 81 countries representing over 60% of the world's population are not on track to achieve the goal. In other areas too there is cause for concern. Over 40 countries, with 28% of the world's population, are not on their way to halve hunger by 2015, and 25 (32% of the world's population) may not halve the proportion of those without access to safe water.

Most worryingly many of the countries who are performing badly in many of the goals are the least developed countries (LDCs), mostly African, who are already the world's poorest. While over 45 countries are performing well across many goals, and only 20 are performing weakly, 17 of these are LDCs (Figure above).

However, perhaps the most startling conclusion is the lack of data. Not all of the goals with specific targets can be monitored—with insufficient international data to assess the reduction of poverty and maternal mortality or reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS. For most of the other goals large numbers of countries cannot be assessed (Table at right). A related concern is data quality—where errors can result in misleading results on progress towards the goals.

There is clearly a desperate need for improved statistics on even these most basic aspects of development. As is being widely recognized, key to this will be improving the sta-



tistical capacity of countries, requiring both financial and political commitment at the national and international levels. Also vital will be a stronger relationship between national and international statistics. In education for example, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) are conducting workshops where they are hoping to help train national statisticians on the needs of international data collection.

However, while it is important to improve the international data for global analysis, this can only be the starting point in a deeper understanding of how countries are progressing towards the goals. We need to understand what policies are most effective in different situations, and what the financial and institutional needs are. Several individual country studies of this type have already been carried out by country teams including in Tanzania, Cameroon and Malawi, with several more in the pipeline.

Weak performance

Countries meeting less than one-third of the targets

Mixed performance

Meeting between one-third and two-thirds of the targets

Strong performance

Meeting more than two-thirds of targets

Desperate for data:

Countries and people without international trend data for the Millennium Declaration Goals

	Goal 1 Poverty & Hunger	Goal 2 Primary Education	Goal 3 Gender equality	Goal 4 Child Mortality	Goal 7 Environmental Sustainability
	Hunger ^a	Enrolment	Primary education	Under-5 mortality	Access to safe water
Number of countries without trend data ^b	78	104	74	5	105
Percentage of the world's people	13%	45%	22%	0%	16%

a. Refers to malnourished people. The preferred indicator is underweight children for which there is very limited time series data;
b. Refers to UN member countries excluding high-income OECD countries.

TABLE MDG1

Country-by-country progress: who will meet the Millennium Declaration Goals by 2015?

	Goal 1	Goal 2		Goal 3		Goal 4	Goal 7
	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality and empower women		Reduce child mortality	Ensure environmental sustainability
	Target 1b: Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Target 2a: By 2015 ensure that all children can complete primary education ^a		Target 3a: By 2015 eliminate gender disparity in all levels of education		Target 4a: By 2015 reduce the under-five and infant mortality rate by two thirds	Target 7b: Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without access to improved water sources
	Undernourished people (as % of population) ^b	Net primary enrolment ratio	Children reaching grade 5 (%)	Female gross enrolment ratio as % of male ratio		Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Population using improved water sources (%)
				Primary	Secondary		
Afghanistan	Far Behind	..	..	Far Behind	Slipping Back	Far Behind	..
Albania	On Track	..	..	Achieved	Achieved	On Track	..
Algeria	On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track	Slipping Back	..
Andorra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Angola	On Track	..	..	..	..	Slipping Back	..
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	..	Achieved	..	..	..	On Track	..
Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	Far Behind	..
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	On Track	On Track	Far Behind	..
Bahamas	..	..	..	..	..	On Track	..
Bahrain	..	On Track	On Track	Achieved	Achieved	On Track	..
Bangladesh	Far Behind	..	..	..	..	On Track	Achieved
Barbados	..	..	..	..	..	On Track	On Track
Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	Far Behind	..
Belize	..	..	..	..	..	Far Behind	..
Benin	On Track	On Track	..	Far Behind	Far Behind	Far Behind	..
Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	On Track	..
Bolivia	Lagging	..	..	..	..	On Track	On Track
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	On Track	..
Botswana	Slipping Back	Slipping Back	On Track	Achieved	Achieved	Slipping Back	..
Brazil	On Track	..	..	..	..	On Track	On Track
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	On Track	Achieved	On Track	..
Bulgaria	Slipping Back	On Track	..	On Track	On Track	Far Behind	..
Burkina Faso	On Track	Far Behind	..	Far Behind	..	Far Behind	..
Burundi	Slipping Back	..	..	Far Behind	..	Far Behind	..
Cambodia	On Track	..	..	..	Lagging	Slipping Back	..
Cameroon	On Track	..	..	..	..	Slipping Back	On Track
Cape Verde	..	..	..	..	..	On Track	..
Central African Republic	Far Behind	..	..	..	..	Far Behind	Far Behind
Chad	On Track	Far Behind	Far Behind	Far Behind	Far Behind	Far Behind	..
Chile	Achieved	On Track	..	On Track	Achieved	On Track	On Track
China	On Track	Achieved	On Track	Achieved	On Track	Far Behind	Far Behind
Colombia	On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track	Achieved	Far Behind	On Track
Comoros	..	..	..	..	On Track	On Track	Achieved
Congo	Far Behind	..	..	On Track	Far Behind	Far Behind	..
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	Slipping Back	..	..	..	..	Far Behind	..
Costa Rica	On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track	Achieved	On Track	..
Côte d'Ivoire	On Track	Far Behind	Far Behind	Far Behind	Far Behind	Slipping Back	On Track
Croatia	..	On Track	..	On Track	Achieved	On Track	..
Cuba	Slipping Back	On Track	..	On Track	Achieved	On Track	..
Cyprus	..	Slipping Back	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	On Track	On Track
Czech Republic	..	..	..	On Track	Achieved	On Track	..
Djibouti	..	Far Behind	Slipping Back	Far Behind	On Track	Far Behind	..
Dominica	..	..	..	..	..	On Track	..
Dominican Republic	Far Behind	..	..	..	..	On Track	Far Behind
Ecuador	On Track	..	..	..	..	On Track	..
Egypt	On Track	..	..	On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track
El Salvador	Far Behind	On Track	..	On Track	Achieved	On Track	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	On Track	..
Eritrea	..	Far Behind	..	..	..	On Track	..
Estonia	..	On Track	..	On Track	Achieved	Far Behind	..
Ethiopia	..	Far Behind	..	Slipping Back	Slipping Back	Far Behind	Far Behind

TABLE MDG1

Country-by-country progress: who will meet the Millennium Declaration Goals by 2015?

	Goal 1	Goal 2		Goal 3		Goal 4	Goal 7
	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality and empower women		Reduce child mortality	Ensure environmental sustainability
	Target 1b: Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Target 2a: By 2015 ensure that all children can complete primary education ^a		Target 3a: By 2015 eliminate gender disparity in all levels of education		Target 4a: By 2015 reduce the under-five and infant mortality rate by two thirds	Target 7b: Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without access to improved water sources
	Undernourished people (as % of population) ^b	Net primary enrolment ratio	Children reaching grade 5 (%)	Female gross enrolment ratio as % of male ratio		Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Population using improved water sources (%)
				Primary	Secondary		
Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	On Track	..
Gabon	On Track	..	..	..	..	Far Behind	..
Gambia	On Track	..	..	On Track	On Track	Far Behind	..
Georgia	..	..	..	On Track	On Track	Far Behind	..
Ghana	Achieved	..	..	..	..	Lagging	On Track
Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	On Track	..
Guatemala	Slipping Back	..	..	Far Behind	..	On Track	Achieved
Guinea	On Track	Far Behind	..	On Track	Far Behind	On Track	Far Behind
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	..	Far Behind	..
Guyana	On Track	Slipping Back	..	On Track	Achieved	Far Behind	..
Haiti	Lagging	On Track	..	..	..	Far Behind	Far Behind
Honduras	Far Behind	..	..	..	..	On Track	On Track
Hungary	..	Slipping Back	..	On Track	Achieved	On Track	On Track
India	Far Behind	..	..	On Track	Far Behind	Lagging	On Track
Indonesia	On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	On Track	Slipping Back	..	On Track	On Track	On Track	Achieved
Iraq	Slipping Back	..	..	Far Behind	Far Behind	Slipping Back	..
Israel	..	..	..	..	On Track	On Track	..
Jamaica	On Track	..	..	On Track	..	Far Behind	..
Jordan	On Track	..	..	..	..	Lagging	On Track
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	Achieved	Slipping Back	..
Kenya	Far Behind	..	..	Achieved	On Track	Slipping Back	Lagging
Kiribati	..	..	On Track	..	..	Lagging	..
Korea, Dem. Rep.	Slipping Back	..	..	..	..	Far Behind	..
Korea, Rep. of	..	On Track	On Track	Achieved	Achieved	On Track	..
Kuwait	Achieved	On Track	..	On Track	Achieved	On Track	..
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	On Track	Achieved	On Track	..
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	Far Behind	On Track	..	On Track	Far Behind	On Track	..
Latvia	..	On Track	..	On Track	Achieved	Far Behind	..
Lebanon	..	..	..	On Track	Achieved	Far Behind	..
Lesotho	Lagging	Slipping Back	..	Achieved	Achieved	Far Behind	..
Liberia	Slipping Back	..	..	..	..	Far Behind	..
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	..	On Track	Far Behind
Liechtenstein	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	On Track	..	Far Behind	..
Madagascar	Slipping Back	Slipping Back	..	On Track	Achieved	Far Behind	Far Behind
Malawi	On Track	..	..	On Track	On Track	Lagging	Lagging
Malaysia	..	..	..	Achieved	Achieved	On Track	..
Maldives	..	..	..	On Track	Achieved	On Track	..
Mali	Far Behind	Far Behind	On Track	On Track	Slipping Back	Far Behind	On Track
Malta	..	Achieved	Achieved	On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..	On Track	..
Mauritania	On Track	..	Slipping Back	..	On Track	Far Behind	Far Behind
Far Behind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	On Track	On Track	On Track	Achieved	Achieved	On Track	On Track
Mexico	On Track	Achieved	On Track	On Track	Achieved	On Track	On Track
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	..	..	..	..	On Track	..
Moldova, Rep. of	..	..	..	On Track	Achieved	Far Behind	..
Monaco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	Slipping Back	..	..	Achieved	Achieved	On Track	..
Morocco	On Track	On Track	Far Behind	On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track
Mozambique	On Track	Slipping Back	..	Far Behind	Far Behind	Far Behind	..
Myanmar	On Track	..	..	..	..	Far Behind	Far Behind

TABLE MDG1

Country-by-country progress: who will meet the Millennium Declaration Goals by 2015?

	Goal 1	Goal 2		Goal 3		Goal 4	Goal 7
	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality and empower women		Reduce child mortality	Ensure environmental sustainability
	Target 1b: Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Target 2a: By 2015 ensure that all children can complete primary education ^a		Target 3a: By 2015 eliminate gender disparity in all levels of education		Target 4a: By 2015 reduce the under-five and infant mortality rate by two thirds	Target 7b: Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without access to improved water sources
	Undernourished people (as % of population) ^b	Net primary enrolment ratio	Children reaching grade 5 (%)	Female gross enrolment ratio as % of male ratio		Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Population using improved water sources (%)
				Primary	Secondary		
Namibia	Far Behind	On Track	..	Achieved	Achieved	Far Behind	Lagging
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	Far Behind	..	..	On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track
Nicaragua	Far Behind	On Track	Far Behind	Achieved	Achieved	On Track	On Track
Niger	Far Behind	Far Behind	On Track	Far Behind	On Track	Far Behind	Far Behind
Nigeria	Achieved	..	..	..	..	Far Behind	Lagging
Oman	..	Far Behind	On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track	Far Behind
Pakistan	On Track	..	..	..	..	Far Behind	On Track
Palau	..	..	..	..	..	Far Behind	..
Panama	On Track	..	..	..	..	On Track	..
Papua New Guinea	Far Behind	..	..	Far Behind	Far Behind	Far Behind	Far Behind
Paraguay	On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track	Achieved	Far Behind	On Track
Peru	Achieved	On Track	..	..	..	On Track	Lagging
Philippines	Far Behind	..	..	On Track	Achieved	On Track	Far Behind
Poland	..	On Track	..	On Track	On Track	On Track	..
Qatar	..	Far Behind	..	On Track	On Track	On Track	..
Romania	..	On Track	..	On Track	On Track	On Track	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	Far Behind	..
Rwanda	Slipping Back	..	..	..	..	Slipping Back	..
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	On Track	..
Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	..	On Track	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	..	Far Behind	..
Samoa (Western)	..	..	..	On Track	Achieved	On Track	..
San Marino	..	..	Achieved	..	..	On Track	..
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	..	..	..	Far Behind	..
Saudi Arabia	..	Far Behind	On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track	..
Senegal	Far Behind	On Track	On Track	On Track	Far Behind	Far Behind	On Track
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	On Track	..
Sierra Leone	Lagging	..	..	..	..	Far Behind	..
Singapore	..	On Track	..	On Track	..	On Track	On Track
Slovakia	..	..	..	..	..	On Track	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	On Track	On Track
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	On Track	..
Somalia	Slipping Back	..	..	..	..	Far Behind	..
South Africa	..	On Track	..	On Track	Achieved	Slipping Back	..
Sri Lanka	On Track	..	..	On Track	Achieved	On Track	Achieved
Sudan	On Track	..	..	On Track	On Track	Far Behind	On Track
Suriname	On Track	..	..	..	..	On Track	..
Swaziland	Far Behind	On Track	Far Behind	On Track	On Track	Slipping Back	..
Syrian Arab Republic	..	On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track	..
Tajikistan	..	..	..	On Track	..	Far Behind	..
Tanzania, U. Rep. of	Slipping Back	Far Behind	Far Behind	On Track	On Track	Far Behind	Far Behind
Thailand	On Track	..	..	..	..	On Track	On Track
Togo	On Track	On Track	..	Far Behind	Far Behind	Far Behind	Far Behind
Tonga	..	..	..	..	..	On Track	..
Trinidad and Tobago	Far Behind	Far Behind	On Track	On Track	Achieved	On Track	..
Tunisia	..	Achieved	On Track	On Track	On Track	On Track	..
Turkey	..	On Track	..	On Track	Far Behind	On Track	Lagging
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	Far Behind	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	Far Behind	..
Uganda	Far Behind	..	..	On Track	Far Behind	Lagging	Far Behind
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	Far Behind	..

TABLE MDG1

Country-by-country progress: who will meet the Millennium Declaration Goals by 2015?

	Goal 1	Goal 2		Goal 3		Goal 4	Goal 7
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	Undernourished people (as % of population) ^b	Net primary enrolment ratio	Children reaching grade 5 (%)	Female gross enrolment ratio as % of male ratio		Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Population using improved water sources (%)
				Primary	Secondary		
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	On Track	Achieved	On Track	..
Uruguay	Achieved	On Track	On Track	On Track	..	On Track	..
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	Slipping Back	..
Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	..	On Track	..
Venezuela	Slipping Back	Far Behind	On Track	Achieved	Achieved	Far Behind	..
Viet Nam	On Track	..	..	..	On Track	Lagging	Lagging
Yemen	Far Behind	..	..	..	..	Far Behind	Far Behind
Yugoslavia	..	..	..	Achieved	Achieved	On Track	..
Zambia	Far Behind	Slipping Back	..	..	..	Slipping Back	On Track
Zimbabwe	Far Behind	..	..	On Track	Far Behind	Slipping Back	On Track

Number of countries in category (% of world population)

Achieved or on track	45 (45.0)	38 (34.8)	25 (30.2)	78 (59.9)	69 (42.5)	80 (24.4)	36 (37.7)
Lagging, far behind or slipping back	43 (28.0)	24 (5.7)	8 (1.6)	14 (3.4)	20 (22.0)	81 (61.2)	25 (32.1)
No data	78 (12.6)	104 (45.1)	133 (53.8)	74 (22.2)	77 (21.2)	5 (0.0)	105 (15.8)

Note: Assessments of progress towards 2015 goals based on linear interpolation of trends in the 1990s. Data at least 5 years apart required for a country to be included.

- a. The goals for gender equality in primary and secondary education are preferably to be achieved by 2005, and by the latest by 2015. They are assessed here for the 2015 period.
b. The preferred indicator for monitoring hunger is the prevalence of underweight children for which there is very limited data.
c. Population shares do not sum to 100% because the analysis excludes high-income OECD countries."

Source:

Column 1: FAO (Food and agriculture organization of the United Nations). 2001. The state of food insecurity in the world 2001. [www.fao.org/SOF/sofi/index_en.htm]. February.
Column 2: UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). 2001. Correspondence on net enrolment ratios. March. Paris.
Column 3: UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). 1999. Statistical Yearbook 1999. Paris.
Column 4: UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). 1999. Correspondence on gross enrolment ratios. April. Paris.
Column 5: UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). 1999. Correspondence on gross enrolment ratios. April. Paris.
Column 6: UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund). 2002. Official Summary The State of the World's Children 2002: Leadership. New York.
Column 7: Source: WHO (World Health Organization), UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) and WSSCC (Water Supply & Sanitation Collaborative Council). 2000. Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report. Geneva and New York.

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Black empowerment in South Africa

Shades of grey

JOHANNESBURG

The government wants big industries, such as mining and finance, to do more to foster black ownership of capital

THE South African government, proud host of this week's Johannesburg summit, was somewhat embarrassed when Robert Mugabe used the occasion to justify his ruthless expropriation of white-owned farms in Zimbabwe. Yet Mr Mugabe's rhetoric has a resonance at home: for the government has long wanted the country's black majority to have a far greater share of capital and top jobs, especially in such high-profile industries as mining and banking. The phrase it favours for this policy is "empowerment".

Until now, the government has been cautious about using its clout to push change too fast. Although more local companies have explicit empowerment policies than have anti-arms policies, the share of capital held by black South Africans remains pitifully small. According to BusinessMap, a think-tank, the black-controlled share of the equity quoted on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange has actually dropped to barely 2%, thanks to poor performance and delistings. Although the picture among small businesses is more encouraging, the government is worried that big industries are not changing enough.

It now seems ready to force the pace. Since August, officials from the minerals ministry have been quietly negotiating with Anglo American, De Beers and other big mining companies, over details of a voluntary mining charter that would set out a timetable for moving some ownership into black hands. The trade and industry minister, Alec Erwin, says a new policy could be unveiled before October. As these talks were under way, Anglo American cannily announced on August 30th that it had sold all but 10% of its coal assets in KwaZulu-Natal province to a black-controlled company, Leeuw Mining.

The government favours a mining charter with specific targets for black ownership, to be met by an agreed date, probably a decade after signing. It has learnt from the first effort to draw up a charter. On September 6th, representatives from the country's liquid-fuels industry will report to parliament on progress made since an empowerment charter was signed by a dozen companies and the government in November 2000. It was agreed that, within ten years, non-whites should own a quarter of "all facets" of the industry.

This is proving relatively easy to achieve, at least in downstream sales of petrol, where small retailers have long

been encouraged and are often black-owned. Larger fuel companies, such as Sasol, which controls 41% of the country's oil production, have created black-owned retailing offshoots, such as Exel, and have outsourced transport to companies dominated by blacks.

The fuel industry has become a model for others to study. That explains why the mining houses, investors and currency traders were disturbed by a draft government paper circulated in August that suggested a target of 51% for black ownership in the mining industry. It was quickly withdrawn, but mining shares and the rand fared poorly for several weeks.

The government wants owners to be compensated for any capital transferred, but it has failed to make clear who would pay for half of South Africa's mining industry, which is worth nearly \$60 billion. That suggests a lack of preparation—or a government that might be happy to see white-run companies emasculated, rather than have new black enterprises created alongside the giants. Any hint that capital might be expropriated is fiercely opposed by the industry.

Even investors who have come to accept moderate black empowerment as a fact of life see the process as a tax on business. It can be managed, they say, as long as it is limited and predictable. The government must be wary of damaging the companies it is trying to transform, argues Gra-

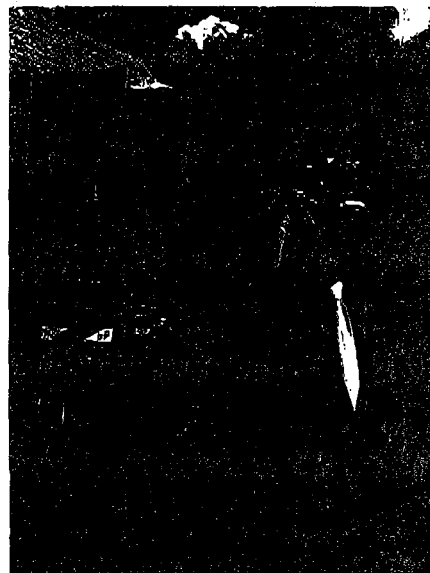
ham Mackay, boss of SABMiller, a brewing giant. "Some governments assume that big business will always be there, whatever is thrown at it," he says. "But business can be a fragile flower."

Business leaders welcomed parts of the broader approach to empowerment set out by Cyril Ramaphosa, a black tycoon (and former union leader) whose commission on the subject reported to the government last year. It recommended some state encouragement to speed change in big business and suggested that a "one-quarter" ownership rule was reasonable for most industries. It proposed some other targets: within a decade, 30% of productive land should be in black hands; at least 40% of directors of listed firms should be black; and at least 50% of the loans on the books of national development-finance institutions should be to black-owned companies. But the commission also emphasised that economic growth is needed to smooth transition, and that business and government should agree on new measures.

Mr Erwin says that companies and the government agree that a legal approach to force business to shift capital is best avoided, and that different types of business need different sorts of persuasion. While mining remains white-dominated and prefers to offload peripheral businesses than to see change at its core, consumer-oriented companies, such as retailers and brewers, have long had a lot of black managers in senior positions. The big problem so far, says BusinessMap's Reg Rumney, has been that blacks tried to form conglomerates, just when conglomerates went out of favour.

The main barrier to further black empowerment is the question of who ultimately pays for change. Getting even a small share of the 1.5 trillion rand (\$148 billion) Johannesburg stockmarket into black hands would take a lot of money. Past efforts to create special loans for entrepreneurs who want to buy businesses have fared badly, and commercial banks are not keen to be involved. Government procurement rules favour black-controlled firms in media, transport and retailing, but annual state spending—of some 100 billion rand—cannot all be diverted to black firms. Privatisation is another avenue being explored: the second national telecoms operator must have a black-owned partner that controls 19% of the new operation. But such rules tend to put off foreign investors—and the government is being slow to privatise anyway.

The government wants change to come soon, and it will keep looking for new ways to help black South Africans. Expect its charters for the mining and other industries in the next few months to reflect both that sense of urgency in hitting targets, and also a good deal of frustration about just how to go about it. ■



A rarity down south

the effect is greater for some countries (annex table 5.5).

Among the industrial countries, Belgium improves its ranking in this group by nine places and Germany by seven. But other countries slip significantly: Canada and Switzerland by seven places, and Australia by eight.

In developing countries, the income disparities can be even greater. In Brazil, the ratio between the income share of the bottom 20% of the population and that of the top 20% is 1 to 32, and in Botswana it is 1 to 47. As the table indicates, this causes their HDI rankings to slip significantly: Brazil by seven places and Botswana by eight places. Countries with more egalitarian income distributions climb several places: China by six, Sri Lanka by seven and Jamaica by eight.

One might also consider disaggregating the other HDI dimensions—educational achievement and longevity. But the range within a country is much greater for income than for the other dimensions: a rich person can earn 1,000 times more than a poor one but cannot live 1,000 times longer. So, having a small number of healthy people in a population in which most people are un-

healthy cannot inflate the average life expectancy figure by much—certainly not to the extent that a small number of fabulously wealthy people can inflate average national income.

Disaggregated HDIs

These adjustments to the overall HDI are particularly useful for international comparisons of disparities among countries. For comparisons within countries, a more useful approach is to calculate separate HDIs for different groups—by region, perhaps, or by gender or race. Previous *Human Development Reports* have included such disaggregations: for the United States, by race and gender, for India and Mexico, by state, for Swaziland, by region, and for Turkey, by region and gender.

Case studies were prepared for this Report, and summaries of nine of them appear here: for South Africa, Brazil, Nigeria, Egypt, China, Malaysia, Canada, Germany and Poland.

- *South Africa*—The very fact of apartheid has made it difficult to obtain reliable data on disparities between blacks and whites. In the mid-1970s, the government stopped publishing data on the nominally independent “homelands” (home to one-quarter of the black population). But even the data available give a striking picture of inequality (figure 5.4). The overall HDI for South Africa is 0.650—but that for whites is 0.878, while for blacks it is 0.462. If white South Africa were a separate country, it would rank 24 in the world (just after Spain). Black South Africa would rank 123 in the world (just above Congo). Not just two different peoples, these are almost two different worlds.

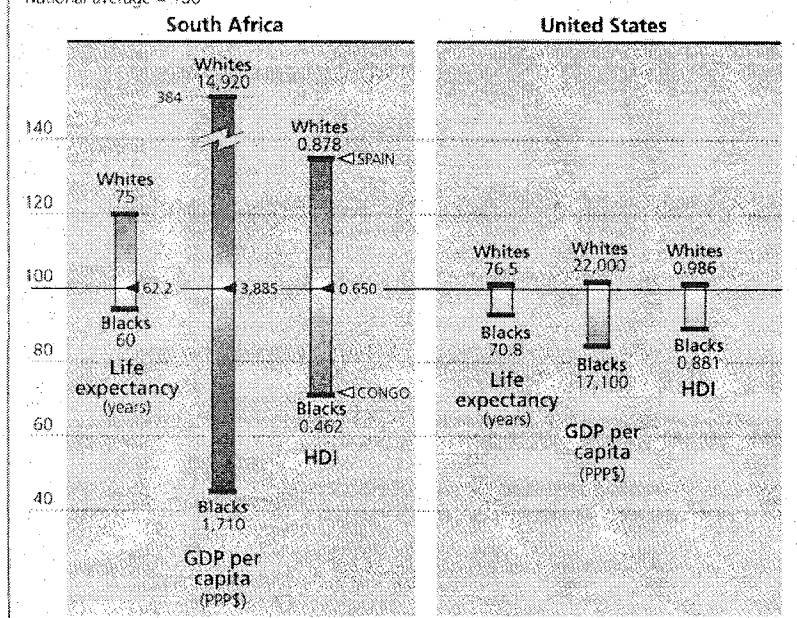
There are also significant gender differences, though these are due almost entirely to disparities within the black community—the HDI for black males is 0.530, while for black females it is 0.426. The poorest group of all is black rural females, whose HDI of 0.356 is only around 40% of that of the white population.

The wide disparities between black and white raise delicate issues. The major challenge for policy-makers will be to promote

FIGURE 5.4

South Africa: disparity between blacks and whites four times larger than in the United States

National average = 100



social integration without provoking racial violence. As an indication of the scale of the task, the HDI disparity between blacks and whites in South Africa is four times that between blacks and whites in the United States, where racial violence remains a threat. Zimbabwe's experience may also be relevant for South Africa. Zimbabwe at the time of independence had similar disparities, if on a smaller scale, but it has achieved a considerable degree of social integration without inciting racial trouble.

- **Brazil**—Some of Brazil's greatest inequalities are between different income groups, but there are also striking regional disparities (figure 5.5). Brazil's overall HDI is 0.756, ranked 63 in the world. But if the South of Brazil were a separate country, its HDI of 0.838 would rank it number 42 (equal to Portugal), while the North-East, with an HDI of 0.549, would rank number 111 (on a par with El Salvador and Bolivia)—this, despite the fact that since 1970 the disparity between the two regions has been halved.

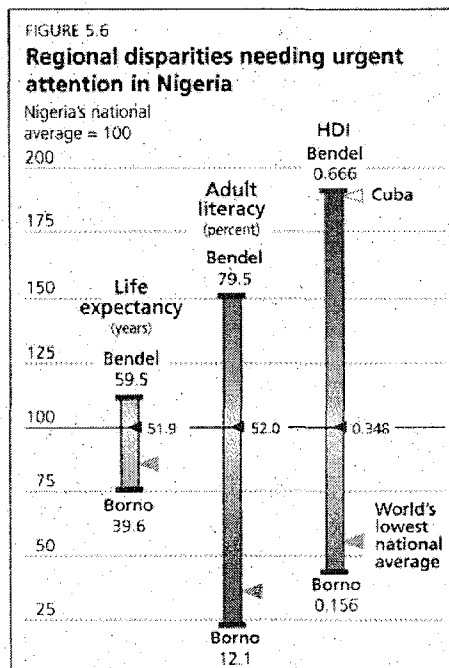
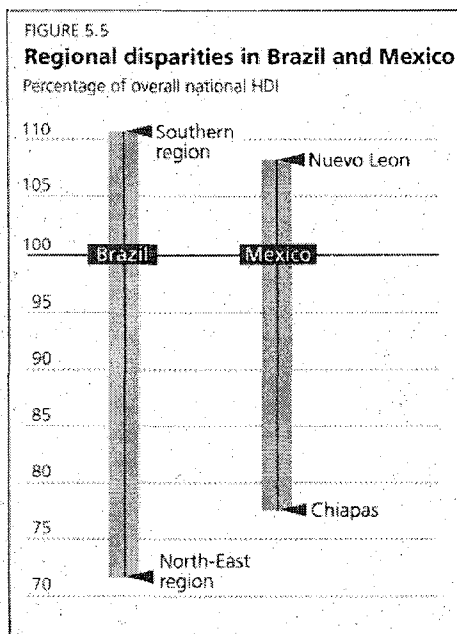
The socio-economic indicators in North-East Brazil point to the potential for considerable trouble. The region lags behind the more prosperous South in every respect: the disparity between the two regions is 17 years in life expectancy, 33 percentage points in adult literacy and \$2,000 (40%) in

real GDP per capita. These disparities are much greater than those between Mexico's state of Chiapas and the national average, and the recent trouble there should serve as a timely warning for policy-makers elsewhere.

- **Nigeria**—Regional disparities in Nigeria are among the worst in the world. Ranking the 19 states of Nigeria by HDI puts the state of Bendel on top with an HDI of 0.666, ahead of a progressive country like Sri Lanka (figure 5.6). At the bottom is Borno, with an HDI of 0.156, lower than that of any country in the world. Average life expectancy in Borno is only 40 years (18 years less than in Bendel), and adult literacy at 12% is less than one-quarter of the national average. Kaduna is another poor state, with a per capita GDP less than one-fifth of that in Bendel. These disparities contain the potential for major social, economic and political unrest—and deserve the urgent attention of policy-makers.

- **Egypt**—One of the most disturbing contrasts in Egypt is that between rural Upper Egypt and the Cairo Governate (figure 5.7). The Cairo Governate, with its HDI of 0.738, would rank 69 in the world (just behind Turkey). But rural Upper Egypt, with an HDI of 0.444, would rank 125 (behind Cameroon). These contrasts extend to all

Separate HDIs should be calculated for separate groups—by region, by gender or by race



1 Human development index

HDI rank ^a	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1999	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 1999	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) ^b 1999	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) 1999	Life expectancy index 1999	Education index 1999	GDP index 1999	Human development index (HDI) value 1999	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) rank minus HDI rank ^c
High human development									
1 Norway	78.4	.. ^d	97	28,433	0.89	0.98	0.94	0.939	2
2 Australia	78.8	.. ^d	116 *	24,574	0.90	0.99	0.92	0.936	10
3 Canada	78.7	.. ^d	97	26,251	0.89	0.98	0.93	0.936	3
4 Sweden	79.6	.. ^d	101 *	22,636	0.91	0.99	0.90	0.936	13
5 Belgium	78.2	.. ^d	109 *	25,443	0.89	0.99	0.92	0.935	4
6 United States	76.8	.. ^d	95	31,872	0.86	0.98	0.96	0.934	-4
7 Iceland	79.1	.. ^d	89	27,835	0.90	0.96	0.94	0.932	-3
8 Netherlands	78.0	.. ^d	102 *	24,215	0.88	0.99	0.92	0.931	5
9 Japan	80.8	.. ^d	82	24,898	0.93	0.93	0.92	0.928	2
10 Finland	77.4	.. ^d	103 *	23,096	0.87	0.99	0.91	0.925	5
11 Switzerland	78.8	.. ^d	84	27,171	0.90	0.94	0.94	0.924	-6
12 Luxembourg	77.2	.. ^d	72 ^f	42,769 ^g	0.87	0.90	1.00	0.924	-11
13 France	78.4	.. ^d	94	22,897	0.89	0.97	0.91	0.924	3
14 United Kingdom	77.5	.. ^d	106 *	22,093	0.87	0.99	0.90	0.923	5
15 Denmark	76.1	.. ^d	97	25,869	0.85	0.98	0.93	0.921	-7
16 Austria	77.9	.. ^d	90	25,089	0.88	0.96	0.92	0.921	-6
17 Germany	77.6	.. ^d	94	23,742	0.88	0.97	0.91	0.921	-3
18 Ireland	76.4	.. ^d	91	25,918	0.86	0.96	0.93	0.916	-11
19 New Zealand	77.4	.. ^d	99	19,104	0.87	0.99	0.88	0.913	3
20 Italy	78.4	98.4	84	22,172	0.89	0.94	0.90	0.909	-2
21 Spain	78.3	97.6	95	18,079	0.89	0.97	0.87	0.908	6
22 Israel	78.6	95.8	83	18,440	0.89	0.91	0.87	0.893	3
23 Greece	78.1	97.1	81	15,414	0.89	0.92	0.84	0.881	10
24 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	79.4	93.3	63	22,090	0.91	0.83	0.90	0.880	-4
25 Cyprus	77.9	96.9	68 ^h	19,006	0.88	0.87	0.88	0.877	-2
26 Singapore	77.4	92.1	75	20,767	0.87	0.87	0.89	0.876	-5
27 Korea, Rep. of	74.7	97.6	90	15,712	0.83	0.95	0.84	0.875	5
28 Portugal	75.5	91.9	96	16,064	0.84	0.93	0.85	0.874	2
29 Slovenia	75.3	99.6 ^d	83	15,977	0.84	0.94	0.85	0.874	2
30 Malta	77.9	91.8	80	15,189 ⁱ	0.88	0.88	0.84	0.866	5
31 Barbados	76.6	97.0 ^{jk}	77	14,353	0.86	0.90	0.83	0.864	5
32 Brunei Darussalam	75.7	91.0	76	17,868 ^{kl}	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.857	-4
33 Czech Republic	74.7	.. ^d	70	13,018	0.83	0.89	0.81	0.844	6
34 Argentina	73.2	96.7	83	12,277	0.80	0.92	0.80	0.842	6
35 Slovakia	73.1	.. ^d	76	10,591	0.80	0.91	0.78	0.831	8
36 Hungary	71.1	99.3 ^d	81	11,430	0.77	0.93	0.79	0.829	5
37 Uruguay	74.2	97.7	79	8,879	0.82	0.92	0.75	0.828	9
38 Poland	73.1	99.7 ^d	84	8,450	0.80	0.94	0.74	0.828	11
39 Chile	75.2	95.6	78	8,652	0.84	0.90	0.74	0.825	9
40 Bahrain	73.1	87.1	80	13,688 ⁱ	0.80	0.85	0.82	0.824	-3
41 Costa Rica	76.2	95.5	67	8,860	0.85	0.86	0.75	0.821	6
42 Bahamas	69.2	95.7	74	15,258 ⁱ	0.74	0.89	0.84	0.820	-8
43 Kuwait	76.0	81.9	59	17,289 ⁱ	0.85	0.74	0.86	0.818	-14
44 Estonia	70.3	98.0 ^{jk}	86	8,355	0.76	0.94	0.74	0.812	6
45 United Arab Emirates	74.8	75.1	68	18,162 ⁱ	0.83	0.73	0.87	0.809	-19
46 Croatia	73.6	98.2	68	7,387	0.81	0.88	0.72	0.803	10
47 Lithuania	71.8	99.5 ^d	80	6,656	0.78	0.93	0.70	0.803	13
48 Qatar	69.3	80.8	75	18,789 ^{kl}	0.74	0.79	0.87	0.801	-24
Medium human development									
49 Trinidad and Tobago	74.1	93.5	65	8,176	0.82	0.84	0.74	0.798	4
50 Latvia	70.1	99.8 ^d	82	6,264	0.75	0.93	0.69	0.791	12
51 Mexico	72.4	91.1	71	8,297	0.79	0.84	0.74	0.790	0
52 Panama	73.9	91.7	74	5,875	0.81	0.86	0.68	0.784	15
53 Belarus	68.5	99.5 ^d	77	6,876	0.73	0.92	0.71	0.782	5
54 Belize	73.8	93.1	73	4,959	0.81	0.86	0.65	0.776	21
55 Russian Federation	66.1	99.5 ^d	78	7,473	0.69	0.92	0.72	0.775	0
56 Malaysia	72.2	87.0	66	8,209	0.79	0.80	0.74	0.774	-4
57 Bulgaria	70.8	98.3	72	5,071	0.76	0.90	0.66	0.772	16
58 Romania	69.8	98.0	69	6,041	0.75	0.88	0.68	0.772	6
59 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	70.3	79.1	92	7,570 ^{kl}	0.75	0.83	0.72	0.770	-5
60 Macedonia, TFYR	73.0	94.0 ^{jk}	70	4,651	0.80	0.86	0.64	0.766	20
61 Venezuela	72.7	92.3	65	5,495	0.79	0.83	0.67	0.765	10
62 Colombia	70.9	91.5	73	5,749	0.76	0.85	0.68	0.765	6
63 Mauritius	71.1	84.2	63	9,107	0.77	0.77	0.75	0.765	-19
64 Suriname	70.4	93.0 ^{jk}	82	4,178 ⁱ	0.76	0.89	0.62	0.758	23
65 Lebanon	72.9	85.6	78	4,705 ⁱ	0.80	0.83	0.64	0.758	13
66 Thailand	69.9	95.3	60	6,132	0.75	0.84	0.69	0.757	-3
67 Fiji	68.8	92.6	83	4,799	0.73	0.90	0.65	0.757	10
68 Saudi Arabia	71.3	76.1	61	10,815	0.77	0.71	0.78	0.754	-26
69 Brazil	67.5	84.9	80	7,037	0.71	0.83	0.71	0.750	-12

1 Human development index

HDI rank ^a		Life expectancy at birth (years) 1999	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 1999	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) ^b 1999	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) 1999	Life expectancy index 1999	Education index 1999	GDP index 1999	Human development index (HDI) value 1999	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) rank minus HDI rank ^c
70	Philippines	69.0	95.1	82	3,805	0.73	0.91	0.61	0.749	21
71	Oman	70.8	70.3	58	13,356 ^{kj}	0.76	0.66	0.82	0.747	-33
72	Armenia	72.7	98.3	80	2,215 ⁱ	0.80	0.92	0.52	0.745	44
73	Peru	68.5	89.6	80	4,622	0.72	0.86	0.64	0.743	8
74	Ukraine	68.1	99.6 ^d	77	3,458	0.72	0.92	0.59	0.742	22
75	Kazakhstan	64.4	99.0 ^{lk}	77	4,951	0.66	0.92	0.65	0.742	1
76	Georgia	73.0	99.6 ^{dk}	70	2,431	0.80	0.89	0.53	0.742	32
77	Maldives	66.1	96.2	77	4,423 ⁱ	0.68	0.90	0.63	0.739	7
78	Jamaica	75.1	86.4	62	3,561	0.84	0.78	0.60	0.738	17
79	Azerbaijan	71.3	97.0 ^{lk}	71	2,850	0.77	0.88	0.56	0.738	27
80	Paraguay	69.9	93.0	64	4,384	0.75	0.83	0.63	0.738	5
81	Sri Lanka	71.9	91.4	70	3,279	0.78	0.84	0.58	0.735	19
82	Turkey	69.5	84.6	62	6,380	0.74	0.77	0.69	0.735	-21
83	Turkmenistan	65.9	98.0 ^{lk}	81	3,347	0.68	0.92	0.59	0.730	16
84	Ecuador	69.8	91.0	77	2,994	0.75	0.86	0.57	0.726	19
85	Albania	73.0	84.0	71	3,189	0.80	0.80	0.58	0.725	16
86	Dominican Republic	67.2	83.2	72	5,507	0.70	0.79	0.67	0.722	-16
87	China	70.2	83.5	73	3,617	0.75	0.80	0.60	0.718	7
88	Jordan	70.1	89.2	55	3,955	0.75	0.78	0.61	0.714	2
89	Tunisia	69.9	69.9	74	5,957	0.75	0.71	0.68	0.714	-23
90	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	68.5	75.7	73	5,531	0.73	0.75	0.67	0.714	-21
91	Cape Verde	69.4	73.6	77	4,490	0.74	0.75	0.63	0.708	-9
92	Kyrgyzstan	67.4	97.0 ^{lk}	68	2,573	0.71	0.87	0.54	0.707	15
93	Guyana	63.3	98.4	66	3,640	0.64	0.87	0.60	0.704	0
94	South Africa	53.9	84.9	93	8,908	0.48	0.87	0.75	0.702	-49
95	El Salvador	69.5	78.3	63	4,344	0.74	0.73	0.63	0.701	-9
96	Samoa (Western)	68.9	80.2	65	4,047	0.73	0.75	0.62	0.701	-8
97	Syrian Arab Republic	70.9	73.6	63	4,454	0.76	0.70	0.63	0.700	-14
98	Moldova, Rep. of	66.6	98.7	72	2,037	0.69	0.90	0.50	0.699	19
99	Uzbekistan	68.7	88.5	76	2,251	0.73	0.84	0.52	0.698	15
100	Algeria	69.3	66.6	72	5,063	0.74	0.69	0.66	0.693	-26
101	Viet Nam	67.8	93.1	67	1,860	0.71	0.84	0.49	0.682	19
102	Indonesia	65.8	86.3	65	2,857	0.68	0.79	0.56	0.677	3
103	Tajikistan	67.4	99.1 ^d	67	1,031 ^{kj}	0.71	0.88	0.39	0.660	36
104	Bolivia	62.0	85.0	70	2,355	0.62	0.80	0.53	0.648	7
105	Egypt	66.9	54.6	76	3,420	0.70	0.62	0.59	0.635	-8
106	Nicaragua	68.1	68.2	63	2,279	0.72	0.66	0.52	0.635	7
107	Honduras	65.7	74.0	61	2,340	0.68	0.70	0.53	0.634	5
108	Guatemala	64.5	68.1	49	3,674	0.66	0.62	0.60	0.626	-16
109	Gabon	52.6	63.0 ^{lk}	86	6,024	0.46	0.71	0.68	0.617	-44
110	Equatorial Guinea	50.6	82.2	64	4,676	0.43	0.76	0.64	0.610	-31
111	Namibia	44.9	81.4	78	5,468	0.33	0.80	0.67	0.601	-39
112	Morocco	67.2	48.0	52	3,419	0.70	0.49	0.59	0.596	-14
113	Swaziland	47.0	78.9	72	3,987	0.37	0.77	0.62	0.583	-24
114	Botswana	41.9	76.4	70	6,872	0.28	0.74	0.71	0.577	-55
115	India	62.9	56.5	55	2,248	0.63	0.56	0.52	0.571	0
116	Mongolia	62.5	62.3	58	1,711	0.62	0.61	0.47	0.569	7
117	Zimbabwe	42.9	88.0	65	2,876	0.30	0.80	0.56	0.554	-13
118	Myanmar	56.0	84.4	55	1,027 ^{kj}	0.52	0.75	0.39	0.551	22
119	Ghana	56.6	70.3	42	1,881	0.53	0.61	0.49	0.542	0
120	Lesotho	47.9	82.9	61	1,854	0.38	0.75	0.49	0.541	1
121	Cambodia	56.4	68.2 ^m	62	1,361	0.52	0.66	0.44	0.541	13
122	Papua New Guinea	56.2	63.9	38	2,367	0.52	0.55	0.53	0.534	-12
123	Kenya	51.3	81.5	51	1,022	0.44	0.71	0.39	0.514	18
124	Comoros	59.4	59.2	35	1,429	0.57	0.51	0.44	0.510	7
125	Cameroon	50.0	74.8	43	1,573	0.42	0.64	0.46	0.506	2
126	Congo	51.1	79.5	63	727	0.44	0.74	0.33	0.502	29
Low human development										
127	Pakistan	59.6	45.0	40	1,834	0.58	0.43	0.49	0.498	-5
128	Togo	51.6	56.3	62	1,410	0.44	0.58	0.44	0.489	5
129	Nepal	58.1	40.4	60	1,237	0.55	0.47	0.42	0.480	7
130	Bhutan	61.5	42.0 ^{lk}	33 ⁿ	1,341	0.61	0.39	0.43	0.477	5
131	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	53.1	47.3	58	1,471	0.47	0.51	0.45	0.476	-2
132	Bangladesh	58.9	40.8	37	1,483	0.57	0.39	0.45	0.470	-4
133	Yemen	60.1	45.2	51	806	0.59	0.47	0.35	0.468	16
134	Haiti	52.4	48.8	52	1,464	0.46	0.50	0.45	0.467	-4
135	Madagascar	52.2	65.7	44	799	0.45	0.59	0.35	0.462	16
136	Nigeria	51.5	62.6	45	853	0.44	0.57	0.36	0.455	11
137	Djibouti	44.0	63.4	22	2,377 ^{kj}	0.32	0.50	0.53	0.447	-28
138	Sudan	55.6	56.9	34	664 ^{kj}	0.51	0.49	0.32	0.439	19
139	Mauritania	51.1	41.6	40	1,609	0.43	0.41	0.46	0.437	-14

1 Human development index

HDI rank ^a	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1999	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 1999	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) ^b 1999	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) 1999	Life expectancy index 1999	Education index 1999	GDP index 1999	Human development index (HDI) value 1999	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) rank minus HDI rank ^c	
140	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	51.1	74.7	32	501	0.44	0.61	0.27	0.436	21
141	Uganda	43.2	66.1	45	1,167	0.30	0.59	0.41	0.435	-4
142	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	51.0	60.3	31	801 ^d	0.43	0.51	0.35	0.429	8
143	Zambia	41.0	77.2	49	756	0.27	0.68	0.34	0.427	9
144	Côte d'Ivoire	47.8	45.7	38	1,654	0.38	0.43	0.47	0.426	-20
145	Senegal	52.9	36.4	36	1,419	0.47	0.36	0.44	0.423	-13
146	Angola	45.0	42.0 ^{ik}	23	3,179	0.33	0.36	0.58	0.422	-44
147	Benin	53.6	39.0	45	933	0.48	0.41	0.37	0.420	-4
148	Eritrea	51.8	52.7	26	880	0.45	0.44	0.36	0.416	-3
149	Gambia	45.9	35.7	45	1,580	0.35	0.39	0.46	0.398	-23
150	Guinea	47.1	35.0 ^{ik}	28	1,934	0.37	0.33	0.49	0.397	-32
151	Malawi	40.3	59.2	73	586	0.26	0.64	0.30	0.397	8
152	Rwanda	39.9	65.8	40	885	0.25	0.57	0.36	0.395	-8
153	Mali	51.2	39.8	28	753	0.44	0.36	0.34	0.378	0
154	Central African Republic	44.3	45.4	24	1,166	0.32	0.38	0.41	0.372	-16
155	Chad	45.5	41.0	31	850	0.34	0.38	0.36	0.359	-7
156	Guinea-Bissau	44.5	37.7	37	678	0.33	0.37	0.32	0.339	0
157	Mozambique	39.8	43.2	23	861	0.25	0.36	0.36	0.323	-11
158	Ethiopia	44.1	37.4	27	628	0.32	0.34	0.31	0.321	0
159	Burkina Faso	46.1	23.0	23	965	0.35	0.23	0.38	0.320	-17
160	Burundi	40.6	46.9	18	578	0.26	0.37	0.29	0.309	0
161	Niger	44.8	15.3	16	753	0.33	0.15	0.34	0.274	-7
162	Sierra Leone	38.3	32.0 ^{ik}	27	448	0.22	0.30	0.25	0.258	0
Developing countries	64.5	72.9	61	3,530	0.66	0.69	0.59	0.647	--	
Least developed countries	51.7	51.6	38	1,170	0.45	0.47	0.41	0.442	--	
Arab States	66.4	61.3	63	4,550	0.69	0.62	0.64	0.649	--	
East Asia and the Pacific	69.2	85.3	71	3,950	0.74	0.81	0.61	0.719	--	
Latin America and the Caribbean	69.6	87.8	74	6,880	0.74	0.83	0.71	0.761	--	
South Asia	62.5	55.1	53	2,280	0.63	0.54	0.52	0.564	--	
Sub-Saharan Africa	48.8	59.6	42	1,640	0.40	0.54	0.47	0.467	--	
Eastern Europe and the CIS	68.5	98.6	77	6,290	0.73	0.91	0.69	0.777	--	
OECD	76.6	.. ^o	87	22,020	0.86	0.94	0.90	0.900 ^o	--	
High-income OECD	78.0	.. ^o	94	26,050	0.88	0.97	0.93	0.928 ^o	--	
High human development	77.3	.. ^o	91	23,410	0.87	0.96	0.91	0.914 ^o	--	
Medium human development	66.8	78.5	67	3,850	0.70	0.75	0.61	0.684	--	
Low human development	52.6	48.9	38	1,200	0.46	0.45	0.41	0.442	--	
High income	78.0	.. ^o	93	25,860	0.88	0.97	0.93	0.926 ^o	--	
Middle income	69.5	85.7	73	5,310	0.74	0.81	0.66	0.740	--	
Low income	59.4	61.8	51	1,910	0.57	0.58	0.49	0.549	--	
World	66.7	.. ^o	65	6,980	0.70	0.74	0.71	0.716 ^o	--	

Note: The human development index has been calculated for UN member countries with reliable data in each of its components, as well as for two non-members, Switzerland and Hong Kong, China (SAR). For data on the remaining 29 UN member countries see table.

a. The HDI rank is determined using HDI values to the fifth decimal point.

b. Preliminary UNESCO estimates, subject to further revision.

c. A positive figure indicates that the HDI rank is higher than the GDP per capita (PPP US\$) rank, a negative the opposite.

d. For purposes of calculating the HDI a value of 99.0% was applied.

e. For purposes of calculating the HDI a value of 100% was applied.

f. The ratio is an underestimate, as many secondary and tertiary students pursue their studies in nearby countries.

g. For purposes of calculating the HDI a value of \$40,000 (PPP US\$) was applied.

h. Excludes Turkish students and population.

i. Data refer to a year other than that specified.

j. UNICEF 2000.

k. Data refer to year or period other than that specified, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country.

l. Allen, Heston and Summers 2001.

m. UNESCO 2001a.

n. Human Development Report Office estimate based on national sources.

o. For the purpose of calculating the HDI a value of 99.0% was applied for OECD countries for which data on adult literacy are missing. The resulting aggregates (97.5% for OECD countries, 98.8% for high-income OECD countries, 98.5% for high human development countries, 98.6% for high-income countries and 79.2% for the world) were used in obtaining the HDI aggregates.

HDI Rank		GDP rank minus HDI rank
114	Botswana	-55
94	South Africa	-47
146	Angola	-44
109	Gabon	-41
111	Namibia	-39
71	Oman	-33
110	Equatorial Guinea	-29
150	Guinea	-28
100	Algeria	-26
68	Saudi Arabia	-25
137	Djibouti	-25
113	Swaziland	-24
89	Tunisia	-22
149	Gambia	-22
48	Qatar	-20
144	Côte d'Ivoire	-20
82	Turkey	-19
90	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	-19
45	United Arab Emirates	-18
63	Mauritius	-17
159	Burkina Faso	-17
86	Dominican Republic	-16
154	Central African Republic	-16
43	Kuwait	-14
108	Guatemala	-13
112	Morocco	-13
139	Mauritania	-13
12	Luxembourg	-11
9	Japan	-11
69	Brazil	-11
97	Syrian Arab Republic	-11
117	Zimbabwe	-11
122	Papua New Guinea	-11
145	Senegal	-11
18	Ireland	-10
95	El Salvador	-10
157	Mozambique	-9
15	Denmark	-8
96	Samoa (Western)	-8
155	Chad	-8

42	Bahamas	-7
91	Cape Verde	-7
105	Egypt	-7
161	Niger	-7
11	Switzerland	-6
32	Brunei Darussalam	-6
127	Pakistan	-6
152	Rwanda	-6
26	Singapore	-5
6	United States	-4
24	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	-4
66	Thailand	-4
134	Haiti	-4
141	Uganda	-4
147	Benin	-4
7	Iceland	-3
16	Austria	-3
40	Bahrain	-3
56	Malaysia	-3
59	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-3
131	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	-3
132	Bangladesh	-3
148	Eritrea	-3
25	Cyprus	-2
17	Germany	-1
20	Italy	-1
55	Russian Federation	0
119	Ghana	0
120	Lesotho	0
125	Cameroon	0
153	Mali	0
158	Ethiopia	0
160	Burundi	0
162	Sierra Leone	0
51	Mexico	1
93	Guyana	1
115	India	1
156	Guinea-Bissau	1
1	Norway	2
13	France	2
28	Portugal	2
29	Slovenia	2
49	Trinidad and Tobago	2

75	Kazakhstan	2
3	Canada	3
8	Netherlands	3
19	New Zealand	3
21	Spain	3
22	Israel	3
80	Paraguay	3
88	Jordan	3
102	Indonesia	3
107	Honduras	3
10	Finland	4
14	United Kingdom	4
30	Malta	4
41	Costa Rica	4
53	Belarus	4
62	Colombia	4
5	Belgium	5
31	Barbados	5
36	Hungary	5
77	Maldives	5
104	Bolivia	5
128	Togo	5
130	Bhutan	5
27	Korea, Rep. of	6
33	Czech Republic	6
34	Argentina	6
44	Estonia	6
87	China	6
2	Australia	7
35	Slovakia	7
37	Uruguay	7
58	Romania	7
73	Peru	7
116	Mongolia	7
129	Nepal	7
46	Croatia	8
61	Venezuela	8
124	Comoros	8
136	Nigeria	8
151	Malawi	8
23	Greece	9
67	Fiji	9
106	Nicaragua	9

142	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	9
143	Zambia	9
38	Poland	10
39	Chile	10
121	Cambodia	10
50	Latvia	11
52	Panama	12
4	Sweden	13
47	Lithuania	13
65	Lebanon	14
78	Jamaica	14
83	Turkmenistan	14
92	Kyrgyzstan	15
99	Uzbekistan	15
135	Madagascar	15
57	Bulgaria	16
85	Albania	16
133	Yemen	16
101	Viet Nam	17
60	Macedonia, TFYR	18
123	Kenya	18
138	Sudan	18
81	Sri Lanka	19
84	Ecuador	19
98	Moldova, Rep. of	19
70	Philippines	20
54	Belize	21
140	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	21
74	Ukraine	22
118	Myanmar	22
64	Suriname	23
79	Azerbaijan	25
126	Congo	29
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SERIES:

Pittman, Bobby

FOLDER TITLE:

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FRC ID:

34827

FOIA IDs and Segments:

2015-0286-F

OA Num.:

NSC 0590

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Sub-Saharan Africa Lagging Far Behind (U)

The 2001 UN Human Development Index depicts the magnitude of the plight facing Sub-Saharan African countries as they struggle to gain ground on the rest of the world. The Index attempts to measure quality of life using figures such as real GDP per capita and rates of adult

literacy and life expectancy. The only Sub-Saharan African country ranked in the top half of the Index is Mauritius^a—an island nation with a population of 1.2 million; Sub-Saharan Africa's other 760 million people live in countries in the bottom half. (U)

High human development	Medium human development	Low human development
1. Norway	49. Trinidad and Tobago	88. Jordan
2. Australia	50. Latvia	89. Tunisia
3. Canada	51. Mexico	90. Iran
4. Sweden	52. Panama	91. Cape Verde
5. Belgium	53. Belarus	92. Kyrgyzstan
6. United States	54. Belize	93. Guyana
7. Iceland	55. Russia	94. South Africa
8. Netherlands	56. Malaysia	95. El Salvador
9. Japan	57. Bulgaria	96. Samoa
10. Finland	58. Romania	97. Syria
11. Switzerland	59. Libya	98. Moldova
12. Luxembourg	60. Macedonia	99. Uzbekistan
13. France	61. Venezuela	100. Algeria
14. United Kingdom	62. Colombia	101. Vietnam
15. Denmark	63. Mauritius	102. Indonesia
16. Austria	64. Suriname	103. Tajikistan
17. Germany	65. Lebanon	104. Bolivia
18. Ireland	66. Thailand	105. Egypt
19. New Zealand	67. Fiji	106. Nicaragua
20. Italy	68. Saudi Arabia	107. Honduras
21. Spain	69. Brazil	108. Guatemala
22. Israel	70. Philippines	109. Gabon
23. Greece	71. Oman	110. Equatorial Guinea
24. Hong Kong	72. Armenia	111. Namibia
25. Cyprus	73. Peru	112. Morocco
26. Singapore	74. Ukraine	113. Swaziland
27. South Korea	75. Kazakhstan	114. Botswana
28. Portugal	76. Georgia	115. India
29. Slovenia	77. Maldives	116. Mongolia
30. Malta	78. Jamaica	117. Zimbabwe
31. Barbados	79. Azerbaijan	118. Burma
32. Brunei	80. Paraguay	119. Ghana
33. Czech Republic	81. Sri Lanka	120. Lesotho
34. Argentina	82. Turkey	121. Cambodia
35. Slovakia	83. Turkmenistan	122. Papua New Guinea
36. Hungary	84. Ecuador	123. Kenya
37. Uruguay	85. Albania	124. Comoros
38. Poland	86. Dominica	125. Cameroon
39. Chile	87. China	126. Congo (Brazzaville)
40. Bahrain		
41. Costa Rica		
42. The Bahamas		
43. Kuwait		
44. Estonia		
45. United Arab Emirates		
46. Croatia		
47. Lithuania		
48. Qatar		
		127. Pakistan
		128. Togo
		129. Nepal
		130. Bhutan
		131. Laos
		132. Bangladesh
		133. Yemen
		134. Haiti
		135. Madagascar
		136. Nigeria
		137. Djibouti
		138. Sudan
		139. Mauritania
		140. Tanzania
		141. Uganda
		142. Congo (Kinshasa)
		143. Zambia
		144. Côte d'Ivoire
		145. Senegal
		146. Angola
		147. Benin
		148. Eritrea
		149. The Gambia
		150. Guinea
		151. Malawi
		152. Rwanda
		153. Mali
		154. Central African Republic
		155. Chad
		156. Guinea-Bissau
		157. Mozambique
		158. Ethiopia
		159. Burkina Faso
		160. Burundi
		161. Niger
		162. Sierra Leone

Shaded countries are part of Sub-Saharan Africa.

^a Not enough data were available to rank Liberia and Somalia, which would be near the bottom, and Seychelles and Sao Tome, which would be somewhere in the middle. (U)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration
Washington, D.C. 20230

OFFICE OF AFRICA

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

(UNCLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS ONLY)

DATE: 7/8/02TO: BOBBY PITTMAN

ORGANIZATION: _____

PHONE NO.: _____

FAX NO.: 456-9260

NUMBER OF PAGES: _____ (INCLUDING COVER SHEET)

FROM: JERRY FELDMANCOMMENTS: FDI DATA FROM U.N. + WORLD BANK:- U.N. CITES \$5.58 B (FLOW) TO SSA (2000)- WORLD BANK CITES \$6.68 B.

Office of Africa
Room 2037
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, DC 20230
Phone: _____
Fax: (202) 482-5198



SOURCE: UNCTAD WORLD INVESTMENT REPORT, 2001

ANNEX B

291

Annex table B.1. FDI inflows, by host region and economy, 1989-2000

(Millions of dollars)

Host region/economy	1989-1994 (Annual average)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
World	200 145	331 068	384 910	477 918	692 544	1 075 049	1 270 764
Developed countries	137 124	203 462	219 688	271 378	483 165	829 818	1 005 178
Western Europe	79 757	117 175	114 852	137 516	273 398	485 321	633 163
European Union	76 634	113 480	109 642	127 626	261 141	467 154	617 321
Austria	1 045	1 904	4 426	2 654	4 533	2 975	9 374
Belgium and Luxembourg	9 163	10 689	14 064	11 998	22 691	119 693	87 129
Denmark	1 918	3 194	598	2 472	7 328	11 410	15 748
Finland	646	1 063	1 109	2 119	12 144	4 605	8 228
France	12 357	23 675	21 961	23 173	30 984	47 069	44 152
Germany	3 376	12 025	6 572	12 245	24 277	55 940	176 055
Greece	999	1 053	1 058	984	85	560	1 115
Ireland	912	1 447	2 618	2 743	11 035	14 929	16 320
Italy	3 338	4 842	3 546	3 700	2 635	6 749	11 383
Netherlands	7 242	12 322	16 107	11 169	37 948	42 579	55 011
Portugal	1 912	685	1 494	2 478	3 115	1 145	4 263
Spain	11 123	6 161	6 585	7 697	14 214	15 758	36 615
Sweden	3 366	14 453	5 070	10 968	19 564	60 801	21 499
United Kingdom	19 236	19 969	24 435	33 227	70 590	82 941	130 428
Other Western Europe	3 123	3 695	5 210	9 890	12 257	18 167	15 843
Gibraltar	44	11 ^a	- 22 ^a	126 ^a	- 162 ^a	17 ^a	- 6 ^a
Iceland	8	- 9	84	149	148	61	157
Norway	764	1 470	2 070	2 979	3 331	6 698	6 353
Switzerland	2 307	2 222	3 078	6 636	8 940	11 390	9 339
North America	48 227	68 029	94 090	114 923	197 009	320 126	344 450
Canada	5 692	9 257	9 635	11 525	22 575	25 150	63 335
United States	42 535	58 772	84 455	103 398	174 434	294 976	281 115
Other developed countries	9 139	18 258	10 745	18 938	12 757	24 371	27 565
Australia	5 790	11 970	6 110	7 670	5 983	6 355	11 675
Israel	380	1 349	1 387	1 628	1 754	2 363	5 349 ^a
Japan	969	39	200	3 200	3 268	12 741	8 187
New Zealand	1 940	3 659	2 231	2 624	1 191	1 410	1 477 ^a
South Africa	60	1 241	818	3 817	561	1 502	877
Developing countries and economies	59 578	113 338	152 493	187 352	188 371	222 010	240 167
Africa	3 952	4 694	5 622	7 153	7 713	8 971	8 198
North Africa	1 533	1 209	1 214	2 359	2 299	2 530	2 616
Algeria	12	5	4	7	5	7	6 ^a
Egypt	741	598	636	891	1 076	1 065	1 235
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	76	107	135	82	152	128	- ^a
Morocco	352	335	357	1 079	329	847	201
Sudan	- 5	- ^a	-	98	371	371	392
Tunisia	358	378	351	366	670	368	781
Other Africa	2 419	3 485	4 408	4 795	5 415	6 442	5 582
Angola	215	472	181	412	1 114	2 471	1 800 ^a
Benin	56	13	36	27	38	61	30
Botswana	- 29	70	70	100	96	37	30

/...

Annex table B.1. FDI Inflows, by host region and economy, 1989-2000 (continued)
(Millions of dollars)

Host region/economy	1989-1994 (Annual average)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Burkina Faso	7	10	17	13	10	13	12 ^a
Burundi	-	2	-	-	2	-	12
Cameroon	31	7	35	45	50	40	45 ^a
Cape Verde	1	26	29	12	9	15 ^a	30 ^a
Central African Republic	3	3	5	6	5	13	8 ^a
Chad	13	13	18	15	16	15	50 ^a
Comoros	-	-	2	2	2	1	2 ^a
Congo	4	3	8	9	4	5	6 ^a
Congo, Democratic Republic of	2	1	2	1	1	1	1 ^a
Côte d'Ivoire	75	268	302	450	314	279	290 ^a
Djibouti	-	3	5	5	6	5	5 ^a
Equatorial Guinea	16	127	376	20	24	120	55 ^a
Eritrea	-	-	-	- ^a	- 2 ^a	1 ^a	- ^a
Ethiopia	7	14	22	288	261	68 ^a	80 ^a
Gabon	16	113	312	143	211	200	90 ^a
Gambia	9	8	12	13	14	14	14 ^a
Ghana	72	107	120	82	56	63	110
Guinea	15	-	24	17	18	63	33 ^a
Guinea-Bissau	2	- ^a	1 ^a	10 ^a	- ^a	3	5 ^a
Kenya	25	32	13	40	42	42	60 ^a
Lesotho	169	275	286	269	262	136	223 ^a
Liberia	154	21	17	15	16	10	14 ^a
Madagascar	15	10	10	14	16	58	29 ^a
Malawi	12	25	44	22	70	60	51 ^a
Mali	2	123	47	74	36	51	56
Mauritania	6	7	5	3	-	2	2 ^a
Mauritius	24	19	37	55	12	49	277
Mozambique	21	45	73	64	213	382	139
Namibia	70	153	129	84	77	111	124
Niger	17	16	20	25	9	-	11 ^a
Nigeria	1 231	1 079	1 593	1 539	1 051	1 005	1 000 ^a
Rwanda	7	2	2	3	7	2	4 ^a
São Tomé and Príncipe	-	- ^a	- ^a	- ^a	- ^a	- ^a	- ^a
Senegal	19	35	5	177	60	136	107
Seychelles	20	40	30	54	55	60	56
Sierra Leone	8	2	5	4	5	1	3 ^a
Somalia	5	1	-	-	- ^a	61 ^a	20 ^a
Swaziland	67	44	22	15	165	90	37
Togo	6	38	27	23	42	70	60
Uganda	23	121	121	175	210	222	254
United Republic of Tanzania	15	150	149	158	172	183	193
Zambia	90	97	117	207	198	163	200 ^a
Zimbabwe	13	118	81	135	444	59	30 ^a
Latin America and the Caribbean	17 506	32 311	51 279	71 152	83 200	110 285	86 172
South America	7 647	19 546	30 694	45 264	53 303	75 863	55 081
Argentina	2 694	5 609	6 949	9 162	7 281	24 147	11 152
Bolivia	96	374	426	879	955	1 014	731
Brazil	1 498	5 475	10 496	18 743	28 480	31 362	33 547
Chile	1 220	2 956	4 633	5 219	4 638	9 221	3 674
Colombia	346	1 321	1 880	2 933	4 186	4 002	273
Ecuador	271	470	491	695	831	636	708
Guyana	57	74	93	53	47	48	67
Paraguay	79	98	144	230	336	66	96
Peru	673	2 048	3 242	1 697	1 880	1 969	556
Suriname	82	21	19	9	9	18 ^a	12 ^a

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Annex table B.1. FDI inflows, by host region and economy, 1989-2000 (continued)
(Millions of dollars)

Host region/economy	1989-1994 (Annual average)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Uruguay	63	157	137	126	164	229	180
Venezuela	732	985	2 183	5 536	4 495	3 187	4 110
Other Latin America and the Caribbean	9 859	12 765	20 585	25 889	29 898	34 422	31 090
Anguilla	10 ^b	18	33	21	28	40	48 ^a
Antigua and Barbuda	36	31	19	23	27	27	31 ^a
Aruba	34	1	84	198	84	392	228
Bahamas	10	107	88	210	147	149	251
Barbados	11	12	13	15	16 ⁱ	17	14 ^a
Belize	16	21	17	12	19	56	28
Bermuda	1 553	641 ^a	3 971 ^a	2 928 ^a	5 395 ^a	6 443 ^a	6 648 ^a
Cayman Islands	179	42 ^a	1 232 ^a	3 151 ^a	4 348 ^a	6 468 ^a	4 783 ^a
Costa Rica	202	337	427	407	612	620	400
Cuba	6	5 ^a	19 ^a	1 ^a	15 ^a	9 ^a	13 ^a
Dominica	17	54	18	21	7	18	16 ^a
Dominican Republic	161	414	97	421	700	1 338	953
El Salvador	12	38	- 5	59	1 104	231	185
Grenada	17	20	19	35	51	46	37 ^a
Guatemala	88	75	77	85	673	155	228
Haiti	4	- 2	4	4	11	30	13
Honduras	48	69	90	128	99	237	282
Jamaica	144	147	184	203	369	524	456
Mexico	6 571	9 526	9 902	13 841	11 612	11 915	13 162
Montserrat	6	3	-	3	3	8	2 ^a
Netherlands Antilles	22	10	2 826 ^a	1 038 ^a	892 ^a	401 ^a	777 ^a
Nicaragua	28	75	97	173	184	300	265
Panama	167	267	410	1 256	1 219	517	393
Saint Kitts and Nevis	25	20	35	20	32	42	38 ^a
Saint Lucia	39	33	18	48	83	94	75 ^a
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	20	31	43	92	89	46	76 ^a
Trinidad and Tobago	250	299	355	1 000	732	643	662
Virgin Islands	186	470	510	500	1 348 ^a	3 656 ^a	1 483 ^a
Asia and the Pacific	37 888	75 856	94 506	107 347	95 850	100 030	143 763
Asia	37 659	75 293	94 351	107 205	95 599	99 728	143 479
West Asia	2 181	- 2	2 892	5 488	6 580	936	3 427
Bahrain	237	431	2 048	329	180	448	500 ^a
Cyprus	91	82	50	68	56	65	63 ^a
Iran, Islamic Republic of	- 23	17	26	53	24	33 ^a	36 ^a
Iraq	1	2 ^a	..	1 ^a	7 ^a	- 7 ^a	- ^a
Jordan	6	13	16	361	310	158	300 ^a
Kuwait	- 4	7	347	20	59	72	16
Lebanon	10	35	80	150	200	250	180 ^a
Oman	119	29	60	65	101	21	62 ^a
Occupied Palestinian Territory	..	..	4 ^a	..	..	1 ^a	- ^a
Qatar	48	94 ^a	339 ^a	418 ^a	347 ^a	144 ^a	303 ^a
Saudi Arabia	502	- 1 877	- 1 129	3 044	4 289	- 782	1 000 ^a
Syrian Arab Republic	98	100	89	80	80	91	84 ^a
Turkey	708	885	722	805	940	783	982
United Arab Emirates	90	399 ^a	301 ^a	232 ^a	253 ^a	- 13 ^a	100 ^a
Yemen	300	- 218	- 60	- 139	- 266	- 329	- 201
Central Asia	399	1 655	2 053	3 210	3 015	2 568	2 704
Armenia	7	25	18	52	232	130	133 ^a
Azerbaijan	22 ^c	330	627	1 115	1 023	510	883 ^a

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Annex table B.1. FDI inflows, by host region and economy, 1989-2000 (continued)
(Millions of dollars)

Host region/economy	1989-1994 (Annual average)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Georgia	8 ^c	5	45	243	265	82	197 ^a
Kazakhstan	677 ^d	964	1 137	1 321	1 152	1 587	1 249
Kyrgyzstan	24 ^e	96	47	83	109	35	19
Tajikistan	10 ^c	15	16	4	30	21	24
Turkmenistan	100 ^c	100	108	108	64	80	100
Uzbekistan	45 ^d	120	55	285	140	121	100
South, East and South-East Asia	35 078	73 639	89 406	98 507	86 004	96 224	137 348
Afghanistan	f	- ^a	- ^a	- 1 ^a	- ^a	6 ^a	2
Bangladesh	6	2	14	141	190	179	170 ^a
Bhutan	1 ^g	- ^a	1 ^a	- ^a	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	6 ^b	13 ^a	- 69 ^a	2 ^a	- 20 ^a	- 38 ^a	- 19 ^a
Cambodia	52 ^d	151	294	204	121	135	153 ^a
China	13 951	35 849	40 180	44 237	43 751	40 319	40 772
Hong Kong, China	4 164	6 213 ^a	10 460 ^a	11 368	14 776	24 591	64 448
India	394	2 144	2 591	3 613	2 614	2 154	2 315
Indonesia	1 524	4 346	6 194	4 677	- 356	- 2 745	- 4 550
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	119	- ^a	2 ^a	307 ^a	31 ^a	- 15 ^a	108 ^a
Korea, Republic of	869	1 776	2 325	2 844	5 412	10 598	10 186
Lao People's Democratic Republic	19	95	160	91	46	79	72 ^a
Macau, China	- 2	2 ^a	6 ^a	2 ^a	- 18 ^a	9 ^a	- 2 ^a
Malaysia	3 964	5 816	7 296	6 513	2 700	3 532	5 542
Maldives	6	7	9	11	12	12	12 ^a
Mongolia	7 ^f	10	16	25	19	30	25 ^a
Myanmar	135	277	310	387	314	253	240
Nepal	4	8	19	23	12	4	13 ^a
Pakistan	304	719	918	713	507	531	308
Philippines	879	1 459	1 520	1 249	1 752	737	1 489
Singapore	4 798	8 788	10 372	12 967	6 316	7 197	6 390
Sri Lanka	102	65	133	435	206	177	217
Taiwan Province of China	1 229	1 559	1 864	2 248	222	2 926	4 928
Thailand	1 927	2 004	2 271	3 627	5 143	3 562	2 448
Viet Nam	651	2 336	2 519	2 824	2 254	1 991	2 081
The Pacific	229	564	155	142	251	302	284
Fiji	61	70	2	16	107	- 33	30 ^a
Kiribati	-	- ^a	- ^a	1	- ^a	- ^a	- ^a
New Caledonia	12	- ^a	- ^a	10 ^a	- ^a	4 ^a	5 ^a
Papua New Guinea	116	455	111	29	110	296	200 ^a
Samoa	5 ^b	3 ^a	1 ^a	20 ^a	3	2 ^a	8 ^a
Solomon Islands	13	2	6	34	9	10	18 ^a
Tonga	-	2	2	3	2	2	2 ^a
Tuvalu	- ^d	-	- ^a	-	- ^a	- ^a	- ^a
Vanuatu	22	31	33	30	20	20	20 ^a
Developing Europe	232	477	1 085	1 699	1 608	2 723	2 035
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	- ^a	- 2	1	10	90	117
Croatia	119 ^e	114	511	540	935	1 474	899
Malta	70	132	277	81	267	822	639
Slovenia	71	176	186	321	165	181	181
TFYR Macedonia	24 ^c	10	12	16	118	32	170
Yugoslavia	95 ^c	45	102	740	113	124	29
Central and Eastern Europe	3 444	14 268	12 730	19 188	21 008	23 222	25 419
Albania	33 ^f	70	90	48	45	41	92
Belarus	12 ^d	15	105	352	203	444	90
Bulgaria	50 ^b	90	109	505	537	819	1 002
Czech Republic	563	2 562	1 428	1 300	3 718	6 324	4 595

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Annex table B.1. FDI inflows, by host region and economy, 1989-2000 (concluded)
(Millions of dollars)

Host region/economy	1989-1994 (Annual average)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Estonia	153 ^d	202	151	267	581	305	398
Hungary	1 152	4 453	2 275	2 173	2 036	1 944	1 957
Latvia	95 ^d	180	382	521	357	348	407
Lithuania	24 ^d	73	152	355	926	486	379
Moldova, Republic of	20 ^d	67	24	79	74	39	128
Poland	788	3 659	4 498	4 908	6 365	7 270	10 000
Romania	140 ^f	420	265	1 215	2 031	1 041	998
Russian Federation	850 ^d	2 016	2 479	6 638	2 761	3 309	2 704
Slovakia	137 ^b	195	251	206	631	356	2 075
Ukraine	186 ^d	267	521	624	743	496	595
<i>Memorandum</i>							
Least developed countries ^h							
Total	1 430	2 016	2 450	2 976	3 679	5 176	4 414
Africa	890	1 659	1 657	2 170	3 207	4 774	3 894
Latin America and the Caribbean	4	- 2	4	4	11	30	13
Asia and the Pacific	535	359	788	802	461	373	508
Asia	497	323	748	717	429	340	461
West Asia	300	- 218	- 60	- 139	- 266	- 329	- 201
South, East and South-East Asia	197	540	808	855	695	669	662
The Pacific	38	37	41	85	33	33	47
Oil-exporting countries ⁱ							
Total	5 370	6 652	13 198	18 180	13 256	5 250	5 915
Africa	1 521	1 339	1 963	2 028	2 233	3 560	2 902
North Africa	87	- 102	- 131	- 75	- 147	- 121	6
Other Africa	1 434	1 441	2 094	2 103	2 380	3 681	2 896
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 253	1 754	3 030	7 231	6 058	4 466	5 480
South America	1 003	1 455	2 674	6 231	5 326	3 823	4 818
Other Latin America and the Caribbean	250	299	355	1 000	732	643	662
Asia	2 596	3 559	8 205	8 921	4 964	- 2 776	- 2 467
West Asia	1 067	- 800	2 081	4 242	5 340	7	2 102
South, East and South-East Asia	1 529	4 359	6 125	4 679	- 376	- 2 783	- 4 569
All developing countries minus China	45 627	77 489	112 313	143 115	144 620	181 691	199 395
Developed Asia	1 349	1 388	1 588	4 828	5 022	15 104	13 536
Developed Pacific	7 730	15 628	8 340	10 294	7 174	7 764	13 152
Africa including South Africa	4 013	5 936	6 440	10 970	8 274	10 474	9 075
Other Africa including South Africa	2 479	4 727	5 226	8 611	5 976	7 944	6 459
Central and Eastern Europe and Developing Europe (excluding Malta)	3 605	14 612	13 539	20 806	22 348	25 123	26 815

Source: UNCTAD, FDI/TNC database.

^a Estimates. For details, see "definitions and sources" in annex B.

^b Annual average from 1990 to 1994.

^c 1994.

^d Annual average from 1992 to 1994.

^e Annual average from 1993 to 1994.

^f Annual average from 1991 to 1994.

^g Annual average from 1990 to 1991.

^h Least developed countries include: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia.

ⁱ Oil-exporting countries include: Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Congo, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela.

**Annex table B.3. FDI inward stock, by host region and economy,
1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 1999 and 2000 ^a (continued)**
(Millions of dollars)

Host region/economy	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000
Other Africa	10 627	15 878	24 168	36 561	56 750	62 034
Angola ^h	61	675	1 024	2 921	7 098	8 898
Benin ^h	32	34	159	386	548	578
Botswana	698 ⁿ	947 ⁿ	1 309	1 126	1 387	1 226
Burkina Faso ^h	18	24	39	86	138	150
Burundi ^h	7	24	30	33	36	47
Cameroon ^h	330	1 125	1 044	1 062	1 232	1 277
Cape Verde	..	..	4 ^o	38 ^o	102 ^o	132 ^o
Central African Republic ^h	50	77	95	76	105	113
Chad ^h	123	187	243	305	369	419
Comoros ^p	2	2	17	19	26	28
Congo ^h	314	484	569	586	612	618
Congo, Democratic Republic of ^h	532	444	373	382	387	388
Côte d'Ivoire ^h	530	699	975	1 624	2 968	3 258
Djibouti ^q	3	3	6	14	35	40
Equatorial Guinea	..	6 ^r	25 ^r	239 ^r	779 ^r	834 ^r
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia ^h	110	114	128	169	808	888
Gabon ^h	512	833	1 208	954	1 820	1 910
Gambia ^h	21	20	36	81	134	147
Ghana ^h	229	272	315	822	1 143	1 253
Guinea ^q	1	2	69	131	254	287
Guinea-Bissau ^t	..	4	8	16	31	36
Kenya ^h	391	481	673	736	873	933
Lesotho ^u	5	26	155	1 343	2 296	2 519
Liberia ^h	599	991	2 184	2 246	2 304	2 318
Madagascar ^h	37	48	104	169	268	297
Malawi ^h	100	137	185	250	446	496
Mali ^v	12	33	38	162	371	427
Mauritania ^h	..	39	57	92	103	104
Mauritius ^h	20	37	163	251	404	681
Mozambique ^h	15	17	42	202	933	1 072
Namibia	1 935 ^d	1 951 ^d	2 047	1 708	1 520	1 644
Niger ^h	188	203	284	361	415	427
Nigeria ^h	2 405	4 417	8 072	14 065	19 254	20 254
Rwanda ^h	54	133	213	231	244	248
São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	..	1 ^o	1 ^o
Senegal ^h	150	188	268	333	712	818
Seychelles ^h	54	105	204	321	521	577
Sierra Leone ^h	77	66	..	..	2	5
Somalia ^h	29	4	..	..	58	78
Swaziland	243 ^w	104	336	535	559	414
Togo ^h	176	210	268	307	469	529
Uganda ^h	9	7	4	272	1 000	1 255
United Republic of Tanzania ^h	47	91	93	325	987	1 180
Zambia ^v	330	425	987	1 256	1 941	2 141
Zimbabwe ^h	186	187	124	342	1 061	1 091
Latin America and the Caribbean	49 960	79 673	116 678	201 616	520 282	606 907
South America	29 253	42 136	66 699	112 159	330 174	385 709
Argentina	5 344	6 563	9 085	27 828	62 289	73 441 ^c
Bolivia	420	592	1 026	1 564	4 843	5 574 ^c
Brazil	17 480	25 664	37 143	42 530	164 105	197 652 ^c
Chile	886	2 321	10 067	15 547	39 258 ^x	42 933 ^x

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**Annex table B.3. FDI Inward stock, by host region and economy,
1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 1999 and 2000 ^a (continued)**
(Millions of dollars)

Host region/economy	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000
Colombia	1 061	2 231	3 500	6 407	19 408	19 682
Ecuador	719	982	1 626	3 434	6 088 ^y	6 796 ^y
Guyana ^h	..	..	..	366	606	673
Paraguay ^h	218	298	396	884	1 661	1 756
Peru	898	1 152	1 330	5 991	8 890	9 900
Suriname ^h	..	40	..	..	..	..
Uruguay ^h	727	794	1 007	1 464	2 120	2 300
Venezuela	1 604	1 548	2 260	6 975	21 736	25 846 ^c
Other Latin America and the Caribbean	20 707	37 536	49 979	89 457	190 108	221 198
Anguilla	..	..	11 ^z	69 ^z	192 ^z	240 ^z
Antigua and Barbuda ^u	23	94	292	437	533	564
Aruba ^{aa}	..	..	132	204	959	732
Bahamas ^h	523	519	562	718	1 313	1 564
Barbados ^h	102	124	169	225	287	301
Belize ^h	12	10	73	153	256	284
Bermuda ^h	5 131	8 053	13 849	23 996	42 733	49 382
Cayman Islands ^{ab}	222	1 479	1 749	2 737	17 936	22 719
Costa Rica	672	957	1 447	2 733 ^y	4 798 ^y	5 198 ^y
Cuba ^h	..	..	2	40	84	97
Dominica ^u	..	11	71	197	260	276
Dominican Republic	239	265	572	1 707 ^y	4 261 ^y	5 214 ^y
El Salvador	154 ^{ac}	181 ^{ac}	212 ^{ac}	293	1 815	2 001 ^c
Grenada ^u	1	13	70	167	319	357
Guatemala ^h	701	1 050	1 734	2 202	3 190	3 418
Haiti ^h	79	112	149	153	202	215
Honduras ^h	92	172	383	646	1 200	1 482
Jamaica ^h	501	458	727	1 504	2 784	3 240
Mexico	8 105a ^{ad}	18 802 ^{ad}	22 424	41 130	78 060	91 222
Montserrat	..	..	40 ^{ae}	62 ^{ae}	75 ^{ae}	77 ^{ae}
Netherlands Antilles ^h	539	27	177	293	5 450	6 227
Nicaragua ^h	109	109	115	354	1 108	1 373
Panama	2 426 ^g	3 107 ^g	2 163 ^g	3 245	6 711	7 104
Saint Kitts and Nevis ^{af}	1	32	160	244	373	411
Saint Lucia ^{ag}	93	197	315	512	756	831
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines ^p	1	9	48	181	451	527
Trinidad and Tobago	976	1 719	2 093	3 634 ^y	6 364 ^y	7 026 ^y
Virgin Islands ^{ag}	1	39	240	1 622	7 636	9 119
Asia and the Pacific	174 526	242 449	330 459	583 601	1 121 869	1 265 513
Asia	173 347	241 266	328 232	580 697	1 118 416	1 261 776
West Asia	..	28 393	30 951	41 412	57 309	60 736
Bahrain	61 ^d	399 ^d	552	2 403	5 408	5 908 ^c
Cyprus ^h	460	789	1 146	1 576	1 816	1 879
Iran, Islamic Republic of ^h	2 609	2 427	1 686	1 944	2 079	2 115
Iraq ^h	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan ^{ah}	155	493	615	627	1 471	1 771
Kuwait ^h	30	33	26	12	510	527
Lebanon ^v	20	34	53	138	818	998
Oman ^h	481	1 200	1 721	2 208	2 455	2 517
Occupied Palestinian Territory	..	..	..	..	6 ^{ai}	6 ^{ai}
Qatar ^h	83	77	55	435	1 684	1 987

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**Annex table B.3. FDI inward stock, by host region and economy,
1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 1999 and 2000 ^a (continued)**
(Millions of dollars)

Host region/economy	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000
Saudi Arabia ^h	..	21 828	22 500	22 423	27 845	28 845
Syrian Arab Republic ^h	..	37	374	915	1 255	1 338
Turkey	107	360	1 320	5 103 ^y	8 353 ^y	9 335 ^y
United Arab Emirates ^h	409	482	751	1 769	2 542	2 642
Yemen	195 ⁿ	283 ⁿ	180	1 882	1 089	888
Central Asia	..	..	..	3 937	14 384	17 088
Armenia	..	..	..	34 ^m	441	574
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	352 ^{aj}	3 627 ^{aj}	4 510 ^{aj}
Georgia	..	..	..	32	292 ^b	489 ^b
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	2 895 ^{ak}	8 092 ^{ak}	9 341 ^{ak}
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	144	419 ^b	436 ^k
Tajikistan	..	..	..	25 ^{aj}	96 ^{aj}	120 ^{aj}
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	200 ^{aj}	560 ^{aj}	660 ^{aj}
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	255 ^{al}	856 ^{al}	956 ^{al}
South, East and South-East Asia	174 872	212 873	297 282	535 348	1 046 724	1 183 952
Afghanistan ^h	11	11	12	12	17	19
Bangladesh	63	112	147 ^{am}	180 ^{am}	703 ^{am}	873 ^{am}
Bhutan	..	..	2 ^z	2 ^z	3 ^z	3 ^z
Brunei Darussalam ^h	19	33	30	68	..	..
Cambodia	191 ⁿ	191 ⁿ	191 ⁿ	498	605	758 ^c
China	6 251 ^m	10 499 ^m	24 762 ^m	137 435 ^m	305 922 ^l	346 694 ^l
Hong Kong, China	138 767 ^{an}	144 231 ^{an}	162 665 ^{an}	188 544 ^{an}	405 327	469 776 ^c
India	1 177	1 075	1 667 ^{am}	5 684 ^{am}	16 656 ^{am}	18 971 ^{am}
Indonesia	10 274	24 971	38 883	50 601	65 188	60 638 ^c
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	..	..	572 ^o	716 ^o	1 041 ^o	1 149 ^o
Korea, Republic of	1 140	2 160	5 186	9 443	32 143	42 329
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^h	2	..	13	211	587	659
Macau, China ^v	2	10	10	4	3	1
Malaysia	5 169	7 388	10 318	28 732 ^{ao}	48 773 ^{ao}	54 315 ^{ao}
Maldives ^q	5	3	25	61	105	117
Mongolia	..	..	..	38 ^{ae}	127 ^{ae}	152 ^{ar}
Myanmar	5 ^{ap}	5 ^{ap}	173 ^{ap}	1 091 ^{ap}	2 287	2 408
Nepal	1	2	12	39	97	111
Pakistan	688	1 079	1 928	5 552	10 303	10 611 ^c
Philippines	1 281	2 601	3 268	6 086	11 199	12 688 ^c
Singapore	6 203	13 016	28 565	59 582	82 859 ^b	89 250 ^b
Sri Lanka	231	517	681 ^{am}	1 297 ^{am}	2 248 ^{am}	2 465 ^{am}
Taiwan Province of China	2 405	2 930	9 735 ^{am}	15 736 ^{am}	22 996 ^{am}	27 924 ^{am}
Thailand	981	1 999	8 209	17 452	21 717 ^{al}	24 165 ^{al}
Viet Nam ^h	7	38	230	6 286	15 875	17 956
The Pacific	1 180	1 183	2 226	2 903	3 453	3 737
Fiji	358	393	402 ^e	739 ^e	831 ^e	860 ^e
Kiribati	..	..	..	1 ^{aq}	4 ^{aq}	5 ^{aq}
New Caledonia ^{ah}	12	12	53	87	100	105
Papua New Guinea	748	683	1 582	1 667	1 911 ^l	2 111 ^l
Samoa ^h	..	1	8	28	54	62
Solomon Islands ^v	28	32	70	126	184	202

ANNEX B

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**Annex table B.3. FDI inward stock, by host region and economy,
1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 1999, and 2000 ^a (continued)**
(Millions of dollars)

Host region/economy	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000
Tonga	..	.. ^{ar}	.. ^{ar}	7 ^{ar}	16 ^{ar}	19 ^{ar}
Tuvalu	..	..	..	.. ^{aj}	.. ^{aj}	.. ^{aj}
Vanuatu ^v	33	62	110	249	352	372
Developing Europe	156	286	1 131	3 262	9 455	11 461
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	66 ^{an}	165 ^b	282 ^b
Croatia	..	..	..	477 ^g	4 028	4 927 ^c
Malta ^{ah}	156	286	465	922	2 368	3 007
Slovenia	..	..	666 ^{ac}	1 763	2 684	2 865 ^c
TFYR Macedonia	..	..	..	33 ^{aj}	210 ^{aj}	380 ^{aj}
Central and Eastern Europe	..	49	2 996	36 424	101 968	124 715
Albania	..	..	..	201 ^{al}	425 ^{al}	517 ^{al}
Belarus	..	..	..	50 ^{al}	1 153 ^{al}	1 243 ^{al}
Bulgaria	..	..	108 ^{an}	445 ^{an}	2 403	3 404 ^{ac}
Czech Republic	..	..	1 363 ^{as}	7 350	17 552	21 095
Estonia	..	..	..	674 ^{ag}	2 441	2 840 ^{ac}
Hungary	..	49 ^{an}	569	10 007	19 299	19 863
Latvia	..	..	..	616	1 795	2 081
Lithuania	..	..	..	352	2 063	2 334
Moldova, Republic of	..	..	..	93	315	444
Poland	..	..	109	7 843	26 475	36 475 ^c
Romania	..	..	766	1 150	5 441	6 439 ^c
Russian Federation	..	..	..	5 465	16 541	19 245 ^c
Slovakia	..	..	81	1 268	2 817	4 892 ^c
Ukraine	..	..	..	910	3 248	3 843 ^c

Memorandum

Least developed countries ^{al}

Total	3 422	5 127	8 273	17 014	30 580	34 874
Africa	2 807	4 312	7 182	12 482	24 289	28 183
Latin America and the Caribbean	79	112	149	153	202	215
Asia and the Pacific	536	704	943	4 379	6 088	6 476
Asia	474	609	755	3 976	5 493	5 834
West Asia	195	283	180	1 882	1 089	888
South, East and South-East Asia	279	326	574	2 094	4 405	4 947
The Pacific	62	95	188	404	595	642

Oil-exporting countries ^{au}

Total	11 677	57 952	79 388	111 435	167 496	173 411
Africa	548	2 266	6 860	14 636	24 421	27 323
North Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Africa	3 291	6 409	10 873	18 526	28 784	31 680
Latin America and the Caribbean	3 300	4 248	5 979	14 043	34 188	39 668
South America	2 323	2 529	3 886	10 409	27 824	32 642
Other Latin America and the Caribbean	976	1 719	2 093	3 634	6 364	7 026
Asia	7 829	51 438	66 549	82 755	108 887	106 420
West Asia	..	26 434	27 636	32 086	43 757	45 859
South, East and South-East Asia	10 292	25 004	38 913	50 669	65 130	60 561

All developing countries minus China	234 586	336 739	462 932	711 941	1 434 455	1 632 568
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**Annex table B.3. FDI inward stock, by host region and economy,
1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 1999 and 2000 ^a (concluded)**
(Millions of dollars)

Host region/economy	1980	1985	1990	1995	1 999	2 000
Developed Asia	4 903	6 778	12 790	39 777	64 116	77 653
Developed Pacific	15 536	27 092	81 582	129 648	156 649	145 570
Africa including South Africa	32 714	33 853	48 648	75 914	140 548	148 035
Other Africa including South Africa	27 146	24 901	33 389	51 577	108 527	114 688
Central and Eastern Europe and Developing Europe	-	49	3 662	38 764	109 055	133 169

Source: UNCTAD, FDI/TNC database.

a For the countries for which the stock data are estimated by either cumulating FDI flows or adding flows to FDI stock in a particular year, notes are given below.

b Estimated by adding flows to the stock of 1998.

c Estimated by adding flows to the stock of 1999.

d Stock data prior to 1988 are estimated by subtracting flows.

e Estimated by adding flows to the stock of 1989.

f Estimated by adding flows to the stock of 1986.

g Stock data prior to 1996 are estimated by subtracting flows.

h Estimated by accumulating flows since 1970.

i Negative accumulation of flows. However, this value is included in the regional and global total.

j Stock data prior to 1988 are estimated by subtracting flows.

k Stock data prior to 1987 are estimated by subtracting flows.

l Estimated by adding flows to the stock of 1997.

m Stock data prior to 1997 are estimated by subtracting flows.

n Stock data prior to 1990 are estimated by subtracting flows.

o Estimated by accumulating flows since 1987.

p Estimated by accumulating flows since 1978.

q Estimated by accumulating flows since 1973.

r Estimated by accumulating flows since 1982.

s Estimated by accumulating flows since 1997.

t Estimated by accumulating flows since 1975.

u Estimated by accumulating flows since 1977.

v Estimated by accumulating flows since 1971.

w Stock data prior to 1981 are estimated by subtracting flows.

x Estimated by adding flows to the stock of 1995.

y Estimated by adding flows to the stock of 1990.

z Estimated by accumulating flows since 1990.

aa Estimated by accumulating flows since 1989.

ab Estimated by accumulating flows since 1974.

ac Stock data prior to 1993 are estimated by subtracting flows.

ad Stock data prior to 1990 are estimated by accumulating flows since 1970.

ae Estimated by accumulating flows since 1986.

af Estimated by accumulating flows since 1980.

ag Estimated by accumulating flows since 1976.

ah Estimated by accumulating flows since 1972.

ai Estimated by accumulating flows since 1996.

aj Estimated by accumulating flows since 1994.

ak Estimated by accumulating flows since 1993.

al Estimated by accumulating flows since 1992.

am Estimated by adding flows to the stock of 1988.

an Stock data prior to 1998 are estimated by subtracting flows.

ao Estimated by adding flows to the stock of 1994.

ap Stock data prior to 1999 are estimated by accumulating flows since 1971.

aq Estimated by accumulating flows since 1983.

ar Estimated by accumulating flows since 1984.

as Stock data prior to 1992 are estimated by subtracting flows.

at Least developed countries include: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia.

au Oil-exporting countries include: Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Congo, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela.

Note: For data on FDI stock which are calculated as an accumulation of flows, price changes are not taken into account.

SOURCE: WORLD BANK, WORLD DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS,
2002

6.7 Global financial flows

	Net private capital flows		Foreign direct investment		Portfolio investment flows				Bank and trade-related lending	
	\$ millions		\$ millions		Bonds \$ millions		Equity \$ millions		\$ millions	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	31	142	0	143	0	0	0	0	31	-1
Algeria	-424	-1,212	0	10	-16	0	0	4	-409	-1,226
Angola	235	1,206	-335	1,698	0	0	0	0	570	-492
Argentina	-203	16,620	1,836	11,665	-857	4,847	13	450	-1,195	-343
Armenia	..	159	..	140	..	0	..	0	..	19
Australia	..	..	8,111	11,527	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	653	9,066	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	..	175	..	130	..	0	..	0	..	45
Bangladesh	58	269	3	280	0	0	0	3	55	-14
Belarus	..	123	..	90	..	0	..	0	..	33
Belgium*	..	..	5,987	17,902	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	1	30	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	3	923	27	733	0	0	0	0	-24	190
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	4	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	4
Botswana	77	27	95	30	0	0	0	0	-19	-3
Brazil	563	45,672	989	32,779	129	164	0	5,016	-555	7,713
Bulgaria	-42	1,114	4	1,002	65	0	0	5	-111	107
Burkina Faso	-1	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	-1	0
Burundi	-5	12	1	12	0	0	0	0	-6	0
Cambodia	0	126	0	126	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	-125	-21	-113	31	0	0	0	0	-12	-52
Canada	..	..	7,581	62,758	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	0	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	-1	0
Chad	-1	14	0	15	0	0	0	0	-1	-1
Chile	2,098	4,833	590	3,675	7	672	320	18	1,194	469
China	8,107	58,295	3,487	38,399	-48	-2,451	0	22,198	4,668	148
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	345	3,130	500	2,376	-4	1,225	0	26	-151	-497
Congo, Dem. Rep.	-24	1	-12	1	0	0	0	0	-12	0
Congo, Rep.	-100	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	-100	0
Costa Rica	23	912	163	409	-42	220	0	0	-99	-20
Côte d'Ivoire	57	-47	48	106	-1	-46	0	6	10	-113
Croatia	..	2,451	..	926	..	833	..	0	..	692
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	876	3,299	207	4,583	0	-325	0	617	669	-1,576
Denmark	..	..	1,132	34,192	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	130	1,142	133	953	0	-4	0	74	-3	119
Ecuador	184	904	126	710	0	0	0	0	58	194
Egypt, Arab Rep.	668	1,967	734	1,235	-1	0	0	619	-65	114
El Salvador	8	338	2	185	0	132	0	0	6	22
Eritrea	..	35	..	35	..	0	..	0	..	0
Estonia	..	485	..	387	..	110	..	-29	..	16
Ethiopia	-45	42	12	50	0	0	0	0	-57	-8
Finland	..	..	812	9,125	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	13,183	43,173	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gabon	103	142	74	150	0	0	0	0	29	-8
Gambia, The	-8	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	-8	0
Georgia	..	155	..	131	..	0	..	0	..	24
Germany	..	..	2,532	189,178	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	-5	71	15	110	0	0	0	17	-20	-57
Greece	..	..	1,005	1,083	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	44	178	48	230	-11	-31	0	0	7	-22
Guinea	-1	63	18	63	0	0	0	0	-19	0
Guinea-Bissau	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haiti	8	13	8	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	76	301	44	282	0	0	0	0	32	19

Global financial flows 6.7



	Net private capital flows		Foreign direct investment		Portfolio investment flows				Bank and trade-related lending	
	\$ millions		\$ millions		Bonds \$ millions		Equity \$ millions		\$ millions	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Hungary	-308	1,721	0	1,892	921	-1,218	150	0	-1,379	1,247
India	1,872	8,771	162	2,315	147	4,916	105	2,117	1,458	-576
Indonesia	3,235	-11,210	1,093	-4,550	26	-2,050	312	379	1,804	-4,988
Iran, Islamic Rep.	-392	-610	-362	39	0	0	0	0	-30	-649
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	627	22,778	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	..	151	4,392	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	6,411	13,175	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	92	898	138	456	0	485	0	0	-46	-43
Japan	..	..	1,777	8,227	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	254	455	38	558	0	-95	0	12	216	-20
Kazakhstan	..	1,900	..	1,250	..	350	..	0	..	300
Kenya	122	53	57	111	0	0	0	4	65	-61
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	1,038	13,215	788	9,283	151	1,333	518	7,784	-418	-5,185
Kuwait	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	..	-85	..	-2	..	0	..	0	..	-62
Laos PDR	6	72	6	72	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	..	583	..	407	..	-30	..	0	..	206
Lebanon	12	2,028	6	298	0	1,040	0	4	6	687
Lesotho	17	111	17	118	0	0	0	0	0	-7
Liberia	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	799	..	379	..	312	..	151	..	-43
Macedonia, FYR	..	187	..	176	..	0	..	0	..	12
Madagascar	7	83	22	83	0	0	0	0	-15	0
Malawi	2	45	0	45	0	0	0	0	2	0
Malaysia	770	3,228	2,333	1,660	-1,239	477	293	542	-617	550
Mali	-8	76	-7	76	0	0	0	0	-1	0
Mauritania	6	3	7	5	0	0	0	0	-1	-2
Mauritius	86	-7	41	266	0	-150	0	0	45	-123
Mexico	8,253	11,537	2,634	13,286	661	-2,636	563	3,517	4,396	-2,631
Moldova	..	209	..	128	..	0	..	0	..	81
Mongolia	..	27	..	30	..	0	..	0	..	-3
Morocco	341	-293	165	10	0	-30	0	147	176	-419
Mozambique	35	138	9	139	0	0	0	0	26	-1
Myanmar	153	188	161	255	0	0	0	0	-8	-66
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	-8	-4	6	4	0	0	0	0	-14	-8
Netherlands	..	..	10,676	54,138	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	1,735	3,209	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	20	395	0	254	0	0	0	0	20	141
Niger	9	13	-1	15	0	0	0	0	10	-2
Nigeria	467	908	588	1,082	0	0	0	2	-121	-177
Norway	..	..	1,003	5,882	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	-259	56	141	23	0	0	0	11	-400	23
Pakistan	181	-53	244	308	0	0	0	0	-63	-361
Panama	127	947	132	603	-2	249	0	0	-4	95
Papua New Guinea	204	128	155	130	0	0	0	48	49	-50
Paraguay	87	-16	78	82	0	0	0	0	-9	-98
Peru	59	1,553	41	680	0	0	0	205	18	608
Philippines	639	2,459	530	2,029	395	797	0	290	-286	-656
Poland	71	13,195	89	9,342	0	2,450	0	871	-18	532
Portugal	..	..	2,610	6,227	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	4	1,900	0	1,025	0	-75	0	0	4	950
Russian Federation	5,556	2,200	0	2,714	310	-1,018	0	1,075	5,246	-571

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6.7

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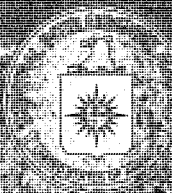
2002 World Development Indicators

	Net private capital flows		Foreign direct investment		Portfolio investment flows				Bank and trade-related lending	
	\$ millions		\$ millions		Bonds \$ millions		Equity \$ millions		\$ millions	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Rwanda	6	14	8	14	0	0	0	0	-2	0
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	42	106	57	107	0	0	0	0	-15	-2
Sierra Leone	36	1	32	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Singapore	..	..	5,575	6,390	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	278	2,185	0	2,052	0	758	0	0	278	-625
Slovenia	..	..	..	176	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	..	2,736	..	961	..	1,193	..	564	..	-282
Spain	..	..	13,984	36,023	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	53	262	43	173	0	-50	0	6	10	133
Sudan	0	392	0	392	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	28	33	30	-44	0	0	0	0	-2	0
Sweden	..	..	1,982	22,125	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	5,987	17,902	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	62	107	71	111	0	0	0	0	-9	-4
Tajikistan	..	64	..	24	..	0	..	0	..	40
Tanzania	5	182	0	193	0	0	0	0	5	-11
Thailand	4,380	-1,383	2,444	3,366	-87	-1,218	449	1,044	1,574	-4,575
Togo	0	30	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	-69	673	109	650	-52	-128	0	0	-126	-106
Tunisia	-121	966	76	752	-60	-371	0	0	-137	585
Turkey	1,782	11,416	684	982	597	6,484	35	2,701	466	1,250
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	0	..	..
Uganda	16	231	0	220	0	0	0	0	16	11
Ukraine	..	927	..	595	..	-33	..	0	..	365
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	..	..	33,504	133,974	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	48,490	287,680	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	-192	574	0	298	-16	284	0	0	-176	-8
Uzbekistan	..	18	..	100	..	0	..	0	..	-82
Venezuela, RB	-126	5,454	451	4,464	345	-751	0	71	-922	1,670
Vietnam	15	581	16	1,298	0	0	0	0	0	-717
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	30	-201	-131	-201	0	0	0	0	161	0
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	-837	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	-904	0
Zambia	194	191	203	200	0	0	0	0	-9	-9
Zimbabwe	85	29	-12	79	-30	0	0	1	127	-50

World	.. \$	.. \$	199,954 \$	1,167,987 \$	.. \$	.. \$	.. \$	.. \$	.. \$	.. \$
Low Income	6,636	4,581	2,201	6,562	142	2,787	416	2,528	3,876	-7,296
Middle Income	35,937	221,265	21,918	160,129	1,062	14,091	2,343	48,340	10,614	-1,295
Lower middle income	18,660	79,672	8,724	61,018	543	-2,071	449	25,902	8,944	-5,177
Upper middle income	17,045	141,329	13,194	99,087	519	15,162	1,894	22,438	1,438	3,642
Low & middle income	43,556	225,846	24,119	166,691	1,204	16,879	3,743	50,867	14,490	-8,591
East Asia & Pacific	19,402	65,693	11,135	52,130	-802	-3,113	2,290	32,285	6,779	-15,609
Europe & Central Asia	7,692	45,446	1,051	28,495	1,893	8,598	235	5,391	4,513	2,962
Latin America & Carib.	12,630	97,305	8,177	75,088	145	4,986	1,111	9,378	3,196	7,853
Middle East & N. Africa	384	1,074	2,458	1,209	-148	544	0	795	-1,928	-1,474
South Asia	2,162	9,254	464	3,093	147	4,866	105	2,126	1,446	-831
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,287	7,074	834	6,676	-31	997	2	893	482	-1,492
High income	..	..	175,835	1,001,296	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe EMU	..	..	58,480	401,868	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. Includes Luxembourg

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY



DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE

Dynamics of Sub-Saharan African Trade

SPECIAL ANALYSIS: AGOA Boosting US Trade With Sub-Saharan Africa



NESAF 2001-1000
October 2001

Dynamics of Sub-Saharan African Trade

This report was prepared jointly by the Office of Near Eastern, South Asian, and African Analysis and the Office of Transnational Issues. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to the Africa Issue Manager, NESAF, on (b)(3) 50 USC 3507 secure.

Summary

Summary

Reaping the benefits of higher oil prices, Sub-Saharan Africa posted a global trade surplus of nearly \$16 billion in 2000, a sharp turnaround from the \$11-billion deficit in 1998. The surplus registered in 2000 matches the record trade surplus that the region achieved in 1979—also in large part the result of high oil prices.

- During 1990-2000, Sub-Saharan Africa ran a sizable trade surplus with the United States, reaching almost \$15 billion in 2000.

Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for only about 1.5 percent of global trade in 2000—about the same share of global trade it had in 1990. Nonetheless, Sub-Saharan Africa is a key supplier of some commodities. The region supplied 80 percent of the cocoa, 30 percent of the platinum, and 10 percent of the crude oil and coal traded worldwide in 1999. Sub-Saharan Africa also is a major supplier of gold and diamonds.

During 1990-2000, Sub-Saharan Africa's trade with the European Union dropped sharply, while trade within the region increased by 60 percent and trade with East Asia rose by half.

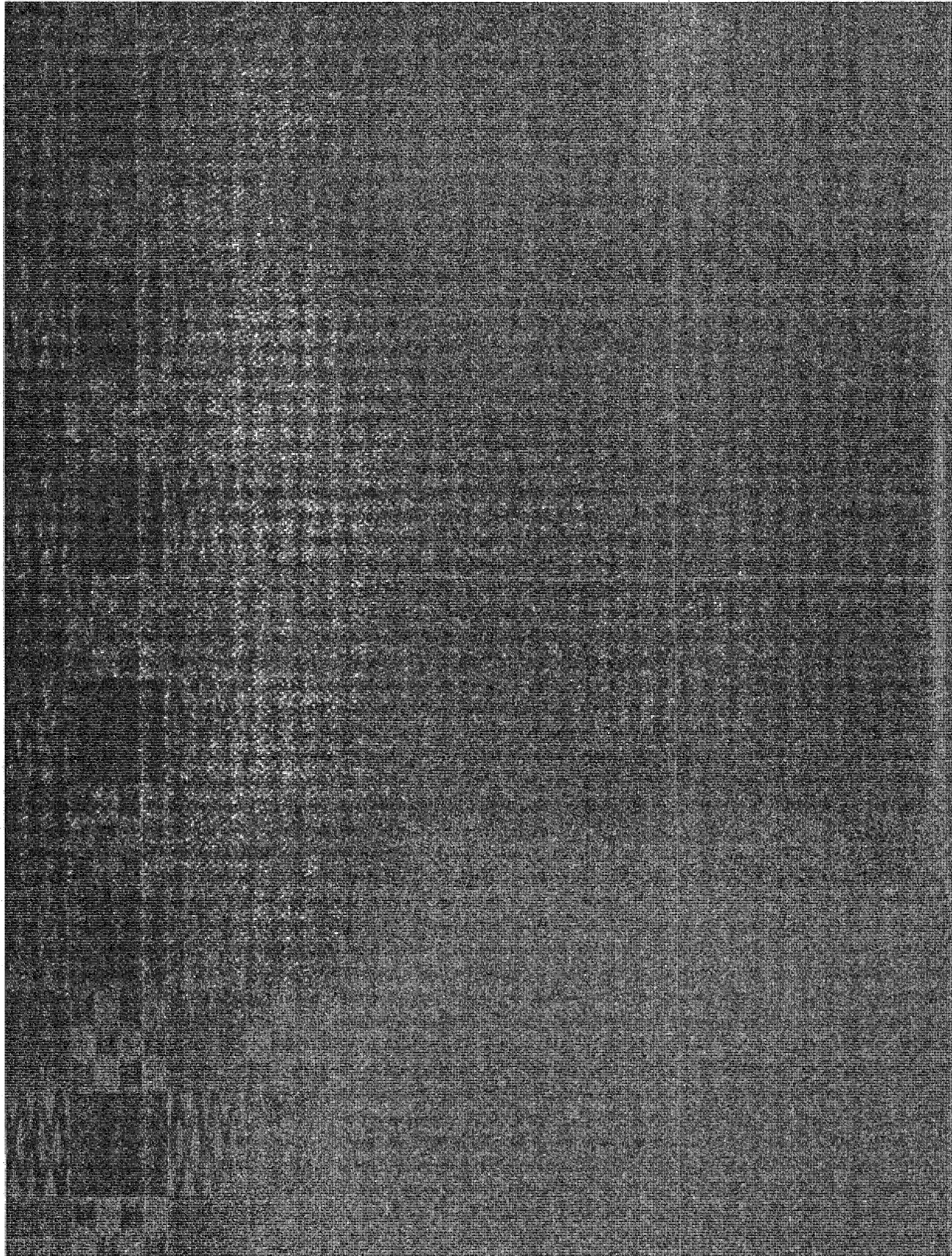
- Sub-Saharan Africa's exports grew at an average annual rate of 5 percent from 1990 to 2000, compared with 7 percent for the world.

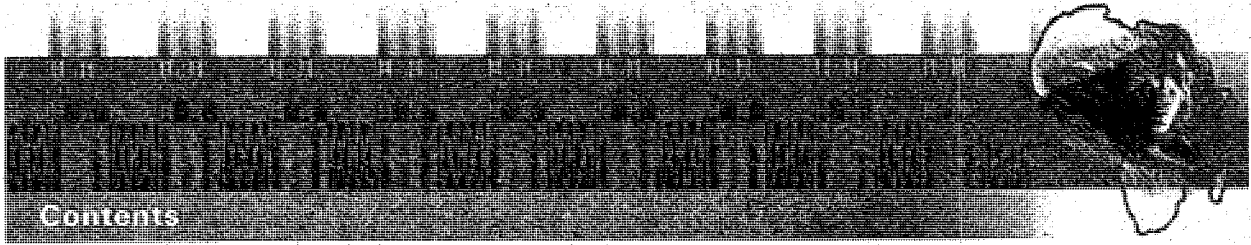
US exports to Sub-Saharan Africa totaled \$6 billion in 2000, or about 1 percent of US exports to the world. Imports from the region totaled \$24 billion, accounting for 2 percent of total US imports.

- More than one-fifth of Sub-Saharan Africa's total exports went to the United States in 1999, including more than 40 percent of the region's fuel exports.
- US trade with Sub-Saharan Africa grew by an average annual rate of 5 percent during 1990-2000; by comparison, growth in US trade with the world increased by 9 percent during the period.

Almost 85 percent of US two-way trade with Sub-Saharan Africa in the first half of 2001 was carried out with the 35 countries covered under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Albeit from a small base, the 7-percent growth in US imports from AGOA countries in the first half of 2001 greatly exceeded the 0.6-percent increase in US imports from the world.

- Although US imports of AGOA-eligible goods from these countries grew by just 1.5 percent in that period, the growth rate for nonfuel goods covered by the legislation was 25 percent.



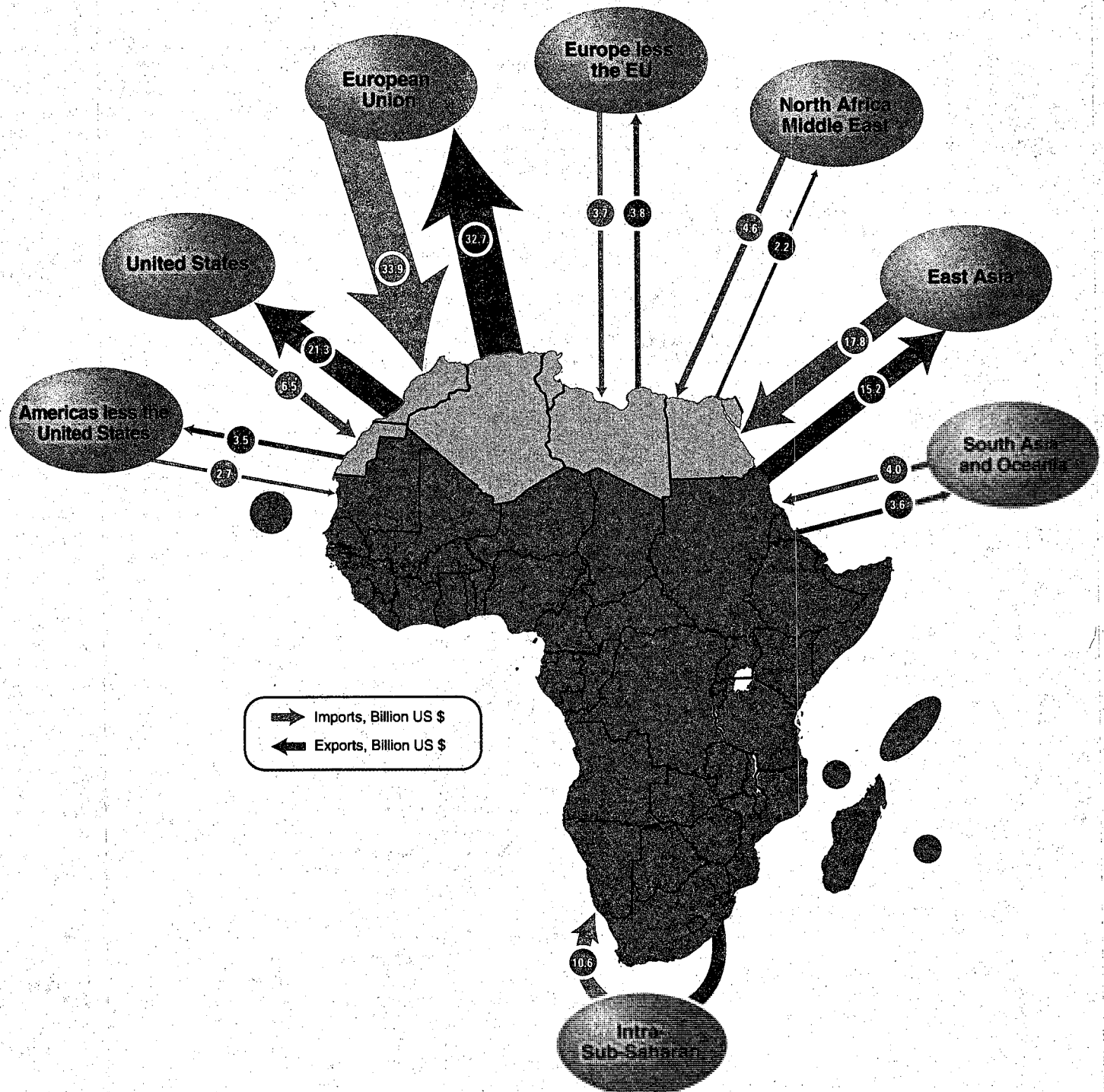


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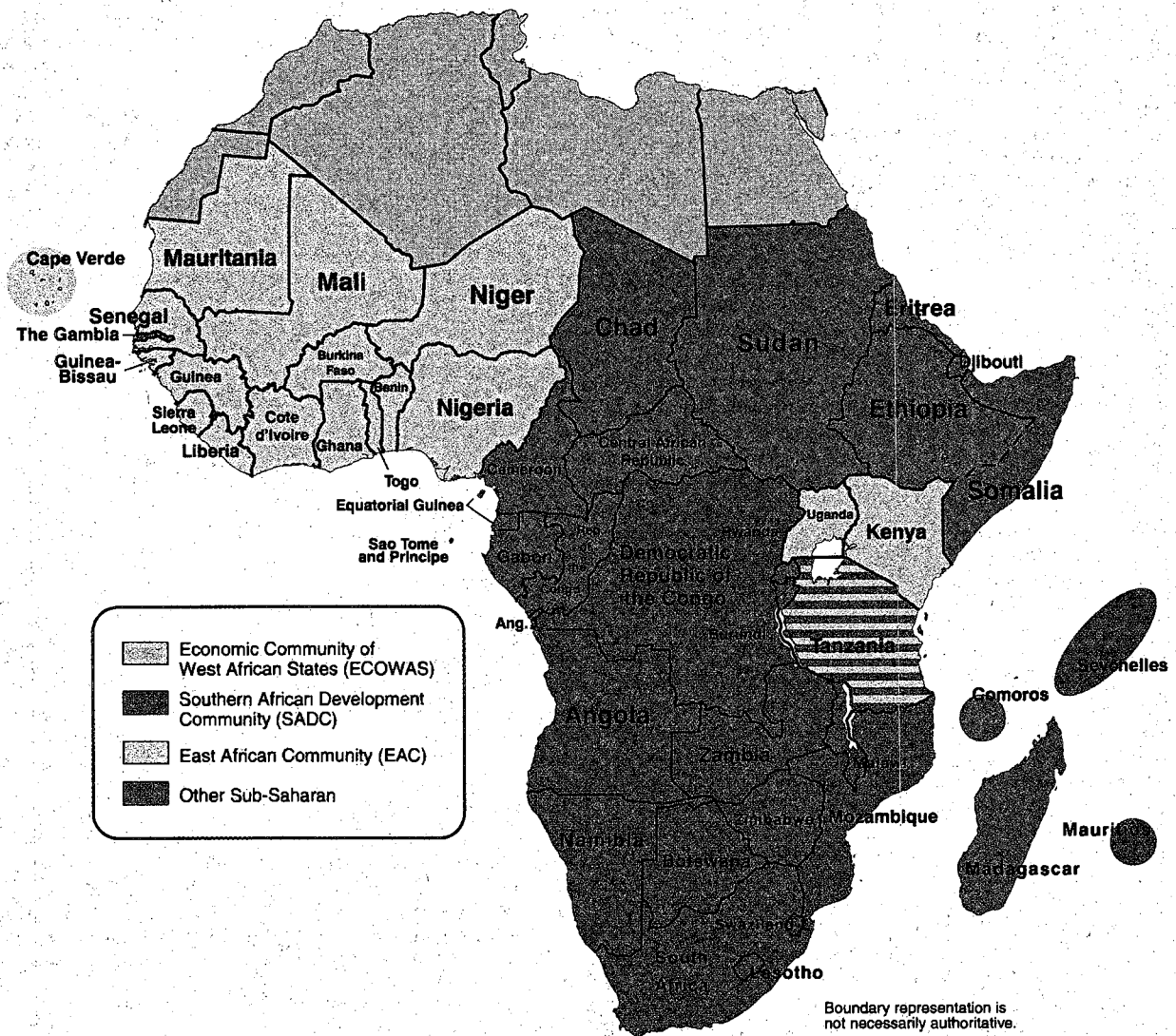
*Sub-Saharan Africa:
Trade With the World, 2000*

Sub Saharan Africa: Trade With the World, 2000



*Sub-Saharan Africa:
Major Trading Blocs*

Sub-Saharan Africa Major Trading Blocs



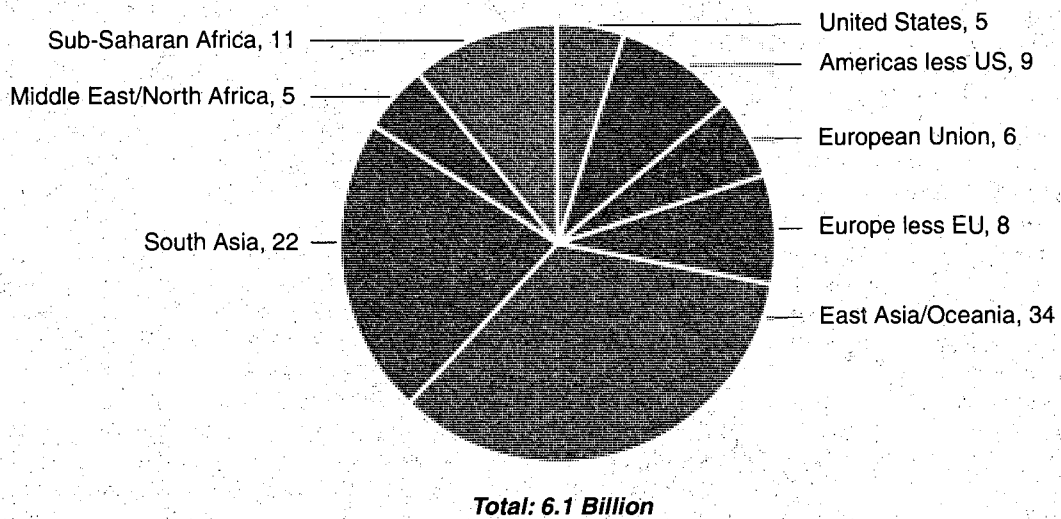
The population of Sub-Saharan Africa stood at 644 million in 2000. With the fastest population growth rate in the world, the region increased its share of global population from 10 percent in 1990 to 11 percent in 2000, despite epidemic warfare and disease. The five most populous countries—Nigeria, Ethiopia, Congo, Kenya, and South Africa—account for half of Sub-Saharan Africa's population.

Meanwhile, Sub-Saharan Africa's share of world economic activity was only 1 percent in 1999. The two largest economies—South Africa and Nigeria—account for more than half of the region's economic output. Only four of the region's 48 countries had GDPs larger than \$10 billion in 1999.

Sub-Saharan Africa's Place in the World Economy

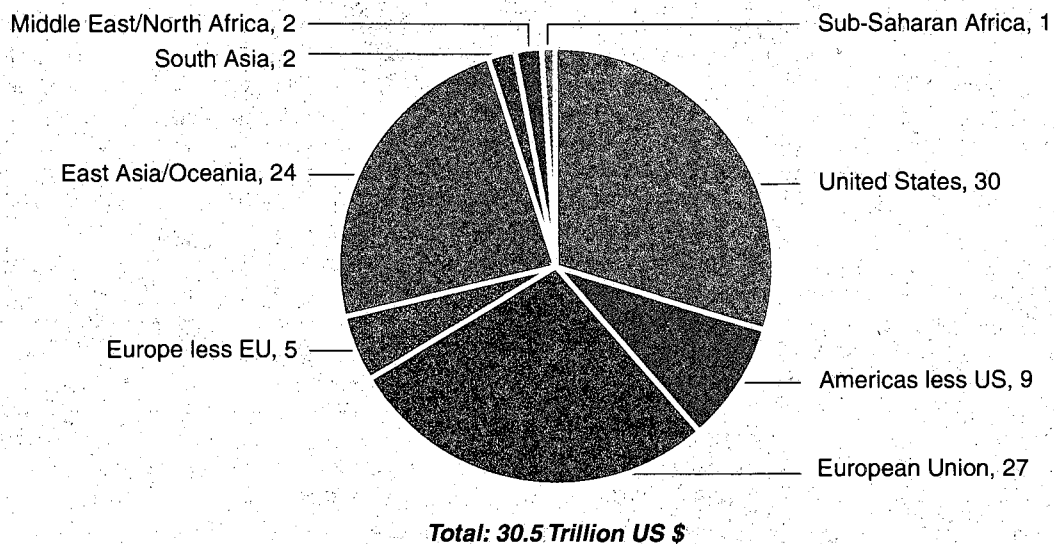
Global Population, 2000

Percent

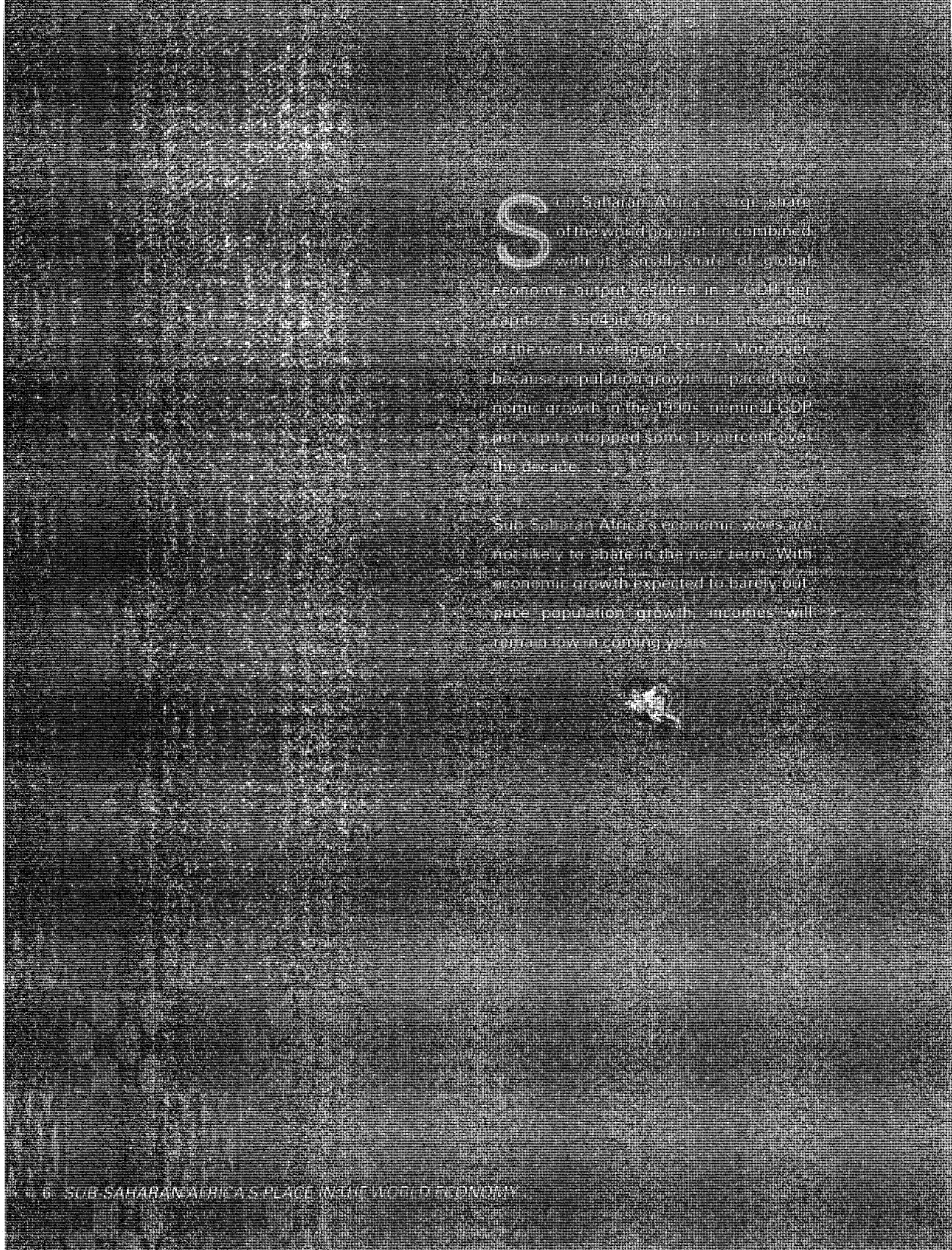


Global GDP, 1999^a

Percent

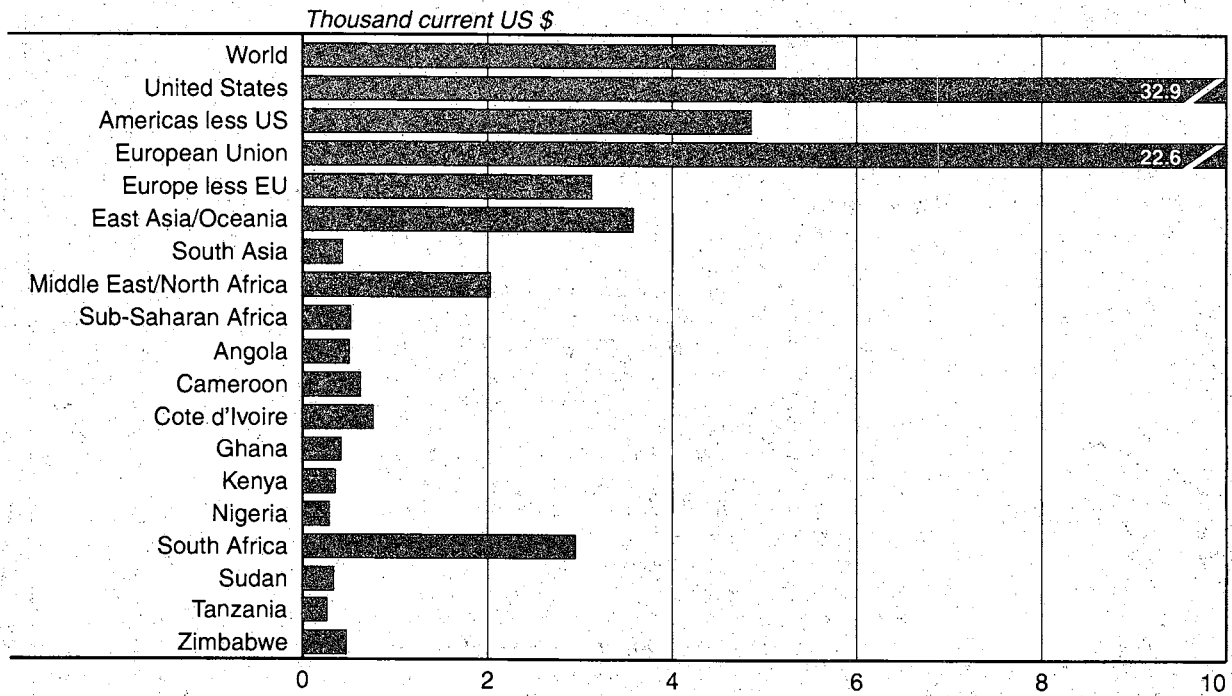


^aNominal GDP measured in US \$.

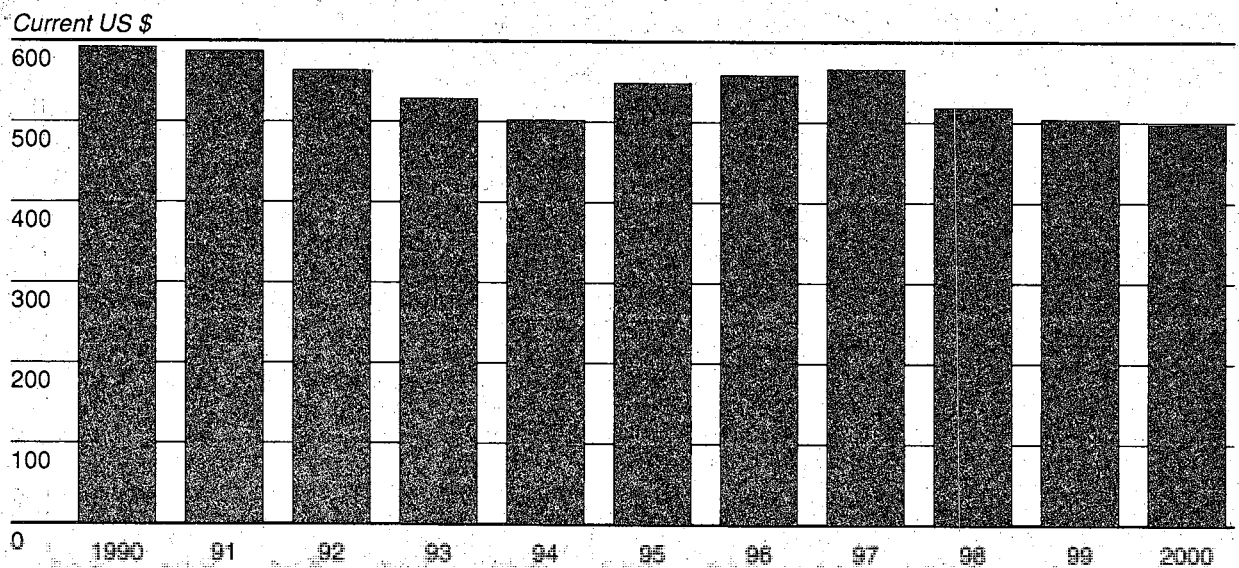


Sub-Saharan Africa's large share of the world population combined with its small share of global economic output resulted in a GDP per capita of \$504 in 1999, about one-fifth of the world average of \$5,117. Moreover, because population growth outpaced economic growth in the 1990s, nominal GDP per capita dropped some 15 percent over the decade.

Sub-Saharan Africa's economic woes are unlikely to abate in the near term. With economic growth expected to barely outpace population growth, incomes will remain low in coming years.



Sub-Saharan Africa: GDP per Capita, 1990-2000

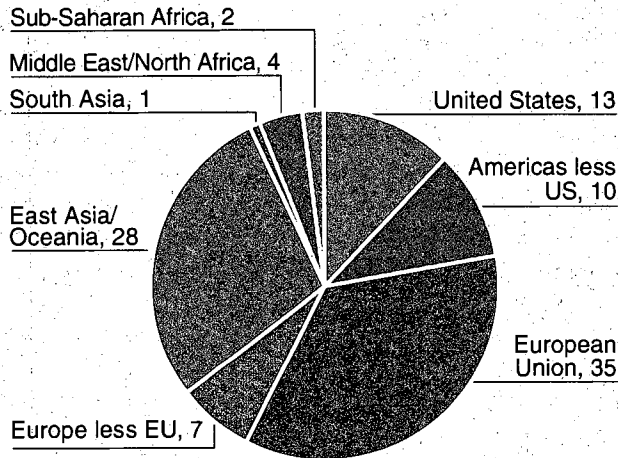


Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for only about 1.5 percent of global trade in 2000—about the same share of global trade it had in 1990. Nonetheless, Sub-Saharan Africa is a key supplier of some commodities. The region supplied 80 percent of the cocoa, 30 percent of the platinum and 10 percent of the crude oil and coal traded worldwide in 1999. Sub-Saharan Africa also is a major supplier of gold and diamonds.



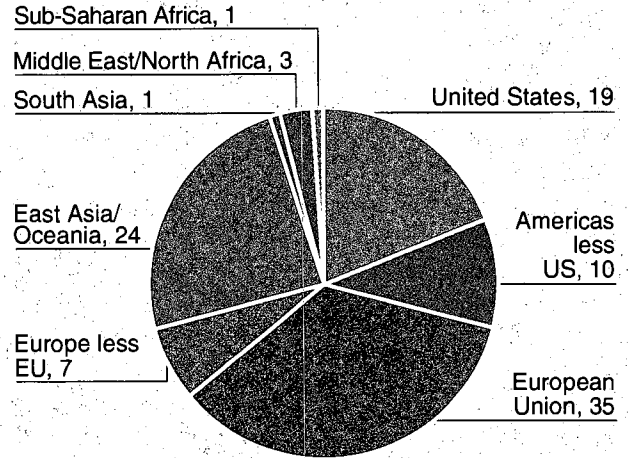
Percent

Exports



Total: 6.3 Trillion US \$

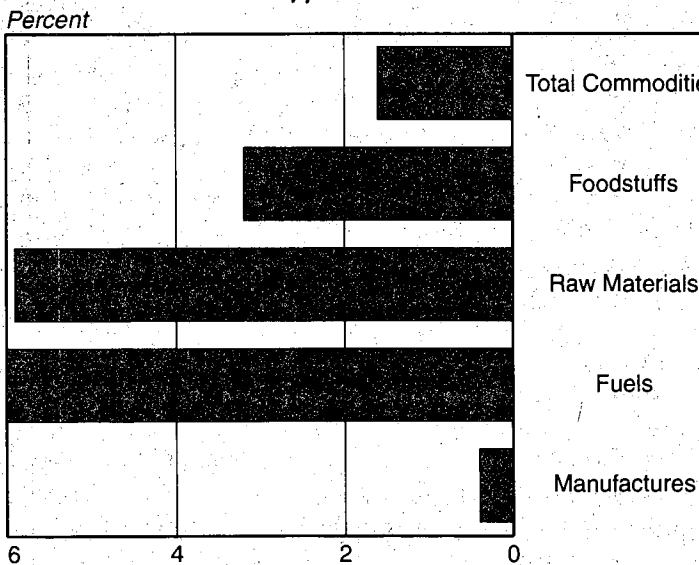
Imports



Total: 6.6 Trillion US \$

Sub-Saharan Africa: Importance in World Trade, 1999

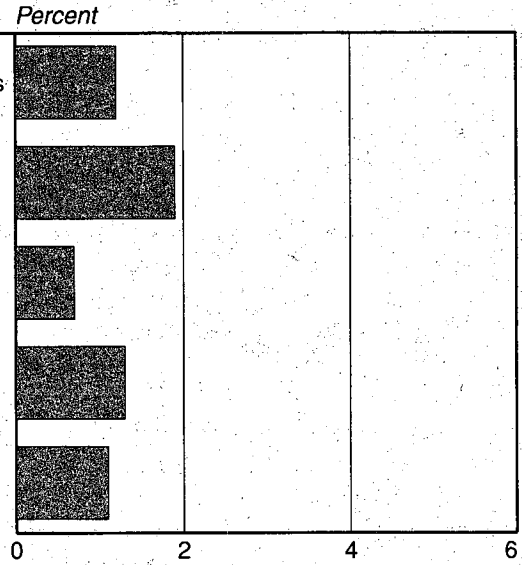
As Suppliers^a



^aShare of world exports.

^bShare of world imports.

As Customers^b



Sub-Saharan Africa's exports grew at an average annual rate of 5 percent from 1990 to 2000, compared with 7 percent for the world. Ten of the region's countries, led by Equatorial Guinea and Seychelles, exceeded the world average, but 15 others, such as Mozambique, which suffered bad weather, experienced a decline in exports over the period. Likewise, Sub-Saharan Africa's average annual growth in imports of 3.5 percent was half of the world average.

Sub-Saharan Africa exports mostly fuels, foodstuffs, and precious metals and stones, while importing a broad array of manufactured goods. Nonfood consumer goods compose about 10 percent of Sub-Saharan Africa's total imports, compared to 15 percent for the world.



Sub-Saharan Africa General Trade Profile

Sub-Saharan Africa: Trade With the World, 1990-2000

Billion US \$

120

100

80

60

40

20

0

1990

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

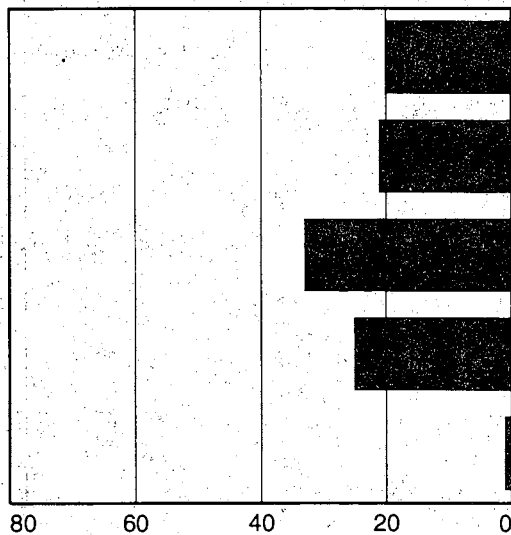
2000

Exports
Imports

Sub-Saharan Africa: Composition of Trade, 1999

Exports

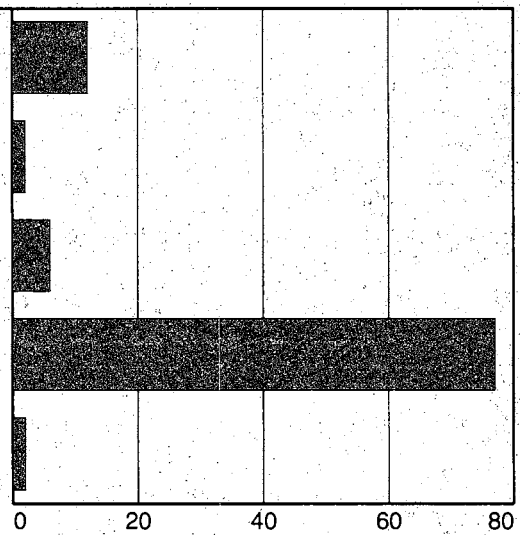
Percent



Total: 102.1 Billion US \$

Imports

Percent



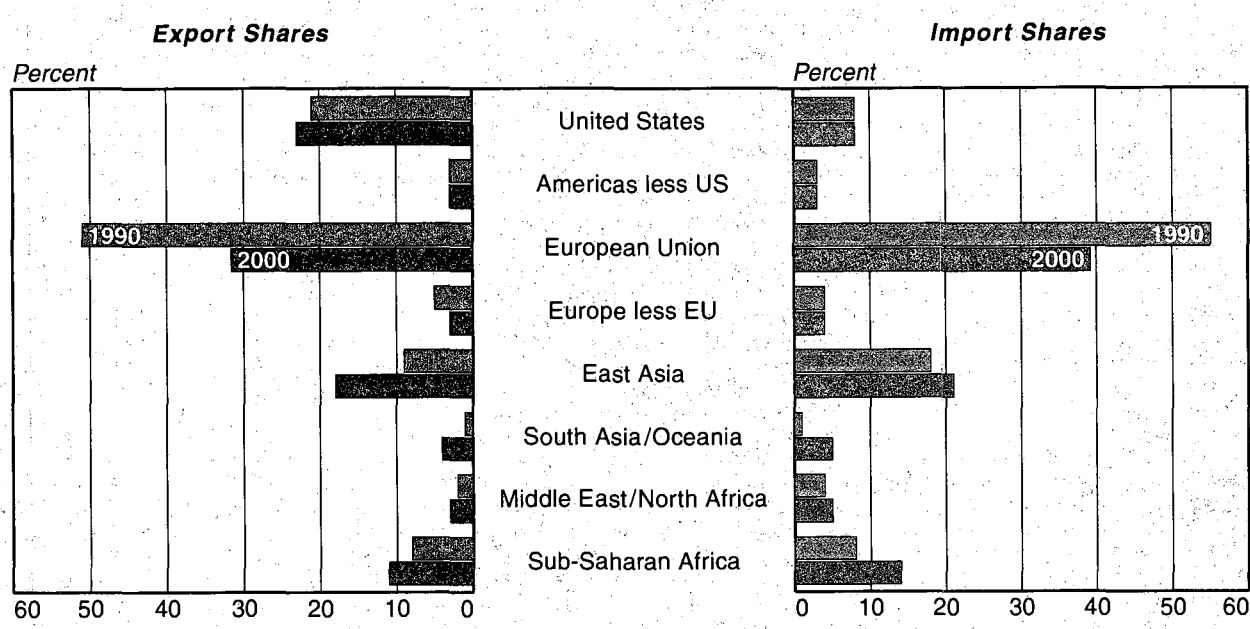
Total: 86.6 Billion US \$

During 1990-2000, Sub-Saharan Africa's trade with the EU dropped sharply, while trade within the region increased by 60 per cent and trade with East Asia rose by half. Sub-Saharan Africa's top supplier in 1990 was France, the United States was 3rd, and Sub-Saharan Africa's fifth largest supplier. France remained the largest supplier in 2000, but the United States moved to second place. Throughout the 1990s, the United States was Sub-Saharan Africa's top customer, absorbing some 20 to 25 percent of the region's state exports.

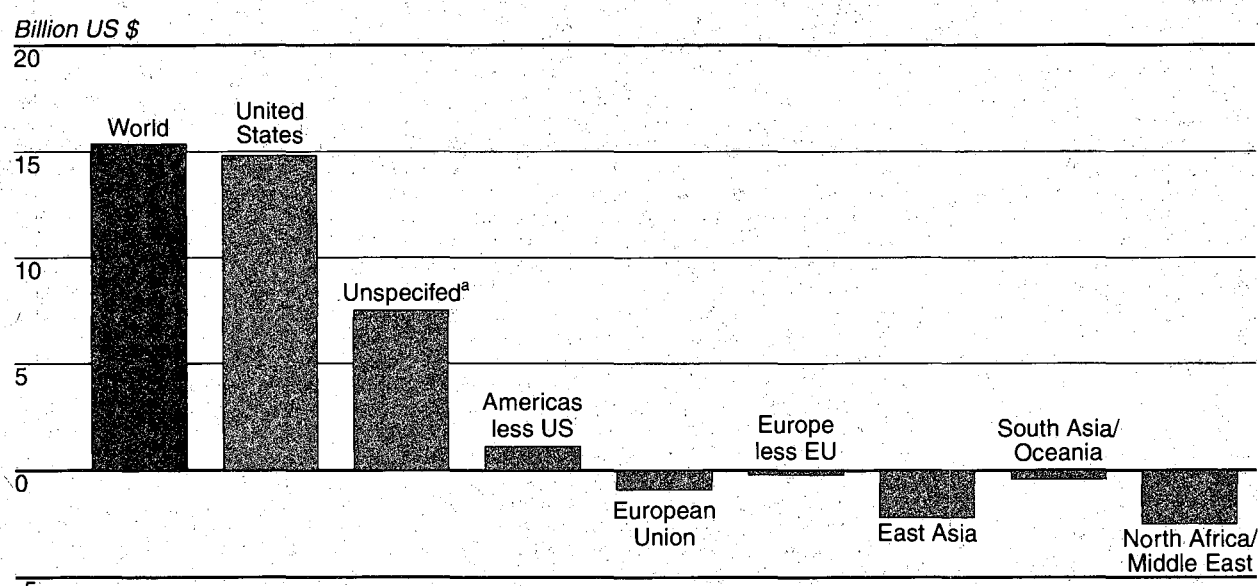
Reaping the benefits of higher oil prices, Sub-Saharan Africa posted a trade surplus of \$16 billion in 2000, a sharp turnaround from the \$11 billion deficit in 1993. The surplus registered in 2000 matches the record trade surplus that the region achieved in 1979, also inflated part the result of higher oil prices. During 1990-2000, Sub-Saharan Africa ran a sizable trade surplus with the United States, reaching a most \$15 billion in 2000.



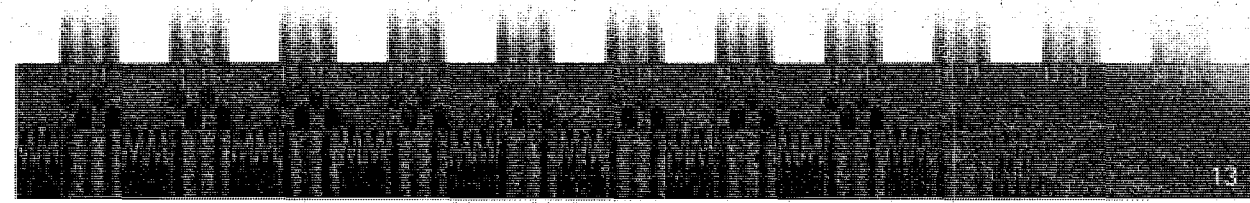
Sub-Saharan Africa: Trading Partners, 1990 and 2000



Sub-Saharan Africa: Trade Balances, 2000

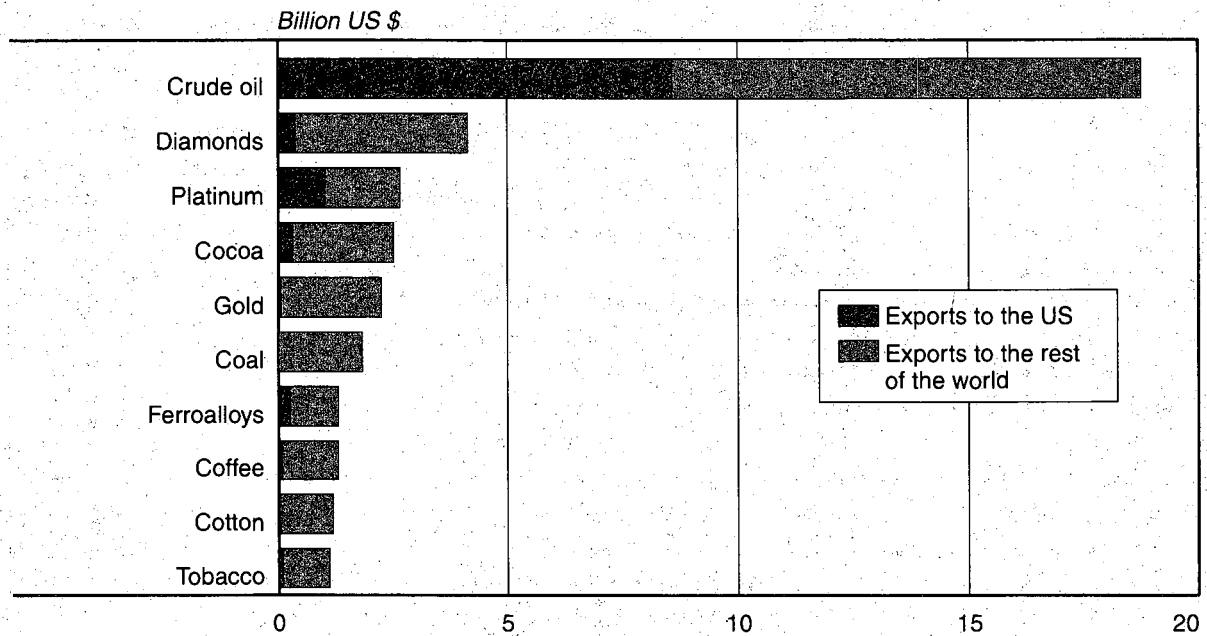


^aRepresents mostly South African exports of precious metals and stones that are not recorded by country of destination.

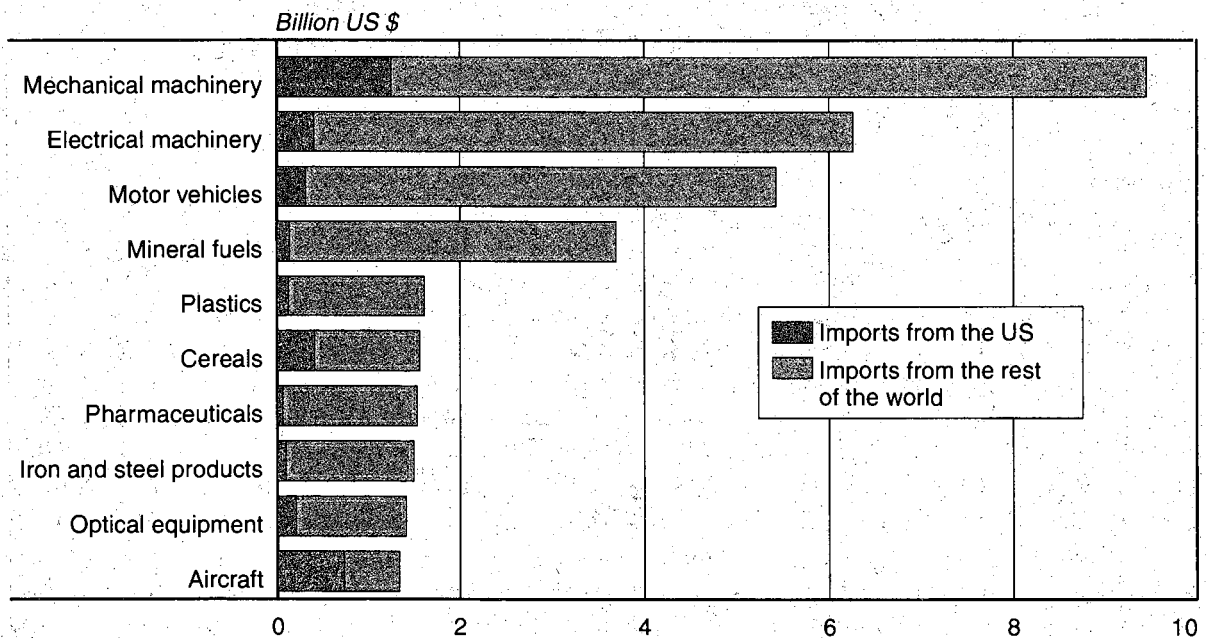


Ten products accounted for about half of Sub-Saharan Africa's total exports in 1999. The leading export commodity exchanged little in 1995-99. Similarly, 40 products also comprised roughly half of Sub-Saharan Africa's total imports, with little change in 1995-99.

Sub-Saharan Africa: Top 10 Exports to the World, 1999



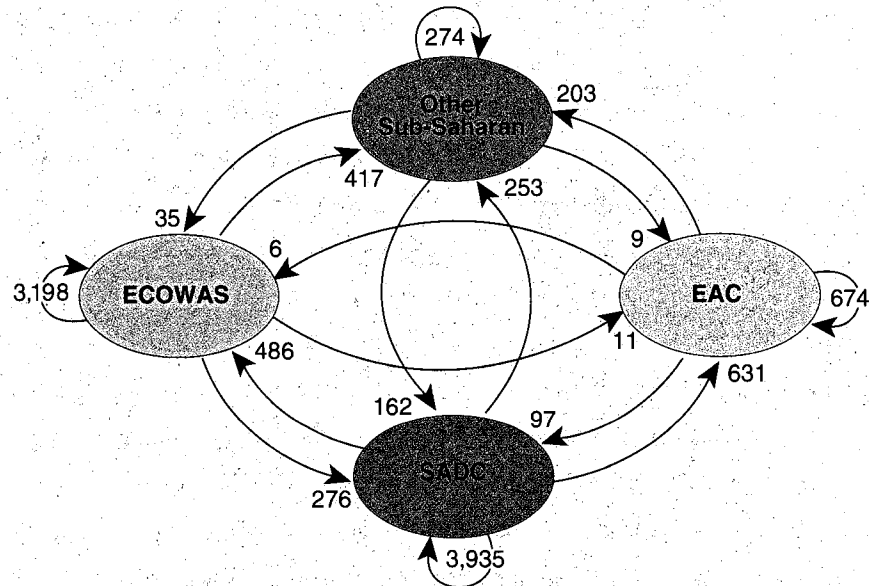
Sub-Saharan Africa: Top 10 Imports From the World, 1999



Almost three-quarters of intra-Sub-Saharan African trade is conducted within the three major trade blocs, ECOWAS, SADC, and EAC. About four-fifths of ECOWAS exports within Sub-Saharan Africa are to other ECOWAS members. Similar figures of intrabloc trade for SADC and EAC are 75 and 79 percent, respectively. Intra-Sub-Saharan African trade is diverse and includes goods from 34 major trade categories.

Sub-Saharan Africa Intra-Regional Trade by Trade Bloc, 2000

Million US \$



Sub-Saharan Africa Intra-Regional Trade by Commodity, 1999

Percent



Total: 10.7 Billion US \$

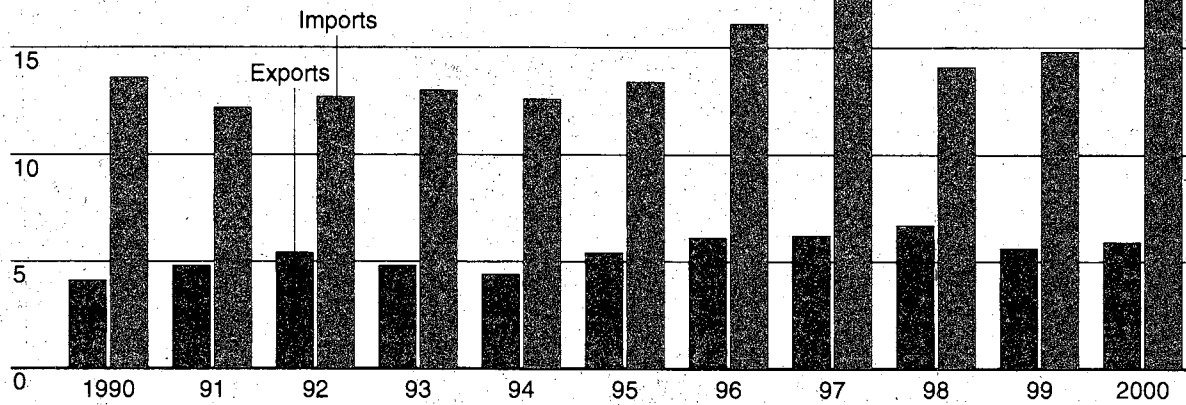
U.S. trade with sub-Saharan Africa grew by an average annual rate of 5 percent during 1990-2000, by comparison, growth in U.S. trade with the world increased by 9 percent for the period. Trade with eight sub-Saharan countries—Djibouti, Cape Verde, Seychelles, Sao Tome and Principe, Chad, Madagascar, Mali, and Guinea—grew at annual rates exceeding 10 percent. Fuels and raw materials dominated U.S. imports, while a wide range of manufactured goods constituted the major share of U.S. exports to the region.

US Trade With Sub-Saharan Africa

United States: Trade With Sub-Saharan Africa, 1990-2000

Billion US \$
25

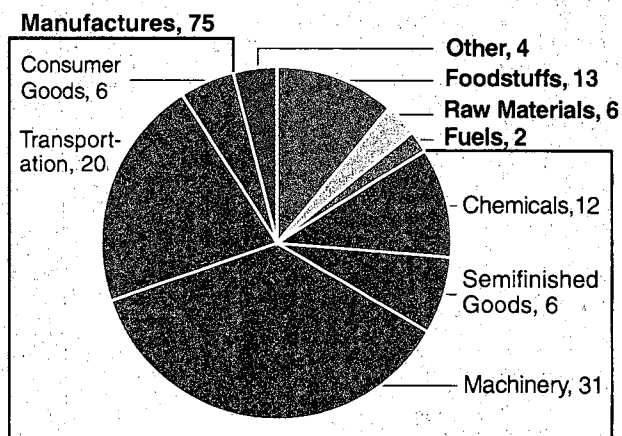
20



United States: Composition of Trade With Sub-Saharan Africa, 2000

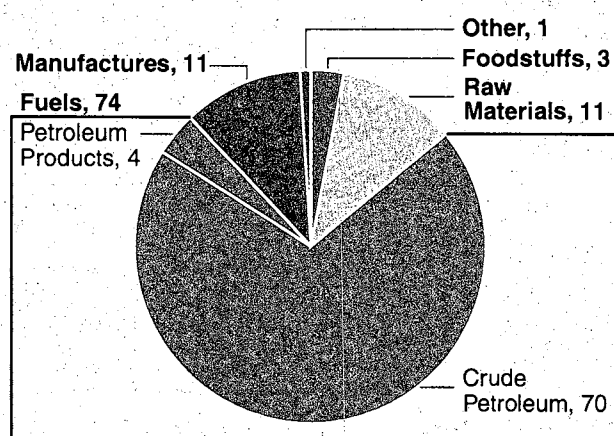
Percent

Exports



Total: 5.9 Billion US \$

Imports



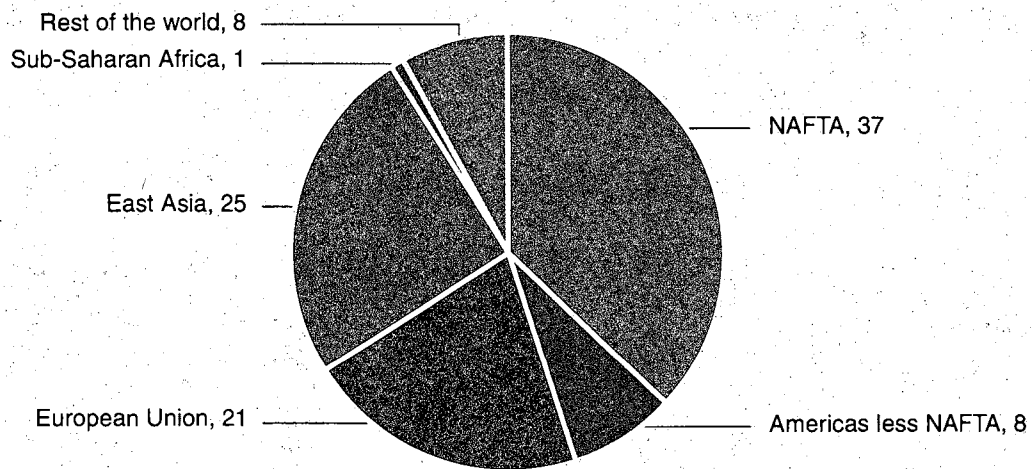
Total: 23.5 Billion US \$

U.S. exports to Sub-Saharan Africa totaled \$6 billion in 2000, or about 1 percent of U.S. exports to the world. Imports from the region totaled \$24 billion, accounting for 2 percent of total U.S. imports. Trade with Nigeria, South Africa, Angola, and Gabon accounted for 70 percent of U.S. exports to Sub-Saharan Africa and 85 percent of U.S. imports from the region in 2000. There was little change in the region's share of U.S. trade in the first half of 2001.

United States: Exports by Trading Partner, 2000

Percent

Exports

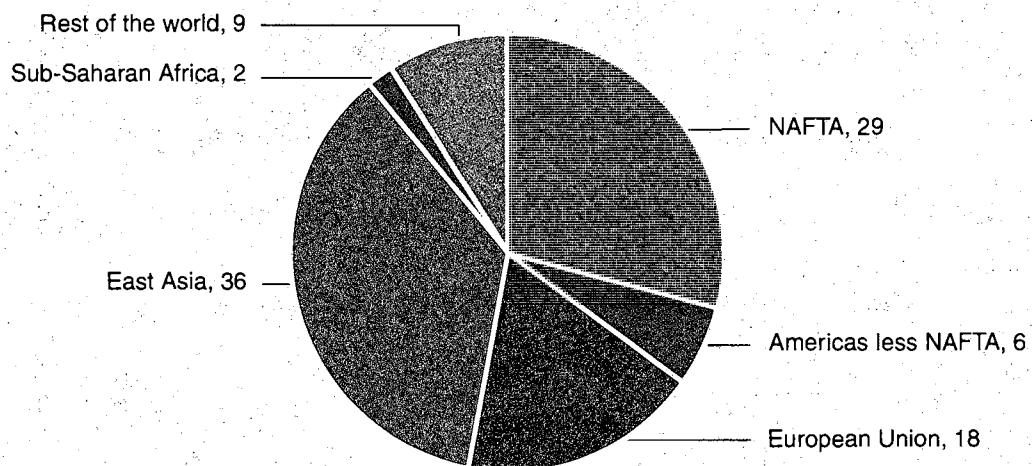


Total: 772 Billion US \$

United States: Imports by Trading Partner, 2000

Percent

Imports

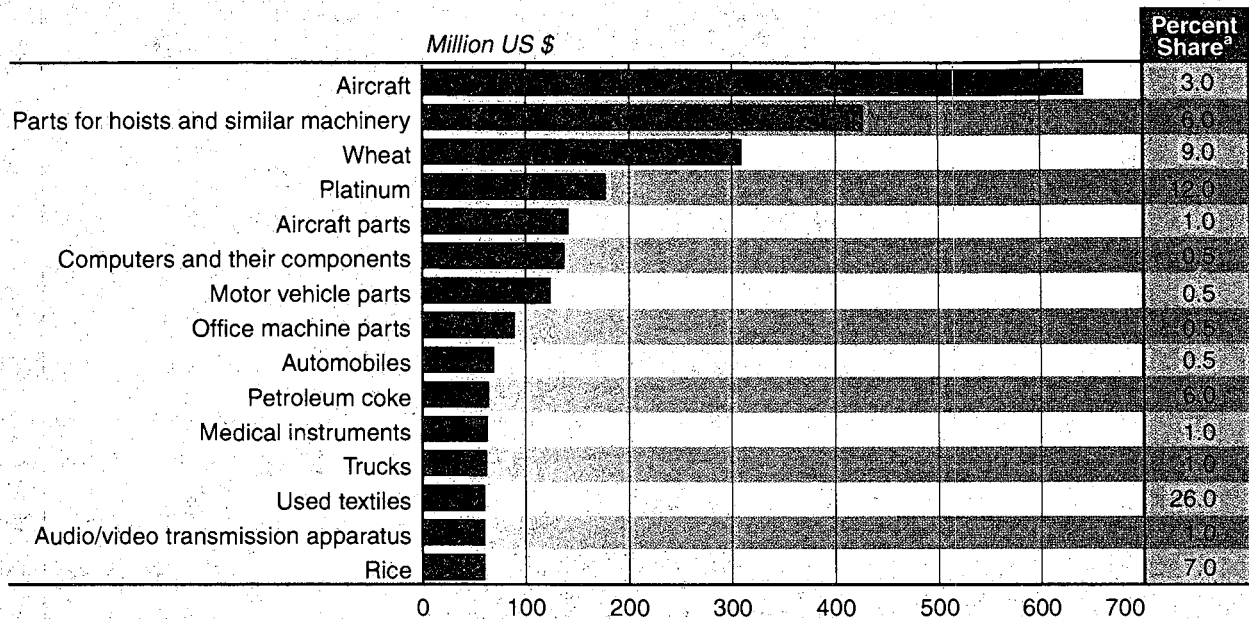


Total: 1.2 Trillion US \$

Fifteen products accounted for 40 percent of US exports to Sub-Saharan Africa in 2000. Aircraft topped the list of exports to Sub-Saharan Africa, with sales to the region amounting to 3 percent of US sales of planes worldwide. Sub-Saharan Africa was also an important market for US wheat, our selling almost 10 percent of US exports.

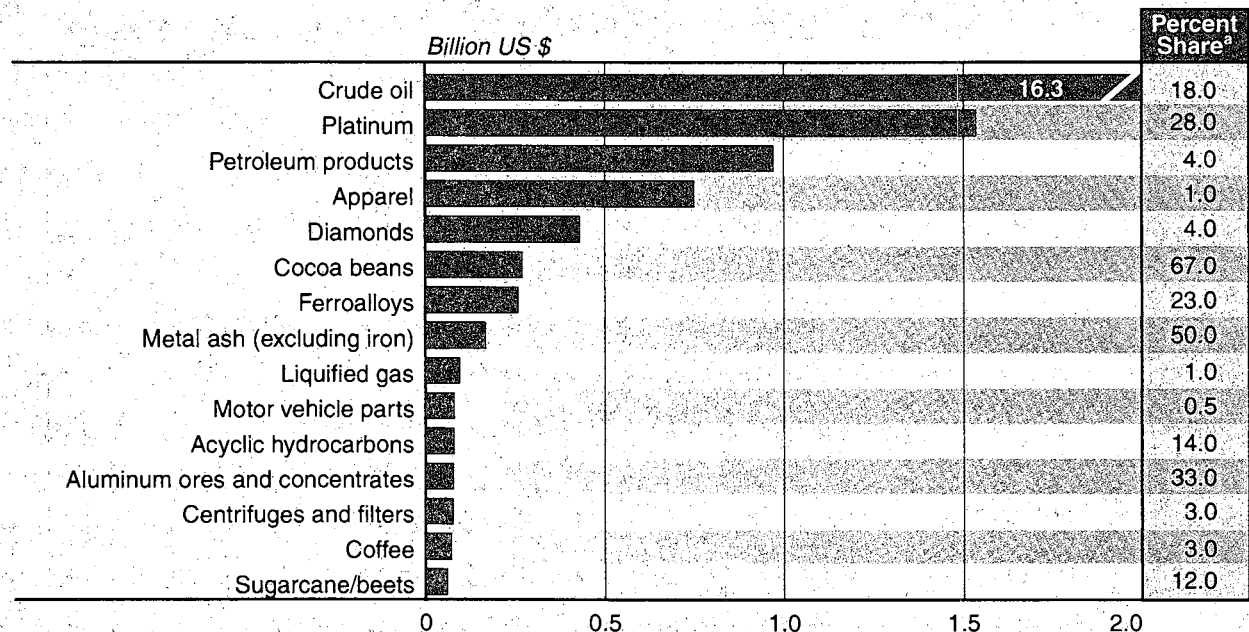
Fifteen products accounted for 40 percent of US imports from the Region in 2000. The United States obtained 18 percent of its crude oil, 26 percent of its platinum, and 67 percent of its cocoa from Sub-Saharan Africa.

United States: Top 15 Exports to Sub-Saharan Africa, 2000



^aShare of total US exports of the commodity shown.

United States: Top 15 Imports From Sub-Saharan Africa, 2000



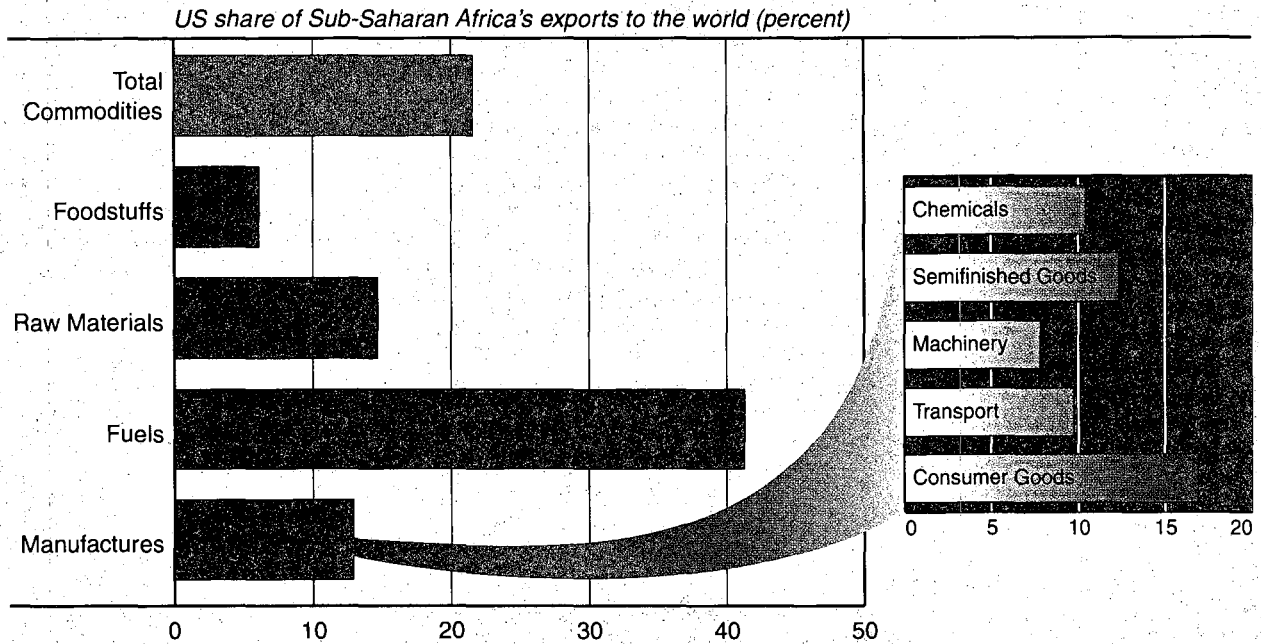
^aShare of total US imports of the commodity shown.

More than one-half of Sub-Saharan Africa's total exports went to the United States in 1999. More than 40 percent of the region's fuel exports went to the United States. The US market accounted as well for more than 30 percent of Sub-Saharan Africa's exports of raw materials and manufactured goods.

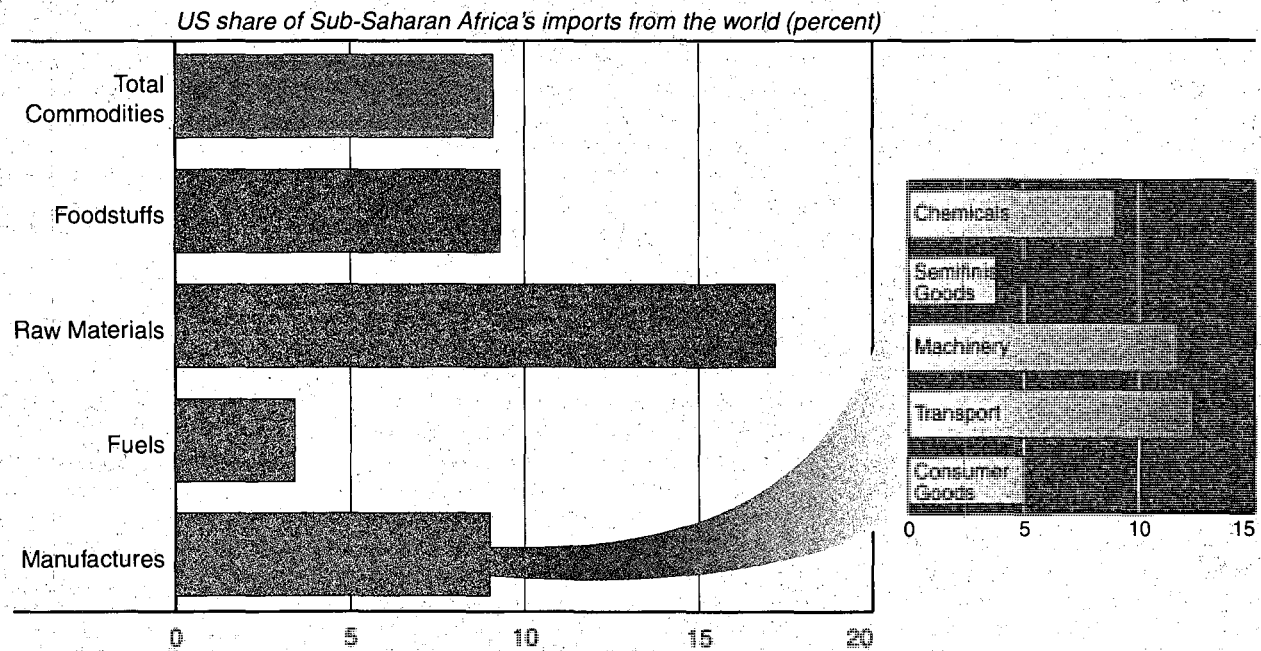
The United States supplied almost 10 percent of Sub-Saharan Africa's total imports in 1999. About two-thirds of Sub-Saharan Africa's imports of aircraft came from the United States. The United States was also an important supplier of agricultural products, providing almost half of the wheat and one-third of the corn that Sub-Saharan Africa imported.



Sub-Saharan Africa: Importance of the US as a Customer, 1999



Sub-Saharan Africa: Importance of the US as a Supplier, 1999



Almost 85 percent of US two-way trade with Sub-Saharan Africa in the first half of 2001 was carried out with the 35 countries covered under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Imports of commodities covered under AGOA comprised almost 80 percent of US imports from eligible countries. Fuels made up the largest share of US imports covered under AGOA, but there were sizable purchases of apparel and other manufactured goods as well.

Aided from a small base, the 7 percent growth in US imports from AGOA countries greatly exceeded the 0.6 percent increase in US imports from the world. Although US imports of AGOA-eligible goods from these countries grew by just 1.5 percent in the period, the growth rate for nonfuel goods covered by the legislation was 75 percent.

AGOA Boosting US Trade With Sub-Saharan Africa

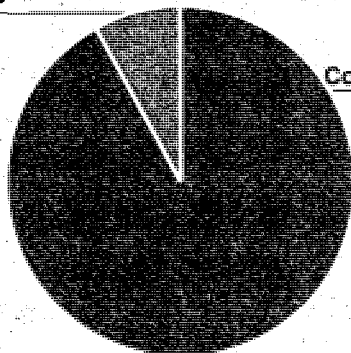
United States Trade With Sub-Saharan Africa, First Half 2001

Percent

Exports

Non-AGOA Countries, 8

AGOA Countries, 92

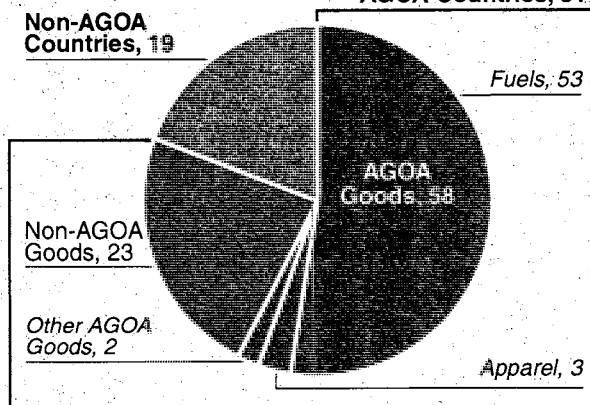


Total: 3.7 Billion US \$

Imports

Non-AGOA Countries, 19

AGOA Countries, 81

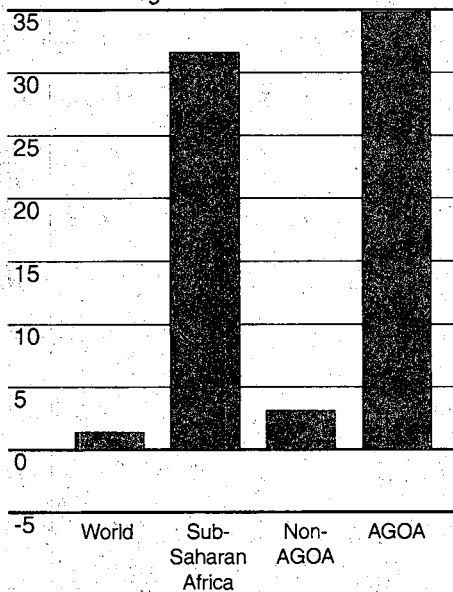


Total: 11.6 Billion US \$

United States Trade Growth, First Half 2001

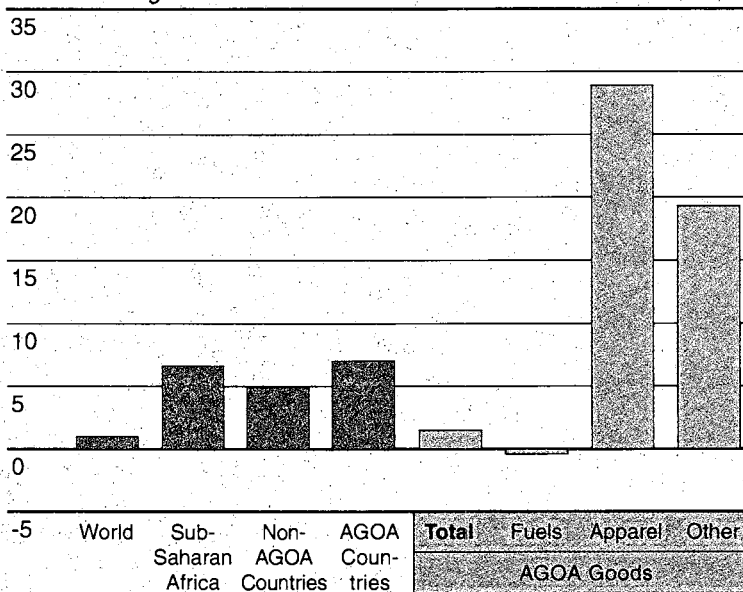
Exports

Percent change from first half 2000



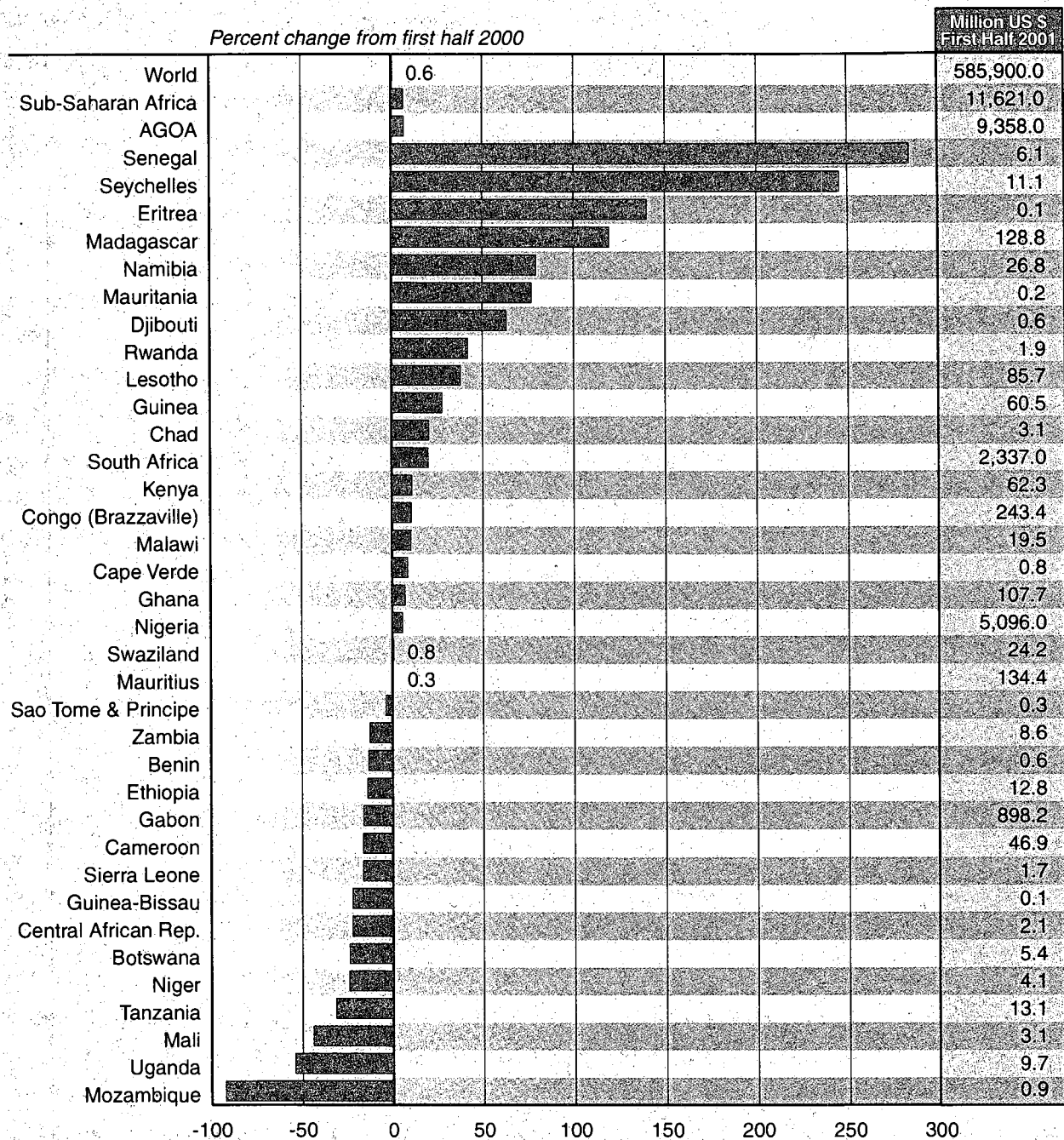
Imports

Percent change from first half 2000



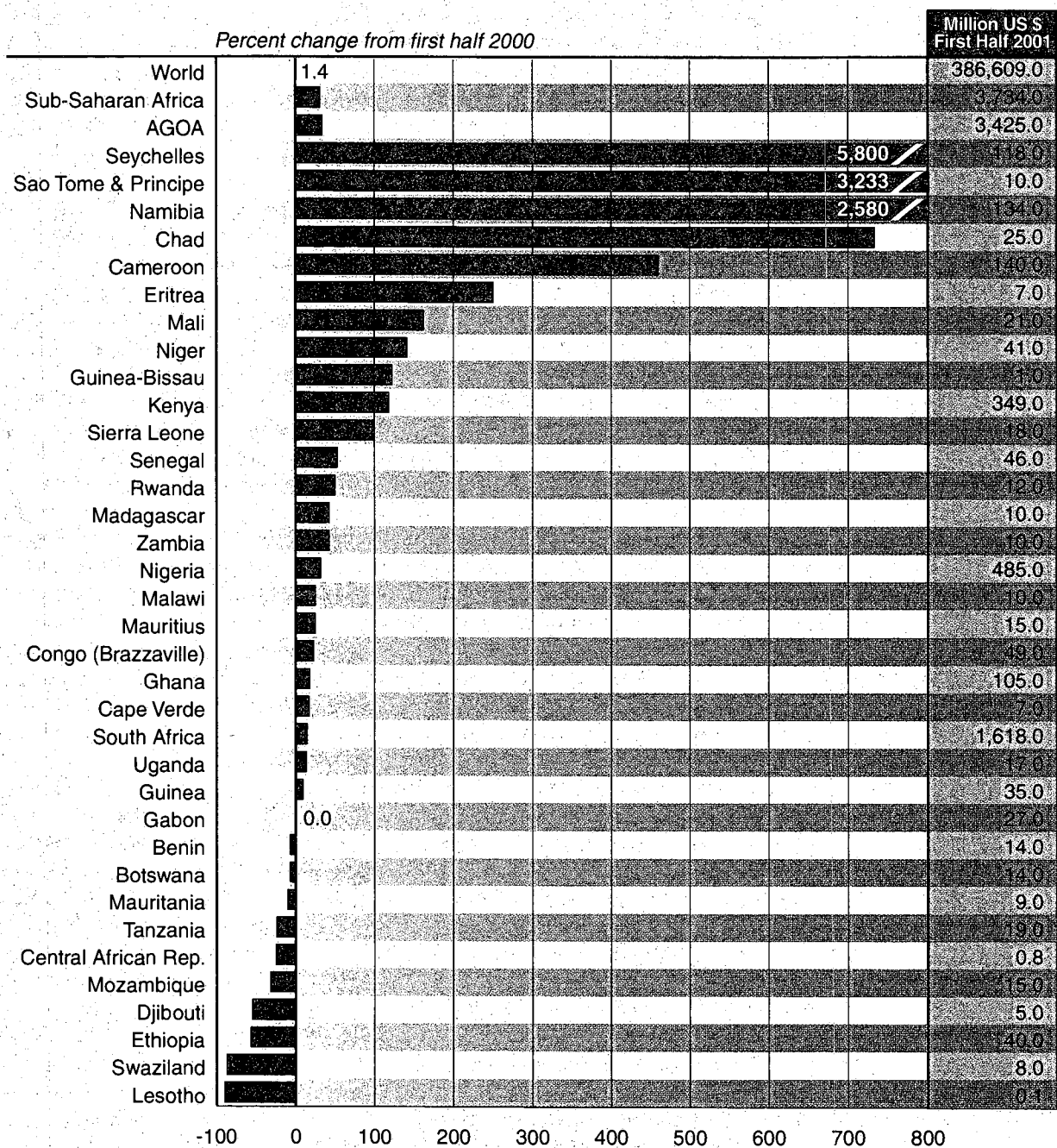
The overall growth rate of US imports from AGOA countries in the first half of 2001 was 7 percent, but growth rates for individual AGOA countries varied dramatically. Imports from four countries—Senegal, Seychelles, Eritrea, and Madagascar—grew by more than 100 percent, but 15 other AGOA countries experienced a drop in exports to the United States, in part reflecting lower commodity prices, internal conflict, or bad weather.

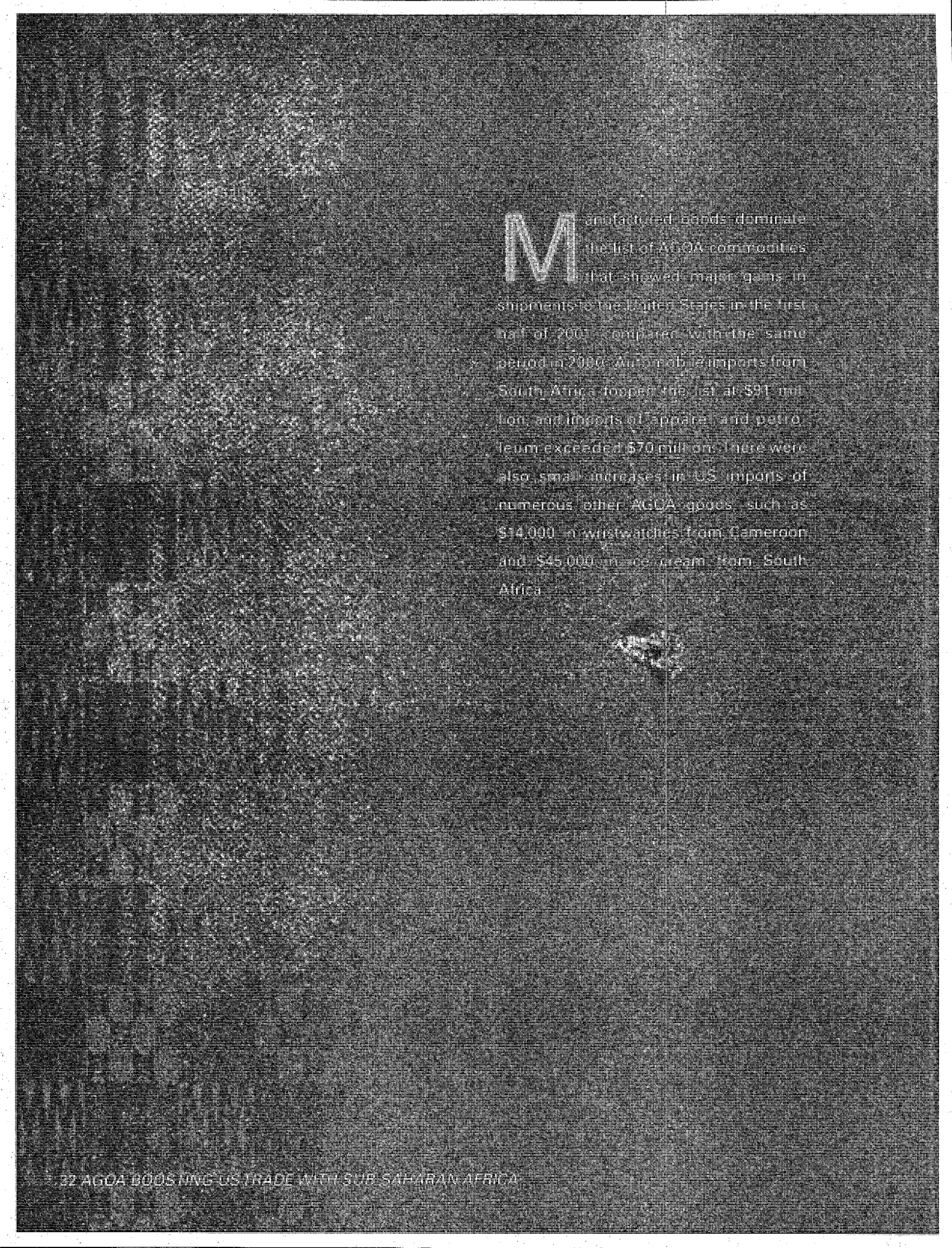
United States Import Growth, First Half 2001



U.S. exports to AGOA countries were up by more than one-third in the first half of 2001 compared with the first half of 2000. As with imports, the U.S. growth rates for exports varied for different countries. Exports to 11 AGOA countries increased by 100 percent or more, while exports to 10 others shrank. Seychelles topped the list of gainers, while exports to Lesotho fell by 30 percent.

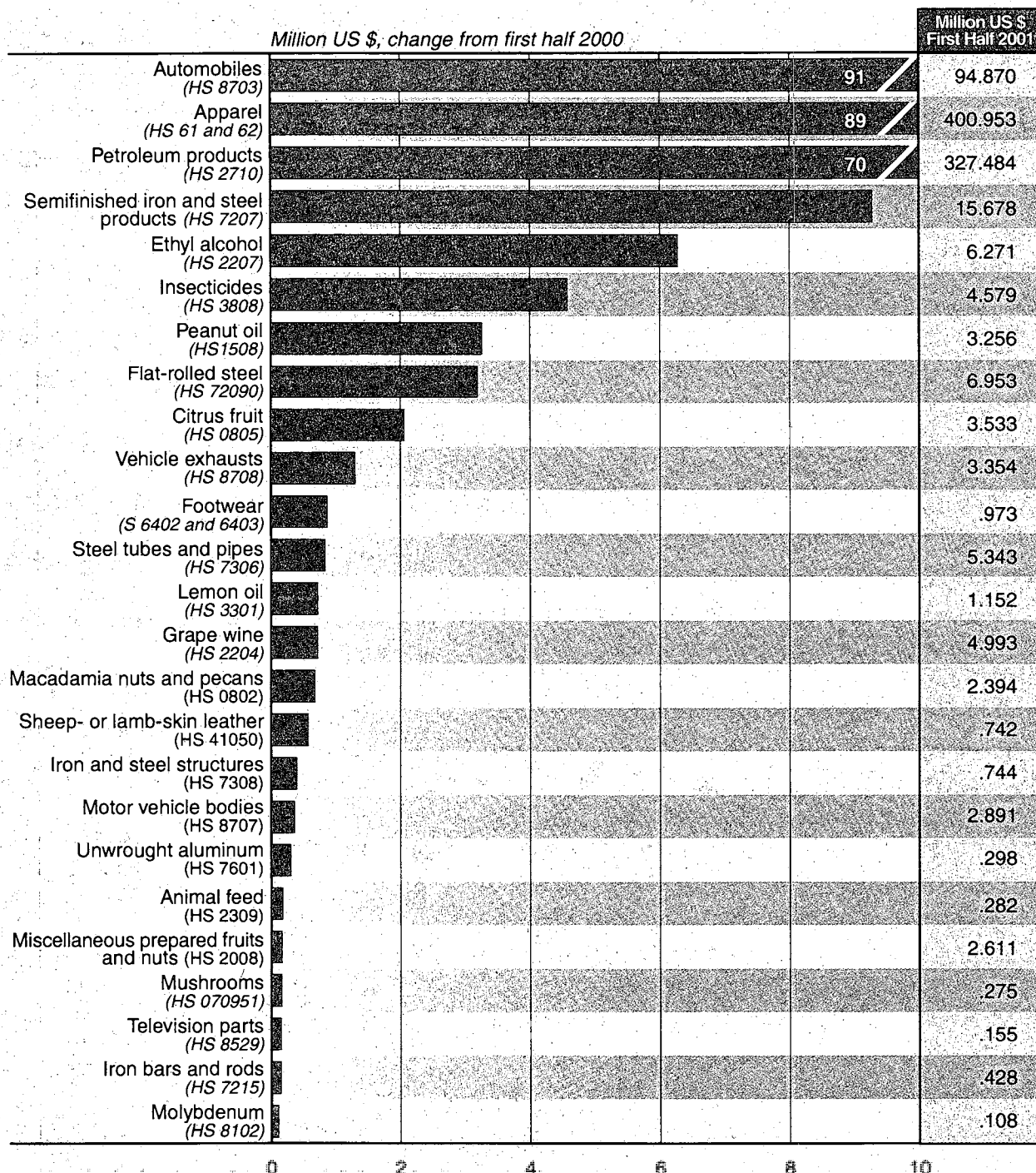
United States Export Growth First Half 2001





Manufactured goods dominate the list of AGOA commodities that showed major gains in shipments to the United States in the first half of 2001 compared with the same period in 2000. Automobile imports from South Africa topped the list at \$91 million, and imports of apparel and petroleum exceeded \$70 million. There were also small increases in US imports of numerous other AGOA goods, such as \$14,000 in wristwatches from Cameroon and \$45,000 in ice cream from South Africa.

US Imports of AGOA Goods: Increases Greater Than \$100,000



Annex

Sub-Saharan Africa: Economic Indicators, 1999

	Population (million)	GDP (billion US \$)	GDP per Capita (current US \$)	Inflation (percent)	Real GDP Growth (percent)			Trade Openness
					1997	1998	1999	
Sub-Saharan Africa	629.4	310.9	513	6.7	2.1	2.2	2.1	0.49
SADC								
Angola	12.4	6.2	502	248.2	6.2	3.1	3.4	1.06
Botsuana	1.7	1.1	647	1.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	0.24
Congo (Kinshasa)	49.7	5.3	107	332.0	5.7	3.0	14.0	0.24
Lesotho	1.9	0.4	211	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.58
Malawi	10.8	1.8	167	44.8	3.8	2.0	4.0	0.58
Mozambique	17.3	4.0	231	3.1	11.1	11.9	7.3	0.37
Swaziland	1.1	0.5	454	5.4	4.3	2.0	1.5	1.08
Sierra Leone	5.0	0.7	135	31.8	17.6	0.8	3.1	0.43
Zimbabwe	11.8	5.6	471	58.1	2.8	3.7	0.1	0.72
ECOWAS								
Benin	6.1	2.4	387	0.3	5.7	4.5	5.0	0.44
Cote d'Ivoire	1.4	0.5	357	4.4	5.0	8.0	8.0	0.47
Gambia, The	1.3	0.4	314	3.0	4.9	4.3	6.4	0.51
Guinea	7.3	3.5	480	4.6	4.8	4.5	3.3	0.44
Liberia*	2.9	0.6	136	8.0	105.3	28.5	23.0	10.43
Mauritania*	2.6	1.0	369	4.1	5.2	3.7	4.1	1.09
Nigeria	123.9	35.7	288	6.6	3.0	1.8	1.1	0.55
Sierra Leone	5.0	0.7	135	31.8	17.6	0.8	3.1	0.43
EAC								
Kenya	29.4	10.6	354	2.6	2.1	1.5	1.3	0.50
Uganda	21.5	6.4	298	5.4	4.7	5.6	7.4	0.19
Other Sub-Saharan								
Burundi	6.7	0.7	107	25.0	0.4	1.3	1.0	0.25
Central African Rep.	3.5	1.0	287	2.8	6.3	4.7	3.4	0.38
Comoros	0.5	0.2	354	3.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.25
Djibouti*	0.6	0.5	833	1.9	0.5	0.8	1.5	1.54
Eritrea*	4.0	0.8	200	12.0	7.9	4.0	0.0	NA
Gabon	1.2	4.9	3,602	-0.7	5.8	2.7	-5.2	1.17
Rwanda	8.3	2.0	239	2.3	12.8	9.5	6.1	0.18
Somalia*	10.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

*Trade openness is defined as the sum of merchandise exports and imports divided by nominal GDP. The higher the ratio, the more open the economy.

*Liberia, Djibouti, Eritrea, and Somalia have major inconsistencies in their historical data and are excluded from the regional totals.

*Mauritania has officially withdrawn from ECOWAS, however, its data are included because of historical trading patterns.

*Tanzania's data are included in the EAC's because Tanzania is less active in SADC.

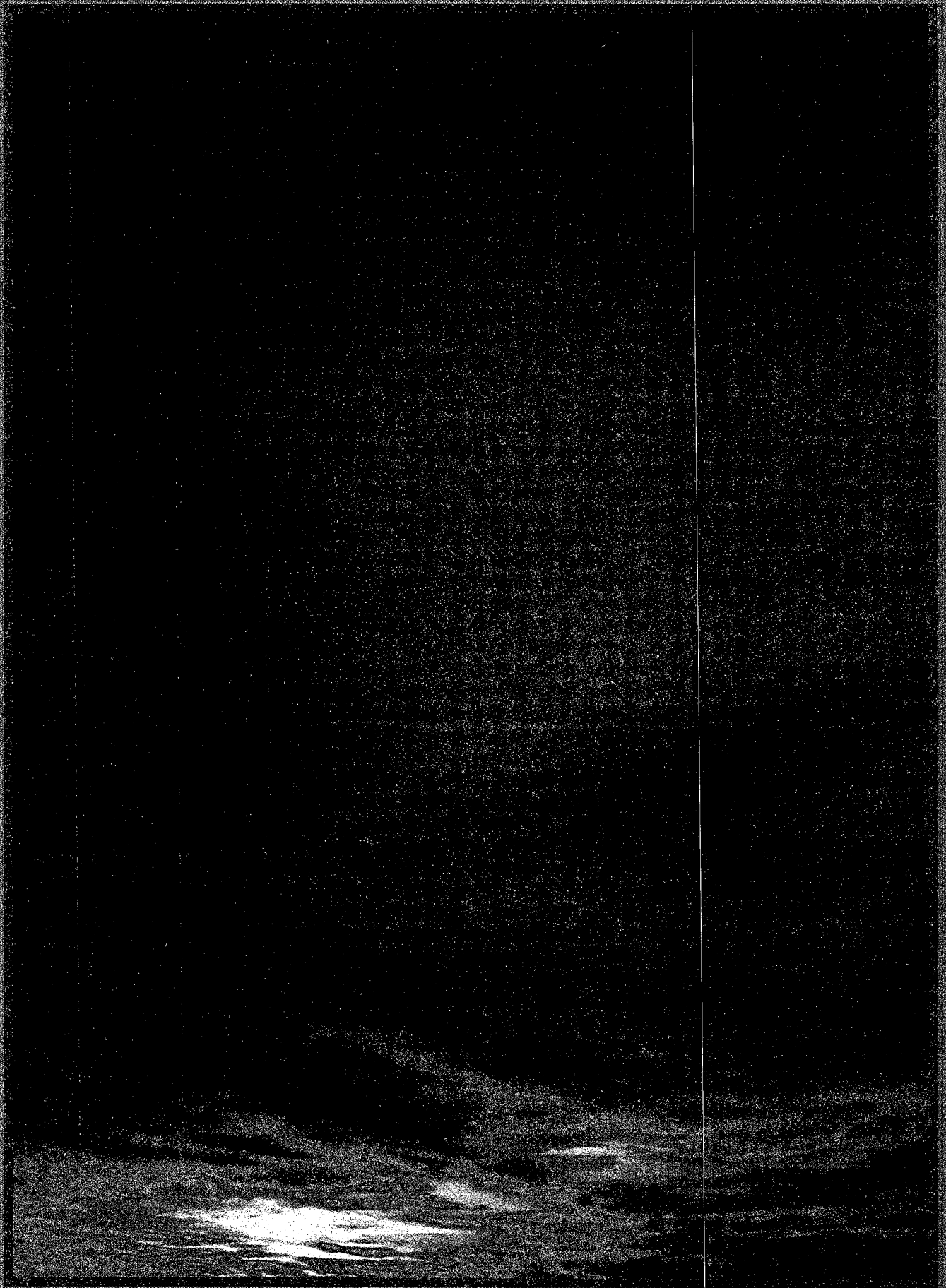
Sub-Saharan Africa: Foreign Trade, 2000

	Value US\$						Trade Shares (percent)								Top Export	
	Partner: World			Partner: United States			Intra-Sub-Saharan		United States		European Union		East Asia			
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.		
Sub-Saharan Africa	112,075	186,562	-74,487	21,318	1,153	-1,132	0	2	21	3	32	39	5	21	Crude oil	
SADC	54,243	39,879	14,363	8,036	3,984	4,052	10	11	15	10	32	38	18	21	Crude oil	
Angola	7,161	2,379	4,783	3,285	281	3,004	1	12	46	10	17	41	34	23	Crude oil	
Burkina Faso	1,249	766	483	217	11	206	1	49	17	1	75	33	2	0	Precious stones	
Lesotho	440	607	-168	54	14	39	24	70	12	2	30	12	12	8	Tobacco	
Mozambique	386	1,474	-1,088	24	62	45	37	28	6	5	31	13	13	7	Fish	
Swaziland	163	394	-230	7	6	0	2	17	4	2	79	40	14	15	Fish	
South Africa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Zimbabwe	2,107	2,105	2	113	59	55	30	53	5	3	32	18	12	6	Tobacco	
ECOWAS	31,744	30,589	1,155	10,206	1,506	8,700	12	13	32	5	31	42	6	24	Crude oil	
Benin	225	1,335	-1,110	9	20	-21	7	10	4	2	28	38	19	31	Cotton	
Cape Verde	20	376	-356	4	8	-3	5	4	22	2	88	77	0	2	Leather	
Gambia, The	20	280	-260	0	8	-8	9	7	1	3	53	37	26	37	Precious stones	
Guinea	555	760	-205	110	76	-35	7	13	13	10	45	47	12	22	Aluminum	
Liberia	76	5,525	-5,449	11	51	-40	2	4	5	1	62	39	9	46	Precious stones	
Mauritania	497	873	-375	0	17	-17	11	1	0	3	61	55	19	11	Fish	
Nigeria	20,545	5,766	14,779	5,409	769	4,640	7	5	46	9	25	45	5	26	Crude oil	
Sierra Leone	50	400	-350	4	20	-17	0	8	7	5	46	44	1	6	Precious stones	
EAC	3,285	6,136	-2,851	161	388	-227	30	19	5	6	34	27	7	15	Coffee	
Kenya	2,231	3,503	-1,272	102	310	-208	16	9	4	8	32	30	4	15	Tea	
Uganda	347	928	-581	26	29	-3	3	51	8	3	56	23	8	8	Coffee	
Other Sub-Saharan	12,805	9,959	2,846	2,915	576	2,339	4	13	23	6	34	43	27	14	Crude oil	
Burundi	31	185	-154	7	2	-5	27	74	8	1	52	35	1	8	Coffee	
Central African Rep.	234	150	84	2	3	-1	2	20	1	2	79	45	8	5	Precious stones	
Comoros	16	59	-43	3	1	-2	0	27	18	1	48	45	29	5	Spices	
Djibouti	144	653	-509	0	19	-19	60	10	0	3	9	30	1	27	Gold	
Eritrea	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Ethiopia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Gabon	3,994	1,464	2,430	1,988	71	1,917	1	12	51	5	22	75	12	5	Crude oil	
Rwanda	98	267	-169	5	20	-15	5	34	5	7	38	23	6	6	Coffee	
Somalia	140	318	-177	0	5	-5	1	40	0	2	1	10	0	10	Wood	

*The data for South Africa refer to the Southern African Customs Union, which includes Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland.

*Mauritania has officially withdrawn from ECOWAS, however, its data are included because of historical trading patterns.

*Tanzania's data are included in the EAC's because Tanzania is less active in SADC.



UNITED STATES

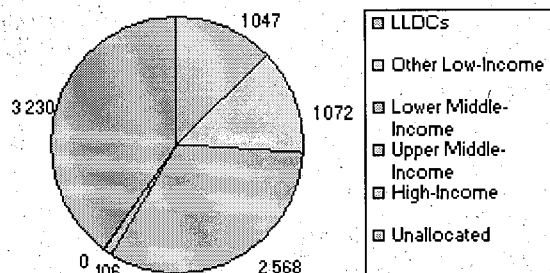
Net ODA	1999	2000	Change 1999/2000
Current (USD m)	9 145	9 955	8.9%
Constant (1999 USD m)	9 145	9 756	6.7%
ODA/GNI	0.10%	0.10%	
Bilateral share	75%	74%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	3 521	2 506	-28.8%

Top Ten Recipients of gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 Russia (OA)	1 154
2 Israel (OA)	967
3 Egypt	799
4 Ukraine (OA)	282
5 Indonesia	194
6 Jordan	179
7 Colombia	169
8 Bosnia and Herzegovina	152
9 India	148
10 Peru	136

Gross Bilateral ODA, 1999-2000 average, unless otherwise shown

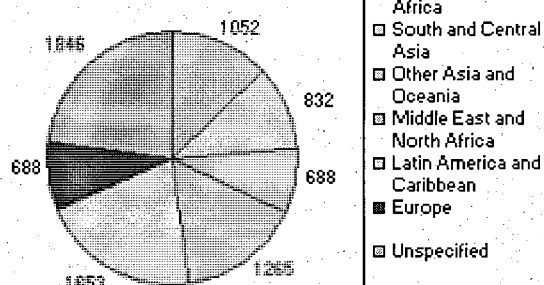
By Income Group (USD m)

Clockwise from top



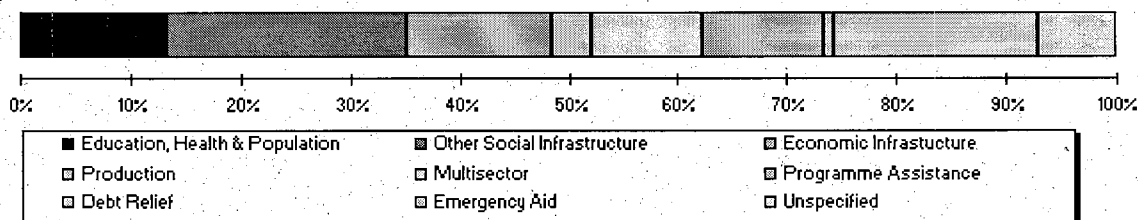
2119
8023

By Region (USD m)



1052
8023

By Sector



Source: OECD

FRANCE

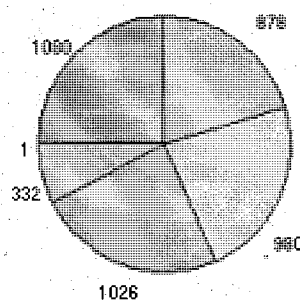
Gross Bilateral ODA, 1999-2000 average, unless otherwise shown

Net ODA	1999	2000	Change 1999/2000
Current (USD m)	5 639	4 105	-27.2%
Constant (1999 USD m)	5 639	4 721	-16.3%
In Euro (million)	5 293	4 454	-15.8%
ODA/GNI	0.39%	0.32%	
Bilateral share	73%	69%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	745	1 657	122.5%

Top Ten Recipients of gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 French Polynesia (ODA/OA)	400
2 New Caledonia (ODA/OA)	346
3 Côte D'Ivoire	271
4 Egypt	265
5 Morocco	231
6 Senegal	223
7 Poland (OA)	211
8 Cameroon	188
9 Tunisia	127
10 Mayotte	106

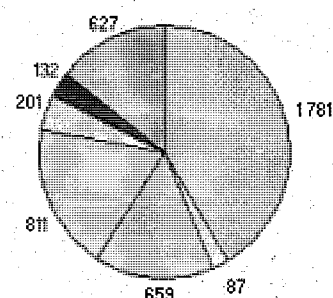
By Income Group (USD m)

Clockwise from top



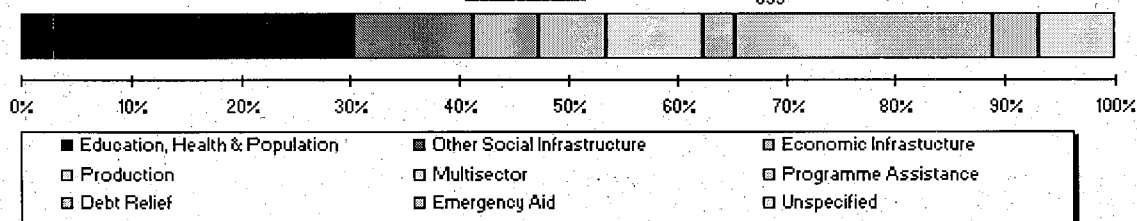
- ☐ LLDCs
- ☐ Other Low-Income
- ☐ Lower Middle-Income
- ☐ Upper Middle-Income
- ☐ High-Income
- ☐ Unallocated

By Region (USD m)



- ☐ Sub-Saharan Africa
- ☐ South and Central Asia
- ☐ Other Asia and Oceania
- ☐ Middle East and North Africa
- ☐ Latin America and Caribbean
- ☐ Europe
- ☐ Unspecified

By Sector



Source: OECD

UNITED KINGDOM

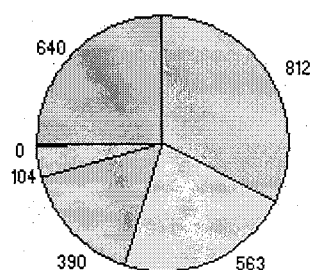
Gross Bilateral ODA, 1999-2000 average, unless otherwise shown

Net ODA	1999	2000	Change 1999/2000
Current (USD m)	3 426	4 501	31.4%
Constant (1999 USD m)	3 426	4 724	37.9%
In Pounds Sterling (million)	2 118	2 974	40.4%
ODA/GNI	0.24%	0.32%	
Bilateral share	66%	60%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	407	439	7.7%

Top Ten Recipients of gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 India	174
2 Uganda	157
3 Tanzania	121
4 Bangladesh	104
5 Zambia	93
6 Malawi	87
7 Ghana	86
8 China	71
9 Mozambique	66
10 Kenya	63

By Income Group (USD m)

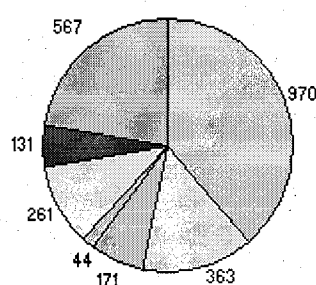
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- LLDCs
- Other Low-Income
- Lower Middle-Income
- Upper Middle-Income
- High-Income
- Unallocated

1375
2509

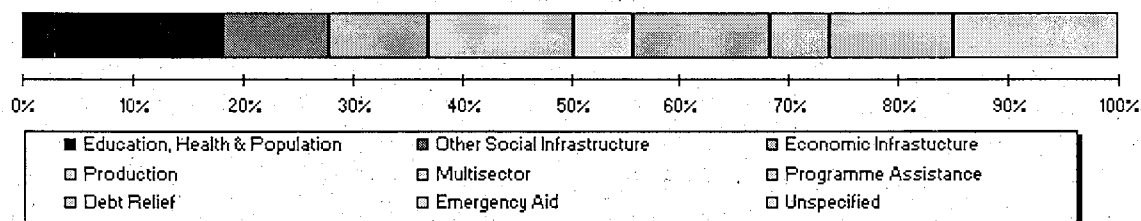
By Region (USD m)



- Sub-Saharan Africa
- South and Central Asia
- Other Asia and Oceania
- Middle East and North Africa
- Latin America and Caribbean
- Europe
- Unspecified

970
2509

By Sector



Source: OECD

TOTAL DAC COUNTRIES

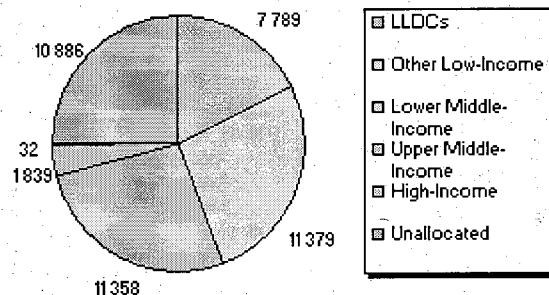
Net ODA	1999	2000	Change 1999/2000
Current (USD m)	56 428	53 737	-4.8%
Constant (1999 USD m)	56 428	56 194	-0.4%
ODA/GNI	0.24%	0.22%	
Bilateral share	67%	67%	
Net Official Aid (OA)			
Current (USD m)	6 468	6 848	5.9%

Top Ten Recipients of gross ODA/OA (USD million)	
1 Indonesia	2 456
2 China	2 097
3 Russia (OA)	1 495
4 Egypt	1 442
5 India	1 438
6 Thailand	1 187
7 Viet Nam	1 153
8 Israel (OA)	1 000
9 Philippines	990
10 Bangladesh	825

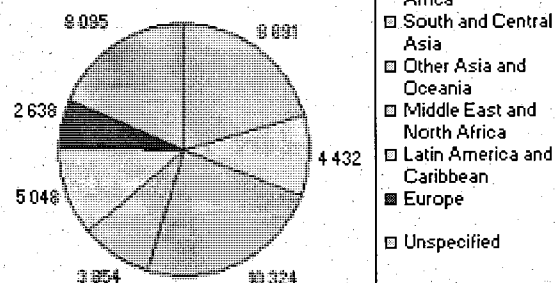
Gross Bilateral ODA, 1999-2000 average, unless otherwise shown

By Income Group (USD m)

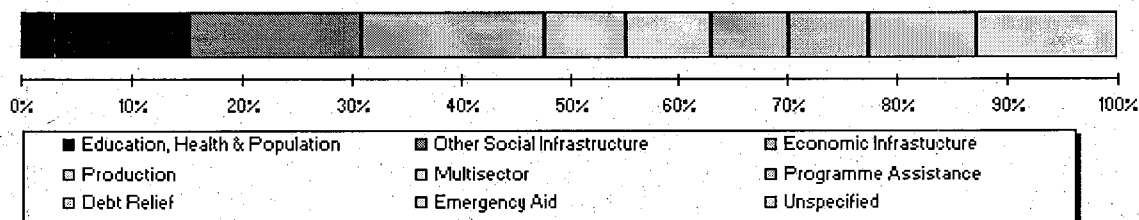
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By Region (USD m)



By Sector



Source: OECD

19160
43283

8091
43283

Table IV-1. Net Official Development Assistance Flows from DAC Members in 1999 and 2000

	2000		Real Percent	Real Percent change 1999 to 2000 (2) excluding effect of changes to List of ODA recipients (3)	1999		Real Percent
	ODA USDm	ODA/GNI % (1)	change 1999 to 2000 (2)		ODA USDm	ODA/GNI % (1)	change 1998 to 1999 (2)
Australia	987	0.27	8.4	8.4	982	0.26	-1.5
Austria	423	0.23	-8.3	-8.3	527	0.26	19.6
Belgium	820	0.36	22.8	22.8	760	0.30	-11.1
Canada	1 744	0.25	-1.4	-1.4	1 706	0.28	-1.5
Denmark	1 664	1.06	7.3	7.3	1 733	1.01	2.9
Finland	371	0.31	0.1	0.1	416	0.33	9.1
France	4 105	0.32	-16.3	-3.2	5 639	0.39	2.3
Germany	5 030	0.27	5.9	6.2	5 515	0.26	2.2
Greece	226	0.20	35.0	35.0	194	0.15	8.9
Ireland	235	0.30	5.6	5.6	245	0.31	25.2
Italy	1 376	0.13	-13.8	-13.4	1 806	0.15	-18.4
Japan	13 508	0.28	-15.1	-16.1	15 323	0.34	27.1
Luxembourg	127	0.71	18.7	18.7	119	0.66	8.3
Netherlands	3 135	0.84	12.2	18.8	3 134	0.79	5.6
New Zealand	113	0.25	-3.1	-2.9	134	0.27	4.2
Norway	1 264	0.80	-9.6	-9.6	1 370	0.90	0.5
Portugal	271	0.26	10.5	10.5	276	0.26	7.7
Spain	1 195	0.22	-2.1	-2.1	1 363	0.23	0.7
Sweden	1 799	0.80	21.4	21.4	1 630	0.70	7.2
Switzerland	890	0.34	0.4	0.4	984	0.35	13.0
United Kingdom	4 501	0.32	37.9	37.9	3 426	0.24	-11.2
United States	9 955	0.10	6.7	6.3	9 145	0.10	2.5
TOTAL DAC	53 737	0.22	-0.4	0.9	56 428	0.24	6.5
Average Country Effort		0.39				0.39	
<i>Memo items included in the above total :</i>							
1. EC outflows	4 912		13.4	13.7	4937		-0.6
2. EU countries combined	25 277	0.32	5.8	9.7	26784	0.32	-0.5
3. G7 countries	40 219	0.19	-3.0	-1.7	42561	0.21	7.2
4. Non-G7 countries	13 519	0.45	7.5	8.9	13867	0.44	4.3

(1) DAC Members have progressively introduced the new System of National Accounts, which replaced GNP by GNI.

As GNI has generally been higher than GNP, ODA/GNI ratios are slightly lower than previously reported ODA/GNP ratios.

(2) Taking account of both inflation and exchange rate movements.

(3) Aruba, French Polynesia, Gibraltar, Korea, Libya, Macao, the Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, Northern Marianas and the Virgin Islands (UK) transferred from Part I of the DAC List of Aid Recipients (ODA recipients) to Part II of the List (Official Aid recipients) on 1 January 2000.