

# ◎ MEASURING PROGRESS





## BASIC CAPABILITIES INDEX

### TEN YEARS AFTER THE MILLENNIUM DECLARATION

# Progress on the social indicators has slowed down

The 2010 Basic Capabilities Index (BCI) developed by Social Watch shows that in the last 20 years poverty reduction has slowed down. The evolution of this index since 2000, when the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were set, indicates that progress is decelerating instead of accelerating, and the international community's efforts have not translated into a more rapid improvement in social indicators. Social progress does not automatically follow economic growth and better (non-monetary) indicators are needed to more accurately monitor the evolution of poverty in the world.

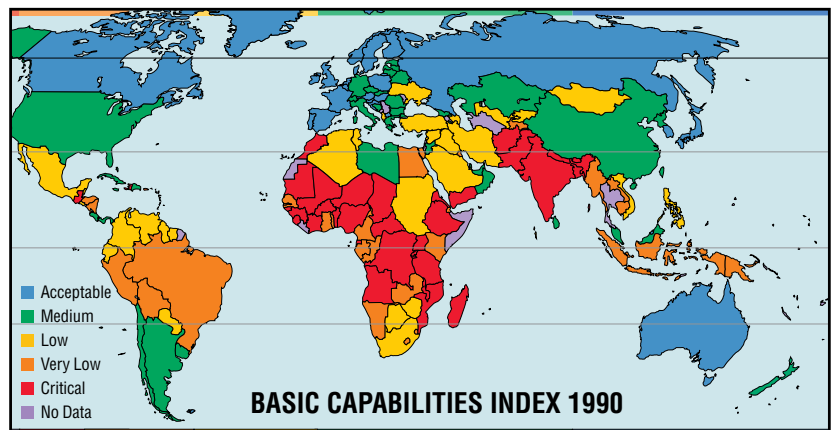
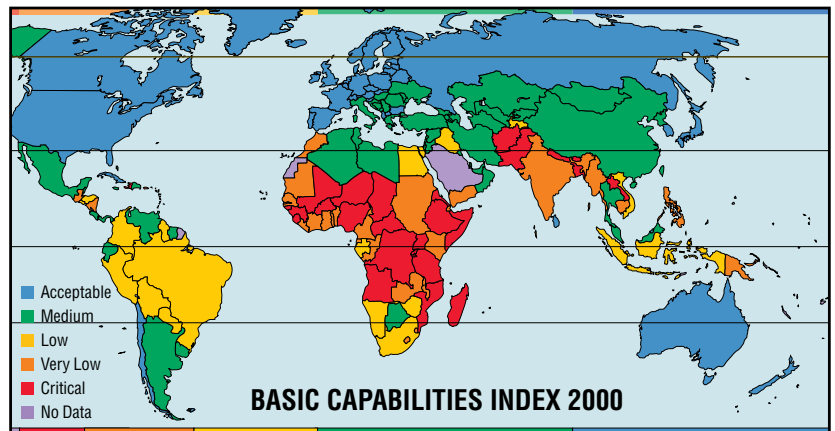
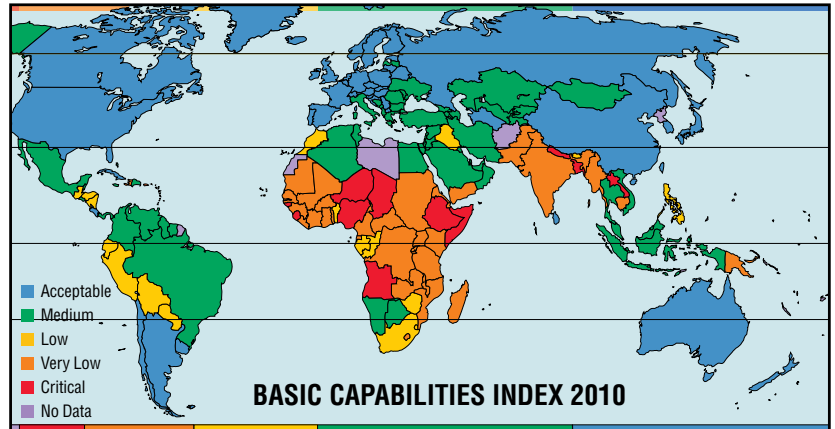
In his *Keeping the Promise* report of February 2010, UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon said that the MDGs "are the world's quantified, time-bound targets for addressing extreme poverty, hunger and disease, and for promoting gender equality, education and environmental sustainability. They are also an expression of basic human rights: the rights of everyone to good health, education and shelter."

Yet, even when the goals are "quantifiable", they are not easy to measure. A set of 38 indicators on each of the specific targets under each goal has been developed by the United Nations, but data are missing for most of the countries. On the most important target of reducing the proportion of the population living with less than one dollar per day, data from 2005 or after are only available for 67 countries.

#### The current picture as shown by the BCI

The BCI was designed by Social Watch as an alternative way to monitor the situation of poverty in the world. Most of the available poverty-measurement are based on the premise that poverty is a monetary phenomenon and they measure, for example, how many persons live with an income of under one dollar a day. The BCI, like other alternative (non-monetary) ways of measuring poverty, is based instead on a person's capability of accessing a series of services that are indispensable for survival and human dignity. The indicators that make up the BCI are among the most basic of those used to measure the MDGs.

The BCI is the average of three indicators: 1) mortality among children under five, 2) reproductive or maternal-child health, and 3) education (measured with a combination of enrolment in primary education and the proportion of children reaching fifth grade). All the indicators are expressed in percentages and they range from 0 to 100. Under five mortality, which is usually expressed in number of deaths per thousand children born alive, is expressed as 100 minus that value. So that, for example, a value of 20 deaths per thousand becomes 2% and, when deducted from 100, yields a basic indicator value of 98. Thus, the theoretical maximum value in infant mortality is 100, which would mean that all children born alive survive until they are five years old. Reproductive health takes the maximum value 100 when all women giving birth are attended by skilled health personnel. Similarly, the education indicator registers 100 when all school age children are enrolled in education and they all attain five years of schooling. These three indicators are then aver-



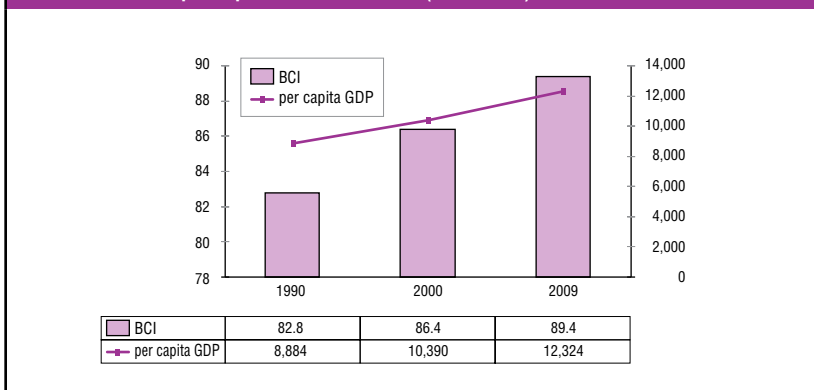
BCI EVOLUTION BY COUNTRY											
Country	BCI 2000	BCI Evolution	BCI 2010	Country	BCI 2000	BCI Evolution	BCI 2010	Country	BCI 2000	BCI Evolution	BCI 2010
Afghanistan	45			Gabon	84			Netherlands	99+		99
Albania	99	←	97	Gambia, The	76	←	72	New Zealand	98	→	99+
Algeria	94	→	96	Georgia	94	→	97	Nicaragua	76	→	81
Angola	57	→	60	Germany	99+		99	Niger	48	→	59
Argentina	97	→	98	Ghana	66	→	77	Nigeria	64	←	61
Armenia	95		94	Greece	94	→	99	Norway	99		99
Australia	99		99	Guatemala	69	→	88	Oman	94		94
Austria	99		99	Guinea	54	→	67	Pakistan	55	→	65
Azerbaijan	90	→	94	Guinea Bissau	55	→	60	Panama	94		94
Bahamas, The	94	→	97	Guyana	85	→	91	Paraguay	81	→	89
Bahrain	95		95	Haiti	63	→	67	Peru	82	→	88
Bangladesh	61		61	Honduras	80	→	84	Philippines	79	→	81
Belarus	98		99	Hungary	97		98	Poland	99		99
Belgium	99+	←	99	Iceland	99+		99	Portugal	98	→	99
Belize	91	→	96	India	67	→	73	Qatar	96	←	94
Benin	78	→	85	Indonesia	85	→	90	Romania	97		97
Bhutan	63	→	85	Iran, Islamic Rep.	93	→	95	Russian Federation	99		98
Bolivia	82		83	Iraq	81	→	88	Rwanda	57	→	79
Bosnia and Herzegovina	97		97	Ireland	98		99	Saudi Arabia			92
Botswana	91		90	Israel	96		96	Senegal	70	→	71
Brazil	88	→	96	Italy	95		99	Serbia	97	→	98
Bulgaria	98		98	Jamaica	94	←	93	Sierra Leone	55	→	61
Burkina Faso	55	→	69	Japan	99+		99+	Singapore	98		98
Burma	67	→	77	Jordan	97		97	Slovak Republic	98		98
Burundi	53	→	66	Kazakhstan	95	→	97	Slovenia	99		98
Cambodia	65	→	70	Kenya	65	→	71	Somalia	58		57
Cameroon	75		75	Kiribati	88	←	82	South Africa	85		86
Canada	99		99+	Korea, Dem. Rep.	92			Spain	99		99
Cape Verde	93	←	87	Korea, Rep.	99+		99	Sri Lanka	98		99
Central African Republic	63	→	65	Kuwait	94		94	Sudan	79	←	77
Chad	50	→	54	Kyrgyzstan	95		95	Suriname	91		91
Chile	98		98	Lao PDR	59	→	63	Swaziland	77	→	81
China	97	→	99	Latvia	99	←	97	Sweden	99		99
Colombia	87	→	94	Lebanon	94	←	92	Switzerland	98		98
Comoros	74			Lesotho	74	→	78	Syrian Arab Republic	92	→	96
Congo, Dem. Rep.	58	→	78	Liberia	70	←	67	Tajikistan	86	→	93
Congo, Rep.	73	→	80	Libya	96			Tanzania	63	→	75
Costa Rica	96	→	97	Lithuania	99		98	Thailand	96		96
Cote d'Ivoire	73	→	74	Luxembourg	99		99	Togo	71	→	74
Cuba	98		99	Madagascar	61	→	76	Trinidad and Tobago	96		96
Cyprus	95		96	Malawi	72	←	70	Tunisia	94	→	97
Czech Republic	99		98	Malaysia	96	→	97	Turkey	90	→	95
Denmark	99		99	Maldives	88	→	92	Turkmenistan	91	→	98
Djibouti	72	→	76	Mali	62	→	69	Ukraine	97		97
Dominica	96	←	92	Malta	95	→	97	United Arab Emirates	92	→	95
Dominican Republic	90		90	Mauritania	69	→	71	United Kingdom	99		99
Ecuador	95	←	88	Mauritius	98		98	United States	97		97
Egypt, Arab Rep.	83	→	91	Mexico	92	→	96	Uruguay	97	→	98
El Salvador	88	→	91	Moldova	91	→	96	Uzbekistan	96	→	97
Equatorial Guinea	66	→	68	Mongolia	94	→	96	Venezuela, RB	94	←	91
Eritrea	56	→	76	Montenegro	97		97	Vietnam	86	→	93
Estonia	99		99	Morocco	78	→	88	Zambia	68	→	75
Ethiopia	48	→	53	Mozambique	62	→	71	Zimbabwe	82	→	87
Finland	99+		99	Namibia	86	→	90				
France	99		99	Nepal	54	→	58				

**References:**

← Major regression   ← Regression   || Stagnant   → Slight progress   → Significant progress

Note: values in italics are estimates.

**CHART 1. BCI and per capita GDP in the world (1990-2009)**



aged, so the total value of the index will vary between 0% and 100% (see BCI Evolution by Country table in previous page).

The figures show that overall, since 1990, the world has made progress in its efforts to reduce poverty. In the last 20 years the BCI has grown worldwide and so has per capita income. Chart 1 shows the average total value of the BCI and of capita income in CPP (constant purchasing power) dollars for three points in time (1990, 2000 and 2009).

Per capita income growth accelerated from 17% in 1990-2000 to 19% between 2000 and 2009, but BCI growth slowed from 4% in the 1990s to 3% in the first decade of this century. This indicates that the Millennium Declaration and the international community's efforts to reach the goals it set have not translated into more rapid progress in social indicators, even when resources were available. On the contrary, the data in Chart 1 confirm the findings of recent research, which show that since 2000 progress in these indicators has become slower.<sup>1</sup>

An analysis of the behaviour of aggregated BCI levels shows big variations between different regions of the world. These units of aggregation make sense for at least two reasons. First, there are patterns of geographic diffusion in the design and implementation of public policies geared to reducing poverty and satisfying basic needs, as captured by the BCI and other ways of measuring absolute poverty. Second, the countries that make up each region show clear patterns of inter-dependence so they tend to behave in similar ways as regards the evolution of some of the socioeconomic indicators.

For the purposes of Chart 2, the average BCI for each region was calculated by weighting each country BCI according to its population. The graph shows that all the regions have increased their BCI values, but some of them did it only marginally. The developed countries have a very small increase because their values are nearing 100% and cannot get any better. These countries have the highest levels

of human development and equity and the lowest poverty levels, and they also have the highest basic capability levels as measured by the BCI.

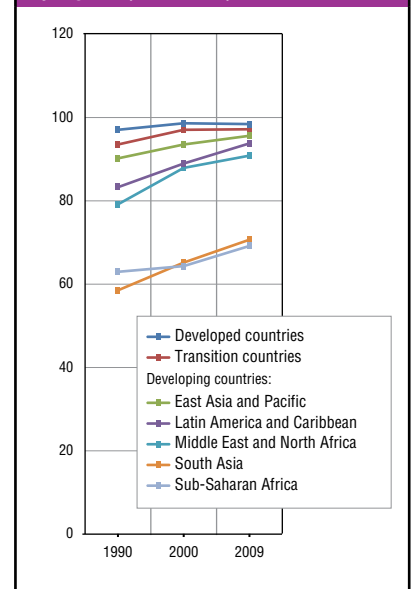
Second, the countries in transition, Latin America, the Middle East and Northern Africa show progress in the 1990-2009 period. However, the biggest advances were registered between 1990 and 2000 and their evolution between 2000 and 2009 is relatively slower. Again, the data show that BCI growth has been decelerating since 2000, when the MDGs were set, instead of accelerating.

Third, the BCI for South Asia maintained its pre-2000 growth rate in the subsequent decade, and Sub-Saharan Africa is the only region that has progressed more rapidly since 2000 than in the previous decade, when it hardly made any progress at all. Both these regions started from very low levels, and they need to accelerate even more if they are to reach average acceptable levels in the next decade. South Asia is progressing faster than Sub-Saharan Africa. This region consists of a small group of countries and its average is highly influenced by India, which grew five points in the index between 1990 and 2000 and another five points since. The enormous and heterogeneous Sub-Saharan Africa group was thus left with the lowest BCI values in 2010.

Average progress on the BCI among the developing countries in East Asia and the Pacific is very slow because of the great weight that China has in this region. China has relatively high BCI values but they are progressing very sluggishly, which stands in stark contrast to the country's behaviour as regards per capita income or the percentage of the population living on less than one dollar a day. In the last 20 years China has made tremendous progress on these two indicators, but its big progress in basic social indicators took place before the 1990s.

Table 1 shows an alternative way of looking at recent evolution, based on the levels determined by the BCI values (Critical, Very Low, Low, Medium and Acceptable). Over the last 20 years the group of countries with medium and acceptable values on the one hand, and the group of countries with low, very low and critical values on the other, inverted their positions in the sense that the former increased from 40% to 61% of all countries for which the BCI can be calculated, and the latter fell from 60% to 39% of all countries considered. In both groups the big fall in

**CHART 2. Evolution of BCI by regions (1990-2009)**



the number of countries in the worst situation and the increase in the number of countries with relatively better levels came about before 2000, and in the new millennium change has been slower.

### Some cases of recent evolution

As well as big changes among the regions, there have been some notable changes among countries within regions. Europe and North America are relatively homogenous; the levels of variation among the countries making up these two geographical areas are low. Moreover, these regions have not shown substantial progress as they are made up of countries that already have satisfactory levels on the index. On the other hand, other regions have higher levels of variation in their evolution over the last 20 years (see Chart 2). All the levels on the general map in Evolution table contain countries that have progressed and others that have regressed.

In the group with the "acceptable" BCI levels, Albania made the most progress in the 1990s but then regressed the most in the subsequent decade. This regression was relatively slight, but it indicates a lack of continuity in efforts to improve performance on the BCI indicators. As to the group with intermediate values, it is illustrative to focus on the best and

**TABLE 1. Evolution of BCI by levels (in number of countries).**

	1990	2000	2010
Critical	42	35	22
Very Low	18	17	22
Low	34	19	19
Medium	29	43	40
Acceptable	33	50	58
Total	156	164	161

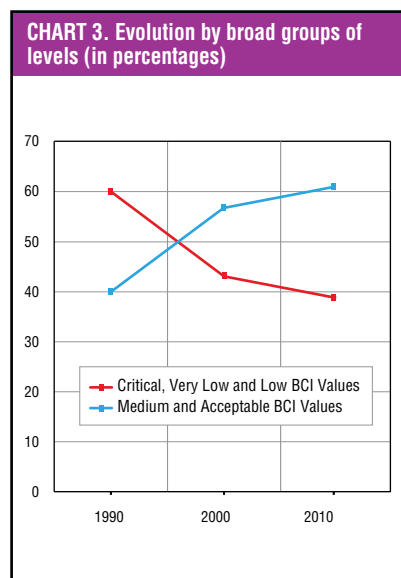
<sup>1</sup> Fukuda-Parr and Greenstein, "How should MDG implementation be measured: faster progress or meeting targets?" Working paper 63. International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth, May 2010.

worst performers. At the top end of the scale it is no surprise that Brazil has done well; it has very high rates of economic growth and a sustained political commitment that has led to substantial poverty reduction in the last 20 years. At the bottom end of the scale, as can be clearly seen from the situation of many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa that have high incomes from oil and other extractive industries, the benefits of natural resources do not automatically translate into improved social well-being, even in countries that have healthy economic indicators. It is evident that it is not enough to simply supply funds and provide services geared to poverty reduction, there also has to be collective action on the part of the agents that lead the political system. Without this commitment there cannot be social progress.

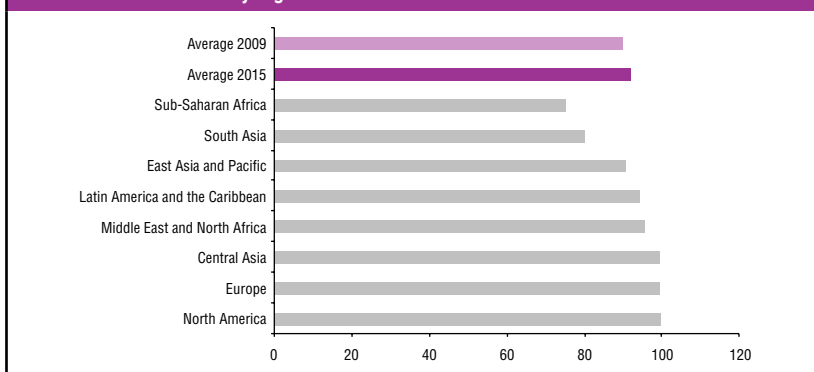
Lastly, but by no means the least important, we should look at several other countries in other BCI levels. In the low level, Guatemala and Bhutan have made enormous strides. In the very low level, countries emerging out of conflict, such as Rwanda improved considerably in 2000-2009, whereas Sudan's BCI values continued their systematic decline over the 20 years period. In the critical BCI level some countries such as Burkina Faso, Burundi and Guinea have done comparatively well but others like Nigeria, have not.

### Looking to the future

In the light of the recent evolution in BCI values it is clear that extreme poverty, measured in terms of access to a pool of services that are basic to human survival, will continue to decrease over time, but the speed of poverty reduction is not automatically determined by the economy. Even at moderately low economic growth rates BCI indicators tend to fall. This has been also the case with other non-monetary poverty measurements like Unsatisfied Basic Needs, which were evaluated in a good part of Latin America in the 1980s. If the long term trend in BCI ratings is for progressively fewer countries to find themselves in the critical level and for more and more countries to attain values that are consistently above 90%,



**CHART 4. BCI evolution by regions to 2015**



monitoring social progress will have to move from using average national indicators to other measurements that provide more levels of variation and disaggregation, particularly in countries with higher BCI values.

To make such a monitoring possible, a commitment from the international community is needed to generate better and more accurate statistics, with appropriate gender, regional and ethnical discrimination. In fact, these kinds of indicators are available for many developed countries, but very little statistical information is available about the rest of the world in this respect. Many countries will jump up to the groups with medium or acceptable BCI values in

the coming years and there will be progressively more countries with stagnant values because the BCI cannot exceed 100%. The worldwide pattern of sustained BCI growth, albeit with slower growth rates since 2000, indicates that more and more countries should be monitored using more sophisticated indicators that more accurately capture the evolution of non-monetary poverty in the world.

Yet, the linear projections in Chart 4, based on the data from the 1990-2000 and 2000-2009 periods, also show that if current trends in the evolution of the BCI are maintained, big regions of the world will still be far from reaching acceptable levels in 2015. ■

## TECHNICAL NOTES:

### I. The BCI indicators:

1. Education: a) The percentage of children that reach the fifth grade in primary education; b) Net enrolment rate in primary education. The Education indicator is made up of the average of these two values (a and b)
2. Mortality among children under five. The value of this indicator is represented as  $I1=(100-M)$ , as the rate of survival until the age of five, where M is the death rate in the first five years of life per 1,000 births.
3. The percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel.

II. The BCI has been calculated for three points in time, with different sources of free access information (for the complete list of sources, see <[www.socialwatch.org](http://www.socialwatch.org)>). So as to complete the data for 1990, 2000 and 2009, the Social Watch research team constructed a system of approximate measures (or proxies) that maximize the information available. For 1990 this involved considering all the data available in a range of 5 years, taking 1990 as a base and assuming +/- 2 years. In cases where no information before 1990 was available, the five-year range was still taken but up to 1995 inclusive. For 2000, we took a five-year range with 2000 as the base year and

a criterion of +/- 2 years. Lastly, for 2009, we applied the criterion of the latest data available since 2005.<sup>1</sup>

III. There is a high level of correlation among the values of the three indicators, and the values of each indicator are correlated with its values at different points in time, so for countries for which we did not have information about the percentage of births attended by skilled medical personnel, we imputed values based on the other two indicators in the index (education and infant mortality).

IV. So as to be able to categorize countries' evolution, the Social Watch team applied the following cut-off points: less than one negative standard deviation from the average of evolution (Severe Regression); between one negative standard deviation from the average and -1% of the variation in the rate (Regression); between -1% and 1% of variation in the rate (Stagnation); between 1% of variation in the rate and a standard deviation over the average variation (Slight Progress); and more than one standard deviation over the variation average (Significant Progress). ■

<sup>1</sup> The BCI values shown in the "diamonds" that appear in the national reports correspond to the BCI 2010 values.

## GENDER EQUITY INDEX

### GEI VALUES IN 2009

Social Watch has developed the Gender Equity Index (GEI)<sup>1</sup> in order to contribute to the understanding of gender-based inequities, and to monitor its situation and evolution in the different countries and regions of the world, according

to a selection of indicators relevant to gender inequity in three dimensions, namely education, economic participation and empowerment. ■

Country	GEI 2009	Education	Economic Activity	Empowerment	Country	GEI 2009	Education	Economic Activity	Empowerment
Albania	55	96.3	61.9	6.6	Cuba	70	96.7	52.0	61.7
Algeria	53	96.5	39.4	22.4	Cyprus	65	97.9	68.2	29.0
Angola	60	75.3	71.3	32.8	Czech Republic	68	96.8	64.0	43.4
Argentina	72	98.8	61.9	56.2	Denmark	79	97.6	78.6	61.1
Armenia	58	97.1	71.2	4.6	Djibouti	47	74.5	56.2	10.8
Australia	75	95.2	75.0	55.0	Dominican Republic	65	97.5	49.9	47.1
Austria	71	95.1	61.0	56.6	Ecuador	72	98.5	64.3	54.3
Azerbaijan	60	91.1	73.3	15.3	Egypt	44	91.3	25.1	15.2
Bahamas	79	98.1	80.7	58.9	El Salvador	68	99.1	51.2	52.3
Bahrain	46	98.0	34.1	6.0	Equatorial Guinea	44	73.8	49.4	7.9
Bangladesh	53	85.8	53.5	18.9	Eritrea	47	62.1	54.3	24.8
Barbados	76	99.0	73.2	57.0	Estonia	73	97.6	71.2	50.8
Belarus	66	96.6	72.7	28.9	Ethiopia	53	64.8	69.7	25.5
Belgium	72	96.0	64.2	56.2	Finland	84	98.6	78.5	75.7
Belize	63	98.2	45.9	44.1	France	72	96.6	71.7	47.8
Benin	42	53.9	54.7	17.8	Gabon	53	77.7	65.9	16.7
Bolivia	66	94.8	65.7	37.6	Gambia	50	72.5	60.8	17.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	61	93.3	76.0	13.0	Georgia	62	94.7	49.7	42.5
Botswana	66	98.8	49.0	49.5	Germany	78	93.8	67.6	73.0
Brazil	68	96.5	64.6	43.6	Ghana	58	79.4	82.5	11.0
Bulgaria	73	96.1	71.6	52.6	Greece	65	95.9	61.2	38.6
Burkina Faso	54	68.8	76.6	17.7	Guatemala	51	93.7	36.7	23.5
Burundi	64	75.8	88.1	27.9	Guinea-Bissau	47	46.9	58.3	35.6
Cambodia	62	78.1	83.5	23.2	Guyana	60	96.7	47.1	35.7
Cameroon	51	80.4	57.1	14.3	Honduras	69	99.1	53.6	54.2
Canada	74	95.9	73.8	53.7	Hong Kong	75	95.7	66.0	62.4
Cape Verde	54	97.8	40.1	22.6	Hungary	70	96.1	68.3	44.9
Central African Republic	46	55.8	70.0	11.4	Iceland	78	98.7	78.8	55.2
Chad	43	46.2	74.9	9.2	India	41	77.5	36.6	7.9
Chile	62	97.1	45.9	42.8	Indonesia	55	96.8	52.8	16.0
China	68	92.4	73.3	38.6	Iran	54	97.1	45.7	20.5
Colombia	75	98.8	69.7	56.5	Ireland	69	98.1	63.3	46.9
Congo, Rep.	45	65.4	57.4	12.6	Israel	72	97.1	75.2	44.1
Costa Rica	67	98.2	54.3	47.9	Italy	64	96.8	54.6	42.1
Côte d'Ivoire	39	64.5	38.1	15.2	Jamaica	61	99.0	64.7	18.3
Croatia	75	99.4	70.7	56.0	Japan	59	91.5	55.3	30.2

<sup>1</sup> The GEI values that appear under the shape of diamonds in the national reports are those included in the IEG 2009, developed by the Social Sciences Research Team, Departamento de Sociología de la Facultad de Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad de la República, Uruguay, composed by Gabriel Errandonea (Coordinator), Gabriel Gómez, Daniel Umpiérrez and Ruy Blanco.

GEI VALUES IN 2009									
Country	GEI 2009	Education	Economic Activity	Empowerment	Country	GEI 2009	Education	Economic Activity	Empowerment
Jordan	47	98.8	33.5	9.4	Rwanda	84	88.2	84.6	77.8
Kazakhstan	74	97.3	75.1	50.4	Samoa	49	92.7	44.5	8.6
Kenya	59	85.3	80.6	11.2	Sao Tomé and Príncipe	49	98.3	35.2	12.3
Korea, Rep.	53	80.0	53.9	23.6	Saudi Arabia	43	96.4	18.9	12.8
Kuwait	49	97.6	46.3	4.2	Senegal	55	76.4	61.3	27.1
Kyrgyzstan	70	98.8	65.8	45.5	Sierra Leone	45	65.9	52.8	15.1
Laos	52	80.6	59.2	16.8	Singapore	63	95.0	58.6	36.5
Latvia	75	97.1	71.0	57.0	Slovakia	69	97.0	67.2	42.2
Lebanon	47	98.4	36.2	6.2	Slovenia	65	81.8	70.7	42.8
Lesotho	64	99.5	57.6	35.9	Solomon Islands	47	82.4	58.2	0.0
Lithuania	76	97.3	75.6	53.8	South Africa	75	98.9	51.4	73.8
Luxembourg	61	98.2	60.1	23.5	Spain	77	98.4	58.3	74.1
Macedonia	67	96.1	55.5	50.1	Sri Lanka	58	98.0	43.0	32.4
Malaysia	58	98.6	46.6	29.7	St Lucia	71	98.2	59.1	55.4
Maldives	61	97.9	58.6	26.2	St Vincent and Grenadines	60	96.6	59.5	23.6
Mali	53	65.5	77.3	17.0	Sudan	43	86.4	29.1	12.4
Malta	58	96.7	49.5	28.5	Suriname	56	97.5	46.1	23.8
Mauritania	51	75.0	57.3	19.2	Swaziland	49	95.0	35.8	15.7
Mauritius	60	98.3	47.5	34.5	Sweden	88	96.3	83.8	82.9
Mexico	61	98.8	44.3	38.5	Switzerland	62	91.8	71.3	23.4
Moldova	74	97.9	71.8	51.9	Syria	54	93.3	38.8	29.2
Mongolia	70	99.4	58.2	52.6	Tajikistan	52	78.2	65.8	12.2
Morocco	45	84.0	29.2	21.4	Tanzania	72	80.5	83.9	51.3
Mozambique	64	67.6	91.5	34.2	Thailand	70	98.3	71.7	40.6
Namibia	71	96.5	65.6	50.8	Timor-Leste	66	95.1	67.0	34.9
Nepal	51	74.1	57.1	22.5	Togo	47	71.8	49.4	18.7
Netherlands	77	95.7	70.7	65.4	Trinidad and Tobago	70	98.1	53.7	58.6
New Zealand	78	97.5	76.1	59.2	Tunisia	50	96.8	33.5	18.6
Nicaragua	52	98.5	36.4	19.7	Turkey	46	85.3	35.8	17.3
Niger	47	54.0	65.8	22.1	Uganda	67	83.1	81.1	37.4
Nigeria	44	76.9	47.0	9.3	Ukraine	69	97.4	66.9	44.0
Norway	83	96.2	82.0	69.8	United Arab Emirates	50	97.3	33.4	19.2
Oman	46	96.7	23.5	17.6	United Kingdom	74	97.5	72.8	51.1
Pakistan	43	75.9	34.2	18.0	United States of America	74	97.0	72.3	52.3
Panama	70	98.1	60.8	50.4	Uruguay	69	97.1	64.0	45.1
Paraguay	67	97.6	55.6	47.2	Uzbekistan	57	89.7	68.9	12.5
Peru	70	98.8	63.4	47.0	Vanuatu	54	76.0	79.5	6.5
Philippines	76	98.5	63.5	64.8	Venezuela	68	98.3	60.8	43.9
Poland	70	96.2	68.8	45.2	Viet Nam	74	96.5	81.3	44.0
Portugal	73	97.6	69.1	52.8	Yemen	30	49.2	34.4	6.3
Qatar	48	98.0	32.7	12.2	Zambia	56	79.0	64.0	25.6
Romania	71	97.3	74.6	42.0	Zimbabwe	58	88.1	67.0	17.6
Russia	71	97.3	71.2	45.1					



**NET OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE BY DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE (DAC) COUNTRY**

	USD MILLION							PER CENT OF GNI						
	1992-1993 AVERAGE	1997-1998 AVERAGE	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1992-1993 AVERAGE	1997-1998 AVERAGE	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Australia	984	1,011	1,460	1,680	2,123	2,669	2,954	0.36	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.32	0.32
Austria	205	477	678	1,573	1,498	1,808	1,714	0.11	0.23	0.23	0.52	0.47	0.50	0.43
Belgium	840	823	1,463	1,963	1,977	1,951	2,386	0.39	0.33	0.41	0.53	0.50	0.43	0.48
Canada	2,457	1,876	2,599	3,756	3,683	4,080	4,785	0.46	0.32	0.27	0.34	0.29	0.29	0.32
Denmark	1,366	1,670	2,037	2,109	2,236	2,562	2,803	1.03	0.98	0.85	0.81	0.80	0.81	0.82
Finland	499	388	680	902	834	981	1,166	0.56	0.32	0.37	0.46	0.40	0.39	0.44
France	8,093	6,024	8,473	10,026	10,601	9,884	10,908	0.63	0.41	0.41	0.47	0.47	0.38	0.39
Germany	7,269	5,719	7,534	10,082	10,435	12,291	13,981	0.36	0.27	0.28	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.38
Greece	–	176	321	384	424	501	703	–	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.21
Ireland	76	193	607	719	1,022	1,192	1,328	0.18	0.30	0.39	0.42	0.54	0.55	0.59
Italy	3,583	1,772	2,462	5,091	3,641	3,971	4,861	0.33	0.15	0.15	0.29	0.20	0.19	0.22
Japan	11,205	9,999	8,922	13,126	11,136	7,679	9,579	0.28	0.24	0.19	0.28	0.25	0.17	0.19
Luxembourg	44	103	236	256	291	376	415	0.31	0.60	0.79	0.79	0.89	0.92	0.97
Netherlands	2,639	2,994	4,204	5,115	5,452	6,224	6,993	0.84	0.80	0.73	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.80
New Zealand	97	142	212	274	259	320	348	0.25	0.26	0.23	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.30
Norway	1,144	1,314	2,199	2,786	2,954	3,728	3,963	1.09	0.86	0.87	0.94	0.89	0.95	0.88
Portugal	264	255	1,031	377	396	471	620	0.31	0.25	0.63	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.27
Spain	1,411	1,305	2,437	3,018	3,814	5,140	6,867	0.27	0.24	0.24	0.27	0.32	0.37	0.45
Sweden	2,114	1,652	2,722	3,362	3,955	4,339	4,732	1.01	0.75	0.78	0.94	1.02	0.93	0.98
Switzerland	966	904	1,545	1,772	1,646	1,685	2,038	0.39	0.33	0.40	0.43	0.39	0.38	0.42
United Kingdom	3,082	3,648	7,905	10,772	12,459	9,849	11,500	0.31	0.27	0.36	0.47	0.51	0.35	0.43
United States	10,916	7,832	19,705	27,935	23,532	21,787	26,842	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.23	0.18	0.16	0.19
<b>TOTAL DAC</b>	<b>58,318</b>	<b>50,276</b>	<b>79,432</b>	<b>107,078</b>	<b>104,368</b>	<b>103,485</b>	<b>121,483</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.31</b>
<i>of which:</i>														
<b>DAC-EU countries</b>	<b>31,483</b>	<b>27,199</b>	<b>42,789</b>	<b>55,750</b>	<b>59,034</b>	<b>61,538</b>	<b>70,974</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.43</b>

 Source: OECD, Website Database 2010. <[www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)>.

## PUBLIC EXPENDITURE: the governments of the world agreed on...

*"Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality."*

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 22, 1948.

*"We call on the industrialized countries... to implement the enhanced programme of debt relief for the heavily indebted poor countries without further delay and to agree to cancel all official bilateral debts of those countries in return for their making demonstrable commitments to poverty reduction."*

Millennium Declaration, Paragraph 15, 2000.

### HUMAN RIGHTS:

The right to health services, education and social security is enshrined in:

**UDHR** - Art. 22, 25 & 26

**CERD** - Art. 6

**CESCR** - Art. 9, 12 & 13

**CEDAW** - Art. 11 & 14

**CRC** - Art. 24, 26 & 28

### INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS:

Public expenditure and debt are considered in:

**Millennium Development Goals**

**World Summit for Social Development**

**Fourth World Conference on Women -**

**Beijing Platform for Action** - Critical Areas of Concern

Country	Public health expenditure (% of GDP)			Public education expenditure (% of GDP)				Total debt service (% of export of goods, services and income)				Military expenditure (% of GDP)			
	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	2008 (%)
Afghanistan	8.8	7.9	7.6									1.6	1.5	2.1	2.2
Albania	6.6	6.6	7.0					2.5	3.7	3.1	3.0	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0
Algeria	3.5	4.3	4.4									2.9	2.7	2.9	3.1
Andorra	7.2	7.4	7.6	1.7	2.3	2.6									
Angola	2.1	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6			10.7	13.2	9.8	2.5	4.5	4.4	3.8	2.9
Antigua and Barbuda	5.0	5.2	4.7												
Argentina	10.4	10.2	10.0	4.8	4.5	5.5		20.2	31.1	13.1	10.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8
Armenia	5.4	4.7	4.4	2.7	2.7	3.0		7.2	6.8	7.0	12.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2
Aruba				4.8		4.8									
Australia	8.7	8.8	8.9	4.8	5.2							1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Austria	10.4	10.2	10.1	5.4								0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Azerbaijan	4.3	3.9	3.7	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.6	1.8	0.8	0.9	2.3	3.4	2.9	2.7
Bahamas	6.4	6.8	7.3									0.5	0.6	0.8	
Bahrain	3.8	3.6	3.7									3.6	3.4	3.2	2.7
Bangladesh	3.1	3.3	3.4		2.5	2.6	2.4	5.4	3.8	4.8	3.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Barbados	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9		6.9	6.7					0.9	0.8		
Belarus	6.6	6.4	6.5	5.9	6.1	5.2		3.7	3.3	3.9	3.1	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4
Belgium	9.8	9.5	9.4	6.0	6.0							1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Belize	3.6	3.6	4.0			5.1		34.5	15.7	69.3	10.5	1.0	1.0		
Benin	4.7	4.7	4.8		3.9	3.6		7.2	7.0	4.2		1.1	1.0		1.0
Bermuda				2.0	1.2										
Bhutan	3.7	3.6	4.1	7.3			5.1								
Bolivia	5.3	5.1	5.0		6.3			14.3	8.4	11.7	11.3	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9.2	9.4	9.8					5.0	5.4	5.0	4.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4
Botswana	7.4	6.0	5.7	9.7		8.1		0.9	1.0	0.7		2.9	2.6	2.6	3.4
Brazil	8.2	8.5	8.4	4.5	5.0			44.7	37.3	27.8	22.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
Brunei Darussalam	2.5	2.3	2.4									2.6	2.4	2.4	
Bulgaria	7.7	7.2	7.3	4.5	4.2			21.9	12.2	15.2	14.7	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.2
Burkina Faso	6.7	6.3	6.1	4.5	4.5	4.6						1.2	1.2	1.4	1.8
Burundi	11.0	13.1	13.9	5.1			7.2	39.8	40.1	40.0	28.1	6.2	4.9	4.7	3.8
Cambodia	6.4	5.9	5.9			1.6		0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	
Cameroon	4.8	4.8	4.9	3.1	3.3	3.9		20.2	11.1	10.0		1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Canada	9.9	10.0	10.1	4.9								1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Cape Verde	4.6	4.9	4.5		6.0	5.7	5.7	6.9	4.9	4.0	3.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Cayman Islands				2.8	2.6										
Central African Republic	4.3	4.0	4.1		1.4	1.3						1.1		1.1	1.6
Chad	4.4	4.9	4.8	1.9								1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Country	Public health expenditure (% of GDP)			Public education expenditure (% of GDP)				Total debt service (% of export of goods, services and income)				Military expenditure (% of GDP)			
	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	2008 (%)
Chile	6.1	6.0	6.2	3.4	3.2	3.4		14.9	20.8	13.9	18.2	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5
China	4.5	4.4	4.3					3.1	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Colombia	6.3	6.2	6.1	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.9	35.6	30.5	21.3	16.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.7
Comoros	3.1	3.2	3.3												
Congo, Dem. Rep.	6.1	6.6	5.8									2.3	2.4	2.1	1.4
Congo, Rep.	2.4	2.1	2.4	1.8				2.0	1.3	1.0		1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3
Costa Rica	7.3	7.7	8.1		4.7	4.7	5.0	7.7	6.2	6.4	10.5				
Côte d'Ivoire	3.9	3.9	4.2				4.6	3.5	2.8	4.4	9.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Croatia	7.0	7.1	7.6									1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8
Cuba	9.3	7.6	10.4	9.8	9.1	13.3									
Cyprus	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.3	7.0							3.8	3.6	3.2	3.7
Czech Republic	7.2	7.0	6.8	4.3	4.6							2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5
Denmark	9.5	9.6	9.8	8.3	7.9							1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
Djibouti	6.8	6.5	7.2	8.4	8.4	8.7		4.8	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.5	4.2	4.1
Dominica	6.0	5.9	6.2			4.1	4.8	10.4	10.4	11.5					
Dominican Republic	5.5	5.6	5.4			2.2		8.2	9.9	8.6		0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
Ecuador	5.2	5.3	5.8					29.5	23.9	18.7		2.6	2.3	2.9	2.8
Egypt	6.0	6.3	6.3	4.8	4.0	3.7	3.7	6.1	5.6	4.9	4.7	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3
El Salvador	7.1	6.6	6.2	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.6	10.9	13.4	11.1	9.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Equatorial Guinea	1.6	1.9	2.1												
Eritrea	3.6	3.6	3.3		2.0										
Estonia	5.0	5.1	5.4	4.9								1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2
Ethiopia	4.1	3.9	3.8		5.5	5.5		4.3	6.9	4.3	2.8	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.5
Fiji	4.2	3.7	4.0					0.8	0.8			1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3
Finland	8.5	8.3	8.2	6.3	6.1							1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3
France	11.1	11.0	11.0	5.6	5.6							2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
Gabon	4.6	4.7	4.6					3.4				1.3	1.2	1.1	
Gambia	6.1	6.6	5.5					11.8	11.8	12.7		0.6	0.5	0.7	
Georgia	8.6	8.4	8.2	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.9	7.4	8.8	4.6	4.2	3.3	5.2	9.2	8.1
Germany	10.7	10.5	10.4	4.5	4.4							1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Ghana	7.3	6.1	8.3	5.4				7.0	4.9	2.9	3.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7
Greece	9.4	9.5	9.6	4.0								3.4	3.4	3.3	3.5
Grenada	5.9	6.9	7.1					5.6	7.7	7.6					
Guatemala	6.0	6.8	7.3		3.0	3.0		12.4	12.5	13.2	12.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Guinea	5.6	5.8	5.6	1.7			1.7			12.9	9.6				
Guinea-Bissau	6.3	5.9	6.1									4.0			
Guyana	6.9	7.2	8.2	8.5	8.1	6.1		3.8	3.4	2.3	2.0				
Haiti	4.6	5.8	5.3					3.6	3.4	4.5	1.9				
Honduras	5.8	5.8	6.2					5.0	4.0	3.8		0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
Hong Kong (China)				4.2	3.9	3.5	3.3								
Hungary	8.3	8.1	7.4	5.5	5.4							1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2
Iceland	9.4	9.1	9.3	7.6	7.6										
India	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.2	3.2			13.1	7.6	13.7	8.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5
Indonesia	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.9	3.6	3.5		15.4	23.1	16.3	13.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	6.6	6.9	6.4	4.7	5.1	5.5	4.8					3.8	3.8	2.9	
Iraq	3.8	3.3	2.5												
Ireland	7.3	7.1	7.6	4.8	4.8							0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Israel	8.0	7.9	8.0	6.2	6.2							7.7	7.8	8.4	8.0
Italy	8.9	9.0	8.7	4.4	4.7							1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Jamaica	4.1	4.1	4.7	4.6		5.5		16.3	11.9	17.3	14.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Japan	8.2	8.1	8.0	3.5	3.5							1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Jordan	9.4	8.5	8.9					6.4	5.9	5.7	16.0	4.8	4.7	6.1	5.9

Country	Public health expenditure (% of GDP)			Public education expenditure (% of GDP)				Total debt service (% of export of goods, services and income)				Military expenditure (% of GDP)			
	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	2008 (%)
Kazakhstan	3.9	3.6	3.7	2.3	2.6	2.8		42.2	33.7	49.6	41.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0
Kenya	4.4	4.5	4.7	7.3	7.0	6.4	6.6	9.2	6.5	5.7	4.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0
Kiribati	13.8	14.7	19.1												
Korea, Dem. Rep.															
Korea, Rep.	5.7	6.0	6.3	4.1	4.2							2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6
Kuwait	2.2	2.1	2.2	4.7	3.8							4.3	3.6	3.8	3.2
Kyrgyzstan	6.0	6.7	6.5	4.9	5.5	6.6		10.0	4.9	6.4	8.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.4
Lao PDR	4.3	4.0	4.0	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.3	17.3	16.2	15.2		0.4	0.4	0.3	
Latvia	6.3	6.9	6.2		5.1			39.1	33.3	33.5	37.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9
Lebanon	8.5	9.1	8.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.0	18.7	20.7	18.6	14.0	4.4	4.6	5.1	4.4
Lesotho	6.2	6.7	6.2	14.2	13.8		12.4	7.4	3.9	6.9	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6
Liberia	9.4	9.8	10.6				2.7	0.2	0.1	103.8	131.3	1.0	1.0	0.5	
Libya	2.6	2.4	2.7									1.5	1.1	0.9	1.2
Lithuania	5.9	6.2	6.2	4.9	4.8			16.6	21.8	36.6	30.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
Luxembourg	7.7	7.3	7.1									0.8	0.8	0.7	
Macao (China)				2.4	2.3	2.0									
Macedonia	7.8	7.6	7.1				4.7	9.7	16.9	15.3	8.7	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0
Madagascar	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.2	3.1	3.4	2.9	5.8				1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Malawi	10.7	12.9	9.9									1.2	1.2	1.2	
Malaysia	4.1	4.3	4.4	7.5	4.7			5.6	4.0	4.8		2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0
Maldives	10.6	10.4	9.8	7.8	8.0		8.1	7.2	4.9	5.6	6.2				
Mali	5.5	5.7	5.7	4.1			3.8	6.3	4.4	2.9		2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0
Malta	8.5	8.4	7.5									1.7	1.6	1.5	
Marshall Islands	13.6	14.4	14.7												
Mauritania	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.9		4.4					3.6	3.1		3.8
Mauritius	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.4	3.9			5.8	5.8	2.9	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Mexico	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.0	4.8			17.5	18.8	12.3	12.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	13.1	13.3	13.2												
Moldova	8.4	9.4	10.3	7.2	7.5	8.3	8.2	10.2	12.2	9.5	11.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Monaco	4.6	4.4	4.0												
Mongolia	3.9	3.9	4.3			5.1		2.3	2.1			1.3	1.2	1.4	
Montenegro	9.6	9.3	8.9										2.0	1.4	1.5
Morocco	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.9	5.5			11.3	12.2	11.5	10.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3
Mozambique	5.4	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.0			3.7	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Myanmar	2.1	2.1	1.9					3.2	2.5						
Namibia	7.3	7.2	7.6		6.0		6.5					2.6	2.5	2.6	3.0
Nepal	6.0	5.6	5.1				3.8	4.6	5.0	4.5	3.6	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5
Netherlands	9.1	8.9	8.9	5.5	5.5							1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
New Zealand	8.8	9.3	9.0	6.5	6.2	6.2						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Nicaragua	7.4	7.6	8.3					6.6	5.5	11.7	7.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Niger	5.7	5.9	5.3		3.3	4.1	3.7	6.3	25.9	3.1					
Nigeria	6.6	6.5	6.6					15.8		1.4					
Norway	9.1	8.6	8.9	7.0	6.5							1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3
Oman	2.6	2.4	2.4	3.5	4.0							11.8	11.0	10.4	
Pakistan	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	10.1	8.6	8.9	8.7	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.3
Palau	11.4	10.5	10.8												
Panama	7.5	7.0	6.7				3.8	17.5	21.9	5.6	9.2				
Papua New Guinea	4.3	3.3	3.2					11.2				0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
Paraguay	6.7	6.4	5.7					10.9	7.2	6.0	4.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Peru	4.5	4.3	4.3	2.7	2.5	2.5		26.5	12.8	24.7	12.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2
Philippines	3.7	3.8	3.9	2.5				16.8	19.6	13.0	15.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Poland	6.2	6.2	6.4	5.5	5.7			28.6	24.3	25.5	25.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0

Country	Public health expenditure (% of GDP)			Public education expenditure (% of GDP)				Total debt service (% of export of goods, services and income)				Military expenditure (% of GDP)			
	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	2008 (%)
Portugal	10.2	9.9	10.0	5.4	5.3							2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
Qatar	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.3											
Romania	5.1	4.5	4.7	3.5				18.2	18.4	19.2	25.3	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.5
Russian Federation	5.2	5.3	5.4	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.0	14.6	13.8	9.2	11.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5
Rwanda	7.6	11.0	10.3	3.4		4.8	4.1	8.1	9.7	4.0		1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5
Samoa	4.6	4.8	5.0					4.6	5.4	7.7					
San Marino	7.5	7.2	7.1												
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	12.6	12.6	11.2					39.8	39.1	39.2					
Saudi Arabia	3.2	3.4	3.4									8.0	8.3	9.2	8.2
Senegal	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.1	4.8			6.4	5.7	4.4		1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6
Serbia	9.0	9.3	9.9							12.1	13.9	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3
Seychelles	5.3	5.0	5.1		5.0			7.9	20.6	12.4		1.7	1.5	1.7	1.0
Sierra Leone	5.7	4.0	4.4	3.8				6.5	9.1	1.9		1.9	2.0	1.8	2.3
Singapore	3.3	3.2	3.1				2.8					4.5	4.3	4.0	4.1
Slovakia	7.0	7.3	7.7	3.8	3.8							1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6
Slovenia	8.5	8.3	7.8	5.7	5.7							1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6
Solomon Islands	4.6	4.7	4.6					8.9	2.0						
Somalia															
South Africa	9.1	8.8	8.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.5	6.6	5.5	4.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
Spain	8.3	8.4	8.5	4.2	4.3							1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Sri Lanka	4.0	4.2	4.2					4.6	8.7	6.9	9.3	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.0
St. Kitts and Nevis	5.4	5.8	6.0	9.9				17.6	16.7	17.9					
St. Lucia	5.7	6.4	6.3	5.5	6.5		6.3	5.9	7.3	7.7					
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	5.9	6.0	5.4	8.0		7.0		10.3	13.4	10.3					
Sudan	3.8	3.8	3.5					6.6	4.6	3.3	2.5	4.3	4.2		
Suriname	7.8	7.6	7.6												
Swaziland	7.4	6.6	6.0	7.9	8.3		7.9	1.5	1.6	1.9		2.4	2.2	2.1	
Sweden	9.2	9.1	9.1	7.0	6.9							1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Switzerland	11.2	10.8	10.8	5.7	5.5							0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Syrian Arab Republic	4.2	3.9	3.6		5.3	4.9						5.1	4.4	4.1	3.4
Tajikistan	5.0	5.0	5.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.1	2.5	1.9	3.1				
Tanzania	3.9	6.5	5.3					4.3	3.1	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Thailand	3.5	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.5	4.0		13.7	9.4	8.2	7.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5
Timor-Leste	14.9	16.4	13.6				7.1								
Togo	5.9	6.4	6.1	3.4	3.6	3.7		2.0	2.4	1.2		1.6			2.0
Tonga	4.7	5.2	4.4					3.9	3.4	3.1		1.2	1.4	1.5	
Trinidad and Tobago	4.7	4.4	4.8												
Tunisia	6.2	6.1	6.0	7.2	7.1			12.6	14.3	11.3		1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3
Turkey	5.7	4.8	5.0					37.0	32.3	31.5	29.5	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.2
Turkmenistan	3.4	2.8	2.6												
Uganda	6.4	6.6	6.3				3.8	9.0	5.2	2.1	1.7	2.4	2.2	2.3	
Ukraine	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.1	6.2	5.3		13.0	18.1	16.9	19.4	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7
United Arab Emirates	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.3								1.9			
United Kingdom	8.2	8.5	8.4	5.5	5.6							2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
United States of America	15.4	15.5	15.7	5.4	5.7							4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3
Uruguay	7.9	8.1	8.0	2.7	2.8	3.5	3.9	33.8	85.5	15.5	14.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Uzbekistan	5.0	5.3	5.0												
Vanuatu	3.4	3.2	3.6				6.1	1.3	1.7	1.4					
Venezuela	5.4	5.7	5.8		3.6	3.7		9.4	13.0	7.0	5.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.1
Viet Nam	6.0	6.6	7.1				5.3	2.6	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0
Yemen	4.4	4.3	3.9				5.2	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.4	4.9	4.3	4.9	4.5
Zambia	7.0	6.4	6.2	2.0		1.5	1.4	10.9	3.8	2.5	3.2	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.8
Zimbabwe	8.9	9.3	8.9									3.8			

Source: World Bank indicators, <data.worldbank.org/indicator/>.

## STATUS OF RATIFICATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL TRATIES MENTIONED IN THE MILLENNIUM DECLARATION

### Up to August 2010

**A:** Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, 1998. Entry into force: 1 July 2002.

**B:** Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, 1997. Entry into force: 1 March 1999.

**C:** Protocol II on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as amended on 3 May 1996 annexed to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, 1996. Entry into force: 3 December 1998.

**D:** Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1997. Entry into force: 16 February 2005.

**E:** Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000. Entry into force: 12 February 2002.

**F:** Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000. Entry into force: 18 January 2002.

**G:** Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992. Entry into force: 29 December 1993.

**H:** United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, 1994. Entry into force: 26 December 1996.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Afghanistan	●	●			●	●	●	●	Croatia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Albania	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	Cuba			●	●	●	●	●	●
Algeria	○	●			●	●	●	●	Cyprus	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
Andorra	●	●			●	●	●	●	Czech Republic	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Angola	○	●		●	●	●	●	●	Denmark	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Antigua and Barbuda	●	●		●		●	●	●	Djibouti	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
Argentina	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	Dominica	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
Armenia	○			●	●	●	●	●	Dominican Republic	●	●	●		○	●	●	●
Australia	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	Ecuador	●	●	●		●	●	●	●
Austria	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	Egypt	○			●	●	●	●	●
Azerbaijan				●	●	●	●	●	El Salvador		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bahamas	○	●		●		●	●	●	Equatorial Guinea		●		●	●	●	●	●
Bahrain	○			●	●	●	●	●	Eritrea	○	●		●	●	●	●	●
Bangladesh	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	Estonia	●	●		●	○	●	●	●
Barbados	●	●		●		●	●	●	Ethiopia		●		●	●	●	●	●
Belarus		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	European Comunity				●			●	●
Belgium	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	Fiji	●	●		●	○	●	●	●
Belize	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	Finland	●		●	●	●	●	●	●
Benin	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	France	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bhutan		●		●	●	●	●	●	Gabon	●	●		●	○	●	●	●
Bolivia	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	Gambia	●	●		●	○	●	●	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	Georgia	●		●	●		●	●	●
Botswana	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	Germany	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Brazil	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	Ghana	●	●		●		○	●	●
Brunei Darussalam		●		●		●		●	Greece	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bulgaria	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	Grenada		●		●		●	●	●
Burkina Faso	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	Guatemala		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Burma				●		●	●	●	Guinea	●	●		●		●	●	●
Burundi	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	Guinea-Bissau	○	●	●		○	●	●	●
Cambodia	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	Guyana	●	●		●		●	●	●
Cameroon	○	●	●		○	●	●	●	Haiti	○	●		●	○	●	●	●
Canada	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	Honduras	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cape Verde	○	●	●		●	●	●	●	Hungary	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Central African Republic	●	●		●		●	●	●	Iceland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Chad	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	India			●	●	●	●	●	●
Chile	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	Indonesia		●		●	○	●	●	●
China			●	●	●	●	●	●	Iran, Islamic Republic	○			●		●	●	●
Colombia	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	Iraq		●		●	●	●		●
Comoros	●	●		●		●	●	●	Ireland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	Israel	○		●	●	●	●	●	●
Congo, Rep.	●	●		●			●	●	Italy	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cook Islands	●	●		●			●	●	Jamaica	○	●		●	●	●	●	●
Costa Rica	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	Japan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Côte d'Ivoire	○	●		●		●	●	●	Jordan	●	●		●	●	●	●	●

● Ratification, accession, approval, notification or succession, acceptance, consent to be bound or definitive signature.  
○ Signature not yet followed by ratification.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Kazakhstan				●	●	●	●	●	Qatar		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Kenya	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	Romania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Kiribati		●		●		●	●	●	Russian Federation	○		●	●	●	●	●	●
Korea, Dem. Rep.				●		●	●	●	Rwanda		●		●		●	●	●
Korea, Rep.	●			●	●	●	●	●	Saint Kitts and Nevis	●	●				●	●	●
Kuwait	○	●		●	●	●	●	●	Saint Lucia	○	●		●		●	●	●
Kyrgyzstan	○			●	●	●	●	●	San Marino	●	●		●	○	●	●	●
Lao, PDR			●	●	●	●	●	●	Saint Vincent and Granadines	●	●		●		●	●	●
Latvia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Samoa	●	●		●		●	●	●
Lebanon				●	○	●	●	●	Sao Tomé and Príncipe	○	●		●		●	●	●
Lesotho	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Saudi Arabia				●		●	●	●
Liberia	●	●			○	●	●	●	Senegal	●	●		●		●	●	●
Libya				●	●	●	●	●	Serbia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Liechtenstein	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Seychelles	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	●
Lituania	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	Sierra Leone	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
Luxemburg	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Singapore				●	●	●	●	●
Macedonia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Slovakia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Madagascar	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Slovenia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Malawi	●	●			○	●	●	●	Solomon Islands	○	●				●	●	●
Malaysia		●		●		●	●	●	Somalia				●	○	●	●	●
Maldives		●		●	●	●	●	●	South Africa	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mali	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Spain	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Malta	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Sri Lanka			●	●	●	●	●	●
Marshall Islands	●	○		●		●	●	●	Sudan	○	●		●	●	●	●	●
Mauritania		●		●		●	●	●	Suriname		●		●	○	●	●	●
Mauritius	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Swaziland	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
Mexico	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Sweden	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Micronesia, Fed. States				●	○	●	●	●	Switzerland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Moldova	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Syrian Arab Republic	○			●	●	●	●	●
Monaco	○	●		●	●	●	●	●	Tajikistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mongolia	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	Tanzania	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
Montenegro	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Thailand	○	●		●	●	●	●	●
Morocco	○		●	●	●	●	●	●	Timor-Leste	●	●		●	●	●		●
Mozambique	○	●		●	●	●	●	●	Togo		●	●	●		●	●	●
Namibia	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	Tonga				●		●	●	●
Nauru	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	Trinidad and Tobago	●	●		●		●	●	●
Nepal				●	●	●	●	●	Tunisia		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Netherlands	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Turkey		●		●	●	●	●	●
New Zealand	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Turkmenistan		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Nicaragua		●		●	●	●	●	●	Tuvalu				●		●	●	●
Niger	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Uganda	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Nigeria	●	●			○	●	●	●	Ukraine	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Niue		●		●			●	●	United Arab Emirates	○			●		●	●	●
Norway	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	United Kingdom	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Oman	○			●	●	●	●	●	United States of America	○		●	○	●	●	○	●
Pakistan			●	●	○	●	●	●	Uruguay	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Palau		●		●		●	●	●	Uzbekistan	○		●	●	●	●	●	●
Panama	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Vanuatu		●		●	●	●	●	●
Papua New Guinea		●		●		●	●	●	Vatican		●	●		●	●		●
Paraguay	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Venezuela	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Peru	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	Viet Nam				●	●	●	●	●
Philippines	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Yemen	○	●		●	●	●	●	●
Poland	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	Zambia	●	●		●		●	●	●
Portugal	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Zimbabwe	○	●		●		●	●	●

Source: United Nations Treaty Collection website, Database "Status of Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary General" (untreaty.un.org).

- Ratification, accession, approval, notification or succession, acceptance, consent to be bound or definitive signature.
- Signature not yet followed by ratification.

## RATIFICATIONS OF FUNDAMENTAL ILO CONVENTIONS

### Up to August 2010

**C87:** Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948.

**C98:** Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949.

**C100:** Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951.

**C105:** Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957.

**C111:** Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958.

**C138:** Minimum Age Convention, 1973.

**C182:** Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999.

#### Countries that have ratified all these conventions:

Albania; Algeria; Angola; Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Armenia; Austria; Azerbaijan; Bahamas; Barbados; Belarus; Belgium; Belize; Benin; Bolivia; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Botswana; Bulgaria; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cambodia; Cameroon;

Central African Republic; Chad; Chile; Colombia; Comoros; Congo, DR; Congo, Rep.; Costa Rica; Côte d'Ivoire; Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Djibouti; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt; El Salvador; Equatorial Guinea; Estonia; Ethiopia; Fiji; Finland; France; Gambia; Georgia; Germany; Greece; Grenada; Guatemala; Guinea; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Hungary; Iceland; Indonesia; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Jamaica; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Latvia; Lesotho; Libya; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Macedonia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Malta; Mauritania; Mauritius; Moldova; Mongolia; Montenegro; Mozambique; Netherlands; Nicaragua; Niger; Nigeria; Norway; Pakistan; Panama; Papua New Guinea; Paraguay; Peru; Philippines; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Russian Federation; Rwanda; San Marino; Sao Tome and Principe; Senegal; Serbia; Seychelles; Slovakia; Slovenia; South Africa; Spain; Sri Lanka; St Kitts and Nevis; St Vincent and Grenadines; Swaziland; Sweden; Switzerland; Syria; Tajikistan; Tanzania; Togo; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Uganda; Ukraine; United Kingdom; Uruguay; Venezuela; Yemen; Zambia; Zimbabwe.

COUNTRIES THAT HAVE NOT RATIFIED ALL THE MENTIONED CONVENTIONS	FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING		ELIMINATION OF FORCED AND COMPULSORY LABOUR	ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION IN RESPECT OF EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION			ABOLITION OF CHILD LABOUR	COUNTRIES THAT HAVE NOT RATIFIED ALL THE MENTIONED CONVENTIONS	FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING		ELIMINATION OF FORCED AND COMPULSORY LABOUR	ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION IN RESPECT OF EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION			ABOLITION OF CHILD LABOUR
	C 87	C 98		C 105	C 100	C 111			C 138	C 182		C 87	C 98	C 105	
Afghanistan	□	□	■	■	■	□	■	Malaysia	□	■	●	■	□	■	■
Australia	■	■	■	■	■	□	■	Mexico	■	□	■	■	■	□	■
Bahrain	□	□	■	□	■	□	■	Morocco	□	■	■	■	■	■	■
Bangladesh	■	■	■	■	■	□	■	Nepal	□	■	■	■	■	■	■
Brazil	□	■	■	■	■	■	■	New Zealand	□	■	■	■	■	□	■
Burma / Myanmar	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	Oman	□	□	■	□	□	■	■
Canada	■	□	■	■	■	□	■	Qatar	□	□	■	□	■	■	■
Cape Verde	■	■	■	■	■	□	■	Saudi Arabia	□	□	■	■	■	□	■
China	□	□	□	■	■	■	■	Sierra Leone	■	■	■	■	■	□	□
Cuba	■	■	■	■	■	■	□	Singapore	□	■	●	■	□	■	■
Eritrea	■	■	■	■	■	■	□	Solomon Islands	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Gabon	■	■	■	■	■	□	■	Somalia	□	□	■	□	■	□	□
Ghana	■	■	■	■	■	□	■	St. Lucia	■	■	■	■	■	□	■
Guinea-Bissau	□	■	■	■	■	■	■	Sudan	□	■	■	■	■	■	■
India	□	□	■	■	■	□	□	Suriname	■	■	■	□	□	□	■
Iran, Islamic Rep.	□	□	■	■	■	□	■	Thailand	□	□	■	■	□	■	■
Iraq	□	■	■	■	■	■	■	Timor-Leste	■	■	□	□	□	□	■
Japan	■	■	□	■	□	■	■	Turkmenistan	■	■	■	■	■	□	□
Jordan	□	■	■	■	■	■	■	United Arab Emirates	□	□	■	■	■	■	■
Kenya	□	■	■	■	■	■	■	United States of America	□	□	■	□	□	□	■
Korea, Rep.	□	□	□	■	■	■	■	Uzbekistan	□	■	■	■	■	■	■
Kuwait	■	■	■	□	■	■	■	Vanuatu	■	■	■	■	■	□	■
Lao PDR	□	□	□	■	■	■	■	Viet Nam	□	□	□	■	■	■	■
Lebanon	□	■	■	■	■	■	■								
Liberia	■	■	■	□	■	□	■								

Source: IOLEX, ILO website Database ([www.ilo.org/](http://www.ilo.org/)).

- Convention ratified
- Convention not yet ratified
- Convention denounced