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# The Geographic Distribution of Canada's Bilateral Assistance: Alternative Approaches

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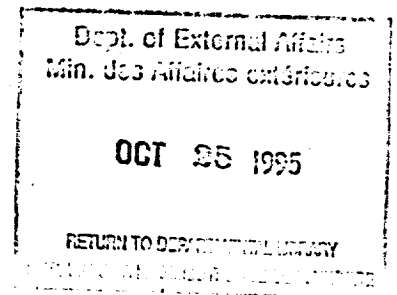
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**THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF CANADA'S BILATERAL ASSISTANCE:  
ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES**

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## THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF CANADA'S BILATERAL ASSISTANCE: ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES

### Executive Summary

This paper develops indicators to test alternative approaches to the allocation of Canada's bilateral assistance to developing countries.

25 indicators have been arranged into five clusters:

- 1) Commitment to people;
- 2) Commitment to sound economic policies;
- 3) Commitment to the environment;
- 4) Commitment to democratic development/human rights/stable security; and
- 5) Canadian interests and values.

The first four clusters measure the commitment of governments to sustainable development on the basis that bilateral assistance will be most effective in countries whose own governments are most committed to pursuing appropriate policies. The 20 highest scoring developing countries are listed.

The Paper then tests two other approaches. On the assumption that Canada's bilateral assistance should be concentrated on the world's least developed countries, the next approach considers only these countries, although still testing for commitment to sustainable development.

The final approach places greater emphasis on a more complete cross-section of Canadian interests using the fifth cluster, regardless of the level of development of the LDCs.

The results of the different approaches are then compared and issues for discussion are put forward.

### Résumé

Les indicateurs contenus dans le présent ouvrage ont été conçus pour tester d'autres formules possibles de répartition de l'aide bilatérale du Canada aux pays en développement.

Les 25 indicateurs ont été regroupés en cinq grappes selon qu'ils concernent :

- 1) l'appui à la population;
- 2) l'appui à de bonnes politiques économiques;
- 3) l'appui à l'environnement;
- 4) l'appui au développement démocratique, aux droits de la personne et à une sécurité stable;
- 5) les intérêts et les valeurs des Canadiens.

Les quatre premières grappes mesurent l'engagement des gouvernements à l'égard du développement durable en partant du principe selon lequel l'aide bilatérale est le plus efficace dans les pays dont les gouvernements sont résolus à adopter des politiques appropriées. Les 20 pays en développement qui affichent le meilleur bilan à ce chapitre sont énumérés.

Deux autres approches sont ensuite testées. Inspirée de l'hypothèse voulant que le Canada concentre son aide bilatérale dans les pays les moins développés du monde, l'approche suivante tient compte uniquement de ces pays, encore qu'elle teste aussi l'engagement à l'égard du développement durable.

La dernière approche s'intéresse à un éventail plus complet d'intérêts canadiens à l'aide de la cinquième grappe, quel que soit le degré de développement des pays les moins développés.

Les résultats des différentes approches sont ensuite comparés et des sujets de discussion sont présentés.

## 1. Introduction<sup>1</sup>

Testimony before the 1994 Special Joint Committee (SJC) of Parliament Reviewing Canadian Foreign Policy revealed a wide consensus with regards to the main challenge facing developing countries: the alleviation of poverty. At the same time, however, witnesses disagreed as to what should be done to help and who should receive assistance. Many rejected entirely the suggestion that Canada should focus more assistance on fewer countries. Others supported concentration because of the need to make difficult choices about priorities in light of limited resources.

The purpose of this Paper is to stimulate discussion, by presenting three alternatives, on the geographic allocation of a subset of Canada's international assistance programmes: bilateral assistance.<sup>2</sup> First, the Paper develops a set of indicators to measure the commitment of governments to sustainable development. This approach proceeds on the basis that bilateral assistance will be most effective in countries whose own governments are most committed to pursuing sustainable development policies, regardless of the level of development or of direct Canadian "interests" in these countries. The set of indicators used is based on a cross-section of measures of "commitment". The choice of specific criteria was to some degree limited by the availability of data. Although the usual caveats about the strict cross-country comparability of data apply, internationally-recognized sources have been used.

The Paper then tests two further alternatives. On the assumption that Canada's bilateral assistance should be concentrated on the world's least developed countries, the next approach considers only these countries, although still testing for commitment to sustainable development. The final approach places greater emphasis on a more complete cross-section of Canadian interests, regardless of the level of development of the LDCs. These approaches are then compared and issues for discussion proposed.

The Paper does not claim to identify the only ways of choosing priority countries, to the extent that priority-setting is required. Nor does the Paper aim to

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<sup>1</sup> Mr. Dimic is currently on secondment from Foreign Affairs and International Trade with the Department of Finance.

<sup>2</sup>For the purposes of this Paper, bilateral assistance is government-to-government assistance (i.e., economic assistance provided by Canada to a foreign government or its agencies under cover of an economic cooperation agreement or a memorandum of understanding), recognizing that the majority of bilateral assistance today is not government-to-government assistance. The sectoral or thematic focus of bilateral assistance as well as the precise delivery mechanism (e.g., technical assistance, lines of credit) can vary depending on the country's needs, Canada's strengths and Canada's objectives in the country.

replace but rather to complement qualitative analyses. Indeed, one must be cautious about drawing conclusions about specific countries on the basis of a statistical snapshot which is, in some cases, several years old. Neither the most recent advances nor recent retreats in implementing sound policies are reflected here. What the Paper does try to do is to contrast, within a statistical framework, the different geographic allocations that flow from different assumptions regarding the purpose and objectives of bilateral assistance.

## 2. Considerations

### 2.1 What are Canada's interests?

In the foreign policy context, interests have usually been defined in terms of things that provide advantage or benefit to a country. By extension, theorists have usually postulated that countries act in their "self-interest", as in "Great powers do not have friends, only interests".

More generally, however, our interest refers to anything that causes special attention to an object or class of objects. Thus, interests can only be defined with reference to a given set of values and motivations, whether they be predominantly spiritual, material, altruistic or self-centred.

The 1986 Winegard Report, for example, stated that Canada gives aid:

- to express the Canadian desire to alleviate human suffering and promote social justice;
- as one means to increase stability and improve the chances for peace in the world; and
- to support the economic growth of developing countries and thereby stimulate international trade and Canada's own long-term prospects.<sup>3</sup>

On this basis, Sharing Our Future, the government's 1987 aid policy document, concluded that "the primary purpose of Canadian ODA is to help the poorest countries and people in the world."

The 1991 Foreign Policy Themes and Priorities update, on the other hand, stresses Canadian interests related to security, prosperity and a rules-based international order. Presumably, security is a Canadian interest because we wish to

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<sup>3</sup> House of Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs and International Trade, For Who's Benefit? Canada's Official Development Assistance Policies and Programs, Ottawa, 1986.



maintain our independence and continued existence through peaceful means. Moreover, security is necessary to promote prosperity which is a Canadian interest because we wish to increase our material well-being. Finally, a rules-based international order is a Canadian interest because we wish to protect ourselves from the arbitrary or unilateral actions of others, but also because we value order (as in "peace, order and good government") and justice.

The 1994 Report of the Special Joint Committee Reviewing Canadian Foreign Policy (SJC) suggested that "the primary purpose of Canadian Official Development Assistance [ODA] is to reduce poverty by providing effective assistance to the poorest people, in those countries that most need and can use our help".<sup>4</sup> The Committee noted further that "this statement of purpose introduces three elements that relate to targeting: a) the focus on the poorest people; b) the selection of countries based on need, which in our view should reflect broader measures than simply per capita GNP; and c) the proviso that countries must have a minimum absorptive capacity for Canadian assistance".

In its response to the Committee, the Government's 1995 foreign policy statement, Canada in the World, stressed that Canadian ODA: a) is an investment in prosperity and employment by connecting the Canadian economy to some of the world's fastest growing economies and by contributing to a stronger global economy; b) contributes to global security by tackling threats to human security such as the abuse of human rights, disease, environmental degradation, population growth and the widening gap between rich and poor; and c) expresses the Canadian desire to help the less fortunate and to promote social justice. On this basis, the Government decided that the purpose of Canada's ODA "is to support sustainable development in developing countries in order to reduce poverty and to contribute to a more secure, equitable and prosperous world".

## 2.2 What are sustainable development policies?

The Paper proceeds on the basis that the following are sustainable development policies: a) long-term investment in people, including: education, health, the equality of women and men, and control of excessive population growth; b) fostering of entrepreneurship and investments in infrastructure; c) implementation of liberal trade and foreign investment régimes; d) avoidance of excessive fiscal deficits and high inflation; e) protection of the environment and the integration of environmental considerations with economic decision-making; f) respect for human rights; g)

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<sup>4</sup>Special Joint Committee Reviewing Canadian Foreign Policy, Canada's Foreign Policy: Principles and Priorities for the Future, Ottawa, 1994, p. 48.

commitment to democratic development; and h) commitment to stable global and regional security régimes and a reasonable level of military expenditures.

### 2.3 Can bilateral assistance address these policies directly?

Testimony before the SJC indicated a certain scepticism towards bilateral assistance based on a number of factors. First, bilateral aid is seen to place resources into the hands of governments rather than people (as indicated in footnote 2, this is perhaps somewhat of a misconception). Second, decision-making mechanisms in recipient countries are not always robust enough to ensure that aid is directed to priority problems. Third, bilateral assistance given directly to human rights abusers may appear to reward governments for their oppressive ways. Fourth, corruption means that assistance may not reach those who need it. Fifth, the large amounts of money involved in bilateral assistance can create rent-seeking behaviour in both the recipient and donor countries.

On the other hand, bilateral assistance can play an important role in buttressing support for governments that are implementing necessary but sometimes painful economic reforms. That is why the first four clusters of indicators developed below attempt to measure "commitment" or "effort" (i.e., the inputs into development and not the outputs of development).

The concerns expressed by Canadians also argue in favour of a careful screening of recipient governments, on the basis that the primary responsibility for pursuing sustainable development policies lies with the aid-recipient countries themselves. Bilateral assistance can be most effective in countries committed to implementing sound policies. This is also consistent with the SJC's view that countries must have a minimum absorptive capacity for Canadian assistance.<sup>5</sup>

## 3. Methodology

A set of 25 indicators has been compiled on 119 developing and Eastern European countries. Countries eliminated from consideration a priori included Upper Middle Income Countries above the threshold for World Bank loan eligibility<sup>6</sup>, High Income Countries<sup>7</sup>, and others slated for removal from the OECD DAC (Development

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<sup>5</sup> See SJC, Canada's Foreign Policy, p. 48.

<sup>6</sup> Antigua, Seychelles, Argentina, Oman, Barbados, Korea, Saudi Arabia, Aruba, Bahrain, Greece, Libya, Malta, Montserrat.

<sup>7</sup> Taiwan, Cyprus, Israel, Hong Kong, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, French Polynesia, Gibraltar, New Caledonia.

Assistance Committee) list of developing countries.<sup>8</sup> Iran was also excluded. The countries of the Former Soviet Union and Eritrea were omitted because of data problems.

In addition, data on small island developing countries and the new countries of Eastern Europe (i.e., the Czech Republic, Slovakia, the states of the former Yugoslavia) are frequently unavailable. Although some of these countries have been considered regardless, the results are at least partially misleading in their case. Although every effort has been made to fill data gaps, when data commonly compiled by universal organisations such as the UN or the World Bank have been unavailable for a particular country, the country has received a "zero" for that particular indicator. This methodology is unlikely to introduce systemic biases into the results because the unavailability of data is usually correlated with a poor commitment to sound policies. Nevertheless, anomalies resulting from data gaps do occur and should be carefully considered when interpreting the results.<sup>9</sup>

The 25 indicators have been arranged into five clusters (the number of separate indicators in each cluster is in brackets):

### 3.1 Commitment to people (5 indicators)

This cluster assesses a government's commitment to health, education, a reasonable level of military expenditures, the equality of men and women, and an appropriate policy towards population growth.

The World Bank considers adequate expenditures on health and primary education as important means of improving the social conditions of the poor (especially primary school enrollment and under-five mortality rates).<sup>10</sup> An index (inspired by the UNDP's Human Development Index<sup>11</sup>) has been applied measuring countries' expenditures as a percentage of GNP.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Bahamas, Brunei, Kuwait, Qatar, Singapore, UAE.

<sup>9</sup> The first cluster suffers from the most data gaps.

<sup>10</sup> IBRD, World Development Report, 1990, p. 46.

<sup>11</sup> Each year, the UNDP groups countries into high, medium and low human development groups on the basis of an index measuring longevity, educational attainment and access to resources. These are the "outputs" of development. The index itself situates countries within the range of observed outcomes, the maximum score being one (1) and the minimum score being zero (0).

<sup>12</sup> In the case of health expenditures, countries were compared to other countries within the same Human Development Group to lessen possible biases against least developed countries.

Large military expenditures relative to expenditures on health and education are a measure of inadequate commitment to development. Countries are measured (inversely) by their military expenditures as a percentage of expenditures on health and education.

The education of women is one of the most important investments in development, *inter alia*, because it is the best way to reduce infant mortality and raise secondary school enrollments.<sup>13</sup> The index used compares the mean years of schooling of females as a percentage of males across countries belonging to the same Human Development Group (HDG), (i.e., the performance of a least developed country is compared to that of other least developed countries, etc.). This was done in order to lessen possible biases against the least developed countries.

High population growth raises questions of environmental sustainability and is negatively correlated with per capita GDP growth.<sup>14</sup> Countries whose population growth rates are expected to be above the average of their HDG for the remainder of the decade should have a policy of intervening directly to lower population growth (i.e., countries with projected below average population growth or countries with projected above average growth but having a policy of intervening to lower growth are deemed to be pursuing appropriate policies). The UN Population Policy Data Base is used for this assessment.

### 3.2 Commitment to sound economic policies (5 indicators)

This cluster assesses a government's commitment to trade liberalization and an open investment régime, transparent and restriction-free exchange rate policies, as well as the containment of budget deficits and inflation.

A positive relationship exists between trade and economic growth. The reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade (measured here by an OECD-survey of developing country trade practices since 1986), and the acceptance of the disciplines of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency and of Bilateral Investment Treaties<sup>15</sup> (or an equivalent international instrument)<sup>16</sup> are important

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<sup>13</sup> IBRD, *World Development Report*, 1991, p. 49.

<sup>14</sup> See Richard E. Mueller, "Determinants of Economic Growth in Developing Countries: Evidence and Canadian Policy Implications", Policy Staff Paper No. 94/08, Foreign Affairs and International Trade (April 1994).

<sup>15</sup> BITs with the United States were considered because Canada's own program of Foreign Investment Protection Agreements is too recent to be of guidance.

<sup>16</sup> Specifically, the NAFTA in the case of Mexico.

measures of a country's commitment to integration into the multilateral trade and investment system.

Transparent and restriction-free exchange rates are important in order not to distort price signals in an economy and to facilitate trade. An index based on the IMF's annual survey of exchange rate policies and restrictions is used.<sup>17</sup>

Sustainable fiscal deficits and relatively low inflation are important to long-term growth. Given the very large differences in actual performances across countries, the index uses maximum and minimum benchmarks drawn from a recent unpublished World Bank study:

- Maximum score (one) for a fiscal deficit less than or equal to 1.5% of GDP (considered "good" by the World Bank); minimum score (zero) for a fiscal deficit of above 7% of GDP (considered very poor by the World Bank).
- Maximum score (one) for an inflation rate less than or equal to 10% (considered "good or adequate" by the World Bank); minimum score (zero) for an inflation rate above 100% (considered "very poor" by the World Bank).

### 3.3 Commitment to the environment (3 indicators)

This cluster assesses a government's commitment to wildlife and habitat conservation, the control of hazardous substances and protection of the atmosphere, as well as the conservation of forest cover.

Indicators of environmental performance across countries are generally lacking, although work is ongoing in several fora. Proxies used here, in the absence of better data, are adherence to major global wildlife and habitat conventions (including CITES), adherence to major global atmosphere and hazardous substances conventions (including the Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention), as well as protection of forest cover over the decade 1977/79-1987/89.

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<sup>17</sup> The index considers specifically whether import exchange rates are different than export exchange rates, restrictions on current and capital transactions and whether the country imposes surrender or repatriation requirements for export proceeds.

### 3.4 Commitment to democratic development/human rights/stable security (4 indicators)

This cluster assesses a government's protection of civil liberties and political rights, commitment to nuclear non-proliferation, and the role of the military in the society.

The values of authoritarian and totalitarian régimes are antithetical to Canadian values. Democratic reform and institutions are an important condition of sustainable development. The intention of this section, therefore, is to reward good performers and screen out bad performers. It is not intended to identify countries which should receive bilateral assistance in spite (or because!) of poor performance (e.g., as a form of "constructive engagement").<sup>18</sup>

The assessment of political rights (e.g., free and fair elections, competitive parties, self-determination for minority groups) and civil liberties (e.g., freedoms of expression, assembly, demonstration, religion and association) is taken from an annual publication of the respected non-governmental agency, Freedom House, entitled Freedom in the World: The Annual Survey of Political Rights and Civil Liberties. Freedom House scores countries each year in each category from one (best performance) to seven (worst performance). For our purposes, we have converted the scores covering both civil liberties and political rights into a single index with a range from 2 (best performance) to zero (worst performance).

Adherence to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the size of the armed forces as a percentage of the population (when compared to the average of a specific region)<sup>19</sup> have been used as proxies for a commitment to stable security régimes. The latter indicator also gives clues regarding the importance of the military in a society.

### 3.5 Canadian interests and values (8 indicators)

This cluster assesses a country's importance to Canada on the basis of: its poverty (LLDC or Low Income Country), status as an export market, host of significant Canadian foreign direct investment, NAFTA membership or potential

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<sup>18</sup> The Paper recognizes that civil liberties in a particular country can be undermined by non-governmental terror as much as by governmental actions. What can be said, however, is that situations of poor respect for political rights and civil liberties, especially when they are the result of conflict and bloodshed, are likely to affect bilateral development assistance negatively. For this reason, a list of governments involved in major armed conflict (annex table A16) is included for information purposes. To the degree that government funds are fungible, Canada and other donors who provide bilateral assistance to governments involved in military conflict are indirectly supporting that government's cause. Bilateral aid to these governments must be given "en toute connaissance de cause".

<sup>19</sup> The military regions used were those defined by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

NAFTA membership in the next ten years, importance to Canada's international environmental agenda (the most forested countries, priority conservation areas, and major contributors to climate change through CO<sub>2</sub> emissions),<sup>20</sup> and status as a regional power.<sup>21</sup>

There is no explicit recognition of Commonwealth or Francophonie membership. This does not imply that participation in these organizations is not an important foreign policy objective for Canada. Quite the contrary. Rather it is a recognition that, following Canada's entry into and active participation in the Organization of American States (OAS) and its status as a founding partner of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, membership in these regional organizations should be given equal weight. As most developing countries participate in one of these organizations, membership participation largely balances itself out, making the addition of such a criterion redundant.

#### 4. Results and Analysis

Table 1.0 provides a ranking of countries most committed to sustainable development, from among all 119 countries surveyed, by adding the results across the first four clusters (tables 1.1 to 1.4 provide details on how each country compares within each cluster).

Table 2.0 ranks countries according to the same criteria as Table 1.0, but only considers countries in the low human development category according to the UNDP.

Finally, Table 3.0 again draws on all countries surveyed and, in addition to the sustainable development criteria, adds consideration of key Canadian interests (the fifth cluster). Table 3.1 provides details on how countries compare within the interests/values cluster.

The annex (available upon request) contains the complete set of annotated tables (A0 to A23) on which the above-mentioned summary tables are based.

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<sup>20</sup> The environmental indicators are from the World Resources Institute and the assessment of priority conservation areas is from the World Bank. Although Canada pursues other environmental objectives as well, these were deemed of secondary importance in the context of choosing priority countries for assistance.

<sup>21</sup> The following countries received an additional point (Nigeria, South Africa, Egypt, Mexico, Brazil, China, India) and the following received 0.5 points (Sénégal, Côte d'Ivoire, Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, Jamaica, Pakistan, Malaysia, Indonesia).

#### 4.1 Analysis

According to Table 1.0, the 20 highest scoring countries on commitment to sustainable development policies are (low human development countries are marked with an \*):

<u>AMERICAS</u>	<u>ASIA</u>	<u>AFRICA</u>	<u>EUROPE</u>
Uruguay	Malaysia	Morocco*	Hungary
Trinidad and Tobago	Thailand	Botswana	
Mexico	Indonesia	Senegal*	
Jamaica		Ghana*	
Bolivia*		Tunisia	
Costa Rica		Zimbabwe*	
Honduras*			
Ecuador			
Panama			
Colombia			

With this first approach, the Americas region accounts for half the countries, followed by Africa.

As discussed above, we now look only at countries in the "low human development" group. The following score comparatively well on the basis of sustainable development criteria:

<u>AMERICAS</u>	<u>ASIA</u>	<u>AFRICA</u>	<u>AFRICA (cont)</u>
Bolivia	Bangladesh	Morocco	Kenya
Honduras	Papua New Guinea	Senegal	Togo
Guatemala		Ghana	Nigeria
Haiti		Zimbabwe	Mali
		Madagascar	
		Gambia	
		Cameroon	
		Egypt	
		Burkina-Faso	
		Swaziland	

With this second approach, African countries clearly predominate.



Finally, we take a third approach. If one considers Table 3.0, which combines all developing countries' commitment to sustainable development with the Canadian interests and values cluster, the list of priority countries would change as follows:

<u>AMERICAS</u>	<u>ASIA</u>	<u>AFRICA</u>	<u>EUROPE</u>
Mexico	Indonesia	Egypt	
Brazil	China	Botswana	
Colombia	Malaysia	Madagascar	
Uruguay	Thailand	Ghana	
Jamaica	India		
Chile	Philippines		
Venezuela			
Trinidad and Tobago			
Honduras			
Bolivia			

Only Bolivia, Honduras and Ghana appear on all three lists.

## 5. Issues for Discussion

One must be cautious about drawing conclusions about specific countries on the basis of a statistical snapshot which is, in some cases, several years old. Neither recent advances nor recent retreats in implementing sound policies are reflected here. Moreover, the statistical snapshot presented in this paper is sensitive to the particular indicators chosen, the weight attached to each and the way in which indicators are combined within and between clusters.

Nevertheless, the results highlight a number of issues which merit further analysis and discussion in the foreign policy and development communities and among the wider public:

- To what degree do the assumptions underlying the Paper and each of the different approaches draw support?
- To what extent is there is a trade-off between support to governments most committed to sustainable development and support to governments of the least developed countries? How should this trade-off be resolved? Is greater attention to conditionality (performance criteria) in Canada's bilateral assistance programs the answer? Should less bilateral assistance and more non-governmental and multilateral assistance be devoted to countries whose governments are performing poorly?

- Table 3.0 points to countries that are committed to sustainable development policies and that are of priority economic, environmental and political interest to Canada. They are located primarily in the Americas and Asia. Only two are considered least developed countries (LLDCs) and the UNDP's Low Human Development Group category captures just six. To what extent should Canada's bilateral assistance support this set of "good policy" countries where a range of central Canadian interests are also relevant? What kind(s) of bilateral and/or other assistance would be appropriate?

Table 1.0: Commitment to sustainable development

Country	People	Economics	Environment	Democracy/stability	Score (max 17)
Uruguay	3.32	4.50	2.48	3.38	13.68
Trinidad and Tobago	3.17	4.39	1.06	3.94	12.56
Malaysia	3.35	4.86	1.58	2.71	12.51
Jamaica	3.77	3.94	0.91	3.65	12.25
Mexico	2.97	4.24	1.91	3.11	12.23
Bolivia	2.87	4.39	1.51	3.29	12.06
Costa Rica	3.73	4.04	1.20	3.00	11.97
Morocco	3.50	4.25	1.85	2.36	11.96
Thailand	3.68	3.50	1.65	3.08	11.92
Botswana	3.84	3.50	0.97	3.50	11.81
Honduras	3.67	3.68	0.89	3.36	11.60
Indonesia	2.49	5.00	1.53	2.49	11.52
Senegal	1.72	4.50	1.97	3.10	11.30
Ghana	2.83	3.91	1.75	2.66	11.15
Tunisia	3.12	3.06	2.44	2.47	11.09
Panama	2.35	3.79	1.99	2.93	11.07
Hungary	2.66	2.54	2.60	3.26	11.06
Ecuador	3.31	2.83	1.68	3.22	11.05
Colombia	2.56	3.78	1.44	3.13	10.91
Zimbabwe	4.00	3.08	1.27	2.50	10.85
Bangladesh	2.46	3.25	1.59	3.47	10.78
Poland	3.21	1.81	2.32	3.26	10.60
Fiji	3.27	3.01	1.27	3.04	10.60
El Salvador	3.10	4.00	0.63	2.87	10.59
Nicaragua	3.46	3.25	0.81	2.99	10.51
China	2.87	3.81	1.84	1.97	10.48
Philippines	3.72	2.18	1.21	3.32	10.43
Madagascar	2.89	3.57	1.05	2.90	10.41
Gambia	1.78	3.73	1.06	3.80	10.36
Peru	3.07	3.54	1.47	2.24	10.33
Czechoslovakia	2.00	2.76	2.13	3.17	10.06
Papua New Guinea	1.93	3.45	1.16	3.50	10.05
Cameroon	2.56	3.25	1.75	2.48	10.04
Mauritius	3.14	3.14	0.97	2.67	9.92
Egypt	3.53	1.86	2.16	2.36	9.91
Burkina-Faso	2.52	3.15	1.60	2.64	9.91
Sri Lanka	3.13	2.73	1.85	2.18	9.88
Swaziland	4.25	3.42	0.69	1.50	9.86
Brazil	3.62	2.25	1.48	2.44	9.77
Jordan	2.51	2.25	2.30	2.69	9.74
Paraguay	2.10	3.45	1.03	3.16	9.74
Venezuela	1.46	3.38	1.68	3.16	9.68
Kenya	3.27	2.26	1.35	2.79	9.67
Romania	3.20	2.25	1.62	2.55	9.62
Chile	0.98	3.73	2.52	2.29	9.53

**Table 1.0: Commitment to sustainable development**

<b>Country</b>	<b>People</b>	<b>Economics</b>	<b>Environment</b>	<b>Democracy/stability</b>	<b>Score (max 17)</b>
Guatemala	1.91	3.14	1.83	2.60	9.48
Togo	2.07	3.92	1.04	2.42	9.44
Nigeria	2.13	2.67	1.79	2.81	9.41
Dominican Republic	3.06	1.77	1.14	3.37	9.34
Haiti	3.20	2.50	1.61	2.00	9.30
Belize	1.10	3.31	1.04	3.84	9.30
Mali	1.38	2.82	1.61	3.47	9.27
Algeria	3.51	2.81	1.71	1.10	9.13
Saint Vincent	2.74	3.50	0.00	2.83	9.07
Malawi	2.02	4.03	0.88	2.11	9.04
Burundi	3.32	1.92	1.32	2.45	9.01
Zambia	3.27	1.00	1.29	3.31	8.87
South Africa	1.78	2.22	2.10	2.72	8.82
Guyana	3.34	2.20	1.00	2.24	8.79
Cape Verde	1.56	2.62	0.99	3.61	8.78
Niger	2.88	1.50	1.52	2.83	8.73
Saint Lucia	2.56	3.13	0.00	2.83	8.53
Congo	2.09	2.25	1.17	3.00	8.51
Lesotho	1.55	3.47	0.84	2.61	8.47
India	2.84	1.32	2.20	2.07	8.45
Nepal	2.40	1.25	1.39	3.37	8.41
Turkey	2.61	1.98	1.42	2.33	8.35
Benin	0.94	2.64	1.19	3.46	8.23
Pakistan	2.62	2.24	2.00	1.34	8.20
Surinam	2.64	1.15	1.30	3.11	8.20
Bulgaria	1.87	1.25	2.17	2.86	8.16
Gabon	1.49	2.45	1.39	2.72	8.05
Uganda	1.92	2.38	1.40	2.23	7.94
Zaire	1.95	1.64	1.64	2.47	7.71
Tanzania	2.25	2.90	1.14	1.40	7.69
Central Afr. Rep.	1.77	2.28	1.18	2.44	7.67
Albania	2.29	1.97	0.76	2.51	7.52
Côte d'Ivoire	1.64	2.25	0.89	2.65	7.44
Rwanda	2.70	1.22	0.91	2.48	7.29
Namibia	1.03	2.25	0.68	3.31	7.27
Dominica	1.93	2.50	0.00	2.83	7.27
Grenada	1.82	2.39	0.00	2.83	7.03
Syria	1.47	2.00	2.20	1.12	6.79
Mauritania	1.38	3.25	1.01	1.12	6.77
Ethiopia	1.71	2.25	1.13	1.67	6.76
Vanuatu	1.46	3.00	0.00	1.50	5.96
Western Samoa	2.24	2.00	0.00	1.67	5.90
Laos	0.87	1.97	0.87	2.01	5.72
Sudan	0.99	1.49	1.23	2.00	5.72
Guinea	0.40	1.90	0.84	2.40	5.54

**Table 1.0: Commitment to sustainable development**

<b>Country</b>	<b>People</b>	<b>Economics</b>	<b>Environment</b>	<b>Democracy/stability</b>	<b>Score (max 17)</b>
Chad	1.10	1.25	1.10	2.02	5.46
Cuba	3.69	0.00	1.72	0.00	5.41
Lebanon	0.52	1.00	1.24	2.53	5.29
Mozambique	1.26	0.68	0.78	2.43	5.15
Viet-Nam	1.74	0.63	1.02	1.77	5.15
Comoros	2.50	1.27	0.00	1.33	5.10
Guinea-Bissau	1.68	0.42	0.99	1.98	5.08
Sierra Leone	1.46	0.46	1.03	2.09	5.04
Tonga	1.00	1.69	0.00	2.33	5.02
Slovenia	1.00	1.25	0.00	2.67	4.92
Liberia	2.62	0.50	0.62	1.17	4.91
Yemen	0.30	1.04	0.94	2.60	4.88
Former Yugoslavia	2.16	0.00	1.64	1.00	4.79
Sao Tomé	1.33	0.96	0.00	2.50	4.79
Kiribati	1.00	0.75	0.00	2.83	4.58
Myanmar	2.03	0.25	0.80	1.27	4.34
Djibouti	0.48	2.00	0.50	1.23	4.22
Iraq	1.05	0.25	1.25	1.64	4.18
Afghanistan	0.23	0.00	1.62	2.11	3.95
Angola	1.71	1.09	0.47	0.33	3.61
Cambodia	0.73	0.00	0.64	2.04	3.41
Croatia	1.00	1.25	0.00	1.00	3.25
Macedonia	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.17	3.17
Czech Republic	1.00	2.11	0.00	0.00	3.11
Somalia	0.40	0.00	1.17	1.00	2.57
Bosnia	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.33	2.33
Slovak Republic	1.00	1.25	0.00	0.00	2.25
Korea, North	0.00	0.00	1.13	0.00	1.13
Turks and Caicos	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

**Table 1.1: Commitment to people**

Country	Health(1)	Education(2)	Military(3)	Females(4)	Population(5)	Total Score
Afghanistan	0.23	n/a	n/a	0.00	0	0.23
Albania	0.48	n/a	n/a	0.82	1	2.29
Algeria	0.89	0.65	0.97	0.00	1	3.51
Angola	0.26	0.96	n/a	0.49	0	1.71
Bangladesh	0.13	0.21	0.90	0.22	1	2.46
Belize	0.29	n/a	n/a	0.82	0	1.10
Benin	0.73	n/a	n/a	0.21	0	0.94
Bolivia	0.31	0.24	0.72	0.59	1	2.87
Bosnia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1.00
Botswana	0.44	0.56	0.98	0.86	1	3.84
Brazil	0.56	0.27	0.96	0.83	1	3.62
Bulgaria	0.33	0.54	n/a	0.00	1	1.87
Burkina-Faso	1.00	0.16	0.84	0.52	0	2.52
Burundi	0.86	0.32	0.88	0.26	1	3.32
Cambodia	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.73	0	0.73
Cameroon	0.14	0.25	0.91	0.26	1	2.56
Cape Verde	n/a	0.22	n/a	0.33	1	1.56
Central Afr. Rep.	0.39	0.21	0.93	0.25	0	1.77
Chad	0.70	0.16	n/a	0.23	0	1.10
Chile	0.44	0.23	n/a	0.31	0	0.98
China	0.43	0.16	0.82	0.46	1	2.87
Colombia	0.41	0.19	n/a	0.96	1	2.56
Comoros	0.47	0.37	n/a	0.65	1	2.50
Congo	0.43	0.46	0.91	0.28	0	2.09
Costa Rica	1.00	0.23	1.00	0.50	1	3.73
Croatia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1.00
Cuba	0.48	0.51	0.78	0.92	1	3.69
Czech Republic	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1.00
Czechoslovakia	0.61	0.23	n/a	0.15	1	2.00
Côte d'Ivoire	0.43	n/a	0.98	0.23	0	1.64
Djibouti	n/a	0.22	n/a	0.26	0	0.48
Dominica	n/a	0.66	n/a	0.27	1	1.93
Dominican Republic	0.29	0.07	0.96	0.75	1	3.08
Ecuador	0.38	0.18	0.94	0.80	1	3.31
Egypt	0.71	0.55	0.90	0.37	1	3.53
El Salvador	0.35	0.11	0.77	0.87	1	3.10
Ethiopia	0.29	0.50	0.54	0.38	0	1.71
Fiji	n/a	0.58	0.99	0.71	1	3.27
Former Yugoslavia	0.56	0.60	n/a	n/a	1	2.16
Gabon	0.44	n/a	0.88	0.16	0	1.49
Gambia	0.23	0.41	n/a	0.14	1	1.78
Ghana	0.17	0.26	0.98	0.42	1	2.83
Grenada	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.82	1	1.82
Guatemala	0.16	n/a	0.84	0.91	0	1.91
Guinea	0.29	0.02	n/a	0.10	0	0.40
Guinea-Bissau	0.19	0.31	n/a	0.19	1	1.68
Guyana	n/a	0.64	0.90	0.79	1	3.34
Haiti	0.53	0.12	0.92	0.63	1	3.20
Honduras	0.44	0.42	0.81	1.00	1	3.67
Hungary	0.33	0.64	n/a	0.69	1	2.68
India	0.46	0.26	0.85	0.27	1	2.84
Indonesia	0.33	0.00	0.73	0.43	1	2.49
Iraq	n/a	0.49	0.00	0.55	0	1.05
Jamaica	0.40	0.52	0.99	0.86	1	3.77
Jordan	0.89	0.34	0.76	0.52	0	2.51
Kenya	0.30	0.65	0.95	0.37	1	3.27
Kiribati	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1.00
Korea, North	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0.00
Laos	0.29	n/a	n/a	0.58	0	0.87

**Table 1.1: Commitment to people**

Country	Health(1)	Education(2)	Military(3)	Females(4)	Population(5)	Total Score
Lebanon	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.52	0	0.52
Lesotho	0.17	0.38	n/a	n/a	1	1.55
Liberia	0.50	n/a	0.95	0.17	1	2.62
Macedonia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1.00
Madagascar	0.13	0.17	0.94	0.65	1	2.89
Malawi	0.43	0.22	0.95	0.42	0	2.02
Malaysia	0.19	0.49	0.88	0.79	1	3.35
Mali	0.07	0.28	0.84	0.19	0	1.38
Mauritania	0.79	0.39	n/a	0.21	0	1.38
Mauritius	0.25	0.35	1.00	0.54	1	3.14
Mexico	0.25	0.27	0.99	0.46	1	2.97
Morocco	0.46	0.84	0.91	0.30	1	3.50
Mozambique	0.20	0.54	n/a	0.52	0	1.28
Myanmar	0.11	0.17	n/a	0.74	1	2.03
Namibia	0.71	0.32	n/a	n/a	0	1.03
Nepal	0.10	0.17	0.89	0.25	1	2.40
Nicaragua	1.00	0.08	0.38	1.00	1	3.46
Niger	0.26	0.31	0.97	0.35	1	2.88
Nigeria	0.00	0.07	0.88	0.17	1	2.13
Pakistan	0.64	0.28	0.54	0.16	1	2.62
Panama	n/a	0.43	0.96	0.96	0	2.35
Papua New Guinea	0.46	n/a	n/a	0.47	1	1.93
Paraguay	0.44	0.03	0.87	0.76	0	2.10
Peru	0.32	0.21	0.87	0.67	1	3.07
Philippines	0.78	0.25	0.92	0.77	1	3.72
Poland	0.56	0.39	0.96	0.31	1	3.21
Romania	0.24	0.27	0.93	0.77	1	3.20
Rwanda	0.09	0.44	0.94	0.23	1	2.70
Saint Lucia	n/a	0.71	n/a	0.85	1	2.56
Saint Vincent	n/a	0.90	n/a	0.84	1	2.74
Sao Tomé	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.33	1	1.33
Senegal	0.26	0.26	n/a	0.21	1	1.72
Sierra Leone	0.26	0.04	0.99	0.17	0	1.46
Slovak Republic	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1.00
Slovenia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1.00
Somalia	0.14	n/a	0.02	0.23	0	0.40
South Africa	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.78	1	1.78
Sri Lanka	0.30	0.26	0.89	0.67	1	3.13
Sudan	0.04	0.54	n/a	0.41	0	0.99
Surinam	0.84	1.00	n/a	0.80	0	2.64
Swaziland	0.83	0.59	0.97	0.86	1	4.25
Syria	0.00	0.41	0.61	0.46	0	1.47
Tanzania	0.49	0.56	0.79	0.41	0	2.25
Thailand	0.83	0.37	0.86	0.63	1	3.68
Togo	0.50	0.42	0.92	0.23	0	2.07
Tonga	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1.00
Trinidad and Tobago	0.17	0.41	0.94	0.65	1	3.17
Tunisia	0.32	0.66	0.89	0.25	1	3.12
Turkey	0.38	0.11	0.78	0.35	1	2.61
Turks and Caicos	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1.00
Uganda	0.23	0.34	n/a	0.36	1	1.92
Uruguay	0.17	0.25	0.91	1.00	1	3.32
Vanuatu	0.40	0.49	n/a	0.58	0	1.46
Venezuela	0.00	n/a	0.96	0.50	0	1.46
Viet-Nam	0.16	n/a	n/a	0.58	1	1.74
Western Samoa	0.83	0.41	n/a	n/a	1	2.24
Yemen	0.23	n/a	n/a	0.07	0	0.30
Zaire	0.80	0.02	0.88	0.26	0	1.95
Zambia	0.73	0.21	0.92	0.41	1	3.27

**Table 1.1: Commitment to people**

Country	Health(1)	Education(2)	Military(3)	Females(4)	Population(5)	Total Score
Zimbabwe	0.79	0.99	0.88	0.35	1	4.00

(1) Health expenditures as % of GDP 1988-90 compared to Human Development Group (HDG).

(2) Public expenditures on primary and secondary education as % of GDP 1988-90

(3) Military expenditures as % of health and education expenditures 1990

(4) Mean Years of schooling of females as a % of males in 1990 compared to Human Development Group (HDG).

(5) Attitude of government towards population growth in 1991 (1=either population growth rate is projected to be below average of HDG or, if not, government intervenes to lower population growth; 0=population growth projected to be above average of HDG and government does not intervene to lower growth).

**Benchmarks:**

Health: High HDG: Maximum of range=5.6%, minimum 2%

Medium HDG: Maximum of range=6.7%, minimum 0.4%.

Low HDG: Maximum of range=7%, minimum 0%.

Education: maximum of range=7.28%, minimum of range=.47%

Military: Maximum of range=511%, minimum=4%

Females: High HDG: Maximum of range=110%, minimum=84%

Medium HDG: Maximum of range=110%, minimum=18%

Low HDG: Maximum of range=93%, minimum=12%

Population growth rate 1991-2000; average by HDG: High(1.4%), Medium(1.6%), Low (2.3%).

Source: Tables A1, A2, A3, A4, and A5



**Table 1.2: Commitment to sound economic policies**

Country	X Rates(1)	Trade Lib(2)	Investment(3)	Budget(4)	Inflation(5)	Total Score
Afghanistan	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	0.00
Albania	0.25	n/a	1	0.00	0.72	1.97
Algeria	0.25	1	0	1.00	0.56	2.81
Angola	0	0	1	0.00	0.09	1.09
Bangladesh	0.25	0	1	1.00	1.00	3.25
Belize	0.5	0	1	0.81	1.00	3.31
Benin	0.5	1	0	0.14	1.00	2.64
Bolivia	0.5	1	1	1.00	0.89	4.39
Bosnia	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	1.00
Botswana	0.5	0	1	1.00	1.00	3.50
Brazil	0	1	1	0.25	0.00	2.25
Bulgaria	0.25	0	1	0.00	0.00	1.25
Burkina-Faso	0.5	0	1	0.65	1.00	3.15
Burundi	0.25	0	0	0.67	1.00	1.92
Cambodia	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	0.00
Cameroon	0.25	1	1	0.00	1.00	3.25
Cape Verde	0.25	0	1	0.37	1.00	2.62
Central Afr. Rep.	0.5	1	0	0.11	0.68	2.28
Chad	0.25	0	0	0.00	1.00	1.25
Chile	0.25	1	1	0.61	0.87	3.73
China	0	1	1	0.81	1.00	3.81
Colombia	0	1	1	1.00	0.78	3.78
Comoros	0.25	0	0	0.02	1.00	1.27
Congo	0.25	0	1	0.00	1.00	2.25
Costa Rica	0.25	1	1	1.00	0.79	4.04
Croatia	0.25	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	1.25
Cuba	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a	0.00
Czech Republic	0.25	n/a	1	0.86	n/a	2.11
Czechoslovakia	0.25	n/a	1	0.86	0.65	2.76
Côte d'Ivoire	0.25	0	1	0.00	1.00	2.25
Djibouti	1	0	0	0.00	1.00	2.00
Dominica	0.5	0	1	0.00	1.00	2.50
Dominican Republic	0.25	0	0	1.00	0.52	1.77
Ecuador	0.25	0	1	1.00	0.58	2.83
Egypt	0	0	1	0.00	0.86	1.86
El Salvador	0.25	1	1	0.77	0.98	4.00
Ethiopia	0.25	0	1	0.00	1.00	2.25
Fiji	0.5	0	1	0.51	1.00	3.01
Former Yugoslavia	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0.00
Gabon	0.5	0	0	0.95	1.00	2.45
Gambia	0.75	0	1	1.00	0.98	3.73
Ghana	0	1	1	1.00	0.91	3.91
Grenada	0	0	1	0.39	1.00	2.39
Guatemala	0.5	1	0	0.89	0.75	3.14
Guinea	0.25	0	0	0.79	0.86	1.90
Guinea-Bissau	0.25	0	0	0.00	0.17	0.42
Guyana	0	1	1	0.00	0.20	2.20
Haiti	0.5	0	1	n/a	1.00	2.50
Honduras	0.25	1	1	0.63	0.80	3.68
Hungary	0.25	n/a	1	0.49	0.80	2.54
India	0.25	0	0	0.11	0.97	1.32
Indonesia	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	5.00
Iraq	0.25	0	0	n/a	n/a	0.25
Jamaica	0.5	1	1	1.00	0.44	3.94
Jordan	0.25	0	1	0.00	1.00	2.25
Kenya	0	0	1	0.26	1.00	2.26
Kiribati	0.75	0	0	n/a	n/a	0.75
Korea, North	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a	0.00
Laos	0	0	0	1.00	0.97	1.97

**Table 1.2: Commitment to sound economic policies**

Country	X Rates(1)	Trade Lib(2)	Investment(3)	Budget(4)	Inflation(5)	Total Score
Lebanon	1	0	0	n/a	n/a	1.00
Lesotho	0.5	0	1	1.00	0.97	3.47
Liberia	0.5	0	0	n/a	n/a	0.50
Macedonia	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	1.00
Madagascar	0.25	1	1	0.35	0.97	3.57
Malawi	0.25	1	1	0.81	0.97	4.03
Malaysia	1	1	1	0.86	1.00	4.86
Mali	0.5	0	1	0.32	1.00	2.82
Mauritania	0.25	0	1	1.00	1.00	3.25
Mauritius	0.25	0	1	0.89	1.00	3.14
Mexico	0.5	1	1	0.84	0.90	4.24
Morocco	0.25	1	1	1.00	1.00	4.25
Mozambique	0	0	0	0.00	0.68	0.68
Myanmar	0.25	0	0	n/a	n/a	0.25
Namibia	0.25	0	1	n/a	1.00	2.25
Nepal	0.25	0	0	0.00	1.00	1.25
Nicaragua	0.25	1	1	1.00	0.00	3.25
Niger	0.5	0	0	0.00	1.00	1.50
Nigeria	0.25	0	1	0.46	0.97	2.67
Pakistan	0.25	0	1	0.00	0.99	2.24
Panama	1	0	1	0.79	1.00	3.78
Papua New Guinea	0.5	0	1	0.95	1.00	3.45
Paraguay	0.5	0	1	1.00	0.95	3.45
Peru	0.75	1	1	0.79	0.00	3.54
Philippines	0.5	0	0	0.75	0.93	2.18
Poland	0	n/a	1	0.42	0.39	1.81
Romania	0.25	n/a	1	1.00	0.00	2.25
Rwanda	0.25	0	0	0.02	0.95	1.22
Saint Lucia	0.5	0	1	0.63	1.00	3.13
Saint Vincent	0.5	0	1	1.00	1.00	3.50
Sao Tomé	0.25	0	0	0.00	0.71	0.96
Senegal	0.5	1	1	1.00	1.00	4.50
Sierra Leone	0.25	0	0	0.00	0.21	0.46
Slovak Republic	0.25	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	1.25
Slovenia	0.25	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	1.25
Somalia	0	0	0	n/a	0.00	0.00
South Africa	0.25	n/a	0	1.00	0.97	2.22
Sri Lanka	0.75	0	1	0.00	0.98	2.73
Sudan	0.25	0	1	0.00	0.24	1.49
Surinam	0.25	0	0	n/a	0.90	1.15
Swaziland	0.5	0	1	1.00	0.92	3.42
Syria	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	2.00
Tanzania	0	0	1	1.00	0.90	2.80
Thailand	0.5	1	0	1.00	1.00	3.50
Togo	0.25	1	1	0.67	1.00	3.92
Tonga	0.5	0	0	0.19	0.99	1.69
Trinidad and Tobago	0.5	1	1	0.89	1.00	4.39
Tunisia	0.5	0	1	0.56	1.00	3.08
Turkey	0.5	0	1	0.00	0.48	1.98
Turks and Caicos	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a	0.00
Uganda	0	0	1	0.53	0.85	2.38
Uruguay	0.5	1	1	1.00	1.00	4.50
Vanuatu	1	0	1	0.00	1.00	3.00
Venezuela	0.5	1	0	1.00	0.88	3.38
Viet-Nam	0	0	0	0.44	0.19	0.63
Western Samoa	0	0	1	n/a	1.00	2.00
Yemen	0.25	0	0	0.00	0.79	1.04
Zaire	0.25	0	1	0.00	0.39	1.64
Zambia	0	0	1	0.00	0.00	1.00

**Table 1.2: Commitment to sound economic policies**

Country	X Rates(1)	Trade Lib(2)	Investment(3)	Budget(4)	Inflation(5)	Total Score
Zimbabwe	0.25	1	1	0.00	0.83	3.08

(1) Index based on country's foreign exchange restrictions (1=country has no exchange restrictions, less than one: country has at least some exchange restrictions. See table A6 for details.

(2) Since 1986 country has notified GATT Secretariat of Tariff reforms or QR reductions and has not had recourse to Article XVIII:B (1=yes,0=no).

(3) Country is a member of MIGA or has signed a Bilateral Investment Treaty with the United States (1=yes, 0=no). NAFTA is the equivalent for Mexico.

(4) Index based on overall fiscal deficit in 1991

(5) Index based on Implicit GDP Deflator 1991

**Benchmarks:**

Budget Range:-1.5% (IBRD benchmark for good fiscal policy) to -7% (IBRD benchmark for very poor fiscal policy).

Inflation Range: 10% (IBRD benchmark for good monetary policy) and 100%(IBRD benchmark for very poor monetary policy).

Source: Tables A6, A7, A8, A9, and A10.

**Table 1.3: Commitment to the environment**

Country	Wildlife (1)	Atmosphere (2)	Forests (3)	Score
Afghanistan	0.40	0.71	0.50	1.62
Albania	0.20	0.00	0.56	0.76
Algeria	0.60	0.43	0.69	1.71
Angola	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.47
Bangladesh	0.40	0.86	0.34	1.59
Belize	0.40	0.14	0.50	1.04
Benin	0.60	0.29	0.31	1.19
Bolivia	0.60	0.43	0.48	1.51
Bosnia	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Botswana	0.20	0.29	0.49	0.97
Brazil	0.60	0.43	0.43	1.46
Bulgaria	0.80	0.86	0.52	2.17
Burkina-Faso	0.80	0.43	0.37	1.60
Burundi	0.40	0.29	0.63	1.32
Cambodia	0.00	0.14	0.50	0.64
Cameroon	0.60	0.71	0.43	1.75
Cape Verde	0.20	0.29	0.50	0.99
Central Afr. Rep.	0.40	0.29	0.50	1.18
Chad	0.40	0.29	0.41	1.10
Chile	1.00	1.00	0.52	2.52
China	0.60	0.86	0.38	1.84
Colombia	0.60	0.43	0.41	1.44
Comoros	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00
Congo	0.40	0.29	0.49	1.17
Costa Rica	0.40	0.57	0.23	1.20
Croatia	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Cuba	0.60	0.43	0.69	1.72
Czech Republic	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Czechoslovakia	0.60	1.00	0.53	2.13
Côte d'Ivoire	0.20	0.57	0.12	0.89
Djibouti	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
Dominica	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Dominican Republic	0.40	0.29	0.45	1.14
Ecuador	0.80	0.71	0.17	1.68
Egypt	0.80	0.86	0.50	2.16
El Salvador	0.20	0.43	0.00	0.63
Ethiopia	0.40	0.29	0.45	1.13
Fiji	0.20	0.57	0.50	1.27
Former Yugoslavia	0.40	0.71	0.52	1.64
Gabon	0.60	0.29	0.50	1.39
Gambia	0.40	0.57	0.09	1.06
Ghana	0.80	0.57	0.38	1.75
Grenada	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Guatemala	0.60	1.00	0.23	1.83
Guinea	0.40	0.00	0.44	0.84
Guinea-Bissau	0.20	0.29	0.50	0.99
Guyana	0.40	0.14	0.46	1.00
Haiti	0.20	0.43	0.98	1.61
Honduras	0.40	0.29	0.20	0.89
Hungary	1.00	1.00	0.60	2.60
India	1.00	0.71	0.49	2.20
Indonesia	0.40	0.71	0.42	1.53
Iraq	0.20	0.57	0.48	1.25
Jamaica	0.20	0.29	0.42	0.91
Jordan	0.60	1.00	0.70	2.30
Kenya	0.40	0.57	0.38	1.35
Kiribati	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Korea, North	0.20	0.43	0.50	1.13
Laos	0.20	0.29	0.39	0.87

**Table 1.3: Commitment to the environment**

Country	Wildlife (1)	Atmosphere (2)	Forests (3)	Score
Lebanon	0.20	0.71	0.33	1.24
Lesotho	0.20	0.14	0.50	0.84
Liberia	0.20	0.14	0.27	0.62
Macedonia	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Madagascar	0.40	0.29	0.36	1.05
Malawi	0.40	0.29	0.20	0.88
Malaysia	0.40	0.86	0.33	1.58
Mali	0.60	0.57	0.44	1.61
Mauritania	0.40	0.14	0.47	1.01
Mauritius	0.20	0.29	0.48	0.97
Mexico	0.60	1.00	0.31	1.91
Morocco	0.60	0.71	0.53	1.85
Mozambique	0.40	0.00	0.38	0.78
Myanmar	0.00	0.29	0.51	0.80
Namibia	0.20	0.00	0.48	0.68
Nepal	0.60	0.29	0.50	1.39
Nicaragua	0.40	0.29	0.13	0.81
Niger	0.80	0.57	0.15	1.52
Nigeria	0.60	1.00	0.19	1.79
Pakistan	0.80	0.43	0.78	2.00
Panama	0.80	1.00	0.19	1.99
Papua New Guinea	0.40	0.29	0.49	1.18
Paraguay	0.40	0.57	0.06	1.03
Peru	0.60	0.43	0.45	1.47
Philippines	0.40	0.57	0.24	1.21
Poland	0.80	1.00	0.52	2.32
Romania	0.40	0.71	0.51	1.62
Rwanda	0.20	0.29	0.42	0.91
Saint Lucia	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Saint Vincent	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Sao Tomé	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Senegal	0.80	0.71	0.46	1.97
Sierra Leone	0.00	0.57	0.46	1.03
Slovak Republic	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Slovenia	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Somalia	0.40	0.29	0.48	1.17
South Africa	0.60	0.86	0.64	2.10
Sri Lanka	0.80	0.57	0.48	1.85
Sudan	0.40	0.43	0.40	1.23
Surinam	0.80	0.00	0.50	1.30
Swaziland	0.00	0.14	0.55	0.69
Syria	0.20	1.00	1.00	2.20
Tanzania	0.40	0.29	0.46	1.14
Thailand	0.40	1.00	0.25	1.65
Togo	0.20	0.43	0.41	1.04
Tonga	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Trinidad and Tobago	0.20	0.43	0.43	1.06
Tunisia	0.80	0.86	0.79	2.44
Turkey	0.20	0.71	0.50	1.42
Turks and Caicos	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Uganda	0.60	0.43	0.37	1.40
Uruguay	1.00	0.86	0.62	2.48
Vanuatu	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Venezuela	0.60	0.71	0.37	1.68
Viet-Nam	0.40	0.57	0.04	1.02
Western Samoa	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00
Yemen	0.20	0.29	0.45	0.94
Zaire	0.60	0.57	0.47	1.64
Zambia	0.40	0.43	0.46	1.29

**Table 1.3: Commitment to the environment**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Wildlife (1)</b>	<b>Atmosphere (2)</b>	<b>Forests (3)</b>	<b>Score</b>
Zimbabwe	0.40	0.43	0.44	1.27

Source: Tables A11, A12, A13

(1) Index based on number of global wildlife and habitat conventions ratified, maximum five, minimum zero.

(2) Index based on number of major global atmosphere and hazardous substances conventions signed or ratified, maximum seven, minimum zero.

(3) Index based on the % change in forest and woodland cover over the decade 1977/79-1987/89, maximum increase 31.4%, maximum decrease 31.6%.

**Table 1.4: Commitment to democratic development/human rights/stable security**

Country	NPT (1)	Freedom (2)	Armed Forces (3)	Score	Armed Conflict (4)
Afghanistan	1	0.33	0.78	2.11	0
Albania	1	1.17	0.34	2.51	1
Algeria	0	0.17	0.93	1.10	1
Angola	0	0.33	0.00	0.33	0
Bangladesh	1	1.50	0.97	3.47	0
Belize	1	2.00	0.84	3.84	1
Benin	1	1.50	0.96	3.46	1
Bolivia	1	1.50	0.79	3.29	1
Bosnia	0	0.33	n/a	0.33	1
Botswana	1	1.83	0.67	3.50	1
Brazil	0	1.50	0.94	2.44	1
Bulgaria	1	1.50	0.36	2.86	1
Burkina-Faso	1	0.67	0.97	2.64	1
Burundi	1	0.50	0.95	2.45	1
Cambodia	1	0.33	0.71	2.04	0
Cameroon	1	0.50	0.98	2.48	1
Cape Verde	1	1.83	0.78	3.61	1
Central Afr. Rep.	1	0.50	0.94	2.44	1
Chad	1	0.33	0.69	2.02	0
Chile	0	1.67	0.62	2.29	1
China	1	0.00	0.97	1.97	1
Colombia	1	1.33	0.80	3.13	0
Comoros	0	1.33	n/a	1.33	1
Congo	1	1.33	0.67	3.00	1
Costa Rica	1	2.00	n/a	3.00	1
Croatia	0	1.00	n/a	1.00	0
Cuba	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
Czech Republic	0	n/a	n/a	0.00	1
Czechoslovakia	1	1.67	0.51	3.17	1
Côte d'Ivoire	1	0.67	0.99	2.65	1
Djibouti	0	0.33	0.90	1.23	1
Dominica	1	1.83	n/a	2.83	1
Dominican Republic	1	1.50	0.87	3.37	1
Ecuador	1	1.50	0.72	3.22	1
Egypt	1	0.50	0.86	2.36	1
El Salvador	1	1.33	0.53	2.87	0
Ethiopia	1	0.67	n/a	1.67	0
Fiji	1	1.17	0.88	3.04	1
Former Yugoslavia	1	n/a	n/a	1.00	0
Gabon	1	1.00	0.72	2.72	1
Gambia	1	1.83	0.96	3.80	1
Ghana	1	0.67	1.00	2.66	1
Grenada	1	1.83	n/a	2.83	1
Guatemala	1	0.83	0.77	2.60	0
Guinea	1	0.50	0.90	2.40	1
Guinea-Bissau	1	0.50	0.48	1.98	1
Guyana	0	1.33	0.91	2.24	1
Haiti	1	0.00	1.00	2.00	1
Honduras	1	1.50	0.86	3.36	1
Hungary	1	1.67	0.60	3.26	1
India	0	1.17	0.91	2.07	0
Indonesia	1	0.50	0.99	2.49	0
Iraq	1	0.17	0.47	1.64	0
Jamaica	1	1.67	0.98	3.65	1
Jordan	1	1.33	0.35	2.69	1
Kenya	1	0.83	0.95	2.79	1
Kiribati	1	1.83	n/a	2.83	1
Korea, North	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
Laos	1	0.17	0.85	2.01	1

**Table 1.4: Commitment to democratic development/human rights/stable security**

Country	NPT (1)	Freedom (2)	Armed Forces (3)	Score	Armed Conflict (4)
Lebanon	1	0.83	0.69	2.53	1
Lesotho	1	0.67	0.95	2.61	1
Liberia	1	0.17	n/a	1.17	0
Macedonia	0	1.17	n/a	1.17	1
Madagascar	1	1.00	0.90	2.90	1
Malawi	1	0.17	0.95	2.11	1
Malaysia	1	0.83	0.88	2.71	1
Mali	1	1.50	0.97	3.47	1
Mauritania	0	0.17	0.96	1.12	1
Mauritius	1	1.67	n/a	2.67	1
Mexico	1	1.17	0.94	3.11	1
Morocco	1	0.50	0.86	2.36	0
Mozambique	1	0.67	0.76	2.43	0
Myanmar	1	0.00	0.27	1.27	0
Namibia	1	1.67	0.65	3.31	1
Nepal	1	1.50	0.87	3.37	1
Nicaragua	1	1.17	0.82	2.99	1
Niger	1	0.83	1.00	2.83	1
Nigeria	1	0.83	0.98	2.81	1
Pakistan	0	0.83	0.50	1.34	1
Panama	1	1.17	0.77	2.93	1
Papua New Guinea	1	1.50	1.00	3.50	1
Paraguay	1	1.33	0.83	3.16	1
Peru	1	0.50	0.74	2.24	0
Philippines	1	1.33	0.99	3.32	0
Poland	1	1.67	0.59	3.26	1
Romania	1	1.00	0.55	2.55	1
Rwanda	1	0.50	0.98	2.48	0
Saint Lucia	1	1.83	n/a	2.83	1
Saint Vincent	1	1.83	n/a	2.83	1
Sao Tomé	1	1.50	n/a	2.50	1
Senegal	1	1.17	0.93	3.10	1
Sierra Leone	1	0.17	0.92	2.09	1
Slovak Republic	0	n/a	n/a	0.00	1
Slovenia	1	1.67	n/a	2.67	0
Somalia	1	0.00	n/a	1.00	0
South Africa	1	0.83	0.89	2.72	0
Sri Lanka	1	0.83	0.34	2.18	0
Sudan	1	0.00	1.00	2.00	0
Surinam	1	1.33	0.78	3.11	1
Swaziland	1	0.50	n/a	1.50	1
Syria	1	0.00	0.12	1.12	1
Tanzania	0	0.50	0.90	1.40	1
Thailand	1	1.17	0.92	3.08	1
Togo	1	0.50	0.92	2.42	1
Tonga	1	1.33	n/a	2.33	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1	2.00	0.94	3.94	1
Tunisia	1	0.50	0.97	2.47	1
Turkey	0	1.33	1.00	2.33	0
Turks and Caicos	0	n/a	n/a	0.00	1
Uganda	1	0.50	0.73	2.23	0
Uruguay	1	1.83	0.55	3.38	1
Vanuatu	0	1.50	n/a	1.50	1
Venezuela	1	1.33	0.82	3.16	1
Viet-Nam	1	0.00	0.77	1.77	1
Western Samoa	0	1.67	n/a	1.67	1
Yemen	1	0.67	0.94	2.60	1
Zaire	1	0.50	0.97	2.47	1
Zambia	1	1.50	0.81	3.31	1



**Table 1.4: Commitment to democratic development/human rights/stable security**

<b>Country</b>	<b>NPT (1)</b>	<b>Freedom (2)</b>	<b>Armed Forces (3)</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Armed Conflict (4)</b>
Zimbabwe	1	0.83	0.67	2.50	1

Source: Tables A14, A15, A16, and A17

(1) Signatory to the NPT (1=yes, 0=no).

(2) Freedom Index based on civil and political liberties at end 1992. Maximum = 2 (for countries with best record), minimum = 0 (for countries with worst record). (see table A15).

(3) Index based on maximum score (one) for country with the lowest regional armed forces/population ratio and minimum score (zero) for country with the highest ratio. (see table A17).

(4) Government is not involved in major armed conflict (1=yes, 0=no). Added for information purposes only. (see table A16)

Table 2.0: Commitment to sustainable development of the least developed.

Country	People	Economics	Environment	Democracy/stability	Score (max=17)	HDI	Poorest	Score (max 17)
Bolivia	2.87	4.39	1.51	3.29	12.06	0.398	1	12.06
Morocco	3.50	4.25	1.85	2.36	11.96	0.433	1	11.96
Honduras	3.67	3.68	0.89	3.36	11.60	0.472	1	11.60
Senegal	1.72	4.50	1.97	3.10	11.30	0.182	1	11.30
Ghana	2.83	3.91	1.75	2.66	11.15	0.311	1	11.15
Zimbabwe	4.00	3.08	1.27	2.50	10.85	0.398	1	10.85
Bangladesh	2.46	3.25	1.59	3.47	10.78	0.189	1	10.78
Madagascar	2.89	3.57	1.05	2.90	10.41	0.327	1	10.41
Gambia	1.78	3.73	1.06	3.80	10.36	0.086	1	10.36
Papua New Guinea	1.93	3.45	1.18	3.50	10.05	0.318	1	10.05
Cameroon	2.56	3.25	1.75	2.48	10.04	0.31	1	10.04
Egypt	3.53	1.86	2.16	2.36	9.91	0.389	1	9.91
Burkina-Faso	2.52	3.15	1.60	2.64	9.91	0.074	1	9.91
Swaziland	4.25	3.42	0.69	1.50	9.86	0.458	1	9.86
Kenya	3.27	2.26	1.35	2.79	9.67	0.369	1	9.67
Guatemala	1.91	3.14	1.83	2.60	9.48	0.489	1	9.48
Togo	2.07	3.92	1.04	2.42	9.44	0.218	1	9.44
Nigeria	2.13	2.67	1.79	2.81	9.41	0.246	1	9.41
Haiti	3.20	2.50	1.61	2.00	9.30	0.275	1	9.30
Mali	1.38	2.82	1.61	3.47	9.27	0.082	1	9.27
Malawi	2.02	4.03	0.88	2.11	9.04	0.168	1	9.04
Burundi	3.32	1.92	1.32	2.45	9.01	0.167	1	9.01
Zambia	3.27	1.00	1.29	3.31	8.87	0.314	1	8.87
Cape Verde	1.56	2.62	0.99	3.61	8.78	0.479	1	8.78
Niger	2.88	1.50	1.52	2.83	8.73	0.08	1	8.73
Congo	2.09	2.25	1.17	3.00	8.51	0.372	1	8.51
Lesotho	1.55	3.47	0.84	2.61	8.47	0.431	1	8.47
India	2.84	1.32	2.20	2.07	8.45	0.309	1	8.45
Nepal	2.40	1.25	1.39	3.37	8.41	0.17	1	8.41
Benin	0.94	2.64	1.19	3.46	8.23	0.113	1	8.23
Pakistan	2.62	2.24	2.00	1.34	8.20	0.311	1	8.20
Uganda	1.92	2.38	1.40	2.23	7.94	0.194	1	7.94
Zaire	1.95	1.64	1.64	2.47	7.71	0.262	1	7.71
Tanzania	2.25	2.90	1.14	1.40	7.69	0.27	1	7.69
Central Afr. Rep.	1.77	2.28	1.18	2.44	7.67	0.159	1	7.67
Côte d'Ivoire	1.64	2.25	0.89	2.65	7.44	0.286	1	7.44
Rwanda	2.70	1.22	0.91	2.48	7.29	0.186	1	7.29
Namibia	1.03	2.25	0.68	3.31	7.27	0.289	1	7.27
Mauritania	1.38	3.25	1.01	1.12	6.77	0.14	1	6.77
Ethiopia	1.71	2.25	1.13	1.67	6.76	0.172	1	6.76
Laos	0.87	1.97	0.87	2.01	5.72	0.246	1	5.72
Sudan	0.99	1.49	1.23	2.00	5.72	0.152	1	5.72
Guinea	0.40	1.90	0.84	2.40	5.54	0.045	1	5.54
Chad	1.10	1.25	1.10	2.02	5.46	0.088	1	5.46
Mozambique	1.26	0.68	0.78	2.43	5.15	0.154	1	5.15

**Table 2.0: Commitment to sustainable development of the least developed.**

<b>Country</b>	<b>People</b>	<b>Economics</b>	<b>Environment</b>	<b>Democracy/stability</b>	<b>Score (max=17)</b>	<b>HDI</b>	<b>Poorest</b>	<b>Score (max 17)</b>
<b>Viet-Nam</b>	1.74	0.63	1.02	1.77	5.15	0.472	1	5.15
<b>Comoros</b>	2.50	1.27	0.00	1.33	5.10	0.269	1	5.10
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	1.68	0.42	0.99	1.98	5.08	0.09	1	5.08
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	1.46	0.46	1.03	2.09	5.04	0.065	1	5.04
<b>Tonga</b>	1.00	1.69	0.00	2.33	5.02	n/a	1	5.02
<b>Slovenia</b>	1.00	1.25	0.00	2.67	4.92	n/a	1	4.92
<b>Liberia</b>	2.62	0.50	0.62	1.17	4.91	0.222	1	4.91
<b>Yemen</b>	0.30	1.04	0.94	2.60	4.88	0.233	1	4.88
<b>Former Yugoslavia</b>	2.16	0.00	1.64	1.00	4.79	n/a	1	4.79
<b>Sao Tomé</b>	1.33	0.96	0.00	2.50	4.79	0.374	1	4.79
<b>Kiribati</b>	1.00	0.75	0.00	2.83	4.58	n/a	1	4.58
<b>Myanmar</b>	2.03	0.25	0.80	1.27	4.34	0.39	1	4.34
<b>Djibouti</b>	0.48	2.00	0.50	1.23	4.22	0.104	1	4.22
<b>Afghanistan</b>	0.23	0.00	1.62	2.11	3.95	0.066	1	3.95
<b>Angola</b>	1.71	1.09	0.47	0.33	3.61	0.143	1	3.61
<b>Cambodia</b>	0.73	0.00	0.64	2.04	3.41	0.186	1	3.41
<b>Croatia</b>	1.00	1.25	0.00	1.00	3.25	n/a	1	3.25
<b>Macedonia</b>	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.17	3.17	n/a	1	3.17
<b>Somalia</b>	0.40	0.00	1.17	1.00	2.57	0.087	1	2.57
<b>Bosnia</b>	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.33	2.33	n/a	1	2.33
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	1.00	1.25	0.00	0.00	2.25	n/a	1	2.25
<b>Turks and Caicos</b>	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	n/a	1	1.00

Table 3.0: Priority countries (including interests/values).

Country	People	Economics	Environment	Democracy/stability	Interests/Values	Score (max=25)
Mexico	2.97	4.24	1.91	3.11	4.65	16.87
Indonesia	2.49	5.00	1.53	2.49	5.32	16.84
China	2.87	3.81	1.84	1.97	6.23	16.71
Brazil	3.62	2.25	1.46	2.44	5.77	15.54
Malaysia	3.35	4.86	1.58	2.71	2.78	15.29
Colombia	2.56	3.78	1.44	3.13	3.90	14.80
Thailand	3.68	3.50	1.65	3.08	2.33	14.25
Jamaica	3.77	3.94	0.91	3.65	1.53	13.79
Uruguay	3.32	4.50	2.48	3.38	0.01	13.69
Chile	0.98	3.73	2.52	2.29	3.60	13.13
India	2.84	1.32	2.20	2.07	4.67	13.12
Egypt	3.53	1.86	2.16	2.36	3.08	12.99
Botswana	3.84	3.50	0.97	3.50	1.02	12.83
Philippines	3.72	2.18	1.21	3.32	2.21	12.64
Honduras	3.67	3.68	0.89	3.36	1.04	12.64
Trinidad and Tobago	3.17	4.39	1.06	3.94	0.04	12.60
Venezuela	1.46	3.38	1.68	3.16	2.85	12.53
Madagascar	2.89	3.57	1.05	2.90	2.08	12.49
Ghana	2.83	3.91	1.75	2.66	1.04	12.19
Bolivia	2.87	4.39	1.51	3.29	0.12	12.19
Ecuador	3.31	2.83	1.68	3.22	1.12	12.17
Panama	2.35	3.79	1.99	2.93	1.02	12.09
Morocco	3.50	4.25	1.85	2.36	0.08	12.05
South Africa	1.78	2.22	2.10	2.72	3.19	12.00
Costa Rica	3.73	4.04	1.20	3.00	0.03	12.00
Sri Lanka	3.13	2.73	1.85	2.18	2.02	11.91
Zimbabwe	4.00	3.08	1.27	2.50	1.06	11.91
Bangladesh	2.46	3.25	1.59	3.47	1.05	11.82
Senegal	1.72	4.50	1.97	3.10	0.53	11.82
Kenya	3.27	2.26	1.35	2.79	2.02	11.69
Nigeria	2.13	2.67	1.79	2.81	2.19	11.60
Peru	3.07	3.54	1.47	2.24	1.23	11.56
Nicaragua	3.46	3.25	0.81	2.99	1.04	11.55
Gambia	1.78	3.73	1.06	3.80	1.00	11.36
Papua New Guinea	1.93	3.45	1.18	3.50	1.08	11.13
Tunisia	3.12	3.06	2.44	2.47	0.03	11.12
Cameroon	2.56	3.25	1.75	2.48	1.08	11.12
Hungary	2.66	2.54	2.60	3.26	0.04	11.11
Burkina-Faso	2.52	3.15	1.60	2.64	1.02	10.93
Poland	3.21	1.81	2.32	3.26	0.23	10.83
Guyana	3.34	2.20	1.00	2.24	2.03	10.82
Fiji	3.27	3.01	1.27	3.04	0.00	10.60
El Salvador	3.10	4.00	0.63	2.87	0.01	10.60
Togo	2.07	3.92	1.04	2.42	1.01	10.45
Dominican Republic	3.06	1.77	1.14	3.37	1.03	10.38

Table 3.0: Priority countries (including interests/values).

Country	People	Economics	Environment	Democracy/stability	Interests/Values	Score (max=25)
Haiti	3.20	2.50	1.81	2.00	1.00	10.31
Mali	1.38	2.82	1.61	3.47	1.02	10.29
Czechoslovakia	2.00	2.76	2.13	3.17	0.14	10.20
Zaire	1.95	1.64	1.64	2.47	2.37	10.08
Malawi	2.02	4.03	0.88	2.11	1.03	10.07
Burundi	3.32	1.92	1.32	2.45	1.00	10.01
Zambia	3.27	1.00	1.29	3.31	1.07	9.95
Mauritius	3.14	3.14	0.97	2.67	0.00	9.93
Swaziland	4.25	3.42	0.69	1.50	0.00	9.86
Paraguay	2.10	3.45	1.03	3.16	0.06	9.80
Tanzania	2.25	2.90	1.14	1.40	2.09	9.78
Cape Verde	1.58	2.62	0.99	3.61	1.00	9.78
Pakistan	2.62	2.24	2.00	1.34	1.57	9.77
Jordan	2.51	2.25	2.30	2.69	0.01	9.75
Niger	2.88	1.50	1.52	2.83	1.01	9.74
Romania	3.20	2.25	1.62	2.55	0.11	9.74
Guatemala	1.91	3.14	1.83	2.60	0.04	9.51
Lesotho	1.55	3.47	0.84	2.61	1.00	9.47
Nepal	2.40	1.25	1.39	3.37	1.02	9.43
Nepal	2.40	1.25	1.39	3.37	1.02	9.43
Belize	1.10	3.31	1.04	3.84	0.00	9.30
Benin	0.94	2.64	1.19	3.46	1.01	9.24
Algeria	3.51	2.81	1.71	1.10	0.11	9.24
Côte d'Ivoire	1.64	2.25	0.89	2.65	1.67	9.10
Saint Vincent	2.74	3.50	0.00	2.83	0.00	9.08
Uganda	1.92	2.38	1.40	2.23	1.02	8.95
Central Afr. Rep.	1.77	2.28	1.18	2.44	1.07	8.74
Congo	2.09	2.25	1.17	3.00	0.04	8.55
Saint Lucia	2.56	3.13	0.00	2.83	0.00	8.53
Turkey	2.61	1.98	1.42	2.33	0.15	8.50
Rwanda	2.70	1.22	0.91	2.48	1.00	8.30
Surinam	2.64	1.15	1.30	3.11	0.03	8.23
Bulgaria	1.87	1.25	2.17	2.86	0.06	8.21
Gabon	1.49	2.45	1.39	2.72	0.05	8.10
Ethiopia	1.71	2.25	1.13	1.67	1.07	7.82
Mauritania	1.38	3.25	1.01	1.12	1.01	7.78
Albania	2.29	1.97	0.78	2.51	0.01	7.53
Namibia	1.03	2.25	0.68	3.31	0.03	7.30
Namibia	1.03	2.25	0.68	3.31	0.03	7.30
Dominica	1.93	2.50	0.00	2.83	0.00	7.27
Viet-Nam	1.74	0.63	1.02	1.77	2.09	7.24
Grenada	1.82	2.39	0.00	2.83	0.00	7.04
Grenada	1.82	2.39	0.00	2.83	0.00	7.04
Vanuatu	1.46	3.00	0.00	1.50	1.00	6.96
Vanuatu	1.46	3.00	0.00	1.50	1.00	6.96
Western Samoa	2.24	2.00	0.00	1.67	1.00	6.90
Western Samoa	2.24	2.00	0.00	1.67	1.00	6.90
Sudan	0.99	1.49	1.23	2.00	1.13	6.85
Sudan	0.99	1.49	1.23	2.00	1.13	6.85
Laos	0.87	1.97	0.87	2.01	1.12	6.84
Laos	0.87	1.97	0.87	2.01	1.12	6.84
Syria	1.47	2.00	2.20	1.12	0.02	6.81

Table 3.0: Priority countries (including interests/values).

Country	People	Economics	Environment	Democracy/stability	Interests/Values	Score (max=25)
Guinea	0.40	1.90	0.84	2.40	1.04	6.59
Myanmar	2.03	0.25	0.80	1.27	2.22	6.56
Chad	1.10	1.25	1.10	2.02	1.03	6.49
Mozambique	1.26	0.68	0.78	2.43	1.05	6.20
Comoros	2.50	1.27	0.00	1.33	1.00	6.10
Guinea-Bissau	1.68	0.42	0.99	1.98	1.01	6.07
Sierra Leone	1.46	0.46	1.03	2.09	1.01	6.05
Liberia	2.62	0.50	0.62	1.17	1.02	5.93
Yemen	0.30	1.04	0.94	2.60	1.01	5.90
Sao Tomé	1.33	0.96	0.00	2.50	1.00	5.79
Kiribati	1.00	0.75	0.00	2.83	1.00	5.58
Cuba	3.69	0.00	1.72	0.00	0.07	5.48
Lebanon	0.52	1.00	1.24	2.53	0.02	5.31
Djibouti	0.48	2.00	0.50	1.23	1.00	5.22
Tonga	1.00	1.69	0.00	2.33	0.00	5.02
Afghanistan	0.23	0.00	1.62	2.11	1.01	4.96
Slovenia	1.00	1.25	0.00	2.67	0.00	4.92
Former Yugoslavia	2.16	0.00	1.64	1.00	0.08	4.88
Cambodia	0.73	0.00	0.64	2.04	1.03	4.44
Iraq	1.05	0.25	1.25	1.64	0.03	4.21
Angola	1.71	1.09	0.47	0.33	0.11	3.72
Somalia	0.40	0.00	1.17	1.00	1.02	3.59
Croatia	1.00	1.25	0.00	1.00	0.00	3.25
Macedonia	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.17	0.00	3.17
Czech Republic	1.00	2.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.11
Bosnia	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	2.33
Slovak Republic	1.00	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.25
Korea, North	0.00	0.00	1.13	0.00	0.08	1.21
Turks and Caicos	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

**Table 3.1: Canadian interests and values**

Country	LLDC(1)	Market(2)	FDI(3)	NAFTA(4)	Forests(5)	Conservation(6)	Climate(7)	Regional Power(8)	Score
Afghanistan	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01
Albania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Algeria	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.11
Angola	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.11
Bangladesh	1.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.08
Belize	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Benin	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01
Bolivia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.12
Bosnia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00	n/a	0.00	0.00
Botswana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02
Botswana	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.77
Brazil	0.00	0.28	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.48	1.00	0.06
Bulgaria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.06
Burkina-Faso	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.02
Burkina-Faso	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Burundi	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.03
Burundi	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.06
Cambodia	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	1.00	0.03	0.00	1.06
Cameroon	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Cape Verde	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.07
Central Afr. Rep.	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.03
Chad	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.03
Chad	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.00	0.01	0.50	3.60
Chile	0.00	0.07	1.00	1.00	0.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	6.23
China	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.23	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.90
China	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.09	1.00	0.20	0.50	3.90
Colombia	0.00	0.11	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Colombia	0.00	0.11	1.00	1.00	n/a	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Comoros	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.04
Congo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03
Congo	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Costa Rica	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00	0.00
Croatia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00	n/a	0.00	0.00
Croatia	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.07
Cuba	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00	0.00
Czech Republic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00	n/a	0.00	0.14
Czech Republic	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.00	1.07
Czechoslovakia	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.00	0.15	0.50	1.07
Côte d'Ivoire	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Côte d'Ivoire	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Djibouti	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00	0.00
Djibouti	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00	n/a	0.00	0.00
Dominica	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00	n/a	0.00	1.03
Dominica	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.03
Dominican Republic	0.00	0.03	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.12
Dominican Republic	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.00	0.07	0.00	1.12
Ecuador	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.00	0.07	0.00	3.04
Ecuador	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	1.00	3.04
Egypt	1.00	0.05	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Egypt	1.00	0.05	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
El Salvador	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.07
El Salvador	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.07
Ethiopia	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Ethiopia	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ethiopia	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fiji	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06
Fiji	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06
Fiji	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06
Former Yugoslavia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.05
Former Yugoslavia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.05
Former Yugoslavia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.05
Gabon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.00
Gabon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Gambia	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.04
Gambia	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.04
Ghana	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Ghana	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00	n/a	0.00	0.00
Grenada	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00	n/a	0.00	0.00
Grenada	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.04
Guatemala	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.04
Guatemala	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.04
Guatemala	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	1.04
Guinea	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00	1.04

**Table 3.1: Canadian interests and values**

Country	LLDC(1)	Market(2)	FDI(3)	NAFTA(4)	Forests(5)	Conservation(6)	Climate(7)	Regional Power(8)	Score
Guinea-Bissau	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.01
Guyana	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.03
Haiti	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Honduras	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	1.04
Hungary	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.04
India	1.00	0.23	1.00	0.00	0.12	1.00	0.32	1.00	4.67
Indonesia	1.00	0.19	1.00	1.00	0.20	1.00	0.42	0.50	5.32
Iraq	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
Jamaica	0.00	0.03	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	1.53
Jordan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Kenya	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.01	0.00	2.02
Kiribati	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00	n/a	0.00	1.00
Korea, North	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.08
Laos	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.10	0.00	1.12
Lebanon	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Lesotho	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Liberia	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	1.02
Macedonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00	n/a	0.00	0.00
Madagascar	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.00	0.05	0.00	2.08
Malawi	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	1.03
Malaysia	0.00	0.10	1.00	0.00	0.03	1.00	0.14	0.50	2.78
Mali	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02
Mauritania	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01
Mauritius	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.00	0.35	1.00	1.00	0.08	1.00	0.22	1.00	4.85
Morocco	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.08
Mozambique	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.05
Myanmar	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.16	0.00	2.22
Namibia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
Nepal	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.02
Nicaragua	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00	1.04
Niger	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01
Nigeria	1.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.15	1.00	2.18
Pakistan	1.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.50	1.57
Panama	0.00	0.01	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.02
Papua New Guinea	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.06
Paraguay	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.06
Peru	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.12	1.00	0.07	0.00	1.23
Philippines	0.00	0.09	1.00	0.00	0.02	1.00	0.10	0.00	2.21
Poland	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.23
Romania	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.11
Rwanda	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Saint Lucia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00	n/a	0.00	0.00
Saint Vincent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00	n/a	0.00	0.00
Sao Tomé	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00	n/a	0.00	1.00



**Table 3.1: Canadian interests and values**

Country	LLDC(1)	Market(2)	FDI(3)	NAFTA(4)	Forests(5)	Conservation(6)	Climate(7)	Regional Power(8)	Score
Senegal	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.50	0.63
Sierra Leone	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01
Slovak Republic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00	n/a	0.00	0.00
Slovenia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00	n/a	0.00	0.00
Somalia	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02
South Africa	0.00	0.06	1.00	0.00	0.01	1.00	0.12	1.00	3.19
Sri Lanka	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.01	0.00	2.62
Sudan	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.04	0.00	1.13
Surinam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
Swaziland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Syria	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02
Tanzania	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.07	1.00	0.01	0.00	2.09
Thailand	0.00	0.15	1.00	1.00	0.03	0.00	0.15	0.00	2.33
Togo	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01
Tonga	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00	n/a	0.00	0.00
Trinidad and Tobago	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.04
Tunisia	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03
Turkey	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.19
Turks and Caicos	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00	n/a	0.00	0.00
Uganda	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02
Uruguay	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Vanuatu	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00	n/a	0.00	1.00
Venezuela	0.00	0.23	1.00	1.00	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.50	2.65
Viet-Nam	1.00	0.01	1.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.00	2.09
Western Samoa	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00	n/a	0.00	1.00
Yemen	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01
Zaire	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	1.00	0.06	0.00	2.37
Zambia	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.07
Zimbabwe	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.06

Source: Tables A0, A18, A19, A20, A21, A22, A23

(1) Country is an LLDC or a LIC (1=yes, 0=no).

(2) Index based on maximum score (one) for largest export market and minimum score (zero) for smallest export market.

(3) Major destination of Canadian Foreign Direct Investment (1=yes, 0=no).

(4) Potential NAFTA member in the next ten years (1=yes, 0=no).

(5) Index based on maximum score (one) for the most forested country and minimum score (zero) for the least forested country, measured in thousands of hectares.

(6) Country has a priority area for conservation (1=yes, 0=no).

(7) Index based on maximum score (one) for the largest LDC emitter of CO2 and minimum score (zero) for the smallest emitter of CO2, measured in thousands of metric tonnes.

(8) Regional power

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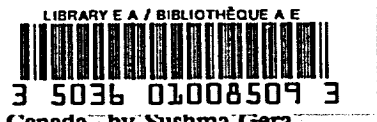
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