



Financial Flows 2005

Source: World Bank.

	Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Net Inflows (million current \$US)		Exports of Goods and Services (million current \$US) Percent of GDP		Balance of Trade (million current \$US)	Debt Service, Percent of Total Exports 2000-2002	Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Aid, Inflows			Savings Rate (Percent of GNI)	
	1990-1992	2000-2002	2000-2002	2000-2002			(million current \$US)	per capita (current \$US)	% of GNI	Net National Savings	Adjusted Net Savings
	2001	2001	2001	2001			2001	2001	2001	2001	2001
WORLD	175,057	974,698	7,830,000	24.4	147,288	..	13,009	4	..	..	..
ASIA (EXCL. MIDDLE EAST)	21,562	107,080	1,816,183	..	147,288	..	13,009	4	..	..	..
Armenia	..	95	562	26.1	(458)	8.4	293	96	12.0	1	2
Azerbaijan	..	583	2,387	40.9	(71)	6.6	349	43	6.0	7	(37)
Bangladesh	3	135	7,000	14.5	(2,540)	7.8	913	7	1.8	15	14
Bhutan	1	0	130	24.2	(102)	4.5	73	86	13.7	..	..
Cambodia	11	117	2,093	54.8	(378)	1.1	487	39	12.7	7	..
China	6,336	43,983	314,667	26.7	31,447	8.4	1,476	1	0.1	31	28
Georgia	0	135	817	25.1	(457)	10.4	313	60	9.4	(9)	(9)
India	196	3,340	69,567	14.2	(2,801)	13.8	1,463	1	0.3	13	13
Indonesia	1,451	(3,114)	66,433	40.3	12,012	23.6	1,308	6	0.8	18	5
Japan	1,941	7,835	479,333	10.8	48,573	..	..	..	..	11	15
Kazakhstan	100	2,234	10,733	50.1	528	32.5	188	13	0.8	10	(20)
Korea, Dem People's Rep	..	..	..	..	..	..	267	12	..	..	..
Korea, Rep	..	..	192,333	38.0	11,577	..	(82)	(2)	(0.0)	17	20
Kyrgyzstan	0	2	590	39.4	(48)	27.5	186	37	12.1	8	10
Lao People's Dem Rep	7	28	492	..	..	8.5	278	50	16.2	..	..
Malaysia	3,838	2,515	107,333	118.4	16,922	6.3	86	4	0.1	27	18
Mongolia	2	58	653	65.5	(161)	6.5	208	85	18.6	11	7
Myanmar	192	199	2,440	..	..	3.4	121	2	..	..	..
Nepal	0	3	1,098	20.6	(569)	7.4	365	15	6.7	29	30
Pakistan	280	505	11,000	17.7	(663)	22.6	2,144	15	3.6	12	7
Philippines	434	1,146	37,700	51.0	(397)	18.6	..	7	0.7	17	18
Singapore	4,222	9,836	160,000	..	17,079	..	7	2	0.0	31	33
Sri Lanka	71	195	6,173	37.5	(1,275)	10.0	344	18	2.1	18	20
Tajikistan	9	13	742	69.6	(110)	9.6	168	27	14.8	..	..
Thailand	2,190	2,695	79,800	65.8	9,083	21.7	296	5	0.2	14	14
Turkmenistan	..	127	2,857	47.4	83	..	41	8	0.9	27	..
Uzbekistan	9	236	3,190	27.8	245	25.2	189	7	2.0	11	(37)
Viet Nam	343	1,333	18,233	55.1	(978)	6.7	1,277	16	3.6	25	18
EUROPE	80,730	557,464	3,416,925	..	155,912	..	9,024	..	..	..	..
Albania	10	162	819	19.2	(970)	2.6	317	101	6.4	5	6
Austria	819	5,105	101,667	51.6	407	..	..	..	..	7	11
Belarus	..	154	8,453	68.5	(490)	2.6	39	4	0.3	11	10
Belgium	9,565	144,288	214,000	84.4	8,406	..	..	..	..	11	13
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	188	1,510	26.1	(1,600)	9.8	587	143	10.0	..	..
Bulgaria	49	805	7,610	54.8	(911)	16.6	381	48	2.5	5	5
Croatia	..	1,210	9,630	46.9	(1,337)	28.6	166	37	0.7	9	..
Czech Rep	..	6,650	40,667	68.6	(1,622)	11.2	393	38	0.6	14	17
Denmark	1,234	17,498	77,667	44.8	10,011	..	..	..	..	9	17
Estonia	82	405	5,017	89.1	(343)	10.2	69	51	1.1	8	12
Finland	325	7,007	50,667	40.3	10,507	..	..	..	..	11	17
France	16,725	49,821	382,000	27.8	22,243	..	..	..	..	9	14
Germany	1,879	95,384	671,333	34.8	39,966	..	..	..	..	6	10
Greece	1,095	907	29,867	22.4	(8,259)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	1,084	1,714	38,667	71.5	(1,348)	30.1	471	46	0.8	12	15
Iceland	9	147	3,147	38.6	(161)	..	..	..	..	4	9
Ireland	1,142	19,018	101,733	98.1	14,016	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	3,972	14,250	304,667	27.9	13,173	..	..	..	..	7	11
Latvia	29	319	3,500	45.2	(790)	15.4	86	37	1.0	10	15
Lithuania	0	512	6,217	49.3	(720)	23.2	147	42	1.1	7	11
Macedonia, FYR	..	231	1,467	42.9	(562)	12.2	277	136	7.4	(3)	..
Moldova, Rep	0	113	749	50.8	(369)	18.0	142	33	7.8	5	11
Netherlands	7,495	47,826	257,667	64.8	20,530	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	(21)	2,945	77,767	44.6	28,362	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	353	6,395	51,500	27.7	(8,042)	23.8	1,160	30	0.6	8	13
Portugal	2,311	5,631	34,967	31.3	(11,332)	..	..	..	..	4	9
Romania	39	1,113	13,900	33.9	(2,616)	18.7	701	31	1.5	6	4
Russian Federation	0	2,730	116,333	38.5	42,943	11.8	1,301	9	0.4	22	..
Serbia and Montenegro	..	222	2,843	24.7	(2,498)	2.8	1,931	237	12.4	(1)	..
Slovakia	..	2,548	15,500	72.0	(1,305)	18.5	189	35	0.8	12	15
Slovenia	111	835	11,600	57.5	(160)	..	171	87	0.8	..	..
Spain	13,251	28,652	179,000	29.5	(10,743)	..	..	..	..	10	14
Sweden	2,776	15,679	103,733	44.8	13,749	..	..	..	..	7	15
Switzerland	3,481	11,002	126,000	45.2	12,991	..	..	..	..	17	22
Ukraine	200	693	21,333	57.7	1,294	14.3	484	10	1.2	6	(3)
United Kingdom	22,171	70,049	401,667	26.9	(29,410)	..	..	..	..	3	8
MIDDLE EAST & N. AFRICA	..	..	295,107	33.8	37,596	25.3	9,145	21	1.0	..	..
Afghanistan	..	..	..	56.6	..	..	1,285	46	..	..	..
Algeria	14	900	..	38.3	8,306	..	361	12	0.7	..	..
Egypt	482	797	16,467	16.6	(5,710)	9.4	1,286	19	1.4	6	5
Iran, Islamic Rep	(110)	42	31,300	27.2	7,010	6.4	116	2	0.1	25	(5)
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	5	..	..	..
Israel	362	3,386	41,567	37.7	(7,767)	..	754	115	0.7	..	..
Jordan	22	314	3,867	43.4	(2,138)	10.6	534	103	5.7	14	18
Kuwait	0	(41)	18,733	52.7	6,169	..	5	2	0.0	24	(21)
Lebanon	9	268	2,310	13.2	(4,551)	47.5	456	103	2.5	(15)	(13)
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	38.4	4,130	..	10	2	..	..	..
Morocco	302	1,220	11,300	32.2	(1,588)	20.7	636	21	1.8	18	22
Oman	127	51	11,550	57.5	4,760	10.7	41	16	0.2	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	77,733	41.4	32,599	..	27	1	0.0	18	(18)
Syrian Arab Rep	51	233	7,523	38.5	1,572	3.7	81	5	0.4	19	(9)
Tunisia	243	668	9,223	45.4	(827)	15.5	475	49	2.4	15	16
Turkey	779	1,762	52,167	29.0	(4,713)	40.6	636	9	0.3	10	11
United Arab Emirates	4	1
Yemen	290	92	3,777	39.2	247	4.3	584	31	6.3	23	..

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	1990-1992	2000-2002	2000-2002	2000-2002			(million current \$US)	per capita (current \$US)	% of GNI	Net National Savings	Adjusted Net Savings
	1992	2002	2002	2002			2002	2002	2002	2001	2001
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	1,464	9,306	..	32	298	..	17,507	26	6.3	..	..
Angola	206	1,445	7,833	80	1,089	17.5	421	32	4.5	25	(7)
Benin	87	50	535	15	(304)	9.5	220	34	8.3	4	4
Botswana	29	39	..	56	936	..	38	22	0.7	23	28
Burkina Faso	1	13	257	9	(411)	14.3	473	40	14.8	4	5
Burundi	1	4	47	7	(90)	48.3	172	24	24.2	(1)	(10)
Cameroon	(33)	62	..	30	142	..	632	40	6.9	8	3
Central African Rep	(5)	3	..	13	(35)	..	60	16	5.8	10	11
Chad	5	339	..	15	(645)	..	233	28	11.8	(3)	(1)
Congo	0	191	2,427	80	910	2.2	420	115	19.1	32	(18)
Congo, Dem Rep	(1)	19	..	20	(20)	..	807	16	14.7	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	(55)	246	4,880	43	1,250	16.7	1,069	65	9.6	(0)	3
Equatorial Guinea	19	459	..	..	..	..	20	42	..	..	..
Eritrea	..	17	144	22	(396)	4.0	230	54	30.8	..	..
Ethiopia	6	76	1,013	15	(1,008)	13.6	1,307	19	21.7	8	(2)
Gabon	49	83	..	52	654	..	72	55	1.7	28	..
Gambia	5	41	..	50	(68)	..	61	44	15.3	(2)	1
Ghana	19	102	2,470	46	(901)	13.2	653	32	10.8	10	..
Guinea	25	4	848	25	(131)	15.5	250	32	7.9	13	8
Guinea-Bissau	3	1	..	39	(63)	..	59	41	30.5	(11)	..
Kenya	27	76	2,980	26	(812)	16.2	393	13	3.2	3	8
Lesotho	9	105	321	42	(446)	11.9	76	43	8.7	14	18
Liberia	0	(172)	147	..	..	0.5	52	16	11.0	..	..
Madaqascar	19	61	1,060	25	(239)	8.2	373	23	8.6	4	5
Malawi	(4)	17	460	27	(249)	9.4	377	35	20.2	(9)	(6)
Mali	(5)	109	893	31	(343)	9.2	472	42	15.2	2	4
Mauritania	6	5	..	39	(210)	..	355	128	31.5	18	(1)
Mozambique	19	267	938	19	(653)	8.6	2,058	112	60.4	22	25
Namibia	..	..	1,407	46	(174)	..	135	68	4.5	15	23
Niger	37	13	..	17	(155)	..	298	26	13.8	(4)	(6)
Nigeria	732	1,105	..	46	1,988	..	314	2	0.9	17	..
Rwanda	5	5	140	8	(288)	16.4	356	44	20.6	5	4
Senegal	24	63	..	30	(457)	..	449	45	9.2	6	9
Sierra Leone	11	4	..	17	(138)	..	353	68	47.0	(17)	(22)
Somalia	2	0	..	..	..	..	194	21	..	..	..
South Africa	..	2,993	36,200	31	3,726	11.2	657	14	0.6	1	4
Sudan	0	533	1,873	15	227	1.8	351	11	2.5	(1)	(1)
Tanzania, United Rep	4	344	1,440	15	(738)	11.2	1,233	35	13.2	1	3
Togo	8	60	437	33	(218)	5.0	51	11	3.8	(3)	(3)
Uganda	1	152	685	12	(765)	6.4	638	26	11.2	6	2
Zambia	94	130	1,000	26	(401)	19.6	641	63	18.1	(3)	(2)
Zimbabwe	2	18	..	25	153	..	201	15	..	(2)	4
NORTH AMERICA	35,571	209,296	1,331,333	..	(354,773)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	5,077	38,467	313,333	45	36,390	..	..	..	..	10	12
United States	30,493	170,829	1,018,000	10	(379,033)	..	..	..	..	3	6
C. AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	5,047	23,357	227,034	..	(32,017)	23.1	2,254	13	..	..	..
Belize	15	34	443	52	(157)	25.1	22	88	2.7	..	..
Costa Rica	189	508	7,247	44	(296)	8.9	61	5	0.0	9	14
Cuba	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Rep	153	998	8,530	26	(1,823)	5.7	157	18	0.8	15	16
El Salvador	14	211	3,683	27	(2,086)	7.1	233	36	1.7	5	6
Guatemala	78	265	3,843	18	(2,144)	8.4	249	21	1.1	1	0
Haiti	(1)	8	..	11	(766)	..	156	19	4.7	24	25
Honduras	48	207	2,457	39	(979)	12.2	435	64	6.8	20	23
Jamaica	138	521	3,390	42	(1,307)	16.6	24	9	0.3	11	14
Mexico	3,895	18,967	175,000	28	(12,512)	26.5	136	1	0.0	8	6
Nicaragua	5	197	932	23	(1,050)	20.0	517	97	13.6	..	..
Panama	130	391	7,797	29	(78)	13.9	35	12	0.3	17	21
Trinidad and Tobago	152	750	4,747	53	819	7.1	-7	-6	(0.1)	15	(7)
SOUTH AMERICA	6,999	40,608	188,646	..	13,049	57.0	2,386	7	..	..	..
Argentina	2,902	4,456	30,233	17	5,645	51.8	0	0	0.0	1	1
Bolivia	57	706	1,507	20	(551)	32.0	681	77	9.0	0	(3)
Brazil	1,384	23,934	67,367	13	(1,528)	79.3	376	2	0.1	6	7
Chile	806	3,276	22,733	33	1,506	28.5	-23	-1	(0.0)	10	8
Colombia	562	2,277	15,000	21	(12)	34.4	441	10	0.6	5	0
Ecuador	155	1,108	5,977	29	(614)	27.6	216	17	1.0	13	(4)
Guyana	56	56	668	94	(104)	9.0	65	85	9.7	(7)	(12)
Paraguay	94	64	2,733	25	(901)	11.3	57	10	1.0	1	5
Peru	(15)	1,448	8,753	16	(816)	26.8	491	18	0.9	7	7
Suriname	..	..	465	21	(193)	..	12	27	1.3	(20)	..
Uruguay	0	257	3,210	20	(56)	35.2	13	4	0.1	(1)	2
Venezuela	999	3,025	30,000	27	10,674	22.2	57	2	0.1	15	(4)
OCEANIA	7,980	13,550	102,266	..	(2,889)	..	1,319	..	..	..	..
Australia	6,041	11,391	82,033	21	(3,663)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	67	47	..	67	19	..	34	41	1.9	..	..
New Zealand	1,707	2,027	18,633	35	1,164	..	..	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	125	69	2,220	..	..	12.8	203	38	7.6	..	..
Solomon Islands	13	(6)	..	..	..	..	26	59	10.9	..	..
HIGH INCOME (c)	140,878	813,267	5,956,042	23.1	(155,796)	..	1,852	2	0.0	..	..
MIDDLE INCOME (c)	29,980	151,412	1,686,252	30.9	115,921	9.5	27,370	9	115.921	..	..
LOW INCOME (c)	4,199	10,019	192,425	20.8	(16,486)	11.0	27,652	12	3.0	..	..

Where a range of years (e.g. 2000-2002) is indicated in the table heading, data are annual averages calculated by WRI. In cases where data for all years was not available, the average is based on available data. **b.** Regional totals are calculated by the World Bank, using different regional definitions. **c.** All regional aggregates for low-, middle-, and high-income countries are obtained directly from the World Bank, not calculated by WRI.

DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGY

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is private investment in a foreign economy to obtain a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise. The IMF defines FDI in its *Balance of Payments* manual as the sum of equity investment, reinvestment of earnings, and inter-company loans between parent corporations and foreign affiliates. It became the dominant means for funds transfer from rich to poor countries after the liberalization of global financial markets in the 1970s and accounts for more than one-half of financial flows to developing countries. Data are based on balance of payments information reported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), supplemented by data from the OECD and official national sources. Data are expressed in net inflows (inflows minus outflows) and are in million current U.S. dollars.

Exports of Goods and Services represents the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. Exports include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude labor and property income (formerly called factor services) as well as transfer payments. Data is presented in millions of current \$US dollars. WRI calculates **Exports of Goods and Services as a percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** by dividing total exports by GDP figures provided by the World Bank.

External Debt Service as a Percent of Exports is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF, shown as a percent of total exports of goods and services. Both long-term public and private debt are included. Private debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed by a public entity. Exports of goods and services include income and workers' remittances. These data show, among other things, the burden of external debt payments in relationship to the country's ability to obtain foreign currency.

The main sources of external debt information are reports to the World Bank through its Debtor Reporting System (DRS) from member countries that have received International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loans or International Development Association (IDA) credits. These data are supplemented by information on loans and credits from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), major multilateral banks, loan statements from official lending agencies in major creditor countries, and estimates by World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) staff. Debt data are reported to the World Bank in the units of currency in which they are payable, and if necessary are converted to U.S. dollars at the average exchange rate for the given year.

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Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Aid include concessions by governments and international institutions to developing countries to promote economic development and welfare. The data shown here record the actual receipts of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period. Values are reported in million current US dollars. Grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) are included, as are loans with a grant element of at least 25 percent, and technical cooperation and assistance. The data on development assistance are compiled by the DAC and published in its annual statistical report, *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients*, and the DAC annual *Development Co-operation Report*.

Official Development Assistance Per Capita is total ODA divided by the mid-year population. ODA per capita values are obtained directly from the World Bank.

Official Development Assistance as a Percent of GNI is calculated as a proportion of gross national income (GNI, formerly GNP), and can be used to measure the level of importance of foreign aid to a country's economy. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers, plus any product taxes not included in the valuation of output, plus net receipts of primary income from abroad. Values are obtained directly from the World Bank.

Balance of Trade is the net exports (exports minus imports) in million current U.S. dollars of goods and services for a particular country. It includes all transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world involving a change in ownership of general merchandise, goods sent for processing and repairs, nonmonetary gold, and services. If a country's exports exceed its imports, it has a trade surplus and the trade balance is said to be positive. If imports exceed exports, the country has a trade deficit and its trade balance is said to be negative. A change in the trade balance may indicate change in a country's economic health or in the relative cost of domestic products when compared with international prices. Data are based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Balance of Payment and International Financial Statistics databases, supplemented with estimates by World Bank staff. More information can be found in the fifth edition of the IMF's *Balance of Payments Manual 1993* (available online at <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/bop/BOPman.pdf>). Sources include customs data, monetary accounts of the banking system, external debt records, information provided by enterprises, surveys to estimate services transactions, and foreign exchange records.

Net National Savings is equal to gross national savings (gross domestic product minus final consumption, plus net income and net current transfers from abroad) minus the value of consumption of fixed capital (the replacement value of capital used up in the process of production). The United Nations system of national

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accounts defines gross national income as "the aggregate value of the balances of gross primary incomes for all sectors; (gross national income is identical to gross national product (GNP) as hitherto understood in national accounts generally.)" Data are shown as a percent of GNI.

Adjusted Net Savings(previously "genuine savings") is equal to net national savings plus education expenditure, minus energy depletion, mineral depletion, net forest depletion, and carbon dioxide damage. Adjusted Net Saving is an indicator of sustainability. Persistently negative rates of savings must lead, eventually, to declining well-being. It measures the true rate of savings in an economy after taking into account investments in human capital, depletion of natural resources and damage caused by pollution. Data are shown as a percent of GNI. For a more complete description of the methodology used by the World Bank, please visit:
<http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/ESSD/essdext.nsf/44ByDocName/GreenAccountingAdjustedNetSavings>.

FREQUENCY OF UPDATE BY DATA PROVIDERS

The World Bank publishes the *World Development Indicators* each year in April. Data for this table were taken from the 2004 on-line edition, which typically include values through 2002 or 2003. Savings rates are updated irregularly, and, as of February 2005, were available through 2001.

DATA RELIABILITY AND CAUTIONARY NOTES

Foreign Direct Investment: Because of the multiplicity of sources, definitions, and reporting methods, data may not be comparable across countries. Data do not include capital raised locally, which has become an important source of financing in some developing countries. In addition, data only capture cross-border investment flows when equity participation is involved and thus omit nonequity cross-border transactions. For a more detailed discussion, please refer to the World Bank's *World Debt Tables 1993-1994* (volume 1, chapter 3).

Exports of Goods and Services: Data on exports are compiled from customs reports and balance of payments data. Although the data on exports and imports from the payments side provide reasonably reliable records of cross-border transactions, they may not adhere strictly to appropriate definitions of valuation and timing, or correspond with the change-of-ownership criterion. Neither customs nor balance of payments data usually capture the illegal transactions that occur in many countries. Goods carried by travelers across borders in legal but unreported shuttle trade may further distort trade statistics.

External Debt as a percent of Total Exports: Variations in reporting rescheduled debt affect cross-country comparability. Other areas of inconsistency include country treatment of arrears and of nonresident national

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deposits denominated in foreign currency. With the widening spectrum of debt instruments and investors and the expansion of private non-guaranteed borrowing, data are increasingly difficult to measure.

Official Development Assistance: Data are not directly comparable, since the ODA figures do not distinguish among different types of aid, which can affect individual economies in different ways. Because data are based on donor country reports, they may not match aid receipts recorded developing and transition economies. According to the World Bank, "the nominal values used here may overstate the real value of aid to the recipient." The purchasing power of foreign aid can decrease when price and exchange rates fluctuate, grants are tied to specific policy restrictions, or technical assistance pays for the work of firms in other countries.

Balance of Trade: Because of the variety of sources, data may be inconsistent. Differences in collection methods—such as timing, definitions of residences and ownership, and exchange rate valuations—contribute to net errors and omissions. In addition, smuggling and other illegal or quasi-legal transactions may be unrecorded or misreported.

Net National Savings and Adjusted Net Savings (ANS): The data which were used to calculate savings rates are mostly from official sources and are generally considered to be reliable. Due to methodological or data limitations, the calculation omits several important resources including soils, fish, water resources, water and air pollutants. The calculation is at best an approximation and should not be used as a stand-alone measure of the savings rate of a particular country. These data are useful as a comparison measure and to demonstrate trends over time.

SOURCES

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