



CENTER FOR GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT: COMMITMENT TO DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Media Clips compiled by The Hatcher Group

October 2009



Connecting Nonprofit Organizations
to Policymakers and the Media

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WORLD WIRE

G-7 nations lacking in aid commitment, study finds

By WILLIAM C. MANN - Associated Press Writer

HOLD FOR RELEASE UNTIL 1400 GMT Thursday. THIS STORY MAY NOT BE PUBLISHED, BROADCAST OR POSTED ONLINE BEFORE 1400 GMT Thursday.

WASHINGTON (AP) _ The nations known as the Group of Seven have made the spread of prosperity to the world's poorest countries a major goal, but a study out Thursday finds that all seven still follow policies that work against that end.

Washington's Center for Global Development annually indexes the 22 richest countries on their commitment to development. Criteria include not only their foreign aid contributions but their policies on trade, investment, migration, environment, security and technology.

The G-7, meeting at Gleneagles, Scotland, in 2005, pledged to increase annual aid to poor countries significantly, including double the amount of aid to Africa.

The ministers agreed to push for fairer trade and to energize the stalled trade talks started in Doha, Qatar, in 2001, aimed at slashing subsidies, tariffs and other barriers to global commerce. An end of the Doha talks is at least a year away, probably longer.

Not one of the seven - Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States - ranked among the top 10 of the 22 countries rated in the 2009 Commitment to Global Development Index.

Canada ranked highest, 11th, and Japan the lowest at 18th. Germany, Britain and France tied for 12th, and the United States was 17th, just behind No. 18 Italy.

As in every year since the index began in 2003, the Scandinavian countries and Netherlands ranked highest. Sweden was first with its profile: "generally low on aid but strong on trade, investment, migration and security." Denmark, Holland and Norway followed in that order.

The G-7 has been largely supplanted by the G-8, which includes Russia, and the G-20, which includes major developing countries.

Still, said David Roodman, the mathematician who spearheads the index's compilation, it is the G-7 countries whose profiles matter most.

“It's a good point, in the sense that this is starting to look archaic,” Roodman said in an interview, “but these countries still are by far the richest.”

Not only that, he said, it would be near to impossible to compile the index from most other countries, he said, because “they don't have the data.” The last country added was South Korea, which finished last in 2008 and again this year.



[Back to Canada 11th of 22 in battling poverty](#)

Canada 11th of 22 in battling poverty

October 23, 2009

Olivia Ward

When it comes to battling world poverty, some of the wealthiest countries, including Canada, are punching below their weight, says a new report from an international think-tank.

In the Commitment to Development Index released this week by the Center for Global Development, Canada rates 11th of the 22 richest countries.

But the Washington-based organization found that "among the G7 countries – those that matter most by dint of their economic power – only Canada squeezes into the top half."

The index is an important reality check, the group says, because it tallies a wide range of policies that affect the daily lives of poor people in developing countries, going beyond handouts of money or goods.

Critics point out that foreign aid alone often does little to help the majority of people in needy countries, beyond helping them through dire emergencies.

"We aren't just rating the donations of money that countries give," says David Roodman, a research fellow at the centre and architect of the index.

"It's what rich countries do that benefits poor ones. That means looking at quality as well as quantity."

The survey ranks wealthy nations on the kind and amount of aid they give, openness to developing countries' exports and policies that encourage investment. It also rates policies on environment, migration, security and support for creating new technologies.

While Canada got high marks for supporting technological innovation in the developing world, as well as its low trade barriers for poor countries' exports, its overall effectiveness was rated lower because of its lame environmental record, and subsidies that put poor farmers and fishermen overseas at a disadvantage, the index said.

Nevertheless, Canada beat out France, Germany and Britain, as well as the United States.

At the bottom of the scale were Japan and South Korea, which have "small aid programs for their size."

They also engage less with the developing world and have high barriers to entry of goods and people, the index said.

In Europe, meanwhile, the European Union commissioner for aid and development said the effectiveness of aid was too low, and billions of euros were lost because of poor organization between its members.

The EU is the world's biggest development aid donor, sending more than \$77 billion overseas to needy countries last year.

But a study on its aid effectiveness said up to \$9.5 billion could be saved and redirected each year for the next five years if thousands of aid projects, donors and organizations competing for assistance were properly coordinated to avoid waste.

With files from the Star's wire services

<http://www.thestar.com/news/world/article/714755--canada-11th-of-22-in-battling-poverty>

Friday, October 23, 2009

Ireland ranked sixth in helping poor countries

KITTY HOLLAND

IRELAND HAS been ranked sixth out of 22 rich countries for its record on helping poor and developing countries by a Washington-based think-tank.

The Irish State was, however, criticised by the Centre for Global Development (CGD) for the barriers it puts up to trade in agricultural products from poor countries and its record on investment in technological creation.

Praised were Ireland's "high quality foreign aid programme, its lack of arms exports to undemocratic governments and its low barriers to entry for immigrants from developing countries.

"But as one of only three countries without a national policy risk insurance agency Ireland ranks near the bottom of the investment component.

"It is also one of the lowest in government support for technology creation and dissemination and keeping borders open to agricultural trade with poor countries."

The CGD's Commitment to Development Index (CDI) has been published annually since 2003 to "remind the world that reducing poverty in developing countries is about far more than giving money".

Data are drawn from a variety of sources, including the OECD, the World Bank, the United Nations and academic research papers, most published since 2003.

Rich countries are ranked on how their policies on aid, trade, investment, security, environment, technology and migration promote global development.

The seven components are averaged for a final score and the scoring is adjusted for size in order to discern how much countries are living up to their potential to help.

The average overall score was five, with Sweden – which came first – scoring seven. The highest possible score is 10.

Ireland scored 5.7, behind Sweden, Denmark's 6.7, the Netherlands' and Norway's tied score of 6.6, and New Zealand's 5.8.

Ireland scored 9.8 for aid and ranked fifth on this measure. It was praised for not insisting its aid be spent only on Irish goods or services, and for the large amount of private charity giving.

Its lowest score was three, ranking 21st, on investment. On trade, Ireland scored 5.6 and is ranked 16th.

Identified as an Irish weakness are “high tariffs on agricultural products” and high agricultural subsidies to Irish farmers, which further imbalance trade with developing countries.

Ireland came ahead of the United Kingdom, which tied for 12th place overall with France and Germany, with a score of 5.1 overall and the United States which came 17th and scored 4.9 overall. South Korea came 22nd with an overall score of 2.8.

CGD president Nancy Birdsall praised Sweden, and had tough words for low-scoring wealthy nations.

“It is the United States, Germany, France, Japan and the other economies that have the multiple linkages and potential in absolute terms to make a difference for poor countries.

“Their failure to use it to the fullest is a blow to the cause of truly shared global prosperity.”

None of the Group of Seven rich nations club makes it into the top 10.

Ms Birdsall had criticism even for high-scoring countries, however, saying almost all had scored below average in at least one area and most were below average in at least three.

This article appears in the print edition of the Irish Times

<http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/world/2009/1023/1224257294234.html>

G8 fail to make top ten nations helping poor

Published Date: 23 October 2009

By Eddie Barnes

NONE of the countries who signed a deal at the Gleneagles G8 summit in 2005 to increase their aid budgets have been ranked in the Top Ten of rich nations most committed to helping the world's poor.

In an analysis of the development records of the world's 22 wealthiest countries, the highest G8 nation was Canada, in 11th place. Britain was ranked 12th.

The rich nations most committed to helping the world's one billion poorest were all outside the G8, including Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Holland.

The survey comes four years after the G8 summit in Gleneagles when Tony Blair secured a deal to boost aid for developing countries by \$50 billion.

But at the last G8 summit in Italy, officials admitted that there was "little chance" that the headline figure was going to be met, although Britain is on course to meet its share. Both Italy and France are known to be falling behind. In Italy's case, campaigners say that the Berlusconi government has barely paid 3 per cent of the money it pledged in 2005.

The Commitment to Development Index, by the Washington-based Centre for Global Development, studied the contributions of the wealthiest nations in the world, looking at not only aid, but also policies on trade, investment and the environment.

The report also found that Britain's contributions had barely changed since 2003. But the UK was praised for its work on investing in poorer nations. It was ranked above average in its work on trade, investment and on the environment.

A spokeswoman for the Department for International Development insisted yesterday that the UK would meet its Gleneagles obligations.

<http://news.scotsman.com/world/Gleneagles-G8-nations-get-poor.5760104.jp>



Sweden best nation at helping poor countries-report

22 Oct 2009 14:01:07 GMT

Source: Reuters

STOCKHOLM, Oct 22 (Reuters) - Sweden is the top contributor to helping poor countries develop, considering its size, policy research organisation the Center for Global Development (CGD) said on Thursday.

The Washington-based thinktank's Commitment to Development Index ranks 22 rich countries based on how their policies on aid, trade, investment, security, environment, technology and migration promote global development.

Denmark was ranked second, and last year's winner, the Netherlands, tied for third place with Norway.

"Sweden scores better than, for example, the United States measured against its economic size and potential to help," CGD President Nancy Birdsall said.

"But it is the United States, Germany, France, Japan and the other economies that have the multiple linkages and potential in absolute terms to make a difference for poor countries. Their failure to use it to the fullest is a blow to the cause of truly shared global prosperity."

None of the Group of Seven rich nations club make it into the top 10.

Canada ranked highest among the G7 countries, in 11th place. France, Germany and Britain tied for 12th. The United States was 17th, Italy 18th, and Japan 21st.

(Reporting by Anna Ringstrom; editing by Robin Pomeroy)

<http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/LL324849.htm>

Also ran:

Reuters India: <http://in.reuters.com/article/entertainmentNews/idINIndia-43365620091022>

National Post <http://www.nationalpost.com/scripts/story.html?id=2133100>

Stabroek News <http://www.stabroeknews.com/2009/world/10/23/sweden-best-at-helping-poor-countries-report/>

TVNZ <http://tvnz.co.nz/world-news/sweden-best-helping-poor-countries-3090109>

The Malaysian Insider <http://www.themalaysianinsider.com/index.php/world/41168-sweden-best-at-helping-poorer-nations>

Ynetnews.com <http://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L-3794027,00.html>

Sweden does most to help world's poor: study

Published: 22 Oct 09 14:33 CET

Online: <http://www.thelocal.se/22816/20091022/>

Sweden has the best [foreign aid](#) policies among the world's wealthy countries, according to a new ranking.

Sweden edged out [Denmark](#), the [Netherlands](#), and [Norway](#) to claim the top spot in the 2009 Commitment to Development Index (CDI), an annual ranking compiled by the Center for Global Development (CGD), a Washington, DC-based think tank.

“Sweden won this year thanks to an uptick in the average size of its foreign aid projects -- the CDI favors fewer, larger projects for efficiency -- and an increase in asylum applications accepted from people from poor countries, from 24,000 to 36,000 per year,” said CGD research fellow David Roodman in a statement.

Last year, Sweden claimed the number two spot in the ranking, which assesses policies in wealthy countries designed to help build prosperity in the developing world.

The index compares 22 of the world's richest countries based on their dedication to policies that benefit poor nations, adjusting for size to compare how well the wealthy are living up to their potential to help.

In an effort to highlight links between rich and poor nations other than just foreign aid, the CDI also examines six other policy areas, including trade, investment, migration, environment, security, and technology.

Sweden scored 7.0 overall, slightly ahead of Denmark's 6.7 and the 6.6 score earned by both Norway and the Netherlands.

According to the index, Sweden achieved the highest score for foreign aid for policies not requiring recipients to spend aid only on Swedish goods and services and for providing a high volume of net aid as a share of its economy.

Migration policies also earned Sweden second best marks of the countries included in the CDI, primarily due to accepting a large number of [refugees](#) relative to the country's size and for not charging tuition to foreign students.

Sweden also placed in the top half of ranked countries in the categories of trade and

environment, but performed less well when it came to investment, security, and technology, in part because of the country's high level of arms exports to poor and relatively undemocratic governments, and for its unwillingness to share technological advances with poor countries.

David Landes (david.landes@thelocal.se/+46 8 656 6518)

<http://www.thelocal.se/22816/20091022/>

Also Ran:

Limed World News (blog) <http://www.limed.se/2009/10/22/sweden-does-most-to-help-worlds-poor-study-2/>



Sweden tops development index

Published on 23 October 2009 - 12:12pm

Sweden has replaced the Netherlands as the country most committed to development aid in relative terms according to the Center for Global Development in Washington.

The organisation publishes an annual Commitment to Development Index, ranking the world's wealthy nations according to what they spend on aid, trade, security, technology and migration, relative to their size and economic potential. Denmark is second on this year's list, while the Netherlands shares third place with Norway.

Canada heads the G7 nations, ranking 11th. France, Britain and Germany share 12th place while the United States is ranked 17th. Japan and South Korea occupy the bottom slots on the 22-nation list.

<http://www.rnw.nl/english/article/sweden-tops-development-index>



***Translated version**

Norway worse on trade

Trade is one of the most hostile in the development worldwide, according to a global ranking which was launched 22 October.

By Kaare M. Bilden 10/22/2009

Last weekend, the streets were full of pleasant gun bearers dressed in colorful knit scarf that collected money for the TV action and Care.

Journalist, also in P2s current affairs magazine "Sunday newspapers", put away all the critical questions, to contribute to what has been called the world's largest voluntary work.

At the same time the oil-rich Norway the world in state aid, when more than 1 percent of GNI - gross national income - used to aid.

- More important than aid

A similar voluntary work for the media to focus on trade policy is difficult to see. The same pattern was evident in the election campaign, the little time spent on development policy focused on aid, not trade.

It therefore does not appear that the Norwegian media the public is especially responsive to the 53 African government leaders of the African Union, which says that trade is important for us than aid.

Is the reason that it is not interesting to discuss Norway's trade policy in a development perspective? Well:

22. October published the American non-profit think tank The Center for Global Development (CGD) its annual ranking, entitled "Commitment to Development Index". On the list of the countries that lead the most development-friendly trade policy is Norway on 3 space - from below.

The world's 22 richest countries are reviewed, and four countries stand out as the class's sovereign worst. On a scale where the value 5 is the average scores Japan 2.0 Norway 1.2

Switzerland 0.7 and South Korea 0.7. All the EU countries is close to the average grade 5, much of Norway, while Australia and New Zealand tops the list.

The reason that Norway is so bad is the high tariffs on imports of agricultural products and extensive production subsidies to their own agriculture. CDG has both reviewed the policy provisions and the actual trade patterns.

- The Norwegian agricultural policy helps to keep poor countries down, and is clearly an obstacle to development and a better life for poor farmers, "says David Roodman, a researcher at CGD on the phone to the New Time.

11 billion

On the overall index, which also factors that aid, investment and migration are considered in Norway drops from a third in the fjord to a fourth place this year. Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands occupies the top three spots, and all scored significantly better than Norway in the trade component.

The last four years there has been foreign minister and agriculture minister representing Norway in the negotiations on a new global agreement in World Trade Organization, WTO. Political leadership in the Foreign Ministry had no opportunity to comment on this matter.

The Norwegian import duties on dairy products are at 142 percent, 210 percent on wheat and meat products 280 percent. In 2008 the state supported the Norwegian farming industry, with 8 billion in produksjonstilskudd, and about 3 billion in price subsidies, totaling 11 billion. This makes it very difficult for poor countries to sell goods to Norway, despite being the world's least developed countries do not have customs.

Roodman emphasizes that he is calling for full free trade in food, but a trade policy as a first stop for damage, and eventually also can provide benefits to poor countries.

Poorer than the EU

Norway and Switzerland are far worse than the EU countries.

- Norway and Switzerland both have the ability to be worse than the EU. And the possibility they use. These are two rich countries that both have a very strong jodbrukslobby who has great power over agricultural policy, "said Roodman.

- But over a billion people are malnourished, according to the UN. Does not mean that the global food production must be increased?

- No, the relationship is unfortunately not so simple. There are not produced too little food in the world, on the contrary there are many places of production. Sending food from rich countries to poor countries need only be an emergency solution to help address

the acute situation. But this does not solve the problem. In order to combat poverty should poor countries be able to build a stable agriculture industry, "said Roodman.

He said that over production in rich countries has led to large swings in commodity prices, which have made it impossible for poor countries to invest in the agricultural sector.

- *So what Norway should do, must all support to district agricultural and cultural stop?*

- No, you can usually increase the total transfers to agriculture, and support related to the purposes you mention are entirely unproblematic. The point is that support must be added on, so it is no longer linked to production volume today. Such a reorganization would probably come in a few years anyway, but I would advise Norway to start now. By adding on to a greener and more development-friendly agricultural support now, Norwegian farmers have a smoother transition. At the same time, Norway can thus put pressure on other countries to achieve a development friendly agreement in World Trade Organization, end Roodman.

The government still has time to add on, but you must act quickly. 30. November arrange namely a WTO ministerial meeting in Geneva. WTO Ministerial meeting is the highest organ, and this is the first of the kind worn since the Ministerial meeting in Hong Kong in 2005.

Development-friendly trade policy:

Grade 5 is the average, lower grades indicate a trend hostile trade policy.

Australia 7.4
New Zealand 7.3
USA 7.0
Netherlands 6.0
Finland 6.0
Sweden 5.8
United Kingdom 5.7
France 5.7
Belgium 5.7
Denmark 5.6
Japan 2.0
Norway 1.2
Switzerland 0.7
South Korea 0.7

Source: Commitment to Development Index, the Center for Global Development.

<http://www.nytid.no/nyheter/artikler/20091022/norge-verst-pa-handel/>

Korea Stingy in Helping World's Poor

By Jane Han
Staff Reporter
10-22-2009 23:00

South Korea is the world's stingiest rich nation in helping developing countries as it erects high trade barriers and offers the least amount of foreign aid, according to the 2009 Commitment to Development Index (CDI), Thursday.

The index, released by the Washington-based Center for Global Development (CGD), annually ranks 22 wealthy economies based on how their aid, trade, investment, migration, environment, security and technology policies benefit poor nations.

This is the second consecutive year Asia's fourth-largest economy finished last, pointing to the country's need to increase participation in overseas aids programs. Korea seeks to join the aid committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation (OECD) next year.

The entry into the Development Assistance Committee means that Korea would increase international assistance in keeping with its economic power.

According to the OECD, Korea committed just 0.09 percent of its gross national income (GNI) to development assistance in 2007, which falls far below the United Nations-recommended 0.7 percent.

This year's CGD report showed that small European nations did most for the world's poor, with Sweden ranking first, Denmark second and Norway tying for third with the Netherlands. The G7 major industrialized countries comparatively fared lower, with none in the top 10.

The United States took 17th place, while Japan came in second to last at 21st, the report said.

"In an increasingly integrated world, rich countries cannot insulate themselves from global poverty and insecurity," CGD President Nancy Birdsall said in a statement.

Korea's overall score improved slightly this year. But the country ranked in the bottom five in seven index categories — scoring well only in technology, where it was ranked second, and investment, where it finished eighth.

It turned out to be the weakest in the areas of migration, aid, trade, security and environment.

"The country has a very small foreign aid program, the highest barriers to developing-country exports — notably, rice — and a low number of unskilled immigrants entering from developing countries as a share of its population," said David Roodman, a CGD

research fellow and the architect of the index.

The report also indicated that Korea ranked last in environment because of its high imports of tropical wood and its high per-capita use of chemicals that deplete the ozone layer.

jhan@koreatimes.co.kr

http://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/biz/2009/10/123_54093.html

Also ran on this blog: <http://simsunsun.blogspot.com/2009/10/korea-stingy-in-helping-worlds-poor.html?zx=2bef73b2364d08ad>

24 octobre 2009 samedi

Développement; Les pays scandinaves champions de l'aide aux pays pauvres

RUBRIQUE: ECONOMIE - ENTREPRISES; Pg. 15

LONGUEUR: 163 mots

Les pays scandinaves sont les champions du monde de l'aide au développement des pays pauvres, tandis que les riches pays asiatiques et la Suisse font figure de cancre, selon un classement publié le 22 octobre, par l'association américaine **Center for Global Development**. La Suède, le Danemark, la Norvège et les Pays-Bas occupent les premières places. Le classement est établi à partir de sept critères : aide au développement rapportée aux moyens des pays donateurs, commerce, investissement, migrations, environnement, sécurité et technologie. La Suède prend la première place en 2009 pour avoir concentré son aide sur un petit nombre de grands projets, ce qui évite la dispersion. Elle a fait passer de 24 000 à 36 000 le nombre de demandes d'asile qu'elle a acceptées. Le Canada est 11e, le Royaume-Uni, l'Allemagne et la France se partagent la 12e place, les Etats-Unis et l'Italie sont respectivement 17e et 18e. La Suisse est 20e devant le Japon et la Corée du Sud. - (AFP.)

AFP



Oct 23, 2009

Sweden tops for 3rd world aid

WASHINGTON - SCANDINAVIAN countries have been listed among the top nations helping to build prosperity in the developing world, with Sweden taking the top spot, an independent US research group said on Thursday.

Denmark came second and Norway was fourth in the Commitment to Development Index (CDI), which examines aid efforts from 22 of the world's richest nations.

Sweden was singled out for praise by the Washington-based Centre for Global Development for an 'uptick in the average size of its foreign aid projects... and an increase in asylum applications accepted from people from poor countries, from 24,000 to 36,000.'

The Index ranks countries on seven policy areas, including aid, trade, investment, migration, environment, security and technology.

In terms of the effort to battle climate change, the Centre also lauded Sweden for its lowest levels of greenhouse gas emissions.

The G-7 group of major industrialised countries ranked further down the table, with Canada at 11th, Britain, Germany and France sharing the 12th spot, and the United States and Italy 17th and 18th, respectively. At the bottom end was Switzerland, holding the 20th spot, followed by Japan and South Korea. -- AFP

http://www.straitstimes.com/Breaking%2BNews/World/Story/STIStory_445578.html

CD News AFP



International / help developing countries, the greatest contribution towards the rich, Sweden

Shu-Chuan Chen / Finishing

Agence France-Presse, Washington, 22nd -: The United States said today that the independent research community to assist developing countries towards prosperity in the Nordic countries to the top of the spear, which Youyi Sweden top.

Committed to development index (Commitment to Development Index, CDI) ranks, Denmark ranked second, Norway fourth. CDI to view the world's 22 richest countries in foreign aid on efforts.

Sweden "in foreign aid programs generally have a small increase, and more people from poor countries to accept asylum applications increased from 24000 to 36000 copies of copies", so in particular by the Washington-based Center for Global Development (Center for Global Development) praised.

Committed to development index based on seven policy areas to do the country rankings, respectively, aid, trade, investment, immigration, environmental, safety and technology.

In the fight against climate change, the Center for Global Development has also praised Sweden's greenhouse gas emissions lowest in the world.

http://www.cdnews.com.tw/cdnews_site/docDetail.jsp?coluid=109&docid=100945932

Also on the Epoch Times <http://www.epochtimes.com/gb/9/10/23/n2698081.htm>

Appeared in multiples languages here:

ChoSun Korea -

http://news.chosun.com/site/data/html_dir/2009/10/23/2009102300126.html?Dep0=chosunmain&Dep1=news&Dep2=headline2&Dep3=h2_06

ASIA ONE

<http://news.asiaone.com/News/AsiaOne%2BNews/World/Story/A1Story20091023-175334.html>

Inquirer.net

<http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/breakingnews/world/view/20091023-231780/Sweden-tops-nations-helping-developing-worldstudy>

Aid index suggests Korea is ‘selfish’

October 23, 2009

Korea gives the least among rich countries, a survey showed yesterday. The Center for Global Development, a Washington-based nonprofit organization, said Korea took bottom place in its latest ranking of 22 advanced countries in terms of their contributions to developing countries.

The center’s Commitment to Development Index measures a country’s commitment to prosperity in the developing world by analyzing its policies. These policies are assessed on seven categories - aid, trade, investment, migration, environment, security and technology.

The 2009 index gave Korea an overall score of 2.8. The center began to include Korea in the index last year, when Korea was also in last place with a 2.4 overall mark.

“As it assumes its place among wealthy nations, Korea should also rise to the responsibilities of its position,” David Roodman, a research fellow of the center and the architect of the index, said in a statement.

The center said Korea has a very small foreign aid program, which left the country second to last in the category of aid. Last year, Korea’s official development aid stood at 0.09 as a percentage of its gross national income, much less than the United Nations’ 0.7 percent target for developed countries.

The center also pointed out that Korea has the second highest trade barriers for developing countries. The report identified the rice market, which won’t open until 2014 at the earliest, as a significant trade barrier. The number of migrant workers was also assessed to be the smallest in comparison to the size of the country’s population. But one bright spot for the country was that it improved in all seven CDI categories from last year, the center said. Korea came in second in technology and eighth in investment.

By Moon Gwang-lip [joe@joongang.co.kr]

http://joongangdaily.joins.com/article/view.asp?aid=2911657&cat_code=03

South Korea's aid to poor countries so "stingy"? **Center for Global Development published in 22 countries "development responsibilities index"**

Korean Daily News reporter Jin Minjiu (2009.10.23 15:10)

According to the U.S. Institute of Washington, DC, a survey showed that South Korea was selected for 2 consecutive years in the 22 rich nations in aid to poor countries at least countries.

Major study development issues in developing countries Washington, DC, Center for Global Development (CGD) 22 released the world's "2009 years of development responsibilities Index" (Commitment to Development Index, CDI), South Korea received only 2.8 points (out of 7.0), in the world's 22 rich countries in the lowest scores.

CGD since 2003 in order to target countries with high national income, on the foreign aid and trade, investment, migration, environment, national security, technology and other areas of assistance provided to poor countries to conduct a comprehensive assessment, announced the CDI index.

South Korea was first included in the survey last year's target country, and bottom. CDI index this year, ranked first in Sweden, followed by Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and other Nordic countries. Apart from Korea, CDI countries with low indices are Japan, Switzerland, Italy and so on.

Chosun Ilbo English

http://chinese.chosun.com/big5/site/data/html_dir/2009/10/23/20091023000028.html

http://english.chosun.com/site/data/html_dir/2009/10/26/2009102600516.html

South Korea, too stingy to the poor support

[노컷뉴스] Fri, October 23rd, 2009 02:14

*Translated from Korean

[Bakjongryul = CBS Washington correspondent]



▲ 미국의 비영리 연구단체인 글로벌개발센터(CGD)가 22일(현지시간) 발표한 '개발기여도 지수(CDI)'에서 한국이 최하위를 기록하며 빈곤국 지원에 가장 인색한 것으로 나타났다.

World's 22 rich countries to support poor countries of South Korea showed the most tight-fisted.

Global Development Center, a nonprofit research organization in the United States (CGD.Center for Global Development) to 22 (local time) published 'contributions to the development index (Commitment to Development Index)', according to South Korea last among 22 countries surveyed said .

Conducted annually since 2003 by the CGD survey of Korea survey last year for the first time since the countries included in the two years stayed in the bottom row.

CGD is a high income country to target foreign aid and trade, investment, immigration, environment, national security, and technology sectors, such as 7 to assess the contribution each year for the development of poor countries 'contributions to the development index (CDI)' has been released.

This year's survey for the first time at No. 1 is occupied by Sweden, Denmark and the

Netherlands, Norway, that was followed. The survey conducted in 2003 European countries top the whole time has been the understanding.

The Australia and New Zealand, Spain's 'Top 10' includes happened in these countries, but trade and foreign aid stood a small investment, immigration, security in terms of support for the relatively poor countries had a lot CGD said.

The survey in the United States and Great Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and 7 major advanced countries (G7) of any country in the name of the top 10 did not raise.

G7 countries, Canada ranked among the top 11 chajihaetgo, Germany, France and Britain were ranked a joint 12, the U.S. 17th, 18th, Italy, Japan, ranked 21.

22, Korea ranked the lowest in the sector in poor countries to support foreign aid had the very small scores, but the support of investment and technology sectors were relatively high.

The Center for Global Development to support poor countries and poor countries by rich countries to relieve the effect of the inequality established in 2001 as independent, non-profit yeongudancheda.
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PAP Polish Press Agency

October 22, 2009 Thursday

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SECTION: GENERAL

LENGTH: 729 words

Brussels: The European Parliament awarded its top human rights prize on Thursday to Memorial, a group which campaigns against abuses of power in the countries of the former Soviet Union. Announcing the award of the Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought to Memorial's leading activists, Parliament President Jerzy Buzek said the assembly hoped "to contribute to ending the circle of fear and violence surrounding human rights defenders in the Russian Federation." "We hope ... to advance our message that civil society activists everywhere must be free to exercise their most basic rights of freedom of thought," Buzek said.

Bucharest: The United States on Thursday threw its weight behind Moldova's aspirations to boost ties with the European Union, following an election that last month handed power to a western-leaning government in Chisinau. In Bucharest during a trip to central and eastern Europe, U.S. Vice President Joe Biden said more cooperation on economic development was needed with Moldova, Europe's poorest nation. "We share a desire that Romania's neighbours including Moldova will continue along the path for democracy and ... that they will be integrated into European institutions when they are ready," Biden told reporters in a joint statement with Romanian president Traian Basescu.

Bratislava: The head of NATO urged member states on Thursday to step up their efforts to train and equip Afghan forces, warning that inaction would have serious consequences. NATO Secretary-General Anders Fogh Rasmussen was speaking before a meeting with alliance defence ministers in Bratislava on a new approach against the widening Taliban insurgency. "We all have to achieve more in training and equipping the Afghan security forces," Rasmussen told a security conference before the ministers' meeting in the Slovak capital, which is not expected to announce decisions on troop levels. "We need other international actors to redouble their efforts to help with reconstruction and development. We have to do more today if we want to be able to do less tomorrow."

Seoul: U.S. Defense Secretary Robert Gates said on Thursday he is moving ahead with his recommendation on whether to send more troops to Afghanistan and would first tell the president before a NATO defence ministers meeting this week.

Beijing: A top Chinese official and senior U.S. politicians warned on Thursday that the world must deal with climate change urgently, but said if the two top emitting nations work more closely together they could spur rapid improvements.

Stockholm: Sweden is the top contributor to helping poor countries develop, considering its size, policy research organisation the **Center for Global Development** (CGD) said on Thursday. The Washington-based thinktank's Commitment to Development Index ranks 22 rich countries based on how their policies on aid, trade, investment, security, environment, technology and migration promote global development. Denmark was ranked second, and last year's winner, the Netherlands, tied for third place with Norway. "Sweden scores better than, for example, the United States measured against its economic size and potential to help," CGD President Nancy Birdsall said.

Tehran: A senior Iranian MP rejected on Thursday the idea of sending enriched uranium abroad for further processing, hinting at Tehran's reluctance to embrace a proposal meant to ease international tension over its nuclear ambitions. "They (the West) tell us: you give us your 3.5 percent enriched uranium and we will give you the fuel for the reactor. It is not acceptable to us," parliament's deputy speaker, Mohammad Reza Bahonar, was quoted as saying by ISNA news agency. "The IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) is obliged to provide us with the fuel, based on safeguards," he said. The U.N. agency provides technical aid to member states for developing civilian nuclear energy. But U.N. sanctions on Iran ban trade in sensitive nuclear materials with the country.

Damascus: Syrian President Bashar al-Assad sought to ease tension with the European Union on Thursday after an economic and political deal between the two sides faltered. "As long as Europe is interested in peace, which is my priority, I have to have cooperation with Europe, whether it is the European Union or certain other (European) countries," Assad said after a meeting with Finland's President Tarja Halonen.

Sweden won the Finnish helping developing nations

***Originally printed in Finnish**

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Sweden reached the first place this year in the U.S. research group comparison, which examines how well the rich countries to help developing countries. Finland is the Commitment to Development Index, ranked ten.

Center for Global Development taken as a reference account, inter alia, development aid quantity and quality, trade, investment, the number of immigrants from the country, environmental protection, peacekeeping, arms non-democratic countries, developing countries and the research budget allocated to it, an obstacle to the patent laws, for example for obtaining medicines out of the reach of the poor.

Brought the top of the Swedish development aid quantity and quality, large numbers of immigrants, receive and low greenhouse gas emissions.

Behind Sweden's top ten are in Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Ireland, Spain, Australia, Austria and Finland. Her head is in South Korea, which in addition to his quintet includes Japan, Switzerland, Greece and Italy.

STT-AFP

<http://www.iltasanomat.fi/uutiset/ulkomaat/uutinen.asp?id=1744352>

Also found at Keskipohjanmaa <http://www.keskipohjanmaa.net/gen/591351.asp>

SMALL MENTION



DEVELOPMENT: 'Global Poverty Is Not Acceptable'

By Busani Bafana

STOCKHOLM, Oct 22 (IPS) - The economic crisis is a fresh reason to meet Millennium Development Goal targets, not an excuse to miss them, said European Commission president Jose-Manuel Barroso, opening the dialogue at the fourth edition of the European Development Days (EDD).

"The poorest countries in the world are hardest hit by the crisis, and we shall not leave them behind," Barroso said.

The fourth edition of the EDD - a platform for global dialogue on development issues - opened in Stockholm, Sweden on Oct. 22. Over three days, 4,000 people and 1,500 organisations from the development community will discuss democracy and development, the economic crisis and climate change.

Critical development publications such as the European Report on Development, Commitment to Development Index 2009, World Development Report 2010 will be launched during the EDD, adding to grist to the mill of three days of discussions and roundtable debates.

Delegates from 125 countries are represented, including heads of state and leading world figures, Nobel Prize winners among them

Swedish prime minister Fredrik Reinfeldt welcomed participants by calling for cooperation to reduce poverty while acting on climate change, which will hit the world's poorest people the hardest.

"Countries must put narrow national interests aside and not fall into cynical calculations of how to avoid lowering one's own emissions. The challenges are too serious and great to be bargained with," said Reinfeldt.

"Global poverty is not acceptable," Barroso said. "Nor do I accept, in the 21st century, that people are dying simply because they do not have enough food and clean water. Countries need that solidarity."

<http://www.ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=48963>