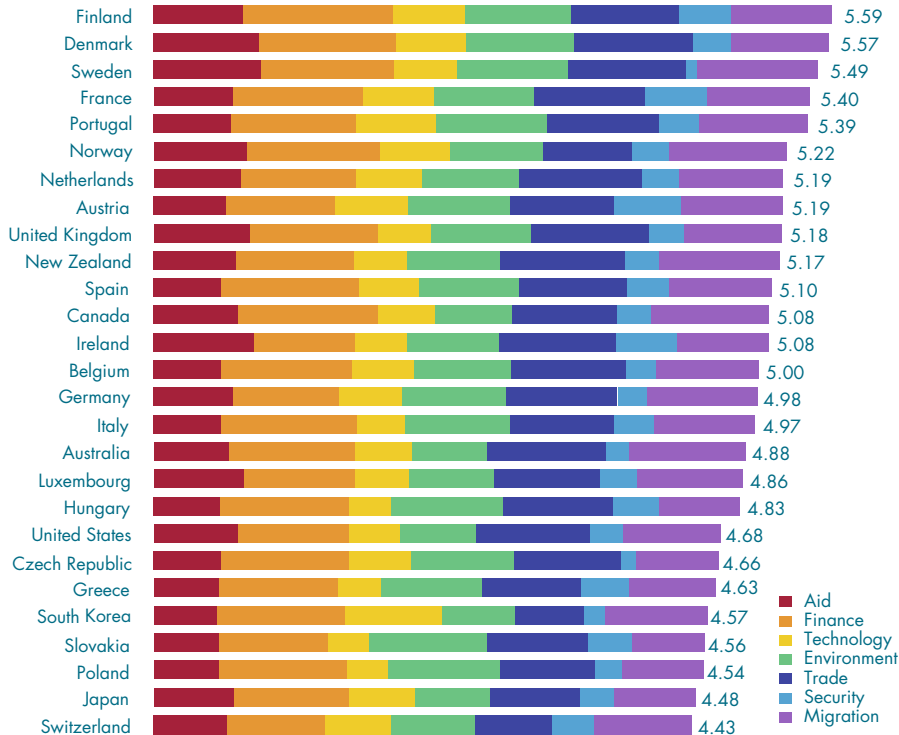


Overall Scores



Why does the CDI matter?

- 1 Rich-country policies affect poverty.**
Instead of highlighting what developing countries can do to foster poverty alleviation and economic growth, the Index focuses on what rich countries do to help or hinder development abroad.
- 2 Development policy is about more than aid.**
Aid is important, but policies on finance, technology, the environment, trade, security, and migration influence development too.
- 3 Measurement is important.**
Measuring policies helps us know where we stand and what can be improved. Through ranking we can identify strengths and weaknesses, and learn from the best.
- 4 Global institutions matter.**
Because there are global challenges that no nation can handle alone, the CDI recognizes countries that deliver aid through multilateral arrangements, sign global environmental agreements, and participate in internationally sanctioned security operations.
- 5 Improvement is possible.**
Almost all countries score below average in at least one area, and most are below average in at least three. Simply spreading knowledge about what works would have huge benefits.

Ranking the Rich: The 2016 Commitment to Development Index

The Commitment to Development Index ranks 27 of the world's richest countries on policies that affect the more than five billion people living in poorer nations. Those policies extend well beyond giving foreign aid, which is just one of the seven components on the CDI:

- Aid
- Finance
- Technology
- Environment
- Trade
- Security
- Migration

The Center for Global Development releases the Commitment to Development Index annually with support from the donor governments in the CDI Consortium.

The Index gives credit for generous and high-quality aid, financial transparency and incentives for foreign direct investment, robust support for technological research and development, policies that protect the environment, open and fair trade policies, contributions to global security, and open immigration policies. Scores are reduced for barriers to imports from developing countries, selling arms to poor and undemocratic nations, barriers to sharing technology, and policies that harm shared environmental resources.

The Index is intended to **educate** and inspire the public and policymakers about how much more they could do to help the global poor. The Index is intended to spark **debate** about the effects of rich-country policies on developing countries, and to encourage **research**



about how to best measure them. By ranking rich countries' policy efforts, the Index hopes to inspire a race to the top—motivating **advocacy** inside and out of government for more development-friendly policies.

cgdev.org/cdi