



David Roodman and Scott Standley

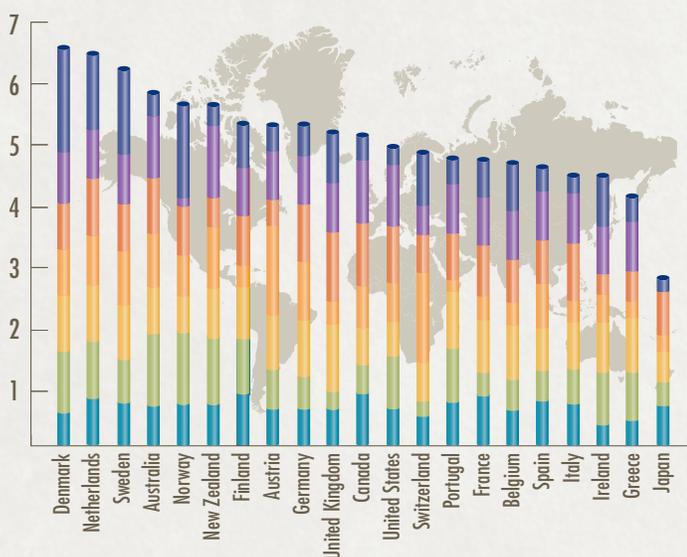
The Commitment to Development Index (CDI) ranks 21 of the world's richest countries based on their dedication to policies that benefit poor nations. Looking beyond standard comparisons of foreign aid flows, the CDI measures national effort in seven policy areas that are important to developing countries: aid, trade, investment, migration, environment, security and technology. This report reviews Ireland's performance on the 2005 CDI.

Ireland's 2005 CDI performance

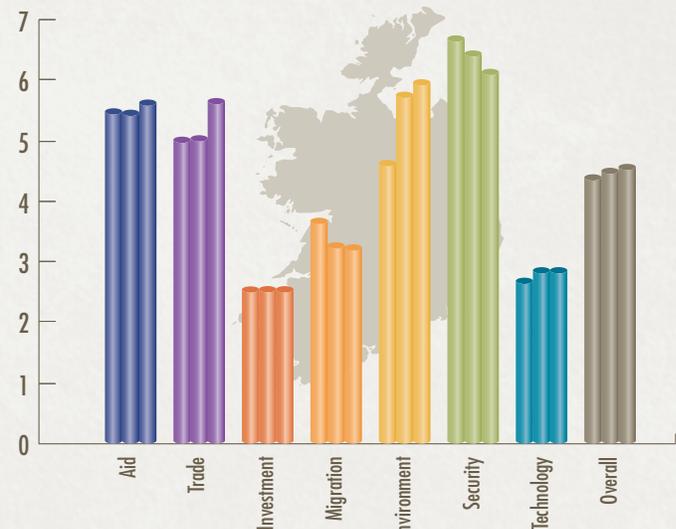
- ▶ Overall score: 4.5
- ▶ Overall rank 2005: 18
- ▶ Change since 2003: +0.4

Ireland ranks 18th overall in 2005. Ireland is one of only two countries without a national political risk insurance agency, contributing to its rank as the least supportive CDI country of investment in poor countries. The Irish government also ranks last in government support for technology creation and dissemination. Ireland's strongest contributions to the development of poor countries come through its high quality foreign aid program and its lack of arms exports to undemocratic governments.

COMMITMENT TO DEVELOPMENT INDEX, 2005



IRELAND'S CDI PERFORMANCE, 2003-05



Aid

Aid quality is just as important as aid quantity, so the CDI measures gross aid as a share of GDP adjusted for various quality factors: it subtracts debt service, penalizes “tied” aid that makes recipients spend aid only on donor goods and services, rewards aid to poor but relatively uncorrupt recipients, and penalizes overloading poor governments with many small projects.

- ▶ **Score: 5.6**
- ▶ **Rank: 6**

STRENGTHS

- High net aid volume as a share of GDP (0.34%; rank: 9)
- No tied aid (0%; rank: 1)
- Strong on selectivity; large share of aid to poor recipients with democratic governments (rank: 2)
- Large amount of private charitable giving, attributable to tax policy (rank as a share of GDP: 1)

WEAKNESSES

- Weak on project proliferation; funds many small aid projects (rank: 20)

Trade

International trade has been a force for economic development for centuries. The CDI measures trade barriers in rich countries against exports from developing countries.

- ▶ **Score: 5.6**
- ▶ **Rank: 18**

STRENGTHS

- Low barriers against textiles (rank: 3)
- Low barriers against apparel (rank: 3)

WEAKNESSES

- High total aggregate protection of agricultural commodities (rank: 18)
- High agricultural subsidies (rank: 21)

Investment

Rich-country investment in poorer countries can transfer technologies, upgrade management and create jobs. The CDI includes a checklist of policies that support healthy investment in developing countries.

- ▶ **Score: 2.5**
- ▶ **Rank: 21**

STRENGTHS

NA

WEAKNESSES

- No national agency providing political risk insurance
- Weak policies to prevent double taxation of corporate profits earned abroad
- Does not participate in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) or other anti-corruption programs

Migration

The movement of people from poor to rich countries provides unskilled immigrants with jobs, income and knowledge. This increases the flow of money sent home by migrants abroad and the transfer of skills when the migrants return.

- ▶ **Score: 3.2**
- ▶ **Rank: 13**

STRENGTHS

NA

WEAKNESSES

- Only a small increase during the 1990s in the number of unskilled immigrants from developing countries living in Ireland (rank as a share of population: 14)
- Small share of foreign students from developing countries (26%; rank: 21)

Environment

Rich countries use a disproportionate amount of scarce resources and poor countries are most likely to be hurt by global warming and ecological deterioration, so the CDI measures the impact of environmental policies on the global climate, sustainable fisheries and biodiversity.

► **Score: 5.9**

► **Rank: 13**

STRENGTHS

- Large decline in greenhouse gas emission rate between 1999-2003 (*average annual growth rate/PPP GDP, -6%; rank: 1*)
- Small number of endangered species imports (*rank: 1*)

WEAKNESSES

- High greenhouse gas emission rate per capita (*17 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent; rank: 16*)
- High fishing subsidies (*\$25.31 per person; rank: 19*)

Security

Since security is a prerequisite for development, the CDI rewards contributions to internationally sanctioned peacekeeping operations and forcible humanitarian interventions, rewards military protection of global sea lanes, and penalizes arms exports to poor and undemocratic governments.

► **Score: 6.1**

► **Rank: 9**

STRENGTHS

- No arms exports to poor and undemocratic governments

WEAKNESSES

- No protection of global sea lanes

Technology

Rich countries contribute to development through the creation and dissemination of new technologies. The CDI captures this by measuring government support for R&D and penalizing strong intellectual property rights regimes that limit the dissemination of new technologies to poor countries.

► **Score: 2.8**

► **Rank: 21**

STRENGTHS

- Low share of government R&D expenditure on defense (*0%; rank: 1*)

WEAKNESSES

- Low business expenditure on R&D as a share of GDP (*rank: 15*)
- Low government expenditure on R&D as a share of GDP (*rank: 20*)
- Allows patents on plant and animal varieties
- Offers patent-like proprietary rights to developers of data compilations, including those assembled from data in the public domain

For more information

For details of the 2005 CGD/FP Commitment to Development Index, see "The Commitment to Development Index: 2005 Edition" by David Roodman, available at www.cgdev.org/cdi. The CGD website contains reports on each of the 21 countries in the index, as well as background papers organized by policy area: David Roodman on foreign aid, William R. Cline on trade, Theodore H. Moran on investment, Elizabeth Grieco and Kimberly A. Hamilton on migration, Amy Cassara and Daniel Prager on environment, Michael E. O'Hanlon and Adriana Lins de Albuquerque on security, and Keith Maskus on technology.

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For more information about the 2005 Commitment to Development Index, visit www.cgdev.org/rankingtherich.

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