



CDI

Commitment to Development Index 2018

Norway

Norway ranks **12th** on the Commitment to Development Index, with its strongest performance in technology, migration, and aid. Norway lags behind, however, on trade and environment. Norway ranks three places lower than it did on the 2017 CDI publication, mainly because of a drop in its aid score.

Overall: 5.12 (12/27)



Aid : 5.40 (7/27)



Finance : 5.45 (9/27)



Technology : 6.07 (2/27)



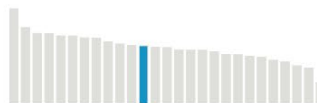
Environment : 4.72 (22/27)



Trade : 3.73 (26/27)



Security : 5.08 (12/27)



Migration : 5.57 (5/27)



Aid

Norway is one of the most generous donors among CDI countries, providing 0.99 percent of its GNI to development assistance, which is significantly above the international commitment of 0.7 percent GNI. The quality of Norway's foreign aid, however, is one of the lowest of CDI countries. It provides 79 percent of aid bilaterally and 21 percent multilaterally. Its bilateral aid has the most room for improvement on indicators that measure transparency and learning. Norway's multilateral aid quality score is good, partly because it contributes the largest portion of its multilateral aid to GAVI, which is above average among multilateral agencies.

SCORE: 5.4

RANK: 7

Finance

Norway scores above average on the finance component, ranking ninth. Norway has a top score on its international investment commitments (tied with Switzerland, Germany, and Finland for first place) due to its membership in and contributions to institutional frameworks such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and the Extractives Global Programmatic Support (EGPS) Multi-Donor Trust Fund, and its compliance with the anti-bribery convention. Norway also scores well on the financial secrecy indicator, although there is room for improvement on its anti-money-laundering policies. Norway could also improve its international investment agreements by better accounting for the public policy goals of its investment partners and by including a more sustainable development approach.

SCORE: 5.5

RANK: 9

Technology

Norway is highly committed to fair technology policies and to spreading knowledge to developing countries, resulting in its second-place ranking on the technology component. It provides relatively high governmental support for research and development (R&D) and adequate incentives for business R&D; in 2016, the Norwegian government provided 0.99 percent of GDP for R&D (weighted). This is the second-largest contribution of all the CDI countries, behind only South Korea. Norway also plays a leading role in the diffusion of technology to developing countries through the design of its intellectual property rights. Its current fifth place ranking on the intellectual property subcomponent reflects its development-friendly approach to software patents and anti-circumvention rules, among others. Norway could do more, however, to facilitate knowledge sharing by putting in place rights-loss provisions that are more appropriate to the level of economic development of partnering ODA countries.

SCORE: 6.1

RANK: 2



Environment

Norway is still to be found in the lower half of the ranking on the environment component. Despite having among the lowest greenhouse gas emissions per capita (only Sweden did better), Norway is penalised for very high fossil fuel production, low gasoline taxes, and moderately high fishing subsidies. Norway could improve by reducing fossil fuel production and stepping up its commitment to timely ratification of biodiversity treaties, as well as by increasing gasoline taxes.

SCORE: 4.7

RANK: 22



Trade

Norway performs very poorly on the trade component, ranking second to last (above South Korea). It had the highest rate of agricultural subsidies of all CDI countries, many restrictions on trade in services, and very high tariffs. Its customs procedures and trading infrastructure were also slightly below average for CDI countries. To improve its score, Norway should open up to trade and should lower its agricultural subsidies.

SCORE: 3.7

RANK: 26



Security

Norway ranks 12th of 27 on security. It has relatively low arms exports to poor and undemocratic countries and has ratified all the major international security agreements. But its contributions to international peacekeeping are below the CDI country average. Norway should take up a greater share of this cost to improve in the security component.

SCORE: 5.1

RANK: 12



Migration

Norway has reasonably development-friendly migration policies, resulting in its fifth-place ranking. It is rewarded for signing and ratifying all three international migration conventions reflected in this component—one of only three countries to do so, along with Italy and Portugal. Another reason for Norway's good performance is its strong integration policies. Norway can improve its performance on migration, however, by accepting a higher share of students from developing countries and by accepting more asylum seekers.

SCORE: 5.6

RANK: 5



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