



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development

Development cooperation with Global Development Partners

Sharing responsibility – Shaping sustainable development

Position paper

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1. Basis and goal of development cooperation with Global Development Partners

The very future of our planet is under threat. All of us have a duty to help steer the development of our world in a sustainable direction. And German development policy aims to make its contribution. That aim is consistent with our values and interests.

- Our belief in respecting, protecting and safeguarding human rights worldwide demands that we act. Human rights are a universal prerequisite for leading a life in dignity, equality and freedom. They apply equally to everyone and form the basis of our actions in the development field.
- Our planet is a fragile place. We have already pushed it beyond its limits. So it is vital that we act to mitigate climate change and develop sustainable lifestyles which enable future generations, too, to lead a good life.

Time is running out. Global challenges demand global solutions. More and better cooperation between countries and regions is key. All the more so in a world in which the centres of economic and political power are shifting. Countries like Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico and South Africa are both able and willing to play a part in shaping global agendas while self-confidently defending their own interests.

These countries – with their own interests and values – will significantly determine the direction in which the world develops over the next few decades. They play a key role in the search for solutions to important questions of global sustainable development, act as hubs for growth in their respective region, serve as models for others and demonstrate spillover effects. Consequently, we must engage with these countries as “Global Development Partners” and accept them as partners with all that this entails. It means respecting them as partners with their own

interests, without of course renouncing our own core values, while also insisting they take on more global responsibility.

The ambitious targets we have set ourselves for sustainable development can only be reached by intensifying our cooperation with the Global Development Partners and gearing this cooperation to the new challenges. This also applies to our work with them in the field of development cooperation. The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the implementing organisations, churches, foundations and non-governmental organisations have decades of valuable experience and expertise to contribute, along with an in-depth knowledge of specific countries. In order to work together as partners it is vital that we have a presence on the ground and established networks and policy dialogue formats. Our partners must have trust and confidence in us. The choice of instruments reflects the greater capacity of Global Development Partners. Being able to support reform processes through a variety of actors, like civil society, the private sector and multilateral institutions, makes it much easier to achieve success through results-oriented development cooperation.

The aim of development cooperation with Global Development Partners is to shape global sustainable development through joint efforts. In view of the enormous domestic challenges faced by a number of our Global Development Partners, this also involves helping them to achieve sustainable development in their own countries and create decent working and living conditions.

Germany’s approach to shaping sustainable development is based on its values and guided by its interests. Values and interests are, in equal measure, the foundations of our country’s own successful political, economic and social development. They are

expressed in economic and social models that other countries around the world strive to adopt. These models, which range from local self-government through worker codetermination and dual vocational training to systems of public welfare, make it possible to afford citizens both freedom and fair participation. Germany's model of a social and ecological market economy combines values with social and economic success and constitutes a special asset that our country can bring to its development cooperation.

Germany, in concert with its European partners, therefore believes that when cooperating with Global Development Partners it is vital to include efforts to strengthen human rights, peace and security, freedom, democracy, the rule of law and subsidiarity. The global challenges can be tackled sustainably if we work together to create more opportunities for people and promote private initiative. That means strengthening social and ecological market structures and expanding or, in some places, creating the social spaces in which civil society can flourish.

Responsibility for global sustainable development must be shared by all countries – and by every individual. In Germany, the BMZ launched a dialogue process called “Charter for the Future: ONE WORLD – Our Responsibility” with the aim of making each and every citizen's more aware of the need to live in a sustainable way. Mainstreaming sustainability in society in this way is something we want to see achieved in the societies of our Global Development Partners, too.

Never before have different parts of the world been so strongly dependent on each other. Never before have people been so closely interlinked. So we must have a new awareness of the need for more and better cooperation in order to forge a new partnership that is truly global. And a particularly important part of this is close cooperation with Global Development Partners, for these are countries that will play a central role in resolving global challenges. A global paradigm shift towards sustainability is not possible without them.

2. The group of Global Development Partners

The present position paper describes the context in which Germany pursues development cooperation with Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico and South Africa. Global Development Partners are emerging economies that have been identified as special partners for German development cooperation using the following criteria:

- Desire to become proactive in the shaping of a changing global order, as reflected above all in membership of the G20 group
- Relevance to the achievement of international development and sustainability targets and to the safeguarding and provision of global public goods
- Economy of a size that is regionally and globally important
- Central role played in regional integration processes and in cooperative arrangements

In recent years, the Global Development Partners have made rapid economic and, in some cases, social and political progress. With increased economic performance comes a will to be more active on the international stage. This can be seen above all in their membership of the G20 and their insistence on having a stronger voice in international decision-making bodies. Some of countries concerned also work intensively within the BRICS group and are founders of the BRICS Development Bank.

On the other hand, the Global Development Partners are still very selective in the way they perceive their enhanced international responsibilities. Some of these countries are, for instance, active as members of the G77 and claim the right to conditions that apply to less developed countries. Yet the economic and political ascendancy of these states makes them increasingly relevant to regional and global public goods. Problems of development, climate change and the environment cannot be solved without them.

Their active involvement in international negotiating processes is becoming more and more important when it comes to formulating and achieving international development and sustainability goals such as the Post-2015 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The Global Development Partners are also becoming increasingly active in the development field as “new donors”. However, they are keen to emphasise that their model of “South-South cooperation” is quite different from the development cooperation traditionally provided by the industrialised countries (“North-South cooperation”) and that they apply different principles and structures than those followed by OECD-DAC members. So far, the integration of new donors into international processes like the “Global Partnership for Effective Cooperation” has proved only partially successful.

Global Development Partners are, despite making rapid progress in recent years, still far from achieving the levels of per capita income enjoyed in the industrialised countries. They are therefore classified by the OECD-DAC as “developing countries”. Moreover, it is not certain that the “rise of the South” will prove sustainable and generate broad benefits. The political and social protests taking place in some of these countries and the persistence of huge problems of poverty and inequality are indications that further structural reforms are needed.

More than 40 per cent of the world’s one billion people living in extreme poverty live in countries that are our Global Development Partners. Multi-dimensional poverty affects almost 1.5 billion people worldwide and more than 50 per cent of these people live in countries that are our Global Development Partners. Yet progress on alleviating poverty is being made and this is leading to the emergence of a burgeoning middle class. In China and India, for example, some 220 million people can already be counted

as members of an expanding middle class. But great inequality remains. Income disparities are especially stark in South Africa, Brazil, Mexico and China, while extreme inequality in terms of education and life expectancy is recorded in India (see annex, Table 1). And high levels of inequality can impact negatively on economic growth and fuel social conflict. So the task facing Global Development Partners is to drive forward their domestic development processes, making advances that are sustainable and inclusive, and in this way alleviate poverty and inequality.

Alongside problems of poverty and inequality, these countries are confronted with a number of other enormous domestic challenges. For example, they face problems of energy and water supply, food security and growing pressures on natural resources and ecosystems and suffer from weak administrative structures. So it cannot be assumed that these countries will automatically continue to develop.

If stagnation sets in, they might be threatened by internal and external conflict. Indeed, in some of the countries we can observe ever higher levels of violence, exacerbated by the existence of organised crime and widespread corruption.

Large differences exist not only within the population of each country but also between different Global Development Partners. Per capita income is more than seven times higher in Brazil, for instance, than in India. Other indicators such as the Human Development Index, CO₂ emissions or gender equality also vary widely between countries (see annex, Table 2). Problems of poverty and inequality, already highlighted here in connection with internal tensions, again vary strongly in intensity from one Global Development Partner to another. There are also marked differences in the political interests of these countries.

3. Principles of development cooperation with Global Development Partners

3.1 ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

In view of the special features that characterise Global Development Partners – their strong capacities, their vital relevance to global sustainable development and the enormous domestic challenges they still face – we have identified the following essential elements to be included in our design of a strategic partnership for sustainable development:

- **Taking responsibility**
We expect our partners to assume greater national and international responsibility for global sustainable development and support them in this. Responsibility for solving national problems lies first and foremost with each country's government but also with private sector and civil society actors there.
- **Partnership based on interests and values**
We seek a partnership for sustainable development that is focused on interests and values and, through our dialogue on development issues, we seek to cement our shared values. We believe there must be a commitment on both sides to respecting, protecting and guaranteeing human rights and we deal constructively with any conflicts of goals. We demand of our partners gender equality, the rule of law and efforts to combat corruption and assist them in achieving those goals.
- **Germany's unique development policy brand**
We want to respond to the increased demand for German experience in specific areas of social and economic policy, and for German know-how gained from handling our own transformation processes, by making this expertise available through our development cooperation programmes.
- **Capacity**
We factor in the greater capacity of Global Development Partners when designing our cooperation and selecting the instruments to be used. The option of providing development services against payment is given particular consideration in areas in which a partner is already strong.
- **Partnership**
Our aim is to shape global sustainable development through joint action and to strengthen partnerships. A good framework for this collaboration is created by the Post-2015 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the overarching principle of a new global partnership.
- **Impacts on other country groups**
We take into account the impacts on other groups of countries, making sure that cooperation with Global Development Partners does not result in budget resources shifting away from the Least Developed Countries.

3.2 APPROACHES

Since the Global Development Partners are a very heterogeneous group, we have to offer country-specific forms of cooperation that are in our common interest and meet the particular demands of the country concerned. Reflecting the divergent interests of these countries, our development cooperation with them focuses on different priority areas. Whereas the governments of Brazil and Mexico wish to focus official bilateral development cooperation on fields such as tropical forest protection, biodiversity and renewable energy, India, Indonesia and South Africa are keen to cooperate in further areas,

including sustainable economic development. The overall approach is therefore to define corridors of development cooperation. These are fleshed out in the form of country strategies, each serving as the basis for the detailed management of country portfolios. Sector and cross-sector strategies form the basis of the international agenda in terms of the issues pursued.

The aim of our cooperation with Global Development Partners is to shape global sustainable development through joint action. Due to the enormous domestic challenges faced by a number of Global Development Partners, this endeavour also includes local efforts to shape sustainable development and uphold human dignity in those countries themselves. The interaction between these two levels makes it absolutely necessary to avoid thinking of them in isolation and, instead, link them even more closely. The cooperation we offer is concentrated on the following areas:

Jointly shaping global sustainable development with the countries (aimed above all at safeguarding and providing regional and global public goods):

- the Post-2015 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- climate change mitigation and adaptation
- environmental, social and human rights standards
- global food security
- economic, trade, tax and welfare policies
- sustainable urbanisation

Shaping sustainable development in the countries:

- environment and climate change, especially
 - protecting natural resources and their sustainable use, safeguarding biodiversity
 - advancing renewable energies and energy efficiency
- sustainable economic development by creating a social and ecological market economy, above all by
 - increasing pro-poor growth and reducing inequality
 - strengthening sustainable patterns of production and consumption, including environmental, social and human rights standards
 - promoting vocational education and training and generating employment
 - developing social security systems and also socially compatible taxation systems, ensuring social justice

4. Forms of development cooperation with Global Development Partners

Pursuing sustainable development within the countries and shaping global sustainable development in partnership with the countries both demand particularly close interplay between various national and international players and institutions. To make this interplay effective it is imperative that these players and institutions take a concerted approach in which each contributes its comparative advantage as part of a division of labour.

Within Germany, we attach great importance to coherence across all government departments. Close cooperation between government departments is required when engaging in international processes because it is generally not the BMZ itself but the responsible line ministry in each case that negotiates directly with a Global Development Partner. This occurs in matters such as the global trading regimes, financial market structures, global labour and social standards or climate policy. With other government departments taking the lead role, it all the more important that the BMZ is able to coordinate policies with them and help determine the substance of agreements they make in their own policy field to ensure that the line ministries are also concerned with the wider imperatives of global sustainable development.

Interdepartmental cooperation is also needed to foster sustainable development within the partner countries. Other ministries apart from the BMZ are also interested in cooperating with Global Development Partners as part of a strategy of internationalisation. It therefore makes good sense to continue deepening cooperation with relevant ministries and to define and pursue objectives and interests jointly. It is also important to strengthen cross-government transparency concerning planned and implemented funding and to improve the coordination of implementation mechanisms. Cross-government country strategies and multi-ministerial joint government

consultations and negotiations, like those conducted through the German-South African Binational Commission, are exemplary approaches here.

Indeed, the need for close interplay between relevant players and institutions goes beyond the question of departmental coherence within Germany. Cooperation is also necessary between government and civil society and between the national and international levels.

4.1 BILATERAL GOVERNMENTAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Global Development Partners are generally in a significantly better financial and technological position and have more know-how and human resource capacities than other countries with which the BMZ is engaged. They are frequently in a position to procure purely technical solutions on the market without German assistance and often enjoy good terms on markets for goods, finance and capital.

The situation of Global Development Partners requires us to apply different modalities to development cooperation with these countries. Taking into account their strength and capacity, German Technical Cooperation explicitly requires Global Development Partners to make larger counterpart contributions. As for German Financial Cooperation, there is a stronger focus on capital market funding to reflect the growing financial capacity of these countries. We will continue our practice of offering near-market terms, although exceptions can be made in areas of limited economic viability, such as forest conservation or biodiversity protection.

In view of the greater capacities available to Global Development Partners, Germany's development contribution can only achieve relevant impacts by

responding selectively to requests for specific German experience and German know-how and intervening at strategic points. Hence, the German contribution is consciously focused on areas where German policy has a comparative advantage and involves the transfer of German experience and German know-how primarily by providing and funding dialogue and consultation measures. This type of German development cooperation delivers important stimuli as we act as a knowledge broker and network manager, intelligently assisting reform processes. For instance, we are able to offer valuable experience in areas such as green energy, sustainable resource management, social partnership between employers and employees, social and ecological market economy, social insurance systems, promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises, federal arrangements for government, and vocational training and education. Our Financial Cooperation with Global Development Partners centres on structure-building investment projects plus consultancy for pioneering technologies, and international technological cooperation.

German development cooperation also approaches Global Development Partners at international level to foster dialogue and exchange on global sustainable development, especially measures to safeguard and provide global public goods. Running independently of regular international conferences and negotiations, these development cooperation efforts are helping to lay the groundwork for common solutions and positions and tangible progress. In particular, a common approach is needed on the climate agenda and on the development and implementation of the Post-2015 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Moreover, Germany's contribution includes targeted capacity development enabling Global Development Partners to participate actively in processes for agreeing and implementing the international regimes for specific problem areas and thus play their part in shaping global sustainable development. It is

conceivable, for instance, that support will be provided for improved management of capital flows and stability of the financial markets in general or for the introduction and monitoring of social and environmental standards in supply chains.

Where appropriate, we also work together with the Global Development Partners in third countries, for instance in triangular cooperation arrangements.

4.2 BILATERAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Sustainable development will only be achieved by strengthening cooperation with civil society, both in Germany and in Global Development Partners. So our cooperation with Global Development Partners includes targeted support for civil society, churches and faith communities, political and private foundations, bodies representing German and European business as well as local companies and trade unions. Our aim here is to encourage sustainable development in Global Development Partner countries.

A key role is played by civil society and church-based executing organisations. This means not only local civil society and churches on the ground but also German civil society and churches in their function as partners and supporters of those local non-governmental organisations. The environment for non-governmental activity varies widely between one Global Development Partner and another. But even in those countries that have long been very open, like India and Mexico, we are seeing moves to limit the scope for civil society action. This makes it all the more important to support groups that campaign to safeguard and provide public goods, fight for human rights and push to create more space for independent social and political action. Not only do we wish to see more participation by civil society in

processes of national policymaking, we also desire and support far-reaching and systematic engagement by civil society from these countries in international processes and conferences. For its part, German civil society has developed a stronger focus on building the capacities of civil society forces in partner countries.

A confident and diversified private sector also plays a major role in Global Development Partner countries. The private sector is an important driver behind the growing opportunities, but must also be prepared to accept obligations. The German contribution here can be to engage in dialogue and the development of partnerships with companies in order to support socially and ecologically sustainable development and provide advice on pro-poor business models and responsible management. The options for cooperation with the private sector also include measures to promote employment and vocational training and education, improve financial markets and services, diversify the economy, establish core labour standards, build compliance and integrity systems, and implement environmental, social and human rights standards. Both civil society and the private sector are now becoming more closely engaged in a dialogue with these countries aimed at fostering partnerships for sustainable development.

Many successful emerging economies have decided to strengthen and expand their educational and scientific institutions. In this field, too, important inputs can be provided or mobilised through development cooperation with universities and think tanks. Think tanks, especially in Global Development Partners, are becoming increasingly important actors in terms of developing and influencing national and global policymaking processes. Greater cooperation with think tanks from these countries, the strengthening of multi-country networks of think tanks and help in arriving at shared views of problems and joint

policy recommendations are potentially powerful ways of influencing both national and global policymaking processes.

4.3 MULTILATERAL AND EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

The key framework for joint efforts to shape global sustainable development is provided by the European Union (EU). When it comes to setting international rules and standards, we engage with Global Development Partners primarily in our role as a member of the EU. The EU position is also the German position. Our intensive cooperation with the EU is therefore the central lever for getting our positions heard in the international discussion. For us, it is therefore the key to better cooperation with Global Development Partners.

Our aim is therefore to continue working with our European partners to strengthen the dialogue and cooperation with Global Development Partners in international and multilateral organisations and in international groups such as the G20 and to help them play a more prominent role in the governing bodies of these organisations as befits their enhanced significance for world affairs. Moreover, we will make even better use of international and multilateral organisations as a platform to present – in concert with European and other like-minded partners – our expectations that Global Development Partners assume greater international responsibility for taking action on issues such as global public goods. Moreover, Germany will continue work in these fora to advocate common standards and targets for sustainability and effectiveness.

Multilateral development policy and the institutions responsible play an important role in the field of cooperation with Global Development Partners and

complement other cooperation instruments. Not only do international and multilateral organisations have the power to mobilise the necessary funds, but they also have the expertise, influence and mandate to assist these countries by advising them on how to deal with the challenges they face. They provide

excellent platforms for engaging in dialogue on an equal footing, for reconciling conflicts of interest, for coordinating with each other on the process of agreeing rules and establishing agreements on sustainable development, and for fleshing out measures to resolve the problems that affect us all.

Annex

GLOSSARY

BRICS

BRICS is an acronym for the five major emerging economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.

G20

The Group of Twenty (G20) is a forum for regular meetings of 19 leading industrialised countries and emerging economies plus the European Union.

G77

The Group of 77 (G77) is a coalition of currently 134 emerging economies and developing countries within the United Nations.

GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS

Global public goods are public goods whose uses and costs are not confined to the boundaries of countries, regions or generations and whose provision thus requires collective action at international level. They might include climate stability, biodiversity, health and pandemic control, functioning financial and trading markets, global financial market stability or peace and security.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

The Human Development Index (HDI) measures welfare using indicators for life expectancy, education and per capita Gross National Income (GNI).

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Under the United Nations definition, 48 states are currently counted among the least developed countries.

MIDDLE CLASS

Under the definition used here, the middle class consists of people with an income of between 10 and 100 US dollars per day.

OECD-DAC

OECD-DAC stands for the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

POST-2015 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Post-2015 Agenda for Sustainable Development brings together the United Nations' development and sustainability processes to form a single agenda for action after 2015. While having universal validity, the agenda must also reflect different national circumstances, capacities and development levels and respect national policies and priorities. Under the agenda, every country accepts responsibility for the global common good.

POVERTY (EXTREME INCOME POVERTY)

According to the World Bank definition, people living in extreme (income) poverty have less than 1.25 US dollars per day.

POVERTY (MULTIDIMENSIONAL)

In the development cooperation context, poverty is defined multidimensionally, which means it includes dimensions such as health, education and standard of living.

PRO-POOR GROWTH

This refers to a definition used by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) that relates growth to poverty impacts. Economic growth is pro-poor if the poor benefit disproportionately and their share of national income rises, thus resulting in less inequality.

SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability or sustainable development means meeting today's needs in ways that do not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their needs. In so doing, equal consideration should be given to the three dimensions of sustainability: economic efficiency, social justice and ecological viability.

TABLES

Table 1:
Poverty and inequality within Global Development Partners based on selected indicators

	Global Development Partners						For comparison:
	Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	Mexico	South Africa	Germany
Gini coefficient ¹	0.531	0.421	0.339	0.356	0.472	0.650	0.306
Extreme income poverty (% of population) ²	4.5	6.3	23.6	16.2	0.7	9.4	0.3
Extreme income poverty (number of people in 1,000s) ³	8,900	84,100	288,400	39,500	800	4,900	245
Multidimensional poverty (% of population) ⁴	3.1	6.0	55.3	5.9	6.0	10.3	n.a.
Multidimensional poverty (number of people in 1,000s) ⁴	6,083	80,784	631,999	14,574	7,272	5,400	n.a.
Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI), overall loss (%) ⁵	27.0	n.a.	28.6	19.2	22.9	n.a.	7.1
IHDI in life expectancy, loss (%) ⁶	14.5	9.8	25.0	16.4	10.9	25.7	3.7
IHDI in education, loss (%) ⁶	24.7	n.a.	42.1	23.2	21.4	18.1	2.4
IHDI in income, loss (%) ⁶	39.7	29.5	16.1	17.7	34.6	n.a.	14.8

¹ The World Bank, World Development Indicators, reference year 2010, for Brazil and South Africa 2011. The Gini coefficient ranges between 0 and 1; the higher the Gini coefficient, the higher the income inequality in a country.

² The World Bank, Poverty & Equity Databank and PovcalNet, reference year 2011, for Mexico and Germany 2010. Extreme income poverty, corrected on the basis of PPP exchange rates, is defined as income of less than USD 1.25 per day.

³ The World Bank, Poverty & Equity Databank and PovcalNet, reference year 2011, for Mexico and Germany 2010.

⁴ UNDP, Human Development Report 2014, reference year 2013.

⁵ UNDP, Human Development Report 2014, reference year 2013. The Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) adjusts the Human Development Index (HDI) for inequality in the three dimensions of human development: life expectancy, education measured by mean and expected years of schooling, and income measured by Gross National Income per capita. The values given show by how many percent the HDI is reduced due to inequality. The "overall loss" expresses the loss of potential human development due to inequality. Under perfect equality the IHDI is equal to the HDI.

⁶ UNDP, Human Development Report 2014, reference year 2013. The indices show the loss of potential human development due to inequality in the three dimensions of human development: life expectancy, education and income. The values given show by how many percent the HDI is reduced due to inequality.

Table 2:
Heterogeneity between Global Development Partners based on selected indicators

	Global Development Partners						For comparison:
	Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	Mexico	South Africa	Germany
GNI per capita (USD) ⁷	11,690	6,560	1,570	3,580	9,940	7,190	46,100
World Bank Country Group ⁸	UMIC	UMIC	LMIC	LMIC	UMIC	UMIC	HIC
Doing Business Index (ranking) ⁹	120/189	90/189	142/189	114/189	39/189	43/189	14/189
Human Development Index ¹⁰	High (0.744)	High (0.719)	Medium (0.586)	Medium (0.684)	High (0.756)	Medium (0.658)	Very High (0.911)
CO₂ emissions (mt) ¹¹	440	8,206	1,954	435	436	376	755
Forest area (sq km) ¹²	5,151,332	2,123,873	687,240	930,620	644,916	92,410	110,760
Corruption Perceptions Index (ranking) ¹³	69/174	100/174	85/174	107/174	103/174	67/174	12/174
Homicide rate per 100,000 population ¹⁴	25.2	1.0	3.5	0.6	21.5	31.0	0.8
Gender Inequality Index ¹⁵	0.441	0.202	0.563	0.500	0.376	0.461	0.046

⁷ The World Bank, World Development Indicators, reference year 2013. Gross national income calculated according to the Atlas method.

⁸ The World Bank, Country and Lending Groups. Lower-middle-income countries (LMIC) are those with a GNI per capita of more than USD 1,046 but less than USD 4,125. Upper-middle-income countries (UMIC) are those with a GNI per capita of more than \$4,125 but less than \$12,745. High-income countries (HIC) are those with a GNI per capita of \$12,746 or more.

⁹ The World Bank, Doing Business, 2015. The higher the ranking, the more conducive the business environment.

¹⁰ UNDP, Human Development Report 2014, reference year 2013. The Human Development Index (HDI) combines indicators for life expectancy at birth, mean and expected years of schooling and GNI per capita. The higher the HDI, the higher the average level of human development of the population.

¹¹ International Energy Agency, reference year 2012.

¹² The World Bank, World Development Indicators, reference year 2012.

¹³ Transparency International, Corruption Perceptions Index 2014. The higher the ranking, the lower the perceived corruption.

¹⁴ UNODC, Homicides Statistics 2013, reference year 2012. Killings due to armed conflicts (e.g. wars, terrorism) are not included.

¹⁵ UNDP, Human Development Report 2014, reference year 2013. The index combines the following indicators: maternal mortality ratio, adolescent fertility rate, share of female population with at least secondary education, female share of parliamentary seats, and female labour force participation rate. The higher the index, the greater the gender inequality.

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