



Comité interministériel pour la coopération au développement

Compte-rendu de la réunion du 5 octobre 2018

Base légale:

- Loi du 9 mai 2012 modifiant la loi modifiée du 6 janvier 1996 sur la coopération au développement et l'action humanitaire.
- Règlement grand-ducal du 7 août 2012 fixant la composition et le fonctionnement du Comité interministériel pour la coopération au développement.

Listes de présence:

Délégués

Manuel TONNAR	Président, Direction de la Coopération, MAEE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Alain BECKER	Intérieur	
Alain BLISS	Ministère de l'Immigration	
Daniel DA CRUZ	Ministère de l'Economie	Excusé
Cherryl DENTZER	Développement durable et Infrastructures (suppl.)	
Valérie DEBOUCHE	Egalité des Chances	
Claude FABER	Direction de la Coopération, MAEE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Dominique FABER	Famille	
Georges GEHL	Développement durable et Infrastructures	
Tom HANSEN	Justice	Présent
Georges HEINEN	Finances	Excusé
Patrick HEMMER	Etat	Excusé
Christine HERZEELE	Agriculture	Excusée
Marguy KOHNEN	Développement durable et Infrastructures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Eva MARKUSDOTTIR	Égalité des Chances (suppl.)	
Noémie MAROCHI FEYDER	Santé	
Miguel MARQUES	Ministère des Finances (suppl.)	Excusé

Karin MODERT	Éducation Nationale	Excusée
Pierre MOUSSET	Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Jean OLINGER	Inspection générale des Finances	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Georges PAULUS	Éducation nationale (suppl.)	
Sylvie PROMMENSCHENKEL	Direction de l'Immigration (suppl.)	
Dina RAMCILOVIC	Justice	
Isabelle SCHROEDER	Égalité des Chances	
Pascale SPELTZ	Inspection générale de la Sécurité sociale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pierre TREINEN	Agriculture	
Manon UNSEN	Direction de l'Immigration	
Patricia VILAR	Intérieur (suppl.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nathalie WEBER	Sécurité sociale	
Nadine WELTER	Travail	
Marc WEYRICH	Logement	
Barbara ZECHES	Culture	Excusée

Autres participants

Véronique FABER	Cercle de Coopération des ONG de développement
Ana Luisa TEIXEIRA	CARITAS - Luxembourg
Erna KORNELIS	Responsable « ONG / Accords-cadres », MAEE/D5
Thomas LAMMAR	Responsable « Cohérence des politiques », MAEE/D5
Nicolas PIERRE	Responsable « Efficacité du développement », MAEE/D5

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En ouverture de réunion, le président informe les délégués de la désignation des nouveaux membres-délégués suivants auprès du Comité interministériel pour la coopération au développement (CID):

- *M. Pierre Mousset, secrétaire de légation, en qualité de membre effectif et M. Alain Bliss, attaché à la direction de l'immigration, en qualité de délégué suppléant, pour représenter le Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes (en date du 18 juillet 2018).*
- *Mme Nathalie Weber, rédacteur, en qualité de déléguée suppléante, en remplacement de Mme Karine Manderscheid, pour représenter le Ministère de la Sécurité sociale (en date du 11 septembre 2018).*

Le président précise par ailleurs que la liste des délégués effectifs et suppléants du CID sera actualisée dans son ensemble lorsque le nouveau gouvernement aura pris ses fonctions.

1) Approbation de l'ordre du jour

Les délégués présents approuvent l'agenda.

2) Approbation du compte-rendu de la réunion du 13 juillet 2018

Le compte-rendu de la réunion du CID du 13 juillet 2018 est approuvé.

Il est rappelé que les compte-rendus et toute autre documentation relative aux réunions du CID est librement accessible en ligne sur le site web du MAEE/Direction 5 (MAEE/D5) : <https://cooperation.gouvernement.lu/fr/cooperation-au-developpement/comite-interministeriel.html>

3) Briefing sur les activités phares récentes de la Coopération luxembourgeoise

Le président revient sur les principales activités menées par la Coopération luxembourgeoise depuis le mois de juillet 2018 :

- **Visite à Luxembourg du ministre des Affaires étrangères de la République du Salvador, Carlos Castaneda (18 juillet 2018) :** Dans le cadre de sa visite de travail, M. Castaneda a eu des entrevues avec le ministre des Affaires étrangères et européennes, Jean Asselborn et le ministre de la Coopération et de l'Action humanitaire, Romain Schneider. La rencontre entre MM. Schneider et Castaneda a permis de faire le point sur les relations de coopération entre les deux pays qui existent depuis 25 ans ; période au cours de laquelle le Salvador a évolué du statut de « pays partenaire-prioritaire » de la Coopération luxembourgeoise à celui de « pays à projets », en raison notamment des progrès réalisés par le Salvador sur le plan socio-économique. Cette évolution positive a permis d'engager un nouveau mode de coopération entre le Luxembourg et le Salvador, fondé notamment sur la diversification des relations bilatérales. Au cours de l'entretien, le ministre Schneider a par ailleurs confirmé son intention de doubler la contribution luxembourgeoise pour le Fonds d'appel à candidatures en faveur de la société civile

salvadorienne ("Fondo Concursable"), de deux à quatre millions d'euros et a réaffirmé l'appui luxembourgeois en matière de coopération Sud-Sud et triangulaire ainsi que l'appui luxembourgeois à la politique sociale du Gouvernement du Salvador, via une contribution au Fonds commun d'appui programmatique (FOCAP). A noter finalement que le ministre Castaneda a mis à profit sa visite pour assister à l'inauguration du Consulat honoraire du Salvador au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.

- **Visite à Luxembourg du ministre des Affaires étrangères du Népal, Pradeep Kumar Gyawali (30 juillet 2018) :** Le ministre Gywali a eu une entrevue avec le ministre de la Coopération et de l'Action humanitaire, Romain Schneider au cours de laquelle les deux parties se sont félicitées des excellentes relations entre les deux pays, notamment dans le domaine de la coopération au développement où de nombreuses ONG luxembourgeoises sont actives. En 2017, l'aide luxembourgeoise en faveur du Népal s'est élevée à hauteur de 2.645.970 euros.
- **Journée mondiale de l'aide humanitaire (19 août 2018) :** Au centre des engagements de la journée mondiale de 2018 se trouvait la campagne « NotATarget », défendant le principe que les civils et les travailleurs humanitaires pris dans un conflit armé ne sont pas des cibles. A cette occasion, le Luxembourg qui consacre 15% de son aide publique au développement (APD) aux réponses à des crises humanitaires, a réitéré son soutien à cette campagne en rappelant notamment l'importance du nexus humanitaire-développement qui plaide pour des approches intégrées et durables afin de faire face à des situations marquées par des fragilités structurelles. A noter que la campagne « NotATarget » sera présentée prochainement au Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies par l'Allemagne et la France.
- **Visite à Luxembourg de la ministre de la Santé de la Mongolie, Davaajantsan Sarangerel (20 août 2018) :** La ministre Sarangerel a eu une entrevue avec le ministre de la Coopération et de l'Action humanitaire, Romain Schneider au cours de laquelle les deux parties sont revenues sur les relations de coopération au développement entre le Luxembourg et la Mongolie, en particulier dans le domaine de la santé, dont la lutte contre les maladies cardiovasculaires, pour laquelle le Luxembourg poursuivra ses appuis à travers un projet de télémédecine et la mise en place d'un centre de chirurgie cardiaque. En 2017, l'APD luxembourgeoise en faveur de la Mongolie était de l'ordre de 2,6 millions d'euros. A noter par ailleurs, que la délégation ministérielle mongole a visité l'institut national de chirurgie cardiaque et de cardiologie interventionnelle (INCCI).
- **Conférence de haut niveau sur la région du lac Tchad (Berlin, 3 septembre) :** Co-organisée par l'Allemagne, le Nigéria, la Norvège et les Nations unies, l'objectif de la conférence consistait à réaffirmer les efforts politiques et mobiliser des soutiens financiers additionnels afin de faire face à la crise humanitaire dans la région du lac Tchad. Lors de la conférence à laquelle a pris part le ministre Romain Schneider, ce dernier a réaffirmé l'engagement du Luxembourg dans la région, à travers notamment un financement global minimum d'au moins 3,5 millions d'euros en 2018, exclusivement dédiées à des

interventions humanitaires. En marge de la conférence, le ministre Schneider a eu une réunion bilatérale avec Laouan Magagi, ministre de l'Action humanitaire et de la gestion des catastrophes (MAHGC) du Niger, au cours de laquelle les deux parties ont signé un mémorandum relatif à la prochaine phase de l'appui luxembourgeois au MAHGC.

- **Réunion informelle du Conseil « Affaires étrangères » dans sa formation Développement (Bruxelles, 14 septembre 2018) :** La réunion à laquelle a pris part le ministre Romain Schneider a notamment porté sur la proposition du Parlement européen et du Conseil de procéder à une intégration des différents instruments d'action extérieure de l'Union européenne (UE) au sein d'un instrument unique dénommé de « voisinage, de coopération au développement et de coopération internationale » (NDICI), dans le cadre du prochain cadre financier pluriannuel de l'UE pour la période 2021-2027. A cet égard, le ministre Schneider a souligné que la création de ce nouvel instrument devrait permettre de faire des avancées significatives en matière de cohérence, d'efficacité et de flexibilité de l'action externe de l'UE. Il a toutefois mis en garde contre le risque de dilution et de déperdition de l'aide publique au développement (APD) que pourrait entraîner la fusion d'instruments financiers répondant à des finalités différentes, en particulier pour ce qui concerne le maintien d'un niveau élevé d'APD de l'UE à destination des pays d'Afrique subsaharienne. Lors des discussions sur le futur partenariat renforcé entre l'UE et l'Afrique, le ministre Schneider a réaffirmé le besoin de forger une réelle alliance entre les deux continents tout en réaffirmant l'engagement sur le long terme du Luxembourg envers l'Afrique, notamment dans les secteurs sociaux de base, de la formation professionnelle et de la finance inclusive. En marge de la réunion, le ministre Schneider s'est entretenu avec son homologue britannique, Harriet Baldwin pour faire le point sur le partenariat entre le Royaume-Uni et l'UE en matière d'aide au développement post-Brexit, ainsi que sur l'engagement renforcé du Royaume-Uni au Sahel.
- **Assises de la Coopération luxembourgeoise (19-21 septembre 2018) :** L'édition 2018 du rendez-vous traditionnel des acteurs luxembourgeois de la coopération et de leurs partenaires a servi de cadre pour présenter la nouvelle stratégie générale de la Coopération luxembourgeoise ainsi que de sa nouvelle identité visuelle. Organisées au *European Convention Center* au Kirchberg, les Assises ont rassemblé plus de 200 acteurs, dont des représentants des pays partenaires, des membres du Parlement, de différents ministères luxembourgeois, de l'agence LuxDev, des nombreuses ONG luxembourgeoises et du Sud, des institutions internationales, du secteur privé ainsi que du monde de la recherche. Deux tables rondes ont notamment été organisées, dont une pour débattre de la mise en œuvre de la nouvelle stratégie générale au Sahel et la seconde, facilitée par le Cercle des ONG de développement, pour discuter du renforcement des complémentarités entre acteurs luxembourgeois de la coopération. En marge des Assises, l'agence luxembourgeoise de coopération au développement LuxDev a organisé une conférence/débat à l'occasion de son 40^{ème} anniversaire. Une *newsletter* spéciale dédiée aux Assises a été élaborée par la

Direction de la Coopération au Développement/MAEE et peut être consultée sous le lien suivant : <https://cooperation.gouvernement.lu/fr/newsletter-cooperation-luxembourgeoise.html>.

- **Signature d'un nouvel accord administratif entre le Luxembourg et le *Consultative Group to Assist the Poor - CGAP* (27 septembre)** : Le ministre de la Coopération au développement et de l'action humanitaire, Romain Schneider, et le ministre des Finances, Pierre Gramegna, ont signé, en présence de Timothy Lyman du CGAP, le désormais 6^{ème} accord administratif avec le groupe, pour une durée de 3 ans. L'accord prévoit une contribution luxembourgeoise annuelle de 400.000 euros au travail du CGAP, dont 250.000 euros en provenance du ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes et 150.000 euros de la part du ministère des Finances. Le Luxembourg appuiera ainsi la mise en œuvre du nouveau plan stratégique du CGAP qui a pour objectif d'assurer que les plus pauvres puissent saisir de nouvelles opportunités économiques et renforcer leur résilience à travers des services financiers inclusifs. En tant qu'acteur majeur de la finance inclusive sur le plan global, le Luxembourg a activement participé à l'élaboration de la nouvelle stratégie, en collaboration avec les acteurs de la finance inclusive présents au Luxembourg. Depuis la création du CGAP, le Luxembourg figure parmi ses principaux bailleurs. Le premier accord administratif entre le Luxembourg et le CGAP date de mars 1999.
- **Présentation du projet de Plan national pour un développement durable (27 septembre 2018)** : Le projet de Plan national pour un développement durable (PNDD), dont l'avant-projet a été approuvé le 25 juillet par le gouvernement en conseil, a été présenté par la ministre de l'Environnement, Carole Dieschbourg, le ministre des Finances, Pierre Gramegna, et le ministre de la Coopération et de l'Aide humanitaire, Romain Schneider. Ce projet de plan national constitue la feuille de route du Luxembourg, tant sur le plan domestique qu'à l'externe, traduisant ses engagements pris dans le cadre du programme des Nations unies "Transformer notre monde, agenda de développement durable d'ici 2030" (Agenda 2030), articulé autour de 17 objectifs de développement durable (ODD) et 169 cibles à atteindre. Il résulte d'un large processus de consultation, tant au niveau politique que sociétal, déroulé sur une période de 10 mois, qui a étroitement associé les acteurs de la société civile, du secteur privé et des différents ministères et administrations de l'Etat. Ces consultations ont débouché sur la définition de dix champs d'action prioritaires définissant tant la vision et les défis à relever par le Luxembourg sur le long terme, que les mesures et initiatives mises en place et envisagées à travers l'action gouvernementale à l'horizon 2030. Le pilotage du PNDD sera assuré à travers une série d'indicateurs afin de permettre une appréciation objective et périodique des progrès accomplis dans la mise en œuvre de l'Agenda 2030. Conformément à la loi du 25 juin 2004 relative à la coordination de la politique nationale de développement durable, le gouvernement en conseil a soumis le projet de PNDD pour avis à la Chambre des députés et au Conseil supérieur pour un Développement durable (CSDD).

4) Nouvelle identité visuelle de la Coopération luxembourgeoise

Le président revient sur la nouvelle identité visuelle de la Coopération luxembourgeoise en rappelant que celle-ci avait été présentée lors des Assises de la Coopération luxembourgeoise (19-21 septembre). Associée à la signature commune du Luxembourg « *Luxembourg – Let's make it happen* », la nouvelle identité visuelle s'insère dans la stratégie globale d'image de marque du Luxembourg. Elle vise ainsi à renforcer l'impact et la cohérence d'ensemble de l'identité visuelle du Luxembourg concernant les actions financées par l'ensemble des entités publiques luxembourgeoises à travers le canal de l'aide publique au développement (APD). La nouvelle identité visuelle sera progressivement intégrée et déclinée à travers les différents outils et supports d'information et de communication déployés dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de l'APD luxembourgeoise, tant au Luxembourg qu'à l'étranger. Tous les outils et supports produits reprenant la nouvelle identité graphique seront respectueux de l'environnement.

5) La cohérence des politiques pour le développement :

i) « Nohaltegkeetscheck »

ii) Commitment to Development Index

i) Nohaltegkeetscheck

Monsieur Thomas Lammar, en charge de la cohérence des politiques pour le développement (CPD) auprès du MAEE/D5, présente l'état d'avancement des travaux actuellement en cours au sujet du « *Nohaltegkeetscheck* » (NHC). Il rappelle à cet égard que l'élaboration du NHC en tant qu'instrument d'analyse d'impact des politiques nationales est prévue par le programme gouvernemental actuel et que son opérationnalisation est reflétée tant dans le PNDD que la nouvelle stratégie globale de la Coopération luxembourgeoise. Le but de cet outil sera d'analyser *ab initio* les effets des projets de loi sur le développement durable au Luxembourg et au-delà (c'est-à-dire aussi l'impact que les lois nationales pourraient avoir sur les pays en voie de développement) dans une logique de cohérence des politiques.

M.Lammar précise que des exemples d'outils similaires existent en Allemagne et auprès de l'Union européenne, tandis que les Pays-Bas sont actuellement en train de développer un « *SDG test* ». Les leçons à tirer de ces expériences montrent notamment que l'introduction d'un tel instrument ne doit en aucun cas complexifier le processus législatif afin que l'outil garde son utilité.

Dans le cadre de l'initiative de simplification administrative « *Einfach Lëtzebuerg* », le ministère d'Etat et le ministère de la Fonction publique et de la Réforme administrative (MFPPRA) travaillent

sur un « *quality check* ». Il s'agit d'un processus de réflexion tendant à simplifier et à fluidifier la procédure législative et réglementaire tout en augmentant la valeur ajoutée des documents à fournir, et qui devra à terme remplacer la fiche d'impact. Un test de durabilité au stade des avant-projets de loi pourrait s'insérer dans ce cadre, en demandant à l'auteur d'analyser la durabilité de l'approche proposée. Le texte informatif qui en résulterait, serait transposé dans l'exposé des motifs, qui viendrait informer le gouvernement, la Chambre des députés et les autres acteurs du processus législatif.

Dans cette logique, une des pistes de réflexion actuelles pourrait consister à définir le NHC en tant qu'étape obligatoire pour la formulation des projets de loi, tandis que pour les règlements, il reviendrait à l'auteur d'apprécier au cas par cas si le recours au NHC est pertinent. Dans le cadre de cette procédure, le Comité interministériel pour la coopération au développement (CID) pourrait être amené à jouer un rôle. Les domaines d'analyse qui seraient retenus pour le NHC devront se baser sur les 10 champs d'action prioritaires du PNDD ainsi que sur les principes déclinés à travers la stratégie générale de la Coopération luxembourgeoise ; deux documents de référence qui sont en grande partie alignés. Il est prévu que le CID soit consulté lors du processus d'élaboration de ces questions.

La déléguée du ministère du Développement durable et des Infrastructures (MDDI) complète l'exposé de M.Lammar en précisant qu'il est envisagé que le recours au NHC s'applique de manière systématique aux avant-projets de loi dès l'adoption formelle du PNDD. Elle rappelle en outre que des réflexions sont actuellement menées pour définir les modalités de collaboration entre le Comité interministériel pour le développement durable (CDD) et le CID en vue de l'opérationnalisation pratique du processus d'analyse qui découlera de l'introduction du NHC dans la procédure législative. Elle se réjouit par ailleurs du fait qu'il soit prévu de développer et d'inclure à l'avenir des sessions de formation sur le NHC dans le cadre des formations initiales et continues des fonctionnaires de l'Etat à l'Institut national d'administration publique (INAP). Finalement, elle informe les délégués présents que l'OCDE a exprimé ses félicitations au MDDI pour la qualité du projet de document du PNDD et l'inclusion du volet sur la cohérence des politiques.

La représentante du Cercle des ONG de développement (Cercle) revient sur certains points mis en avant par M.Lammar et la déléguée du MDDI, en demandant notamment quel serait le rôle qui reviendrait aux ONGs dans le cadre: i) de l'élaboration des domaines d'analyse à couvrir par le NHC, et, ii) lors de l'élaboration des avis dans le contexte de la procédure législative. Concernant le point « i » ci-dessus, elle précise que le Cercle pourrait envisager de conduire une étude avec l'uni.lu afin de définir les domaines de politiques qui seraient particulièrement sensibles/à risque pour assurer un développement durable. Elle se réjouit par ailleurs de l'intention d'inclure à l'avenir des sessions de formation sur le NHC et d'une manière générale sur le développement durable au portefeuille des formations de l'INAP. Elle clôture ses propos en indiquant que le Cercle présentera le 8 octobre une analyse des programmes électoraux sous l'angle de la cohérence des

politiques de développement (CPD) tout en rappelant que le Cercle poursuivra son plaidoyer en faveur de la CPD et de son inclusion adéquate dans le prochain programme gouvernemental.

En réponse aux questionnements de la représentante du Cercle, il est précisé que le processus de développement du NHC est un processus itératif et continu dans le cadre duquel toutes les questions opérationnelles n'ont pas encore, à ce stade, été abordées. Il est rappelé que le Cercle tout comme les différents ministères sont invités à s'associer au processus d'élaboration des domaines d'analyse que devra couvrir le NHC dans sa version finale.

ii) Commitment to Development Index

M.Lammar, en charge de la cohérence des politiques pour le développement (CPD) auprès du MAEE/D5, informe les délégués que le Luxembourg se classe désormais 5^{ème} sur vingt-sept pays évalués dans le classement 2018 de l'indice de l'engagement pour le développement (CDI), lancé en marge de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies, le 25 septembre 2018. Par rapport à l'édition 2017, où le Luxembourg se classait 13^{ème}, il est donc enregistré une progression de 8 positions.

Le président indique que cette évolution positive est le reflet des efforts engagés par le Luxembourg depuis quelques années par rapport aux 7 thématiques évaluées dans le cadre du CDI. Il remercie par ailleurs les délégués pour les compléments d'information soumis au MAEE/D5 et transmis par la suite au *Center for Global Development* (CGD) dans le cadre des travaux préparatoires du classement CDI 2018.

Il est rappelé que le classement CDI est compilé depuis 2003 par le CGD, un centre de recherche (*think tank*) américain indépendant. Le Luxembourg appuie le CGD financièrement dans le cadre d'un consortium qui inclut par ailleurs l'Allemagne, l'Australie, le Danemark et la Suède. Le rapport sur le classement 2018 du CDI (i), ainsi que le profile-pays du Luxembourg (ii) peuvent être consultés sur la page du CGD sous les liens respectifs suivants : (i) <https://www.cgdev.org/commitment-development-index-2018> ; (ii) <https://www.cgdev.org/cdi-2018/country/LUX>

5) Divers

Réunion du CID du 30 novembre 2018

Le président rappelle que la prochaine réunion du CID, prévue le 30 novembre, portera entièrement sur le thème de la cohérence des politiques pour le développement (CPD) et qu'elle sera facilitée par le Cercle de coopération des ONG de développement.

La représentante du Cercle précise à cet égard qu'il est prévu d'inviter un représentant de la fondation néerlandaise « Woord En Daad » pour présenter les activités en matière de CPD au Pays-Bas, avec une attention particulière sur l'instrument de « *policy check for CPD* » actuellement en

cours d'élaboration et les défis liés à son application. Un deuxième volet d'attention concernerait – si la durée de la réunion le permet - l'intégration des droits de l'homme dans le cadre des instruments de mesure d'impact de la CPD. Une proposition de programme indicatif concernant le déroulement et les thématiques à aborder lors de la réunion du 30 novembre sera partagée en amont par le Cercle avec le MAEE/D5.

Document annexé au compte-rendu:

- *"The Commitment to Development Index 2018"*, Center for Global Development, septembre 2018



CDI

Commitment to Development Index 2018

The Commitment to Development Index ranks 27 of the world's richest countries on policies that affect more than five billion people living in poorer nations. Because development is about more than foreign aid, the Index covers seven distinct policy areas:

Aid • **Finance** • **Technology** • **Environment**
Trade • **Security** • **Migration**

We use thousands of data points across more than a hundred indicators to come up with overall rankings and for each policy component. Countries score well for things like generous and high-quality aid, financial transparency, low barriers to trade for developing countries, and migration policies which are open and promote integration. They also do well for policies that enhance global public goods, for example, robust support for technological research and development, protecting the environment, and contributions to global security like peacekeeping contributions and avoiding arms sales to poor and undemocratic nations.

Like the Sustainable Development Goals, the CDI recognizes development progress is holistic. But while the SDGs focus on outcomes and all nations, the CDI emphasizes how the policies of the richest countries can make a huge difference.

Why Does Commitment to Development Matter?

In our integrated world, decisions made by the richest countries about their own policies and behaviour have repercussions for people in lower-income nations. At the same time, greater prosperity and security in poorer countries benefit the whole world. They create new economic opportunities, increase innovation, and help reduce risks posed by public health, security, and economic crises. The Commitment to Development Index (CDI) celebrates high-income countries whose policies benefit not only themselves, but also the development of others and promote our common good.

CDI 2018 Results: How Well Are Countries Doing?

Sweden tops this year's Commitment to Development Index, followed by Denmark. Germany climbs to the podium and shares third place with Finland.

Sweden scores well across six out of seven components of the CDI, ranking first on migration, second on environment, and third on aid. It has room for improvement on security, given its substantial arms exports and low contributions to international peacekeeping and sea lanes protection.

Denmark comes second this year, topping the list on security and with the second-best aid score. Finland and Germany share third place. Finland scores consistently well across nearly all components. Germany scores particularly well on migration and trade, with the most efficient trade logistics and the least restrictions on trade in services. However, Germany could improve its aid quality and its contributions to international security.

European countries lead the way.

European countries take up the first 12 positions on the Index, highlighting European leadership on development issues. France comes seventh this year, with good performance across all components. It is one of the few countries which has increased its aid spending, by 0.05 percent to 0.43 percent of gross national income (GNI). The United Kingdom, in eighth place, is the third G7 country in the top 10, scoring especially well on trade and security. The UK is one of the few countries meeting the international commitment of 0.7 percent of GNI spent on overseas development assistance but ranks in the lower end of the table on technology and migration.

The Netherlands and Luxembourg share position five and Belgium ranks 10th. All three countries have smart policy designs in place: Luxembourg tops the aid component; the Netherlands the trade component; and Belgium the finance component. Portugal, in ninth position, demonstrates that commitment to development isn't for the richest only.

Despite its contribution to global security, the United States ranks 23rd of 27.

Like last year, the United States scores close to the bottom of the table, performing poorly on finance, aid, and environment, with high greenhouse gas emissions, significant fossil fuel production, and the lowest gasoline taxes. Its best performance is on security as the biggest contributor to global sea lanes protection and a major supporter of

international peacekeeping. However, its security score is held back for failing to ratify most international agreements, including the Arms Trade and Nuclear Test Ban treaties. Our trade data predate the recent protectionist trade policies implemented by the US government, resulting in the US scoring above average on trade, with low agricultural subsidies and average tariffs. The US's stated withdrawal from the Paris agreement only comes into effect in 2020 but will lower the US score further.

Poland, Greece, and South Korea are at the bottom of the CDI.

Even countries ranked near the bottom provide lessons for others on supporting development. South Korea ranks last on the CDI. Its performance on trade, environment, and security are the lowest in the CDI. However, with its extraordinary support for innovation and research and development, it maintains its position at the top of the technology component.

Greece comes second to last, with performances below average on most components, but it leads the way on low gasoline taxes and is rewarded for its openness to asylum seekers. Poland, in position 25, lags on technology, migration, and aid, but tops the league on biodiversity protection.

Netherlands, Germany, and Australia are the leaders on trade, and most countries' trade tariffs are lower against the poorer countries.

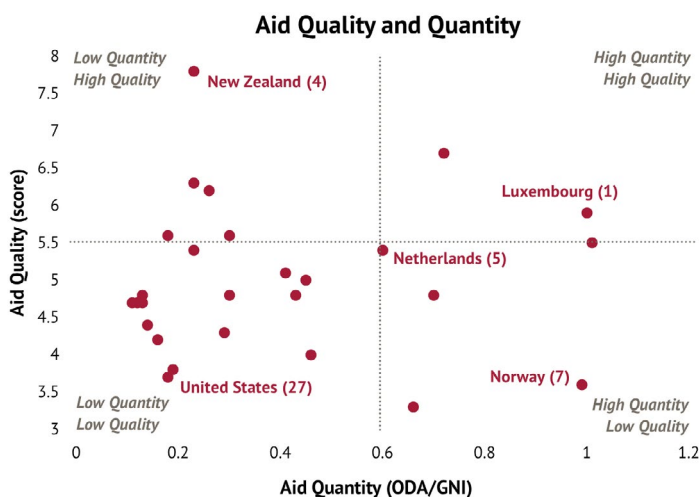
The 2018 CDI data predate the most recent round of tariffs implemented by the US. The Netherlands, Germany, and Australia are respectively the top three on trade. The Netherlands has low tariffs, good trade logistics (such as infrastructure and customs procedures), and open trade in services. It also has lower agricultural subsidies than Germany. Australia has low tariffs, open trade in services, and low agricultural subsidies, but relatively poor trade logistics.

This year, the CDI took a new approach to measuring trade tariffs, which gives a higher weight to those levied against lower-income countries. On this basis, tariff levels have been relatively stable for the past decade and CDI countries' tariffs tend to be progressive—that is, lower against the very poorest of their trading partners and higher against the richest.

Aid

Foreign assistance remains an important source of finance for some of the poorest countries, so the CDI rewards countries that give more aid than their peers as a share of their GNI. The CDI measures the quality of aid with the revised Quality of Official Development Assistance (QuODA) assessment, which uses 24 indicators that reflect accepted aid-effectiveness principles of maximising impact, fostering institutions, reducing burden, and promoting transparency. A country's aid quality score is the combination of its bilateral QuODA score and the QuODA scores of the multilateral agencies to which it disburses aid.

While few countries are strong on both quantity and quality of aid, **Luxembourg** ranks at the top of this component—providing a full 1 percent of national income and scoring well on the quality of its bilateral aid. **Sweden** also performs well, while **Hungary** provided the least (0.11 percent of its GNI). The **United States** has the greatest room for improvement. Despite being the largest donor in absolute terms, it provided just 0.18 percent of its GNI for aid, and although it disburses aid to effective multilateral agencies, US bilateral aid scores poorly. **New Zealand** ranks highest overall in aid quality, with extremely effective bilateral aid. **South Korea**, **Japan**, and **Canada** disburse aid to the most effective multilateral institutions.



Numbers in parentheses indicate the country's rank in the aid component.

Finance

Foreign direct investment is the largest source of financing for many developing countries. The CDI rewards wealthy countries with policies that support investment and those that sign on to international commitments (including preventing bribery and safeguarding human rights) but do not undermine partner countries' ability to develop sustainable public policy. Policies that allow for financial secrecy, in contrast, enable tax evasion, money laundering, and corruption, and degrade governance and international security; these are assessed using selected indicators from the Financial Secrecy Index.

Belgium ranks first on finance thanks to its international commitments on investments and transparency in the financial sector; **Italy** and **France** take the next two places. The **United Kingdom** ranks above average but would significantly improve its score if its overseas

territories and crown dependencies moved in line with the rest of the UK. **Spain** is the most transparent financial jurisdiction, followed by Italy and **Ireland**.

Technology

Medicine, sustainable energy, information and communication technology, and other technological advances improve the lives of all. Technologies invented in rich countries, such as vaccines, mobile phones, and high-yielding grains, have improved—and saved—many lives. But advanced economies can also impede the diffusion of knowledge and technology with restrictive protections for intellectual property rights. The CDI penalises countries for policies that can inhibit the international flow of innovations but rewards government support for research and development (R&D).

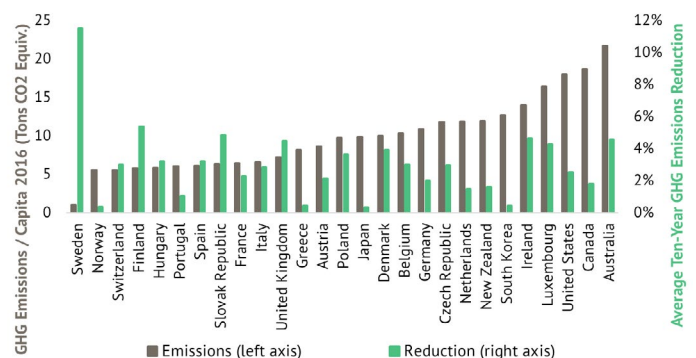
South Korea, **Norway**, and **Portugal** are top performers on the technology component. All three countries are committed to high levels of government and incentives for business expenditure on R&D. South Korea's policy environment supports business expenditures on R&D of over 3 percent of GDP, and the direct government support to R&D reaches 1.5 percent of GDP. **Poland** ranks last, spending less than 0.2 percent of GDP on government support to R&D. **New Zealand's** legislation on intellectual property rights (IPR) is the most development friendly, followed by **Canada**. **Greece** performs poorly on the IPR subcomponent, with room for improvement especially on its rights-loss provisions.

Environment

Rich countries are most responsible for climate change, but poorer countries will suffer most. They are more susceptible geographically, have fewer resources and less state capacity to deal with the effects, and many more of their people depend directly on the environment to meet their daily needs. The CDI rewards countries for decreasing greenhouse gas emissions, implementing high gas taxes, not subsidizing their fishing industries, cutting imports of illegally harvested timber, and committing to important international conventions. These measures benefit all countries.

Slovak Republic is the CDI leader on environment policies, with gasoline taxes and greenhouse gas emissions reductions among the best. **Sweden** did best overall on controlling climate change, but high fishing subsidies held it back from the top position. **Poland** is in third place partly due to its low fishing subsidies and high gasoline taxes.

Levels and Reductions in Greenhouse Gas Emissions



South Korea takes last place with limited commitment to biodiversity, high imports of tropical timber, and high consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons. **Japan** and **Australia** also import significant amounts of tropical timber and are towards the bottom of the environment table.

The above chart draws on two of the CDI's indicators on greenhouse gas emissions and compares current emissions and historic reductions. Sweden has made great strides in reducing emissions, while Norway has low but largely unchanged emissions. Conversely, Ireland and Luxembourg have substantially reduced emissions, but they remain high relative to others.

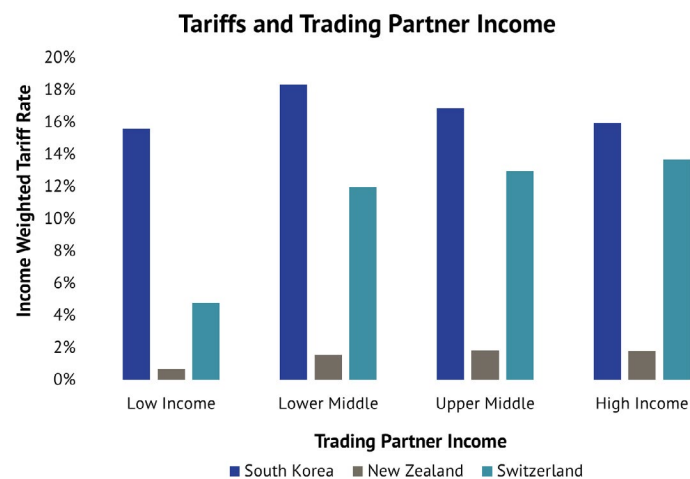
Trade

Trade provides poorer countries with opportunities to attract investment, create jobs, and reduce poverty. With rich countries in control of the largest markets, some goods and services from poorer countries still face trade barriers. High tariffs, subsidies that create an uneven playing field for agricultural goods, and burdensome red tape and legal restrictions make trade harder for developing countries. The CDI rewards wealthy countries most open to goods from developing countries, with low tariffs, few agricultural subsidies, and streamlined importation processes. These policies benefit consumers and taxpayers in all countries.

The Netherlands scores best on trade with low agricultural subsidies, strong trade logistics, and openness to trade in services. As a member of the EU Customs Union, the Netherlands also has relatively low tariffs. **Germany** and **Australia** rank second and third respectively.

Switzerland, **Norway**, and **South Korea** are at the bottom of the trade table. They have the highest tariff rates, limiting market access for developing country producers.

For the 2018 CDI, we weight tariffs by trading partner income for the first time, with tariffs against the poorest country weighted at one and those against the richest countries tending to zero. The chart below draws from the data. South Korea has high tariffs which tended to be lower against richer trading partners than against middle-income ones. Swiss tariffs were very high but were the most progressive of all CDI countries—they tended to rise with trading partner income. **New Zealand** scored best on this indicator with tariffs which were both progressive and low in absolute terms.



Security

Security and development are closely linked. War and political violence can destroy livelihoods and public institutions, while poverty and institutional weakness make it easier for violence to erupt. It is in the interest of all countries to support peace and international security. The CDI rewards countries for contributing to peacekeeping and humanitarian interventions, basing naval fleets where they can secure sea lanes, and participating in international security regimes that promote non-proliferation, disarmament, and international rule of law. The CDI penalizes countries for some arms exports, especially to nations with undemocratic regimes, and for not publishing data on arms exports.

Denmark leads on security as it is a significant contributor to internationally sanctioned peacekeeping and humanitarian interventions. **Finland** ranks second and also makes significant contributions to peacekeeping and humanitarian interventions alongside low exports of arms to undemocratic lower-income countries. **The United States** contributes most to security in absolute terms and the largest proportion of GDP to international sea lanes protection.

South Korea ranks last on security because of its limited contributions to international peacekeeping efforts and incomplete support for the international security regime. South Korea, **Australia**, **Greece**, **Japan**, and **New Zealand** were penalised for a lack of recent and detailed data on arms exports. Among CDI countries that published data, the **Czech Republic** exported the highest level of arms to poor and undemocratic countries.

Migration

Labour mobility is potentially the most powerful tool for poverty reduction and income redistribution. By migrating to richer countries, workers increase their productivity through pairing their skills with capital, leading to higher incomes. They send billions of dollars home each year, a flow that surpasses foreign aid. The receiving country also benefits from migrants' economic and social contributions. The CDI rewards countries for welcoming migrants and students from developing countries, accepting refugees and asylum seekers, embracing sound migrant integration policies, and joining international conventions protecting the rights of migrants.

Sweden scores highest overall on the migration component, strengthened by its integration policies and acceptance of refugees and migrants from poorer countries. **Germany**, ranking second overall on migration, accepts most refugees, **Austria** has the most generous rate of accepting asylum seekers.

CGD Commitment to Development Index

The Index comprises seven components, with each underpinned by a series of indicators of policy effectiveness in each area which are standardized and weighted according to their importance in development.

Aid

Aid Quantity

Aid Quality

Finance

Investment

Financial Secrecy

Technology

Government Support to R&D

Intellectual Property Rights

Environment

Global Climate

Sustainable Fisheries

Biodiversity & Global Ecosystems

Trade

Lower Income Weighted Tariffs

Agricultural Subsidies

Services Trade Restrictions

Logistics Performance

Security

Contributions to Peacekeeping

Arms Exports

Participation in Security Regimes

Migration

International Conventions

Integration Policies

Share of Asylum Seekers

Share of Refugees

Foreign Students

Immigrant Inflow

Commitment to Development Index 2018

Country	Overall Rank	Aid	Finance	Technology	Environment	Trade	Security	Migration
Sweden	1	3	11	13	2	5	20	1
Denmark	2	2	17	8	13	6	1	19
Finland	3	12	5	12	10	9	2	14
Germany	3	17	12	9	14	2	17	2
Luxembourg	5	1	20	21	18	7	6	4
Netherlands	5	5	14	10	16	1	10	11
France	7	13	3	7	12	12	5	18
United Kingdom	8	6	10	19	8	4	4	17
Portugal	9	14	13	3	6	20	14	7
Belgium	10	11	1	11	11	19	19	10
Austria	11	16	19	4	15	14	7	9
Norway	12	7	9	2	22	26	12	5
New Zealand	13	4	25	17	20	8	22	3
Australia	14	9	8	18	25	3	15	8
Italy	15	19	2	22	7	18	13	12
Spain	16	26	4	16	5	16	16	15
Canada	17	8	6	15	23	17	23	6
Ireland	18	10	7	25	21	11	11	22
Czech Republic	19	20	15	14	9	13	21	26
Slovak Republic	20	22	21	26	1	21	3	27
Switzerland	21	18	23	5	19	25	18	13
Hungary	22	23	16	24	4	23	9	24
United States	23	27	27	20	24	10	8	16
Japan	24	15	26	6	26	15	26	25
Poland	25	21	18	27	3	22	24	23
Greece	26	25	24	23	17	24	25	21
South Korea	27	24	22	1	27	27	27	20

The table above ranks each of the 27 CDI countries across seven policy areas.

For Country Reports and Full Results

Visit cgdev.org/cdi to explore the Commitment to Development Index, including full country reports, interactive web portal, full calculations, and method paper.

About the CDI

The Center for Global Development (CGD) has compiled the Commitment to Development Index each year since 2003. The Center for Global Development works to reduce global poverty and improve lives through innovative economic research that drives better policy and practice by the world's top decision makers. CGD Europe deputy director and senior policy fellow Ian Mitchell directs the Index, building on the work of CGD vice president Owen Barder, and of former senior fellow David Roodman. Anita Käppeli, CGD's director of policy outreach for Europe, composes and leads the development of the CDI. The Index is supported by the CDI Consortium, which in 2018 included Australia, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, and Sweden. The content of this report does not reflect the official opinion of the Consortium members. Responsibility for the information and views expressed herein lies entirely with the authors.



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Commitment to Development Index 2018

LUXEMBOURG



Luxembourg ranks **fifth** (tied with the Netherlands) on the Commitment to Development Index, an improvement of eight places on its rank in the 2017 CDI publication. This is mainly due to improvements in Luxembourg’s aid score. This year Luxembourg performs well on aid, trade, security, and migration. It has the most room for improvement on finance and technology.

AID

Luxembourg ranks first on the aid component due to plentiful aid contributions and high-quality bilateral aid. It is a role-model donor with regard to the generosity of its foreign aid, providing a full 1 percent of its GNI for development assistance in 2017. This is well above the international commitment of 0.7 percent GNI. On aid quality, Luxembourg ranks fifth, with 70 percent of its aid spent multilaterally and 30 percent bilaterally. Its multilateral aid quality has room for improvement since it gives to various UN agencies that score near the bottom on aid quality. Luxembourg's bilateral aid performs particularly well on indicators that measure how well donors foster recipient country institutions.

SCORE: | 6.5 | **RANK:** 1

FINANCE

Luxembourg ranks 20th on the finance component. Luxembourg scores rather poorly on international investment agreements. To improve its policies, it could better account for the public policy goals and sustainable development objectives of its developing country investment partners. However, Luxembourg is rewarded for its compliance with the OECD anti-bribery convention. Luxembourg scores slightly below average on the financial secrecy subcomponent. It could improve its financial policies by requiring company ownership details be publicly available and meeting the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on money laundering.

SCORE: | 4.7 | **RANK:** 20

TECHNOLOGY

As in the previous year, Luxembourg’s performance in the technology sector is below average, currently ranked 21st. In 2017, the government of Luxembourg provided 0.62 percent of its GDP to research and development (with defence R&D discounted), which is relatively low, and its businesses had a relatively low rate of R&D expenditures. While Luxembourg provides substantial financial support to all R&D sectors reflected by the CDI, it scores below average on the intellectual property rights indicator.

It could do more to facilitate knowledge sharing with developing countries, especially by putting in place less strict database protection rights and rights loss provisions that are more appropriate to the levels of economic development of partnering developing countries.

SCORE: | 4.5 | **RANK:** | 21

ENVIRONMENT

Luxembourg performs below average on the environment component, ranking in 18th place. Luxembourg supports the UN Fisheries Agreement and complies with the reporting requirements of the most important biodiversity treaties. It produces no fossil fuel and has also managed robust reductions in greenhouse gas emissions (though the level of emissions remains high). It scores poorly, however, due to low gasoline taxes. By decreasing its greenhouse gas emissions and increasing its gasoline taxes, Luxembourg could become more environmentally friendly.

SCORE: | 4.9 | **RANK:** | 18

TRADE

Luxembourg ranks seventh on trade. As a member of the EU Customs Union it has low income weighted tariffs. Luxembourg also performs relatively well on trading logistics, having good trading infrastructure and fairly efficient customs procedures. It places moderate restrictions on services trade. Its score is pulled down by the high level of agricultural subsidies it gives to its farmers. Reducing these and further improving services trade would improve Luxembourg’s score.

SCORE: | 5.3 | **RANK:** | 7

SECURITY

Luxembourg performs fairly well on security, ranking sixth overall. It has very low levels of arms exports to poor and undemocratic countries and has ratified all the major international security agreements. It also contributes a higher-than-average financial amount to international peacekeeping efforts.

SCORE: | 5.5 | **RANK:** | 6

MIGRATION

Luxembourg's performance on the migration component is very good, putting it among the leaders in development-friendly migration policies. Luxembourg's current fourth position reflects its exceptional openness; it is the top CDI country in accepting migrants, taking into account the GDP of the country of origin. It also displays openness towards asylum seekers. It could improve its international solidarity by accepting more refugees and students from developing countries. Furthermore, Luxembourg could be more development friendly by ratifying the Convention on the Treatment of Migrant Workers and the Migration for Employment Convention. Its integration policies are average compared to other CDI countries.

SCORE: | 5.9 | **RANK:** 4



CDI

Commitment to Development Index 2017

The Commitment to Development Index ranks 27 of the world's richest countries on policies that affect more than five billion people living in poorer nations. Because development is about more than foreign aid, the Index covers seven distinct policy areas:

Aid • **Finance** • **Technology** • **Environment**
Trade • **Security** • **Migration**

We use thousands of data points across more than a hundred indicators to measure each policy component and come up with overall rankings. Countries score well for things like generous and high-quality aid, financial transparency, low barriers to trade for developing countries, and migration policies that are open and promote integration. They also do well for policies that enhance global public goods, for example robust support for technological research and development, protecting the environment, and contributions to global security like peacekeeping contributions and avoiding arms sales to poor and undemocratic nations.

Like the Sustainable Development Goals, the CDI recognizes that development progress is holistic. But while the SDGs focus on outcomes and all nations, the CDI emphasizes how the policies of the richest countries can make a huge difference.

Why does Commitment to Development matter?

In our integrated world, decisions made by rich countries about their own policies and behaviour have repercussions for people in developing nations. At the same time, greater prosperity and security in poorer countries benefit the whole world. They create new economic opportunities, increase innovation, and help reduce risks posed by public health, security, and economic crises. The Commitment to Development Index (CDI) celebrates countries whose policies benefit not only themselves, but also the development of others, and promote our common good.

CDI 2017 Results: How well are countries doing?

Denmark tops this year's Commitment to Development Index; Scandinavian countries make up the top three

Denmark scores consistently well across the seven components of the CDI, ranking first on security and aid, and featuring in the top three for trade and finance. But Denmark has room for improvement in migration, where it ranks in the bottom half. Even though it takes a large share of international refugees, Denmark accepts the lowest proportion of students from developing countries of all countries assessed.

Sweden and Finland follow Denmark in the top three. These countries all show consistently good performance across nearly all categories. Sweden shows the biggest support for the global climate and biodiversity, ranking first on environment. Finland is top in finance.

Germany improves substantially but France is still top amongst G7 countries

Germany moves up to fifth on the 2017 Index, mainly thanks to policies on migration, including accepting a large number of refugees. Germany has also improved in the technology, trade, environment, and aid components, meeting the international commitment of 0.7 percent of national income on overseas development assistance. But it ranks in the bottom third on finance and security.

France maintains its position as the top-ranked G7 nation, performing above average in security, technology, trade, finance, and environment. France could improve by reducing barriers to service trade, integrating migrants, and building on its progress to increase the 0.38 percent of national income it spends on overseas aid.

The United Kingdom ranks joint seventh on this year's CDI, performing most strongly on aid and trade but below average on technology and migration. The UK has a relatively high proportion of students from developing countries but could improve by taking a larger share of asylum seekers and increasing its refugee acceptance rate.

The United States ranks 23rd of 27; outranked by Visegrád Central European countries

The United States is now outscored by each of the Central European Visegrád countries (Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, and Poland), whose income per head is less than

half that in the United States. Slovak Republic and Hungary do particularly well (second and third respectively) on environment.

The US's best performance is in the trade and security components. However, it scores poorly on finance, environment, and aid, giving 0.18 percent of national income—well short of the international agreement of 0.7 percent. The US withdrawal from the Paris Climate Accord will be reflected in future years, potentially taking the US score lower.

South Korea and Japan are at the bottom of the CDI

South Korea ranks last, with Japan just one place above at 26th. South Korea's scores on environment and security are the lowest in the CDI, while Japan is close to bottom on security, migration, environment, and trade. Both countries, however, score well on the technology component, with South Korea ranking first and Japan fifth.

In fact, most countries in the CDI have one or more indicator where they perform much less well than in other areas. This shows how countries could spread prosperity simply by raising their performance to the level of other countries.

Overall progress on environment, technology, and lower agricultural subsidies

Several indicators—including technology, environment, and trade—have seen improvements from a majority of CDI countries since last year's index. On environment, almost all countries have seen reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reductions in tropical wood imports, while some made new climate commitments under the Paris agreement. On technology, improvements in intellectual property rights have helped disseminate knowledge. Within the trade component, two-thirds of countries reduced their levels of agricultural subsidy.

On migration, the Index is the only measure that takes a holistic look at countries' policies on migration as well as their openness to refugees, asylum seekers, and overseas students. In the last two years, there have been significant improvements in migration scores as several countries accommodated large numbers of asylum seekers and refugees. Despite this, there remain remarkable variations in approach; for example, some countries, like Austria and Spain, gave positive decisions to over three-quarters of asylum seekers, while for four countries that fraction is under one in ten.

Aid

Although only a handful of countries meet the internationally accepted target of spending 0.7 percent of gross national income on aid, foreign assistance remains an important source of finance for some of the poorest countries. The CDI rewards countries that give more aid than their peers as a share of their GNI, but it also rewards the quality of aid as measured by the most recent Quality of Official Development Assistance (QuODA) assessment. QuODA examines each donor's development assistance on 31 indicators of the accepted aid-effectiveness principles of development impact, fostering institutions, reducing burdens on recipients, and promoting transparency.

Denmark's first place is a combination of generosity (it provides 0.75 percent of national income, although less than in previous years) and the effectiveness of its aid. In terms of quantity, **Norway** and **Luxembourg** are very generous, giving 1.11 and 1 percent of GNI respectively, and **Spain** has doubled its aid contributions to 0.33 percent of GNI. South Korea (0.14 percent) and the Slovak Republic (0.12 percent) perform poorly, along with the United States, which is the biggest donor in absolute terms but spends just 0.18 percent of national income on aid.

Aid quality measures relate to the latest available QuODA assessment. This shows that **Ireland** ranks highest, with the best bilateral program, while Canada is fourth, with the most effective multilateral assistance (based on the quality of the multilateral agencies countries chose to fund). **Denmark** (second) and the **United Kingdom** (third) also do well on aid quality. Italy and Belgium score at the bottom on bilateral aid quality, while New Zealand and the United States could improve their scores by stepping up their share of funding to multilaterals.

Finance

Foreign direct investment is the largest source of financing for many developing countries, with benefits to infrastructure, housing, transport, energy supply, and many other areas. Successful investment in the developing world can benefit everyone. The CDI therefore rewards wealthy countries with investment-promotion policies that are good for the investors and for the developing country by protecting their public policy interest and sustainable development. This is assessed through considering the balance in international investment agreements. Policies that allow for financial secrecy, in contrast, enable tax evasion, money laundering, and corruption that are estimated by some experts to cost developing countries billions of dollars and degrade governance and international security. Using data from the Financial Secrecy Index (FSI), the CDI recognizes countries that have regulations in place to promote transparency in financial transactions within their jurisdiction and their sphere of influence.

Finland's first place on finance is thanks to sustainable support to investment and transparency in the financial sector; **Denmark**, **Norway**, and **Italy** take the next three places. Despite its strong commitment to international investment frameworks, where it occupies the top position, **Switzerland** ranks last on finance because of its poor score on the Financial

Secrecy Index. The Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States are penalized for enabling secrecy jurisdictions within their sphere of influence. **Canada** has the most sustainable bilateral international investment agreements with developing countries in place, while South Korea reports the highest investment to developing countries which do not qualify as ODA (other official flows).

Technology

Medicine, sustainable energy, information and communication technology, and other technological advances improve the lives of all of us. Technologies invented in rich countries, such as vaccines, the Internet, mobile phones, and high-yielding grains have improved—and saved—many lives. But rich countries can also impede the diffusion of knowledge and technology with overly restrictive protections for intellectual property rights.

The CDI rewards government support for research and development (R&D) and policies that facilitate the creation and dissemination of innovations of value to developing countries. It marks countries down for policies on intellectual property rights that can inhibit the international flow of innovations.

South Korea, **Norway**, and **Austria** are top performers on the technology component, thanks mainly to government and business expenditure on R&D, with Portugal close behind in fourth. South Korea's business expenditures on R&D exceed 1 percent of GDP even discounting research on defence. Its government spends 1.47 percent on R&D. Poland and the Slovak Republic rank last on technology, spending only around 0.4 percent of GDP on government support to R&D. Alongside **Greece**, the Slovak Republic has one of the lowest business expenditures on R&D.

New Zealand's legislation on intellectual property rights (IPR) is the most development friendly, followed by Canada and **Australia**. Greece performs poorly on the IPR sub-component, along with the category leader South Korea. Greece could improve its right loss provisions and South Korea its stringent patent coverage laws, which currently limit the spread of technology to developing countries.

Environment

Rich countries are most responsible for man-made climate change, but poor countries will suffer the most. They are more susceptible geographically, have less money and capacity to deal with the effects, and many more of their people depend directly on their surrounding environment to meet their daily needs. Healthy ecosystems provide shelter, clean water and energy, food security, and income opportunities. Many policies and actions of richer countries degrade the natural resources on which the poor depend. The CDI rewards countries for decreasing greenhouse gas emissions, implementing high gas taxes, not subsidizing the fishing industry, cutting imports of illegally harvested tropical timber, and committing to important international conventions. These measures benefit all countries.

Sweden is the CDI leader on environment policies, nudging the **Slovak Republic** into second. Sweden's greenhouse gas

emissions are the lowest and it reports the biggest average annual cut in these emissions in the last years. The Slovak Republic performs well partly because of its high gasoline taxes. **Hungary, Portugal, and Poland** share third place. Canada and New Zealand are rewarded for low tropical timber imports. **Belgium** improved its score significantly this year, with progress on biodiversity treaties and timber imports.

South Korea takes last place with its limited commitment to biodiversity treaties' obligations and its high imports of tropical timber. **Japan** and Australia also import a lot of tropical timber and so also lag on the environment component. Australia also ranks poorly because it produces a large amount of greenhouse gas emissions. The United States ranks 24th, partly due to having the lowest gasoline taxes of all CDI countries.

Trade

Trade provides poorer countries with opportunities to attract investment, create jobs, and reduce poverty. With rich countries in control of the largest markets, some goods that poor countries are best at producing still face trade barriers. High tariffs, domestic subsidies that create an uneven playing field for agricultural goods from poor countries, and burdensome red tape and legal restrictions all make trade harder for developing countries. The CDI rewards wealthy countries most open to goods from developing countries, with low tariffs, few subsidies for agriculture and streamlined importation processes. Like much of the CDI, these are policies that benefit consumers and taxpayers in all countries.

The Netherlands takes the top spot on trade mainly because of its openness to trade in services and relatively few restrictions to imports. **Denmark** and **Germany** rank second and third respectively. Norway, South Korea, and Japan are at the end of the trade table. South Korea and Japan have the highest tariff rates, limiting market access for developing country producers. Norway, Ireland, and Switzerland have high subsidies on agriculture, with support exceeding a quarter of the sector's output. Still, Switzerland did well to cut subsidies from 38 percent in 2015 to 28 percent in 2016.

Germany and Ireland have the fewest restrictions on imports of services, according to the Service Trade Restrictions Index, whereas Denmark has the least burdensome import procedures. In contrast, both the Czech Republic and Slovak Republic strain importers with the most red-tape measures. The United States is ahead of the pack on low import tariffs.

Security

Security and development are closely linked. War and political violence can destroy livelihoods and public institutions, while poverty and institutional weakness make it easier for political violence and war to erupt. Such conflicts do not respect borders; it is therefore in the interest of all countries to support peace and international security. The CDI rewards countries for contributing to peacekeeping and humanitarian interventions, for basing naval fleets where they can secure sea lanes, and for participating in international security regimes that promote non-proliferation,

disarmament, and international rule of law. The CDI penalizes countries for some exports of arms, especially to nations with undemocratic regimes, and for not publishing data on arms exports.

Denmark leads the ranking on security as it is a significant contributor to internationally sanctioned peacekeeping and humanitarian interventions. It has also ratified all nine international security conventions measured in the CDI. **France** ranks second despite its relatively numerous arms exports. The **United States** contributes the largest proportion of GDP to peacekeeping missions and international sea lanes protection. However, it is penalized for not ratifying the Arms Trade Treaty, the Ottawa Convention, and the Convention on Cluster Munitions, and for not being party to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and the International Criminal Court.

South Korea ranks last on security because of its limited contributions to international peacekeeping efforts, incomplete support for the international security regime, and a lack of data on arms exports. Poland is also close to the bottom for its low contribution to peacekeeping operations and its failure to ratify the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Australia is penalized for not making arms industry export data publicly available, and the Czech Republic due to its large arms exports to poor or undemocratic countries.

Migration

Labour mobility is potentially the most powerful tool for poverty reduction and income redistribution. By migrating to richer countries, workers gain valuable skills and broaden their opportunities to earn higher incomes. They also send billions of dollars back home each year in remittances, a flow that surpasses foreign aid several fold. The receiving country also benefits from the contribution that migrants make to the economy and society. The CDI rewards countries for welcoming migrants and students from developing countries, accepting refugees and asylum seekers, embracing migrant-friendly integration policies, and signing up to important international conventions protecting the rights of migrants.

Germany takes first place on migration, mainly for accepting a large number of migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees. **Sweden** and **New Zealand** rank second and third. Sweden accepts a high share of refugees, New Zealand welcomes many foreign students, while they both offer good integration policies. South Korea and Greece have both improved their performance compared to last year. Luxembourg has the highest rate in accepting migrants overall (weighted by poverty of the country of origin of migrants).

The Slovak Republic ranks at the bottom of the migration component. Poland and Japan also rank poorly due to their low migrant acceptance rate and their low score on their integration policies. The Czech Republic also ranks close to the bottom of the table.

Commitment to Development Index 2017

Country	Overall Rank	Aid	Finance	Technology	Environment	Trade	Security	Migration
Denmark	1	1	2	7	8	2	1	14
Sweden	2	2	8	13	1	6	23	2
Finland	3	10	1	10	14	9	3	13
France	4	13	12	8	11	12	2	19
Germany	5	8	23	9	12	3	19	1
Portugal	6	14	17	4	4	10	11	9
Netherlands	7	6	21	11	13	1	7	11
United Kingdom	7	5	14	19	10	5	13	15
Norway	9	4	3	2	18	27	15	5
New Zealand	10	11	19	17	20	4	8	3
Austria	11	15	26	3	15	17	6	7
Spain	12	17	7	16	6	16	16	16
Luxembourg	13	7	24	21	19	15	4	4
Italy	14	19	4	22	7	13	14	12
Belgium	15	20	16	12	9	20	22	6
Ireland	16	3	15	23	22	7	10	21
Canada	17	9	6	14	23	21	25	8
Australia	18	18	5	18	26	8	17	10
Hungary	19	23	10	24	3	23	9	23
Czech Republic	19	21	11	15	17	14	24	24
Slovak Republic	21	26	22	27	2	18	5	27
Poland	22	24	9	26	5	19	26	25
United States	23	22	25	20	24	11	12	18
Switzerland	24	16	27	6	21	24	20	17
Greece	25	25	18	25	16	22	18	22
Japan	26	12	20	5	25	25	21	26
South Korea	27	27	13	1	27	26	27	20

The table above ranks each of the 27 CDI countries across seven policy areas.

For more – Country reports and full results

Visit cgdev.org/cdi to explore the Commitment to Development Index, including full country reports, interactive web portal, podcast, full calculations, and method paper.

About the CDI

The Center for Global Development (CGD) has compiled the Commitment to Development Index each year since 2003. CGD is an independent think tank that works to reduce global poverty and equality through rigorous research and active engagement with the policy community. CGD Europe deputy director and senior policy fellow Ian Mitchell directs the Index, building on the work of CGD vice president Owen Barder, and of former senior fellow David Roodman. Anita Käppeli, policy analyst, composes and leads the development of the CDI. The Index is supported by the CDI Consortium, which in 2017 included Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, and Norway. The content of this report does not reflect the official opinion of the Consortium members. Responsibility for the information and views expressed therein lies entirely with the authors.



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