



RANKING THE RICH: The 2006 Commitment to Development Index

The 2006 Commitment to Development Index ranks 21 of the world's richest countries based on their dedication to policies that benefit poorer nations worldwide. Moving beyond standard comparisons of foreign aid volumes, the Index also rates countries':

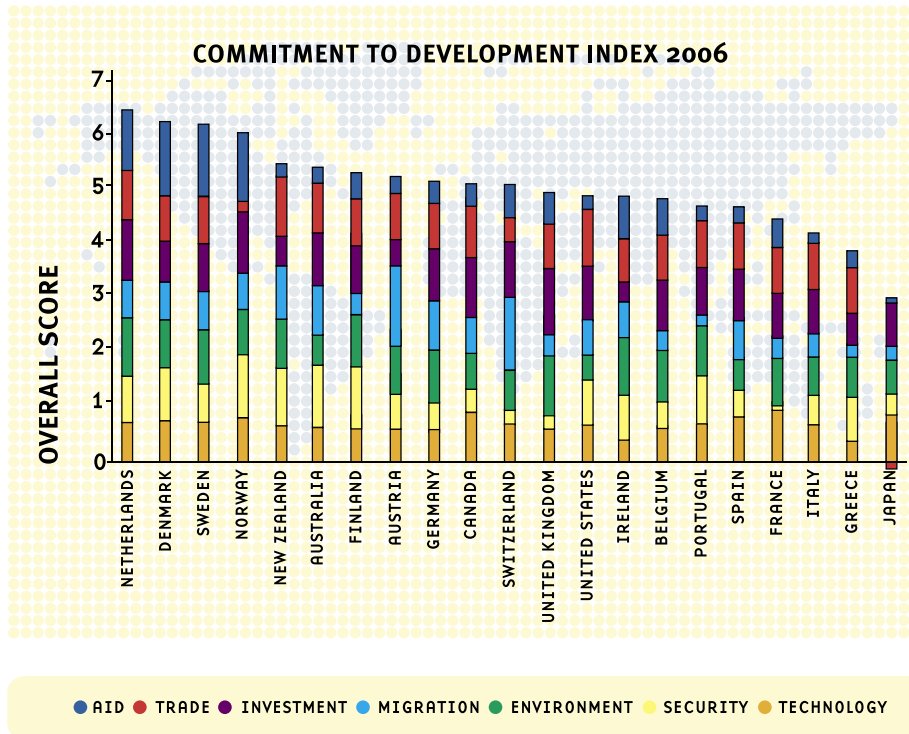
- Quality and quantity of foreign aid
- Openness to developing-country exports
- Policies that influence investment
- Migration policies
- Environmental policies
- Security policies
- Support for creation and dissemination of new technologies

The Index rewards generous and selective aid giving, tax breaks for private giving, incentives for foreign direct investment, hospitable immigration policies, robust support for technological research and development, and sizeable contributions to global security. It penalizes financial assistance to corrupt regimes, barriers to exports from developing countries, and policies that harm shared environmental resources.

The Index is intended to **educate** and inspire the rich-world public and policymakers as to how much more they could do to help the global poor. The Index is intended to spark new **debate** about the effects of rich-country policies on developing countries, and to encourage **research** about how to best measure them. By ranking rich countries' policy efforts, the Index hopes to inspire a race to the top—motivating **advocacy** inside and out of government for more development-friendly policies.

The Center for Global Development releases the Commitment to Development Index annually with support from the Rockefeller Foundation and the 11 donor governments in the CDI Consortium.

What the **2006 Commitment to Development Index** tells us



- 1 Rich country policies matter.** Much attention is given to what developing countries can do to foster poverty alleviation and growth at home. The Index highlights what rich countries do to help or hinder development abroad.
- 2 Development is more than aid.** Aid is important, but trade, migration, investment, environmental, security and technology policies influence development too.
- 3 Aid is more than money.** How donor countries design their aid program is as important as how much aid they give.
- 4 Coherence matters.** The Index penalizes countries that give with one hand (through aid or investment) but take away with the other (through trade barriers or pollution).
- 5 Partnerships are powerful.** Facing global challenges that no one nation can handle alone, the Index rewards countries that deliver aid through multilateral arrangements, sign global environmental agreements, and participate in internationally sanctioned security operations.
- 6 No one is perfect.** Almost all countries score below average in at least one area and most are below average in at least three.