



**ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK**

# **IDB INVESTMENT REPORT**

## **Resurgence of FDI Flows to Member Countries**

Rabi Thani 1428H  
(May 2007)



Report No. 1



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Economic Policy and Statistics Department

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## PREFACE

Domestic and foreign investments are considered important determinants of long-term sustainable economic growth. There is a growing realization that a vibrant private sector is crucial for any drive to eradicate poverty, reduce unemployment, and achieve overall development. Foreign direct investment (FDI) flows have become important factors in the overall development of a country as they support innovation, and enhance productivity and competitiveness.

The FDI flows to IDB member countries are relatively low compared to those in other developing countries. These flows also remain limited to a few member countries. Many of the IDB member countries have not been successful in attracting sufficient investment flows due to unfavourable investment environments, lack of investment promotion capabilities, inability to articulate their competitive sectors and investment projects, and lack of a centralized information database. At the same time, these countries face many serious challenges including youth unemployment and low levels of technological acumen, which can, at least partly, be solved by a surge in the right kind of FDI.

IDB member countries are endowed with a rich spectrum of natural resources and a growing youth population that can be both a source of labour and a market for multinational companies (MNCs). Good infrastructure, access to finance, predictable governance and transparency are at the top of any potential investor's agenda. Investors compare these metrics between several candidate destinations for their investments and make their final decision accordingly. The message that a country's government gives to potential investors and the way national Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs) assist it with useful and actionable information, contribute to making a strong impression from the start. To a large extent, the efforts by the governments of member countries to liberalize their economies, reform the business environment and provide investors with favourable investment climates, determine the future path of FDI.

Promoting investment, both domestic and foreign, requires a regular and proper stock of relevant information. This report aims at filling the information gap by consolidating existing and new information that is not readily available. Besides presenting data for the period 1995-2005, the report also provides an analysis of domestic and foreign investment as well as other investment-related indicators in 56 IDB member countries. We hope readers will find this publication useful. The IDB will welcome any ideas or suggestions for its further improvement.

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Finally, some of the data for this report were obtained from the UNCTAD, Geneva. The author also greatly benefited from useful discussions with a number of professionals in the UNCTAD. In particular, the author is thankful to Br. Khalil Hamdani, Office-in-Charge, Division of Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development and Mr. Masataka Fujita, Chief, Investment Trends Section, for their cooperation and fruitful discussions during his visit to Geneva.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides an analysis of various indicators of domestic and foreign investment and a comparison of their trends in various geographical regions of IDB member countries namely Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Europe and South America. The report includes indicators related to domestic investment, inflows and outflows of FDI, inward and outward stock of FDI, cross-border mergers and acquisitions, the ranking of IDB member countries with respect to inward and outward FDI performance and potential, bilateral investment treaties, double taxation treaties, and the business environment. It covers the period 1995-2005. Key findings of the analysis are as follows:

### Domestic Investment

Domestic investment as a percentage of GDP (domestic investment rate thereafter) of IDB member countries as a group remained above 24 percent during 1995-1997 but thereafter it declined to 18.7 percent in 2005 compared to the average investment rate of developing countries (23.2 percent) in 2005. During 1995-2005, the average annual investment rate of IDB member countries as a group was 21.6 percent, which was significantly lower than the 24 percent investment rate of developing countries. The average domestic investment rate of all four regions of IDB member countries also remained below the average investment rate of developing countries. The maximum investment rate of Asian member countries was (22.9 percent), followed by the Middle East (22.7 percent), Europe and South America (21.3 percent) and Africa (18.4 percent). Regarding individual IDB member countries, Surinam, Syria, Azerbaijan, Maldives, and Chad were the top-5 performers, while Sierra Leone, Djibouti, Afghanistan, Cote d'Ivoire and Libya were the member countries with the lowest performance.

### Inflows of Foreign Direct Investment

FDI flows to all IDB member countries as a group increased from \$18.2 billion in 1995 to \$69.1 billion in 2005. On average, IDB member countries received \$27.2 billion per annum during 1995-2005, which was only 3.7 percent of global FDI inflows. On a regional basis, the Asian member countries received FDI inflows of \$10.6 billion per annum, followed by African member countries (\$7.6 billion), the Middle East (\$6.8 billion) and Europe and South America (\$2.3 billion). It is also observed that only ten IDB member countries (namely Malaysia, UAE, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Lebanon, Egypt, Morocco, Azerbaijan, and

Indonesia) attracted FDI inflows of more than \$1 billion per annum.

With regard to FDI inflows as a percentage of gross fixed capital formation (FDI rate thereafter), the FDI rate of IDB member countries as a group was 5.7 percent in 1995, which declined to its minimum level of 3.7 percent in 2000 and rebounded to 14.7 percent in 2005. During 1995-2005, average annual FDI rate of IDB member countries was 7.3 percent, compared to 12.5 percent of developing countries. The average FDI rate of member countries in Africa was 10.7 percent, followed by Asia (8.5 percent), the Middle East (5.1 percent), and Europe and South America (4.7 percent). Among IDB member countries, the top-5 performers were Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Chad, Kazakhstan, and Lebanon, while Gabon, Surinam, Yemen, Libya, and Cameroon were the member countries with the lowest performance.

Inward FDI stock in IDB member countries as a group rose from \$158 billion in 1995 to \$424.9 billion in 2005, which was only 4.2 percent of world inward FDI stock. On a regional basis, inward FDI stock was \$139.2 billion until 2005 in African member countries, followed by Asia (\$134.7 billion), the Middle East (\$108 billion), and Europe and South America (\$42.9 billion). Among IDB member countries, the maximum inward FDI stock was recorded in Malaysia, followed by Turkey, Nigeria, Egypt, and UAE.

Inward FDI stock as a percentage of GDP in IDB member countries as a group increased from 13.4 percent in 1995 to 20.6 percent in 2005, compared to 32.2 percent in developing countries. On the regional level, member countries in Africa achieved the maximum inward FDI stock as a percentage of GDP (30.5 percent) in 2005, followed by Asia (23 percent), the Middle East (15.3 percent), and Europe and South America (13.8 percent). Among IDB member countries, maximum inward FDI stock as a percentage of GDP was recorded in Brunei, followed by Azerbaijan, Chad, Lebanon, and Bahrain.

With regard to inward FDI performance (the actual performance of member countries based on FDI received) and Inward FDI potential (the capacity of member countries to receive FDI flows), it is observed that the actual FDI performance of 30 member countries and FDI potential of 17 member countries (out of 45 IDB member countries, for which the data are available) improved over time. The most significant improvement appeared in Jordan, followed by Lebanon, Sudan, Gabon, and



UAE. Comparing the actual FDI performance with the FDI potential of member countries, it is observed that the actual performance of 26 IDB member countries was above their potential levels. The most over-performing country was Sudan, followed by Tajikistan, Mali, Mozambique, and Azerbaijan.

The business environment (based on 34 quantitative indicators related to 10 topics on the ease of doing business) of IDB member countries as a group with respect to the global business environment remained poor in 2006. Only 10 out of 50 IDB member countries were higher than the average global business environment. On the regional level, the business environment in Middle East member countries appears to be relatively better while the business environment in Africa remains relatively poor in 2006. The top-5 reformers on the ease of doing business, in order, are Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Maldives, and Oman.

### Outflows of Foreign Direct Investment

FDI outflows from IDB member countries as a group increased from \$3.4 billion in 1995 to \$22.6 billion in 2005. During 1995-2005, the average annual FDI outflows from IDB member countries as a group were \$5.4 billion which were only 0.8 percent of global FDI outflows. On a regional basis, FDI outflows from Asian member countries were \$2.8 billion per annum, followed by the Middle East (\$1.6 billion), Europe and South America (\$497 million), and Africa (\$494 million). Malaysia was the major investing country, followed by UAE, Indonesia, Turkey, and Bahrain.

Outward FDI stock from IDB member countries as a group increased from \$31.2 billion in 1995 to \$106.4 billion in 2005, but its share in global outward FDI stock remained around 1 percent. The IDB member countries as a group, however, remained a net importer of foreign capital as FDI inflows/stock were significantly higher than FDI outflows/stock. On a regional basis, maximum outward FDI stock until 2005 was from Asian member countries (\$58.7 billion), followed by the Middle East (\$28.2 billion), Africa (\$11.4 billion), and Europe and South America (\$8.2 billion). With regard to individual countries, maximum outward FDI stock was from Malaysia, followed by Indonesia, UAE, Turkey, and Kuwait.

With respect to outward FDI performance (actual performance of IDB member countries in terms of FDI outflows), the performance of 15 out of 42 IDB member countries (for which the data are available) improved in 2004 compared to their performance in 1995. The most significant

improvement appeared in Azerbaijan, followed by Jordan, Tajikistan, Pakistan, and Algeria.

### Cross-Border Mergers and Acquisitions

The total number of cross-border merger and acquisition (M&A) sales deals increased from 87 (with an amount of \$1.7 billion) in 1995 to 249, which attracted \$27.5 billion in 2005. During 1995-2005, total M&A sales deals in IDB member countries as a group were 1,748 which attracted about \$81 billion. Maximum M&A sales deals were in Asian member countries (1,031 deals with \$44.3 billion), followed by Africa (337 deals with \$16.3 billion), the Middle East (196 deals with \$3.9 billion), and Europe and South America (184 deals with \$16.4 billion). Regarding individual IDB member countries, Malaysia signed the maximum number of sales deals (455), followed by Indonesia (369), Turkey (173), Egypt (87) and Kazakhstan (83).

Total number of cross-border merger and acquisition (M&A) purchase deals by IDB member countries as a group increased from 98 (with an amount of \$3.5 billion) in 1995 to 226 (with an amount of \$40.2 billion) in 2005. During 1995-2005, there were 1,215 M&A purchase deals with an overall amount of \$82.3 billion. Maximum M&A purchase deals were by Asian member countries (822 deals with \$33.6 billion), followed by Middle East (254 deals with \$23.5 billion), Africa (79 deals with \$15.6 billion), and Europe and South America (60 deals with \$9.5 billion). With regard to individual IDB member countries, Malaysia signed the maximum number of purchase deals (677), followed by Indonesia (99), UAE (64), Turkey (60), and Saudi Arabia (58).

### Bilateral Investment and Taxation Treaties

Until June 2006, cumulative bilateral investment treaties (BITs) signed by IDB member countries as a group, were 1,346. African member countries recorded the highest number of BITs (506), followed by Asia (372), the Middle East (356) and Europe and South America (112). Regarding individual IDB member countries, Egypt signed the maximum number of BITs (98), followed by Turkey (75), Malaysia (66), Indonesia (59), and Morocco (55).

As for the total bilateral investment treaties (BITs) signed between member countries, until June 2006, 515 BITs were signed between IDB member countries. The highest number of BITs were signed by Egypt (38), followed by Turkey (27), Tunisia (26), Morocco (25), Malaysia (24), Iran (23), and Pakistan (21).

Until 2004, the total number of bilateral taxation treaties (BTTs) signed by IDB member countries was 827. The maximum number of BTTs was signed by Asian member countries (299), followed by Africa (241), the Middle East (222), and Europe and South America (65). As for individual IDB member countries, Pakistan, Malaysia and Indonesia signed the maximum number of BTTs (58 each), followed by Turkey (48) and Tunisia (44).

### **Major Challenges Facing the IDB Member Countries**

Domestic investment is crucially important for achieving sustainable growth in IDB member countries. The current investment rate of IDB member countries is not sufficient to achieve the sustainable rate of economic growth. Only 16 out of 56 member countries are above the current domestic investment rate of developing countries (24 percent). Therefore, bringing the current domestic investment rate at par with the domestic investment rate of developing countries will be a major challenge for IDB member countries.

Another important challenge facing IDB member countries is that of unemployment. Non-oil producing member countries especially in the MENA region recorded an average rate of unemployment of around 20 percent. According to the World Bank estimate (2002, 2004), with the average population growth rate of around 1.9 percent, the MENA region will need 50 million new jobs during the next 10 years. The region, therefore, needs huge investments in key sectors for diversified and sustainable growth and to create new jobs. The current level of domestic investment is not sufficient to create the needed employment opportunities in the region. IDB member countries need to attract sufficient FDI inflows in order to reduce the unemployment rate in the future. The challenge for IDB member countries would be to encourage and retain types of foreign direct investment that are consistent with their development needs.

In the past, a few governments in IDB member countries realized the benefits of increasing the share of IDB member countries in global FDI outflows and have paid little attention to this aspect of their integration into the world economy. Therefore, firms in IDB member countries need to enhance strong ownership advantages abroad through increasing FDI outflows.

With regard to business environment indicators, the performance of IDB member countries appears to be poor. Only 10 out of 50 member countries were better than the average global business

environment. Therefore, creating more liberalized and investment-friendly environments through effective government policies will be required for further growth of business activities in IDB member countries.

Although the number of bilateral investment treaties signed by IDB member countries with the rest of the world (1,346 BITs) and also signed between IDB member countries (515 BITs) increased significantly over time, the main challenge is to truly implement those treaties.

### **Role of IDB in the Promotion of Investment**

Promotion of investment in member countries has always been an area of primary interest for the IDB. In this context, the Bank organized a number of international investment conferences in order to create awareness among investors and to inform them about investment opportunities within the Islamic world. It also organized various symposia and workshops on investment-related issues, impediments, requirements and environment. In addition to its usual project-financing operations in different sectors, the IDB has established two entities namely the Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC) and the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD). Both the entities are mandated to promote cross-country investments. The IDB also actively cooperates with the Development Finance Institutions in IDB member countries, the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Islamic banks. All of these initiatives aim to promote and support investment flows in member countries, while emphasizing private sector development.

Mindful of the tasks assigned by the OIC Extraordinary Islamic Summit held in the holy city of Makkah Al-Mukaramah on December 7-8, 2005, and under IDB Vision 1440H; the IDB Group initiated the Investment Promotion Technical Assistance Program (ITAP). The ITAP is responsible for implementing various investment promotion and technical assistance programs in member countries. The Program aims to address the challenges of institutional development, share best practices and disseminate information on investment opportunities in member countries. In the coming years, the main thrust of the ITAP will be the following:

- The Program will follow closely the IDB Vision 1440H to encourage intra-investment among member countries with the overall objectives of economic development and poverty alleviation.

- The Program will disseminate the lessons and successful experiences of investment-related activities in member countries and help investment promotion institutions to increase and standardize their capacities as well as set up mechanisms for collaboration.
- ITAP's [www.FDI.net](http://www.FDI.net) joint-initiative with MIGA, will be a virtual forum for member countries to upload information about the investment environment in their countries. It will include links to national tax laws, investment laws, and possible projects under bid or consideration as well as other useful information regarding the ease of doing business in member countries.
- ITAP activities will be closely aligned with that of the entire IDB Group, and be part of the overall Group's efforts towards private sector development in member countries.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Domestic and foreign investments are considered important determinants of long-term sustainable economic growth as they increase employment opportunities, enhance productivity and strengthen managerial skills. In particular, foreign direct investment (FDI) brings new technology, expands foreign trade, and improves recipient countries' balance of payments. It is one of the largest sources of foreign private capital in developing countries; particularly in the IDB member countries. FDI inflows also complement domestic investment as recent studies show that FDI crowds in (rather than crowds out) domestic investment in recipient countries (IDB Occasional Paper, 2001).

Keeping in view the key role of investment in increasing economic development, the IDB has continued to lay special emphasis on promotion of domestic and foreign investment in member countries through its financing operations. Recently, the Makkah Declaration and 10-year Programme of Actions (which resulted from the deliberations at the OIC Extraordinary Islamic Summit held in the holy city of Makkah Al-Mukaramah on December 7-8, 2005) called upon the OIC member states to facilitate the freedom of movement of businessmen and investors across their borders and urged the IDB and its institutions to promote investment opportunities in member countries. Similarly, under the document entitled IDB Vision 1440H, it is suggested that the IDB should develop strategies to increase domestic investment, attract and retain foreign direct investment, and increase intra-investment among member countries.

### Main Objectives

Promoting both domestic and foreign investment in member countries requires a regular and proper stock of information related to investment. Currently, there is not a single document which can provide the latest consolidated information on domestic and foreign investment in IDB member countries. The Annual Report and Statistical Monograph of the IDB for the last few years provide some useful data and information on investment-related issues. The Economic Policy and Strategic Planning Department of the IDB also prepared an Occasional Paper in 2001, which covered some of the issues and provided some basic data on investment in member countries. However, all this information remains buried in these publications and does not receive the attention that it deserves. Different forums of the Bank and OIC called attention to the great need for regular updates of information on different aspects of

investment in a consolidated single document. This report aims to fill this information gap and provides the latest data on domestic and foreign investment as well as other investment-related indicators in IDB member countries.

The report provides an overview of the following main areas related to investment:

- The domestic investment situation in member countries;
- The major characteristics of foreign direct investment (FDI inflows and stock, FDI outflows and stock, cross-border mergers and acquisitions, inward FDI performance and potential, and outward performance) in member countries;
- The bilateral investment treaties signed between member countries and with non-member countries and double taxation treaties signed by member countries; and
- The business environment in member countries.

### Data

Available international sources, namely UNCTAD, World Bank and IMF, provide data on various investment-related indicators for all 56 IDB member countries for the period 1995-2005. In this report, all 56 member countries are divided into four regions: Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Europe and South America. IDB member countries represented in the four regions are the following:

- The Africa region includes Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, and Uganda.
- The Middle East region includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, UAE, and Yemen.
- The Asia region includes Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Brunei, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.
- The Europe and South America region includes Albania, Turkey, and Suriname.

### Structure of the Report

The report is structured into seven sections. Following the introduction in Section 1, Section 2

presents an overview of domestic investment in IDB member countries. Section 3 describes various indicators related to inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI inflows and stock, inward FDI performance and potential, and business environment). Section 4 focuses on various indicators related to outflows of foreign direct investment (FDI outflows and stock, and outward FDI performance). Section 5 describes cross-border mergers and acquisitions and Section 6 provides bilateral investment treaties and bilateral taxation treaties signed by IDB member countries. Section 7 describes the IDB Group’s Investment Promotion Technical Assistance Program (ITAP). The final Section presents the conclusion.

**II. DOMESTIC INVESTMENT**

Domestic investment is important for countries to maintain high levels of income and employment. It is also crucially important for IDB member countries to achieve sustainable economic growth. Table 1 reports trends in average investment rates (defined as gross fixed capital formation as a percentage of GDP) of IDB member countries as a group and of its four regions (Africa, the Middle

differences in income levels, savings rates, growth rates, economic policies, institutional development, and demographic factors. Table 1 provides average investment rates of IDB member countries as a group and by its four regions during 1995-2005. A comparison of investment rates was also made with those of developing countries.

During 1995-2005, the average investment rate of IDB member countries as a group did not follow the same pattern as of developing countries. The investment rate of IDB member countries as a group remained above 24 percent during 1995-1997 but thereafter it declined to 18.7 percent in 2005 while the average investment rate of developing countries was 24.5 percent in 1995, which reached its maximum level of 25.5 percent in 2004 but declined to 23.2 percent in 2005. During 1995-2005, the average annual investment rate of IDB member countries as a group was 21.6 percent, compared to 24 percent for developing countries during the same period.

Figure 1 shows the divergence in investment rates of individual IDB member countries during 1995-2005. The top-5 performers were Surinam (66.3

**Table 1**  
**Gross Fixed Capital Formation in IDB Member Countries in Different Regions, 1995 – 2005**

(as a percentage of GDP)

Region	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Average (1995-2005)
Africa	18.2	18.5	19.3	20.8	18.3	17.4	17.3	18.5	18.3	19.1	17.2	18.4
Middle East	24.8	23.2	23.4	25.1	22.0	21.1	23.6	24.1	21.9	21.8	18.2	22.7
Asia	27.3	28.5	27.8	21.8	19.3	21.4	21.8	21.1	21.1	21.9	20.1	22.9
Europe and South America	23.8	25.2	26.5	24.7	22.0	22.5	18.6	17.0	15.8	18.1	19.8	21.3
All IDB MCs	24.1	24.3	24.4	23.1	20.3	20.5	21.0	21.1	20.0	20.7	18.7	21.6
Developing Economies	24.5	24.7	24.5	23.7	22.9	23.2	23.3	23.7	24.3	25.5	23.2	24.0

Source: Annex 1.

East, Asia, and Europe and South America). Data on investment rates and levels of investment in individual IDB member countries are placed in Annex 1 and Annex 2. It appears that investment rates tended to differ significantly across individual member countries as well as across regions. Investment disparities can be largely explained by

percent), Syria (66.1 percent), Azerbaijan (33.7 percent), Maldives (30.6 percent), and Chad (28.6 percent). Sierra Leone (8.2 percent), Djibouti (11.5 percent), Afghanistan and Cote d'Ivoire (12 percent each), and Libya (12.3 percent) were the bottom-5 performers among IDB member countries.

With regard to various regions of IDB member countries, the investment performance of all the four regions deteriorated over time. The investment rate of the Africa region declined from 18.2 percent in 1995 to 17.2 percent in 2005. The investment rate of the Middle East region declined from 24.8 percent in 1995 to 18.2 percent in 2005. Similarly, the investment rate of the Asia region declined from 27.3 percent to 20.1 percent and of Europe and South America region from 23.8 percent to 19.8 percent during the same period. During 1995-2005, the average annual domestic investment rate of the Asia region was 22.9 percent, followed by the Middle East region (22.7 percent), the Europe and South America region (21.6 percent) and Africa region (18.4 percent). The top-5 performers in the Africa region were Chad (28.6 percent), Gabon (26.1 percent), Burkina Faso and Tunisia (24.3 percent each), and Algeria (24.2 percent). In the Middle East region, Syria (66.1 percent), Qatar (26.3 percent), Iran (24.8 percent), Lebanon (24.4 percent), and UAE (24.3 percent) were the top-5 performers. In the Asia region, Azerbaijan (33.7 percent), Maldives (30.6 percent), Malaysia (28.6 percent), Uzbekistan (27.5 percent), and Indonesia (24.2 percent) were the best performers. Surinam (66.3 percent) was the best performer in the Europe and South America region.

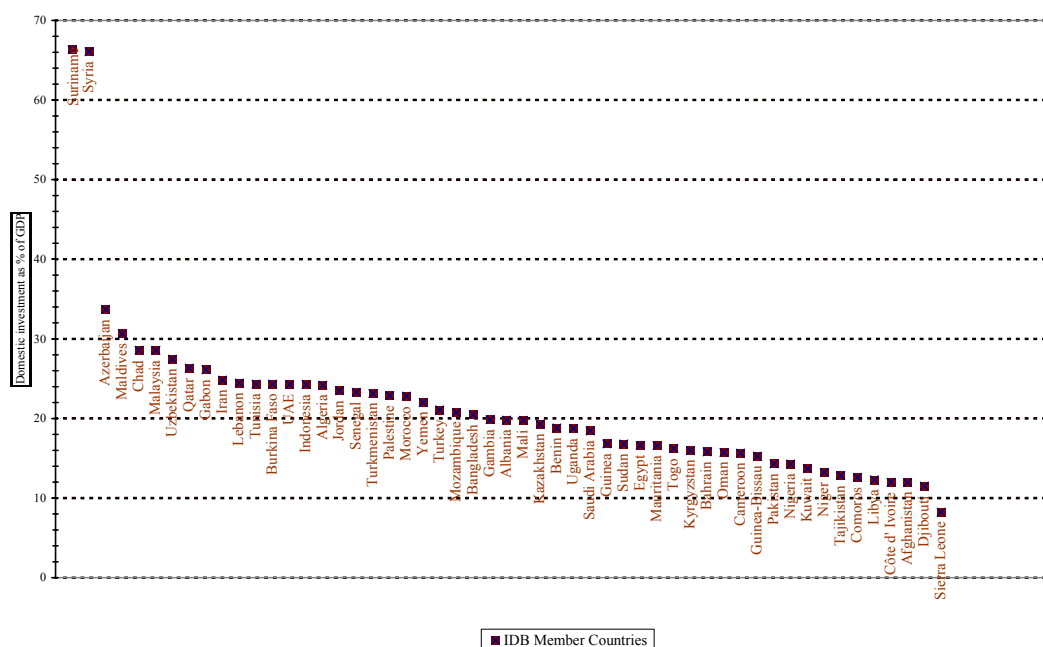
### III. INFLOWS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

Like domestic investment, FDI is also considered an important determinant of economic growth as it increases employment opportunities, enhances productivity and strengthens technical and managerial skills. In particular, FDI brings new technology, expands foreign trade, and improves the balance of payments of IDB member countries, as it is one of the largest sources of foreign private capital in IDB member countries.

#### 1. FDI Inflows

According to the UNCTAD definition, FDI inflows<sup>1</sup> comprise capital provided (either directly or through related enterprises) by a foreign direct investor to an FDI enterprise in a host country. FDI has three components: equity capital, reinvested earnings, and intra-company loans. FDI is considered an investment involving a long-term relationship between the investors. It implies that the investors exert a significant degree of influence on the management of the enterprise. FDI may be undertaken by individuals as well as business entities.

**Figure 1**  
**Domestic Investment as a Percentage of GDP in IDB Member Countries**  
(average of 1995-2005)



<sup>1</sup> Data on FDI inflows are on a net basis (capital transactions<sup>1</sup> credit less debits between direct investors and their foreign affiliates). For more detail on definition of FDI inflows, see UNCTAD, World Investment Report 2005, pp. 297-299.

FDI flows to all IDB member countries as a group increased from \$18.2 billion in 1995 to \$69.1 billion in 2005. On average, IDB member countries received \$27.2 billion per annum during 1995-2005. Compared with the global FDI inflows, the share of IDB member countries appears to be quite low for the period under consideration. The share of IDB member countries in global FDI flows was at

15.6 percent in 1995 and reached the maximum level of 49.7 percent in 2000, while thereafter it declined to 26.6 percent in 2005. In the Middle East region, the pattern of FDI flows was also uneven as FDI flows were \$1.6 billion in 1995, which reached the minimum level of \$1 billion in 1999 but recently increased to \$24.8 billion in 2005. The share of FDI flows of the Middle East region in

**Table 2**  
**FDI Flows in IDB Member Countries**  
**in Different Regions, 1995–2005**

(US\$ million)

Region	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Average (1995–2005)
<b>Africa</b>	2,842	3,729	5,099	5,306	5,793	5,808	8,187	8,272	9,792	10,110	18,363	7,573
(% of All IDB MCs)	15.6	15.1	20.2	34.1	42.8	49.7	46.1	34.3	28.8	22.3	26.6	27.8
<b>Middle East</b>	1,610	3,486	3,441	2,596	1,016	2,536	3,868	4,882	10,562	15,744	24,780	6,775
(% of All IDB MCs)	8.8	14.1	13.7	16.7	7.5	21.7	21.8	20.3	31.1	34.7	35.8	24.9
<b>Asia</b>	12,854	16,634	15,811	6,656	5,916	2,322	2,181	9,737	11,757	16,428	16,018	10,574
(% of All IDB MCs)	70.5	67.4	62.8	42.7	43.7	19.9	12.3	40.4	34.6	36.2	23.2	38.9
<b>Europe and South America</b>	934	831	843	1,023	800	1,028	3,533	1,198	1,854	3,132	9,983	2,287
(% of All IDB MCs)	5.1	3.4	3.3	6.6	5.9	8.8	19.9	5.0	5.5	6.9	14.4	8.4
<b>All IDB MCs</b>	18,241	24,681	25,195	15,580	13,525	11,694	17,769	24,089	33,964	45,414	69,143	27,209
(% of World)	5.4	6.3	5.1	2.2	1.2	0.8	2.1	3.9	6.1	6.4	7.5	3.7
<b>Developing Economies</b>	121,305	157,013	205,457	205,826	248,737	275,885	232,976	176,494	199,330	314,610	373,965	228,327
(% of World)	35.6	40.0	42.0	28.9	22.6	19.6	28.0	28.6	35.7	44.3	40.8	31.1

Source: Annex 3.

the level of 6.3 percent in 1996, which declined tremendously to 0.8 percent in 2000 but again increased to 7.5 percent in 2005. The average share of FDI flows to IDB member countries was 3.7 percent of global FDI inflows during 1995-2005 (Table 2).

Figure 2 depicts average annual FDI flows to individual IDB member countries during 1995-2005, reflecting a high variation in the size of FDI flows. It is observed that only three countries attracted FDI flows of more than \$2 billion per annum during the period under consideration. These were Malaysia (\$4.1 billion), UAE (\$2.4 billion), and Turkey (\$2.2 billion).

Considering IDB member countries from a regional standpoint, FDI flows to the Africa region increased from \$2.8 billion in 1995 to \$18.4 billion in 2005. The share of the Africa region in total inflows to IDB member countries increased from

total FDI flows to IDB member countries as a group was 8.8 percent in 1995, which went up to 35.8 percent in 2005. Like other regions, the Asia region also witnessed wide fluctuation in FDI flows during the period under analysis. FDI flows to the Asia region were \$12.9 billion in 1995, which declined to its minimum level of \$2.2 billion in 2001 (lower than all other three regions in the same period). More recently, FDI flows rebounded to \$16 billion in 2005. The share of FDI flows to the Asia region in aggregate FDI flows in IDB member countries was at the maximum level of 70.5 percent in 1995, which declined to its minimum level of 12.3 percent in 2001 but again rose to 23.2 percent in 2005. The Europe and South America region consists of only three IDB member countries (Albania, Turkey and Surinam), and attracted FDI flows of \$10 billion in 2005 (from the minimum level of \$800 million in 1999). It is worth noting that the share of FDI flows to this region (in aggregate flows to IDB member countries) rose to

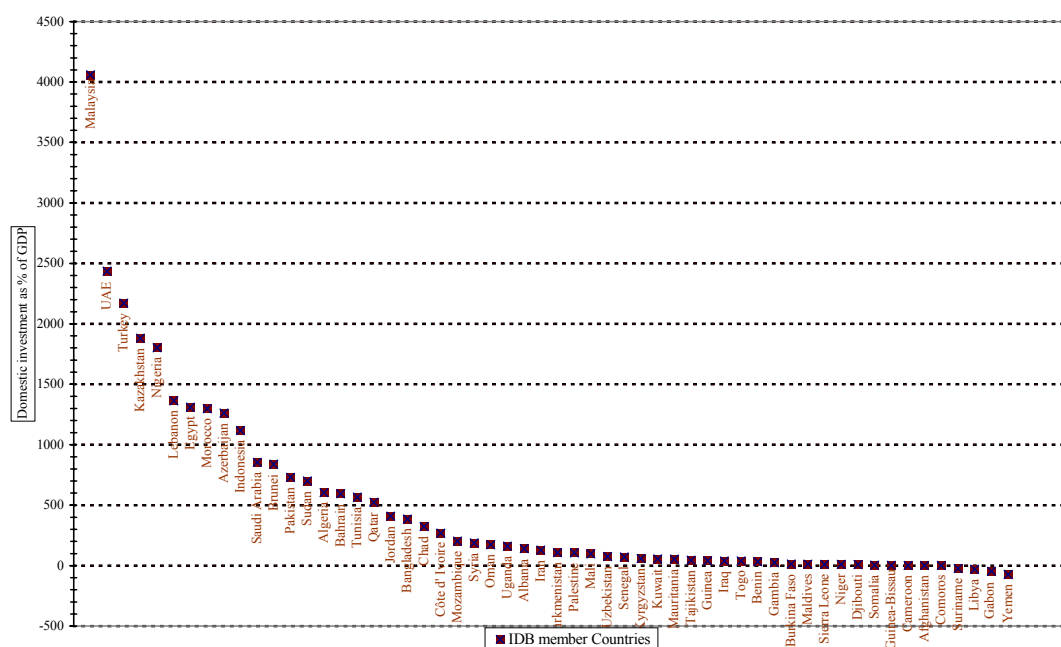
19.9 percent in 2001 (which was higher than the share of the Asia region in the same year) but later declined to 14.4 percent in 2005 (Table 2).

During 1995-2005, on average, the Asia region received FDI flows of \$10.6 billion per annum, followed by Africa region (\$7.6 billion), the Middle East region (\$6.8 billion) and Europe and South America region (\$2.3 billion). Among member countries of the Asia region, the top-5 FDI receivers were Malaysia (\$4.1 billion), Kazakhstan (\$1.9 billion), Azerbaijan (\$1.3 billion), Indonesia (\$1.1 billion), and Brunei (\$839 million) during 1995-2005. In the Africa region, Nigeria received FDI flows of \$1.8 billion per annum followed by Morocco and Egypt (\$1.3 billion each), Sudan (\$700 million) and Algeria (\$604 million). In the Middle East region, the top-5 FDI receivers were

FDI flows in gross fixed capital formation (denoted as FDI rate thereafter). The FDI rate of IDB member countries as a group was 5.7 percent in 1995, which declined to its minimum level of 3.7 percent in 2000 and rebounded to 14.7 percent in 2005. It is worth noting that the FDI rate of IDB member countries as a group remained significantly below the average FDI rate of developing countries throughout the period 1995-2005 (except in 2005) (Table 3).

During the period 1995-2005, the average annual FDI rate of IDB member countries was 7.3 percent, compared to 12.5 percent in developing countries. Among IDB member countries, the top-5 performers were Azerbaijan (56.9 percent), Bahrain (53.7 percent), Chad (38.5 percent), Kazakhstan (37.3 percent), and Lebanon (34.2 percent), while

**Figure 2**  
**FDI Flows to IDB Member Countries**  
(average per annum during 1995-2005)



UAE (\$2.4 billion), Lebanon (\$1.4 billion), Saudi Arabia (\$855 million), Bahrain (\$594 million) and Qatar (\$525 million), while in the Europe and South America region, Turkey received maximum FDI flows of \$2.2 billion per annum during 1995-2005.

### FDI Inflows as a Percentage of Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Another key performance indicator of inflows of foreign direct investment is the percentage share of

the bottom-5 member countries were Gabon, Suriname, Yemen, Libya and Cameroon (Figure 3 and Annex 4).

On a regional basis, the FDI rate of the Africa region remained at the relatively high level compared to the other three regions (Middle East, Asia, and Europe and South America). The FDI rate of Africa was 5.4 percent in 1995, which increased to 19.6 percent in 2005. Since 1997, the FDI rate in the Africa region was even higher than the average FDI rate of IDB member countries as a



group. With regard to the Middle East region, the FDI rate increased from 1.7 percent in 1995 to 15.4 percent in 2005 but it remained significantly lower than the other regions and IDB member countries as a group. Similarly, the FDI rate in the Asia region was 10 percent in 1995, which declined to its minimum level of 1.9 percent in 2001 (lower than all other three regions in the same period) but again it increased to 11.4 percent in 2005. In the Europe and South America region, the FDI rate increased from the minimum level of 1.7 percent in 1997 to the maximum level of 13.6 percent in 2005, but remained significantly below the average FDI

rate of IDB member countries as a group throughout the period under analysis (except in 2001).

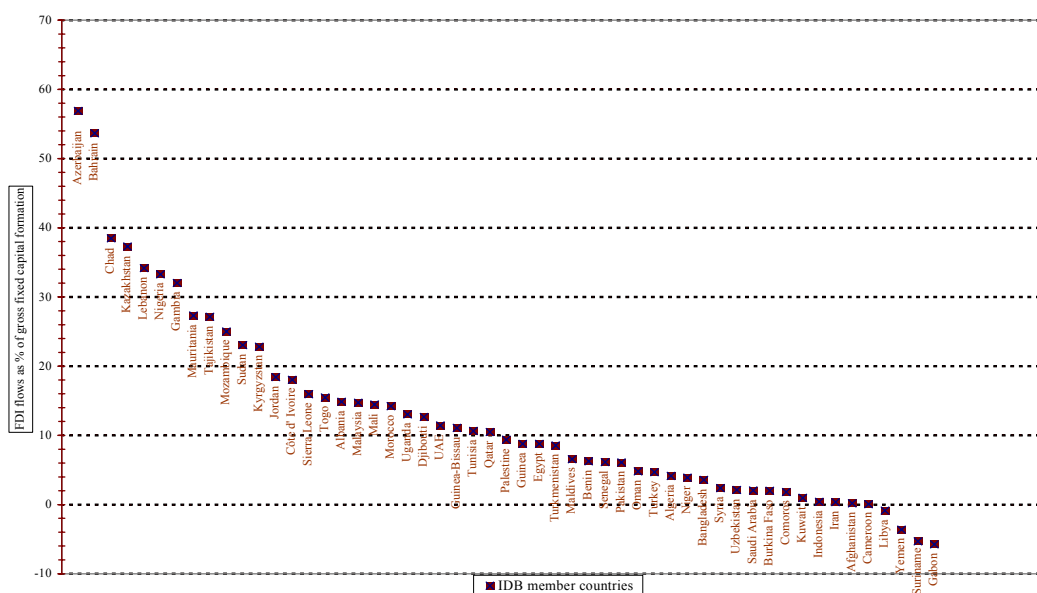
During 1995-2005, the average annual FDI rate was 10.7 percent in the Africa region, followed by the Asia region (8.5 percent), the Middle East region (5.1 percent), and the Europe and South America region (4.7 percent). In the Africa region, Chad (38.5 percent), Nigeria (33.3 percent), Gambia (32 percent), Mauritania (27.3 percent), and Mozambique (25 percent) were the top-5 performers. In the Asia region, Azerbaijan (56.9

**Table 3**  
**FDI Flows in IDB Member Countries in Different Regions, 1995–2005**  
(as a percentage of gross fixed capital formation)

Region	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Average (1995-2005)
North Africa	5.4	6.5	8.3	7.8	9.3	9.2	13.4	12.9	13.9	11.6	19.6	10.7
Middle East	1.7	3.5	3.4	2.5	1.0	2.4	3.3	3.7	8.2	10.6	15.4	5.1
Asia	10.0	11.4	11.3	8.3	7.0	2.0	1.9	9.2	7.7	12.8	11.4	8.5
Europe and South America	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.2	12.6	3.7	4.7	5.6	13.6	4.7
All IDB MCs	5.7	7.0	7.0	5.1	4.6	3.7	5.9	7.2	8.8	10.8	14.7	7.3
Developing Economies	7.9	9.4	11.9	13.2	16.6	16.7	14.1	10.2	10.2	13.2	14.1	12.5

Source: Annex 4.

**Figure 3**  
**FDI Flows as a Percentage of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in IDB Member Countries**  
(average per annum during 1995-2005)



percent), Kazakhstan (37.3 percent), Tajikistan (27.1 percent), Kyrgyzstan (22.8 percent) and Malaysia (14.7 percent) were the top performers while in the Europe and South America region, Albania (14.9 percent) was the best performer. In the Middle East region, Bahrain (53.7 percent), Lebanon (34.2 percent), Jordan (18.4 percent), UAE (11.4 percent), and Qatar (10.5 percent) were the best performers (Annex 4).

## 2. Inward FDI Stock

According to the UNCTAD definition, data on inward FDI stock are at book value or historical cost, reflecting prices at the time when the investment was made. The FDI stock represents the accumulation of FDI over a period of time. Inward FDI stock as a performance indicator implies that the higher the inward FDI stock, the more confidence investors have in an economy/region over the long run.

Total inward FDI stock in IDB member countries as a group was \$158 billion in 1995, which rose to

\$424.9 billion in 2005. The share of inward FDI stock of IDB member countries in the world inward FDI stock was at the maximum level of 6 percent in 1996 and 1997, which declined to 4.2 percent in 2005 (Table 4). Among IDB member countries, maximum FDI stock up to 2005 was in Malaysia (\$47.8 billion), followed by Turkey (\$42.2 billion), Nigeria (\$34.8 billion), Egypt (\$28.9 billion), UAE (\$28.2 billion) and Saudi Arabia (\$26.1 billion) (Figure 4 and Annex 5).

On a regional basis, inward FDI stock in the Africa region was \$53.9 billion in 1995, which rose to \$139.2 billion in 2005. The share of the Africa region in total FDI stock in IDB member countries as a group declined from 34.1 percent in 1995 to 32.8 percent in 2005. Inward FDI stock in the Middle East region was \$29.9 billion in 1995, which increased to \$108 billion in 2005. The share of inward FDI stock in the Middle East region in total FDI stock in IDB member countries as a group rose from 18.9 percent in 1995 to 25.4 percent in 2005. Inward FDI stock in the Asia region was \$59.7 billion in 1995, which rose to \$134.7 billion

**Table 4**  
**Inward FDI Stock in IDB Member Countries**  
**in Different Regions, 1995–2005**

(US\$ million)

Region	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Africa</b>	53,918	57,500	61,639	66,932	70,615	75,902	82,807	94,790	109,550	122,511	139,235
(% of All IDB MCs)	34.1	31.3	29.4	29.9	30.3	31.0	36.1	38.4	35.4	34.4	32.8
<b>Middle East</b>	29,883	33,369	36,810	39,399	40,395	43,260	46,127	50,971	66,762	82,370	108,007
(% of All IDB MCs)	18.9	18.1	17.5	17.6	17.3	17.7	20.1	20.6	21.6	23.1	25.4
<b>Asia</b>	59,705	77,651	95,281	100,595	104,375	106,650	80,826	82,338	99,602	118,071	134,691
(% of All IDB MCs)	37.8	42.2	45.4	44.9	44.7	43.6	35.2	33.3	32.2	33.2	31.7
<b>Europe and South America</b>	14,533	15,364	16,208	17,230	18,030	19,058	19,706	18,882	33,726	32,977	42,959
(% of All IDB MCs)	9.2	8.4	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.6	7.6	10.9	9.3	10.1
<b>All IDB MCs</b>	158,038	183,883	209,938	224,156	233,416	244,870	229,467	246,982	309,640	355,928	424,893
(% of World)	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.4	4.7	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	4.2
<b>Developing Economies</b>	698,770	833,225	1,152,670	1,276,839	1,629,190	1,826,700	1,946,091	1,916,527	2,215,727	2,571,834	3,012,629
(% of World)	25.3	27.0	32.8	30.7	33.1	31.5	31.3	28.1	27.0	26.9	29.7

Source: Annex 5.

in 2005. The share of FDI inward stock in the Asia region in total inward FDI stock in IDB member countries was at the maximum level of 44.9 percent in 1998 which declined to 31.7 percent in 2005. Inward FDI stock in the Europe and South America region was \$14.5 billion in 1995, which increased to \$43 billion in 2005. The share of inward FDI stock in this region in total inward FDI stock in IDB member countries increased from 9.2 percent in 1995 to 10.1 percent in 2005 (Table 4).

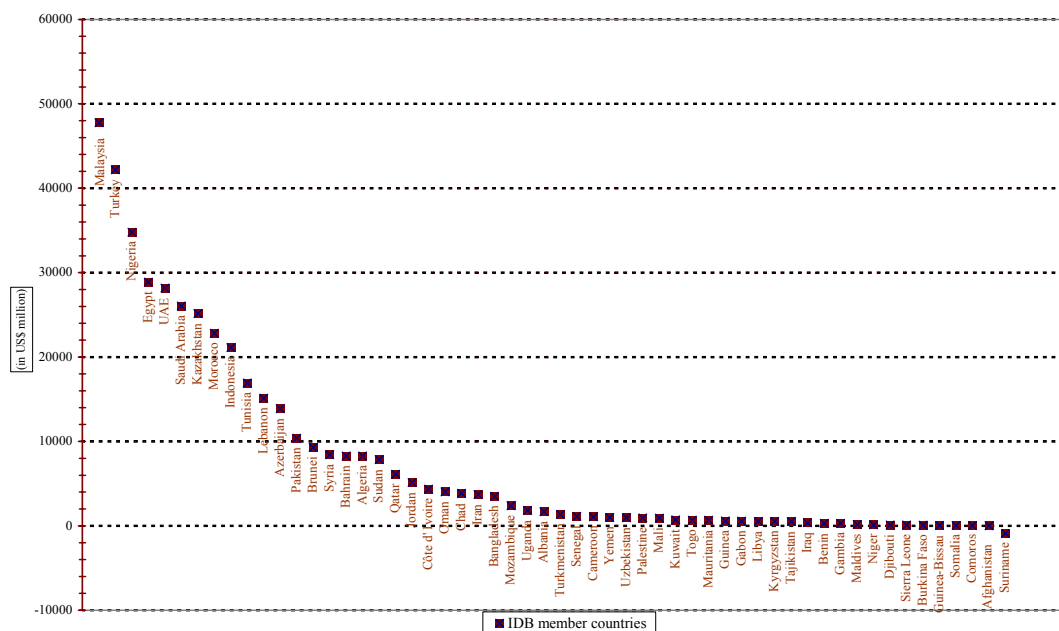
Among the countries of the Africa region, maximum inward FDI stock was in Nigeria (\$34.8 billion), followed by Egypt (\$28.9 billion), Morocco (\$22.8 billion), Tunisia (\$16.9 billion), and Algeria (\$8.3 billion). In the Asia region, maximum inward FDI stock was in Malaysia (\$47.8 billion), followed by Kazakhstan (\$25.2 billion), Indonesia (\$21.1 billion), Azerbaijan (\$13.9 billion), and Pakistan (\$10.4 billion). In the Middle East region, UAE retained the maximum inward FDI stock (\$28.2 billion), followed by Saudi Arabia (\$26.1 billion), Lebanon (\$15.1 billion), Syria (\$8.4 billion), and Bahrain (\$8.3 billion) (Annex 5).

IDB member countries, maximum inward FDI stock as a percentage of GDP was in Brunei (145.2 percent), followed by Azerbaijan (110.5 percent), Chad (71 percent), Lebanon (68.5 percent), and Bahrain (64.1 percent) (Figure 5 and Annex 6).

With regard to various regions, inward FDI stock as a percentage of GDP in the Africa region increased continuously from 20.2 percent in 1995 to 30.5 percent in 2005 and remained higher than the other three regions and the average rate in IDB member countries as a group. Inward FDI stock as a percentage of GDP in the Middle East region increased from 8.1 percent in 1995 to 15.3 percent in 2005. Inward FDI stock as a percentage of GDP in the Asia region was maximum 30.4 percent in 1999, which declined to 23 percent in 2005. In the Europe and South America region, inward FDI stock as a percentage of GDP was at the maximum level of 17.8 percent in 2003, which declined to 13.8 percent in 2005 (Table 5).

In 2005, among the countries of the Africa region, maximum inward FDI stock as a percentage of

**Figure 4**  
**Inward FDI Stock in IDB Member Countries**  
(up to 2005)

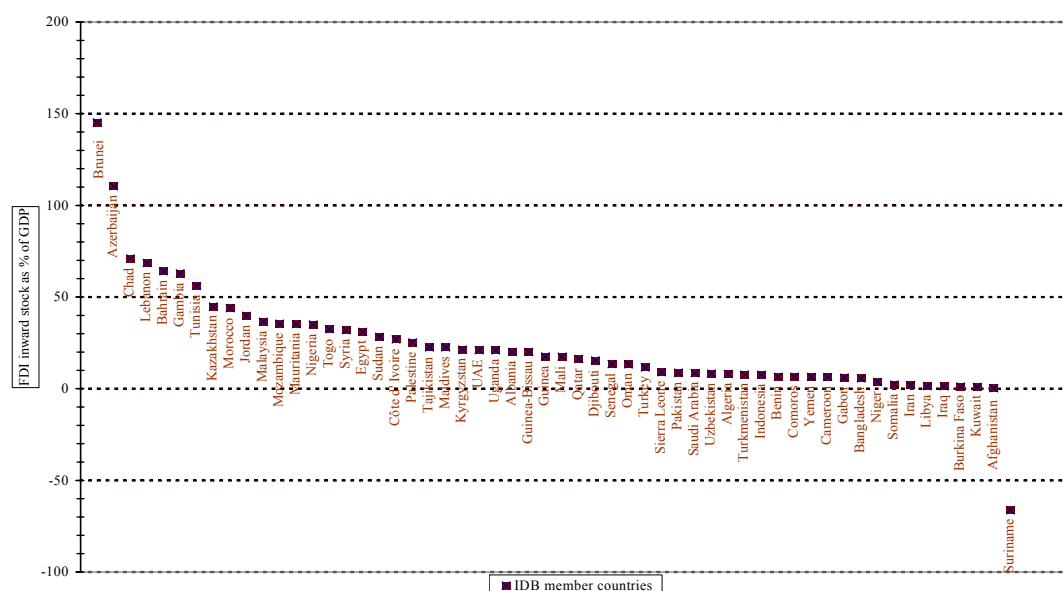


**Inward FDI Stock as a Percentage of GDP**

Inward FDI stock as a percentage of GDP is a relatively better indicator compared to its level. Inward FDI stock as a percentage of GDP in IDB member countries as a group increased from 13.4 percent in 1995 to 20.6 percent in 2005. Among

GDP was in Chad (71 percent), followed by Gambia (62.9 percent), Tunisia (56.1 percent), Morocco (43.9 percent), and Mozambique (35.5 percent). In the Asia region, maximum inward FDI stock as a percentage of GDP was in Brunei (145.2 percent), followed by Azerbaijan (110.5 percent), Kazakhstan (44.8 percent), Malaysia (36.5 percent),

**Figure 5**  
**Inward FDI Stock as a Percentage of GDP in IDB Member Countries**  
 (in 2005)



and Tajikistan (22.6 percent). In the Middle East region, maximum inward FDI stock as a percentage of GDP was in Lebanon (68.5 percent), followed by Bahrain (64.1 percent), Jordan (39.8 percent), Syria (31.9 percent), and Palestine (25.3 percent), while Albania had the maximum rate of 20.1 percent in the Europe and South America region (Annex 6). There are many factors which contributed to the recent increases in FDI flows and stock to IDB member countries, such as macroeconomic factors (higher economic growth, rising exports, and increased business and investment confidence); microeconomic factors (improved corporate profitability, favorable financing conditions, increasing stock market valuations, and rapidly rising commodity prices); and institutional factors (enhanced process of privatization, and liberalizing of FDI in real estate).

With regard to the various regions, the significant recovery of FDI flows to the Africa region was led by investment in natural resources and facilitated by the continued liberalization of FDI policies. The increase in prices of minerals such as copper, diamonds, gold and platinum, along with the consequent improved profitability of investment in natural resources, encouraged transnational corporation (TNC) investment in the African region. However, a more stable policy environment and improved infrastructure can enhance further flows to the region.

After the East Asian economic crisis, strong economic growth, improved policy environment, privatization of assets, regional integration, and further opening up of FDI in certain industries

**Table 5**  
**Inward FDI Stock in IDB Member Countries in Different Regions, 1995–2005**  
 (as a percentage of gross domestic product)

Region	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Africa	20.2	20.0	19.8	20.9	21.5	22.1	22.8	26.7	31.5	31.7	30.5
Middle East	8.1	8.6	8.2	8.7	9.4	9.1	8.6	9.5	11.7	13.5	15.3
Asia	14.6	17.0	19.1	20.5	30.4	27.2	19.6	20.5	21.9	22.5	23.0
Europe and South America	10.9	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.8	10.1	9.7	12.6	17.8	13.4	13.8
All IDB MCs	13.4	14.1	14.5	15.4	17.8	17.5	15.2	17.1	19.8	20.2	20.6
Developing Economies	12.4	13.3	17.0	18.0	24.8	27.9	27.3	27.0	30.5	31.9	32.2

Source: Annex 6.

contributed to a significant increase in FDI flows in the Asia region. In particular, the implementation of large-scale FDI projects led to a significant increase in FDI in the automotive and semiconductor industries. Political stability and improvement in the regional situation also played a role in this regard. Further, the oil economies of Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan (major recipients of FDI in the region during the last few years) contributed significantly to FDI flows to the Asian region, driven by projects in natural resources especially petroleum and natural gas-related activities.

With regard to the Middle East region, higher oil prices may have influenced oil-related FDI but it is difficult to assess precisely their impact on FDI in the region. Efforts by a number of countries to promote non-oil investment and real-estate in their economies have also contributed to FDI flows in the region.

Since Turkey is the major player in the Europe and South America region, a number of measures (including new FDI law, providing guarantees to foreign investors, easing restrictions on FDI, banning nationalization, elimination of minimum capital, and recognition of foreign investors' rights) have been taken to improve the FDI environment. Recent higher economic growth in the region has also contributed to more FDI flows, aided by its improved economic and policy environment.

### 3. Inward FDI Performance and Inward FDI Potential

UNCTAD provides rankings of the inward FDI performance index for the period 1995-2005 and rankings of the inward FDI potential index for 1995-2004 for 141 countries (including 45 IDB member countries) (Annex 7). Such rankings give some insights into the current status and future prospects of increasing FDI flows to IDB member countries. The inward FDI performance ranking is based on the UNCTAD inward FDI performance index, which is a measure for determining the extent to which a host country receives FDI inflows relative to the size of its economy (calculated as the ratio of a country's share in global FDI inflows to its share in global GDP). Similarly, the inward FDI potential ranking is based on the inward FDI potential index, which is based on 12 economic and trade-related indicators for determining the potential of the host country in receiving FDI flows.

In this report, the inward FDI performance ranking and the inward FDI potential ranking are compared based on the criteria of whether performance (ranking) of IDB member countries improved deteriorated or remained unchanged in 2005 compared to the performance (ranking) of 1995.

Table 6 shows that the inward FDI performance ranking of 17 IDB member countries (out of 45 IDB member countries) improved (positive values show improvement) while the inward FDI performance ranking of 27 member countries deteriorated (negative values show deterioration) in 2005 compared to their rankings in 1995 (Table 6).

With regard to individual member countries, the most significant improvement in inward FDI performance appeared in the case of Jordan (out of 141 countries, its ranking improved from 132 in 1995 to 19 in 2005) over the past 10 years, followed by Lebanon (from 116 to 7), Sudan (from 112 to 16), Gabon (from 137 to 47), and UAE (from 90 to 15). Conversely, over the last 10 years, the inward FDI performance ranking of Yemen deteriorated the most (ranking deteriorated from 17 in 1995 to 139 in 2005), followed by Gambia (from 27 to 90), Malaysia (from 6 to 62), Indonesia (from 60 to 112), and Nigeria (from 9 to 61). Similarly, the inward FDI potential ranking of IDB member countries is compared based on the same criteria of inward FDI performance ranking. The inward FDI potential ranking of 20 IDB member countries improved (positive values show improvement in inward FDI potential) while the performance of 24 member countries deteriorated in 2004 compared to their rankings in 1995, while the inward FDI potential ranking of one member country remained unchanged during the same period (Table 6). The highest improvement in inward potential index ranking occurred in Azerbaijan, as its ranking improved from 112 in 1995 to 73 in 2004 (out of 141 countries), followed by Mozambique (from 131 to 97), Kyrgyzstan (from 139 to 105), Kazakhstan (from 85 to 55), and Albania (from 114 to 84) during the same period. The worst deterioration in ranking of inward potential index occurred in Indonesia which lost ranking from 65 in 1995 to 92 in 2004, followed by Gabon (from 80 to 103), Nigeria (from 76 to 96), Uzbekistan (from 98 to 116), and Brunei (from 31 to 49) during the same period.

Another criterion for measuring inward FDI performance is whether the actual inward FDI performance ranking was above or below the inward FDI potential ranking of IDB member countries in the same year. It appears that the actual FDI performance of 26 IDB member countries (out of 45 IDB member countries) was above their potential level (positive change reflects that actual performance was above their potential) while FDI performance of 19 member countries was below their potential level (negative change reflects that actual performance was below their potential) in 2004 (Table 7). Comparing actual inward FDI performance with inward FDI potential, among IDB member countries, the most over-performing

country was Sudan as its ranking in actual inward FDI performance was 19 compared to its inward FDI potential ranking of 123 in 2004, followed by Tajikistan (actual inward FDI performance ranking 20 compared to inward FDI potential ranking 120), Mali (actual inward FDI performance ranking 47

compared to inward FDI potential ranking 122), Mozambique (actual inward FDI performance ranking 23 compared to inward FDI potential ranking 97), and Azerbaijan (actual inward FDI performance ranking 1 compared to inward FDI potential ranking 73). The most under-performing

**Table 6**  
**Inward FDI Performance and Potential Index Rankings**  
**of IDB Member Countries, 1995-2005**<sup>1/</sup>  
(out of 141 countries)

No.	Economy	Inward FDI Performance Ranking <sup>2/</sup>			Inward FDI Potential Ranking <sup>3/</sup>		
		1995	2005	(change in 2005 over 1995) <sup>4/</sup>	1995	2004	(change in 2004 Over 1995) <sup>4/</sup>
<b>I.</b>	<b>Africa</b>						
1	Algeria	..	109	..	92	65	27
2	Benin	104	108	-4	135	136	-1
3	Burkina Faso	101	125	-24	122	129	-7
4	Cameroon	129	137	-8	128	109	19
5	Côte d'Ivoire	55	100	-45	110	126	-16
6	Egypt	57	66	-9	86	81	5
7	Gabon	137	47	90	80	103	-23
8	Gambia	27	90	-63	103	108	-5
9	Guinea	126	74	52	125	133	-8
10	Libya	135	136	-1	45	41	4
11	Mali	52	71	-19	106	122	-16
12	Morocco	62	43	19	90	89	1
13	Mozambique	53	51	2	131	97	34
14	Niger	122	124	-2	127	131	-4
15	Nigeria	9	61	-52	76	96	-20
16	Senegal	89	118	-29	124	111	13
17	Sierra Leone	133	93	40	136	139	-3
18	Sudan	112	16	96	138	123	15
19	Togo	73	78	-5	120	130	-10
20	Tunisia	26	77	-51	75	69	6
21	Uganda	49	67	-18	119	115	4
	<b>Middle East</b>						
22	Bahrain	44	22	22	30	30	0
23	Iran	124	133	-9	48	58	-10
24	Jordan	132	19	113	59	63	-4
25	Kuwait	125	132	-7	29	42	-13
26	Lebanon	116	7	109	57	60	-3
27	Oman	98	91	7	50	57	-7
28	Qatar	67	54	13	21	10	11
29	Saudi Arabia	105	110	-5	28	35	-7
30	Syria	77	101	-24	78	95	-17
31	UAE	90	15	75	19	27	-8
32	Yemen	17	139	-122	101	93	8
	<b>Asia</b>						
33	Azerbaijan	11	1	10	112	73	39
34	Bangladesh	127	116	11	118	117	1
35	Brunei	18	2	16	31	49	-18
36	Indonesia	60	112	-52	65	92	-27
37	Kazakhstan	19	26	-7	85	55	30
38	Kyrgyzstan	32	45	-13	139	105	34
39	Malaysia	6	62	-56	33	32	1
40	Pakistan	84	102	-18	115	128	-13
41	Tajikistan	93	29	64	132	120	12
42	Uzbekistan	115	128	-13	98	116	-18
	<b>Europe and South</b>						
43	Albania	33	56	-23	114	84	30
44	Turkey	102	95	7	74	68	6
45	Suriname	138	141	-3	82	85	-3

Source: UNCTAD, World Investment Report 2006.

1. Three-year moving averages, using data for the year in question and two previous years.
2. Inward FDI performance ranking is based on inward FDI performance index, which is a measure for determining the extent to which the host country has received FDI as compared to its global share of GDP. High ranking reflects high performance of the country.
3. Inward FDI potential ranking is based on inward FDI potential index, which is a structured variable of 12 economic and trade related indicators for determining potential of the host country to receive FDI. High ranking reflects high performance of the country.
4. Positive values reflect improvement while negative values indicate deterioration in inward FDI performance.

country was Libya whose actual inward FDI performance ranking was 139 compared to its inward FDI potential ranking of 65 in 2004, followed by Kuwait (actual inward FDI performance ranking 138 compared to inward FDI potential ranking 42), Saudi Arabia (actual inward FDI performance ranking 123 compared to inward

FDI potential ranking 35), Iran (actual inward FDI performance ranking 130 compared to inward FDI potential ranking 58), and Surinam (actual inward FDI performance ranking 141 compared to inward FDI potential ranking 85).

**Table 7**  
**Inward FDI Performance and Potential Rankings**  
**of IDB Member Countries, 2004<sup>1/</sup>**  
(out of 141 countries)

No.	Region/Economy	Inward FDI Performance Ranking <sup>2/</sup>	Inward FDI Potential Ranking <sup>3/</sup>	Change in Inward FDI Performance Ranking <sup>4/</sup>
		2004	2004	in 2004
<b>Africa</b>				
1	Algeria	95	65	-30
2	Benin	100	136	36
3	Burkina Faso	121	129	8
4	Cameroon	137	109	-28
5	Côte d'Ivoire	92	126	34
6	Egypt	98	81	-17
7	Gabon	63	103	40
8	Gambia	48	108	60
9	Guinea	88	133	45
10	Libya	139	41	-98
11	Mali	47	122	75
12	Morocco	67	89	22
13	Mozambique	23	97	74
14	Niger	122	131	9
15	Nigeria	59	96	37
16	Senegal	105	111	6
17	Sierra Leone	110	139	29
18	Sudan	19	123	104
19	Togo	73	130	57
20	Tunisia	75	69	-6
21	Uganda	70	115	45
<b>Middle East</b>				
22	Bahrain	32	30	-2
23	Iran	130	58	-72
24	Jordan	46	63	17
25	Kuwait	138	42	-96
26	Lebanon	8	60	52
27	Oman	99	57	-42
28	Qatar	56	10	-46
29	Saudi Arabia	123	35	-88
30	Syria	113	95	-18
31	UAE	25	27	2
32	Yemen	117	93	-24
<b>Asia</b>				
33	Azerbaijan	1	73	72
34	Bangladesh	119	117	-2
35	Brunei	2	49	47
36	Indonesia	133	92	-41
37	Kazakhstan	12	55	43
38	Kyrgyzstan	42	105	63
39	Malaysia	64	32	-32
40	Pakistan	109	128	19
41	Tajikistan	20	120	100
42	Uzbekistan	126	116	-10
<b>Europe and South America</b>				
43	Albania	54	84	30
44	Turkey	115	68	-47
45	Suriname	141	85	-56

Source: UNCTAD, World Investment Report 2006.

1. Three-year moving averages, using data for the year in question and two previous years.
2. Inward FDI performance ranking is based on inward FDI performance index, which is a measure for determining the extent to which the host country has received FDI as compared to its global share of GDP. High ranking reflects high performance of the country.
3. Inward FDI potential ranking is based on inward FDI potential index, which is a structured variable of 12 economic and trade related indicators for determining potential of the host country to receive FDI. High ranking reflects high performance of the country.
4. Negative change in ranking of actual FDI Performance over FDI Potential reflects that the country is performing below its potential, alternatively above its potential in case of positive change in ranking.

#### 4. Business Environment

Inflows of foreign direct investment are highly dependent on the business environment in an economy as foreign investment is *like a migratory bird, which always prefers to go to a safer place with better opportunities*. In this regard, the private

sector plays a key role in the development process of an economy, in particular, by effective use of resources, mobilizing investment activities, bringing new technology, reducing poverty through job creation, and increasing economic growth. Therefore, its contribution to economic development depends upon provision of investment

**Table 8**  
**Business Environment in IDB Member Countries, 2006**

Ease of Doing Business			
No.	Region/Economy	Ranking <sup>1/</sup>	Percentile <sup>2/</sup>
	<b>Africa</b>		<b>0.65</b>
1	Algeria	116	0.57
2	Benin	137	0.62
3	Burkina Faso	163	0.71
4	Cameroon	152	0.68
5	Chad	172	0.76
6	Comoros	144	0.65
7	Côte d'Ivoire	141	0.64
8	Djibouti	161	0.71
9	Egypt	165	0.71
10	Gabon	132	0.61
11	Gambia	113	0.56
12	Guinea	157	0.70
13	Guinea-Bissau	173	0.79
14	Mali	155	0.69
15	Mauritania	148	0.67
16	Morocco	115	0.57
17	Mozambique	140	0.64
18	Niger	160	0.70
19	Nigeria	108	0.54
20	Senegal	146	0.66
21	Sierra Leone	168	0.72
22	Sudan	154	0.69
23	Togo	151	0.68
24	Tunisia	80	0.49
25	Uganda	107	0.54
	<b>Middle East</b>		<b>0.52</b>
26	Iran	119	0.58
27	Iraq	145	0.66
28	Jordan	78	0.48
29	Kuwait	46	0.41
30	Lebanon	86	0.51
31	Oman	55	0.44
32	West Bank and Gaza	127	0.60
33	Saudi Arabia	38	0.38
34	Syria	130	0.61
35	United Arab Emirates	77	0.48
36	Yemen	98	0.52
	<b>Asia</b>		<b>0.53</b>
37	Afghanistan	162	0.71
38	Azerbaijan	99	0.52
39	Bangladesh	88	0.51
40	Indonesia	135	0.62
41	Kazakhstan	63	0.45
42	Kyrgyz Republic	90	0.51
43	Malaysia	25	0.33
44	Maldives	53	0.44
45	Pakistan	74	0.48
46	Tajikistan	133	0.61
47	Uzbekistan	147	0.66
	<b>Europe and South America</b>		<b>0.56</b>
48	Albania	120	0.58
49	Turkey	91	0.51
50	Suriname	122	0.59
	<b>IDB MCs (average)</b>		<b>0.59</b>
	<b>World (average)</b>		<b>0.50</b>

Source: World Bank, Doing Business 2007.

1. Ranking of IDB member countries is out of 175 countries.
2. Value of percentile ranges between zero and one. Zero value of percentile indicates that all the indicators under 10 topics of Doing Business are the best in all respects while value one of percentile refers that all the indicators under 10 topics of Doing Business are the worst in a country.

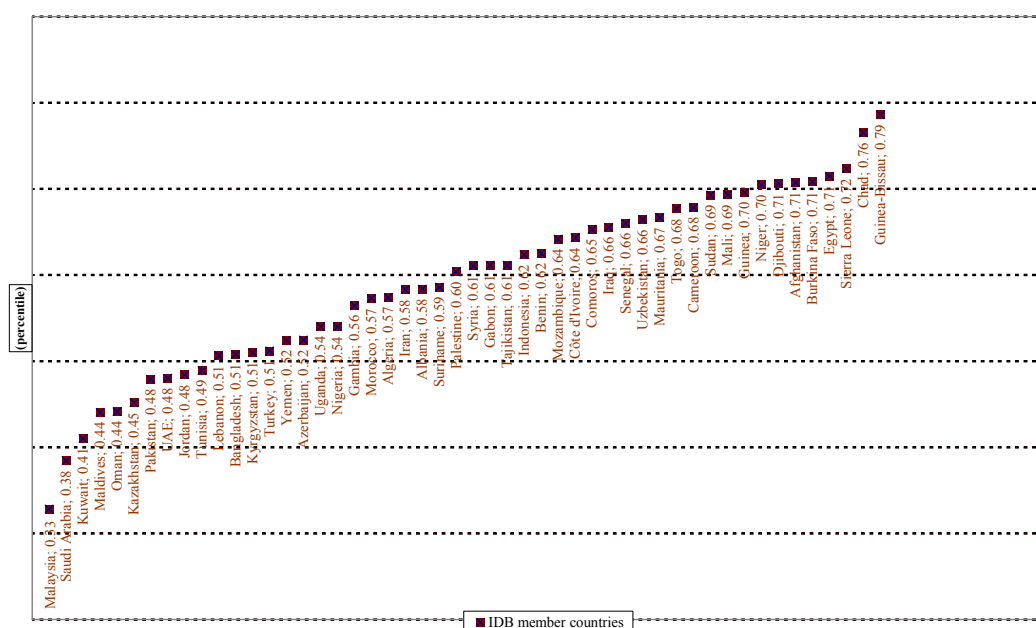


and business environment in the host economy. In particular, government policies and rules and regulations related to business environment (such as starting business, dealing with licenses, hiring and firing of workers, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and closing business) play a key role in creating an investment-friendly environment for the private sector. The latest World Bank Doing Business survey (2007) provides all these indicators in quantitative terms for 175 countries including 50 IDB member countries. All the economies are ranked on their “ease of doing business” from 1 – 175, with first place being the best. A high ranking on the ease-of-doing-business index means the regulatory environment is conducive to the operation of business. The index averages the country's percentile rankings on 10 topics, made up of a variety of indicators, giving equal weight to each topic.

better business environment. Based on the average percentile of all 50 IDB countries, it appears that the business environment in IDB member countries as a group (0.59 percentile) is below the world average (0.50 percentile). With respect to various regions, the business environment in the Middle East region (0.52 percentile) seems to be relatively better compared to the Asia region (0.53 percentile), the Europe and South America region (0.56 percentile), and the Africa region (0.65 percentile).

With regard to individual countries, it appears that business environments vary significantly across IDB member countries (Figure 6). The business environment of 10 IDB member countries was above world average (0.50 percentile) while of 40 IDB member countries were below world average. Out of 50 IDB member countries, top-5 performers on the ease of doing business, in order, were Malaysia (0.33 percentile), Saudi Arabia (0.38 percentile),

**Figure 6**  
**Business Environment in IDB Member Countries during 2006**  
(in percentile)



With regard to IDB member countries, the quantitative indicators of the World Bank Doing Business survey (2007) related to starting a business, dealing with licenses, hiring and firing of workers, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and closing business are reported in Annex 8 while Table 8 provides the summary results of average percentile based on all 10 topics along with the rankings of 50 IDB members countries. Lower percentile reflects a

percentile), Kuwait (0.41 percentile), Maldives and Oman (0.44 percentile each). Conversely, the bottom-5 performers among IDB member countries, in order, were Guinea Bissau (0.79 percentile), Chad (0.76 percentile), Sierra Leone (0.72 percentile), Egypt (0.71 percentile), and Burkina Faso (0.71 percentile).

#### IV. OUTFLOWS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

This section shows the developments of FDI outflows and stock for the four regions of IDB member countries for the period 1995-2005. Increasing outward FDI flows and stock indicate that firms in IDB member countries have strong “ownership advantages” that they are exploiting abroad or wish to augment through foreign expansion. It also indicates that firms in IDB member countries may be less inclined to undertake specific productive activities in the region relative to foreign locations; hence these firms choose to deploy their ownership advantages elsewhere. The fact that some activities are no longer performed at home by a firm in an IDB member country does not mean that its home country/region is uncompetitive in a general sense. Overseas investment may be part

#### 1. FDI Outflows<sup>2</sup>

Data on individual IDB member countries are given in Annexes 10 and 11 while Annexes 12 and 13 provide FDI outflows as a percentage of gross fixed capital formation and outward FDI stock as a percentage of GDP, respectively. FDI outflows from IDB member countries as a group were \$3.4 billion in 1995, which turned out to be \$-0.8 billion in 2003 (mainly due to Kuwait, with negative FDI outflows of about \$5 billion) but it increased to \$22.6 billion in 2005. During 1995-2005, the average annual FDI outflows from IDB member countries as a group were \$5.4 billion which were only 0.8 percent of global FDI outflows (Table 9). Comparing both inflows and outflows, it appears that the IDB member countries as a group had been a net capital importer through FDI throughout the period under analysis.

**Table 9**  
**FDI Outflows from IDB Member Countries**  
**in Different Regions, 1995 – 2005**

(US\$ million)

Region	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Average (1995-2005)
Africa	426	776	655	636	533	442	401	232	263	430	642	494
Middle East	-927	2,573	-271	-1,389	889	410	-2,111	683	-2,893	6,318	14,820	1,646
Asia	3,809	4,387	2,833	969	1,519	2,193	418	2,544	1,289	4,252	6,107	2,756
Europe and South America	113	110	251	367	645	870	497	175	499	859	1,078	497
All IDB MCs	3,421	7,846	3,468	583	3,585	3,916	-795	3,635	-843	11,859	22,647	5,393
(% of world FDI outflows)	1.0	2.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.7	-0.2	1.5	2.9	0.8
Developing Economies	55,964	64,788	82,672	54,949	91,864	146,944	79,411	54,429	46,298	126,806	132,519	85,149
(% of world FDI outflows)	15.6	16.3	17.1	7.9	8.3	11.8	10.4	10.1	8.3	15.6	17.0	12.1

Source: Annex 10

of a firm’s efforts to assemble a portfolio of locational assets as a source of global competitiveness. Increasingly, firms also invest abroad to tap specialized innovations and skills in other countries. Thus, location factors are a mix of push and pull forces in home and host economies. However, a few governments in IDB member countries realize the benefits of increasing the share of IDB member countries in global FDI outflows and have paid some attention to this aspect of their integration into the world economy.

Evaluating regional performance of IDB member countries, FDI outflows from the Africa region declined from \$776 million in 1996 to \$642 million in 2005. FDI outflows from the Asia region were \$3.8 billion in 1995, which declined to less than half a billion dollars in 2001 but recently increased to \$6.1 billion in 2005. The performance of FDI outflows from the Middle East region showed great fluctuation, as net FDI outflows were negative

<sup>2</sup> Data on FDI outflows are on a net basis (capital transactions’ credit less debits between direct investors and their foreign affiliates). For more detail on the definition of FDI outflows, see UNCTAD, World Investment Report 2005, pp. 297-299.

during 1995, 1997, 1998, 2001, and 2003 (mainly due to a sizable decrease in FDI outflows from Kuwait) but recently jumped to \$14.8 billion in 2005. From the Europe and South America region, FDI outflows were only \$113 million in 1995, which increased to \$1.1 billion in 2005. During 1995-2005, on average, FDI outflows from the Asia region were \$2.8 billion per annum, followed by the Middle East (\$1.6 billion), Europe and South America (\$494 million), and the Africa region (\$494 million). With regard to individual countries, during 1995-2005, Malaysia was the major investing country with average outward FDI flows of about \$2 billion per annum, followed by UAE (\$946 million), Indonesia (\$833 million), Turkey \$497 million, and Bahrain (\$363 million).

## 2. Outward FDI Stock

The outward FDI stock from IDB member countries increased from \$31.1 billion in 1995 to \$106.4 billion in 2005 while its share in world FDI outward stock remained around 1 percent throughout the period under analysis. With regard to individual IDB member countries, up to 2005, maximum outward FDI stock was from Malaysia

(\$44.5 billion), followed by Indonesia (\$13.7 billion), UAE (\$10.1 billion), Turkey (\$8.1 billion), and Kuwait (\$5.4 billion).

Comparing the performance by regions, outward FDI stock from the Africa region was almost doubled and continuously increased from \$6.3 billion in 1995 to \$11.4 billion in 2005 but its share in total IDB outward FDI stock declined from 20.1 percent to 10.7 percent during the same period. Outward FDI stock from the Middle East region also increased from \$5.8 billion in 1995 to \$28.2 billion in 2005 while its share in total IDB outward FDI stock increased from 18.6 percent to 26.5 percent. Similarly, outward FDI stock from the Asia region increased from \$17.6 billion (56.5 percent of total outward FDI stock from IDB member countries) in 1995 to \$58.7 billion in 2005 (55.1 percent of total outward FDI stock from IDB member countries). Outward FDI stock from Europe and South America region increased from \$1.5 billion (4.7 percent of total IDB outward FDI stock) in 1995 to \$8.2 billion (7.7 percent of total IDB outward FDI stock) in 2005 (Table 10). Figure 7 shows that IDB member countries as a group remained a net importer of foreign capital as both

**Table 10**  
**Outward FDI Stock from IDB Member Countries**  
**in Different Regions, 1995 – 2005**

(US\$ million)

Region	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Africa	6,266	7,054	7,724	8,378	8,920	9,312	9,727	9,852	10,238	10,751	11,387
(% of All IDB MCs)	20.1	18.0	21.1	21.1	19.6	18.1	17.7	15.8	15.0	12.7	10.7
Middle East	5,791	8,127	7,304	5,916	6,803	7,451	6,194	7,075	9,334	14,021	28,167
(% of All IDB MCs)	18.6	20.7	19.9	14.9	14.9	14.5	11.2	11.3	13.7	16.6	26.5
East Asia	17,580	22,458	19,807	23,256	26,952	30,834	34,495	39,651	42,412	52,590	58,668
(% of All IDB MCs)	56.5	57.2	54.0	58.5	59.2	60.1	62.6	63.4	62.2	62.2	55.1
Europe and South America	1,473	1,593	1,854	2,222	2,874	3,750	4,663	5,929	6,220	7,142	8,220
(% of All IDB MCs)	4.7	4.1	5.1	5.6	6.3	7.3	8.5	9.5	9.1	8.5	7.7
All IDB MCs	31,110	39,233	36,689	39,772	45,549	51,347	55,079	62,507	68,205	84,505	106,443
(% of World)	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
Developing Economies	339,747	392,112	559,097	579,207	740,991	893,094	930,685	961,599	1,054,600	1,231,633	1,399,957
(% of World)	11.5	11.9	15.1	13.0	13.8	13.8	13.3	12.5	11.7	11.9	13.1

Source: Annex 11.

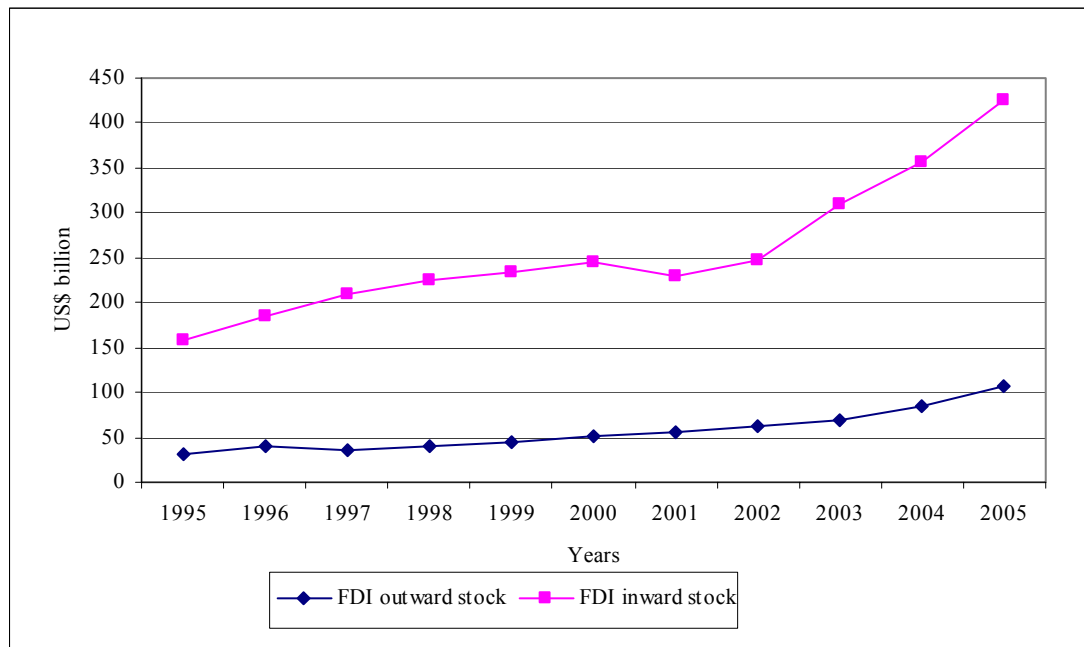
FDI inflows and stock were significantly higher than FDI outflows and stock during 1995-2005.

### 3. Outward FDI Performance

The average ranking of outward FDI performance is based on the UNCTAD outward FDI

improved from 107 in 1995 to 4 in 2004) over the past 10 years, followed by Jordan (from 130 to 73), Tajikistan (from 103 to 55), Pakistan (from 116 to 86), and Algeria (from 88 to 64). Conversely, over the last 10 years, the outward FDI performance ranking of Uganda deteriorated the most (ranking deteriorated from 26 to 111), followed by Gabon

**Figure 7**  
**FDI Inward and Outward Stock of IDB Member Countries**  
(US\$ billion)



performance index, which is calculated in the same way as the inward FDI performance index (the ratio of a country's share in global FDI outflows to its share in world GDP).

In this report, outward FDI performance rankings are compared based on the criteria of whether the outward performance ranking of IDB member countries improved or deteriorated or remained unchanged in 2004<sup>3</sup> over the performance ranking of 1995. Table 11 shows that the outward FDI performance ranking of 15 IDB member countries (out of 42 IDB member countries) improved (positive values refer to improvement in outward FDI performance) and of 26 member countries deteriorated (negative values refer to deterioration in outward FDI performance) while the performance of one member country remained unchanged in 2004 compared to 1995. Among IDB member countries, the most significant improvement in outward FDI performance appeared in case of Azerbaijan as its ranking

(from 49 to 128), Togo (from 48 to 123), Niger (from 51 to 119), and Qatar (from 55 to 120).

### V. CROSS-BORDER MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS

Cross-border mergers and acquisitions (M&As) refer to acquisitions of, or mergers with, existing local firms. In some cases, M&As are between foreign affiliates and firms located in the same host economy. Such M&As conform to the FDI definition as far as the equity share is concerned. However, the data also include M&A purchases via domestic and international capital markets, which are considered FDI flows. The data used in this report (as specified by the UNCTAD) include the funds not categorized as FDI. Cross-border M&As are recorded in both directions of transactions. That is, when a cross-border M&A takes place, it registers at both as a sale in the country of the target firm, and as a purchase in the home country of the acquiring firm. Firms may enter host economies through greenfield investments or M&As. The choice of mode is influenced by industry-specific factors. Such investments are important for firms'

<sup>3</sup> UNCTAD data on outward FDI performance are available up to 2004.

**Table 11**  
**Outward FDI Performance Index Rankings of**  
**IDB Member Countries <sup>1/</sup>, 1995-2004 <sup>2/</sup>**  
 (ranking out of 132 countries of the world)

No.	Economy/Region	1995	2004	Change in Outward FDI Performance Ranking in 2004 over 1995 <sup>3/</sup>
	<b>Africa</b>			
1	Algeria	88	64	24
2	Benin	78	96	-18
3	Burkina Faso	61	87	-26
4	Cameroon	69	95	-26
5	Côte d'Ivoire	29	88	-59
6	Egypt	73	74	-1
7	Gabon	49	128	-79
8	Gambia	15	30	-15
9	Guinea	90	79	11
10	Mali	102	91	11
11	Morocco	74	82	-8
12	Mozambique	97	105	-8
13	Niger	51	119	-68
14	Nigeria	34	47	-13
15	Senegal	64	58	6
16	Sierra Leone	81	107	-26
17	Togo	48	123	-75
18	Tunisia	86	97	-11
19	Uganda	26	111	-85
	<b>Middle East</b>			
20	Bahrain	17	6	11
21	Brunei	25	65	-40
22	Iran	123	122	1
23	Jordan	130	73	57
24	Kuwait	132	132	0
25	Lebanon	30	49	-19
26	Libya	129	117	12
27	Oman	77	115	-38
28	Qatar	55	120	-65
29	Saudi Arabia	63	85	-22
30	Syria	115	114	1
31	UAE	84	63	21
32	Yemen	98	90	8
	<b>Asia</b>			
33	Azerbaijan	107	4	103
34	Bangladesh	99	102	-3
35	Indonesia	24	84	-60
36	Kazakhstan	101	130	-29
37	Kyrgyzstan	105	131	-26
38	Malaysia	8	23	-15
39	Pakistan	116	86	30
40	Tajikistan	103	55	48
	<b>Europe and South America</b>			
41	Albania	39	103	-64
42	Turkey	80	59	21

Source: UNCTAD, database (www.unctad.org/fdistatistics) downloaded on December 18, 2006.

1. Outward FDI performance ranking is based on Outward FDI performance index, which is a measure for determining the extent of a country's share in global FDI outflows to its share in world GDP. High ranking reflects high performance of the country.
2. Three-year moving averages, using data for the year in question and two previous years.
3. Positive and Negative values indicate, respectively, improvement and deterioration in outward FDI performance.

competitiveness and the performance of the economy. Greenfield investment refers to investment in new facilities and the establishment of new entities through entry as well as expansion.

## 1. Merger and Acquisition Sale Deals

With regard to M&A sale deals, there was a

maximum number of 249 sale deals which attracted \$27.5 billion in 2005 (Tables 12 and 13). During 1995-2005, total M&A sale deals in IDB member countries as a group were 1,748 which attracted about \$81 billion. An increase in the value of cross-border M&A sale deals can be attributed, in part, to a rise in investment by transnational corporations (these are incorporated or unincorporated enterprises comprising parent enterprises and their foreign affiliates) in the IDB region. Regarding individual IDB member countries, Malaysia signed the maximum number of sale deals (455), followed by Indonesia (369), Turkey (173), Egypt (87) and Kazakhstan (83).

On a regional basis, cross-border M&As sale deals were higher in the Asia region compared to other regions of the IDB member countries. Maximum sale deals in the Asia region were 159 with an amount of about \$10.3 billion in 2005. There were also a significant number of sale deals in the Africa region where the maximum M&As sale deals were 52 with a total amount of \$1.2 billion in 2000 while 18 M&As sale deals attracted a total amount of \$4.7 billion in 2003. In the Middle East region, the maximum sale deals were 35 with a total amount of \$738 million in 2005 and 20 sale deals with an amount of \$1.1 billion in 2003. Similarly, maximum sales deals in the Europe and South America region were 37 with an amount of over \$1

**Table 12**  
**Cross-Border M&A Sales by IDB Member Countries**  
**in Different Regions, 1995-2005**

(number of deals)

Region	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total (1995-2005)
Africa	17	37	27	27	48	52	32	18	18	30	31	337
Middle East	7	8	9	6	23	28	26	12	20	22	35	196
Asia	53	112	93	67	81	81	81	72	107	125	159	1,031
Europe and South America	10	13	5	13	15	21	37	15	12	19	24	184
All IDB MCs	87	170	134	113	167	182	176	117	157	196	249	1,748
Developing Economies	843	1,017	1,079	1,205	1,461	1,615	1,260	1,033	1,234	1,372	1,614	13,733

Source: Annex 15.

**Table 13**  
**Cross-Border M&A Sales by IDB Member Countries**  
**in Different Regions, 1995-2005**

(US\$ million)

Region	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total (1995-2005)
Africa	108	342	1,050	492	999	1,192	3,058	619	4,682	683	3,026	16,251
Middle East	34	33	224	11	267	788	262	31	1,123	443	738	3,953
Asia	1,357	5,642	3,099	4,070	2,340	1,372	5,100	3,566	4,471	2,999	10,302	44,319
Europe and South America	189	370	144	71	72	198	1,022	427	284	258	13,402	16,437
All IDB MCs	1,687	6,388	4,517	4,644	3,678	3,550	9,442	4,644	10,560	4,383	27,468	80,960
Developing Economies	17,049	36,086	70,677	84,192	77,139	72,905	89,033	47,287	52,561	64,747	117,951	729,627

Source: Annex 16.

billion in 2001. During 1995-2005, total M&A sales deals in the Asia region were 1,031 with a total amount of \$44.3 billion, followed by 337 sale deals with an amount of \$16.3 billion in the Africa region, 196 sale deals with an amount of about \$4 billion in the Middle East region, and 184 sale deals with an amount of \$16 billion in the Europe and South America region (Tables 12 and 13).

## 2. Merger and Acquisition Purchase Deals

Regarding cross-border M&A purchase deals by IDB member countries as a group, maximum M&A

purchase deals of 226 were finalized in 2005 with an amount of about \$40 billion (Tables 14 and 15). During 1995-2005, total M&A purchase deals in IDB member countries as a group were 1215 with an overall amount of \$82.4 billion. An increase in the value of cross-border M&A purchase deals can be attributed, in part, to a rise in investment abroad by transactional corporations of the IDB member countries. With regard to individual IDB member countries, Malaysia signed the maximum number of purchase deals (677), followed by Indonesia (99), UAE (64), Turkey (60), and Saudi Arabia (58).

**Table 14**  
**Cross-Border M&A Purchases by IDB Member Countries in Different Regions, 1995-2005**

(number of deals)

Region	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total (1995-2005)
Africa	4	3	2	5	11	11	15	7	2	7	12	79
Middle East	12	12	21	13	28	23	25	21	29	21	49	254
Asia	81	105	79	35	35	38	34	51	80	127	157	822
Europe and South America	1	7	4	4	7	10	3	9	3	4	8	60
All IDB MCs	98	127	106	57	81	82	77	88	114	159	226	1,215
Developing Economies	456	551	591	547	651	811	631	654	784	858	1,072	7,606

Source: Annex 17.

**Table 15**  
**Cross-border M&A Purchases by IDB Member Countries in Different Regions, 1995-2005**

(US\$ million)

Region	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total (1995-2005)
Africa	13	8	-	3	40	213	123	5	433	361	14,445	15,644
Middle East	1,678	1,192	1,873	394	1,377	1,687	422	2,799	1,548	1,172	9,415	23,557
South Asia	1,779	10,042	1,570	1,098	1,620	2,218	1,379	1,190	3,857	1,326	7,556	33,634
Europe and South America	19	356	43	4	88	48	-	38	7	108	8,806	9,517
All IDB MCs	3,488	11,597	3,486	1,500	3,125	4,166	1,924	4,032	5,844	2,967	40,223	82,352
Developing Economies	13,373	29,862	33,492	22,051	64,185	48,866	56,111	28,240	40,052	40,799	89,962	466,995

Source: Annex 18.

With regard to M&As purchase deals by various regions, the Asia region made the maximum M&As purchase deals; 157 deals with an amount of \$7.6 billion in 2005, while during 1996, 105 M&As purchase deals were finalized with a total amount of \$10 billion. There was also a significant number of M&As purchase deals by the Middle East region as a maximum of 49 deals with an amount of \$9.4 billion were finalized in 2005. Purchase deals by the Africa region in 2005 were 12 with a total amount of \$14.4 billion and there were 8 purchase deals with total amount of \$8.8 billion in the Europe and South America region. During 1995-2005, total M&A purchase deals finalized by the Asia region were 822 with a total amount of \$33.6 billion, followed by 254 purchase deals with an aggregate amount of \$23.6 billion by the Middle East region, 79 purchase deals with an aggregate amount of \$15.6 billion by the Africa region, and 60 purchase deals with an amount of \$9.5 billion by the Europe and South America region (Tables 14 and 15).

## VI. BILATERAL INVESTMENT AND DOUBLE TAXATION TREATIES

Signing bilateral investment treaties (BITs) and double taxation treaties (DTTs) are quite common in order to promote economic and commercial cooperation between member countries as well as with the rest of the world in the areas of trade and investment. Similar to other countries, policies in IDB member countries have become more liberalized and investment-friendly through the signing of bilateral, regional, and international agreements that facilitate capital flows and foreign investment in the region. It appears that the number of BITs and BTTs signed by the IDB member

countries continued to expand at a faster rate than the average rate for developing countries and the rest of the world, implying that South-South cooperation is increasing over time.

### 1. Bilateral Investment Treaties

Cumulative bilateral investment treaties (BITs) signed by IDB member countries as a group increased from 467 in 1995 to 1,346 until June 2006. Regarding individual IDB member countries, Egypt signed the maximum number of BITs (98), followed by Turkey (75), Malaysia (66), Indonesia (59), and Morocco (55). On the regional level, the Africa region recorded the highest number of BITs signed compared to the other three regions, which increased from 167 in 1995 to 506 until June 2006. The second-highest region was Asia, as the number of BITs increased from 169 in 1995 to 356 until 2006. The total number of BITs signed by the Middle East region increased from 72 to 356 and by the Europe and South America region from 59 in 1995 to 112 until June 2006 (Table 16). Annex Table 21 provides the number of BITs signed between IDB member countries. Until June 2006, 515 BITs were signed between IDB member countries. The highest number of BITs signed between IDB member countries were Egypt (38), Turkey (27), Tunisia (26), Morocco (25), Malaysia (24), Iran (23), and Pakistan (21).

### 2. Bilateral Taxation Treaties

The total number of bilateral taxation treaties (BTTs) signed by the IDB member countries increased from 425 in 1995 to 827 in 2004. With regard to individual IDB member countries, Pakistan, Malaysia and Indonesia signed the

**Table 16**  
**Bilateral Investment Treaties Signed by IDB**  
**Member Countries, up to 2005**

(cumulative number of treaties)

Region	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Africa	167	191	226	272	301	326	394	416	435	458	506
Middle East	72	104	133	158	190	208	257	288	298	318	356
Asia	169	216	250	278	299	317	327	343	354	364	372
Europe and South America	59	68	78	85	88	93	96	99	102	107	112
All IDB MCs	467	579	687	793	878	944	1,074	1,146	1,189	1,247	1,346
Developing Countries	792	937	1,063	1,198	1,315	1,420	1,559	1,648	1,731	1,790	1,878

Source: Annex 19.



maximum number of BTTs (58 each), followed by Turkey (48) and Tunisia (44). According to region, the Asia region took the lead and recorded the highest number of BTTs, which increased from 167 in 1995 to 299 in 2004. The second-highest region was Africa, which recorded BTTs of 155 in 1995 that number increased to 241 in 2004. The number of BTTs signed by the Middle East region also increased from 63 to 222 and by the Europe and South America region from 40 to 65 during the same period (Table 17).

insurance against commercial and political risks. The ICD is mandated to promote development of the private sector in member countries. The ICD provides a wide range of Shari'ah-compliant financial products and services that aim to expand access to Islamic capital markets, mobilize additional financing resources for the private sector, promote entrepreneurship in member countries and encourage cross-country investments. The IDB also made arrangements to provide lines of financing to National Development Financing Institutions in support of small and medium size enterprises. It

**Table 17**  
**Bilateral Taxation Treaties Signed by IDB Member**  
**Countries, up to 2004<sup>1/</sup>**

(cumulative number of treaties)

Region	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Africa	155	161	170	181	200	210	217	225	234	241
Middle East	63	70	83	102	116	128	151	167	189	222
Asia	167	192	220	237	254	257	263	274	283	299
Europe and South America	40	45	49	53	56	57	59	63	63	65
All IDB MCs	425	468	522	573	626	652	690	729	769	827
Developing Countries	973	1,047	1,120	1,179	1,244	1,284	1,326	1,376	1,429	1,476

Source: Annex 20

1. Data on bilateral taxation treaties are available up to 2004.

## VII. IDB INITIATIVES FOR THE PROMOTION OF INVESTMENT

For the IDB, promotion of investment in and among the member countries has been an area of primary interest since its inception in 1975. In this context, the Bank organized a number of international investment conferences in order to create awareness among investors and to inform them about investment opportunities within the Islamic world. It also organized various symposia and workshops on investment-related issues, impediments, requirements and environment.

In addition to its usual project financing operations in different sectors, the IDB established the Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC) on Safar 1415H (August 1994) and the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD) on Rajab 1420H (November 1999). The ICIEC is mandated to enlarge the scope of trade transactions and facilitate the flows of investment to OIC member countries by encouraging the use of investment

also actively cooperates with the Association of Development Finance Institutions in member countries, the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Islamic Banks. All of these initiatives aim to promote and support investment flows in and among member countries, with strong emphasis being placed on private sector development.

Promotion of intra-investment also figures as a prominent area of activity for the IDB Group in realizing the strategic objective of promoting cooperation among member countries emphasized in the IDB Group Strategic Framework (1426H-1430H) and IDB Vision 1440H. In formulating a five-year strategic plan and fifteen-year vision to achieve these objectives, the IDB Group aims to promote intra-investment through different means at its disposal in order to achieve a substantial annual increase over its current level.

In 2005, the IDB Group established the Investment Promotion Technical Assistance Program with the sole responsibility of implementing various investment promotion and technical assistance

programs in member countries. The activities covered under the ITAP are described as follows:

#### **Investment Promotion Technical Assistance Program**

The Investment Promotion Technical Assistance Program (ITAP) is funded by the IDB, the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector, and the Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit. The program is managed by a steering committee composed of all relevant IDB Departments under the supervision of the ICIEC. The main components of the ITAP aim to address three inter-related challenges: institutional development, sharing best practices, and dissemination of information on investment opportunities in member countries.

**Institutional development:** With a membership of 56 countries, the institutional capacity and the organizational assets of IDB member countries vary greatly when it comes to attracting investment. Countries such as UAE, Malaysia, Turkey and Egypt are clear success stories among IDB member countries. In order to benefit other member countries, the ITAP will tailor the required policy interventions and replicate the lessons learned from those successful institutions which have effectively promoted their countries to investors. The ITAP will accomplish while taking into account local requirements and sensitivities.

**Sharing best practices:** In addition to providing specific assistance to individual member countries, the ITAP will also conduct training programs for IPAs on specific aspects of investment promotion, often teaming up with member countries which have achieved considerable successes in their FDI promotion activities. In September 2006, the first such training program was held in Malaysia in collaboration with the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority (MIDA). The ITAP is currently exploring the possibility to hold similar programs in countries such as Turkey and Egypt. The ITAP will conduct these training programs on an annual basis.

**Information dissemination:** Another obstacle to FDI flows is the lack of information regarding projects and opportunities in member countries. The ITAP aims to address this through establishing an online portal, as well as through specific investment conferences that bring together investors and investment promotion agencies. One of the most important areas of activity is collaboration with MIGA on their portal [www.fdi.net](http://www.fdi.net). A specific area of the portal will be dedicated to IDB member countries, where visitors

can obtain details on actual projects that may attract investment in member countries, as well as information on investment guidelines, economic studies, tax laws, and investment laws. It will also include information regarding other possible projects under consideration and the ease of doing business in a country. The ITAP will work closely with Investment Promotion Agencies to provide a link between national economies and this portal, so as to upload credible and up-to-date information to the site.

In addition, investment conferences are also an effective arena for countries to publicize their projects. For example, in February 2007, the ITAP invited the major IPAs from the Broader MENA Region to ICIEC's Broader Middle East and North Africa Investment Forum; an annual event that brings the foremost investors and financiers in the Broader MENA Region to conduct matchmaking sessions between the IPAs and the investors.

With regard to the IDB Group's Technical Assistance facility to foster FDI growth, there is a clear need for the capacity building of investment promotion institutions in member countries. In this context, the planned activities by the ITAP include country and sector assessment studies, seminars, staff training, as well as an evaluation of foreign investment rules and regulations.

## **VIII. CONCLUSION**

The report provides an analysis of the main indicators related to domestic and foreign investment in IDB member countries, covering the period 1995-2005. The topics covered in the report are the domestic investment situation, the major characteristics of foreign direct investment (FDI inflows and stock, FDI outflows and stock, cross-border mergers and acquisitions, and FDI performance and potential), business environment, and bilateral investment treaties and double taxation treaties. Currently there is not a single document, which can provide the latest consolidated information on domestic and foreign investment in IDB member countries; the present report fills the information gap. The key findings of the analysis are the following:

- The domestic investment rate of IDB member countries (21.6 percent) was significantly below the average investment rate of developing countries (24 percent), in particular, in African member countries (18.4 percent).
- The IDB member countries received only 3.7 percent of global FDI inflows. Similarly, inward FDI stock in IDB member countries was only 4.2 percent of world inward FDI stock.

- With regard to inward FDI performance and potential, it is observed that the actual FDI performance of 30 member countries and the FDI potential of 17 member countries (out of 45 IDB member countries) improved over time. It is also observed that the actual FDI performance of 26 IDB member countries was above their potential levels.
- FDI outflows from IDB member countries were only 0.8 percent of global FDI outflows. Similarly, the share of outward FDI stock of IDB member countries in global outward FDI stock was around 1 percent.
- With respect to outward FDI performance, it is observed that the performance of 15 out of 42 IDB member countries improved over time.
- Business environment in most of IDB member countries remained poor compared to the global business environment. Only 10 out of 50 member countries were better compared to the average global business environment.
- Bilateral investment treaties signed by IDB member countries increased significantly over time (total 1,346 BITs signed globally, out of which 515 BITs were signed between member countries). Similarly, the number of bilateral taxation treaties signed by IDB member countries also increased over time (currently 827 BTTs signed globally by IDB member countries).

Indeed, the current domestic investment rate is not sufficient to achieve sustainable growth in IDB member countries. Therefore, IDB member countries need concerted efforts to increase domestic savings and investment in order to achieve sustainable economic growth. Similarly, IDB member countries have a very small share in global FDI inflows. IDB member countries need to encourage and retain types of foreign direct investment that are consistent with their development needs and help in reducing unemployment and poverty, in particular in LDMCs. For this purpose, great efforts would be needed to create a more liberalized and investment-friendly environment through effective government policies. In the past, the governments made no serious efforts to exploit the benefits of increasing their shares of FDI outflows in global FDI outflows and also paid little attention to this aspect of their integration into the world economy. Therefore, firms in IDB member countries need to enhance strong ownership advantages abroad through increasing FDI outflows, which is a major source of global competitiveness, specialized innovations and skills. Although the number of bilateral investment treaties signed by IDB member countries with the rest of the world and also signed between IDB member countries increased significantly over time, the main challenge remains to implement those treaties in their true spirit.

## **ANNEXES**

**Annex 1. Gross Fixed Capital Formation in IDB Member Countries in Different Regions, 1995 - 2005**  
(as a percentage of GDP)

No.	Region/economy	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Average (1995-2005)
<b>I.</b>	<b>Africa <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>18.4</b>
1	Algeria	27.0	24.9	23.0	25.9	24.4	21.5	22.8	24.6	24.2	26.2	21.7	24.2
2	Benin	18.9	17.4	18.1	18.2	18.7	18.9	19.2	19.5	19.8	19.2	19.1	18.8
3	Burkina Faso	24.1	24.6	25.9	25.2	25.4	25.9	24.7	22.5	23.0	24.1	21.9	24.3
4	Cameroon	13.4	15.2	15.8	15.7	17.8	16.3	16.1	16.7	15.5	14.8	14.8	15.6
5	Chad	11.5	9.5	12.3	17.5	14.2	23.9	48.4	71.4	59.3	25.9	20.1	28.6
6	Comoros	16.8	14.7	14.7	16.1	13.0	11.4	10.3	11.7	11.1	9.6	9.1	12.6
7	Côte d'Ivoire	11.6	13.7	14.0	15.7	14.5	10.8	9.7	9.9	9.0	11.2	11.8	12.0
8	Djibouti	8.2	9.0	9.6	15.8	8.9	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.2	11.5
9	Egypt	14.4	13.8	16.6	19.9	18.8	18.0	16.8	17.3	15.3	14.5	17.2	16.6
10	Gabon	22.1	22.7	24.5	31.8	26.4	25.6	28.8	29.4	25.9	28.6	21.6	26.1
11	Gambia	21.0	21.7	17.9	18.4	17.8	17.4	17.4	21.2	19.2	23.9	22.7	19.9
12	Guinea	16.4	21.4	22.2	19.6	21.2	21.1	16.7	12.9	9.9	10.5	12.9	16.8
13	Guinea-Bissau	32.9	19.7	13.1	11.3	16.7	11.3	14.9	10.0	12.4	12.8	12.6	15.2
14	Libya	11.7	13.5	11.9	11.0	10.9	12.7	12.5	13.8	14.3	14.9	7.9	12.3
15	Mali	22.0	22.2	22.3	17.8	18.0	19.4	19.6	19.5	18.2	19.4	19.1	19.8
16	Mauritania	17.2	11.7	15.4	13.8	12.9	13.4	13.2	17.0	23.5	26.6	17.8	16.6
17	Morocco	21.4	19.4	20.7	22.0	23.7	24.1	22.3	22.9	24.0	24.7	25.5	22.8
18	Mozambique	27.0	20.2	20.6	18.3	20.0	31.0	20.0	18.0	15.2	19.1	19.0	20.8
19	Niger	11.8	13.4	13.6	15.5	10.5	12.3	11.8	12.1	12.1	18.1	14.6	13.3
20	Nigeria	17.4	24.8	28.2	25.6	5.3	5.4	6.6	8.4	10.9	13.6	11.0	14.3
21	Senegal	20.6	22.1	20.8	25.0	24.2	24.0	24.3	26.4	22.7	23.5	22.6	23.3
22	Sierra Leone	5.6	9.0	5.0	5.6	4.4	6.4	5.1	5.3	12.8	16.3	15.0	8.2
23	Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Sudan	14.9	12.3	13.3	13.8	18.1	18.9	18.4	19.1	19.0	21.1	15.9	16.8
25	Togo	14.9	13.0	11.3	18.3	13.3	14.7	15.2	15.4	19.8	21.0	21.7	16.2
26	Tunisia	24.2	23.2	24.7	24.9	25.4	26.0	26.3	25.5	23.4	22.6	21.5	24.3
27	Uganda	17.2	17.2	16.5	18.2	19.7	18.5	19.3	20.2	21.6	19.4	18.2	18.7
<b>II.</b>	<b>Middle East <sup>2/</sup></b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>22.7</b>
28	Bahrain	17.3	12.4	12.0	14.0	13.6	13.5	13.3	17.3	19.4	21.7	19.3	15.8
29	Iran	20.4	23.6	23.3	21.6	17.9	26.0	30.6	28.1	28.3	28.2	24.9	24.8
30	Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Jordan	29.6	29.4	25.8	21.2	23.4	21.1	19.5	19.3	21.0	25.5	22.5	23.5
32	Kuwait	13.6	14.0	13.5	18.3	14.2	7.5	8.7	18.5	16.2	15.3	11.1	13.7
33	Lebanon	36.3	29.7	30.3	26.0	23.1	19.1	18.4	19.0	21.9	23.1	21.9	24.4
34	Oman	15.0	13.7	17.6	24.0	14.9	11.9	12.6	12.5	15.7	19.0	16.0	15.7
35	Palestine	35.0	31.4	39.0	35.5	31.8	21.5	5.7	3.5	2.5	..	..	22.9
36	Qatar	30.0	35.0	34.6	30.9	18.3	19.5	22.5	30.6	26.6	23.2	18.3	26.3
37	Saudi Arabia	21.6	17.4	17.7	20.6	19.6	17.4	18.3	18.1	18.6	17.8	15.9	18.4
38	Syria	94.6	88.7	79.2	82.8	76.9	70.8	85.5	82.4	24.3	21.5	20.0	66.1
39	UAE	25.3	23.2	25.9	27.6	26.6	22.2	23.6	24.1	24.9	26.3	17.3	24.3
40	Yemen	44.9	26.8	21.6	31.7	22.6	16.3	16.3	15.4	15.9	16.1	14.5	22.0
<b>III.</b>	<b>Asia <sup>3/</sup></b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>22.9</b>
41	Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.1	12.8	11.3	8.7	12.0
42	Azerbaijan	12.3	29.1	37.0	35.5	28.5	23.1	22.9	34.1	53.9	55.8	38.5	33.7
43	Bangladesh	17.5	18.4	18.7	19.7	20.6	21.5	21.4	21.0	21.0	22.1	23.3	20.5
44	Brunei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Indonesia	28.4	29.6	28.3	25.4	20.1	21.8	22.1	22.0	22.0	24.5	22.4	24.2
46	Kazakhstan	18.7	17.2	16.3	15.7	16.2	17.3	23.7	24.0	23.0	22.7	17.3	19.3
47	Kyrgyzstan	20.7	22.6	12.4	12.9	15.7	18.0	14.5	16.5	13.9	12.7	15.7	16.0
48	Malaysia	43.6	42.5	43.1	26.8	21.9	25.6	24.9	23.2	22.1	20.5	20.0	28.6
49	Maldives	31.5	30.5	33.2	30.1	33.6	26.3	28.1	25.5	27.2	36.1	34.9	30.6
50	Pakistan	13.5	13.7	13.3	12.3	11.7	16.0	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.8	14.2	14.3
51	Tajikistan	21.3	13.4	17.6	13.4	16.6	9.8	9.4	10.9	11.1	9.4	8.1	12.8
52	Turkmenistan	..	41.3	35.3	41.4	25.2	20.5	16.6	14.1	14.7	12.7	9.3	23.1
53	Uzbekistan	32.7	36.8	32.1	29.7	27.2	24.0	34.1	21.6	21.4	20.6	21.8	27.5
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Europe and South America</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>21.3</b>
54	Albania	17.6	16.8	15.4	14.1	17.2	21.3	25.7	22.8	21.7	22.6	22.6	19.8
55	Turkey	23.8	25.1	26.4	24.6	21.9	22.4	18.2	16.6	15.5	17.8	19.6	21.1
56	Suriname	36.3	80.2	71.9	84.2	66.8	58.9	67.0	74.9	68.2	65.1	56.1	66.3
	<b>All IDB MCs <sup>4/</sup></b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>21.6</b>
	<b>Developing Economies</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>24.0</b>
	<b>Developed Economies</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>20.7</b>
	<b>World</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>21.4</b>

Source: [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_dir/docs/wir2006\\_gdp\\_en.xls](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_dir/docs/wir2006_gdp_en.xls) (December 5, 2006).

1. Somalia is excluded due to non-availability of data.
2. Iraq is excluded due to non-availability of data.
3. Afghanistan and Brunei are excluded due to non-availability of data.
4. Somalia, Iraq, Afghanistan and Brunei are excluded due to non-availability of data.

**Annex 2. Gross Fixed Capital Formation in IDB Member Countries in Different Regions, 1995 – 2005**  
(US\$ million)

	Region/economy	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>I.</b>	<b>Africa <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>52,147</b>	<b>57,262</b>	<b>61,593</b>	<b>67,985</b>	<b>62,504</b>	<b>62,882</b>	<b>61,116</b>	<b>64,074</b>	<b>70,243</b>	<b>86,670</b>	<b>93,731</b>
1	Algeria	11,368	11,680	11,058	12,407	11,863	11,684	12,504	13,833	15,746	21,136	22,150
2	Benin	381	386	391	424	446	425	455	531	695	786	843
3	Burkina Faso	535	583	593	628	627	568	611	645	861	1,077	1,257
4	Cameroon	1,197	1,426	1,457	1,524	1,717	1,461	1,525	1,806	2,121	2,394	2,509
5	Chad	166	151	190	299	211	311	719	1,255	1,434	1,043	1,093
6	Comoros	36	31	28	32	27	21	20	25	32	32	34
7	Côte d'Ivoire	1,285	1,655	1,644	1,979	1,826	1,154	1,038	1,159	1,288	1,820	1,907
8	Djibouti	42	45	47	79	48	71	72	75	78	82	86
9	Egypt	9,758	10,839	14,076	18,093	18,850	18,548	16,008	15,001	11,639	12,847	16,007
10	Gabon	1,094	1,295	1,303	1,427	1,220	1,289	1,323	1,412	1,447	1,836	1,924
11	Gambia	77	85	70	77	77	73	73	78	70	99	104
12	Guinea	612	829	841	705	732	657	507	414	358	407	426
13	Guinea-Bissau	80	52	36	23	38	24	30	20	30	35	36
14	Libya	2,977	3,755	3,656	2,988	3,312	4,323	3,567	2,649	2,758	2,904	3,043
15	Mali	601	620	596	518	508	501	574	631	769	958	1,004
16	Mauritania	183	126	165	135	124	124	128	165	261	330	346
17	Morocco	7,071	7,107	6,906	7,886	8,353	8,039	7,553	8,270	10,496	12,300	13,277
18	Mozambique	618	586	710	724	812	1,186	738	731	750	1,221	1,280
19	Niger	197	239	222	307	201	206	209	245	288	485	508
20	Nigeria	5,228	7,864	9,392	8,818	1,909	2,644	3,346	4,144	6,701	10,396	10,895
21	Senegal	924	1,026	911	1,163	1,152	1,048	1,119	1,331	1,468	1,794	1,881
22	Sierra Leone	49	85	43	38	29	41	45	55	138	170	178
23	Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Sudan	2,075	1,013	1,340	1,371	1,752	2,178	2,392	2,806	3,231	4,215	4,417
25	Togo	195	189	169	259	187	195	202	227	342	437	458
26	Tunisia	4,357	4,543	4,659	4,927	5,292	5,051	5,242	5,351	5,849	6,354	6,482
27	Uganda	1,041	1,053	1,087	1,156	1,188	1,061	1,117	1,214	1,393	1,512	1,584
<b>II.</b>	<b>Middle East <sup>2/</sup></b>	<b>93,573</b>	<b>99,228</b>	<b>102,127</b>	<b>102,092</b>	<b>97,918</b>	<b>106,348</b>	<b>118,762</b>	<b>130,589</b>	<b>129,581</b>	<b>148,296</b>	<b>158,860</b>
28	Bahrain	1,014	756	760	868	899	1,076	1,058	1,460	1,861	2,380	2,495
29	Iran	22,286	26,952	24,908	22,597	19,506	26,778	33,827	38,018	38,909	46,641	48,880
30	Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Jordan	1,992	2,038	1,869	1,675	1,906	1,782	1,747	1,826	2,090	2,757	2,889
32	Kuwait	3,687	4,404	4,089	4,750	4,271	2,759	2,967	6,514	6,751	7,909	8,289
33	Lebanon	3,981	3,865	4,501	4,201	3,798	3,150	3,094	3,321	4,042	4,608	4,829
34	Oman	2,068	2,092	2,795	3,378	2,333	2,371	2,521	2,542	3,398	4,642	4,865
35	Palestine	1,258	1,169	1,552	1,503	1,334	998	228	120	86	..	..
36	Qatar	2,444	3,168	3,908	3,170	2,273	3,457	3,999	6,027	6,275	6,607	6,924
37	Saudi Arabia	27,551	27,426	29,131	30,122	31,519	32,886	33,625	34,151	39,493	43,473	49,006
38	Syria	13,853	14,528	13,850	14,472	13,693	13,906	17,743	17,820	4,965	5,048	5,291
39	UAE	10,839	11,152	13,281	13,384	14,681	15,629	16,386	17,210	19,906	22,125	23,187
40	Yemen	2,601	1,678	1,483	1,971	1,704	1,556	1,565	1,581	1,804	2,105	2,206
<b>III.</b>	<b>Asia <sup>3/</sup></b>	<b>122,784</b>	<b>139,678</b>	<b>133,996</b>	<b>73,058</b>	<b>73,951</b>	<b>86,838</b>	<b>85,998</b>	<b>94,352</b>	<b>108,742</b>	<b>126,321</b>	<b>138,538</b>
41	Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	540	562	592	620
42	Azerbaijan	378	925	1,466	1,579	1,306	1,220	1,306	2,125	3,848	4,618	4,839
43	Bangladesh	7,240	7,957	8,532	9,232	9,933	10,469	10,489	10,924	11,994	13,593	14,246
44	Brunei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Indonesia	57,466	67,307	61,073	24,271	28,194	32,758	31,564	38,015	45,795	55,136	61,804
46	Kazakhstan	3,836	3,624	3,603	3,479	2,730	3,168	5,257	5,918	7,102	9,239	9,682
47	Kyrgyzstan	308	413	219	211	196	247	222	265	266	275	383
48	Malaysia	38,719	42,857	43,187	19,362	17,327	23,087	21,933	22,043	22,918	24,163	26,123
49	Maldives	126	138	169	162	198	164	175	164	188	272	285
50	Pakistan	10,043	10,203	9,654	8,942	8,271	11,322	10,647	11,392	12,752	14,843	16,791
51	Tajikistan	262	140	162	177	181	93	101	133	172	180	188
52	Turkmenistan	..	982	948	1,185	972	1,009	1,121	1,230	1,578	1,570	1,645
53	Uzbekistan	4,406	5,133	4,984	4,457	4,643	3,301	3,184	2,144	2,130	2,434	2,551
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Europe and South America</b>	<b>41,002</b>	<b>46,615</b>	<b>51,056</b>	<b>50,424</b>	<b>41,527</b>	<b>45,787</b>	<b>27,939</b>	<b>32,182</b>	<b>39,055</b>	<b>56,337</b>	<b>73,573</b>
54	Albania	436	507	333	386	593	786	1,053	1,027	1,315	1,798	1,884
55	Turkey	40,360	45,530	50,165	49,244	40,428	44,541	26,444	30,540	37,057	53,820	70,935
56	Suriname	206	578	558	793	506	460	442	615	683	720	754
	<b>All IDB MCs <sup>4/</sup></b>	<b>309,506</b>	<b>342,782</b>	<b>348,772</b>	<b>293,558</b>	<b>275,900</b>	<b>301,856</b>	<b>293,815</b>	<b>321,197</b>	<b>347,621</b>	<b>417,624</b>	<b>464,702</b>
	<b>Developing Economies</b>	<b>1,530,259</b>	<b>1,675,749</b>	<b>1,731,362</b>	<b>1,555,413</b>	<b>1,499,321</b>	<b>1,656,801</b>	<b>1,654,515</b>	<b>1,723,281</b>	<b>1,958,774</b>	<b>2,382,989</b>	<b>2,648,457</b>
	<b>Developed Economies</b>	<b>4,926,114</b>	<b>4,922,331</b>	<b>4,791,636</b>	<b>4,841,698</b>	<b>5,153,698</b>	<b>5,239,969</b>	<b>5,020,561</b>	<b>4,979,748</b>	<b>5,573,112</b>	<b>6,316,607</b>	<b>6,771,889</b>
	<b>World</b>	<b>6,456,373</b>	<b>6,598,079</b>	<b>6,522,997</b>	<b>6,397,111</b>	<b>6,653,019</b>	<b>6,896,770</b>	<b>6,675,076</b>	<b>6,703,029</b>	<b>7,531,886</b>	<b>8,699,597</b>	<b>9,420,346</b>

Source: [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_dir/docs/wir2006\\_gdp\\_en.xls](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_dir/docs/wir2006_gdp_en.xls) (December 5, 2006).

1. Somalia is excluded due to non-availability of data.
2. Iraq is excluded due to non-availability of data.
3. Afghanistan and Brunei are excluded due to non-availability of data.
4. Somalia, Iraq, Afghanistan and Brunei are excluded due to non-availability of data.

**Annex 3. FDI Flows in IDB Member Countries in Different Regions, 1995 – 2005**  
(US\$ million)

No.	Region/economy	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Average (1995-2005)
<b>I.</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>2,842</b>	<b>3,729</b>	<b>5,099</b>	<b>5,306</b>	<b>5,793</b>	<b>5,808</b>	<b>8,187</b>	<b>8,272</b>	<b>9,792</b>	<b>10,110</b>	<b>18,363</b>	<b>7,573</b>
1	Algeria	0	270	260	607	292	438	1,113	1,065	634	882	1,081	604
2	Benin	8	13	14	33	39	60	44	14	45	64	21	32
3	Burkina Faso	10	16	10	4	8	23	6	15	29	14	19	14
4	Cameroon	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	2
5	Chad	33	39	44	21	27	115	460	924	713	478	705	324
6	Comoros	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
7	Côte d' Ivoire	212	269	415	380	324	235	273	213	165	283	192	269
8	Djibouti	3	3	2	3	4	3	3	4	14	39	23	9
9	Egypt	595	636	887	1,076	1,065	1,235	510	647	237	2,157	5,376	1,311
10	Gabon	-317	-499	-318	99	-218	-43	-89	30	206	323	300	-48
11	Gambia	15	18	21	24	49	44	35	43	-1	2	24	25
12	Guinea	1	24	17	18	63	10	2	30	83	98	102	41
13	Guinea-Bissau	0	1	11	4	1	1	0	4	4	2	10	3
14	Libya	-88	-112	-68	-128	-127	141	-133	145	142	-354	261	-29
15	Mali	111	43	70	9	2	82	122	244	132	101	159	98
16	Mauritania	7	4	1	0	1	40	92	118	214	5	115	54
17	Morocco	332	322	1,207	460	1,639	471	2,875	534	2,429	1,070	2,933	1,297
18	Mozambique	45	73	64	235	382	139	255	347	337	245	108	203
19	Niger	14	2	17	-1	0	8	23	5	11	20	12	10
20	Nigeria	1,271	2,191	1,642	1,210	1,178	1,310	1,277	2,040	2,171	2,127	3,403	1,802
21	Senegal	35	5	177	60	153	63	32	78	52	77	54	72
22	Sierra Leone	7	1	2	0	1	39	10	2	3	26	27	11
23	Somalia	1	1	1	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	21	24	4
24	Sudan	12	0	98	371	371	392	574	713	1,349	1,511	2,305	700
25	Togo	32	14	19	19	32	42	64	53	34	59	49	38
26	Tunisia	378	351	365	668	368	779	486	821	584	639	782	566
27	Uganda	125	40	142	133	140	181	151	185	202	222	258	162
<b>II.</b>	<b>Middle East</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>3,486</b>	<b>3,441</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>2,536</b>	<b>3,868</b>	<b>4,882</b>	<b>10,562</b>	<b>15,744</b>	<b>24,780</b>	<b>6,775</b>
28	Bahrain	431	2,048	329	180	454	364	80	217	517	865	1,049	594
29	Iran	17	26	53	24	35	39	61	548	482	100	30	129
30	Iraq	2	..	1	7	-7	-3	-6	-2	0	90	300	38
31	Jordan	13	16	361	310	156	815	138	75	436	651	1,532	409
32	Kuwait	7	347	20	59	72	16	-111	3	-67	24	250	56
33	Lebanon	35	80	1,800	1,135	872	964	1,451	1,336	2,860	1,899	2,573	1,364
34	Oman	29	60	65	101	39	83	5	109	489	200	715	172
35	Palestine	123	177	163	218	189	62	20	-5	..	-3	..	105
36	Qatar	94	339	418	347	113	252	296	624	625	1,199	1,469	525
37	Saudi Arabia	578	64	57	94	123	183	504	453	778	1,942	4,628	855
38	Syria	100	89	80	82	263	270	110	115	180	275	500	188
39	UAE	400	301	232	258	-985	-515	1,184	1,307	4,256	8,359	12,000	2,436
40	Yemen	-218	-60	-139	-219	-308	6	136	102	6	144	-266	-74
<b>III.</b>	<b>Asia</b>	<b>12,854</b>	<b>16,634</b>	<b>15,811</b>	<b>6,656</b>	<b>5,916</b>	<b>2,322</b>	<b>2,181</b>	<b>9,737</b>	<b>11,757</b>	<b>16,428</b>	<b>16,018</b>	<b>10,574</b>
41	Afghanistan	0	1	-1	0	6	0	1	1	2	1	1	1
42	Azerbaijan	330	627	1,115	1,023	510	130	227	1,393	3,285	3,556	1,680	1,261
43	Bangladesh	2	14	575	576	309	579	355	328	350	460	692	385
44	Brunei	583	654	702	573	748	549	526	1,035	3,375	212	275	839
45	Indonesia	4,346	6,194	4,678	-241	-1,865	-4,550	-2,978	145	-597	1,896	5,260	1,117
46	Kazakhstan	964	1,137	1,321	1,151	1,472	1,283	2,835	2,590	2,092	4,113	1,738	1,881
47	Kyrgyzstan	96	47	83	109	44	-2	5	5	46	175	47	60
48	Malaysia	5,815	7,297	6,323	2,714	3,895	3,788	554	3,203	2,473	4,624	3,967	4,059
49	Maldives	7	9	11	12	12	13	12	12	14	15	14	12
50	Pakistan	492	439	711	506	532	309	383	823	534	1,118	2,183	730
51	Tajikistan	10	18	18	30	7	24	9	36	14	272	54	45
52	Turkmenistan	233	108	108	62	125	126	170	100	100	-15	62	107
53	Uzbekistan	-24	90	167	140	121	75	83	65	70	1	45	76
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Europe and South America</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>3,533</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>3,132</b>	<b>9,983</b>	<b>2,287</b>
54	Albania	70	90	48	45	41	143	207	135	178	332	260	141
55	Turkey	885	722	805	940	783	982	3,352	1,137	1,752	2,837	9,681	2,171
56	Suriname	-21	19	-9	38	-24	-97	-27	-74	-76	-37	41	-24
	<b>All IDB MCs (I+II+III+IV)</b>	<b>18,241</b>	<b>24,681</b>	<b>25,195</b>	<b>15,580</b>	<b>13,525</b>	<b>11,694</b>	<b>17,769</b>	<b>24,089</b>	<b>33,964</b>	<b>45,414</b>	<b>69,143</b>	<b>27,209</b>
	<b>Developing Economies</b>	<b>121,305</b>	<b>157,013</b>	<b>205,457</b>	<b>205,826</b>	<b>248,737</b>	<b>275,885</b>	<b>232,976</b>	<b>176,494</b>	<b>199,330</b>	<b>314,610</b>	<b>373,965</b>	<b>228,327</b>
	<b>Developed Economies</b>	<b>219,031</b>	<b>235,411</b>	<b>284,252</b>	<b>506,206</b>	<b>851,183</b>	<b>1,133,683</b>	<b>599,272</b>	<b>441,238</b>	<b>358,539</b>	<b>396,145</b>	<b>542,312</b>	<b>506,116</b>
	<b>World</b>	<b>340,336</b>	<b>392,424</b>	<b>489,709</b>	<b>712,032</b>	<b>1,099,919</b>	<b>1,409,568</b>	<b>832,248</b>	<b>617,732</b>	<b>557,869</b>	<b>710,755</b>	<b>916,277</b>	<b>734,443</b>

Source: [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_dir/docs/wir2006\\_gdp\\_en.xls](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_dir/docs/wir2006_gdp_en.xls) (December 5, 2006).

**Annex 4. FDI Flows in IDB Member Countries in Different Regions, 1995 – 2005**  
(as a percentage of gross fixed capital formation)

No.	Region/economy	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Average (1995-2005)
<b>I.</b>	<b>North Africa <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>10.7</b>
1	Algeria	0.0	2.3	2.4	4.9	2.5	3.7	8.9	7.7	4.0	4.2	4.9	4.1
2	Benin	2.1	3.5	3.5	7.7	8.8	14.0	9.6	2.5	6.4	8.1	2.5	6.3
3	Burkina Faso	1.8	2.8	1.6	0.7	1.3	4.1	1.0	2.3	3.4	1.3	1.6	2.0
4	Cameroon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1
5	Chad	19.6	26.1	23.3	7.2	12.6	36.9	64.0	73.6	49.7	45.9	64.5	38.5
6	Comoros	2.5	1.6	0.1	1.2	1.0	0.4	5.6	1.7	3.1	-0.3	3.0	1.8
7	Côte d' Ivoire	16.5	16.3	25.3	19.2	17.7	20.3	26.3	18.3	12.8	15.5	10.1	18.0
8	Djibouti	7.7	7.4	5.1	4.4	8.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	18.3	47.1	26.4	12.7
9	Egypt	6.1	5.9	6.3	5.9	5.7	6.7	3.2	4.3	2.0	16.8	33.6	8.8
10	Gabon	-29.0	-38.5	-24.4	6.9	-17.8	-3.3	-6.7	2.1	14.2	17.6	15.6	-5.8
11	Gambia	19.5	21.7	29.2	30.9	64.4	59.4	48.8	54.6	-1.6	2.2	23.1	32.0
12	Guinea	0.1	2.9	2.1	2.5	8.7	1.5	0.3	7.3	23.1	24.1	23.9	8.8
13	Guinea-Bissau	0.0	2.0	31.5	18.8	1.9	2.9	1.3	17.4	13.5	4.8	27.5	11.1
14	Libya	-3.0	-3.0	-1.9	-4.3	-3.8	3.3	-3.7	5.5	5.2	-12.2	8.6	-0.9
15	Mali	18.5	7.0	11.7	1.7	0.4	16.5	21.2	38.7	17.2	10.5	15.8	14.5
16	Mauritania	3.8	3.3	0.5	0.1	0.7	32.4	72.0	71.1	81.9	1.4	33.3	27.3
17	Morocco	4.7	4.5	17.5	5.8	19.6	5.9	38.1	6.5	23.1	8.7	22.1	14.2
18	Mozambique	7.3	12.4	9.1	32.4	47.0	11.7	34.6	47.5	44.9	20.0	8.4	25.0
19	Niger	7.3	1.0	7.5	-0.4	0.1	4.1	11.0	1.9	4.0	4.1	2.3	3.9
20	Nigeria	24.3	27.9	17.5	13.7	61.7	49.5	38.2	49.2	32.4	20.5	31.2	33.3
21	Senegal	3.8	0.5	19.4	5.2	13.3	6.0	2.9	5.9	3.6	4.3	2.9	6.2
22	Sierra Leone	14.9	0.8	4.2	0.3	1.8	96.0	21.7	2.9	2.3	15.4	15.2	16.0
23	Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Sudan	0.6	0.0	7.3	27.0	21.2	18.0	24.0	25.4	41.8	35.8	52.2	23.0
25	Togo	16.5	7.7	10.9	7.5	16.9	21.5	31.5	23.5	9.9	13.6	10.7	15.5
26	Tunisia	8.7	7.7	7.8	13.6	7.0	15.4	9.3	15.3	10.0	10.1	12.1	10.6
27	Uganda	12.0	3.8	13.0	11.5	11.8	17.0	13.6	15.2	14.5	14.7	16.3	13.0
<b>II.</b>	<b>Middle East <sup>2/</sup></b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>
28	Bahrain	42.5	271.	43.3	20.7	50.5	33.8	7.6	14.9	27.8	36.4	42.0	53.7
29	Iran	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
30	Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Jordan	0.7	0.8	19.3	18.5	8.2	45.7	7.9	4.1	20.9	23.6	53.0	18.4
32	Kuwait	0.2	7.9	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.6	-3.7	0.1	-1.0	0.3	3.0	1.0
33	Lebanon	0.9	2.1	40.0	27.0	23.0	30.6	46.9	40.2	70.8	41.2	53.3	34.2
34	Oman	1.4	2.9	2.3	3.0	1.7	3.5	0.2	4.3	14.4	4.3	14.7	4.8
35	Palestine	9.7	15.2	10.5	14.5	14.1	6.2	8.9	-4.1	..	..	..	9.4
36	Qatar	3.8	10.7	10.7	11.0	5.0	7.3	7.4	10.4	10.0	18.1	21.2	10.5
37	Saudi Arabia	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.5	1.3	2.0	4.5	9.4	2.0
38	Syria	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.9	1.9	0.6	0.6	3.6	5.4	9.5	2.4
39	UAE	3.7	2.7	1.8	1.9	-6.7	-3.3	7.2	7.6	21.4	37.8	51.8	11.4
40	Yemen	-8.4	-3.6	-9.3	-11.1	-18.0	0.4	8.7	6.4	0.3	6.8	-12.0	-3.6
<b>III.</b>	<b>Asia <sup>3/</sup></b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>
41	Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
42	Azerbaijan	87.3	67.8	76.1	64.8	39.0	10.7	17.4	65.5	85.4	77.0	34.7	56.9
43	Bangladesh	0.0	0.2	6.7	6.2	3.1	5.5	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.4	4.9	3.6
44	Brunei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Indonesia	7.6	9.2	7.7	-1.0	-6.6	-13.9	-9.4	0.4	-1.3	3.4	8.5	0.4
46	Kazakhstan	25.1	31.4	36.7	33.1	53.9	40.5	53.9	43.8	29.5	44.5	18.0	37.3
47	Kyrgyzstan	31.1	11.3	37.9	51.7	22.6	-1.0	2.3	1.8	17.1	63.8	12.2	22.8
48	Malaysia	15.0	17.0	14.6	14.0	22.5	16.4	2.5	14.5	10.8	19.1	15.2	14.7
49	Maldives	5.8	6.8	6.8	7.1	6.2	7.9	6.7	7.6	7.2	5.4	4.8	6.6
50	Pakistan	4.9	4.3	7.4	5.7	6.4	2.7	3.6	7.2	4.2	7.5	13.0	6.1
51	Tajikistan	3.8	12.8	11.1	16.9	3.7	25.4	9.4	27.2	7.9	15.1	28.9	27.1
52	Turkmenistan	..	11.0	11.4	5.2	12.9	12.5	15.2	8.1	6.3	-1.0	3.7	8.5
53	Uzbekistan	-0.5	1.8	3.4	3.1	2.6	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.3	0.0	1.8	2.1
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Europe and South America <sup>4/</sup></b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>
54	Albania	16.0	17.8	14.3	11.7	6.9	18.2	19.7	13.1	13.5	18.5	13.8	14.9
55	Turkey	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.2	12.7	3.7	4.7	5.3	13.6	4.7
56	Suriname	-10.0	3.3	-1.6	4.7	-4.8	-21.1	-6.1	-12.0	-11.1	-5.2	5.5	-5.3
	<b>All IDB MCs (I+II+III+IV)</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>
	<b>Developing Economies</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>12.5</b>
	<b>Developed Economies</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>
	<b>World</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>

Source: [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_dir/docs/wir2006\\_gdp\\_en.xls](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_dir/docs/wir2006_gdp_en.xls) (December 5, 2006).

1. Somalia is excluded due to non-availability of data.
2. Iraq is excluded due to non-availability of data.
3. Afghanistan and Brunei are excluded due to non-availability of data.
4. Somalia, Iraq, Afghanistan and Brunei are excluded due to non-availability of data.



**Annex 5. Inward FDI Stock in IDB Member Countries in Different Regions, 1995 – 2005**  
(US\$ million)

No.	Region/economy	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>I.</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>53,918</b>	<b>57,500</b>	<b>61,639</b>	<b>66,932</b>	<b>70,615</b>	<b>75,902</b>	<b>82,807</b>	<b>94,790</b>	<b>109,550</b>	<b>122,511</b>	<b>139,235</b>
1	Algeria	1,631	1,901	2,161	2,768	3,059	3,497	4,610	5,675	6,309	7,191	8,272
2	Benin	49	62	47	67	73	213	174	176	231	269	290
3	Burkina Faso	74	90	100	104	16	28	16	23	52	49	68
4	Cameroon	1,054	1,054	1,053	1,053	1,053	1,053	1,053	1,053	1,053	1,054	1,072
5	Chad	331	370	414	436	462	577	1,037	1,961	2,674	3,152	3,857
6	Comoros	19	20	20	20	21	21	22	22	23	23	24
7	Côte d' Ivoire	1,567	1,837	2,252	1,858	1,905	2,483	2,164	2,812	3,572	4,163	4,355
8	Djibouti	23	27	29	33	37	40	43	47	61	85	108
9	Egypt	13,355	13,991	14,878	15,953	17,019	18,254	18,764	21,112	21,349	23,506	28,882
10	Gabon	751	252	-66	33	-185	-227	-316	-286	-80	242	542
11	Gambia	185	194	200	211	220	216	221	264	263	265	289
12	Guinea	131	155	172	190	253	263	265	295	378	476	578
13	Guinea-Bissau	20	21	32	37	37	38	38	42	46	48	58
14	Libya	766	654	586	459	331	472	339	484	626	272	533
15	Mali	342	385	455	310	228	132	210	524	683	756	915
16	Mauritania	94	98	99	99	100	140	232	350	564	569	684
17	Morocco	4,623	4,945	6,153	6,613	8,252	8,722	11,597	12,131	17,106	19,885	22,818
18	Mozambique	201	274	338	573	955	1,094	1,350	1,697	2,034	2,278	2,386
19	Niger	362	364	381	379	38	45	61	70	79	115	127
20	Nigeria	16,256	18,446	20,089	21,299	22,477	23,786	25,064	27,104	29,275	31,402	34,806
21	Senegal	374	379	556	616	769	832	864	942	995	1,072	1,126
22	Sierra Leone	-2	-2	0	0	1	40	50	51	54	80	108
23	Somalia	2	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	24	48
24	Sudan	166	166	264	635	1,006	1,398	1,972	2,685	4,034	5,545	7,850
25	Togo	301	316	334	354	385	427	491	544	578	637	686
26	Tunisia	10,967	11,181	10,629	12,237	11,432	11,545	11,520	13,861	16,239	17,780	16,924
27	Uganda	277	317	459	591	667	807	962	1,147	1,349	1,571	1,830
<b>II.</b>	<b>Middle East</b>	<b>29,883</b>	<b>33,369</b>	<b>36,810</b>	<b>39,399</b>	<b>40,395</b>	<b>43,260</b>	<b>46,127</b>	<b>50,971</b>	<b>66,762</b>	<b>82,370</b>	<b>108,007</b>
28	Bahrain	2,403	4,452	4,781	4,960	5,414	5,906	5,986	6,203	6,720	7,354	8,276
29	Iran	2,297	2,323	2,376	2,400	2,435	2,474	2,535	3,083	3,565	3,665	3,695
30	Iraq	-22	-22	-21	-14	-21	-24	-30	-32	-32	57	357
31	Jordan	627	642	1,003	1,313	1,470	2,284	2,422	2,497	2,933	3,584	5,116
32	Kuwait	94	441	461	520	592	608	498	501	434	458	708
33	Lebanon	138	218	2,018	3,153	4,024	4,988	6,440	7,776	10,636	12,534	15,107
34	Oman	2,158	2,218	2,283	2,384	2,423	2,506	2,512	2,621	3,110	3,310	4,025
35	Palestine	123	300	463	681	870	932	952	947	947	944	944
36	Qatar	442	781	1,200	1,547	1,660	1,912	2,207	2,831	3,456	4,655	6,124
37	Saudi Arabia	17,056	17,120	17,177	17,271	17,394	17,577	17,281	17,734	18,512	20,454	26,066
38	Syria	915	1,004	1,084	1,166	1,429	1,699	1,809	1,924	7,664	7,939	8,439
39	UAE	1,770	2,071	2,303	2,561	1,576	1,061	2,246	3,552	7,808	16,168	28,168
40	Yemen	1,882	1,822	1,683	1,457	1,129	1,336	1,271	1,336	1,011	1,249	983
<b>III.</b>	<b>Asia</b>	<b>59,705</b>	<b>77,651</b>	<b>95,281</b>	<b>100,595</b>	<b>104,375</b>	<b>106,650</b>	<b>80,826</b>	<b>82,338</b>	<b>99,602</b>	<b>118,071</b>	<b>134,691</b>
41	Afghanistan	12	12	11	11	17	17	18	18	20	21	22
42	Azerbaijan	330	957	2,089	3,095	3,605	3,735	3,962	5,355	8,640	12,196	13,876
43	Bangladesh	356	535	1,407	1,833	1,891	2,162	2,202	2,451	2,876	3,098	3,508
44	Brunei	643	1,296	1,998	2,571	3,319	3,868	4,395	5,430	8,805	9,017	9,292
45	Indonesia	20,564	26,758	31,436	31,195	29,330	24,780	15,203	7,103	10,329	15,858	21,118
46	Kazakhstan	2,895	4,032	5,354	6,505	7,977	10,078	12,917	15,464	17,587	22,327	25,152
47	Kyrgyzstan	144	191	274	383	432	447	441	479	491	677	522
48	Malaysia	28,731	36,028	42,351	45,065	48,960	52,747	33,972	37,542	41,188	43,804	47,771
49	Maldives	61	70	82	93	105	119	130	143	156	171	184
50	Pakistan	5,408	6,994	9,210	8,542	7,186	6,919	5,545	6,110	7,083	8,218	10,401
51	Tajikistan	40	58	76	106	113	136	146	182	195	467	522
52	Turkmenistan	415	523	631	693	818	944	1,114	1,214	1,314	1,299	1,360
53	Uzbekistan	106	196	363	503	624	699	782	847	917	918	964
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Europe and South America</b>	<b>14,533</b>	<b>15,364</b>	<b>16,208</b>	<b>17,230</b>	<b>18,030</b>	<b>19,058</b>	<b>19,706</b>	<b>18,882</b>	<b>33,726</b>	<b>32,977</b>	<b>42,959</b>
54	Albania	201	291	339	384	425	568	775	910	1,088	1,420	1,680
55	Turkey	14,977	15,699	16,504	17,444	18,227	19,209	19,677	18,791	33,533	32,489	42,170
56	Suriname	-645	-626	-635	-597	-622	-719	-746	-819	-895	-933	-891
	<b>All IDB MCs</b>	<b>158,038</b>	<b>183,883</b>	<b>209,938</b>	<b>224,156</b>	<b>233,416</b>	<b>244,870</b>	<b>229,467</b>	<b>246,982</b>	<b>309,640</b>	<b>355,928</b>	<b>424,893</b>
	<b>Developing Economies</b>	<b>698,770</b>	<b>833,225</b>	<b>1,152,670</b>	<b>1,276,839</b>	<b>1,629,190</b>	<b>1,826,700</b>	<b>1,946,091</b>	<b>1,916,527</b>	<b>2,215,727</b>	<b>2,571,834</b>	<b>3,012,629</b>
	<b>Developed Economies</b>	<b>2,067,344</b>	<b>2,251,881</b>	<b>2,365,956</b>	<b>2,885,135</b>	<b>3,286,946</b>	<b>3,976,233</b>	<b>4,266,028</b>	<b>4,899,314</b>	<b>6,004,539</b>	<b>6,973,053</b>	<b>7,117,110</b>
	<b>World</b>	<b>2,766,114</b>	<b>3,085,105</b>	<b>3,518,626</b>	<b>4,161,974</b>	<b>4,916,136</b>	<b>5,802,933</b>	<b>6,212,119</b>	<b>6,815,842</b>	<b>8,220,266</b>	<b>9,544,887</b>	<b>10,129,739</b>

Source: [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_dir/docs/wir2006\\_gdp\\_en.xls](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_dir/docs/wir2006_gdp_en.xls) (December 5, 2006).

**Annex 6. Inward FDI Stock in IDB Member Countries in Different Regions, 1995 – 2005**  
(as a percentage of gross domestic product)

No.	Region/economy	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>I.</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>20.16</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>19.82</b>	<b>20.89</b>	<b>21.46</b>	<b>22.09</b>	<b>22.81</b>	<b>26.69</b>	<b>31.51</b>	<b>31.73</b>	<b>30.52</b>
1	Algeria	3.9	4.0	4.5	5.8	6.3	6.4	8.4	10.1	9.7	8.9	8.1
2	Benin	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.9	3.1	9.5	7.3	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6
3	Burkina Faso	3.3	3.8	4.4	4.2	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.2
4	Cameroon	11.8	11.2	11.4	10.8	10.9	11.7	11.1	9.7	7.7	6.5	6.3
5	Chad	22.9	23.3	26.9	25.6	31.1	44.3	69.9	111.6	110.6	78.2	71.0
6	Comoros	9.0	9.3	10.3	10.3	10.1	11.2	10.9	10.2	8.1	7.0	6.5
7	Côte d' Ivoire	14.1	15.2	19.2	14.7	15.2	23.2	20.2	24.1	25.1	25.6	26.9
8	Djibouti	4.6	5.4	5.9	6.5	6.9	7.2	7.6	7.9	9.8	12.9	15.4
9	Egypt	19.7	17.8	17.5	17.6	17.0	17.7	19.7	24.3	28.1	26.5	31.0
10	Gabon	15.1	4.4	-1.2	0.7	-4.0	-4.5	-6.9	-6.0	-1.4	3.8	6.1
11	Gambia	50.3	49.7	50.8	50.6	50.9	51.3	52.9	71.4	71.7	63.8	62.9
12	Guinea	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.3	7.3	8.5	8.7	9.2	10.4	12.3	17.5
13	Guinea-Bissau	8.0	7.8	11.5	17.7	16.6	17.6	19.2	20.5	19.2	17.6	20.0
14	Libya	3.0	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.2	2.5	3.3	1.4	1.4
15	Mali	12.5	13.8	17.0	10.6	8.1	5.1	7.2	16.2	16.1	15.3	17.4
16	Mauritania	8.9	9.1	9.3	10.1	10.4	15.1	24.0	35.9	50.8	45.9	35.3
17	Morocco	14.0	13.5	18.4	18.5	23.4	26.2	34.2	33.6	39.1	39.9	43.9
18	Mozambique	8.8	9.5	9.8	14.5	23.5	28.6	36.5	41.7	41.1	35.7	35.5
19	Niger	21.6	20.5	23.3	19.2	2.0	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.3	4.3	3.6
20	Nigeria	54.2	58.1	60.3	61.8	62.5	48.6	49.4	54.9	47.5	41.1	35.1
21	Senegal	8.3	8.1	12.7	13.2	16.2	19.0	18.7	18.7	15.4	14.0	13.5
22	Sierra Leone	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.2	5.6	4.9	5.1	7.7	9.0
23	Somalia	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.1	2.3
24	Sudan	1.2	2.0	2.6	6.4	10.4	12.1	15.1	18.2	23.7	27.8	28.3
25	Togo	23.0	21.8	22.3	25.0	27.3	32.2	36.9	37.0	33.4	30.6	32.5
26	Tunisia	60.8	57.1	56.2	61.8	55.0	59.4	57.7	66.0	65.1	63.2	56.1
27	Uganda	4.6	5.2	7.0	9.3	11.1	14.1	16.6	19.1	21.0	20.2	21.0
<b>II.</b>	<b>Middle East</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>
28	Bahrain	41.1	73.0	75.3	80.2	81.8	74.1	75.5	73.4	70.0	67.0	64.1
29	Iran	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.2	1.9
30	Iraq	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	1.3
31	Jordan	9.3	9.3	13.8	16.6	18.1	27.0	27.1	26.4	29.5	33.1	39.8
32	Kuwait	0.3	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.9
33	Lebanon	1.3	1.7	13.6	19.5	24.5	30.3	38.4	44.5	57.7	62.8	68.5
34	Oman	15.6	14.5	14.4	16.9	15.4	12.6	12.6	12.9	14.3	13.5	13.3
35	Palestine	3.4	8.1	11.6	16.1	20.7	20.1	23.6	27.9	27.4	25.8	25.3
36	Qatar	5.4	8.6	10.6	15.1	13.4	10.8	12.4	14.4	14.6	16.4	16.2
37	Saudi Arabia	13.3	10.9	10.4	11.8	10.8	9.3	9.4	9.4	8.7	8.4	8.5
38	Syria	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.7	8.0	8.6	8.7	8.9	37.5	33.9	31.9
39	UAE	4.1	4.3	4.5	5.3	2.9	1.5	3.2	5.0	9.8	19.2	21.1
40	Yemen	32.5	29.1	24.5	23.5	15.0	14.0	13.2	13.0	8.9	9.5	6.5
<b>III.</b>	<b>Asia</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>23.0</b>
41	Afghanistan	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
42	Azerbaijan	10.7	30.1	52.7	69.6	78.7	70.8	69.4	85.9	121.0	147.3	110.5
43	Bangladesh	0.9	1.2	3.1	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.7
44	Brunei	12.3	24.7	38.9	65.9	78.7	89.6	105.9	126.9	186.2	170.6	145.2
45	Indonesia	10.2	11.8	14.6	32.7	20.9	16.5	10.6	4.1	5.0	7.0	7.7
46	Kazakhstan	14.1	19.2	24.2	29.4	47.3	55.1	58.3	62.8	57.0	54.8	44.8
47	Kyrgyzstan	9.7	10.5	15.5	23.4	34.5	32.6	28.9	29.8	25.7	31.3	21.4
48	Malaysia	32.3	35.7	42.3	62.4	61.9	58.4	38.6	39.5	39.7	37.2	36.5
49	Maldives	15.3	15.6	16.1	17.2	17.9	19.0	20.8	22.3	22.6	22.7	22.6
50	Pakistan	7.3	9.4	12.7	11.8	10.2	9.8	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.8	8.8
51	Tajikistan	3.3	5.6	8.2	8.0	10.4	14.4	13.7	14.9	12.6	24.5	22.6
52	Turkmenistan	19.0	22.0	23.5	24.2	21.2	19.1	16.5	14.0	12.3	10.5	7.7
53	Uzbekistan	0.8	1.4	2.3	3.4	3.7	5.1	8.4	8.6	9.2	7.8	8.2
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Europe and South America</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>
54	Albania	8.1	9.7	15.7	14.0	12.3	15.4	18.9	20.2	17.9	17.9	20.1
55	Turkey	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.9	9.6	13.5	10.2	14.0	10.8	11.6
56	Suriname	-113.8	-86.8	-81.8	-63.5	-82.1	-92.0	-113.1	-99.8	-89.3	-84.4	-66.3
	<b>All IDB MCs</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>20.6</b>
	<b>Developing Economies</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>32.2</b>
	<b>Developed Economies</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>21.4</b>
	<b>World</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>22.7</b>

Source: [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_dir/docs/wir2006\\_gdp\\_en.xls](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_dir/docs/wir2006_gdp_en.xls) (December 5, 2006).

**Annex 7. Inward FDI Performance and Potential Index Rankings of IDB Member Countries, 1995-2005 <sup>1/</sup>**  
**(out of 141 countries)**

No.	Economy	Inward FDI Performance Index <sup>2/</sup>					Inward FDI Potential Index <sup>3/</sup>					
		1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004
<b>I. Africa</b>												
1	Algeria	..	113	98	93	95	109	92	83	75	73	65
2	Benin	104	95	97	101	100	108	135	132	133	134	136
3	Burkina Faso	101	121	123	125	121	125	122	121	125	127	129
4	Cameroon	129	134	136	137	137	137	128	115	112	110	109
5	Côte d'Ivoire	55	80	86	89	92	100	110	108	122	120	126
6	Egypt	57	105	116	126	98	66	86	70	74	82	81
7	Gabon	137	137	138	111	63	47	80	86	94	105	103
8	Gambia	27	15	12	21	48	90	103	101	106	107	108
9	Guinea	126	112	124	102	88	74	125	120	119	123	133
10	Libya	135	135	131	133	139	136	45	50	42	46	41
11	Mali	52	106	37	38	47	71	106	110	121	119	122
12	Morocco	62	83	56	35	67	43	90	99	93	89	89
13	Mozambique	53	28	25	17	23	51	131	122	101	97	97
14	Niger	122	130	122	123	122	124	127	125	129	130	131
15	Nigeria	9	69	70	52	59	61	76	84	100	93	96
16	Senegal	89	92	105	108	105	118	124	106	105	103	111
17	Sierra Leone	133	93	89	127	110	93	136	140	139	139	139
18	Sudan	112	63	44	27	19	16	138	131	127	128	123
19	Togo	73	89	53	57	73	78	120	116	124	125	130
20	Tunisia	26	71	63	67	75	77	75	74	67	66	69
21	Uganda	49	81	72	66	70	67	119	103	103	104	115
<b>II. Middle East</b>												
22	Bahrain	44	45	75	61	32	22	30	32	29	29	30
23	Iran	124	133	132	130	130	133	48	57	59	55	58
24	Jordan	132	37	55	79	46	19	59	59	60	61	63
25	Kuwait	125	129	137	138	138	132	29	30	35	40	42
26	Lebanon	116	31	20	7	8	7	57	51	57	59	60
27	Oman	98	125	126	112	99	91	50	55	52	54	57
28	Qatar	67	99	88	73	56	54	21	19	9	10	10
29	Saudi Arabia	105	132	130	129	123	110	28	28	30	31	35
30	Syria	77	107	118	122	113	101	78	80	84	85	95
31	UAE	90	136	114	64	25	15	19	26	24	23	27
32	Yemen	17	139	117	114	117	139	101	90	88	88	93
<b>III. Asia</b>												
33	Azerbaijan	11	10	11	2	1	1	112	123	99	84	73
34	Bangladesh	127	110	115	121	119	116	118	107	114	113	117
35	Brunei	18	7	5	1	2	2	31	35	41	43	49
36	Indonesia	60	138	139	139	133	112	65	76	86	90	92
37	Kazakhstan	19	23	10	9	12	26	85	88	68	58	55
38	Kyrgyzstan	32	67	134	105	42	45	139	124	115	111	105
39	Malaysia	6	53	74	82	64	62	33	31	31	32	32
40	Pakistan	84	118	120	115	109	102	115	130	128	126	128
41	Tajikistan	93	97	87	94	20	29	132	137	134	131	120
42	Uzbekistan	115	116	121	117	126	128	98	119	120	117	116
<b>IV. Europe and South America</b>												
43	Albania	33	86	49	50	54	56	114	100	80	80	84
44	Turkey	102	124	109	104	115	95	74	72	71	71	68
45	Suriname	138	140	140	140	141	141	82	93	95	91	85

Source: UNCTAD, World Investment Report 2006.

1. Three-year moving averages, using data for the year in question and two previous years.
2. Inward FDI performance ranking is based on inward FDI performance index, which is a measure for determining the extent to which the host country has received FDI as compared to its global share of GDP. Low values of ranking reflect high performance of the country.
3. Inward FDI potential ranking is based on inward FDI potential index, which is a structured variable of 12 economic and trade related indicators for determining potential of the host country to receive FDI. Low values of ranking reflect high performance of the country.

## Annex 8. Business Environment in IDB Member Countries

No.	Economy	Ease of Doing Business		Starting a Business					Dealing with Licenses			
		RANK	Percentile	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of income per capita)	Min. capital (% of income per capita)	Ease of starting a business (percentile)	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of income per capita)	Ease of dealing with licenses (percentile)
<b>I.</b>	<b>Africa</b>		<b>0.65</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>0.62</b>
1	Algeria	116	0.57	14	24	22	46	0.58	25	244	59	0.62
2	Benin	137	0.62	7	31	173	379	0.60	16	333	339	0.66
3	Burkina Faso	163	0.71	8	34	121	481	0.62	32	226	1247	0.85
4	Cameroon	152	0.68	12	37	152	187	0.74	15	444	1166	0.72
5	Chad	172	0.76	19	75	226	414	0.92	16	199	1139	0.61
6	Comoros	144	0.65	11	23	192	292	0.68	17	196	81	0.43
7	Côte d'Ivoire	141	0.64	11	45	134	227	0.75	22	569	196	0.77
8	Djibouti	161	0.71	11	37	222	571	0.76	15	203	1051	0.59
9	Egypt	165	0.71	10	19	69	695	0.60	30	263	1002	0.86
10	Gabon	132	0.61	10	60	163	36	0.70	13	268	45	0.38
11	Gambia	113	0.56	8	27	292	120	0.60	17	145	277	0.46
12	Guinea	157	0.70	13	49	186	423	0.83	29	278	535	0.84
13	Guinea-Bissau	173	0.79	17	233	261	1029	0.98	11	161	2665	0.48
14	Mali	155	0.69	13	42	202	520	0.81	15	209	1813	0.63
15	Mauritania	148	0.67	11	82	122	632	0.83	19	152	711	0.58
16	Morocco	115	0.57	6	12	13	67	0.33	21	217	265	0.66
17	Mozambique	140	0.64	13	113	86	10	0.74	13	364	279	0.58
18	Niger	160	0.70	11	24	417	778	0.72	19	148	2987	0.64
19	Nigeria	108	0.54	9	43	54	29	0.57	16	465	238	0.64
20	Senegal	146	0.66	10	58	113	270	0.74	15	185	152	0.43
21	Sierra Leone	168	0.72	9	26	1194	0	0.44	48	236	218	0.75
22	Sudan	154	0.69	10	39	59	0	0.44	17	172	506	0.54
23	Togo	151	0.68	13	53	253	540	0.86	14	273	1436	0.65
24	Tunisia	80	0.49	10	11	9	28	0.37	24	79	1032	0.60
25	Uganda	107	0.54	17	30	114	0	0.54	19	156	833	0.60
<b>II.</b>	<b>Middle East</b>		<b>0.52</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1023</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>0.54</b>
26	Iran	119	0.58	8	47	5	1	0.38	21	668	685	0.84
27	Iraq	145	0.66	11	77	68	57	0.74	14	216	833	0.56
28	Jordan	78	0.48	11	18	73	864	0.63	16	122	503	0.44
29	Kuwait	46	0.41	13	35	2	101	0.53	26	149	210	0.59
30	Lebanon	86	0.51	6	46	105	57	0.57	16	275	177	0.57
31	Oman	55	0.44	9	34	4	85	0.44	16	242	883	0.64
32	Palestine	127	0.60	12	93	325	1890	0.91	21	134	823	0.59
33	Saudi Arabia	38	0.38	13	39	59	1057	0.76	18	125	70	0.34
34	Syria	130	0.61	12	43	21	4233	0.70	20	134	298	0.52
35	UAE	77	0.48	12	63	36	338	0.76	21	125	210	0.49
36	Yemen	98	0.52	12	63	228	2566	0.88	13	107	306	0.31
<b>III.</b>	<b>Asia</b>		<b>0.53</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>0.57</b>
37	Afghanistan	162	0.71	3	8	67	0	0.19	.	.	.	.
38	Azerbaijan	99	0.52	15	53	9	0	0.49	28	212	977	0.79
39	Bangladesh	88	0.51	8	37	88	0	0.39	13	185	272	0.43
40	Indonesia	135	0.62	12	97	87	83	0.80	19	224	311	0.65
41	Kazakhstan	63	0.45	7	20	7	23	0.30	32	248	35	0.62
42	Kyrgyz	90	0.51	8	21	10	1	0.30	20	218	510	0.70
43	Malaysia	25	0.33	9	30	20	0	0.40	25	281	78	0.67
44	Maldives	53	0.44	5	13	18	7	0.26	10	118	40	0.13
45	Pakistan	74	0.48	11	24	21	0	0.35	12	218	973	0.54
46	Tajikistan	133	0.61	14	67	75	379	0.84	18	187	155	0.51
47	Uzbekistan	147	0.66	8	29	14	25	0.40	19	287	258	0.68
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Europe and South America</b>		<b>0.56</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>0.69</b>
48	Albania	120	0.58	11	39	22	37	0.58	22	344	287	0.78
49	Turkey	91	0.51	8	9	27	19	0.35	32	232	150	0.71
50	Suriname	122	0.59	13	694	154	1	0.77	14	431	196	0.57
	<b>IDB MCs (average)</b>		<b>0.59</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>0.60</b>
	<b>World (average)</b>		<b>0.50</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>0.50</b>

## Annex 8. Business Environment in IDB Member Countries (continued)

No.	Economy	Employing Workers					Registering Property			
		Difficulty of Hiring Index	Rigidity of Hours Index	Difficulty of Firing Index	Firing costs (weeks of wages)	Ease of employing workers (percentile)	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of property value)	Ease of registering property (percentile)
<b>I.</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>48.67</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>12.34</b>	<b>0.63</b>
1	Algeria	44.44	60	30	17	0.45	15	51	7.50	0.73
2	Benin	38.89	60	40	36	0.55	3	50	15.10	0.49
3	Burkina Faso	83.33	60	50	34	0.67	8	107	16.20	0.81
4	Cameroon	27.78	60	80	33	0.59	5	93	18.73	0.64
5	Chad	38.89	60	80	36	0.65	6	44	21.20	0.60
6	Comoros	38.89	60	40	100	0.66	5	24	20.84	0.49
7	Côte d'Ivoire	44.44	80	10	49	0.58	6	32	14.28	0.54
8	Djibouti	66.67	40	30	56	0.55	7	49	13.31	0.66
9	Egypt	0.00	60	100	186	0.64	7	193	5.92	0.68
10	Gabon	16.67	80	80	43	0.70	8	60	10.51	0.71
11	Gambia	0.00	40	40	9	0.23	5	371	7.60	0.63
12	Guinea	33.33	60	30	26	0.43	6	104	15.61	0.70
13	Guinea-Bissau	100.00	60	70	87	0.81	9	211	13.24	0.89
14	Mali	44.44	60	50	31	0.58	5	33	20.69	0.51
15	Mauritania	66.67	60	50	31	0.63	4	49	5.20	0.38
16	Morocco	100.00	40	50	85	0.69	4	46	4.42	0.33
17	Mozambique	83.33	60	20	143	0.69	8	42	5.41	0.55
18	Niger	100.00	80	50	31	0.75	5	49	13.98	0.54
19	Nigeria	22.22	20	20	50	0.33	16	80	21.16	0.88
20	Senegal	72.22	60	50	38	0.67	6	114	18.05	0.72
21	Sierra Leone	77.78	60	50	329	0.79	8	235	15.57	0.86
22	Sudan	55.56	60	50	118	0.73	6	9	3.26	0.26
23	Togo	44.44	60	70	36	0.64	7	242	7.70	0.74
24	Tunisia	16.67	40	80	17	0.45	5	57	6.13	0.46
25	Uganda	0.00	20	0	13	0.06	13	227	6.91	0.83
<b>II.</b>	<b>Middle East</b>	<b>25.25</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6.61</b>	<b>0.39</b>
26	Iran	77.78	60	10	91	0.63	9	36	10.52	0.68
27	Iraq	77.78	60	40	4	0.51	5	8	6.61	0.31
28	Jordan	11.11	20	50	4	0.26	8	22	10.02	0.57
29	Kuwait	0.00	40	0	43	0.21	8	55	0.54	0.45
30	Lebanon	33.33	0	40	17	0.29	8	25	5.85	0.51
31	Oman	44.44	60	0	4	0.32	2	16	3.00	0.14
32	Palestine	33.33	40	20	91	0.47	10	72	2.40	0.60
33	Saudi Arabia	0.00	20	0	80	0.22	4	4	0.00	0.06
34	Syria	0.00	40	50	80	0.44	4	34	27.87	0.50
35	UAE	0.00	60	0	84	0.34	3	6	2.00	0.10
36	Yemen	0.00	60	40	17	0.33	6	21	3.86	0.32
<b>III.</b>	<b>Asia</b>	<b>31.82</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>0.59</b>
37	Afghanistan	66.67	40	30	4	0.40	11	252	9.50	0.88
38	Azerbaijan	33.33	40	40	22	0.37	7	61	0.29	0.41
39	Bangladesh	11.11	40	40	51	0.41	8	425	10.46	0.84
40	Indonesia	61.11	20	50	108	0.62	7	42	10.51	0.60
41	Kazakhstan	0.00	60	10	9	0.22	8	52	1.82	0.47
42	Kyrgyz	33.33	40	40	17	0.36	7	8	1.90	0.28
43	Malaysia	0.00	20	10	88	0.27	5	144	2.37	0.44
44	Maldives	0.00	0	0	9	0.03	No practice	No practice	No practice	1.00
45	Pakistan	77.78	20	30	90	0.56	6	50	4.40	0.44
46	Tajikistan	33.33	20	40	22	0.32	6	37	1.95	0.31
47	Uzbekistan	33.33	40	30	30	0.38	12	97	10.48	0.83
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Europe and South America</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>0.48</b>
48	Albania	44.44	40	30	64	0.51	7	47	3.57	0.47
49	Turkey	55.56	60	30	95	0.65	8	9	3.20	0.37
50	Suriname	0.00	20	50	26	0.27	4	193	10.24	0.60
	<b>IDB MCs (average)</b>	<b>39.03</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>9.04</b>	<b>0.55</b>
	<b>World (average)</b>	<b>34.38</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>6.66</b>	<b>0.49</b>

**Annex 8. Business Environment in IDB Member Countries (continued)**

No.	Economy	Getting Credit				Protecting Investors				
		Credit Information Index	Legal Rights Index	Sum getting credit	Ease of getting credit (percentile)	Disclosure Index	Director Liability Index	Shareholder Suits Index	Investor Protection Index	Strength of protecting investors (percentile)
<b>I.</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>0.68</b>
1	Algeria	2	3	5	0.81	6	6	4	5.33	0.47
2	Benin	1	4	5	0.81	5	8	4	5.67	0.34
3	Burkina Faso	1	4	5	0.81	6	5	3	4.67	0.68
4	Cameroon	2	3	5	0.81	8	2	6	5.33	0.47
5	Chad	1	4	5	0.81	3	4	7	4.67	0.68
6	Comoros	0	3	3	0.98	6	4	5	5.00	0.56
7	Côte d'Ivoire	1	3	4	0.90	6	5	3	4.67	0.68
8	Djibouti	1	4	5	0.81	5	2	0	2.33	0.98
9	Egypt	2	1	3	0.98	5	3	5	4.33	0.77
10	Gabon	2	4	6	0.66	5	4	5	4.67	0.68
11	Gambia	0	4	4	0.90	2	1	5	2.67	0.97
12	Guinea	1	4	5	0.81	5	7	2	4.67	0.68
13	Guinea-Bissau	1	3	4	0.90	0	5	6	3.67	0.87
14	Mali	1	3	4	0.90	6	5	3	4.67	0.68
15	Mauritania	1	5	6	0.66	.	.	.	.	.
16	Morocco	1	3	4	0.90	6	6	1	4.33	0.77
17	Mozambique	3	4	7	0.57	7	2	6	5.00	0.56
18	Niger	1	3	4	0.90	4	5	5	4.67	0.68
19	Nigeria	0	7	7	0.57	6	7	4	5.67	0.34
20	Senegal	1	3	4	0.90	4	4	4	4.00	0.81
21	Sierra Leone	0	5	5	0.81	3	6	5	4.67	0.68
22	Sudan	0	4	4	0.90	0	6	5	3.67	0.87
23	Togo	1	3	4	0.90	4	3	5	4.00	0.81
24	Tunisia	3	3	6	0.66	0	4	6	3.33	0.90
25	Uganda	0	3	3	0.98	7	5	4	5.33	0.47
<b>II.</b>	<b>Middle East</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4.64</b>	<b>0.66</b>
26	Iran	3	5	8	0.47	5	4	0	3.00	0.93
27	Iraq	0	4	4	0.90	4	5	5	4.67	0.68
28	Jordan	2	5	7	0.57	5	4	4	4.33	0.77
29	Kuwait	3	4	7	0.57	7	7	5	6.33	0.18
30	Lebanon	5	4	9	0.36	9	1	5	5.00	0.56
31	Oman	1	3	4	0.90	8	5	3	5.33	0.47
32	West Bank and Gaza	3	5	8	0.47	7	2	5	4.67	0.68
33	Saudi Arabia	5	3	8	0.47	8	5	1	4.67	0.68
34	Syria	0	5	5	0.81	6	5	2	4.33	0.77
35	United Arab Emirates	2	3	5	0.81	4	7	2	4.33	0.77
36	Yemen	2	3	5	0.81	6	4	3	4.33	0.77
<b>III.</b>	<b>Asia</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>0.49</b>
37	Afghanistan	0	0	0	1.00	0	0	2	0.67	1.00
38	Azerbaijan	4	7	11	0.18	4	1	8	4.33	0.77
39	Bangladesh	2	7	9	0.36	6	7	7	6.67	0.10
40	Indonesia	2	5	7	0.57	8	5	3	5.33	0.47
41	Kazakhstan	4	5	9	0.36	7	1	9	5.67	0.34
42	Kyrgyz Republic	3	5	8	0.47	8	1	9	6.00	0.26
43	Malaysia	6	8	14	0.03	10	9	7	8.67	0.02
44	Maldives	0	4	4	0.90	0	8	8	5.33	0.47
45	Pakistan	4	4	8	0.47	6	6	7	6.33	0.18
46	Tajikistan	0	4	4	0.90	0	0	5	1.67	1.00
47	Uzbekistan	0	3	3	0.98	4	6	3	4.33	0.77
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Europe and South America</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>0.79</b>
48	Albania	0	9	9	0.36	0	5	3	2.67	0.97
49	Turkey	5	3	8	0.47	8	4	4	5.33	0.47
50	Suriname	0	5	5	0.81	2	2	5	3.00	0.93
	<b>IDB MCs (average)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>0.64</b>
	<b>World (average)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5.06</b>	<b>0.54</b>

## Annex 8. Business Environment in IDB Member Countries (continued)

No.	Economy	Paying Taxes				Trading Across Borders						
		Payments (number)	Time (hours)	Total tax rate (% profit)	Ease of paying taxes (percentile)	Documents for export (number)	Time for export (days)	Cost to export (US\$ per container)	Documents for import (number)	Time for import (days)	Cost to import (US\$ per container)	Ease of trading across borders (percentile)
<b>I.</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1408</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1927</b>	<b>0.63</b>
1	Algeria	61	504	76	0.88	9	15	1606	9	22	1886	0.55
2	Benin	72	270	68	0.79	8	35	980	11	48	1452	0.65
3	Burkina Faso	45	270	51	0.64	9	69	1215	13	66	1700	0.79
4	Cameroon	39	1300	46	0.70	10	38	524	14	51	1360	0.68
5	Chad	65	122	68	0.66	7	87	1860	14	111	2400	0.83
6	Comoros	20	100	48	0.30	9	28	1481	8	22	1481	0.58
7	Côte d'Ivoire	71	270	46	0.66	9	21	781	19	48	1395	0.66
8	Djibouti	36	114	42	0.38	15	25	2035	14	26	2035	0.76
9	Egypt	41	536	50	0.71	8	20	1014	8	25	1049	0.45
10	Gabon	27	272	48	0.51	4	19	4000	10	26	4031	0.56
11	Gambia	47	376	291	0.83	4	19	422	8	23	494	0.20
12	Guinea	55	416	49	0.75	7	43	510	12	56	2785	0.64
13	Guinea-Bissau	47	208	47	0.56	8	27	1656	9	26	1749	0.61
14	Mali	60	270	50	0.69	10	66	1752	16	61	2680	0.89
15	Mauritania	61	696	104	0.92	9	25	3733	7	40	3733	0.69
16	Morocco	28	468	53	0.64	6	18	700	11	30	1500	0.44
17	Mozambique	36	230	39	0.46	6	39	1516	16	38	1616	0.69
18	Niger	44	270	46	0.58	.	.	.	19	89	3266	0.96
19	Nigeria	35	1120	31	0.55	11	25	798	13	45	1460	0.67
20	Senegal	59	696	48	0.77	6	22	978	10	26	1674	0.49
21	Sierra Leone	20	399	277	0.67	7	29	2075	7	33	2218	0.60
22	Sudan	66	180	37	0.51	12	56	1870	13	83	1970	0.87
23	Togo	51	270	48	0.65	7	32	463	9	41	695	0.40
24	Tunisia	45	268	59	0.68	5	18	770	8	29	600	0.28
25	Uganda	31	237	32	0.36	12	42	1050	19	67	2945	0.85
<b>II.</b>	<b>Middle East</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1122</b>	<b>0.47</b>
26	Iran	28	292	46	0.52	5	26	700	11	38	1220	0.45
27	Iraq	13	312	39	0.37	10	105	1010	19	135	2060	0.86
28	Jordan	26	101	32	0.21	7	24	720	12	22	955	0.44
29	Kuwait	14	118	56	0.35	5	18	675	11	27	1170	0.37
30	Lebanon	33	208	37	0.39	6	22	969	12	34	752	0.45
31	Oman	14	52	20	0.06	9	23	987	13	27	987	0.56
32	Palestine	50	154	31	0.40	7	27	705	7	41	755	0.40
33	Saudi Arabia	14	75	15	0.06	5	13	654	9	34	604	0.26
34	Syria	21	336	35	0.41	9	40	1300	11	49	1962	0.74
35	UAE	15	12	15	0.06	4	18	392	6	16	398	0.12
36	Yemen	32	248	48	0.50	6	33	1129	9	31	1475	0.53
<b>III.</b>	<b>Asia</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1833</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2117</b>	<b>0.70</b>
37	Afghanistan	2	275	36	0.29	7	66	2500	11	88	2100	0.78
38	Azerbaijan	36	1000	45	0.67	7	69	2275	18	79	2575	0.85
39	Bangladesh	17	400	40	0.44	7	35	902	16	57	1287	0.66
40	Indonesia	52	576	37	0.66	7	25	546	10	30	675	0.39
41	Kazakhstan	34	156	45	0.43	14	93	2780	18	87	2880	0.95
42	Kyrgyzstan	89	204	67	0.73	.	.	.	18	127	3032	0.96
43	Malaysia	35	190	35	0.38	6	20	481	12	22	428	0.30
44	Maldives	1	0	9	0.00	8	15	1000	9	21	1784	0.47
45	Pakistan	47	560	43	0.69	8	24	996	12	19	1005	0.50
46	Tajikistan	55	224	87	0.75	14	72	4300	10	44	3550	0.86
47	Uzbekistan	130	152	122	0.75	10	44	2550	18	139	3970	0.93
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Europe and South America</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>0.41</b>
48	Albania	41	240	56	0.62	7	34	818	12	34	820	0.51
49	Turkey	18	254	46	0.43	9	20	513	13	25	735	0.44
50	Suriname	17	199	28	0.23	7	16	905	7	15	815	0.29
	<b>IDB MCs (average)</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1316</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1716</b>	<b>0.60</b>
	<b>World (average)</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1196</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1413</b>	<b>0.48</b>

**Annex 8. Business Environment in IDB Member Countries (continued)**

No.	Economy	Enforcing Contracts				Closing a Business	
		Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of debt)	Ease of enforcing contracts (percentile)	Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	Ease of closing a business (percentile)
<b>I.</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>21.28</b>	<b>0.61</b>
1	Algeria	49	397	10	0.43	41.66	0.23
2	Benin	49	720	30	0.81	23.71	0.56
3	Burkina Faso	41	446	95	0.70	26.38	0.51
4	Cameroon	58	800	36	0.88	24.13	0.55
5	Chad	52	743	55	0.89	0.00	1.00
6	Comoros	60	721	29	0.85	0.00	1.00
7	Côte d'Ivoire	25	525	29	0.51	33.82	0.39
8	Djibouti	59	1225	27	0.87	15.92	0.70
9	Egypt	55	1010	18	0.78	16.57	0.68
10	Gabon	32	880	10	0.48	13.91	0.74
11	Gambia	26	247	36	0.40	31.36	0.43
12	Guinea	44	276	44	0.60	17.49	0.68
13	Guinea-Bissau	40	1140	27	0.77	0.00	1.00
14	Mali	28	860	45	0.69	23.66	0.56
15	Mauritania	40	400	18	0.50	7.83	0.81
16	Morocco	42	615	16	0.62	35.08	0.35
17	Mozambique	38	1010	132	0.85	14.97	0.72
18	Niger	33	360	42	0.54	14.23	0.74
19	Nigeria	23	457	27	0.44	32.13	0.41
20	Senegal	33	780	24	0.66	31.56	0.42
21	Sierra Leone	58	515	227	0.83	8.65	0.80
22	Sudan	67	770	21	0.80	0.00	1.00
23	Togo	37	535	24	0.61	27.23	0.50
24	Tunisia	21	481	17	0.34	51.25	0.16
25	Uganda	19	484	35	0.46	40.38	0.25
<b>II.</b>	<b>Middle East</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>21.17</b>	<b>0.60</b>
26	Iran	23	520	12	0.30	19.74	0.62
27	Iraq	65	520	15	0.62	0.00	1.00
28	Jordan	43	342	16	0.47	28.20	0.48
29	Kuwait	52	390	13	0.48	34.55	0.36
30	Lebanon	39	721	28	0.73	19.03	0.63
31	Oman	41	598	13	0.53	35.35	0.34
32	Palestine	26	700	20	0.53	0.00	1.00
33	Saudi Arabia	44	360	20	0.52	27.35	0.50
34	Syria	47	872	22	0.77	29.64	0.44
35	UAE	34	607	19	0.57	10.43	0.78
36	Yemen	37	360	10	0.32	28.61	0.47
<b>III.</b>	<b>Asia</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>23.82</b>	<b>0.56</b>
37	Afghanistan	.	1642	25	0.83	0.00	1.00
38	Azerbaijan	27	267	20	0.31	32.49	0.40
39	Bangladesh	50	1442	46	0.92	24.87	0.53
40	Indonesia	34	570	127	0.71	11.76	0.78
41	Kazakhstan	37	183	12	0.27	23.56	0.57
42	Kyrgyz	44	140	12	0.32	14.93	0.73
43	Malaysia	31	450	21	0.49	38.69	0.29
44	Maldives	28	665	16	0.50	18.17	0.65
45	Pakistan	55	880	23	0.82	39.87	0.26
46	Tajikistan	46	257	10	0.34	39.07	0.28
47	Uzbekistan	35	195	13	0.29	18.66	0.64
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Europe and South America</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>14.42</b>	<b>0.70</b>
48	Albania	39	390	23	0.53	26.39	0.51
49	Turkey	34	420	17	0.46	9.77	0.79
50	Suriname	29	1290	16	0.56	7.10	0.82
	<b>IDB MCs (average)</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>21.19</b>	<b>0.60</b>
	<b>World (average)</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>30.55</b>	<b>0.51</b>

Source: World Bank, Doing Business 2007.



## Annex 9. IDB Member Country Ranking for Doing Business Environment, 2006

No.	Economy	Ease of Doing Business Rank	Starting a Business	Dealing with Licenses	Employing Workers	Registering Property	Getting Credit	Protecting Investors	Paying Taxes	Trading Across Borders	Enforcing Contracts	Closing a Business
<b>I. Africa</b>												
1	Algeria	116	120	117	93	152	117	60	169	109	61	41
2	Benin	137	126	133	121	85	117	46	162	130	162	98
3	Burkina Faso	163	131	168	153	164	117	99	129	154	143	90
4	Cameroon	152	152	151	135	131	117	60	143	140	170	96
5	Chad	172	174	114	148	122	117	99	132	157	171	151
6	Comoros	144	136	68	149	83	159	83	34	118	167	151
7	Co'te d'Ivoire	141	154	158	133	101	143	99	134	132	92	68
8	Djibouti	161	157	106	125	137	117	168	51	148	169	122
9	Egypt	165	125	169	144	141	159	118	144	83	157	120
10	Gabon	132	142	54	159	149	101	99	94	112	77	130
11	Gambia	113	124	73	25	130	143	162	165	24	53	76
12	Guinea	157	165	166	85	147	117	99	156	129	121	119
13	Guinea-Bissau	173	175	78	173	171	143	142	109	125	154	151
14	Mali	155	163	122	131	93	143	99	141	167	140	99
15	Mauritania	148	164	105	142	55	101	..	173	142	85	141
16	Morocco	115	47	133	156	45	143	118	128	77	127	61
17	Mozambique	140	153	103	157	105	83	83	80	141	168	126
18	Niger	160	147	126	168	103	143	99	115	174	104	129
19	Nigeria	108	118	129	56	170	83	46	105	137	66	72
20	Senegal	146	150	66	152	151	143	135	159	94	138	74
21	Sierra Leone	168	80	156	171	168	117	99	138	124	166	140
22	Sudan	154	82	92	164	29	143	142	93	165	158	151
23	Togo	151	169	132	145	155	143	135	130	64	123	88
24	Tunisia	80	59	110	92	71	101	151	139	39	40	29
25	Uganda	107	107	110	8	166	159	60	43	160	71	44
<b>II. Middle East</b>												
26	Iran	119	64	167	141	143	65	156	96	87	33	109
27	Iraq	145	150	97	114	37	143	99	47	164	131	151
28	Jordan	78	133	70	30	110	83	118	18	78	75	84
29	Kuwait	46	104	109	20	69	83	19	41	54	79	63
30	Lebanon	86	116	99	43	95	48	83	54	82	148	111
31	Oman	55	81	127	51	14	143	60	3	115	101	60
32	Palestine	127	173	108	97	118	65	99	55	65	100	151
33	Syria	130	142	87	89	88	117	118	59	147	153	77
34	Saudi Arabia	38	156	44	21	4	65	99	6	33	97	87
35	United Arab	77	155	79	57	8	117	118	3	10	112	137
36	Yemen	98	171	39	53	43	117	118	89	107	37	82
<b>III. Asia</b>												
37	Afghanistan	162	17	..	74	169	174	173	30	152	165	151
38	Azerbaijan	99	96	162	66	59	21	118	136	158	34	70
39	Bangladesh	88	68	67	75	167	48	15	72	134	174	93
40	Indonesia	135	161	131	140	120	83	60	133	60	145	136
41	Kyrgyzstan	90	41	143	63	31	65	33	150	173	38	127
42	Kazakhstan	63	40	119	22	76	48	46	66	172	27	100
43	Malaysia	25	71	137	38	66	3	4	49	46	81	51
44	Maldives	53	31	9	5	172	143	60	1	91	83	114
45	Pakistan	74	54	89	126	68	65	19	140	98	163	46
46	Tajikistan	133	166	85	52	40	143	172	154	163	39	50
47	Uzbekistan	147	70	138	67	165	159	118	155	169	30	112
<b>IV. Europe and South America</b>												
48	Albania	120	121	161	113	76	48	162	125	101	99	89
49	Turkey	91	53	148	146	54	65	60	65	79	70	138
50	Suriname	122	158	100	39	120	117	156	21	43	111	143

Source: Doing Business Survey 2007, World Bank.

**Annex 10. FDI Outflows from IDB Member Countries in Different Regions, 1995 – 2005**  
(US\$ million)

No.	Region/economy	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Average (1995-2005)
<b>I.</b>	<b>Africa</b> <sup>1/</sup>	<b>426</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>494</b>
1	Algeria	0	0	0	1	47	18	9	100	14	258	23	43
2	Benin	1	12	12	2	1	4	2	1	0	-1	0	3
3	Burkina Faso	0	1	1	5	0	0	1	2	2	-9	-3	0
4	Cameroon	1	13	7	1	25	-12	29	7	36	..	..	..
5	Chad	-2	1	1	0	-2	0	0	0	0	..	..	..
6	Comoros	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Côte d' Ivoire	56	33	34	36	-6	8	-5	-4	23	-26	-4	13
8	Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Egypt	34	5	166	46	38	51	12	28	21	159	92	59
10	Gabon	33	-7	14	-14	13	25	4	-32	-57	5	-28	-4
11	Gambia	7	5	5	6	4	5	5	5	7	10	13	7
12	Guinea	1	1	2	1	4	..	5	7	..	..	..	..
13	Guinea-Bissau	..	1	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	-8	-4	-1
14	Libya	83	63	284	299	223	98	175	-136	63	-271	138	93
15	Mali	0	4	5	27	1	4	17	2	1	1	2	6
16	Mauritania	0	0	0	0	..	1	..	..	-1	..	..	..
17	Morocco	12	28	9	25	22	60	100	54	20	32	174	49
18	Mozambique	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0
19	Niger	2	18	8	10	0	-1	-4	-2	0	7	3	4
20	Nigeria	192	597	103	159	173	169	94	172	167	261	200	208
21	Senegal	-3	2	1	10	11	1	-7	34	3	13	30	9
22	Sierra Leone	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Somalia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Togo	6	13	4	22	3	0	-7	2	-6	-13	-10	1
26	Tunisia	3	2	9	2	3	0	6	7	5	4	13	5
27	Uganda	-3	1	15	20	-8	-28	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>II.</b>	<b>Middle East</b> <sup>2/</sup>	<b>-927</b>	<b>2,573</b>	<b>-271</b>	<b>-1,389</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>-2,111</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>-2,893</b>	<b>6,318</b>	<b>14,820</b>	<b>1,646</b>
28	Bahrain	-16	305	48	181	163	10	216	190	741	1,036	1,123	363
29	Iran	2	82	88	40	203	21	-26	39	-356	19	76	17
30	Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Jordan	-27	-43	10	2	3	2	6	0	0	0	0	-4
32	Kuwait	-1,022	1,740	-969	-1,867	23	-303	-1,915	-76	-4,962	2,528	4,709	-192
33	Lebanon	11	21	6	38	132	108	1	0	611	827	715	225
34	Oman	17	2	1	-5	4	-1	..	..	153	250	44	..
35	Palestine	129	142	156	160	169	213	380	..	..	..	..	..
36	Qatar	5	9	14	21	7	18	17	-21	-2	192	352	56
37	Saudi Arabia	89	332	303	141	97	126	-612	143	83	709	1,183	236
38	Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	UAE	32	127	229	55	261	429	201	407	991	1,007	6,661	946
40	Yemen	0	0	3	3	-5	-10	-1	11	..	..	..	..
<b>III.</b>	<b>East Asia</b> <sup>3/</sup>	<b>3,809</b>	<b>4,387</b>	<b>2,833</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>2,193</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>2,544</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>4,252</b>	<b>6,107</b>	<b>2,756</b>
41	Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	137	336	1	12	326	933	1,205	1,221	..
43	Bangladesh	2	13	3	3	0	2	21	4	6	6	10	6
44	Brunei	43	100	3	-16	12	20	9	24	76	4	..	..
45	Indonesia	1,319	600	178	44	72	150	125	182	15	3,408	3,065	833
46	Kazakhstan	0	0	1	8	4	4	-26	426	-121	-1,279	17	-88
47	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	0	23	6	5	6	0	0	44	0	..
48	Malaysia	2,488	3,768	2,675	863	1,422	2,026	267	1,905	1,370	2,061	2,971	1,983
49	Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	Pakistan	0	7	-24	50	21	11	31	28	19	56	44	22
51	Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	Uzbekistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Europe and South America</b> <sup>4/</sup>	<b>113</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>497</b>
54	Albania	12	10	10	1	7	6	0	..	..	..	..	..
55	Turkey	113	110	251	367	645	870	497	175	499	859	1,078	497
56	Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>All IDB MCs</b>	<b>3,421</b>	<b>7,846</b>	<b>3,468</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>3,585</b>	<b>3,916</b>	<b>-795</b>	<b>3,635</b>	<b>-843</b>	<b>11,859</b>	<b>22,647</b>	<b>5,393</b>
	<b>Developing Economies</b>	<b>55,964</b>	<b>64,788</b>	<b>82,672</b>	<b>54,949</b>	<b>91,864</b>	<b>146,944</b>	<b>79,411</b>	<b>54,429</b>	<b>46,298</b>	<b>126,806</b>	<b>132,519</b>	<b>85,149</b>
	<b>Developed Economies</b>	<b>303,895</b>	<b>333,099</b>	<b>400,472</b>	<b>639,453</b>	<b>1,016,306</b>	<b>1,097,521</b>	<b>684,786</b>	<b>485,111</b>	<b>514,806</b>	<b>686,262</b>	<b>646,206</b>	<b>618,902</b>
	<b>World</b>	<b>359,859</b>	<b>397,887</b>	<b>483,144</b>	<b>694,402</b>	<b>1,108,170</b>	<b>1,244,465</b>	<b>764,197</b>	<b>539,540</b>	<b>561,104</b>	<b>813,068</b>	<b>778,725</b>	<b>704,051</b>

Source: [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_dir/docs/wir2006\\_gdp\\_en.xls](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_dir/docs/wir2006_gdp_en.xls) (December 5, 2006).

1. Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, and Uganda are excluded due to non-availability of data.
2. Oman, Palestine and Yemen are excluded due to non-availability of data.
3. Azerbaijan, Brunei, and Kyrgyzstan are excluded due to non-availability of data.
4. Albania is excluded due to non-availability of data.

**Annex 11. Outward FDI Stock from IDB Member Countries in Different Regions, 1995 – 2005**  
(US\$ million)

No.	Region/economy	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>I.</b>	<b>Africa <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>6,266</b>	<b>7,054</b>	<b>7,724</b>	<b>8,378</b>	<b>8,920</b>	<b>9,312</b>	<b>9,727</b>	<b>9,852</b>	<b>10,238</b>	<b>10,751</b>	<b>11,387</b>
1	Algeria	183	183	183	184	231	249	258	358	372	630	652
2	Benin	5	17	29	31	33	36	39	40	40	39	39
3	Burkina Faso	13	13	14	20	20	20	20	22	24	15	12
4	Cameroon	227	241	247	248	273	261	289	296	332	332	332
5	Chad	70	72	73	72	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
6	Comoros	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7	Côte d'Ivoire	523	556	590	626	620	628	623	619	642	616	612
8	Djibouti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Egypt	350	355	521	566	604	655	668	696	716	875	967
10	Gabon	249	242	256	242	255	280	284	252	195	200	172
11	Gambia	36	42	44	48	50	44	42	46	53	63	76
12	Guinea	..	1	2	3	7	7	12	19	19	19	19
13	Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	-3
14	Libya	976	1,039	1,322	1,622	1,845	1,943	2,118	1,982	2,044	1,773	1,911
15	Mali	23	27	31	58	59	63	80	82	83	84	86
16	Mauritania	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4
17	Morocco	269	297	306	330	352	412	512	453	560	676	849
18	Mozambique	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
19	Niger	109	127	135	145	145	144	141	139	139	146	149
20	Nigeria	2,931	3,528	3,631	3,790	3,963	4,132	4,226	4,398	4,565	4,826	5,026
21	Senegal	96	98	99	109	120	121	114	148	150	163	193
22	Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Togo	36	49	53	76	78	79	72	74	68	55	45
26	Tunisia	30	29	32	34	33	33	32	37	43	47	53
27	Uganda	132	133	148	168	160	133	133	133	133	133	133
<b>II.</b>	<b>Middle East <sup>2/</sup></b>	<b>5,791</b>	<b>8,127</b>	<b>7,304</b>	<b>5,916</b>	<b>6,803</b>	<b>7,451</b>	<b>6,194</b>	<b>7,075</b>	<b>9,334</b>	<b>14,021</b>	<b>28,167</b>
28	Bahrain	1,044	1,349	1,396	1,579	1,743	1,752	1,968	2,158	2,899	3,935	5,058
29	Iran	-24	59	147	187	390	411	385	424	68	87	163
30	Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Jordan	-77	-121	-111	-109	-106	-104	-99	-99	-99	-98	-98
32	Kuwait	2,804	4,544	3,575	1,708	1,731	1,677	617	728	766	1,412	5,403
33	Lebanon	281	302	308	346	478	586	588	588	1,199	2,026	2,741
34	Oman	32	34	35	31	34	33	33	33	186	436	480
35	Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Qatar	5	14	28	49	57	74	92	70	68	260	612
37	Saudi Arabia	1,621	1,852	1,841	1,981	2,079	2,204	1,592	1,736	1,819	2,528	3,711
38	Syria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	UAE	98	87	74	129	390	819	1,021	1,428	2,419	3,426	10,087
40	Yemen	7	7	10	13	8	-2	-2	9	9	9	9
<b>III.</b>	<b>East Asia <sup>3/</sup></b>	<b>17,580</b>	<b>22,458</b>	<b>19,807</b>	<b>23,256</b>	<b>26,952</b>	<b>30,834</b>	<b>34,495</b>	<b>39,651</b>	<b>42,412</b>	<b>52,590</b>	<b>58,668</b>
41	Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	137	473	474	486	812	1,260	2,465	3,686
43	Bangladesh	49	61	64	67	67	69	85	88	95	95	104
44	Brunei	327	427	430	414	426	447	455	479	555	559	559
45	Indonesia	5,896	6,496	6,674	6,718	6,790	6,940	7,065	7,247	7,262	10,670	13,735
46	Kazakhstan	0	0	2	10	14	16	-10	417	300	-972	-984
47	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	0	23	29	33	39	39	39	83	60
48	Malaysia	11,042	15,210	12,360	15,717	19,241	22,874	26,322	30,762	33,562	41,508	44,480
49	Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Pakistan	266	264	277	330	414	489	578	658	638	731	775
51	Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Europe and South America</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>2,222</b>	<b>2,874</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>4,663</b>	<b>5,929</b>	<b>6,220</b>	<b>7,142</b>	<b>8,220</b>
54	Albania	48	58	68	69	76	82	82	82	82	82	82
55	Turkey	1,425	1,535	1,786	2,153	2,798	3,668	4,581	5,847	6,138	7,060	8,138
56	Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>All IDB MCs</b>	<b>31,110</b>	<b>39,233</b>	<b>36,689</b>	<b>39,772</b>	<b>45,549</b>	<b>51,347</b>	<b>55,079</b>	<b>62,507</b>	<b>68,205</b>	<b>84,505</b>	<b>106,443</b>
	<b>Developing Economies</b>	<b>339,747</b>	<b>392,112</b>	<b>559,097</b>	<b>579,207</b>	<b>740,991</b>	<b>893,094</b>	<b>930,685</b>	<b>961,599</b>	<b>1,054,600</b>	<b>1,231,633</b>	<b>1,399,957</b>
	<b>Developed Economies</b>	<b>2,609,420</b>	<b>2,889,432</b>	<b>3,137,605</b>	<b>3,885,525</b>	<b>4,640,530</b>	<b>5,578,341</b>	<b>6,080,111</b>	<b>6,722,537</b>	<b>7,991,687</b>	<b>9,093,607</b>	<b>9,271,932</b>
	<b>World</b>	<b>2,949,168</b>	<b>3,281,544</b>	<b>3,696,703</b>	<b>4,464,733</b>	<b>5,381,521</b>	<b>6,471,435</b>	<b>7,010,796</b>	<b>7,684,136</b>	<b>9,046,287</b>	<b>10,325,240</b>	<b>10,671,889</b>

Source: [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_dir/docs/wir2006\\_gdp\\_en.xls](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_dir/docs/wir2006_gdp_en.xls) (December 5, 2006).

1. Djibouti, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Sudan are included due to non-availability of data.
2. Palestine and Syria are not included due to non-availability of data.
3. Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan are excluded due to non-availability of data.

**Annex 12. FDI Outflows from IDB Member Countries in Different Regions, 1995 – 2005**  
(as a percentage of gross fixed capital formation)

No.	Region/economy	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>I.</b>	<b>Africa</b>											
1	Algeria	..	..	..	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.1
2	Benin	0.2	3.1	3.1	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0
3	Burkina Faso	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	-0.8	-0.3
4	Cameroon	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	1.4	-0.8	1.9	0.4	1.7	..	..
5	Chad	-1.5	0.8	0.5	-0.1	-1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Comoros	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Côte d' Ivoire	4.4	2.0	2.1	1.8	-0.3	0.7	-0.5	-0.4	1.8	-1.4	-0.2
8	Djibouti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Egypt	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.6
10	Gabon	3.0	-0.6	1.1	-1.0	1.1	2.0	0.3	-2.3	-3.9	0.3	-1.5
11	Gambia	9.3	6.4	7.7	7.3	5.8	6.5	7.0	6.1	9.6	10.0	12.4
12	Guinea	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	..	1.0	1.7	..	..	..
13	Guinea-Bissau	..	1.9	..	..	..	..	-1.3	4.9	1.7	-21.6	-9.9
14	Libya	2.8	1.7	7.8	10.0	6.7	2.3	4.9	-5.1	2.3	-9.3	4.5
15	Mali	0.0	0.6	0.8	5.2	0.2	0.8	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
16	Mauritania	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	..	0.4	..	..	-0.4	..	..
17	Morocco	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.3
18	Mozambique	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	..
19	Niger	1.0	7.4	3.6	3.3	-0.1	-0.3	-1.7	-0.7	0.0	1.5	0.6
20	Nigeria	3.7	7.6	1.1	1.8	9.1	6.4	2.8	4.2	2.5	2.5	1.8
21	Senegal	-0.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.1	-0.6	2.6	0.2	0.7	1.6
22	Sierra Leone	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Togo	2.9	6.8	2.6	8.7	1.5	0.2	-3.6	1.0	-1.9	-2.9	-2.2
26	Tunisia	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
27	Uganda	-0.3	0.1	1.4	1.7	-0.7	-2.6	..	..	..	..	..
<b>II.</b>	<b>Middle East</b>											
28	Bahrain	-1.6	40.3	6.3	20.8	18.2	0.9	20.4	13.0	39.8	43.5	45.0
29	Iran	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.9	0.0	0.2
30	Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Jordan	-1.4	-2.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Kuwait	-27.7	39.5	-23.7	-39.3	0.5	-11.0	-64.5	-1.2	-73.5	32.0	56.8
33	Lebanon	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.9	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	15.1	17.9	14.8
34	Oman	0.8	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	..	..	4.5	5.4	0.9
35	Palestine	10.3	12.1	10.1	10.7	12.7	21.4	166.4	..	..	..	..
36	Qatar	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	-0.3	0.0	2.9	5.1
37	Saudi Arabia	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	-1.8	0.4	0.2	1.6	2.4
38	Syria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	UAE	0.3	1.1	1.7	0.4	1.8	2.7	1.2	2.4	5.0	4.6	28.7
40	Yemen	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.6	-0.1	0.7	..	..	..
<b>III.</b>	<b>Asia</b>											
41	Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	8.7	25.7	0.1	1.0	15.3	24.2	26.1	25.2
43	Bangladesh	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
44	Brunei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Indonesia	2.3	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	6.2	5.0
46	Kazakhstan	0.0	..	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.5	7.2	-1.7	-13.8	0.2
47	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	0.0	10.7	3.1	1.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.0
48	Malaysia	6.4	8.8	6.2	4.5	8.2	8.8	1.2	8.6	6.0	8.5	11.4
49	Maldives	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
50	Pakistan	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
51	Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Europe and South America</b>											
54	Albania	2.7	2.0	3.0	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.0	..	..	..	..
55	Turkey	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.6	2.0	1.9	0.6	1.3	1.6	1.5
56	Surinam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<b>All IDB MCs</b>											
	<b>World</b>	5.5	6.0	7.2	10.7	16.1	17.3	11.1	8.0	7.4	9.3	8.3
	<b>Developed Economies</b>	6.2	6.8	8.4	13.2	19.7	20.9	13.6	9.7	9.2	10.9	9.5
	<b>Developing Economies</b>	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.1	3.8	5.8	3.2	2.6	1.6	4.8	5.1

Source: [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_dir/docs/wir2006\\_gdp\\_en.xls](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_dir/docs/wir2006_gdp_en.xls) (December 5, 2006).

**Annex 13. Outward FDI Stock from IDB Member Countries in Different Regions, 1995 – 2005**  
(as a percentage of gross domestic product)

No.	Region/economy	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>I.</b>	<b>Africa</b>											
1	Algeria	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6
2	Benin	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.9
3	Burkina Faso	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2
4	Cameroon	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.0
5	Chad	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.7	5.4	4.7	4.0	2.9	1.7	1.3
6	Comoros	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6
7	Côte d' Ivoire	4.7	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.9	5.8	5.3	4.5	3.8	3.8
8	Djibouti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Egypt	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
10	Gabon	5.0	4.2	4.8	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.2	5.2	3.5	3.1	1.9
11	Gambia	9.7	10.7	11.3	11.4	11.5	10.4	9.9	12.5	14.5	15.2	16.5
12	Guinea	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
13	Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.2	0.2	-1.0
14	Libya	3.8	3.7	4.3	6.0	6.1	5.7	7.5	10.4	10.6	9.1	4.9
15	Mali	0.8	1.0	1.2	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.6
16	Mauritania	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
17	Morocco	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6
18	Mozambique	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Niger	6.5	7.1	8.3	7.3	7.6	8.7	7.9	6.9	5.8	5.4	4.3
20	Nigeria	9.8	11.1	10.9	11.0	11.0	8.4	8.3	8.9	7.4	6.3	5.1
21	Senegal	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.3
22	Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Togo	2.7	3.4	3.6	5.3	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.0	3.9	2.6	2.1
26	Tunisia	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
27	Uganda	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.5
<b>II.</b>	<b>Middle East</b>											
28	Bahrain	17.8	22.1	22.0	25.5	26.3	22.0	24.8	25.6	30.2	35.9	39.1
29	Iran	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
30	Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Jordan	-1.1	-1.7	-1.5	-1.4	-1.3	-1.2	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0	-0.9	-0.8
32	Kuwait	10.3	14.4	11.8	6.6	5.7	4.5	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.7	7.2
33	Lebanon	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	6.5	10.2	12.4
34	Oman	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.8	1.6
35	Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Qatar	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.6
37	Saudi Arabia	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2
38	Syria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	UAE	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.5	2.0	3.0	4.1	7.5
40	Yemen	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>III.</b>	<b>East Asia</b>											
41	Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	3.1	10.3	9.0	8.5	13.0	17.7	29.8	29.3
43	Bangladesh	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
44	Brunei	6.3	8.1	8.4	10.6	10.1	10.3	11.0	11.2	11.7	10.6	8.7
45	Indonesia	2.9	2.9	3.1	7.0	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	4.7	5.0
46	Kazakhstan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.7	1.0	-2.4	-1.8
47	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	1.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.1	3.8	2.5
48	Malaysia	12.4	15.1	12.3	21.8	24.3	25.3	29.9	32.3	32.4	35.2	34.0
49	Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Pakistan	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
51	Takikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Europe and South America</b>											
54	Albania	1.9	1.9	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.0
55	Turkey	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.8	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.2
56	Surinam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<b>All IDB MCs</b>											
	<b>World</b>	10.0	10.9	12.4	15.0	17.5	20.5	22.4	23.6	24.8	25.2	23.9
	<b>Developed Economies</b>	11.3	12.4	13.7	16.8	19.1	22.8	25.0	26.6	28.1	28.8	27.9
	<b>Developing Economies</b>	6.0	6.3	8.6	9.5	12.0	13.0	13.4	13.4	13.1	13.3	12.5

Source: [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_dir/docs/wir2006\\_gdp\\_en.xls](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_dir/docs/wir2006_gdp_en.xls) (December 5, 2006).

**Annex 14. Outward FDI Performance Index Rankings of IDB Member Countries <sup>1/</sup>, 1995-2004 <sup>2/</sup>**  
**(ranking out of 132 countries of the world)**

No.	Economy/Region	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>I. Africa</b>								
1	Algeria	88	98	89	81	83	64	76
2	Benin	78	78	74	77	88	96	114
3	Burkina Faso	61	83	98	92	89	87	118
4	Cameroon	69	97	68	82	76	95	64
5	Côte d'Ivoire	29	67	95	118	96	88	115
6	Egypt	73	96	92	94	99	74	78
7	Gabon	49	63	56	122	130	128	123
8	Gambia	15	31	33	32	26	30	26
9	Guinea	90	93	78	72	74	79	..
10	Mali	102	52	58	57	64	91	90
11	Morocco	74	79	65	65	75	82	72
12	Mozambique	97	114	109	116	107	105	..
13	Niger	51	65	125	127	124	119	75
14	Nigeria	34	54	52	52	49	47	63
15	Senegal	64	64	91	64	66	58	69
16	Sierra Leone	81	121	111	109	109	107	..
17	Togo	48	44	126	128	126	123	125
18	Tunisia	86	106	102	104	103	97	92
19	Uganda	26	129	129	129	113	111	..
<b>II. Middle East</b>								
20	Bahrain	17	26	26	27	11	6	7
21	Brunei	25	70	54	49	54	65	43
22	Iran	123	81	85	103	125	122	117
23	Jordan	130	95	83	70	72	73	103
24	Kuwait	132	132	80	124	132	132	36
25	Lebanon	30	60	62	54	56	49	17
26	Libya	129	43	45	67	68	117	119
27	Oman	77	124	105	117	117	115	53
28	Qatar	55	75	79	97	120	120	51
29	Saudi Arabia	63	85	124	123	122	85	65
30	Syria	115	120	117	115	116	114	108
31	UAE	84	49	44	43	48	63	23
32	Yemen	98	128	123	106	92	90	..
<b>III. Asia</b>								
33	Azerbaijan	107	18	21	24	6	4	4
34	Bangladesh	99	113	97	100	100	102	96
35	Indonesia	24	88	81	78	84	84	41
36	Kazakhstan	101	101	122	42	47	130	128
37	Kyrgyzstan	105	40	48	59	73	131	28
38	Malaysia	8	23	28	28	30	23	32
39	Pakistan	116	108	96	91	91	86	87
40	Tajikistan	103	116	112	110	52	55	112
<b>IV. Europe and South America</b>								
41	Albania	39	68	73	87	106	103	..
42	Turkey	80	55	50	55	65	59	62

Source: UNCTAD, cross-border M&A database ([www.unctad.org/fdistatistics](http://www.unctad.org/fdistatistics)) downloaded on June 14, 2006.

1. Outward FDI performance ranking is based on Outward FDI performance index, which is a measure for determining the extent of a country's share in global FDI outflows to its share in world GDP. Low values of ranking reflect high performance of the country.
2. Three-year moving averages, using data for the year in question and two previous years.

**Annex 15. Cross-Border M&A Sales by IDB Member Countries in Different Regions, 1995-2005  
(number of deals)**

No.	Region/economy	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total (1995- 2005)
<b>I.</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>337</b>
1	Algeria	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	1	4	1	13
2	Benin	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
3	Burkina Faso	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	6
4	Cameroon	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	7
5	Chad	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
6	Côte d' Ivoire	3	5	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	1	16
7	Egypt	4	8	2	6	22	13	9	4	4	7	8	87
8	Gabon	-	-	1	2	1	4	1	-	-	1	-	10
9	Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
10	Guinea	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	7
11	Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3
12	Mali	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	8
13	Mauritania	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	7
14	Morocco	1	6	8	3	4	5	5	5	2	4	5	48
15	Mozambique	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	14
16	Niger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Nigeria	-	4	-	4	2	4	2	-	2	2	3	23
18	Senegal	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	6
19	Sierra Leone	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	4
20	Sudan	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	2	2	1	11
21	Togo	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
22	Tunisia	-	2	4	4	4	9	3	5	-	1	5	37
23	Uganda	-	2	1	2	2	5	2	1	2	2	2	21
<b>II.</b>	<b>Middle East</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>196</b>
24	Bahrain	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	-	2	1	3	13
25	Iran	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	6
26	Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
27	Jordan	3	-	1	1	4	3	2	-	6	-	5	25
28	Kuwait	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	6
29	Lebanon	-	2	3	2	3	8	2	-	2	-	3	25
30	Oman	-	1	-	-	2	3	4	1	2	4	2	19
31	Qatar	1	-	1	-	-	2	3	2	-	3	-	12
32	Saudi Arabia	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	-	-	1	15
33	Syria	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	5
34	UAE	-	2	3	-	8	6	7	6	7	9	15	63
35	Yemen	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
<b>III.</b>	<b>East Asia</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>1,031</b>
36	Azerbaijan	-	4	-	1	1	2	-	2	7	1	-	18
37	Bangladesh	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	2	3	11
38	Bhutan	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
39	Brunei	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	5
40	Indonesia	21	33	26	25	23	33	36	28	38	45	61	369
41	Kazakhstan	3	20	13	2	2	4	4	8	11	6	10	83
42	Kyrgyzstan	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	3	2	10
43	Malaysia	24	47	44	31	50	35	35	26	34	57	72	455
44	Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
45	Pakistan	3	6	8	2	1	4	4	3	5	5	6	47
46	Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
47	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
48	Uzbekistan	1	2	1	1	2	-	2	3	8	5	1	26
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Europe and South America</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>184</b>
49	Albania	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	1	1	9
50	Turkey	9	12	5	13	13	19	36	14	11	18	23	173
51	Suriname	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
	<b>All IDB MCs (I+II+III+IV)</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>1,748</b>
	<b>Developing Economies</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>13,733</b>
	<b>Developed Economies</b>	<b>3,403</b>	<b>3,551</b>	<b>3,906</b>	<b>4,388</b>	<b>5,527</b>	<b>6,277</b>	<b>4,775</b>	<b>3,460</b>	<b>3,328</b>	<b>3,741</b>	<b>4,520</b>	<b>46,876</b>
	<b>World</b>	<b>4,247</b>	<b>4,569</b>	<b>4,987</b>	<b>5,597</b>	<b>6,994</b>	<b>7,894</b>	<b>6,035</b>	<b>4,493</b>	<b>4,562</b>	<b>5,113</b>	<b>6,134</b>	<b>60,625</b>
	<b>Multinational <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16</b>

Source: [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_dir/docs/wir2006\\_gdp\\_en.xls](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_dir/docs/wir2006_gdp_en.xls) (December 5, 2006).

Note: Data covers only the deals whose transaction value is known and the deals involves the acquisition of an equity stake of more than 10 percent.

**Annex 16. Cross-Border M&A Sales by IDB Member Countries in Different Regions, 1995-2005**  
(US\$ million)

No.	Region/economy	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total (1995-2005)
<b>I.</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>3,058</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>4,682</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>3,026</b>	<b>16,251</b>
1	Algeria	-	-	-	-	42	127	-	-	3	25	-	197
2	Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
3	Cameroon	4	0	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	75
4	Chad	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	21
5	Côte d' Ivoire	23	15	194	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	240
6	Egypt	10	171	102	48	738	528	660	335	2,200	254	1,326	6,372
7	Gabon	-	-	39	-	-	22	-	-	-	65	-	126
8	Guinea	39	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0	90
9	Mali	18	1	-	-	-	132	-	2	-	13	-	165
10	Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	147	-	195
11	Morocco	-	40	578	5	123	-	2,211	47	1,624	25	1,579	6,232
12	Mozambique	14	11	-	13	1	-	10	-	88	-	-	136
13	Nigeria	-	-	-	12	18	15	1	-	-	10	43	99
14	Senegal	-	-	107	-	66	6	-	-	-	-	-	179
15	Sierra Leone	-	0	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	2	-	15
16	Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	768	136	-	929
17	Tunisia	-	-	-	402	11	301	45	191	-	3	77	1,030
18	Uganda	-	55	29	11	-	32	-	20	-	-	-	147
<b>II.</b>	<b>Middle East</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>3,953</b>
19	Bahrain	-	-	-	-	36	161	2	-	9	-	85	294
20	Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	77	-	95
21	Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
22	Jordan	26	-	-	-	-	567	20	-	990	-	89	1,691
23	Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	-	-	317	-	480
24	Lebanon	-	-	168	11	-	54	-	-	98	-	236	567
25	Oman	-	7	-	-	28	-	-	4	0	20	116	175
26	Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
27	Saudi Arabia	8	26	-	-	-	2	-	..	-	-	-	36
28	Syria	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	..	-	7	-	10
29	UAE	-	-	56	-	200	4	76	9	26	14	213	598
30	Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>III.</b>	<b>Asia</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>5,642</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>4,070</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>3,566</b>	<b>4,471</b>	<b>2,999</b>	<b>10,302</b>	<b>44,319</b>
31	Azerbaijan	-	1	-	-	-	36	-	52	1,387	-	-	1,475
32	Bangladesh	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	437	60	143	673
33	Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
34	Indonesia	809	530	332	683	1,164	819	3,529	2,790	2,031	1,269	6,763	20,718
35	Kazakhstan	450	3,216	2,337	-	-	70	13	1	507	428	1,526	8,548
36	Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	150	159
37	Malaysia	98	768	351	1,096	1,166	441	1,449	485	84	638	1,454	8,029
38	Pakistan	-	1,124	80	2,259	6	6	107	222	-	398	207	4,409
39	Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	12	16
40	Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	47
41	Uzbekistan	-	4	-	-	4	-	2	11	21	199	-	240
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Europe and South America</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>13,402</b>	<b>16,437</b>
42	Albania	1	-	-	-	4	16	-	..	2	126	7	156
43	Turkey	188	370	144	71	68	182	1,019	427	282	132	13,395	16,278
44	Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
	<b>IDB MCs (I+II+III+IV)</b>	<b>1,687</b>	<b>6,388</b>	<b>4,517</b>	<b>4,644</b>	<b>3,678</b>	<b>3,550</b>	<b>9,442</b>	<b>4,644</b>	<b>10,560</b>	<b>4,383</b>	<b>27,468</b>	<b>80,960</b>
	<b>Developing Economies</b>	<b>17,049</b>	<b>36,086</b>	<b>70,677</b>	<b>84,192</b>	<b>77,139</b>	<b>72,905</b>	<b>89,033</b>	<b>47,287</b>	<b>52,561</b>	<b>64,747</b>	<b>117,951</b>	<b>729,627</b>
	<b>Developed Economies</b>	<b>169,444</b>	<b>190,937</b>	<b>234,171</b>	<b>446,792</b>	<b>686,743</b>	<b>1,070,911</b>	<b>504,927</b>	<b>322,502</b>	<b>244,426</b>	<b>315,851</b>	<b>598,350</b>	<b>4,785,055</b>
	<b>World</b>	<b>186,593</b>	<b>227,023</b>	<b>304,848</b>	<b>531,648</b>	<b>766,044</b>	<b>1,143,816</b>	<b>593,960</b>	<b>369,789</b>	<b>296,988</b>	<b>380,598</b>	<b>716,302</b>	<b>5,517,608</b>
	<b>Multinational <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>2,162</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,927</b>

Source: [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_dir/docs/wir2006\\_gdp\\_en.xls](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_dir/docs/wir2006_gdp_en.xls) (December 5, 2006).

Note: Data covers only the deals whose transaction value is known and the deals involves the acquisition of an equity stake of more than 10 percent.



**Annex 17. Cross-Border M&A Purchases by IDB Member Countries in Different Regions, 1995-2005**  
(number of deals)

No.	Region/economy	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total (1995-2005)
<b>I.</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>79</b>
1	Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3
2	Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
3	Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
4	Côte d' Ivoire	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
5	Egypt	-	2	1	-	7	7	4	2	1	2	4	30
6	Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
7	Guinea	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8	Libyan Arab Mediterranean	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	9
9	Mali	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
10	Morocco	1	1	-	2	2	2	2	-	-	1	2	13
11	Niger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Nigeria	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3
13	Senegal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
14	Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Tunisia	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	7
16	Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	4
<b>II.</b>	<b>Middle East</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>254</b>
17	Bahrain	-	-	4	4	9	5	5	7	7	2	3	46
18	Iran	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
19	Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	5	10
20	Kuwait	2	5	4	-	5	3	4	1	3	3	10	40
21	Lebanon	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	4	1	-	13
22	Oman	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	1	1	1	2	10
23	Qatar	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	4	9
24	Saudi Arabia	8	2	5	5	3	7	8	6	4	3	7	58
25	Syria	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
26	UAE	1	2	5	2	6	4	6	3	8	9	18	64
27	Yemen	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<b>III.</b>	<b>South Asia</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>822</b>
28	Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
30	Bangladesh	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
31	Brunei Darussalam	2	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
32	Indonesia	11	17	7	4	3	5	1	6	6	14	25	99
33	Kazakhstan	1	2	-	1	-	2	1	-	5	2	4	18
34	Malaysia	66	81	69	30	32	28	30	43	63	108	127	677
35	Pakistan	-	2	2	-	-	1	2	2	5	3	-	17
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Europe and South America</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>60</b>
36	Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Turkey	1	7	4	4	7	10	3	9	3	4	8	60
38	Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>All IDB MCs (I+II+III+IV)</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>1,215</b>
	<b>Developing Economies</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>7,606</b>
	<b>Developed Economies</b>	<b>3,785</b>	<b>4,004</b>	<b>4,382</b>	<b>5,044</b>	<b>6,341</b>	<b>7,070</b>	<b>5,392</b>	<b>3,839</b>	<b>3,778</b>	<b>4,255</b>	<b>5,062</b>	<b>52,952</b>
	<b>World</b>	<b>4,247</b>	<b>4,569</b>	<b>4,987</b>	<b>5,597</b>	<b>6,994</b>	<b>7,894</b>	<b>6,035</b>	<b>4,493</b>	<b>4,562</b>	<b>5,113</b>	<b>6,134</b>	<b>60,625</b>
	<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>
	<b>Multinational <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>58</b>

Source: [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_dir/docs/wir2006\\_gdp\\_en.xls](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_dir/docs/wir2006_gdp_en.xls) (December 5, 2006).

Note: Data covers only the deals whose transaction value is known and the deals involves the acquisition of an equity stake of more than 10 percent.

**Annex 18. Cross-Border M&A Purchases by IDB Member Countries in Different Regions, 1995-2005  
(US\$ million)**

No.	Region/economy	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total (1995-2005)
<b>I.</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>14,445</b>	<b>15,644</b>
1	Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-
2	Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
3	Egypt	-	-	-	-	7	213	-	..	3	61	14,423	14,706
4	Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Libya	-	-	-	3	-	-	45	..	430	50	-	528
7	Morocco	-	8	-	-	10	-	72	-	-	-	-	90
8	Nigeria	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	8
9	Senegal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	23
10	Tunisia	11	-	-	-	23	-	-	5	-	-	-	39
11	Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	250
<b>II.</b>	<b>Middle East</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>1,687</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>2,799</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>9,415</b>	<b>23,557</b>
12	Bahrain	-	-	1,472	45	563	79	274	646	432	-	554	4,065
13	Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	0	-	9	-	31
14	Kuwait	4	648	-	-	119	32	105	114	441	845	3,640	5,948
15	Lebanon	3	0	58	-	-	-	-	..	-	7	-	67
16	Oman	-	-	8	55	-	-	-	9	125	-	33	230
17	Qatar	-	42	-	-	-	2	-	-	15	192	352	603
18	Saudi Arabia	1,671	350	334	217	3	1,550	39	2,020	473	78	53	6,789
19	Syria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	UAE	-	153	2	77	655	2	4	10	62	40	4,783	5,787
21	Yemen	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
<b>III.</b>	<b>South Asia</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>10,042</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>2,218</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>3,857</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>7,556</b>	<b>33,634</b>
22	Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Bangladesh	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
24	Brunei	31	189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220
25	Indonesia	163	218	676	39	243	1,445	-	197	2	491	5,878	9,352
26	Kazakhstan	450	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	170	5	-	631
27	Malaysia	1,122	9,635	894	1,059	1,377	761	1,375	930	3,685	816	1,678	23,332
28	Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	63	-	14	-	88
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Europe and South America</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>8,806</b>	<b>9,517</b>
29	Turkey	19	356	43	4	88	48	-	38	7	108	8,806	9,517
30	Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>All IDB MCs (I+II+III+IV)</b>	<b>3,488</b>	<b>11,597</b>	<b>3,486</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>3,125</b>	<b>4,166</b>	<b>1,924</b>	<b>4,032</b>	<b>5,844</b>	<b>2,967</b>	<b>40,223</b>	<b>82,352</b>
	<b>Developing Economies</b>	<b>13,373</b>	<b>29,862</b>	<b>33,492</b>	<b>22,051</b>	<b>64,185</b>	<b>48,866</b>	<b>56,111</b>	<b>28,240</b>	<b>40,052</b>	<b>40,799</b>	<b>89,962</b>	<b>466,995</b>
	<b>Developed Economies</b>	<b>173,197</b>	<b>197,022</b>	<b>271,269</b>	<b>509,589</b>	<b>701,578</b>	<b>1,088,961</b>	<b>535,985</b>	<b>341,548</b>	<b>256,935</b>	<b>339,799</b>	<b>626,339</b>	<b>5,042,222</b>
	<b>World</b>	<b>186,593</b>	<b>227,023</b>	<b>304,848</b>	<b>531,648</b>	<b>766,044</b>	<b>1,143,816</b>	<b>593,960</b>	<b>369,789</b>	<b>296,988</b>	<b>380,598</b>	<b>716,302</b>	<b>5,517,608</b>
	<b>Multinational</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>5,989</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,390</b>

Source: [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_dir/docs/wir2006\\_gdp\\_en.xls](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_dir/docs/wir2006_gdp_en.xls) (December 5, 2006).

Note: Data covers only the deals whose transaction value is known and the deals involve the acquisition of an equity stake of more than 10 percent.

**Annex 19: Bilateral Investment Treaties Signed by IDB Member Countries, up to 2005**  
(cumulative number of treaties)

No.		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 <sup>1/</sup>
<b>I.</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>506</b>
1	Algeria	5	10	11	15	19	25	25	25	27	29	34
2	Benin	3	3	3	3	3	3	11	11	11	13	13
3	Burkina Faso	2	3	3	4	4	5	11	11	12	13	13
4	Cameroon	7	7	8	8	8	9	13	13	13	13	14
5	Chad	4	4	5	6	6	6	10	10	10	12	12
6	Comoros	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	6	6
7	Côte d'Ivoire	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	10
8	Djibouti	-	-	-	2	2	2	3	3	5	5	5
9	Egypt	35	42	57	72	80	84	86	86	88	90	98
10	Gabon	6	6	8	10	10	10	12	12	12	12	13
11	Gambia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	5
12	Guinea	4	6	6	7	7	7	13	14	15	17	18
13	Guinea-Bissau	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	Libya	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	8	10	13	15
15	Mali	3	4	4	5	6	6	11	11	12	12	13
16	Mauritania	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	10	11	13	16
17	Morocco	17	20	26	27	34	34	42	45	45	46	55
18	Mozambique	1	2	4	8	9	9	13	17	17	19	20
19	Niger	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
20	Nigeria	4	5	5	7	7	8	10	13	14	14	19
21	Senegal	11	11	12	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20
22	Sierra Leone	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
23	Somalia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
24	Sudan	5	5	6	9	14	19	19	21	22	23	25
25	Togo	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
26	Tunisia	30	33	36	39	39	42	44	45	46	47	52
27	Uganda	3	3	4	5	5	7	9	11	15	16	16
<b>II.</b>	<b>Middle East</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>356</b>
28	Bahrain	1	1	2	2	6	8	9	13	13	14	16
29	Iran	7	15	17	22	26	30	35	43	47	48	54
30	Iraq	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
31	Jordan	8	11	15	16	18	20	26	30	30	31	36
32	Kuwait	17	21	24	26	28	28	38	40	40	41	45
33	Lebanon	4	8	18	21	27	28	36	38	39	46	46
34	Oman	9	9	12	14	15	16	19	20	21	24	25
35	Palestin	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
36	Qatar	-	3	3	6	12	12	18	18	18	18	22
37	Saudi Arabia	2	5	5	5	5	7	8	10	11	11	11
38	Syria	4	7	11	13	13	15	18	19	21	22	32
39	UAE	12	14	16	18	20	22	25	26	26	30	31
40	Yemen	6	8	8	12	17	18	21	27	28	29	33
<b>III.</b>	<b>Asia</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>372</b>
41	Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
42	Azerbaijan	4	10	15	17	17	18	18	19	20	22	25
43	Bangladesh	13	14	15	18	19	22	23	24	24	24	24
44	Brunei	-	-	-	2	2	5	5	5	5	5	5
45	Indonesia	25	31	38	43	49	52	54	55	58	58	59
46	Kazakhstan	16	24	26	28	30	30	30	32	33	35	35
47	Kyrgyzstan	10	12	16	16	20	21	23	25	25	25	25
48	Malaysia	42	48	52	59	61	63	63	65	66	66	66
49	Maldives	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
50	Pakistan	21	26	31	34	38	39	42	43	44	47	47
51	Tajikistan	8	9	9	10	11	12	13	17	19	20	22
52	Turkmenistan	12	16	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	19
53	Uzbekistan	16	24	29	31	32	35	36	38	40	40	41
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Europe and South America</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>112</b>
54	Albania	22	24	27	28	29	29	29	32	34	35	35
55	Turkey	36	43	50	56	58	63	66	66	67	71	75
56	Suriname	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
	<b>All IDB MCs (I+II+III+IV)</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>1,346</b>
	<b>Developing Countries</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>1,790</b>	<b>1,878</b>
	<b>Developed Countries</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>1,511</b>
	<b>World</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>1,917</b>	<b>2,091</b>	<b>2,214</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>2,392</b>	<b>2,495</b>

Source: UNCTAD, <http://stats.unctad.org/FDI/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=7> for 1995-2004.

1. For IDB member countries, cumulative data on BITs are taken as of June 1, 2006 from each country sheets on total number of BITs concluded.

**Annex 20: Bilateral Taxation Treaties Signed by IDB Member Countries, up to 2004<sup>1/</sup>**  
**(cumulative number of treaties)**

No.		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>I.</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>241</b>
1	Algeria	9	9	10	12	15	18	18	22	22	23
2	Benin	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	Burkina Faso	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
4	Cameroon	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	Chad	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	Comoros	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	Côte d'Ivoire	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
8	Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Egypt	29	31	33	36	40	42	43	43	43	43
10	Gabon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	Gambia	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
12	Guinea	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Libya	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
15	Mali	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
16	Mauritania	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
17	Morocco	25	26	28	29	31	33	35	37	37	37
18	Mozambique	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
19	Niger	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	Nigeria	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13
21	Senegal	5	5	5	6	7	7	10	12	12	12
22	Sierra Leone	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
23	Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Sudan	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	7	9
25	Togo	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
26	Tunisia	30	32	33	36	40	40	40	40	43	44
27	Uganda	5	5	5	5	6	9	9	9	11	13
<b>II.</b>	<b>Middle East</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>222</b>
28	Bahrain	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	6	7	8
29	Iran	10	13	14	16	17	19	20	24	28	32
30	Iraq	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31	Jordan	8	8	8	8	10	10	11	11	12	14
32	Kuwait	9	9	12	13	15	15	19	22	23	26
33	Lebanon	4	5	8	12	14	14	18	20	23	25
34	Oman	2	2	4	7	8	10	12	14	19	21
35	Palestin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Qatar	1	1	1	5	9	12	13	15	17	19
37	Saudi Arabia	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
38	Syria	5	6	10	13	14	15	21	21	23	23
39	UAE	11	13	13	14	15	16	17	17	20	37
40	Yemen	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	6	6	6
<b>III.</b>	<b>Asia</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>299</b>
41	Afghanistan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
42	Azerbaijan	2	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	13
43	Bangladesh	17	19	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	24
44	Brunei	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
45	Indonesia	38	42	45	48	50	51	52	56	58	58
46	Kazakhstan	8	11	19	24	27	27	28	28	29	30
47	Kyrgyzstan	1	1	4	5	6	6	7	7	8	10
48	Malaysia	42	44	48	51	53	53	53	56	57	58
49	Maldives	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50	Pakistan	47	49	49	49	54	55	56	56	56	58
51	Tajikistan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	7	8
52	Turkmenistan	2	3	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
53	Uzbekistan	6	13	14	18	22	23	25	26	27	28
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Europe and South America</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>65</b>
54	Albania	8	9	9	11	12	13	13	15	15	16
55	Turkey	31	35	39	41	43	43	45	47	47	48
56	Suriname	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	<b>All IDB MCs (I+II+III+IV)</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>827</b>
	<b>Developing Countries</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>1,476</b>
	<b>Developed Countries</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>1,916</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>2,014</b>
	<b>World</b>	<b>1,663</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>2,148</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,394</b>	<b>2,475</b>	<b>2,559</b>

Source: UNCTAD, cross-border M&A database ([www.unctad.org/fdistatistics](http://www.unctad.org/fdistatistics)) downloaded on June 14, 2006.

1. Based on the data provided by UAE authorities.
2. Data on bilateral taxation treaties are available up to 2004.

**Annex 21. Bilateral Investment Treaties Among IDB Member Countries (as of June 01, 2006)**

No.	Country	Bilateral Investment Treaties among IDB Member Countries	No. of Treaties Signed <sup>1/</sup> with IDB Member Countries
1	Afghanistan	Turkey	1
2	Albania	Egypt, Iran, Malaysia, Tunisia, Turkey	5
3	Algeria	Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Malaysia, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Oman, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, UAE, Yemen	14
4	Azerbaijan	Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan	7
5	Bahrain	Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, Yemen	10
6	Bangladesh	Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan	6
7	Benin	Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritius	6
8	Brunei	Oman	1
9	Burkina Faso	Benin, Chad, Comoros, Guinea, Malaysia, Mauritania, Tunisia	7
10	Cameroon	Egypt, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania	4
11	Chad	Benin, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Guinea, Lebanon, Mali, Morocco	7
12	Comoros	Burkina Faso, Egypt, Mali	3
13	Côte d'Ivoire	Tunisia	1
14	Djibouti	Egypt, Malaysia	2
15	Egypt	Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan	38
16	Gabon	Egypt, Lebanon, Mali, Morocco	4
17	Gambia	Mauritania, Morocco	2
18	Guinea	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Egypt, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia	11
19	Guinea-Bissau	-	-
20	Indonesia	Algeria, Bangladesh, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Morocco, Mozambique, Pakistan, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Yemen	19
21	Iran	Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Yemen	23
22	Iraq	Kuwait, Morocco, Syria	3
23	Jordan	Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Indonesia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen	13
24	Kazakhstan	Azerbaijan, Egypt, Iran, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan	9
25	Kuwait	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Syria, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, UAE, Yemen	14
26	Kyrgyz Republic	Azerbaijan, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan	9
27	Lebanon	Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Benin, Chad, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, UAE, Yemen	20
28	Libya	Egypt, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia	4
29	Malaysia	Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, UAE, Yemen	24
30	Maldives <sup>2/</sup>	NA	NA
31	Mali	Algeria, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Tunisia	9

**Annex 21. Bilateral Investment Treaties Among IDB Member Countries (as of June 1, 2006) (continued)**

No.	Country	Bilateral Investment Treaties among IDB Member Countries	No. of Treaties Signed <sup>1/</sup> with IDB Member Countries
32	Mauritania	Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Gambia, Guinea, Lebanon, Morocco, Qatar, Tunisia	8
33	Morocco	Bahrain, Chad, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, UAE, Yemen	25
34	Mozambique	Algeria, Egypt, Indonesia, UAE	4
35	Niger	Algeria, Egypt, Tunisia	3
36	Nigeria	Egypt, Turkey, Uganda	3
37	Oman	Algeria, Brunei, Egypt, Iran, Morocco, Pakistan, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen	10
38	Palestine	Egypt	1
39	Pakistan	Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Syria, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, UAE, Uzbekistan, Yemen	21
40	Qatar	Egypt, Iran, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Turkey	9
41	Saudi Arabia	Egypt, Malaysia	2
42	Senegal	Egypt, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Qatar, Tunisia	6
43	Sierra Leone	-	0
44	Somalia	Egypt	1
45	Sudan	Bahrain, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Syria, Turkey, UAE, Yemen	14
46	Suriname	Indonesia	1
47	Syria	Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, UAE, Yemen	20
48	Tajikistan	Indonesia, Iran, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Turkey, UAE	7
49	Togo	Tunisia	1
50	Tunisia	Albania, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Syria, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, UAE, Uzbekistan, Yemen	26
51	Turkey	Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, UAE, Uzbekistan, Yemen	27
52	Turkmenistan	Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan	7
53	Uganda	Egypt, Nigeria	2
54	U.A.E	Algeria, Egypt, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Mozambique, Pakistan, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Yemen	15
55	Uzbekistan	Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan	10
56	Yemen	Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, UAE	16
<b>IDB MCs</b>			<b>515</b>

Source: UNCTAD, International Investment Agreements.

1. Based on available country sheets data on total number of BITs concluded
2. Details of 3 BITs signed by Maldives were not available.

