

## ANNEX – QUICK FACTS AND THEIR SOURCES <sup>1</sup>

### Trade

1. World trade grew vigorously in 2006, the 8% expansion in merchandise trade being the second highest since 2000. In 2007 it is expected to settle at 6%.
  - World Trade 2006, Prospects For 2007 – Risks lie ahead following stronger trade in 2006, WTO reports, WTO press release 472 available at [http://www.wto.org/english/news\\_e/pres07\\_e/pr472\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres07_e/pr472_e.htm)
2. Least-developed countries' trade grew by about 30% in 2006, fuelled by higher prices for petroleum and other primary commodities.
  - Ibidem
3. Full trade liberalisation would lift up to 440 million people out of \$2-a-day poverty by 2015.
  - World Development Report 2006 – World Bank, p. 220 (using OECD statistics)
4. During 2006, more than 100 developing countries were engaged in over 67 bilateral or regional trade negotiations. More than 250 regional and bilateral trade agreements now govern more than 30% of world trade.
  - UNCTAD (2006) 'World Investment Report 2006. FDI from Developing and Transition Economies – Implications for Development', mentioned in 'Signing Away The Future' – Oxfam Briefing Paper No 101, March 2007 ([http://www.oxfam.org/en/files/bp101\\_regional\\_trade\\_agreements\\_0703/download](http://www.oxfam.org/en/files/bp101_regional_trade_agreements_0703/download))
5. The EU has pledged to increase its aid for trade to €2 billion a year from 2010 for all developing countries.
  - EU Council Conclusions December 2005

### Environment

1. Between 1960 and 2000, world food production increased 2.5 times, water use doubled, timber production grew by over 50% and hydropower capacity doubled.
  - Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, Ecosystem and Human Well Being: Synthesis, p. 5.
2. Between 1959 and 2003, atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide grew by 20% above pre-industrial levels.
  - Ibidem, p. 4.
3. Since the late 1970s, an area of tropical rain forest larger than the EU has been destroyed: an area equivalent to the size of France is destroyed every 3-4 years.
  - COM(2006) 216 final, Halting the Loss of Biodiversity by 2010 – and Beyond, p. 5.

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<sup>1</sup> Taken from the *EU Report on Policy Coherence for Development*

4. Species' extinction rates are now around 100 times greater than that shown in fossil records and are projected to accelerate, threatening a new 'mass extinction' of a kind not seen since the disappearance of the dinosaurs.
  - Same as above.
5. The environment technology sector has an annual turnover of €227 billion (2.2% of EU GDP) and represents 3.4 million full-time jobs (1.7% of total EU employment).
  - COM(2007) 225 final, Mid-term review of the Sixth Community Environment Action Programme, p. 5.

## Climate Change

1. The Earth's average surface temperature has risen by 0.76°C since 1850.
  - Climate Change, DG Environment Website, [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/home\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/home_en.htm);
2. Without further action on greenhouse gases, the global average surface temperature is likely to rise by a further 1.8 - 4.0°C this century.
  - Same as for Quick Fact No 1.
3. While a citizen of India generates around 1 tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> per year, a European generates 9 tonnes, and a US citizen as much as 20 tonnes per year.
  - United Nations Statistics Division.
4. Greenhouse gases emissions from deforestation amount to 20% of the total.
  - Mid-term review of the Sixth Community Environment Action Programme, COM(2007) 225 final, p. 7.
5. A rise in sea levels of between 18 and 59 cm which will endanger coastal areas and small islands.
  - Same as for Quick Fact No 1.
6. The costs of extreme weather alone could reach 0.5 - 1% of world GDP by the middle of the century.
  - Stern Review: The Economics of Climate Change, Chapter 5, p. 1.
7. The Global Carbon Market reached US\$30 billion in 2006, 80% through the EU ETS.
  - The World Bank - State and Trends of the Carbon Market 2007.
8. US\$11.8 billion (€ 9 billion) had been invested in 58 carbon funds as at March 2007.
  - Same as for Quick Fact No. 7. Commission Staff Working Paper | 249
9. Clean technology investments in 2006 reached a record US\$70.9 billion.
  - Same as for Quick Fact No. 7.

## Security

1. The Rwandan genocide in 1994 killed almost 1 million people. The civil war in the Democratic Republic of the Congo has killed some 7% of the population.
  - Human Development Report 2005, p. 153.

2. In Sudan the two-decade-long civil war between the North and the South claimed more than 2 million lives and displaced 6 million people.
  - Human Development Report 2005, p. 153.
3. The Darfur crisis in Sudan has caused 200 000 deaths and over 2 million refugees so far.
  - The Economist 29 May 2007.
4. More than half a million children under 18 have been recruited into government armed forces, paramilitaries, civilmilitia and a wide variety of nonstate armed groups in more than 85 countries, according to Amnesty International.
  - From the campaigns page of the Amnesty International website <http://web.amnesty.org/pages/childsoldiers-index-eng>
5. A quarter of the estimated \$4 billion annual global gun trade is illicit.
  - From the Secretary-General's Address to the UN Small Arms Review Conference, June 2006 (<http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/arms060626anna-eng.pdf>)

### **Agriculture**

1. 3 billion people in developing countries live in rural areas; of these 2.5 billion are employed in agriculture.
  - Forth coming World Development Report 2008. Agriculture for Development p4.
2. The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) absorbs around 45% of EU Budget; 20 years ago that percentage was 70%.
  - EC internal sources.
3. Farming accounts for around 4.7% of the EU workforce.
  - Ibidem.
4. Resources allocated to agriculture, food security and rural development to ACP countries will increase from 10% (9th EDF) to 15% (10th EDF).
  - Ibidem.
5. As part of the WTO Doha negotiations, the EU has made a conditional offer to eliminate all export subsidies by 2013 and to reduce trade-distorting domestic support by 70%.
  - EC internal sources.

### **Fisheries**

1. Fish contributes to, or exceeds, 50% of the total animal protein intake in some small island and coastal developing states.
  - FAO, The State of World Fisheries and Agriculture 2006, Rome, 2007.
2. In Guinea, 40% of the total animal protein intake is sourced from fish; in Nigeria this amounts to 20-25% on average, but it may go up to 80% in coastal regions.
  - FAO, Fishery Country Profiles.
3. Financial resources from FPA represent almost 40% of the budget of Guinea Bissau and 19% of the budget of Mauritania and five times the amount of development cooperation between Mauritania and the EC.

- EC internal sources.

### **Social Dimension of Globalisation**

1. 1.37 billion people work but earn less than US\$2/day.
  - ILO – Global Employment Trends 2007.
  - [http://www.ilo.org/global/About the ILO/Media and public information/Press releases/lang --en/WCMS\\_081866/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/About%20the%20ILO/Media%20and%20public%20information/Press%20releases/lang--en/WCMS_081866/index.htm)
2. 250 million children (aged 5 to 14 years) are engaged in economic activities in developing countries; half of them are employed full-time.
  - ILO statistics on working children and hazardous child labour in brief, Kebebew Ashagrie, ILO (first published 1997, revised April 1998).
3. 12.3 million people are victims of forced labour; more than 2.4 million have been trafficked.
  - ILO quick statistics on forced labour – Work in freedom (<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/manila/downloads/flstats.pdf>).
4. Women account for 70% of the world poor.
  - Considering gender and the WTO services negotiations, research paper by Meg Jones, South Centre (April 2006).
5. The informal economy in Africa and Latin America is estimated at 42% and 41% of GDP in 2000, respectively.
  - Size and measurement of the informal economy in 110 countries around the world, by Friedrich Schneider (paper financed from World Bank Doing Business project and presented at the Workshop of Australian National Tax Centre, ANU, Canberra, Australia in July 2002).
6. The Fair Trade sector had a turnover of €1.1 billion in 2005 with an increase of 35% over the previous year.
  - The Economist 7 December 2006.

### **Migration**

1. 191 million people (3% of the world's population) lived outside their country of birth in 2005.
  - UNFPA State of World Population 2006.
2. 1 out 10 people living in a developed country is a migrant.
  - Ibidem.
3. 40% of migrants moved from one Southern country to another.
  - Ibidem.
4. Migrant remittances to developing countries in 2005 (US\$167 billion through formal channels and an additional US\$70 billion through informal channels) were higher than Official Development Assistance (US\$107 billion) or Foreign Direct Investment (US\$111 billion).
  - World Bank for remittances, OECD DAC for total ODA and FDI.
5. Remittances can reduce the incidence of poverty (from by 5% in Ghana to by 20% in Guatemala).
  - World Bank (2006), Global Economic Prospects 2006 – Economic Implications of Remittances and Migration. See p. 120 for details.

“Although the available evidence is still relatively limited, growing evidence from household survey data complements the findings of the model that international remittances have reduced the incidence and severity of poverty in several low-income countries. According to that evidence, remittances are believed to have reduced the poverty headcount ratio by 11 percentage points in Uganda, 6 percentage points in Bangladesh, and 5 percentage points in Ghana (Adams 2005b).”

6. 45% of FDI to China came from the 30-40 million Chinese living in about 130 countries.
  - Global Commission on International Migration, Final Report, p. 23.
7. Only 50 out of 600 Zambian doctors trained since independence are still practicing in Zambia.
  - Ibidem.

### **Research and Innovation**

1. In the last decade, withdrawal of government funding from public research institutions in Africa resulted in the loss of about two thirds of institutional and human resources.
  - UNESCO Science Report 2005  
[http://www.unesco.org/science/psd/publications/science\\_report2005.pdf](http://www.unesco.org/science/psd/publications/science_report2005.pdf)
2. The brain drain has increased considerably as many professors and researchers cannot feed a family on their normal income and have therefore chosen to emigrate.
  - Ibidem.
3. The entire African continent lost 25% of its human capital over the last 10 years compared to Europe.
  - Ibidem.
4. South Africa alone is responsible for a third of the publications of the continent, as is North Africa.
  - Ibidem.
5. While developing nations with large economies have approached the lower-end R&D/GDP ratios of OECD countries (for example, India allocates 1.2 percent; Brazil, 0.91%; and China, 0.69%), most developing nations devote less than 0.5% of their GDP to R&D.
  - ‘Inventing a better future. A strategy for building worldwide capacities in science and technology’, Inter Academic Council, Chapter 1, p. 32, January 2004. available at <http://www.interacademycouncil.net/?id=9988>

### **Information Society**

1. Developing countries account for over 60% of the world’s telephone lines (fixed/mobile) – up from 20 % in 1980.
  - World Bank (2006), Information and Communication for Development –Global Trends and Policies.
2. In 2003, 130 out of 164 developing countries had at least three providers of mobile services.
  - Ibidem.
3. New wireless technologies are expanding access to voice and data in remote areas.
  - Ibidem.

4. Only 38% of developing countries have connected primary and secondary schools to the Internet.
  - Ibidem.
5. Between 1990 and 2003, 122 out of 154 developing countries financed telecommunications infrastructure projects with foreign investments.
  - Ibidem.
6. The price for broadband access in low income countries is 11 times greater than in developed countries (2004).
  - Ibidem.

## Transport

1. The IMF estimates that average spending on infrastructure in low-income and lower-middle-income countries may have to almost double from the **254** | EU Report on Policy Coherence for Development levels of the 1990s (when such spending fell by 2 to 4% of GDP) to bridge the gaps in the availability and quality of key infrastructure.
  - Global Monitoring Report 2004 – Policies and Actions for Achieving the MDGs, IMF Development Committee, April 2004, p. 7.
2. Much of the additional aid recorded by OECD in 2005 (a 13% real increase over 2004) was targeted on improving infrastructure, in the transport, communications and energy sectors.
  - 2005 Development Cooperation Report, OECD.
3. The 9th EDF devoted over €2 billion to transport (almost a third of bilateral aid available to the ACP), mostly for Africa, of which close to 90% went on road transport). This represents about 90% of overall EC funding on transport.
  - EC internal sources.

## Energy

1. In 2001 coal was responsible for 66.6% and 63.3% of electricity produced in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia Pacific, compared to only 37.9% in OECD countries. Some 600 million Africans do not have access to electricity.
  - World Energy Assessment Overview: 2004 Update, UNDP, figure 8, p. 30, <http://www.energyandenvironment.undp.org/undp/indexAction.cfm?module=Library&action=GetFile&DocumentAttachmentID=1010>
2. Renewable energy currently provides 13% of the world's energy needs. The main sources of renewables are geothermal and hydro-electric power and biomass.
  - The Economist 31 May 2007.
3. Algeria is the third-largest supplier of gas to the EU, after Russia and Norway. 60% of the world's gas is concentrated in three countries: Russia, Iran and Qatar.
  - The Economist 12 April 2007.
4. About 70 out of 150 developing countries have embarked on reforming their power markets since the early 1990s.
  - Reforming Power Markets in Developing Countries, What Have We Learned?, World Bank Discussion Paper No. 19, September 2006, available at <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTENERGY/Resources/Energy19.pdf>