STATES OF JERSEY

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CORPORATE SERVICES SCRUTINY PANEL REPORT: REVIEW OF JERSEY'S OVERSEAS AID (S.R.11/2007) – RESPONSE OF THE JERSEY OVERSEAS AID COMMISSION

Presented to the States on 18th September 2007
by the Jersey Overseas Aid Commission

STATES GREFFE

REPORT

Executive Summary

The Corporate Services Scrutiny Panel reported to the States on its review of Jersey's Overseas Aid on 30th May 2007. The Review concluded that the Island should embrace the U.N. goal of an aid budget of 0.7% of G.N.I., and recommended the formation of a group to see how the Island could reach this target. The Chairman of the Jersey Overseas Aid Commission, Deputy Jacqui Huet, responded to this recommendation by establishing the Review Panel.

The majority of the Panel members support the view that, the U.N. having set a standard for Overseas Aid at 0.7% of G.N.I., Jersey should subscribe to that target in common with U.N. members. The view is held that, as Jersey has a long established policy of being, and being seen to be, a responsible player in the global economy complying with relevant international standards, particularly those that have a direct bearing on the Island as an international finance centre, the Island should commit itself to complying with the U.N. goal which, if Jersey was a sovereign state and a U.N. member, it would have subscribed to in common with all U.N. members. The Panel noted that if a per capita figure is used based on countries that could be considered to have a similar wealth level to that of Jersey the level of aid required is similar to the 0.7% of G.N.I. figure.

In moving towards the U.N. or a per capita target the Panel accepted that account should be taken of the difficulties being faced by the Island in accommodating the changes in tax structures that are in train and all the uncertainties surrounding the level of taxation income in the next few years. The majority of the Panel considered that, in these circumstances, the Island should aim to reach the U.N. or per capita target by no later than 2020.

The Panel considered that a strong argument could be advanced for linking the funding of an increased overseas aid contribution to revenues raised through environmental taxes if an increase in general taxation is required. Global warming is expected to have a proportionately greater impact on the lives of those in the poorest countries. To the extent that aid increases can be funded by environmental taxes this will also reduce or avoid the requirement to increase other taxes.

The Panel considered that whether the U.N. target of 0.7% of G.N.I. or a per capita figure is adopted there is a need for an education/promotion campaign to provide an adequate basis for securing public support. This campaign should seek to ensure that the wider public are made fully aware of the key issues.

1. Introduction

The Corporate Services Scrutiny Panel reported to the States on its review of Jersey's Overseas Aid on 30th May 2007.

The review concluded that, as an absolute minimum, overseas aid contributions should follow an extension of the existing funding formula of 2.4% of all States' revenues that could be determined as taxes or duties which are not hypothecated in any way.

At the same time the view was expressed that the Island should embrace the aim of reaching the 0.7% of G.N.I. target set by the United Nations within a specific and reasonable time frame.

What was considered to be beyond the scope of the review was to advise on how an increase in the Overseas Aid contributions would be funded, and the Scrutiny Panel endorsed the formation of a group to be set up to see how the Island could aim to reach the 0.7% of G.N.I. target.

This group was established by the Chairman of the Jersey Overseas Aid Commission, Deputy Jacqui Huet, as the Jersey Overseas Aid Funding Review Panel with the following membership –

Mr. A. Allchurch
Mr. B. Coutanche
Mr. M.F. Dubras

Mr. G. Grime
Reverend G. Houghton
Deputy J.J. Huet
Mrs. I. Le Feuvre
Mr. M. Liston
Mr. G.C. Powell (Chairman)
Mrs. T. Roberts
Mr. A. Smith

Secretary – Mrs. K. Filipponi (Executive Officer, Jersey Overseas Aid Commission)

2. **What should be the Island's target?**

Although the Panel was set up to consider how the Island could aim to reach the 0.7% of G.N.I. target, the Panel included in its considerations the question of whether that should be the Island's target and what the alternatives might be.

The Panel noted that the U.N. in using G.N.I. as a basis for its target has done so on the grounds that G.N.I. is the best comparative indicator of the wealth of nations and their inhabitants. The majority of the Panel members support the view that, the U.N. having set a standard for overseas aid at 0.7% of G.N.I., Jersey should subscribe to that target in common with U.N. members. On the basis of the 2006 grant to the Overseas Aid Commission of £5.686 million, and an estimate of G.N.I. for 2006 based on the figure for 2005 of £3,170 million increased by 5% to £3,330 million, the current aid proportion of G.N.I. is 0.17% – well short of the U.N. target.

One member of the Panel considers that Jersey should not be constrained by the U.N. target and should seek to match those jurisdictions that Jersey equates with in terms of G.N.I. per capita, and in particular Luxembourg because of that jurisdiction's similar reliance on finance centre activities for wealth creation. For 2005 Luxembourg overseas development assistance was 0.87% of G.N.I.

One member of the Panel considers that the target should reflect Jersey's low tax status by comparison with the high tax status of other countries that are meeting the 0.7% of G.N.I. target (e.g. the Scandinavian countries), and that the policy objective should remain the funding formula agreed by the States previously; that is the annual level of funding should be 2.4% of the Island's tax revenues.

The States have agreed to review the matter further in 2008 and for this to happen the Jersey Overseas Aid Commission will be required to present a report and proposition to the States which could be considered as part of the 2008 business planning process to cover the funding for the Commission until 2012.

In 1998 the Overseas Aid Committee recommended (P.211/98) that the States set a policy objective of 2.4% of total taxation revenue by 2008. The proportion of tax revenues in 2006 was 1.3%. On the basis of the States Business Plan for 2007 the proposed grant to the Overseas Aid Commission of £6.331 million would represent 1.4% of estimated income tax and impôt duties revenue; and if a further increase of £500,000 is added to the Overseas Aid budget for 2008 the proportion would increase to 1.46% – still well short of the 2.4% target. If the present tax revenue estimates are conservative, and are in the event exceeded, this proportion will be lower unless there is a commensurate increase in the Aid budget.

The 2.4% was chosen as the appropriate percentage in 1998 on the basis that as Jersey tax revenues per capita (excluding Social Security and military expenditure) was similar to the OECD average, and was similar to the U.K., Ireland, Canada and Italy, Jersey should have a target as a percentage of tax revenues similar to those 4 countries. However, this calculation is open to question. Tax revenue per capita is not necessarily a good indicator of the relative wealth of a jurisdiction (e.g. the figure for the United States of America is relatively low). Country comparisons in this respect will be influenced greatly by the extent to which education and health are funded out of taxation. Using tax revenue per capita, or a percentage of tax revenues, may be a guide to the level of revenues available to the government of a jurisdiction but it is not necessarily a good measure of the income of the inhabitants of a jurisdiction upon which aid to those living in developing countries should be based according to the U.N.

An alternative measure is per capita but if this is to be meaningful this should be compared with jurisdictions that are considered to be of similar levels of wealth both for the nation as a whole and for the individual inhabitants generally. In this context reasonable comparisons might be made with Norway and Luxembourg, both of which might be considered to have a level of wealth per inhabitant similar to that for Jersey. For 2005 the expenditure on Overseas Aid per capita in Norway and Luxembourg, adjusted to take account of the fact that the level of aid in both countries is in excess of the U.N. 0.7% of G.N.I. target, is £250. This compares with a figure for Jersey in 2006 of £63.

There are numerous variations in the calculation that can be undertaken on a per capita basis. The average per capita figure for all of the countries listed in Appendix 1 for 2005 is£67 compared to £63 for Jersey. If the USA is excluded, the average per capita figure is increased to £75. For the United Kingdom the figure is £98, and if the top countries for G.N.I. per capita excluding the U.S.A. (i.e. Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland) are used the average per capita figure is £236 within a range of £131 – 325.

A comparison of the "shortfalls" for each of the approaches referred to above, based on the best information available to date, is shown as follows –

If the target of 0.7% of G.N.I. is applied to estimated G.N.I. for 2006 of £3,330 million the Overseas Aic budget at constant prices would need to be £23.3 million compared with the actual figure o: £5.686 million (an increase of£17.6 million).

If the target of 2.4% of the income tax and impôts revenues is applied to the figure for 2006 of £438 million, the aid budget figure would need to be£10.5 million. However, there is no solid foundatior in the 2.4% of tax revenue target, and no magic in that figure. A figure of 3% would require the Overseas Aid contribution to be increased to £13 million; and a figure of 4% would take the figure to£17.5 million.

If an adjusted average per capita figure for Norway and Luxembourg of some £250 in 2005 is used as the target, the present Overseas Aid budget would need to be increased by four times to a figure for 2006 of £22.7 million.

	Aid	**Required Increase £**
Current (2007)	6,300,000	–
0.7% G.N.I.	23,000,000	16,700,000
Norway/Luxembourg per capita (adjusted)	22,700,000	16,400,000
U.K. per capita	9,000,000	2,700,000
2.4% Tax Revenue	11,000,000	4,700,000
3% Tax Revenue	13,000,000	6,700,000
4% Tax Revenue	17,500,000	11,200,000

The view is held that as Jersey has a long established policy of being, and being seen to be, a responsible player in the global economy complying with relevant international standards, particularly those that have a direct bearing on the standing of the Island as an international finance centre, the Island should commit itself to complying with the U.N. goal which, if Jersey was a sovereign state and a U.N. member, it would have subscribed to in common with all other U.N. members. The Panel also concluded that the Island had a responsibility to share in the support of those far less fortunate communities to whom aid is being directed internationally.

As is clear from the attached OECD statistics, there is currently a significant shortfall in the position of OECD member countries overall in the achievement of the U.N. target.

3. **Is G.N.I. the right measure for Jersey?**

The Panel also considered whether G.N.I. was an appropriate measure for Jersey.

Gross National Income (G.N.I.) has been adopted by the U.N. as an indicator of national wealth, and for most countries it is a reasonable measure of the wealth of its citizens.

There are however problems in measuring the income arising from financial services, and how that income contributes to the wealth of Jersey residents.

The Gross National Income is the sum of all incomes generated within the Island and the net flow of property income into/out of Jersey. In estimating the net flow, it is necessary to make a number of assumptions for measures such as the degree of non-Jersey ownership of businesses and the rate at which profits are repatriated outside of Jersey after payment of tax. The Statistics Unit has made calculations in this respect. In calculating the G.N.I. for 2005 it has been estimated that the proportion of gross profits after tax which are repatriated is as follows –

Banking – 50%
Trust and company administration – 25%
Fund management – 25%
Accountancy – 5%
All other industries – 10%

It is clear from these figures that the G.N.I. calculation still includes a substantial figure for the profits arising from financial intermediation. The issue remains therefore whether that is the appropriate basis upon which to set an Overseas Aid contribution as reflecting the wealth of the Island's residents or whether there are other figures that should be used in this respect.

Some might argue that insofar as G.N.I. reflects the profits earned through Jersey's involvement in international finance centre activities, it is G.N.I. including the finance industry's contribution which should be the basis for an Overseas Aid target. Alternatively, insofar as the profits of the financial institutions are reflected in the tax revenues, it might be argued that a proportion of tax revenues would be a better guide to the finance industry's contribution.

The Panel noted however that if a per capita figure is used based on countries that could be considered to have a similar wealth level to that of Jersey the level of aid required is similar to the 0.7% of G.N.I. figure (see above).

4. **How should the level of aid be measured?**

The Panel also considered whether in assessing the level of aid to be provided by Jersey in comparison to that provided by other countries, account might be taken of –

- the extent to which Jersey aid is a greater benefit to the communities it serves because it is made direct to the beneficiaries rather than through government agencies;
- the extent to which Jersey aid is better than aid provided by other countries because it is not provided on the same conditional basis – that is, it is not made available on condition that the money is spent on purchasing goods and services from the country providing the aid;
- the value of the "time" given by the Jersey volunteers, the contributions made by private individual and non-government agencies, and the amounts made available by the Island community through special appeals (e.g. Side by Side).

However, there is no evidence that those countries with which Jersey might be compared in Western

Europe, such as the Scandinavian countries, where the level of personal wealth is similar do not engage in the same amount of volunteer activity, private donations, special appeals, etc.

The conclusion reached by the Panel is that, while there are a number of factors that should be taken into account, those factors should not be used to reduce the international target in its application to Jersey when determining the level of grant to be made to the Overseas Aid Commission.

5. **Over what time period should a target be met?**

The majority of the Panel consider that for the U.N. or per capita targets referred to above the objective should be to reach the targets by no later than 2020. In doing so it is accepted that account should be taken of the difficulties being faced by the Island in accommodating the changes in tax structure that are in train and all the uncertainties surrounding the future level of taxation income.

One possibility would be for the aid contribution to be increased progressively as follows –

Year	Increase in the level of aid (at constant prices) £ million	Total aid contribution £ million
2007		6.3
2008	0.6	6.9
2009	0.7	7.6
2010	0.8	8.4
2011	0.9	9.3
2012	1.0	10.3
2013	1.2	11.5
2014	1.4	12.9
2015	1.6	14.5
2016	1.8	16.3
2017	2.0	18.3
2018	2.2	20.5
2019	2.4	22.9
2020	–	22.9

If it is felt that a proportion of tax revenues should remain the basis of the aid contribution, one possibility would be to increase the present 1.4% by 0.2% each year. On this basis the present 2.4% target would be reached in 2011 at which time the Overseas Aid contribution would be £10.5 million or 0.31% of G.N.I If the 0.2% increase per annum was maintained, a proportion of tax revenues of 3% would be reached in 2014 at which time in constant prices the Overseas Aid contribution would be £13.1 million or 0.39% o G.N.I., and the proportion of tax revenues would reach 4% in 2019 when the Overseas Aid contribution in constant prices would be £17.5 million or 0.53% of G.N.I.

6. **How should additional aid be provided?**

The Panel has considered how the additional aid could be provided. There are a number of possibilities to consider –

increased allocation from existing tax revenues, which would be at the expense of other public expenditure;

increased allocation from future tax revenues, through a higher priority allocation of a greater share of revenue growth;

the allocation of unforeseen future tax revenues (e.g. through the achievement of a faster rate of economic growth than is presently provided for in the States Strategic Plan);

the allocation of tax revenues arising from new taxes or a “special” tax supplement on existing taxes;

the allocation of the income, or part of the income, of the Strategic Reserve;

encouraging private donations into an Overseas Aid Fund;

the allocation of funds from dormant bank accounts.

The Panel is of the view that encouragement should be given to private funding. There has been some suggestion that this could be facilitated by the creation of an Overseas Aid Trust in place of the present Commission. However, the Panel can see no reason why the present Commission should not continue to enhance its reputation as a trusted agency and be the recipient of private donations to supplement the grant received from the public purse.

For the early years in the table in Section 5 the amount of additional funding required is relatively small in relation to the total tax revenues of £438 million for 2006 and might be accommodated within the existing tax arrangements. However, if the Overseas Aid target based on the U.N. or per capita figures is to be met not later than 2020 then it might be expected that in due course this will call for a contribution to be made from an increase in general taxation. This raises the question of who should be making the greater contribution. Should it be the population at large, should it be those with incomes above a certain level, or should it be the financial institutions? The States Fiscal Strategy is based on the premise that increasing the tax paid by financial institutions would be counterproductive in leading to the loss of business to competing jurisdictions, and the Panel therefore sees little or no prospect in pursuing this source of funding.

Global warming is expected to have a proportionately greater impact on the lives of those in the poorest countries. The Panel therefore believes that a strong argument can be advanced for linking the Overseas Aid contribution to revenues raised through environmental taxes. To the extent that aid increases can be funded by environmental taxes this will also reduce or avoid the requirement to increase other taxes.

However, a number of the possibilities referred to earlier in this section could also be applied to accelerate the progress towards achieving the target (e.g. through the allocation of unforeseen tax revenues that arise in excess of those budgeted for – possibly arising from a faster rate of revenue growth than that projected in the Business Plan, or simply as a consequence of the margin for error in projected future tax yields). Alternatively the possibilities mentioned could be used to contribute to meeting the target over the timeframe referred to in section 5, thereby lessening the extent to which additional tax revenue through environmental taxes would be required in order to meet the target set.

The way in which aid is made available to the jurisdictions in need can be varied in nature. For example, the aid given by Norway includes the funding of technical assistance in the fight against money laundering and corruption (for example, meeting the cost of legal services in securing the repatriation of the proceeds of corruption). This is an area where the Jersey authorities might have something to offer. With support from the private sector, financial support is also given to commercial activities in the countries to which aid is being offered, particularly those activities that reduce the need for imports and encourage exports. This support can be a mixture of grants and credit facilities (micro-financing). This is an area where a partnership between the Jersey authorities and the private sector (and in particular the finance industry) might be developed.

7. How should the public/private support for increased overseas aid be obtained?

Whether the U.N. target of 0.7% of G.N.I. or a per capita figure is adopted (and even if a figure of a proportion based on tax revenues is used) there is a need for an education/promotional campaign to provide an adequate basis for securing public support. This campaign should seek to ensure that the wider public are made fully aware of the key issues, especially –

- the scale of global poverty as well as the real progress being made in achieving the Millennium Development Goals for reduction of global poverty;

- the contrast between the resources available to Island residents and the lack of basic resources in the countries to which Overseas Aid would be directed;

- the real and genuine need that Overseas Aid is aimed at meeting;

- the close link that exists between poverty and global environmental issues;

- the expected repercussions for the political, environmental and economic climate of the world at large arising from a failure to meet the U.N. goal; and

- the limited Overseas Aid contribution presently made by Jersey when compared with both the U.N. goal and the per capita performance of neighbouring countries with which Jersey might reasonably be equated.

The additional Overseas Aid contribution required represents a relatively small figure per capita – for example, an extra £1 million per annum would represent a figure of£11 per head of population. However, the Panel recognise that the public still need to be convinced that this is an appropriate figure because they will see the total amount as a sum that otherwise would be available for investment in education, health, child care, etc. Unless the residents of the Island generally are convinced that there should be a greater transfer of "their" money to the poorer countries, it is inevitable that there will be pressure to use tax revenues to maintain or enhance expenditure levels on domestic health, education and other public services rather than increase the contribution to Overseas Aid. While currently there appears to be significant support for the U.N. target in some quarters, there appears to be little evidence of that support being reflected in the allocation of significant additional funds to Overseas Aid, at least in the foreseeable future.

The response from some sections of the public to a call for more Overseas Aid is to be critical of the way aid is distributed, and the accusation is made that much of the aid is misdirected into grandiose schemes or the pockets of the rulers of the countries concerned. These arguments have been used to reject proposals for increasing the aid contribution. However, there is no evidence that this is a fair criticism of the Jersey aid programme. Also the poverty/misery of the peoples of the countries concerned remains and the response should not be to hold back from seeking to achieve the international targets but to take steps to ensure that the money is used effectively.

There is a particular need to convince the younger generation of the global obligations. This should build on the modern curriculum which emphasises and encourages an interest and awareness of global issues about the environment, climate change, aid and development, poverty and disease, and also build on the strong support in local schools for Fair Trade, for health and education projects for orphans and for poor communities in developing countries, and for international organisations such as Oxfam and Christian Aid. If the importance of meeting the needs of those in the less developed countries can be accepted by the young, this should strengthen the political will and the U.N. or per capita targets are more likely to be adopted and achieved.

For the community at large there are opportunities through organisations such as the Jersey One World Group, and activities such as One World Week, to support efforts to generate public support for an increase in Overseas Aid funding. A number of service organisations that have international ideals and commitments – Rotary, Lions, Soroptimists, and Women's Institute – can also be an influential force in campaigning for change.

The majority of the Panel believe that Jersey should accept the U.N. target, and set out on the road to achieving that target by no later than 2020 and earlier if circumstances permit it. There may be events that will disrupt the journey but it is important that there should be a clear journey in prospect and a firm and clear goal to achieve.

14th September 2007

6 Net ODA from DAC Donors to Developing Countries[1]

DAC Countries	2001 £ m	2001 % of GNI	2002 £ m	2002 % of GNI	2003 £ m	2003 % of GNI	2004 £ m	2004 % of GNI	2005[2] £ m	2005[2] % of GNI
Australia	606	0.25	659	0.26	746	0.25	797	0.25	916	0.25
Austria	440	0.34	347	0.26	309	0.20	370	0.23	854	0.52
Belgium	602	0.37	714	0.43	1 135	0.60	799	0.41	1 087	0.53
Canada	1 064	0.22	1 337	0.28	1 244	0.24	1 418	0.27	2 052	0.34
Denmark	1 135	1.03	1 095	0.96	1 071	0.84	1 112	0.85	1 159	0.81
Finland	270	0.32	308	0.35	342	0.35	357	0.35	494	0.47
France	2 915	0.32	3 657	0.38	4 442	0.40	4 623	0.41	5 533	0.47
Germany	3 464	0.27	3 549	0.27	4 155	0.28	4 111	0.28	5 454	0.35
Greece	140	0.17	184	0.21	222	0.21	254	0.23	294	0.24
Ireland	199	0.33	265	0.40	308	0.39	331	0.39	381	0.41
Italy	1 130	0.15	1 554	0.20	1 490	0.17	1 343	0.15	2 780	0.29
Japan	6 837	0.23	6 187	0.23	5 438	0.20	4 860	0.19	7 207	0.28
Luxembourg	96	0.76	98	0.77	119	0.81	129	0.83	145	0.87
Netherlands	2 203	0.82	2 225	0.81	2 433	0.80	2 294	0.73	2 823	0.82
New Zealand	78	0.25	81	0.22	101	0.23	116	0.23	151	0.27
Norway	934	0.80	1 130	0.89	1 251	0.92	1 200	0.87	1 527	0.93
Portugal	186	0.25	215	0.27	196	0.22	563	0.63	202	0.21
Spain	1 206	0.30	1 141	0.26	1 201	0.23	1 330	0.24	1 718	0.29
Sweden	1 156	0.77	1 327	0.83	1 470	0.79	1 485	0.78	1 804	0.92
Switzerland	631	0.34	626	0.32	796	0.39	843	0.41	974	0.44
United Kingdom	3 179	0.32	3 282	0.31	3 847	0.34	4 302	0.36	5 916	0.47
United States of America	7 935	0.11	8 858	0.13	9 994	0.15	10 753	0.17	15 104	0.22
DAC TOTAL	36 406	0.22	38 839	0.23	42 308	0.25	43 390	0.26	58 573	0.33

1. Source DAC online database, Includes bilateral and multilateral ODA.
2. Figures are based on provisional data.

set: ALFS Summary tables

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Frequency	Annual					
	Subject	Population,('000)					
	Time	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
ry							
lia	i	19413	19641	19873	20092	20340	20605
a	i	8132	8084	8118	8175	8233	8282
m	i	10286.57	10332.78	10375.98	10421	10479	..
a	i	31021	31373	31676	31989	32299	32623
lic	i	10224	10201	10202	10206.92	10220.58	10251
ark	i	5358.783	5374	5387	5401	5415.978	5434.567
d	i	5188	5201	5213	5228	5246	5267
	i	59393.07	59777.9	60154.85	60521.14	60873.48	..
ny	i	82277	82456	82502	82491	82466	82368
e	i	10949.95	10987.56	11023.53	11062	11104	..
ry	i	10188	10159	10130	10107	10087	10071
d	i	285.054	287.559	289.272	292.587	295.864	304.334
d	i	3847	3917	3978.9	4043.8	4130.7	4234.9
	i	57348	57474	57478	57553	58134.73	58435
	i	127291	127435	127619	127687	127768	127770
	i	47357.36	47622.18	47859.31	48039.41	48138.08	48297.18
bourg	i	441.5	446.2	450	453.3	455	459.5
	i	99715.52	100909.4	101999.6	103001.9	103946.9	104874.3
lands	i	16046	16149	16224	16282	16320	16346
ealand	i	3880.5	3939.1	4009.2	4061.4	4099	4140
y	i	4514	4538	4564	4591.91	4623.291	4670
	i	38251	38232	38195	38180	38161	38132
al	i	10304.9	10379.7	10449.3	10508.5	10563.1	10585.9
lic	i	5379	5379	5379	5382	5387.285	5391.184
	i	40721	41314	42005	42692	43398	44068
n	i	8896	8925	8958	8994	9030	9081
rland	i	7226.647	7284.754	7339	7391	7437	..
	i	68363	69304	70230	71150	72065	72974
m	i	59113.5	59321.69	59553.76	59834.3	60209	..
States	i	285226.3	288126	290796	293638.2	296507.1	299398.5
ean of	i	378303.3	380139.8	381871.3	383660	386058	..
rea zone dology)	i	304935	306519.2	307972.6	309430.8	311403	..
	i	701669.9	705963.6	709779.6	713713.6	718257.3	..
- Total	i	1136639	1144571	1152032	1159470	1167433	..

Gross national income per capita

US dollars, current prices and PPPs

1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
17810	18758	19677	20777	21605	22751	23931	25388	26483	27532	28768	30373	31462	32863
20927	21309	22223	22849	24036	24440	25298	26321	28171	28538	29593	31455	32843	34043
20164	20550	21763	22633	23137	23904	24603	25289	27247	28441	29709	30504	31675	32901
19288	20005	21137	21968	22544	23713	24704	26217	27708	28506	29154	30083	31751	33495
11446	11575	12117	13047	13719	13706	13676	13857	14498	15257	16156	17400	18314	19692
19372	19866	21360	22453	23455	24543	25452	26889	28214	29492	29949	30668	32232	34208
16435	16359	17386	18534	19428	21375	22808	23841	25825	27488	28698	28348	30361	31383
19298	19559	20235	21014	21803	22885	23920	24781	26279	27540	28038	28660	29287	30401
20289	20396	21169	21899	22585	23024	23558	24161	25313	26033	26773	27394	28732	29853
15914	15880	16470	17117	17606	18572	19299	19699	20988	22174	24244	25867	27412	29212
..	8264	8680	8788	9078	9456	9989	10578	11708	12926	13952	14847	15548	16477
20198	20683	21551	21966	23542	24845	26475	27367	28220	29292	30309	30251	31897	34922
13112	13762	14879	16297	17828	20003	21571	22578	24841	25977	27366	29498	31151	33199
19017	19301	20091	21151	21915	22699	23795	24364	25692	26641	27256	27043	27586	28002
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9841	10572	11593	12774	13790	14512	13422	14872	16273	17222	18475	19355	20771	22078
31196	32166	32378	34059	35150	36894	37212	42049	44238	45645	47533	49249	53299	57392
6653	6799	7114	6638	6992	7525	7835	8174	8874	8984	9210	9414	9989	..
19484	20061	21082	22186	23087	24629	25138	26680	28997	30662	31574	32216	34527	35435
13720	14473	15505	16251	16511	17310	17783	18727	19414	20568	21397	22554	23205	24089
19732	20575	22124	23557	25924	27501	27136	29650	35937	36907	36708	38582	42062	47467
5868	6256	6927	7507	8201	8832	9345	9819	10608	10970	11488	11875	12511	13433
12648	12670	12976	13829	14299	15058	15986	16997	17906	18569	19500	18346	19029	19617
..	7088	7658	8349	9058	9472	9926	10038	10811	11627	12714	13482	14708	15575
14371	14576	15012	15923	16536	17269	18338	19629	20909	21973	23403	24591	25672	27028
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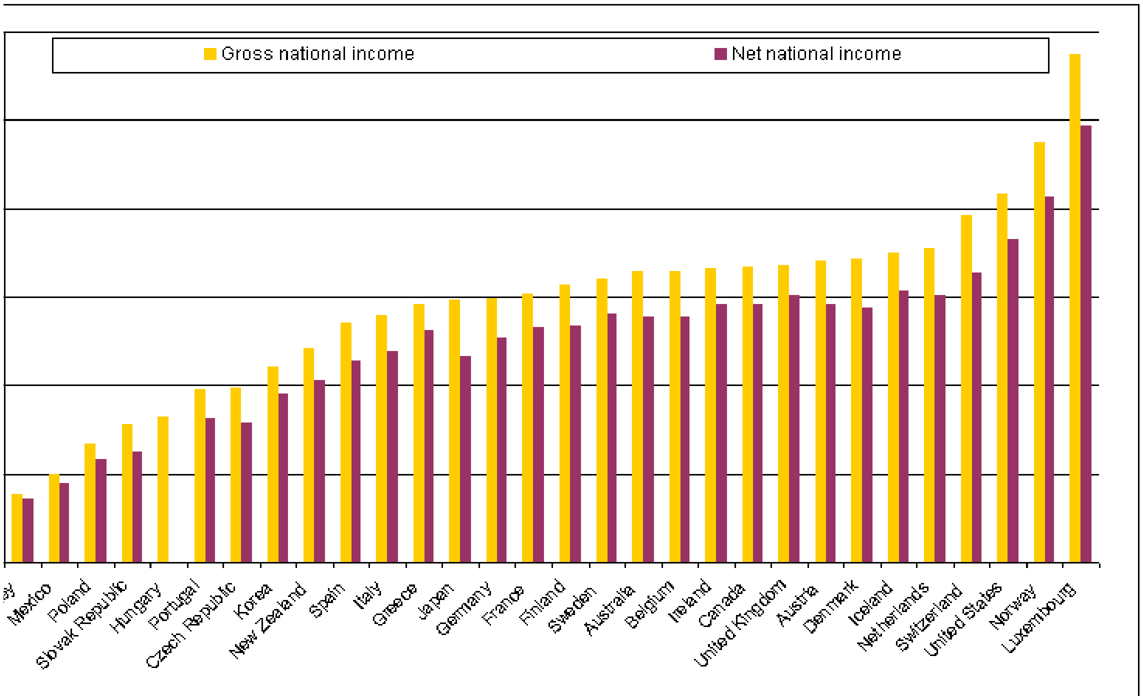
17006	17743	18996	19811	20880	22329	23516	23941	25609	27319	29560	30483	32470	33637
24185	24960	26195	27296	28562	30090	31615	33243	35162	35775	36319	37498	39590	41657

Statlink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/846341083632

Gross and net national income per capita

US dollars, current prices and PPPs, 2005 or latest available year



Statlink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/478227715277