

THE WORLD ECONOMIES AND DEVELOPMENT GOALS: AN ARCHITECTURAL POLICY FRAMEWORK

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ABSTRACT

Development is the most important challenge facing the human race but the processes driving economic development are by no means fully understood. However, the core challenge for development is to ensure productive work and a better quality of life for all the people of the World. This challenge may be daunting and it is. This paper therefore argues that a global economic architecture is imperative for the attainment of the United Nations Millennium development goals within a framework of the mutual impact of developed and developing worlds. And within the emerging new economies, development policies must focus on achieving knowledge –intensive development or e-development (with cultural inclusion).

JEL: O10, F01, F02, O50

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

“If one has enough food to eat one has conquered poverty (African Proverb)”

Development is the most important challenge facing the human race. The processes driving economic development are by no means fully understood. History shows above all that economic policies and institutions are crucial.

This is encouraging, because it implies that countries, which have failed to prosper, can do better. But it is also challenging, because it obliges government everywhere as well as the multilateral agencies to take account of the factors that have promoted development and put them to work.

The technological changes of this century have enabled countries to use their resources much more productively than ever before. Thus the crucial question for the future is whether national and international policies will permit the potential created by technological progress to be exploited. Sustainable development requires peace.

However, ethnic strife, civil wars, and international conflicts, as well as natural disaster continue to destroy the fragile base of development in many parts of the world.

Given their present implications, it is not surprising that globalization and localization are a central preoccupation of policy makers around the world. Globalization is praised for bringing new opportunities for expanded markets and the spread of technology and management expertise, which in turn hold out the promise of greater productivity and a high standard of living conversely, globalization and undesired changes it can bring: to workers who fear losing their jobs to competition from imports, to banks and financial systems and even entire economies that can be overwhelmed and driven into recession by flows of foreign capital.

Localization is praised for raising level of participation and involvement, and providing people with a greater ability to shape the context of their own lives. By leading to decentralized government where more decisions happen at sub national levels, closer to the voters, localization can in more responsive and efficient local governance. However, when poorly designed, decentralization can result in overburdened local governments without the resources or the capacity to fulfill their basic responsibility of providing local infrastructure and services. It can also threaten macro economic stability, if local governments, borrowing heavily and spending unwisely, need to be bailed out by the national government.

This paper seeks neither to praise nor to condemn globalization and localization. Rather it recognizes them as forces that bring new opportunities but also raise new or greater challenges in terms of economic and political instability containing this instability and providing an environment in which a development agenda can be implemented to seize the opportunities will be a major institutional

challenge in the coming decades. And yet at the start of the new century, poverty remains a global problem of huge proportions. Of the world's 6 billion people, 2.8 billion live on less than \$2 a day and 1.2 billion on less than \$1 a day. These broad trends conceal extraordinary diversity in experiences in different parts of the world and large variation among regions, with some seeing advances and other setbacks, in crucial non-income measures of poverty. Widening global disparities have increased the sense of deprivation and injustice for many. And social mobility and equal opportunity remain alien concepts for far too many people.

Therefore, the core challenge for development is to ensure productive work and a better quality of life for all these people. This challenge may be daunting and it is. A global economic architecture is therefore imperative for the attainment of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals within a framework of the natural impact of developed and developing worlds. Thus, the rest of this paper is divided into five sections. Section two looks at the state of the world economy. The universal development goals are presented in section three. Section four will examine regional assessment of the attainment of the stated goals. Global Policy reforms are designed in section five. Section six concludes the paper accordingly.

2.0 THE WORLD ECONOMY

The solar system, consisting of the sun and planets, is believed to have been formed about 4.6 billion years ago. The sun is a yellow white star (among other stars) in the universe. Basically, there are nine planets orbiting around the sun: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto, in order of distance from the sun, these planets are divided into two groups: terrestrial planets and giant planets (and Pluto). The terrestrial planets (Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars) are similar to that of the earth in that they are mainly composed of rocky materials and iron. Outside the terrestrial planets are the giant planets- Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune (and they contain highest elements, hydrogen and helium). The ninth planet has its orbit carried farther from the sun than any of the other planets. And between Mars and Jupiter is found asteroid belt.

Man has wondered for long whether life such as our own could exist somewhere else in the universe. It is for this reason that Venus and Mars, which lie on either side of the earth, have been studied to discover any signs of life. Unfortunately their atmosphere consists mainly of carbon dioxide and only a very small amount of water. So far it has not been possible to explain where the hydrogen in the universe comes from and how the universe will end. There are several theories, one of which is the big Bang theory that the universe originated out of extremely hot and dense concentration of matter (of unknown origin) that began to expand. More recently, there is a compelling passion driving Gabriel Oyibo since his now well known discovery of what he called "the theory of everything". This discovery was named the God Almighty's Grand Unified Theorem or GAGUT. Many scientists regard the discovery as the solution to the long known mathematical question on the origin of the Universe.

The word is a nonscientific designation for the planet earth as humans experience it. And the earth is several billion years old, whereas the first evidence of modern humans, *Homo sapiens*, dates from only about 40,000 years ago. The 'world of these early humans was very limited indeed and they lived by hunting and gathering.

About 10,000 years ago some groups began to plant food crops and to keep herds of domesticated food animals, this era was called the Neolithic revolution or Neolithic period, which encouraged the establishment of permanent settlements. This in turn, led to the development of complex stratified societies and the phenomenon that is called CIVILIZATION (BEGINNING C. 5000BC).

The superficial area of the earth is estimated to be 196,836,000 square miles of which 55,786,000 square mile are land and 141,050,000 square miles water. Africa is the second largest continent and it is surrounded by sea except for the narrow Isthmus of Suez in the northeast through which is cut the Suez Canal. North America is surrounded by ocean except in the south, where the isthmians states of central America LINK NORTH AMERICA with south America (South America lies mostly in the southern hemisphere the equator passes through the north of the continent. It is surrounded by ocean except where it is joined to Central America in the north by the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Panama Canal.

Antarctica lies almost entirely within the Antarctic Circle and is too hostile as environment for unspotted human habitation.

Asia is the largest continent and occupies about a third of the worlds land surface.

OCEANIA (AUSTRALIA) is the smallest of the continent and lies in the southern hemisphere. It is entirely surrounded by ocean. Europe is the smallest continent in the northern hemisphere. The division between Europe and Asia is generally regarded as being the Ural Mountains and in the south, the Valley of the Manych, which stretches from the Caspian Sea to the mouth of the Don.

In all there are about 260 dependent and independent states of the world (as documented in the appendix of this paper). Widely various forms of political and economic organization unevenly distributed resources and ethnic tensions are among the forces that continue to divide the one " world" into several. In addition to the new ease of information and communication technologies, is the growing recognition that the world is environmentally interdependent. All countries and cultures, rich and poor (all human beings) share the same BIOSPHERE, that zone of the Earth's surface and atmosphere which is capable of sustaining life.

The world we live in is changing rapidly. In fact, there have been five distinct and important phases of development since 1900. These were the liberals, market oriented order that ended with the First World War; the period of conflict and Autarky (1914-1950); the golden age of fast growth (1950-73) Growth Declaration t and

accelerated inflation (1973-2000); and era of productivity growth (2000 -). Here, phases are identified in the first instance, by inductive analysis and iterative inspection of empirically measurable characteristics. Each phase must have a different and distinctive momentum, in dimensions that are analytically significant; these changes must extend to a substantial majority of countries under examination, and be sustained longer than a business cycle.

It is obvious that the first of these phases, the old liberal world order was brutally terminated by the first world war but its initial point, 1900, is arbitrary because the characteristics feature of respectable and sustained growth in the advanced OECD countries goes back to the 1820s and the more modest diffusion of growth, through trade and capital flows, to third countries gone back to 1870s. The second phase, 1913-50, was a “time of troubles” which encompassed two world wars and the world’s greatest depression in 1929-32. Each of these “system shocks” was much bigger than anything that occurred in the first phase. There were successive breakdowns of the liberal world order in 1914 – 18, and of its reconstructed facsimile after 1924. There was a collapse of the international monetary system, liberal trade regimes were replaced by autarky and discriminatory blocs, the world capital market shriveled up as a result of default and the era of free migration came to an end. The Russian revolution abolished capitalist property relations and market allocation mechanisms in the USSR in conditions of international isolation, and there were also changes in the balance of social forces and significant modification of domestic policy in the capitalist countries, with much greater government intervention and dirigisme. Basically, the unifying characteristics of this period were international disharmony, slow growth in GDP and trade and an absolute fall in foreign investment. There was also a sharp decline in the status and influence of European countries and the emergence of the United States as an economics superpower. However, by the end of this phase, it was clear that colonialism was doomed.

The years 1950 to 1973 were a “golden age”. A new liberal world order was recreated on a much sounder institutional and political basis than the flared efforts of reconstruction after the First World War colonialism was dismantled. The international order was buttressed by the creation of new and influential agencies (OECD, IMF, the world Bank, and the GATT) and involved a high degree of articulate economics co-operation. Here, there was a successful dismantling of trade barriers, an unprecedented fast growth of international trade, a restoration of private international capital flows, and the inauguration of large scale official aid programmes. Domestic policy objectives and weapons also changed, with more explicit emphasis on growth and employment objectives in the developed countries, more activist fiscal and monetary policy, and a greatly increased role of the state in economic life. Indeed, the golden age saw a growth of GDP and GDP per capital on an unprecedented scale in all parts of the world economy, a rapid growth of world trade, a reopening of world capital markets and possibilities for international migration.

However, the fast growth of the golden age clearly came to an end in 1973 in the OECD countries. The oil shock at the end of that year came when the OECD

economics were generally stretched to capacity and already feeling strong inflationary pressures. Well-established policy guidelines had been undermined by the collapse of the Bretton Woods fixed exchange rate system in 1971. The added surge of inflation and payments uncertainty which came from the oil price explosion pushed domestic and world inflation to unprecedented peacetime dimensions, and made it clear that the possibility for finely tuned trade offs envisaged by the popular Phillips curve analysis had evaporated. These shocks induced a new caution in economic policy and indeed a new set of objectives. This new policy was geared to breaking inflationary momentum rather than low unemployment and high growth. This caution in main economic policy was reinforced by the second oil shock that struck in 1979.

Again, phase IV was better than phase III. Growth was faster and the incidence of depression was halved. The Asian countries suffered some disturbance from the oil price explosions, but generally had more flexible commodity and labor markets than either the OECD or Latin American countries and fewer institutional ratchets for magnifying external price shocks. Macro policy was less adventurous than that in Latin America with firmer budgetary and monetary controls, and less reliance on foreign borrowing to fill gaps in domestic finance. Exchange Rate and export policies were more realistically geared to export promotion and the investment effort in terms of physical and human capitals was greater. It is also worth noting that the USSR experienced slowdown in phase IV to a greatest extent than the capitalist economies.

The world economy recovered remarkably well and approached a cyclical high in 2000. The strength of the recovery in Latin America has been impressive and there bound in the Russian federal has also been unexpectedly strong.

Industrial countries have been undergoing a period of accelerated transformation, restructuring, and adjustment that is now starting to pay off. The United States appears to have created an institutional and policy environment that supports the adoption of new information and communications technologies at a rapid pace, contributing to a substantial acceleration in productivity growth. Most European countries have made some progression rewiring labor markets more flexible and explosive product and service markets to greater competition, these processes have been facilitated by regional integration including, the introduction of a single currency). And Japan appears to be emerging from a long period of sluggish growth and this follows the initiation of serious efforts toward financial and corporate restructuring.

Liberalization, accompanying policy measures, and technological change in many developing countries have led to a spectacular increase in openness. Competition from both domestic and foreign sources has increased in this more open environment and microeconomic policies have become more prudent, keeping inflation low and reducing some of the larger fiscal deficits. And indicators of human capital, including school enrollment and illiteracy rates, have shown broad improvement across most developing regions. With these structural changes, many countries in Latin America, Central Europe and sub-Saharan Africa appear to have considerably improved their growth potential. Structural reforms and rapid

technological change have also generated political tensions. The fast pace of global economic integration has eventuated competition and increased uncertainty, particularly for firms in declining industries and their workers. Inequality, both among and within countries, and in part tied to technological change appear to have increased. A bulk as against globalization could result in a slower pace of reforms, especially if the current expansionary phase is broken.

Regional (econometric) models are especially interesting products of research, data collection forecasting and policy analysis in regional economics and regional science. A regional model must be combined with a national model because the region is affected by the surrounding nation. However, if we are concerned with more than one region, such as when we analyze differential regional effects of a national policy or event; we need a multi-regional model. Some of the existing world models include Global Economic Model (NIESR); INTERMOD (Bank of Canada); Multimod (IMF); Mx3 (Federal Reserve Bank); Fair model (USA) Economic (Belgium) GGEM (Global General Equilibrium model and so on).

Many of these models have some similar features some of the models have a quarterly periodicity; some are based on semi-annual data; the remaining are annual models some of the models incorporate a treatment of expectations that is forward-looking and national {i.e. model consistent}. The remaining models treat expectation as “adaptive” and backward looking”.

Founded under the intellectual leadership of Nobel Laureate Laurence Klein, the LINK System provides global, regional and national economic forecasts and economic policy analysis based on integrated global econometric model. Link’s principal objective is to provide a consistent framework for undertaking quantitative studies of the international economic transmission mechanisms and of the effects of international and national policies, developments and disturbances on the outlook for the world economy. Furthermore, to improve the understanding of global economic interdependence and the determinants of the economic performance of individual developed and developing countries; to evaluate the global economic implications of national and international economic policy initiatives and to analyze structural reforms within a globally-consistent framework.

According to the project link forecast, the world economy is on the mend. After a pervasive global slowdown, a recovery is unfolding. While the turning point has been confirmed, the unknowns in the global economic outlook are the strength the sustainability, and the breadth of the recovery. The anticipated global recovery is being given by a number of factor accommodative monetary policy, fiscal stimulus, and resilient household spending; softening energy prices; strengthening in confidence and inventory replenishment.

These factors are critical for initiating the recovery, but they may not be enough to sustain the recovery. Thus, for the recovery to be solidified and sustained, it requires a few other developments: a recovery in corporate profits, an increase in capital spending, and an improvement in labor markets. A solid improvement in

international economic condition, such as trade flows, as commodity prices, capital flows, and external financing conditions, will be crucial for strengthening the prospects of most developing countries and economies in transition.

Despite the recent improvements in the global economic prospects, many uncertainties and downside risks remain. Give the terrorist incident of 9/11/2001 in United States of America and the most recent escalation of the conflict in the Middle East, there would inevitably be in adverse impact on he economic in these region ad o the global economy as a whole. On the economic front, the high dependency of the global economic on the recovery of he United States was involves risks. Screwier in the world economic, the financial and banking predicament in Japan and its deflationary spiral involves risks not only for many Asian developing economics, but also for the global financial system. Again, the debt crisis n Argentina and interwove economic and political instability in a member of countries also pose challenges for the world economic challenges for the world economy.

Indeed, the surprising synchronicity among the world economics displayed in the recent global showdown will have important implications for global economic polities and for predicting the pattern of he world economic recovery. Some eminent economist believed that one major reason behind the observed synchronicity was that these economies had a few overwhelmingly common shocks: the deflation of the ICT bubble, the initial oil price increase, some early-stage monetary heightening, and eh September 11th terrorist attacks were accompanied by a general reduction in national cynical movements in industrial countries in the same period {as a result of a structural strict to services} improved macro policies largely based on the increased role of rule- based policies, a reduction of inventory cycles, financial liberalization and new financial tools to facilitate inter-temporal smoothing. With the observed growing interdependency we therefore argued that international policy consistency or coordination because increasingly important and common international monitoring and information storing essential.

3.0 THE UNIVERSAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Indeed, the goal of development is to permanently improve the welfare of people everywhere. The international development goals provide a standard for measuring progress. They came from the agreements and resolutions of he world conferences organized by the United Nations in the first half of the 1990s. In other words, there has been a decade of major conferences as shown below, ending with declamations of intent with respect to different facets of human development. The United Nation global conferences of the 1990s include JOMTIEN 1990 (Education); NEW YORK 1990 {Children} RIO 1992 (Environment); CAIRO 1994 {Population}; COPENHAGEN, 1995 {POVERTY}; BEIJING WOMEN}; and ROME 1990 (FOOD). How every, the mother of summits (un millennium summit, 2000) brought to bear the strongest mandate ever on a statement of intent to achieve significant human development progress by 2015. It outlined some of the key goals to measure progress

(the millennium declaration development goals as shown below (between 1990 and 2015):

1. INCOME POVERTY - Halve the proportion of the world's people living on less than \$1/day.
2. HUNGER – halve the proportion of those suffering from hunger.
3. SAFE WATER - halve the proportion without access to safe drinking water
4. GENDER EQUALITY – equal access for girls and boys all levels of education
5. EDUCATION- universal primary education
6. CHILD MORTALITY – Halve under-5 child mortality
7. MATERIAL MORTALITY- Reduce material mortality by three quarters
8. HIV/AIDS-Begin to reduce the incidence of HIV/ AIDS

Alternatively, these international development goals can be restated as follows:

- [A] Halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty between 1990 and 2015
- [B] Enroll all children in primary school by 2015
- [C] Empower women by eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005.
- [D] Reduce infant and child mortality rates by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015.
- [E] Reduce material mortality ratios by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015.
- [F]. Provide access to all who need reproductive health services by 2015.
- [G] Implement national strategies for sustainable development by 2005 so as to reverse the loss of environmental resources by 2015.

The indicators of these international development goals are stated as follows:

[1.0] REDUCING EXTREME POVERTY AND DEPRIVATION

- [1.1] Population below \$ a day is the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.08 a day at 1993 international prices {equivalent to \$1 in 1985 prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity}.

- [1.2] Poverty gap at \$ 1 a day is the mean shortfall from the poverty line {counting the nonporous as having zero shortfall}, expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.
- [1.3] Percentage share of income of consumption held by poorest 20% is the share that accrues to the lowest quintile of the population.
- [1.4] Prevalence of child malnutrition is the percentage of children under five whose height for age is less than minus two standard deviation from the median for the international reference population ages 0 to 59 months.

[2.0] UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

- [2.1] Net Primary Enrollment Ratio is the ratio of the number of children of official age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age.
- [2.2] Percentage of cohort reaching grade 5 is the share of children enrolled in primary school who eventually reach grade 5. The estimate is based on the reconstructed cohort method.
- [2.3] Youth Literacy Rate is the percentage of people ages 15-24 that can, with understanding, read and write a short, statement on their everyday life.

[3.0] GENDER EQUALITY

- [3.1] Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education is the percentage of girls to boys enrolled at primary and secondary levels in public and private schools.
- [3.2] Ratio of young literate females to males is the percentage of females to males ages 15-24 who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

[4.0] Infant and child mortality

- [4.1] Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.
- [4.2] Under 5 mortality rate is the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000.

[5.0] MATERNAL MORTALITY

- [5.1] Maternal Mortality ratio is the number of women who die during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births.

- [5.2] Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, Labor, and the post partum period, to conduct deliveries on their own, and to care for the newborns.

[6.0] REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

- [6.1] Contraceptive prevalence rate is the percentage of women who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, any form of contraception. It is usually measured for married women ages 15-49 only.
- [6.2] Prevalence of H/V, female refers to the percentage of female's ages 15-24 who is infected with HIV.

[7.0] ENVIRONMENT

- [7.1] Status of national environment action plans refers to environmental strategies and action plans that provide a comprehensive, cross-sectoral analysis of conservation and resource management issues to help integrate environmental concerns with the development process. They include national conservation strategies, national environmental action plans, national environmental management strategies, and national sustainable development strategies.
- [7.2] Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the populating with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household convention, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, and rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a Day from a source within one kilometer of the dwelling.
- [7.3] Forest area is land and natural or planted stands of trees, whether productive or not.
- [7.4] Nationally protected areas are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated as national parks, natural movements, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes and seascapes, or scientific reserves with limited public access.
- [7.5] GDP per unit of energy use is the PPP GDP per kilogram of oil equivalent of commercial energy use, PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.
- [7.6] Carbon dioxide emissions per capita are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include contributions to the carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring

Indeed, the United Nations millennium declaration acknowledged the hitherto neglected task of mobilizing the financial resources needed to achieve the above goals, and looked for development as a crucial event in agreeing to a strategy for that purpose. The FFD conference was a unique event. For one thing, financing questions were discussed under Nations auspices. For another, the conference addressed the whole gaunt of development resources: domestic resource mobilization, private capital and foreign direct investment, Debt, Trade, Aid, Global public goods and systemic issues.

Resources of course are not the whole answer to meeting the goals. As the first dozen to the United Nation Country reports on the millennium development goals are emphasizing, domestic policies and capacity are also central will and optimal policies will not be enough, as long as the poorest developing countries are impeded by an absence of adequate financial resources and rising financial penalties.

4.0 REGIONAL ASSESSMENT

In a very real sense, the millennium development goals are a development manifesto for ordinary citizens around the world: time-bound, measurable, pocketbook issues that can immediately understand and more important, with adequate data, the goals seek to hold their governments and the wider international community accountable for their achievement. Indeed, that is important. While the main focus of the millennium development compact is the first seven goals and how they apply to developing countries, it is no exaggeration to say that the overall success or failure of the new global partnership the world is trying to build will hinge on achieving the eight goal: the one that sets outs the commitments of rich countries to help poor ones who are undertaking good faith economic, political and social reforms.

Emanating from the millennium Declaration, the millennium Development Goals bind countries to do more in the attack on inadequate incomes, widespread hunger, gender inequality, environmental Determination and lack of education, health care and clean water. They also include actions to reduce debt and increase aid, trade and technology transfers to poor countries. The March 2002 Monterrey consensus (reaffirmed) in the September 2002 Johannesburg Declarations on sustainable Development and the Johannesburg plan of implementation) provided the framework for this partnership between rich and poor countries (as demonstrated in table 4.1).

TABLE 4.1: THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS

GOALS/INDICATORS		TARGETS	
G1	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	T1	Halve between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is

I1	Proportion of population below \$1	T2	less than 1\$ a day.
I2	Poverty gap ratio		
I3	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption		
I4	Prevalence of underweight in children under five		Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.
I5	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption.		
G2	Achieve Universal Primary Education	T3	Ensure that, by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.
I6	Net enrollment ratio		
I7	Proportion of pupils starting grade I who reach grade 5		
I8	Literacy rate of 15 – to 24 – year old		
G3	Promote Gender Equality And Empower Women	T4	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015.
I9	Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education		
I10	Ratio of literate females to males among 15-to-24 years old		
I11	Share of women in wage employment in the non agricultural sector		
I12	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament		
G4	Reduce Child Mortality	T5	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.
I13	Under-five mortality rate		
I14	Infant mortality rate		
I15	Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles		
G5	Improve Maternal Health	T6	Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.
I16	Maternal Mortality ratio		
I17	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		
G6	Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases	T7	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.
I18	HIV prevalence among 15-to-24 year old pregnant women		
I19	Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate		
I20	Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS		
I21	Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria		

I22	Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures.		
I23	Tuberculosis prevalence and death rates		
I24	Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment, short course.		
G7	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	T9	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.
I25	Proportion of land area covered by forest		
I26	Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area.		
I27	Energy use (kilograms of oil equivalent) per \$1 of GDP (PPP)	T10	Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.
I28	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita and consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons.	T11	Have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.
I29	Proportion of population using solid fuels		
I30	Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water.		
I31	Proportion of urban population with access to an improved sanitation		
I32	Proportion of population with access to		
G8	Develop a Global Partnership for Development	T12	Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminating trading and financial system (includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction – nationally and internationally)
I33	Net ODA as a percentage of DAC donor's gross national income		
I34	Proportion of ODA for basic social services		
I35	Proportion of ODA that is untied		
I36	Proportion of ODA received in land locked countries as a percentage of GNI	T13	Address the special needs of the least developed countries (includes tariff and quota free access for exports, enhanced program of debt relief for and cancellation of official bilateral debt and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction)
I37	Proportion of ODA received in small island developing states as a percentage of GNI		
I38	Proportion of developing country exports (by value, excluding arms) admitted free duties and quotas.		
I39	Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing		
I40	Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of GDP	T14	Address the special needs of land-locked countries <i>and small island developing</i> states (through the program of Action for the sustainable development of small Island Developing States and 22 nd General Assembly provisions)
I41	Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity		
I42	Number of countries reacting HIPC decision and completion points		
I43	Debt relief committed under new HIPC initiative		
I44	Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	T15	Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries

I45	Unemployment rate of 15 to 24 year olds		through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.
I46	Proportion of population with access to affordable, essential drugs on a sustainable basis	T16	In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth.
I47	Telephone lines and mobile subscribers per 1,000 people		
I48	Personal computers and internet users per 1,000 people.	T17	In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.
		T18	In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of the new technologies especially information and communication technologies.

Indeed the Millennium Development Goals address many of the most enduring failures of human development. Unlike the objectives of the first, second and third UN Development decades (1960s, 1970s, 1980s) which mostly focused on economic growth, the goals place human well-being and poverty reduction at the center of global development objectives. These goals are benchmarks of progress towards the vision of the Millennium Declaration guided by basic values of freedom, equality, solidarity, endurance, and respect for nature and shared responsibilities.

Basically, the millennium development goals have been widely acclaimed, inspiring new energy for action against poverty. And yet they have also be criticized for being too narrow, leaving out development countries such as strong governance increased employment reproductive health care and institutional reform of global governance. Relying on narrow indicators such as school enrolment gaps to track progress in gender equality, or numbers of telephones to measure access to technology. Being unrealistic and setting the stage for discouragement and for being used to name and shame countries that do not achieve them. Again, distorting national priorities, possibly undermining locals Leadership by promoting a top-down, often donor-led agenda at the cost of participation apprentices in which communities and countries set their own priorities. Through, these goals reflect consensus on key global development objectives, they are not a new model for development. And while all are important, the priority placed on such should be determined by national development strategies.

Realistically, two groups of developing countries face especially difficult and different challenges in achieving the millennium Development Goals.

1. Top priority and high priority countries where entrenched human poverty and failed progress have created crises, requiring the world's focused attention and resources.
2. Countries that have made good progress overall but that progress has been named and gaps are widening because poor groups and regions are being left behind.

East Asia and the Pacific, led by China (since 1990) has nearly halved extreme income poverty and is making significant progress on the other goals as well for the Arab States and Latin America and the Caribbean, achieving the goals by 2015 will be challenging but possible. But for other developing regions achieving the goals renewing a huge challenge. Unless things improve, it will take sub-Saharan Africa until 2129 to achieve universal primary education, until 2147 to halve extreme poverty and until 2165 to cut child mortality by two-thirds (as shown in figure 4.1)

Figure 4.1 TIMELINE: ACHIEVEMENT OF MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS GIVEN NON-ACCELERATED PROGRESS

	POVERTY	HUNGER	PRIMARY EDUCATION	GENDER EQUALITY	CHILD MORTALITY	ACCESS TO WATER	ACCESS TO SANITATION
ACHIEVED	Arab states East Asia and The Pacific	Central and Eastern Europe & the US	Latin America and the Caribbean Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS East Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean		Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	
2000	World South Asia	East Asia and the Pacific			Latin America and the Caribbean	South Asia World Latin America and the Caribbean	
2015		Latin America and the Caribbean		East Asia the Pacific	East America and the Caribbean	East Asia and the Pacific	South Asia world Latin America and the East Asia and the Pacific
2020		World	South Asia	Arab States South Asia	South Asia Arab States World	Sub- Saharan Africa	
2050			Arab States World				
2100		South Asia Sub- Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa		Sub-Saharan Africa		

2200					Central Eastern Europe and the CIS		
Reversal	Latin America and the Caribbean sub-Saharan Africa Central and Eastern Europe & the CIS	Arab States					Sub-Saharan Africa

Source: Human Development Report 2003

Furthermore, a detailed regional performance as regard the actualization of these millennium development goals are presented in tables 4.2 below:

TABLE 4.2: REGIONAL PERFORMANCE: MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

	2	3		4		5		6		7	
S/NO	REGION	UNDERNOURISHED PEOPLE (AS % OF TOTAL POPULATION		NET PRIMARY ENROLMENT RATIO (5)		YOUTH LITERACY RATE (% AGE 15-24)		RATIO OF LITERATE FEMALES TO MALES AGE 15-24		UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)	
		1990/92	1998/00	1990/91	2000/01	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
1.	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	21	18	80	82	81.1	84.8	0.89	0.91	104	90
2.	LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	37	38	54	60	56.5	66.3	0.72	0.81	182	160
3.	ARAB STATES	13	13	73	77	66.5	76.7	0.71	0.83	90	72
4.	EAST ASIA & THE PACIFIC	—	—	96	93	95.2	97.4	0.96	0.98	58	43
5.	LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN	14	12	87	97	92.7	95.2	1.00	1.01	53	34
6.	SOUTH ASIA	25	24	73	79	61.7	70.6	0.72	0.80	126	96
7.	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	35	33	56	59	67.4	77.9	0.80	0.89	180	172
8.	CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE AND US	—	09	88	91	99.7	99.8	1.00	1.00	37	36
9.	OECD	—	—	97	98	—	—	—	—	22	13
10.	WORLD	—	—	82	84	—	—	—	—	93	81

		8		9		10	11	12
S/NO		INFANT MORTALITY RATE (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS		ONE-YEAR-OLDS FULLY IMMUNIZED AGAINST MEASLES (%)		MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS	BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL	TUBERCUL OSIS- RELATED MORTALITY RATE (PER 100,000 PEOPLE)
		1990	2001	1990	2001	1995	1995 – 2001	2001
1.	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	70	62	71	69	463	56	32
2.	LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	116	101	55	63	1000	31	49

3.	ARAB STATES	63	53	77	84	509	67	15
4.	EAST ASIA & THE PACIFIC	42	33	88	77	144	80	28
5.	LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN	42	28	77	91	188	82	09
6.	SOUTH ASIA	84	69	58	60	427	36	42
7.	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	111	107	56	58	1098	38	47
8.	CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE AND US	30	30	86	97	55	96	16
9.	OECD	18	11	81	91	25	94	03
10.	WORLD	63	56	72	72	411	60	0

S/NO	REGION	13	14		15		16			
		TUBERCULOSIS CASES PER 100,000 PEOPLE	GDP PER UNIT OF ENERGY USE (PPP US\$ PER KG OF OIL EQUIVALENT)		CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS (METRIC TONS)		POPULATION WITH SUSTAINABLE ACCESS TO AN IMPROVED WATER SOURCE			
							RURAL %		URBAN %	
		2001	1990	2000	1990	1999	1990	2000	1990	2000
1.	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	144	3.2	4.6	1.6	1.9	---	69	---	92
2.	LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	192	---	---	0.1	0.2	---	55	---	82
3.	ARAB STATES	57	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.7	---	76	---	94
4.	EAST ASIA & THE PACIFIC	137	---	---	2.0	2.3	---	67	---	93
5.	LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN	41	4.9	6.1	2.2	2.5	---	65	---	94
6.	SOUTH ASIA	188	3.8	5.2	0.8	1.1	66	81	90	95
7.	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	198	2.5	2.9	1.0	0.8	39	44	86	83
8.	CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE AND US	66	---	2.2	---	7.2	---	82	---	99
9.	OECD	11	3.7	4.9	10.5	10.8	---	---	---	---
10.	WORLD	119	3.5	4.5	3.4	3.8	---	71	---	95

S/NO	REGION	17		18		19		20		21	
		URBAN POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION %		TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (% OF EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES)		TELEPHONE MAIN LINES & CELLULAR SUBSCRIBERS (PER 100 PEOPLE)		INTERNET USERS (PER 100 PEOPLE)		PERSONAL COMPUTERS IN USE (PER 100 PEOPLE)	
		1990	2000	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
1.	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	---	77	15.3	11.0	2.1	16.3	---	2.6	---	2.5
2.	LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	---	71	16.1	9.5	0.3	1.2	---	0.2	---	0.3
3.	ARAB STATES	---	96	13.8	8.6	3.5	13.4	---	1.6	---	2.1
4.	EAST ASIA & THE	---	73	12.0	6.4	1.8	23.5	---	4.1	---	3.3

	PACIFIC										
5.	LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN	---	86	20.4	19.7	6.2	32.3	---	4.9	---	5.9
6.	SOUTH ASIA	52	68	17.9	11.0	0.7	4.5	---	0.6	---	0.8
7.	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	75	74	11.3	9.5	1.1	4.2	---	0.8	---	1.1
8.	CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE AND US	---	---	13.7	9.5	12.6	34.4	---	4.3	---	5.5
9.	OECD	---	---	---	---	40.2	106.2	0.3	33.2	9.4	36.3
10.	WORLD	---	85	---	---	10.0	32.2	---	8.0	---	8.7

		22		23	24	25	
S/NO	REGION	PREVALENCE OF HIV					
		MALES % AGES (15-24)	FEMALES % AGES (15-24)				
		2001	2001				
1	WORLD	55	330				
2	LOW INCOME	44	40				
3	MIDDLE INCOME	59	281				
4	EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	46	207				
5	EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	---	375				
6	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	77	326				
7	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	85	153				
8	SOUTH ASIA	34	38				
9	SU-SAHARAN AFRICA	53	41				
10	HIGH INCOME (OECD)	---	1202				

From the table above, columns (3), (4) and (5) are the indicators for the first goal (eradicating extreme poverty and hunger). The required targets are to halve between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and to ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike/ will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. Column (6) is the indicator for goal 3 (promote gender equality and empower women). And the required target is to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and at all levels of education no later than 2015. Columns (7), (8), (9), (10), and (11) are the indicators for goal 4 and 5 (reduce child mortality and improve maternal health). Here, the required targets are to reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under five-mortality rate and to reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio Columns (12) and (13) are the indicators for Goal 6 (combat HIV / AIDS/ MALARIA and other diseases). The required indicator is to

halve hated by 2015 and began to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases. Columns (14) and (15) are the indicators for goal serene (ensure environmental sustainability: Land and Air). The required targets are to integrate the principles of sustainable development in to country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources. Columns (16) and (17) are also the indicators for goal seven. The required targets are to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and have achieved by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

Again, Column 18 is the indicator for goal 8 (develop a global partnership for development: debt sustainability). Here the required target is to deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures. Columns (19), (20) and (21) are also the indicators for goal 8 (develop a global partnership for development work opportunities, access to drugs and access to new technologies). Again, the required target is to make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications. Finally, column (27) is also one of the millennium development goals of protecting our common environment. The required target is to combat HIV / AIDS and other diseases.

It is indeed hard to imagine the poorest countries achieving goal 1 – 7 without the policy changes required in rich countries to achieve goal 8. Poor countries cannot on their own tackle the structural constraints that keep them in poverty traps, including rich country tariffs and subsidies that restrict market access for their exports patents that restrict access to technology that can save lives and unsustainable debt owned to rich country governments and multilateral institutions. The poorest countries do not have the resources to finance the investments required to reach critical thresholds in infrastructure, education and health. They do not have the resources to invest in agriculture and small scale manufacturing to improve worker productivity. These investments lay the groundwork for getting act of poverty traps and cannot wait for economic growth to generate resources. Children cannot wait for growth to generate resources when they are faced with death from preventable causes.

And yet the partnership framework of the millennium declaration and the Monterrey consensus makes clear that the primary responsibility for achieving goals 1 – 7 lies with developing countries it commits those countries to mobilizing domestic resources to finance ambitious programmes, to implementing policy reforms to strengthen economic governance, to giving poor people a say in decision making and to promoting democracy, human rights and social justice. But the consensus also a compact that commits rich countries to doing more. However, the millennium development goals present the world with daunting challenges. Unless, there is radical improvements too many countries will miss the targets (with disastrous consequences for the poorest and most wearable of their citizens). And today the world has an unprecedented opportunity to deliver the commitment to eradicating poverty. For the

first time, there is genuine consensus among rich and poor countries that poverty is the world's problem. And it is together that the world must fight it.

5.0 GLOBAL POLICY REFORMS

Implementing the policies and interactions required to meet the millennium development goal requires the commitment of political leaders. But it also requires sustained political pressure, broad popular support and mechanisms for delivering services effectively. An open democratic state that guarantees civil and political freedoms is essential for such popular mobilization and participatory civic engagement, so that poor people can pressure their leaders to deliver on their commitment to the goals.

Given the fact that solutions to poverty cannot be based exclusively on economic policies, but require a comprehensive set of coordinated measures lies at the heart of the rationale underlying comprehensive poverty reduction strategies. Although the world Bank has been an intellectual actor (stem, 1977), ideas for development have comes more actually from university economists and research institutes. The evolution has seen along several dimensions of analysis and policy implications. In successive order, the focus has been as shown in figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1: The Development Thought Process

GOALS OF DEVELOPMENT	MACRO ECONOMIC GROWTH THEORY	CAPITAL ACCUMULATION	STATE AND MARKET	GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS	POLICY REFORM
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Harrod-Domar Analysis	Physical Capital	Market Failures	Programming and Planning	"Poor because Poor"
Real per capita GDP	Solow sources of growth	Human Capital	Non-Market Failures	Minimalist Government	Poor because poor policies get prices right
Non-Monetary Indicators (Human Development Index)	"New Growth Theory"	Knowledge Capital	New Market Failures	Complementarity of government and market	"Get all prices right"
Mitigation of Poverty		Social Capital	Institutional Failures		"Get Institutions right"
Entitlements and Capabilities					
Freedom					
Sustainable Developments					

Recently, the World Bank has been evolving the comprehensive development framework (CDF) in an attempt to operationalize holistic approach to development. The framework is designed to serve as both a planning and a management tool for coordinating the responses aimed at overcoming bottlenecks and meeting development goals (World Bank, 2000). Implementing this strategy in any country would involve consulting with and winning the support, of a range of actors in civil society, as well as NGOs, donor groups, and the private sector, under the overall direction of the government, different agencies and organization could coordinate their efforts to overcome constraints on development. The framework could enable governments develop a matrix of responsibilities in each area showing what each group must do not fight poverty and encourage growth.

Indeed, the comprehensive development framework is designed to be a means of achieving greater effectiveness in reducing poverty and it is based on the following principles:

- (1) The country, not assistance agencies, should own its development strategy, determining the goals, timing, and sequencing of this development programs.
- (2) Government needs to build partnerships with the private sector, NGOs, assistance agencies, and the organizations of civil society to define development needs and implement programs.
- (3) A long-term lenitive vision of needs and solutions should be articulated that would draw sustained national support.
- (4) Structural and social concerns should be treated equally and contemporaneously with macroeconomic and financial concerns.

It is important to note that the way these principles are put into practice will vary from country to country, depending on economic and social needs and the priorities of the stakeholders involved. The framework might allow participants in a country's development program to think more strategically about the sequencing of policies, programs, and projects. It could help to improve sectoral balance, encourage the efficient use of resources, and foster transparency when trade-offs need to be made and complement taken into account in the macroeconomic and social spheres. The proposed framework is based on four areas of development: structural, human physical and sectoral.

1. Structural elements include honest, competent governments committed to the fight against corruption, strong property and personal rights laws supported by an

- efficient and honest legal and judicial system; a well-supervised financial system that promotes transparency, and a strong social safety net.
2. Human development includes universal primary education and strong secondary and tertiary system, and a health system that focuses on family planning and child cure.
 3. Physical concerns center around the efficient provision of water and sewerage; expanded access to reliable electric power; access to road, rail, and air transportation and to telecommunications; preservation of the physical environment; and a commitment to preserving cultural and historical sites and artifacts that buttress indigenous cultures and values.
 4. Sectoral elements include an integrated rural development strategy, a strong urban management approach, and an enabling environment for the private sector.

Essentially, as networks take hold, digital revolution is reshaping the way people live, communicate and work. Those same technological changes that are transforming the business world and civil society will also revolutionize the way government does its business and the very nature of public life. In its wake, the digital revolution will remake the two distinct yet intertwined relationships between people and their governments: the one between the government and the citizen as customer or consumer of public services, and the other between the government and the citizen as owner or shareholder, for governments (and for government structures in general) at least four separate sources of pressure for change have converged. All are urgent; all are real. In the coming years, early in the new millennium, we think there will be widespread adoption of a more community-based model of governance that, while appropriate to the culture of each government and society will have several characteristics:

1. The new networking technologies will eliminate the boundaries between branches of government and among governments, as service delivery gets organized around the needs of end users (citizens), not of the historical, political, or public service structures.
2. New networks of government, civil society, and the marketplace will redefine the nature of public service as boundaries collapse and the focus becomes whom can best add and build value.
3. Service delivery reforms will be followed by fundamental shifts in government (even in constitutional arrangements) as citizens look for more rational structures in government for service delivery.
4. Citizen-centered government will create new roles for citizens and new prominence for citizen engagement as government systems reengage the citizenry, moving beyond "broadcast" democracy to a more intimate and immediate model.
5. In policy development and services delivery, citizens will be engaged directly and broadly in decision-making and value creation, replacing the top down process that characterizes too many governments.

If part of what the digital offers is new ways of innovating and creating value, can we tolerate more risk taking and less certainty, and even celebrate failures, in the search for better governance? Governments today are given little room for maneuvering; they will require more in the future.

Indeed, the future of different nations will depend on how they respond to the new economy. There is great hope that edevelopment within the new economy will provide a shortcut to prosperity by allowing developing countries to bypass certain traditional phases of development in the conventional long-lasting and belt tightening process of structural change from agrarian to industrial to knowledge-based service economics. Thus, a historical blueprint for development no longer exists, and new and distinctive development strategies must be designed that take account of both the specific circumstances of countries and new global realities.

6.0 CONCLUSION

Emanating from the millennium declaration, the eight millennium development goals bind countries to do more and join forces in the fight against poverty, illiteracy, hunger, lack of education, gender inequality, child and maternal mortality, disease and environmental degradation. The eighth goal, reaffirmed in Monterrey and Johannesburg, calls on rich countries to relieve debt, increase aid and give poor countries fair access to the markets and their technology. The millennium development goals are a test of political will to build stronger partnerships. Yet, the developing countries have the responsibility to undertake policy reforms and strengthen governance to liberate the creative energies of their people. But they cannot reach the goals on their own without new aid commitments equitable trading rules and debt relief.

Basically, the future of different nations will depend on how they respond to the emerging new economy. Current development policies that remain focused on the traditional industrialization of development economics within a global market will fail in their objectives. The new economics provides a fundamentally different global environment in which progress will occur. Thus, a historical blueprint for development no longer exists, and new and distinctive development strategies must be designed that take account of both the specific circumstances of countries and new global realities. The new economics has indeed impacted upon the development progress. Irrespective of the size of a country, its wealth, population or national resources, development strategies that have regard to this reality must be developed.

The development progress is no longer linear progressing from agriculture to manufacturing to service industries. Developing countries cannot expect positive outcomes by following the strategies and building the institutions that served the developed countries in the industrial era. The development challenge in the new millennium will certainly and entirely be different to the development challenges of the past century. Therefore, all

countries, whether developed or developing, will need to recognize the scale of changes currently under way and design new strategies for these realities.

Public policy in developing countries is important in setting development strategies. Globalization has limited the influence governments have over economic activities within their own countries. But governments still have an important role in defining and establishing an enabling environment for development. An enabling environment supports and encourages development. It sets the parameters for economic activities and puts in place public policies that encourage economic and non-economic activities that will increase society's well being. With the rise of the new economy, the enabling environment must be reviewed to ensure that progress within this new world setting can be achieved. Governments must balance the recognition that the gap between rich and poor could be made signification worse if the present digital divide widens, and that a focus on achieving e-development at the expense of present needs will probably lower current levels of social well-being governments in developing countries must put in place certain policies to create an enabling environment that will encourage investment, participation and development within this new economy. However, they must not rely entirely on the potential of knowledge – intensive e-development to deliver them from poverty. They must not stop their present development strategies or retreat from the principles of equity in favor of information and communication technologies investment. As always, designing public policies is a balancing act between competing needs. The rise of new economics has changed the environment, but the balancing act remains.

Investments in infrastructure, physical capital and education remain the keys to economic development. This is of course, an old policy prescription in the economics of developments what is new is the new that the information technology content of these investments should be high. The use of information and communication technologies is so widely spread in the world economy that no single country can any longer ignore the need to invest in these technologies if it wants to improve the standard of living of its citizens. E-development is important, but so too is traditional development. The policies that are required to support e-development also support traditional development thus, e-development and traditional development should not be seen as mutually exclusive within the emerging new economics but rather as complementary. In this regard, it seen that all that is old is new again. Finally, the building of human and just societies demands adequate recognition of the importance of freedoms in general, which include cultural liberty. The expansion of cultural freedoms, not suppression, is the only sustainable option to promote stability, democracy and human development within and across nations

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**APPENDIX:
DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE WORLD**

S/NO	COUNTRY:CAPITAL	MAJOR LANGUAGES	POLITICAL STATUS	INCOME STATUS	REGIONAL CLASSIFICATION	CURRENCY UNIT	SOVEREIGNTY	UNITED NATIONS MEMBER	WORLD BANK MEMBER	POPULATION
1	AFGHANISTAN: KABUL	DARI & PASHTO	IS	LIC	SOUTH ASIA	AF=100puls	---	YES	NO	27,248T
2	ALBANIA: TIRANA	GHEG & TOSK	IS	LMC	EASTERN EUROPE	LK=100q	---	YES	YES	3.4M
3	ALGERIA: ALGIERS	ARABIC	IS	LMC	NORTH AFRICA	DA=100C		YES	YES	30.9M
4	AMERICAN SAMOA	ENGLISH	DS	UMC	EAST ASIA		UNITED STATES	---	---	65T
5	ANDORRA: ANDORRA LA VELLA	FRENCH	IS	HIC	WEST EUROPE	FRANCS	---	YES	NO	67T
6	ANGOLA: LUANDA	PORTUGUESE	IS	LIC	SOUTH AFRICA	KZ=100/	---	YES	YES	13.5M
7	ANGUILLA		DS		CENTRAL AMERICA		UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	
8	ANTARCTICA		DS				ANTARCTIC TREATY (1959)	---	---	
9	ANTIGUA & BARBUDA: SAINT JOHN'S		IS	UMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	EC\$=100C	---	YES	NO	68T
10	ARGENTINA: BUENOS AIRES	SPANISH	IS	UMC	SOUTH AMERICA	PESO=10,000	---	YES	YES	37.5M
11.	ARMENIA: YEREVAN	ARMENIA	IS	LIC	EASTERN EUROPE	ROUBLE=100 K	---	YES	YES	3.8M
12.	ARUBA		DS	HIC	CENTRAL AMERICA	ARUBAN FLORIN	NETHERLANDS	---	---	104T
13.	ASHMORE AND CARTIER ISLANDS		DS				AUSTRALIA	---	---	
14.	AUSTRALIA: CANBERRA	ENGLISH	IS	OECD	OCEANIA	\$A=100C	---	YES	YES	19.4M
14A	AUSTRALIA: VIENNA	GERMAN	IS	OECD	WEST EUROPE	SCHILLING=10 0G	---	YES	YES	8.1M
15.	AZERBAIJAN: BAKU	AZERI AND RUSSIAN	IS	LIC	EASTERN EUROPE	ROUBLES=10 0K	---	YES	YES	8.1M
16.	BAHAMAS: NASSAU	ENGLISH	IS	HIC	CENTRAL AMERICA	B\$=100C	---	YES	NO	307T
17	BAHRAIN: MANAMA	ARABIC	IS	HIC		BD=1,000F	---	YES	NO	714T
18.	BAKER ISLAND		IS				UNITED STATES	---	---	
19.	BANGLADESH: DHAKA	BENGLISH	IS	LIC	SOUTH ASIA	TK=100P	---	YES	YES	133.4M
20.	BARBADOS: BRIDGETOWN	ENGLISH	IS	LIM	CENTRAL AMERICA	BD\$=100C	---	YES	NO	268T
21.	BELARUS: MINSK	SLAVIC	IS	LMC	EASTERN EUROPE	R=100K	---	YES	YES	10.0M
22.	BELGIUM: BRUSSELS	FLEMISH	IS	OECD	WEST EUROPE	FRANCE=100 C	---	YES	YES	10.3M
23.	BELIZE: BELMOPAN	ENGLISH	IS	LMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	BZ\$=100C	---	YES	NO	247T
24.	BENIN: PORTO-NOVO	FRENCH	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	FRANCCFA	---	YES	YES	6.4M
25.	BERMUDA		DS	HIC	CENTRAL AMERICA	B\$=100C	UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	63T
26.	BHUTAN: THIMPHU	DZONGKHA	IS	LIC	SOUTH ASIA	NGUL=100C	---	YES	NO	828T
27	BOLIVIA: LA PAZ / SUCRE	SPANISH	IS	LMC	SOUTH AMERICA	\$B=100C	---	YES	YES	8.5M
28	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: SARAJEVO	SERBO CROATIAN	IS	LMC	EASTERN EUROPE	DINAR=100P	---	YES	NO	4060T
29	BOTSWANA: GABORONE	ENGLISH	IS	UMC	SOUTH AFRICA	PUTERR=100T	---	YES	YES	1.6M
30	BOUVET ISLAND		DS				NORWAY	---	---	
31	BRAZIL: BRASILIA	PORTUGUESE	IS	UMC	SOUTH AMERICA	BRC=100C	---	YES	YES	172.6M
32	BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY		DS				UNITED KINGDOM	-	---	
33	BRUNEI: BANDAR SERI BEGAWAR	MALAY, ENGLISH	IS	HIC		B\$=100SEN	---	YES	NO	345T
34	BULGARIA: SOFIA	BULGARIAN LANG.	IS	LMC	EASTERN EUROPE	LEV=100S	---	YES	YES	8.1M
35	BURKINA FASO: OUAGADOUGOU	FRENCH	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICAN	FRANCCFA	---	YES	YES	11.6M
36	BURMA: RANGOON		IS				---	YES	NO	
37	BURUNDI: BUJUMBURA	KIRINDI / FRENCH	IS	LIC	EAST AFRICA	FRANCE=100C	---	YES	YES	6.9M

38	CAMBODIA : PHNOMOPENH	KHMER CAMBODIAN	IS	LIC	EAST ASIA	RID=100SEN	---	YES	YES	12.3M
39	CAMEROON: YAOUNDE	FRENCH AND ENGLISH	IS	LIC	CENTRAL AFRICA	FRANCCFA	---	YES	YES	15.2M
40	CANADA: OTTAWA	ENGLISH	IS	OECD	NORTH AMERICA	C\$=100CENT	---	YES	YES	31.0M
41	CAPEVERDE: PRAIA	PORTUGUESE	IS	LMC	WEST AFRICA	ESCUDO=100C	---	YES	NO	454T
42	CAYMAN ISLAND		DS	HIC	CENTRAL AMERICA	CIS=100L	LINTED KINGDOM	---	---	35T
43	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: BANGUI	FRENCH SANGO	IS	LIC	CENTRAL AFRICA	FRANCCFA	---	YES	YES	3.8M
44	CHAD: N'DJAMERIA	FRENCH / ARABIC	IS	LIC	CENTRAL AFRICA	FRANCCFA	---	YES	YES	7.9M
45	CHILE: SANTIAGO	SPANISH	IS	UMC	SOUTH AMERICA	PESO=100C	---	YES	YES	15.4M
46	CHINA: BENJING	PUTONGUA PINYIN	IS	LMC	EAST ASIA	YUAN=100F	---	YES	YES	1271.9M
47	CHRISTMAS ISLAND		DS				AUSTRALIA	---	---	
48	CLIPPERTON ISLAND		DS				FRANCE	---	---	
49	COCOZ		DS				AUSTRALIA	---	---	
50	COLOMBIA: BOGOTJ	SPANISH	IS	LMC	SOUTH AMERICA	PESO=100C	---	YES	YES	43.0M
51	COMOROS:MORONI	FRENCH ARABIC	IS	LIC	EAST AFRICA	FRANCCFA	---	YES	NO	572T
52	CONGO: BRAZZAVILLE	FRENCH	IS	LIC	CENTRAL AFRICA	FRANCCFA	---	YES	YES	
53	CONGO: BRAZZAVILLE	FRENCH	IS	LIC	CENTRAL AFRICA	FRANCCFA	---	YES	YES	52.4M
54	COOK ISLANDS		DS				NEW ZEALAND	---	---	3.1M
55	CORAL SEA ISLANDS		DS				AUSTRALIA	---	---	
56	COSTA RICA: SAN JOSE	SPANISH ENGLISH	IS	UMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	C=100C	---	YES	YES	3.9M
57	CÔTE D'IVOIRE: YAMOOUSSOUKRO	FRENCH	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	FRANCCFA	---	YES	YES	16.4M
58	CROATIA:ZAGREB	CROATIAN SEABIAN	IS	UMC	EASTERN EUROPE	DINAR=100P	---	YES	NO	4.4M
59	CUBA: HAVANA	SPANISH	IS	LMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	PESO=100C	---	YES	NO	11.222T
60	CYPRUS: NICOSIA	GREEK, TURLASH, ENGLISH	IS	HIC	REST EUROPE	C£ =100C	---	YES	NO	761T
61	CZECH REPUBLIC: PRAGUE	CZECK / SLOVAK	IS	UMC	EASTERN EUROPE	KCS=100H	---	YES	YES	10.3M
62	DENMARK: COPENHAGEN	DANNISH / ENGLISH	IS	OECD	REST EUROPE	DNISHK = 100C	---	YES	YES	5.4M
63	DIBOUTI: DIBOUTI	CUSHITIC	15	LMC	SOUTH AFRICA	D FRONC= 100	---	YES	NO	644
64	DOMINCA: ROSEAU	ENGLISH FRENCH	15	LMC	CENTRAL	EC\$ = 100 C	---	YES	YES	8.5m
65	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: SANTO DOMINGO	SPANISH ENGLISH	15	LMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	RD\$ = 100C	---	YES	NO	731
66	EAST TIMOR: DILI	PORTUGUES E ENGLISH	15				---	YES	NO	
67	EAST TIMOR	ENGLISH, PORTUGUES E	15				UNITED NATIONS	---	---	
68	ECUADOR: QUITO	SPANISH	15	LMC	SOUTH AMERICA	SUGU = 100C	---	YES	YES	12.9M
69	EGYPT: CAIRO	ARABIC	15	LMC	NORTH AFRICA	£E = 100 P	---	YES	YES	65.2 M
70	EL SALVADOR: SAN SALVADOR	SPANISH	15	LMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	4 = 100 C	---	YES	YES	6.4M
71	EQUATOR GUINEA: MALABO	SPANISH	15	LIC	CENTRAL AFRICA	FRONC 6FA	---	YES	NO	469T
72	ERITREA: ASMARA	ARABIC /TIGRINYA	15	LIC	EAST AFRICA		---	YES	YES	4.2m
73	ESHONIA: TALLINN	ESTONIAN LANGUAGE	15	UMC	EASTERN EUROPE	ROUBLE = 100K	---	YES	YES	1.4m
74	ETHIOPIA: ADDIS ABABA	ENGLISH	15	LIC	EAST AFRICA	EB = 100C	---	YES	YES	65.8m
75	FALK LAND ISLANDS		DS		SOUTH AMERICA	F POUND = 100p	UNTIED KINGDOM	---	---	
76	FAROE ISLANDS		DS	HIC	REST EUROPE	DKNOE = 100Q	DENMARK	---	---	45T
77	FIJI: SLIVA	ENGLISH	15	LMC	EAST ASIA	FS = 100c	---	YES	NO	824 T
78	FINLAND: HELSINKI	FINNISH LANGUAGE	15	OECD	REST EUROPE	MK = 100p	---	YES	YES	5.2m

79.	FRNACE: PARIS	FRENCH	15	OECD	REST EUROPE	FRANC = 100 c	_____	YES	YES	5.2m
80.	FRENCH GUIANA	FRENCH	D5		SOUTH AMERICA	FRANC = 100C	FRANC ADMIN	_____	_____	
81.	FRENCH POLYNESIA	FRENCH	DS	HIC	OCEANIA	FRANC = CFA	FRANCE	_____	_____	329T
82.	FRENCH SOUTHERN & ANTARCTIC LANDS	FRENCH	DS				FRANCE	_____	_____	
83.	GABON: LIBREVILLE	FRENCH	IS	UMC	CENTRAL AFRICAL	FRAN = CFA	_____	YES	NO	126IT
84.	GAMBON: LIBREVILLE	FRENCH	IS	UMC	WEST AFRICA	D= 100b	_____	YES	NO	134IT
85.	GAMBIA: BANJUL	ENGLISH	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	D = 1006	_____	YES	NO	1341T
86.	GEORGICA: TBILISI	GEORGIAN	IS	LIC	EASTERN EUROPE	R = 100K	_____	YES	YES	5.0m
87.	GERMANY: BERLIN	GERMAN	IS	LIC	REST EUROPE	DM = N100P	_____	YES	YES	82.2m
88.	GIBRALTAR	ENGLISH/ SPANNISH	DS		REST EUROPE	POUND = 100P	UNITED KINGDOM	_____	_____	82.2m
89.	GHANA: ACCRA	ENGLISH	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	CEDI = 100P	_____	YES	YES	19.7m
90.	GREECE: ATHENS	GREEK, ENGLISH, FRENCH	DS	OECH	REST EUROPE	DRACHMA = 100	_____	YES	YES	10.6m
91.	GREELAND	DANISH	DS	HIC	NORTH AMERICA	DANMSHK = 100 Q	DENMARK	_____	_____	56T
92.	GRENADA: SAINT GEORGE'S	ENGLISH/ FRENCH	IS	UMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	EC\$ - 100 CENTS	_____	YES	NO	
93.	GUADELOUPE	FRENCH	DS		CENTRAL AMERICA	FRANC = 100	FRANCS ADMIN	_____	_____	
94.	GUIAM:		DS	HIC	DCEANA	US \$ = 100C	UNITED STATE	_____	_____	1577
95.	GUATEMALA: GUATEMALA	SPANISH, INDIAN, ENG	IS	LMC	CENTRAL AMERICAL	@ = 100C		YES	YES	11.75
96.	GUERNSEY		DS				BRITISH CROWN	—	—	
97.	GUINEA: CONAKRY	FRENCH	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	GFANC = 100CENT	—	YES	YES	7.6M
98.	GUINEA: BISSAU	PORTUGUES E	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	PESO = 100C	—	YES	NO	1226T
99.	GUYANA: GEORGE TOWN	ENGLISH	IS	LMC	SOUTH AMERICA	C\$ = 100C	—	YES	NO	766T
100.	HAITI: PORT-OU-PRINCE	GEOLE FRENCH	IS	LIC	CENTRAL AMERICA	GISDE = 100C	—	YES	YES	8.1M
101.	HEARD ISLAND AND MCDONALD ISLANDS		DS				AUSTRALI A	—	—	
102.	HON SEE: VATICAN CITY		IS				—	YES	NO	
103.	HONDURAS: TEGUCIGALPA	SPANISH	IS	LMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	LEMPIRA= 100C	—	YES	YES	6.6M
104.	HONGKONG		DS	HIC		HK\$= 100C	CHINA	NO	YES	6.9M
105.	HOWLAND ISLAND		DS				UNITED STATE	—	—	
106.	HUNGARY: BUDAPEST	MAGYAR	IS	UMC	EASTERN EUROPE	FORIOT= 100F	—	YES	YES	10.2M
107.	ICELAND: REYKJAVSK		IS	OECD	REST EUROPE	KR= 100a	—	YES	NO	284T
108.	INDIA: NEW DELHI	ENGLISH	IS	LIC	SOUTH ASIA	RS= 100P	—	YES	YES	1033.4 M
109.	INDONESIA: JAKARTA	ENGLISH	IS	LIC	EAST ASIA	RP= 100S	—	YES	YES	213.6M
110.	IRAN: TEHRAN	ARABIC	IS	LMC	EAST ASIA	RIRL= 100D	—	YES	YES	64.7M
111.	IRAQ: BAGHDAD	ARABIC	IS	LMC	EAST ASIA	ID= 1,000FILS	—	YES	NO	2.3750T
112.	IRELAND: DUBLIN	ENGLISH	IS	OECD	REST EUROPE	IRE= 100P	—	YES	YES	3.8M
113.	ISRAEL: JERUSALEM	HEBREW	IS	HIC		SHEKEL= 100a	—	YES	YES	6.4M
114.	ITALY: ROME	ITALIAN	IS	OECD	REST EUROPE	LIRA= 100C	—	YES	YES	57.7M
115.	JAMAICA: KINGSTON	ENGLISH	IS	LMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	J\$= 100C	—	YES	YES	2.7M
116.	JANMAYEN		DS				NORWAY	—	—	
117.	JAPAN:TOKYO	JAPANESE	IS	OECD		YEN= 100SEN		YES	YES	127.1M
118.	JARVIS ISLAND		DS				UNITED STATE	—	—	
119.	JERSEY		DS				BRITISH	—	—	

							CROWN			
120	JOHNSTON ATOLL		DS				UNITED STATE	—	—	
121	JORDAN: AMMAN	ARABIC, ENGLISH	IS	LMC	EAST ASIA	ID= 1,000F	—	YES	YSE	5.0M
122	KAZAKHTAN: ASTANA	KAZAK RUSSIA	IS	LMC	CENTRAL ASIA	ROUBLE= 100K	—	YES	YES	14.8M
123	KENYA: NAIROBI	SWAHILI/ENGLISH	IS	LIC	EAST AFRICA	KSH= 100C	—	YES	YES	30.7M
124	KINGMAN REEF		DS				UNITED STATES	—	—	
125	KIRIBATI: TARAWA	KIRIBATI AND ENGLISH	IS	LMC	EAST ASIA	\$A= 100C	—	YES	NO	93T
126	KOREA,NORTH: PYONGYANG		IS	LIC	EAST ASIA	WON= 100J	—	YES	NO	22384T
127	KOREA, SOUTH: SEOUL	KOREAN ALTAIC LANGUAGES/ HANGUL	IS	OECD		WON= 100J	—	YES	YES	47.6M
128	KUWAT: KUWAIT	ARABIC/ENGLISH	IS	HIC		KD= 1,000F	—	YES	YES	2.0M
129	KYRGYZSTAN: BISHKEK		IS	LIC	CENTRAL ASIA	ROUBLE=100K	—	YES	YES	5.0M
130	LAOS: VIENTIANE	LAO FRENCH	IS	LIC	EAST ASIA	KIP= 100A	—	YES	YES	5.4M
131	LATVIA: RIGA		IS	LIMC	EASTERN EUROPE	ROUBLE= 100K	—	YES	YES	2.3M
132	LEBANON: BEIRUT	ARABIC FRENCH/ENGLISH	IS	LIMC	EAST ASIA	LF= 100P	—	YES	YES	4.4M
133	LESTHO: MASARU	ENGLISH/SE SOTHO	IS	LIC	EAST AFRICA	LOTI= 100L	—	YES	YES	2.1M
134	LIBERIA: MONROVIA	ENGLISH	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	L\$= 100C	—	YES	NO	3216T
135	LIBYA: TRIPOLI	ARABIC	IS	UMC	NORTH AFRICA	LD	—	YES	NO	5410T
136	LIECHTENSTEIN: VADUZ	GERMAN ALEMANNISH	IS	HIC		SFRANC= 100R	—	YES	NO	32T
137	LITHUANIA: VLNIUS	BALTIC LANGUAGE	IS	UMC	EASTERN EUROPE	ROUBLE= 100K	—	YES	YES	3.5M
138	LUXEMBOURG: LUXEMBOURG	LETZBURGESH, FRENCH/GERMAN	IS	OECD	REST	LF= 100C	—	YES	NO	444T
139	MACAU		DS	HIC		PATUCA= 100a	CHINA	—	—	443T
140	MACEDONIA: SKOPJE	MACEDONIA	IS	LMC	EASTERN EUROPE	DINOR= 100P	—	YES	YES	2.0M
141	MADAGASCAR: ANTANARIVO	MALAGASY FRENCH	IS	LIC	EAST AFRICA	FMG= 100C	—	YES	YES	16.0M
142	MALAWI: LILONGWE	ENGLISH	IS	LIC	EAST AFRICA	KWACHA= 100T	—	YES	YES	10.5M
143	MALAYSIA: KUALA LUMPUR	MALAY ENGLISH	IS	LIMC	EAST ASIA	M\$= 100SEN	—	YES	YES	23.8M
144	MALDIVES: MALE	ARABIC, ENGLISH	IS	LMC	SOUTH ASIA	RUFUYOA=100L	—	YES	NO	283T
145	MALI: BAMAKO	FRENCH	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	FRANC CFA	—	YES	YES	11.1M
146	MALTA: VAUETTA	MALTESE/ENGLISH	IS	UMC	REST EUROPE	LM= 100M	—	YES	NO	392T
147	MAN, ISLE OF		DS	UMC	REST EUROPE		BRITISH	—	—	
148	MARSHALL ISLANDS: MAJURO	MARSHALLESE/ ENGLISH	IS	LMC	EAST ASIA	US\$= 100C	—	YES	NO	53T
149	MARTINIQUE		DS		CENTRAL AMERICA	FRANC=100C	FRENCH	—	—	
150	MAURITANIA: NOUAKCHOTT	ARABIC/FRENCH	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	UM= 5KHOUNS	—	YES	YES	2.8M
151	MAURITIUS: PORT LOUIS	ENGLISH /FRENCH	IS	UMC	SOUTH AFRICA	RUPEE= 100C	—	YES	NO	1198T
152	MAYOTTE: FRANCE		DS	UMC		FRANC= 100C	FRANCE	—	—	145T
153	MEXICO: MEXICO	SPANISH INDIAN	IS	UMC	NORTH AMERICA	PEJO= 100C	—	YES	YES	99.4M
154	MICRONESIA: PALIKIR	ENGLISH	IS	LMC	EAST ASIA		—	YES	NO	120T

155	MOLDOVA: CHISINAU	MOLDOVAN RUSSIAN	IS	LIC	EASTERN EUROPE	ROUBLE= 100K	—	YES	YES	4.3M
157.	MONACO: MONACO	FRENCH ENGLISH	IS	HIC		FRANC = 100 C	—	YES	NO	32T
158.	MONGOLIA: ULANBAATAR	MONGOLIAN, CHINESE	IS	LIC	EAST ASIA	TUGNK = 100m	—	YES	YES	2.4m
159.	MID WAYS ISLANDS		DS				UNITED STATES	—	—	
160.	MONTSERRAT		DS		CENTRAL AMERICA	EC\$ = 100 C	KINGDOM	—	—	
161.	MOROCCO: RABAT	ARABIC, FRENCH, SPANISH	IS	LIC	NORTH AFRICA	DH = 100 C	—	YES	YES	29.2 m
162.	MOZAMBIQUE : MAPUTO	PORTUGUESE	IS	LIC	EAST AFRICA	MT = 100C	—	YES	YES	1.8m
163.	NAMIBIA: WINDHOEK	GERMAN/ ENGLISH	IS	LIC	SOUTH AFRICA	SR= 100 C	—	YES	YES	1.8M
164.	NAURU: YAREN DISTRICT	ENGLISH/ NAURUEN	IS		OCEANIA	\$A =100C	—			
165.	NAVASSA ISLAND		DS				UNITED STATES	—		
166.	NEPAL: KATHMANDU	NEPALI, NEWAR	IS	LIC		RUPEE = 100P	—	YES	YES	23.6m
167.	NETHERLANDS: AMSTEDRDAM	DUTCH	IS	OECD	REST EUROPE	GUIDER = 100C	—	YES	YES	16.0m
168.	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	DUTCH	DS	HIC	CENTRAL AMERICA	GUIDER = 100 C	—	—		217T
169.	NEW CALEDONIA		DS	HIC	CENTRAL AMERICA	FRAN CEP	FRANCE	—	—	216T
170.	NEW ZEALAND: WELLINGTON	ENGLISH MAORI	IS	OECD	OCEANIA	NZ\$ = 100C	—	YES	YES	3.8m
171.	NICARAGUA: MANAGUA	SPANISH	IS	LIC	CENTRAL AMERICA	C\$ =100 C	—	YES	YES	5.2 m
172	NIGER: NIAMEY	FRENCH, HAUSA, ARABIC	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	FRENCH CFA	—	YES	YES	11.2M
173.	NIGERIA: ABUJA	ENGLISH	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	N =100K	—	YES	YES	129.9M
174.	NIUE		DS				NEW ZEALAND AUSTRALIA	—	—	
175.	NORFOLK		DS					—	—	
176.	NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS		DS	HIC	OCEANIA		UNITED STATES	—	—	72T
177.	NORWAY: OSLO	BOKMAL & NYNASK	IS	OECD	REST EUROPE	KRONE = 1000	—	YES	YES	4.5m
178	OMAN: MUSCAT	ARABIC, ENGLISH	IS	UMC	EAST ASIA	OR = 1,000 P	—	YES	NO	2452T
179.	PAKISTAN: ISLAMABAD	PUNJABI	IS	LIC	EAST ASIA	PRUPEE = 100P	—	YES	NO	141.5m
180.	PALAU: KOROR	ENGLISH, PALAWAN	IS	UMC	EAST ASIA		—	YES	NO	20T
181.	PALMYRA ATOLL		DS				UNITED STATES	—	—	
182.	PANAMA: PANAMA	SPANISH/ ENGLISH	IS	UMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	BALLOA = 1000C	—	YES	YES	2.9m
183.	PAPUA NEW GUINEA: PORT MORESBY	ENGLISH	IS	LIC	EAST ASIA	KING = 100 E	—	YES	YES	5.3m
184.	PARACEL ISLANDS		DS				CHINA/VIE TAM	—	—	
185.	PARAGUAY :ASUNCIN	SPANISH, GUARANI	IS	LMC	SOUTH AMERICA	GS = 100C	—	YES	YES	5.6m
186.	PERU: LIMA	SPANISH	IS	LMC	SOUTH AMERICA	NEW SOL = 100C	—	YES	YES	26.1m
187.	PHILLIPPINES: MANILA	ENGLISH	IS	LMC	EAST ASIA	PESO=100C	----	YES	YES	77.0M
188	PITCAIRN ISLAND		DS	OCEANIA			UNITED KINGDOM	—	—	
189	POLAND: WARSAW	POLISH	IS	UMC	EASTERN EUROPE	ZCOTY=100G	—	YES	YES	38.7M
190	PORTUGAL: LISBON	PORTUGUESE	IS	OECD	REST EUROPE	ESC=100C	—	YES	YES	10.2M
191	PUERTO RICO		DS	UMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	LIS\$=100C	UNITED STATE	—	—	3950T
192	QATAR: DOHA	ARABIC / ENGLISH	IS	HIC		QATAR=100D	—	YES	NO	598T
193	REUNION		DS			FRANC=100C	FRENCH	—	—	

							ADMIN			
194	ROMANIA: BUCHAREST	ROMANIAN / HUNGARIAN	IS	LMC	EASTERN EUROPE	LEI=100B	---	YES	YES	22.4M
195	RUSSIA: MOSCOW	RUSSIAN	IS	LMC	EASTERN EUROPE	ROUBLE=100K	---	YES	YES	144.8M
196	RWANDA: KIGALI	ENGLISH AND FRENCH	IS	LIC	EAST AFRICA	SRWANDA=100C	---	YES	YES	8.7M
197	SAINT HELENA		DS				UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	
198	SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS: BASSETERRE	ENGLISH	IS	UMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	EC\$=100C	---	YES	NO	41T
199	SAINT LUCIA: CASTRIES	ENGLISH	IS	UMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	EC\$=100C	---	YES	NO	158T
200	SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUEION		DS		NORTH AMERICA	FRANC=100C	FRANCE	---	---	
201	SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES: KINGSTOWN	ENGLISH	IS	LMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	EC\$=100C	---	YES	NO	116T
202	SAMOA: APIA	ENGLISH/ JAMOAN	IS	LMC	EAST ASIA		---	YES	NO	171T
203	SAN MARINO: SAN MARINO	ITALIAN	IS	HIC	REST EUROPE	LIRA=100C	---	YES	NO	27T
204	SAO TOME AND PRICEPE: SOTOME	SOTOME	IS	LIC	CENTRAL AFRICA	DOLRA=100P	---	YES	NO	151T
205	SAUDI ARABIA : RIYADH	ENGLISH / ARABIC	IS	UMC	EAST ASIA	SR=20Q 100H	---	YES	YES	21.4M
206	SENEGAL: DAKAR	FRENCH	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	FRACCAFA	---	YES	YES	9.8M
207	SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO: BELGRADE	SERBIAN	IS			DINAR=100P	---	YES	NO	
208	SEVCHECLES: VICTORIA	ENGLISH AND FRENCH	IS	UMC	SOUTH AFRICA		---	YES	NO	82T
209	SIERRA LEONE: FREE TOWN	ENGLISH / KRIO	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	LEONE=100	---	YES	YES	5.1M
210	SINGAPORE: SINGAPORE	MALAY / ENGLISH	IS	HIC		S\$=100CENT	---	YES	YES	4.1M
211	SLOVAKIA: BRATISLAVA	SLOVAK / HUNGARIAN	IS	UMC	EASTERN EUROPE		---	YES	YES	5.4M
212	SLOVENIA: LJUBLJANA	SLOVERIA	IS	HIC		DINAR=100P	---	YES	YES	2.0M
213	SOLOMON: HONIARA	ENGLISH	IS	LIC	EAST ASIA	SI\$=100	---	YES	NO	432T
214	SOMALIA: MOGADISHU	SOMALI / ARABIC / ENGLISH	IS	LIC	EAST AFRICA	SOMALI =100C	---	YES	NO	9089T
215	SOUTH AFRICA: PRETORIA	ENGLISH AFRIKAANS	IS	LMC	SOUTH AFRICA	RARD=100C	---	YES	YES	43.2M
216	SOUTH GEORGIA	CAS	DS		SOUTH AMERICA		UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	
217	SPAIN: MADRID	CASTILIAN SPANISH BASQUE	IS	OECD	REST EUROPE	PESTY=100C	---	YES	YES	39.5M
218	SPRATLY ISLANDS		DS				JOINT CLAIMS	---	---	
219	SRI LANKA: COLOMBO	ENGLISH,SIN HALA	IS	LMC	SOUTH ASIA	RUPEE = 100CENTS	----	YES	YES	19.6
220	SUDAN: KHARTOUM	ARABIC, ENGLISH	IS	LIC	EAST AFRICA	SD=10POUNDS	----	YES	NO	31687T
221	SURINAME: RARAMARIBO	DUTCH, ENGLISH	IS	LMC	SOUTH AMERICA	GUILDER= 100C	----	YES	NO	420T
222	SVALBARD		DS				NORWAY	----	----	
223	SWAZILAND: MBABANE	ENGLISH, SWAZI	IS	LMC	SOUTH AFRICA	E= 100CENTS	---	Yes	No	1068t
224	SWEDEN: STOCKHOLM	SWEDISH	IS	OECD	REST EUROPE	SK= 1000	---	Yes	Yes	8.9m
225	SWIZERLAN: BERN	GERMAN	IS	OECD	REST EUROPE	SFRANC= 100R	---	YES	YES	7.2
226	SYRIA: DAMASCUS	ARABIC/FRENCH ENGLISH	IS	LMC	EAST ASIA	S\$= 100P	---	YES	YES	16.6M
227	TAIWAN: TAI-PEI	CHINESE MANDARIN	DS	HIC		T\$= 100C	CHINA/TAIWAN	YES	NO	
228	TAJIKISTAN: DUSHANBE	TAJIK	IS	LIC	CENTRAL ASIA	ROUBLE= 100K	---	YES	YES	6.2M
229	TANZANIA: DARES SALAAM	SWAHILI ENGLISH	IS	LIC	EAST AFRICA	TSHILLING= 100C	---	YES	YES	34.5M
230	THAILAND: BANGKOK	THAI/CHINA/ ENGLISH	IS	LIC	EAST AFRICA	BAHT= 100K	---	YES	YES	61.2M
231	TOGO: LOME	FRENCH/EWE	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	FRANC CFA	---	YES	YES	4.7M

		/MINA								
232	TOKELAU		DS	---			NEWZEALAND	---	---	
233	TONGA: NUKUALOFA	TONGA/ENGLISH	IS	LMC	EAST ASIA	T\$= 100C	---	YES	NO	101T
234	TRINIDAD AND TUBAGO: PORT-OF-SPAIN	ENGLISH	IS	UMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	TT\$= 100C	---	YES	NO	1310T
235	TUNISIA: TUNIS	ARABIC/FRENCH	IS	LMC	NORTH AFRICA	IDINAR= 1,000M	---	YES	YES	9.7M
236	TURKEY: ANIKARA	TURKISH	IS	LMC	REST EUROPE	TL= 100KUNU	---	YES	YES	66.2M
237	TURKMENISTAN: ASHGABAT	TURKMEN, UZBEK	IS	LMC	CENTRAL ASIA	R= 100K	---	YES	YES	5.3M
238	TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS		DS		CENTRAL AMERICA		UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	
239	TUVALU: FUNAFUTI	TURALUAN/ENGLISH	IS		OCEANIA	AS= 100C	---	YES	NO	
240	UGANDA: KAMPALA	ENGLISH	IS	LIC	EAST AFRICA	USHILLING= 100C	---	YES	YES	22.8M
241	UKRAINE: KIEV	UKRANIAN	IS	LIC	EASTERN EUROPE	R= 100K	---	YES	YES	49.1M
242	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES: ABU DHABI	ARABIC	IS	HIC		UAD= 100FILS	---	YES	NO	2976T
243	UNITED KINGDOM: LONDON	ENGLISH	IS	OECD	REST EUROPE	E= 100PENGE	---	YES	YES	59.9M
244	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: WASHINGTON DC	ENGLISH	IS	OECD	NORTH AMERICA	US\$= 100C	---	YES	YES	284.0M
245	URUGUAY: MONTEVIDEO	SPANISH	IS	UMC	SOUTH AMERICA	FRS= 100C	---	YES	YES	3.4M
246	UZBEKISTAN: TASHKENT	UZBEK, RUSSIAN	IS	LIC	CENTRAL ASIA	ROUBLE= 100K	---	YES	YES	25.1M
247	VANUATU: PORT-VILA	ENGLISH/FRENCH	IS	LMC	EAST ASIA	VATU= 100Z	---	YES	NO	201T
248	VENEZUELA: CARACAS	SPANISH	IS	UMC	SOUTH AMERICA	BS= 100 CENT	---	YES	YES	24.6M
249	VIETNAM: HANOI	FRENCH/ENGLISH	IS	LIC	EAST ASIA	DONY= 10HIO	---	YES	YES	79.5M
249	VIRGIN ISLANDS: UNITED STATES		DS	HIC	CENTRAL AMERICA		UNITED STATES	---		122
250	VIRGIN ISLANDS: BRITISH		DS		CENTRAL AMERICA	US\$=100C	UNITED KINGDOM	---		
251	WAKE ISLAND		DS				UNITED STATES	---		
252	WALLIS AND FUTUNA		DS		OCEAN/A		FRANCE	---		
253	WESTERN SAHARA		DS				UNDETERMINED	---		
254	YEMEN: SANAA		IS	LIC	EAST ASIA	YD=1,000FR	---	YES	YES	18.0M
255	ZAMBIA: LUSAKA	ENGLISH	IS	LIC	SOUTHERN AFRICA	K=100	---	YES		10.3M
256	ZIMBABWE: HARARE	ENGLISH	IS	LIC	SOUTHERN AFRICA	Z\$=100C	---	YES		12.8M
257	YUGOSLAVIA			LMC	EASTERN EUROPE				YES	10.6M
258	ZAIRE		HIC							

NOTES:

1. IS → INDEPENDENT STATES {193}
2. DS → DEPENDENT STATES {64}
3. 193 member countries of United Nations
4. 133 member countries of World Bank
5. Hongkong is a dependent state that is a member of the World Bank but not a member of United Nations
6. Taiwan is a dependent state that is a member of the United Nations but not a member of the world Bank
7. The classification of economies by income follows World Bank (2003) World Development Report:

LIC - Low Income Country {\$ 745 or less based on 2001 GNI per Capita}

LMC - Lower middle income countries {\$ 746 - \$2, 975 GNI per Capita }

UMC - Upper middle income countries {\$2, 976- \$ 9 205 GNI per Capita}

HIC - Non-OECD High income country {\$ 9, 206 or more GNI per Capita}

OECD - Organization of Economic of Cooperation Development high-income country GNI per Capita.

8. The population figures are 2001 figures; where T represents thousands while M represents millions.