



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development

Shaping the future together – strategic cooperation with global partners

BMZ *Positions*

BMZ PAPER 3 | 2021

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01 Global partners – crucial for our shared future

With the BMZ 2030 reform, we have created a framework that will allow us to utilise development policy measures and funds even more strategically and effectively. One of the changes we have made is the introduction of new partnership categories, the aim being to take better and more systematic account of the different goals, framework conditions and cooperation interests of the countries with which we work. Our new partnership model consists of three categories: bilateral partners, nexus and peace partners, and global partners.

Germany has a lot that it can offer its global partners in terms of constructive cooperation: 60 years of experience in development policy, special expertise in many relevant sectors, a good in-country presence with qualified staff working on the ground, numerous proven Financial and Technical Cooperation instruments, highly competent implementing organisations, and strong non-governmental players in the private sector, the academic world and civil society. Further factors that are also of crucial importance for our cooperation are, last but not least, the trust and the credibility as a reliable partner that we have built up over years of successful cooperation.

Our partnerships are shaped by our values and are guided by our areas of interest. We also pattern our assistance on our own models of success, such as the energy transition in Germany, a long tradition of self-governing local communities and municipalities, the dual vocational training system and social protection concepts. The social

and ecological market economy combines our values and convictions with both social progress and economic success. Especially in the fields of climate action and environmental protection, and in the area of technology and research, Germany is seen as a strong global driver and initiator.

The BMZ's group of global partners is made up of **Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, South Africa and Viet Nam**. This is a heterogeneous group of emerging economies¹ and each of the countries selected has its own unique contribution to make towards meeting global challenges. However, there are also common factors that are of key importance for shaping our development policy.

All of our global partners are high performers and they also have in common their regional significance and visibility:

- Their high performance is based above all on the significant importance of their economies and national markets, their extensive geographical territories and their large populations. These countries not only have a strong financial basis, they also have enormous natural resources such as tropical forests, biodiversity or mineral reserves. However, the clear economic strength of our global partners is also accompanied by high levels of CO₂ emissions. Because of that, they bear a special responsibility for global public goods, especially protecting the climate and conserving biodiversity.

¹A table showing selected data on these countries is annexed to this document.

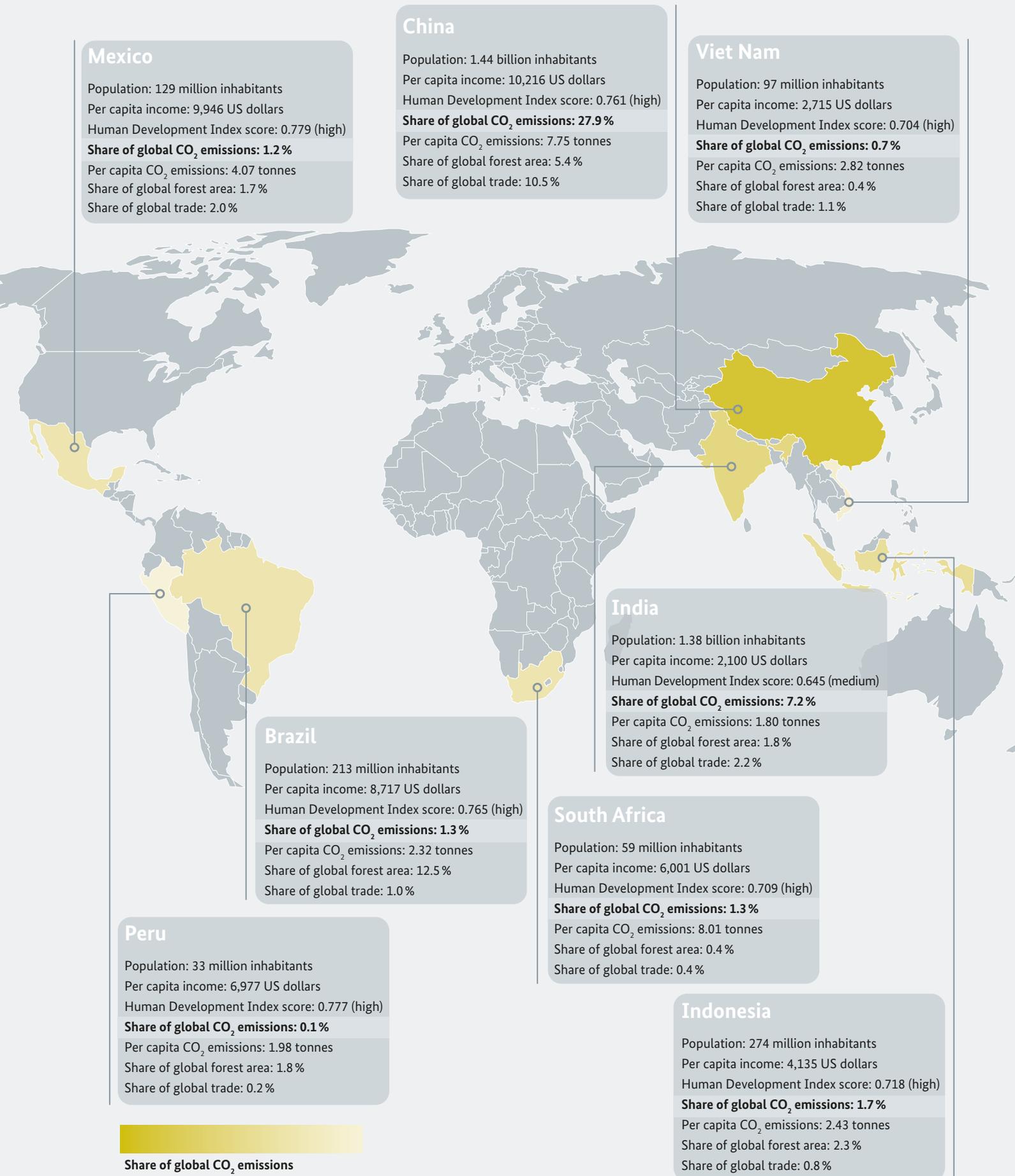


Figure: Comparative data for the global partners

- The important standing of our global partners is also shown by their negotiating power in regional and international bodies and organisations, for example at the United Nations, in G20 processes or at the World Bank and regional development banks.
- In the fields of science, technology and research, our global partners are drivers of innovation.
- With growing or in some cases rapidly expanding middle classes and a combined population currently estimated at around 3.7 billion people, these countries not only account for more than 45 per cent of the world's population but also generate a significant share of the global demand for consumer goods. This means that there is a need for us to pursue a common sustainable path of action in areas like global trade policy and global supply chains.

Existing challenges remain

Despite the swift development that they have experienced in recent years, these global partners are still a long way off the per capita income levels of the industrialised countries, which means that the OECD continues to classify them as developing countries. They are still, in some cases, facing huge internal challenges, which the COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated. These challenges include:

- high levels of environmental pollution
- poverty and social inequality
- strong population growth
- threats to state sovereignty and control
- corruption, crime and restricted public safety

In Peru, for example, unemployment rose by 20 per cent in 2020 as a result of the pandemic. Two million Peruvians slid into extreme poverty. At the same time, the economy slumped by more than 11 per cent. Of the nearly 700 million people worldwide living in extreme poverty more than 47 per cent live in these global partner countries.² Worldwide nearly 1.3 billion people are affected by multidimensional poverty. More than one third of them live in the countries that are our global partners.³

Our global partners are themselves called upon to drive forward their internal development processes for reducing poverty and inequality, making sure that they are sustainable and inclusive. In consideration of their particular needs, it is possible in individual cases for us to continue our development cooperation with them, engaging in supplementary activities in areas such as good governance, rural development/agriculture and training, and via measures to promote sustainable growth for employment.

One challenge that we face when working with these partners comes from our differing views on values and responsibilities, and our different interests. However, a common understanding of central aspects of cooperation is the basis for working together and this is also enhanced by working in collaboration.

Global agreements are our guideline

The key to finding solutions for global challenges is better cooperation between countries, regions and different players on the one hand, and consistent implementation of international agreements and commitments, including on human rights, on the other. Besides using existing international processes, it is important to try out other cooperation formats and agree on binding joint goals, which must repeatedly be reassessed. To do this, it is necessary to look beyond day-to-day policy and think in terms of sustainable scenarios for the future. Emerging economies

²World Bank (2020). Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report.

³UNDP (2020). Charting pathways out of multidimensional poverty.

have a special responsibility here because their economies are growing stronger and because of their role as regional leaders, and they must strive to rely more on using their own resources.

International changes that have taken place in recent years have resulted in a global landscape that is less straightforward than it used to be. Reaching a common understanding with a range of different players on the approach to be taken is becoming increasingly important, but it is also a process that has become more complex.

The goal of our cooperation with these global partners is therefore to work together on finding solutions for the issues that will define our global future, with the objective of achieving sustainable, climate-neutral, resilient and inclusive development. The 2030 Agenda, the 2015 Paris climate agreement and the targets for biodiversity guide our actions in this regard. The goals for sustainable development include, in particular, protecting global public goods. With the adoption of the Paris Agreement, a breakthrough was achieved here in the sense that all the parties to the agreement have made a commitment to submit increasingly ambitious climate targets every five years. This means that not only industrialised countries but also emerging economies and developing countries are making their contributions towards reaching the goals of the Agreement. This way, global warming can hopefully be kept to less than 2 °C and possibly even less than 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels.

Acting together with the EU and with multilateral partners

An important factor in our cooperation with these global partners is that we are working together with the EU and with our multilateral partners to advance the goal of global sustainable development and make headway on climate protection. Our actions, like those of the EU, are guided by the desire to strengthen human rights and gender equality, peace and security, and freedom, democracy and the rule of law. Germany is the third largest contributor to the multilateral system. The BMZ puts roughly one third of its budget into cooperating with the European Union, the World Bank, the regional development banks and the United Nations, and is actively engaged in the G7 and G20. Together with our global partners we want to strengthen the multilateral system and focus it even more towards the global 2030 sustainability agenda. We are also working to achieve more transparency, efficiency, effectiveness and coherence in the multilateral system.

Global partners shaping international development

Our global partners are also development cooperation actors and donors in their own right. Their influence and their contributions are an important factor for development in our other partner countries. Their model of development cooperation (“South-South cooperation”) is often consciously different to the model of the industrialised countries (“North-South cooperation”) and to the principles and structures of the countries that are members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). In particular, many of our global partners claim to have an even closer eye on the wishes and needs of their partners than we have.

The United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation in Buenos Aires in 2019 (BAPA+40) established important bridges between North and South. The 2030 Agenda and the 2015 Paris climate agreement were reaffirmed as shared target marks. Furthermore, it was the first time that triangular cooperation was recognised as an important connective link between North and South, since it both complements and adds value to South-South cooperation. It makes it possible for beneficiary countries to have access to a

broader range of resources, expertise and capacities that they need in order to achieve nationally and internationally agreed goals. BAPA+40 is another forum in which an intensive, open exchange of views on the effectiveness of development policy takes place. Our global partners are involved in this discussion, contributing their own ideas and requesting German experience for designing successful development cooperation measures.

Triangular cooperation

Triangular cooperation is an innovative form of cooperation that is becoming increasingly important internationally and it is a sphere in which Germany, with more than 150 projects, has been one of the leading donors since 2010. It has a proven impact at the project level, but also and above all at the partnership level. In the projects, on average more than 50 per cent of the total costs are borne by the partners. Triangular cooperation projects are projects that are planned, financed and implemented jointly by

(I) a beneficiary partner, which has requested support to tackle a specific development challenge and which is an ODA-eligible country;

(II) a pivotal partner, which has relevant domestic experience of addressing the issue in a context similar to that of the beneficiary country and that shares its financial resources, knowledge and expertise; and

(III) a facilitating partner, that may help connect the other partners, and supports the partnership financially and/or with technical expertise.

These roles are not firmly tied to specific countries, so that each of the partners involved may be the beneficiary, knowledge bearer or facilitator. What is more, the number of countries need not be limited to three. Non-governmental players are also often involved, for example from civil society, the private sector and academia (multi-stakeholder partnerships). Our global partners are mostly actively involved in triangular cooperation arrangements as the pivotal partners and they use them to share their own knowledge more widely with the rest of the world and at the same time learn more themselves. By doing this they are contributing to the achievement of global goals and it also helps them become more attractive partners for highly developed countries.

02 Our approach – actively shaping global partnership

Due to the particular characteristics of our global partners – large own capacities, highly relevant for global sustainable development and some major internal challenges that still remain – we have a special approach for this cooperation. The basis for working with our global partners derives from Sustainable Development Goal 17 of the 2030 Agenda: partnerships for the goals. We want to strengthen global partnerships for achieving the development goals.

Four principles of cooperation with global partners

Our actions are guided by the following principles:⁴

a) All countries must act

- **Industrialised countries, emerging economies and developing countries alike all have a responsibility.** Every country contributes towards achieving the development goals. The success of the Paris climate agreement will be decided to a significant degree in the emerging countries. Germany's contributions to international climate financing have doubled since 2014 and it, too, has pledged to increase them further up to 2025. For instance, by specifically promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency, we are working hard to bring about a global energy transition. We are also supporting efforts to protect biodiversity, especially to protect forests,

which are a unique habitat for people, animals and plants.

- **These contributions are not only material** For example, they can also take the form of passing on special knowledge and experience. Within the framework of the NDC Partnership (for Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement), we have concrete exchanges with 114 countries (96 developing countries and emerging economies, 18 industrialised countries) and with 44 international organisations and development banks regarding how to make commitments for implementing the Paris Agreement more ambitious. Measures must be focused and strategically placed, so as to be able to have an effect on structures and standards in our partner countries. Higher standards at the project level can be achieved by means of concrete offers from the European side and by sharing knowledge relating to aspects like sustainability and conflict sensitivity.
- **Together with our global partners we are also working on fostering the achievement of the goals at the regional and global levels.** Exchange with cooperation agencies and triangular cooperation are important elements of global partnerships.

⁴See also (in German): <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/themen/nachhaltigkeitspolitik/globale-partnerschaft-1140096>, accessed on 30 April 2021.

b) Assuming **shared responsibility** for the global common good

- **The bigger a country's own capacities, the bigger its responsibility for the global common good.** The particular responsibility of both industrialised countries and emerging economies therefore goes without saying. For us and for our global partners, responsibility also means making substantial financial contributions towards achieving the global sustainability agenda. In Germany's bilateral official development cooperation, market funds are increasingly being used for this purpose. These are KfW's own funds, which means that providing them does not encumber Germany's federal budget.
- **We want to achieve our shared goals through multilateral cooperation as well.** In multilateral organisations like the United Nations and the multilateral development banks, and in the G20, we want to work actively with our global partners with a view to finding solutions for global issues. The better our bilateral cooperation with them, the more successfully we are able to negotiate multilaterally with our global partners, thus arriving at solutions for cross-border problems and for protecting global public goods.

c) **Open and respectful dialogue**

- Partnerships are always long-term arrangements and therefore need a trust-based institutional framework in order to be able to function well for the duration. We therefore have a **high-level whole-of-government policy dialogue** with each of our global partners, for example in the form of government consultations at the head of government/state level or in a binational commission. Government negotiations on development cooperation are an integral part of this dialogue and are conducted with high-level participation. In this dialogue

critical issues like human rights and good governance are also raised, in an atmosphere of mutual respect for one another.

d) **The multi-stakeholder approach**

- All stakeholders are part of the team for this cooperation – **governmental players at the national and local levels, civil society, businesses and academia.** In other words, the dialogue and cooperation with global partners does not just take place between individual governments. South-South and triangular cooperation with non-governmental players is also an increasingly important part of implementing sustainability and climate goals.

With regard to the practical structuring of cooperation with our global partners, our focus is on the protection and sustainable use of global public goods and on targeted investment in social sectors. We deepen this cooperation and develop it systematically at various levels: bilateral, trilateral, regional and multilateral. The approaches we follow are whole of government; this is true for both high-level interactions and the working level. Open and respectful interactions with our partner countries in which there is also space for critical issues is important for us. We support and foster innovation, and exchange and sharing of knowledge, along with various other forms of cooperation, tailoring our activities based on the situation of each partner country and on shared interests. For this we make use of different instruments that are also tailored to exactly fit the individual situation, for example development loans using market funds, promotional loans, advisory services, capacity development, triangular cooperation, and exchange and dialogue with non-governmental actors from the business or academic world, and from civil society.

03 China – a special global partner

China as a global player

China, with over 1.4 billion inhabitants the world's most populous country and our most important trading partner, is on track to overtake the US as the world's biggest economy. China has ambitions to take its place on the world stage as one of the major shaping powers. Through its "Belt-and-Road" Initiative it is acting as a credit provider and positioning itself as the most important donor country in the context of South-South cooperation. China as a donor country takes a very different approach to development cooperation compared to the traditional DAC donor countries. China also has considerable political and economic influence in our partner countries, especially in Africa, Asia and Latin America. That is why China is a special global partner, with our interactions being above all in the context of

China as a donor. As part of our development cooperation with our other partner countries, we also take China's engagement in these countries into particular account ("Global China").

China continues to see itself as the world's biggest developing country but, based on the most recent forecasts for the development of its per capita income, the country is set to graduate from the OECD category of developing country in the foreseeable future. This means that, before the end of the present decade, China will no longer be receiving official development assistance (ODA). We take this development into account when shaping our cooperation with China.



The 6th German-Chinese government consultations, in virtual format, 28 April 2021. © Reuters/Pool

Adapted forms of cooperation

For German development cooperation, China is simultaneously a partner, a competitor and a systemic rival. For one thing, China's global rise has brought with it increased competitiveness around international values and standards. At the same time, also cooperating with China as a partner is imperative in order to find solutions to the global issues of the future – with a clear focus being put on the protection and preservation of global public goods whilst taking into account the country's own substantial performance capacities. Investments in social areas in China by the German side are not envisaged. Work on environmental and climate issues in China is pursued via promotional loans – without any inclusion of budget funds. Promotional loans are used, for example, to finance energy-efficient district heating and transport systems, modern wastewater treatment plants and landfills, and also nature conservation projects. These invest-

ments meet the highest environmental and social standards, and foster innovation. They have an impact going beyond the actual project and provide important impetus for making China's economic development more sustainable.

Meanwhile, "traditional" development cooperation between the BMZ and China was already ended in 2009, when the last regular commitment of budget funds during government negotiations was made. Ever since then, BMZ cooperation with China is conducted in close consultation with other German ministries within the framework of a strategic partnership that focuses on providing global public goods, exchanging views about "good" donor behaviour and triangular cooperation. In 2017, the Centre for Sustainable Development, a joint German-Chinese initiative, was founded in Beijing, as a hub and a platform for dialogue.

04 Building on past successes

In our work with our global partners we have already chalked up a range of successes. We want to build on them. Our cooperation already goes far beyond individual projects. Comprehensive partnerships have arisen, especially for strategic cooperation on climate action. This also includes joint political declarations on climate action that provide direction for international negotiations. There is also demand for membership of international forums and organisations, and for joint contributions, for example at the OECD or in the shape of joint presentations at the UN climate negotiations. These joint activities offer a framework for further dialogue and for visibility.

When working with our global partners, we often use tailor-made and innovative approaches. These approaches have a structural impact and a high degree of connectivity, making their impact all the stronger. The financial and practical contributions made by the partner sides themselves are often considerable. The following examples provide an insight into this cooperation with our global partners.

Major investments for major success

The close linkages with multilateral development cooperation can be well illustrated using the example of the energy sector in India. India is a huge growth market for renewable energy. Our cooperation here is framed through initiatives that are regularly agreed within the framework of German-Indian cabinet consultations at the highest political level. Their focus is not only on climate policy objectives but also on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). India has set itself ambitious expansion targets for

renewable energy (500 GW by 2030) and has established this expansion as a climate action goal for the Paris Agreement. India itself is the third biggest investor in renewable energy after the US and Brazil. The following projects are intended to support India in achieving its ambitions:

- The Indo-German Solar Partnership supports the installation of rooftop solar panels, solar parks and off-grid energy systems in rural areas. Innovative topics like agro-photovoltaics or water-saving dry-cleaning of photovoltaic modules are intended to build on previous successes.
- What is more, the nationwide programme Green Energy Corridors supports the grid feed-in, management and marketing of power from solar systems, and promotes the use of energy from renewable sources in urban centres. For example, the construction of more than 7,700 kilometres of high-voltage power lines has so far been supported. The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB) advise Indian partners on the generation and transmission of electricity using state-of-the-art technologies, and on quality assurance. KfW Group provides the finance and ensures compliance with the highest quality, environmental and social standards. Policy advice, technical advisory services and large-scale financing programmes are thus combined with one another.

Acting in coordination through inter-ministerial consultation, the Federal Ministry for Economic

Affairs and Energy (BMWi), the Federal Environment Ministry (BMU) and the BMZ work – for example within the Indian-German Energy Forum (IGEF) – together with Indian partner ministries, the private sector and research institutions. In addition, there is a high-level policy dialogue and an exchange of knowledge. Strategies for the energy transition are developed and agreed jointly in working groups. These strategies are then underpinned by concrete measures and German funding. Commitments for India are mostly in the form of leveraged market funds that are disbursed via KfW as reduced-interest loans. The cooperation builds on a high level of interest on the Indian side in a huge growth market. Indian partners would like to learn from Germany's experience with its energy transition and are interested in technical advice and financing with regard to forward-looking technologies. This cooperation is mirrored at the international level by Germany's membership of the International Solar Alliance (ISA), which was founded in 2015 as one of two international organisations in the sector established by India.

Green bonds: an efficient approach for environmental and climate finance

In developed financial markets, green bonds are one of the furthest developed sustainable financial products. Emerging countries are also already active in this sector, with 25 per cent of the entire market (70 per cent of that in China). Via the issue of so-called green bonds, governments, municipalities, banks and companies borrow funds mainly from (international) private investors in order to finance sustainable environmental and climate projects and investments. Green bonds have enormous potential for closing the financing gap in the area of environmental and climate finance. The first projects already exist: LAGREEN (the Latin American Green Bond Fund) acts as an anchor investor in this regard, investing in green bonds in Latin America. Its brief is to focus in particular on first-time issuers and new sectors and to work towards high standards for quality and

transparency in the markets. This will make investment decisions easier for both international and local institutional investors. The projects or activities financed with the green bonds concentrate on ODA countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Fund was established at the end of 2019 and began operating in early 2021. It has a current fundraising target of 500 million US dollars, towards which the BMZ has already channelled 61.5 million euros via KfW Group.

The Green Bonds Partnership concluded under the framework of LAGREEN between the BMZ and the Inter-American Development Bank is an example of successful multilateral cooperation with other donors. Closer interaction of government and non-governmental actors is essential in order to be able to deliver on the global sustainability agenda.

The economy as a driver for sustainable development

Another example of cooperation with global partners is working with the private sector, whether with German companies in the partner countries or with local businesses. When you consider training up qualified local staff, using climate-friendly technologies or meeting social standards in production facilities – you can see that there is often an overlap between the objectives of private businesses and the goals of development cooperation. In South Africa, for example, “food and energy” systems have been developed with the company ALENSYS Alternative Energiesysteme AG. Land that had been lying waste is used to grow crops and garden produce and for generating solar energy. The systems consist of new-style greenhouses with integrated photovoltaic generators. A first training and research centre for the systems has been set up and has begun operating at the North-West University in Potchefstroom. It covers an area of about 1,500 square metres and helps save about 175,000 kilowatt hours and 160 tonnes of CO₂ a year. Training in agriculture and solar technology is provided not just for trainers but also for

many women and men from the township Ikageng. They benefit from being able to sell the produce grown, which they market themselves, and this significantly improves their incomes. The impact of the project has also reached beyond the borders of South Africa. Some neighbouring countries have heard about the advantages of this technology and have already concluded contracts with universities. A subsidiary company SUNfarming has built on this experience, setting up a comprehensive programme to combat unemployment and poverty in the COVID-19 pandemic, giving hundreds of unemployed people new opportunities thanks to training and providing more than 50,000 people (schoolchildren and families) with food. This approach is now to be expanded to other parts of the country.

Networks, dialogue and triangular cooperation

Managing Global Governance: global partnership in action

Since 2007, the BMZ has been promoting the programme Managing Global Governance (MGG), which is implemented by the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE). The MGG programme serves to promote scientific cooperation, dialogue and learning processes between global partners and Germany/Europe. As a large and growing network, MGG creates new platforms for technical experts and senior management from the fields of government, administration and science, and from internationally oriented civil society and private sector organisations. A trust-based and

(self-) critical exchange on global sustainability topics is fostered. The programme aims to create a common understanding with regard to key challenges and foster the participatory development of capacities for analysis and problem-solving with a view to implementing the 2030 Agenda. At the same time, MGG also assists the actors in implementing the solutions that have been elaborated, for example in the context of basic and further training in the public sector, digital technologies for sustainable development, voluntary sustainability standards, South-South and triangular cooperation or participation in UN- or G20-based political processes.

The success of MGG is based on the mutual benefits of its activities. The network fosters contacts intensively through joint operations and creates long-term cooperation corridors. With its specific form of communication, which is designed to be understood by all sides as equitable, trust-based and fair, MGG embodies the concept of the “global partnership” and thus contributes towards shaping global cooperation. MGG is also a positive example of a whole-of-government approach: under the framework of the MGG Academy, the Federal Foreign Office together with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik (DGAP) carries out the International Futures programme. The programme brings the MGG group together with diplomats from their home countries and promotes dialogue with civil society. At the heart of the programme is diplomacy in the age of globalisation.

05 Further expanding strategic cooperation

The global partners are decisively involved in shaping the world and at the same time have their own interests and values. When it comes to tackling the big challenges of global sustainable development, these countries play a key role and will have a major influence on development in the next few decades. For example, their contribution to achieving the SDGs is almost 50 per cent. The remaining rainforest areas in Brazil and Indonesia alone make up just under 15 per cent of all the forest land in the world. India and China together are responsible for more than a third of global greenhouse gas emissions. At the same time these countries are growth poles in their regions and they set an example for their neighbours. Cooperation with these global partners is therefore crucial for safeguarding the natural resources necessary for human survival. The only way for us to achieve the SDGs and the Paris climate goals is by engaging in a close yet critical dialogue with these countries.

We organise this cooperation with our global partners in collaboration with other German ministries, at both the working level and a high political level, and together with important non-governmental players. Our aim here is to build on good and successfully tested formats and cooperation programmes, but also to explore new, innovative paths together with our global partners. That includes, for example, developing sustainable financial products and sustainable global supply chains, further developing the energy sector in the context of renewable energy, and measures necessary for adapting to climate change or for protecting biodiversity.

In 2022, in other words, next year, Indonesia will take over the presidency of the G20. We hope that, with Indonesia holding the presidency, we will be able, in dialogue with our global partners, to create further impetus for achieving the SDGs and the climate goals, and inspire a clear commitment to strong and constructive multilateralism.

The COVID-19 pandemic has severely impacted development worldwide and our global partners have also experienced set-backs in their development progress. We will continue to take that into account within the framework of our cooperation. Because of this, we are doing all we can to make sure that our global partners emerge from the crisis stronger than before and are able to make the recovery of their economies and societies a sustainable process in line with the goal of recovering forward. With that in mind, we are accompanying them on their path with constructive and committed contributions. In accordance with our own interests and values, we expect from them in return a similar measure of openness and willingness to take action.

Table: Comparative data for the global partners using selected indicators

Countries/index	Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	Mexico	Peru	South Africa	Viet Nam	Germany
Per capita income (USD) ⁵	8,717	10,216	2,100	4,135	9,946	6,977	6,001	2,715	46,445
Per capita income, %-age growth rate ⁶	0.38	5.57	3.13	3.88	-1.14	0.51	-1.18	6.0	0.3
Gross national income PPP (USD) ⁷	14,890	16,760	6,920	11,970	20,340	12,790	12,670	7,910	59,090
Human Development Index ⁸	0.765 (high)	0.761 (high)	0.645 (medium)	0.718 (high)	0.779 (high)	0.777 (high)	0.709 (high)	0.704 (high)	0.947 (very high)
Corruption Perception Index (ranking) ⁹	94/180	78/180	86/180	102/180	124/180	94/180	69/180	104/180	9/180
Doing Business Index (ranking) ¹⁰	124/190	31/190	63/190	73/190	60/190	76/190	84/190	70/190	22/190
CO ₂ emissions (in Mt) ¹¹	466	10,170	2,620	618	439	55	479	248	702
Per capita CO ₂ emissions (in t) ¹²	2.32	7.75	1.80	2.43	4.07	1.98	8.01	2.82	9.11
Forest area (in km ²) ¹³	4,990,514	2,162,190	716,272	933,442	659,476	726,760	171,228	144,912	114,190
Natural resources as a %-age of GDP ¹⁴	4.6	1.6	2.3	4.8	3.5	8.9	5.2	4.3	0.1
Sustainable Development Report (ranking) ¹⁵	53/166	48/166	117/166	101/166	69/166	61/166	110/166	49/166	5/166
Political Stability (ranking) ¹⁶	143/195	116/195	151/195	137/195	152/195	108/195	113/195	84/195	60/195
Human Rights Score ¹⁷	-1.17	-1.3	-1.39	-0.43	-1.42	0.74	-1.06	-0.37	2.93
Fatalities as a result of crimes (per 100,000 inhab.) ¹⁸	27.4	0.5	3.1	0.4	29.1	7.9	36.4	15	0.9

⁵ World Bank (2021), World Development Indicators, reference year 2019.

⁶Ibid.

⁷Ibid.; PPP = purchasing power parity.

⁸UNDP – Human Development Reports (2020), reference year 2019.

⁹Transparency International (2020), reference year 2020.

¹⁰World Bank (2021), reference year 2019.

¹¹Our World in Data (2021), reference year 2019.

¹²Climate Watch (2021), data from the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK), reference year 2018.

¹³World Bank (2021), reference year 2018.

¹⁴Ibid.

¹⁵SDG Index (2021), Sustainable Development Report, reference year 2020.

¹⁶World Bank (2020), reference year 2019: index shows probability of government being destabilised/toppled by anti-constitutional/terrorist events.

¹⁷Our World in Data (2019), reference year 2017: index shows level of compliance with and protection of human rights by the government.

¹⁸United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2018), Victims of International Homicide, reference year 2017/18.

PUBLISHED BY THE

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Division for policy issues of sectoral and bilateral development cooperation, emerging economies

AS AT

June 2021

ADDRESSES OF THE BMZ OFFICES

→ BMZ Bonn

Dahlmannstraße 4

53113 Bonn, Germany

Tel. +49 228 99535-0

Fax +49 228 99535-3500

→ BMZ Berlin

Stresemannstraße 94 (Europahaus building)

10963 Berlin, Germany

Tel. +49 30 18535-0

Fax +49 30 18535-2501

CONTACT

poststelle@bmz.bund.de

www.bmz.de