

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Arbitrary detention. Deprivation of liberty imposed arbitrarily, that is, where no final decision has been taken by domestic courts in conformity with domestic law and with the relevant international standards set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and with the relevant international instruments accepted by the states concerned.

Bribing and corruption. This indicator is taken from the survey of business executives that forms part of the Institute for Management Development's World Competitiveness Yearbook. Respondents are asked to what extent bribing and corruption exist in the economy.

Control of Corruption Index. This measures perceptions of corruption, conventionally defined as the exercise of public power for private gain, and perceived as a failure of governance. A higher score in this index represents better control of corruption. The index is comprised of a range of measures from various sources, from the frequency of 'additional payments to get things done', through the effects of corruption on the business environment, to measuring 'grand corruption' in the political arena or in the tendency of elite forms to engage in 'state capture'.

Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI). This measures corruption in the public sector and defines corruption as the abuse of public office for private gain. The CPI makes no effort to reflect private sector fraud. The index is based on surveys compiled by Transparency International from other organisations that tend to ask questions about the misuse of public power for private benefits, with a focus, for example, on bribing of public officials, taking kickbacks in public procurement, or embezzling public funds, etc. Surveys consulted:

- World Bank and EBRD (Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey)
- Columbia University (State Capacity Survey)
- Economist Intelligence Unit (Country Risk Service and Country Forecast)
- Freedom House (Nations in Transit)
- Information International (Survey of Middle Eastern Businesspeople)
- Institute for Management Development (World Competitiveness Yearbook)
- A Multinational Development Bank (Survey)
- Merchant International Group (Grey Area Dynamics)
- Political and Economic Risk Consultancy, Hong

Kong (Asian Intelligence Newsletter)

- Gallup International on behalf of Transparency International (Corruption Survey)
- World Markets Research Centre (Risk Ratings)
- World Economic Forum (Global Competitiveness Report)

Discrimination. Any distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference based on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment, or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, or any other field of public life.

Emissions. Emissions refer to the release of greenhouse gases and/or their precursors, and aerosols into the atmosphere over a specified area and period of time.

Environmental conservation treaties. Our record includes 220 treaties in the following categories: animal species protection/management; environmental conservation (general); fishing, management/use of harvestable fish; forest conservation, management/exploitation; hunting, management/use of harvestable species; marine resources conservation/management; natural resources and nature conservation; plant species protection/management; renewable energy sources and energy conservation; soil conservation/management; water resources conservation/management.

Extrajudicial executions. Full expression 'extrajudicial, summary, or arbitrary executions': all acts and omissions of state representatives that constitute a violation of the general recognition of the right to life embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Foreign direct investment (FDI). Investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 per cent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. FDI stock is the value of the share of capital and reserves (including retained profits) attributable to enterprises based outside the domestic economy, plus the net indebtedness of domestic

affiliates to the parent enterprise. UNCTAD FDI stock data are frequently estimated by accumulating FDI flows over a period of time or adding flows to an FDI stock that has been obtained for a particular year.

Freedom of association. The right to establish and, subject only to the rules of the organisation concerned, to join organisations of one's own choosing without prior authorisation.

Freedom of expression. Freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Gross domestic product (GDP). Total domestic expenditure of a country, minus imports, plus exports of goods and services.

GDP per capita, PPP. GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). GDP PPP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the US dollar in the United States. Data are in current international dollars.

Gini index. Measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditures) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus, a Gini index of zero represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

Gross national income (GNI). Formerly known as gross national product or GNP. The sum of value added by all resident producers, plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output, plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

Human Development Index (HDI). A composite index based on three indicators: longevity, as measured by life expectancy at birth; educational attainment, as

measured by a combination of adult literacy (two-thirds weight) and the combined gross primary, secondary, and tertiary enrolment ratio (one-third weight); and standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita (PPP US\$).

Infant mortality rate. The probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age, expressed per 100 live births.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs). Individuals or groups of people who have been forced to flee their homes to escape armed conflict, generalised violence, human rights abuses, or natural or man-made disasters, and have remained within the borders of their home country.

International NGOs. These are currently active, autonomous non-profit making organisations with operations or activities in at least three countries (or members with voting rights in at least three countries), a formal structure with election of governing officers from several member countries and some continuity of activities. Notably excluded are obviously national or bilateral organisations, informal social movements and ad hoc bodies, and international business enterprises, investment houses or cartels and other obvious profit making bodies. Irrelevant are size, importance, degree of activity, financial strength, political or ideological position, field of interest or activity, location of headquarters and language.

International telecom. Outgoing traffic refers to the telephone traffic, measured in minutes per subscriber, either line or cellular mobile, that originated in the country with a destination outside the country.

Life expectancy at birth. The number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth were to stay the same throughout the child's life.

Main telephone lines. Telephone lines connecting a customer's equipment to the public switched telephone network.

Merchandise trade. Includes all trade in goods. Trade in services is excluded.

Net primary school enrolment ratio. An indicator of the level of education in countries, listing the number of students enrolled in a level of education that are of official school age for that level, as a percentage of the population of official school age for that level.

Network, nodes and links. A network is comprised of entities such as individuals or organisations (nodes) and the interpersonal or inter-organisational links that connect them, which can reflect structural or legal relations, information flows and other exchanges. In the data represented in Record 4: Students abroad and Record 2: Global trade, the nodes are countries and the links consist of flows of international students (measured by numbers of students), in the former, and flows of trade in US\$ in the latter. In record 21: International philanthropy (WINGS members and service countries) the nodes are countries and the link between the two countries exists when one provides services for and/or receives services from the other.

Official development assistance (ODA). Official development assistance and net official aid record the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, minus any repayments of loan principal during the same period. ODA data are comprised of disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD, by multilateral institutions, and by certain Arab countries to promote economic development and welfare in recipient economies listed as 'developing' by DAC. Loans with a grant element of at least 25 per cent are included in ODA, as are technical cooperation and assistance.

Passengers carried. Air passengers carried include both domestic and international aircraft passengers.

Peacekeeping forces. Military personnel and civilian police serving in United Nations peacekeeping missions.

Political rights and civil liberties. Indicators of the levels of democracy in countries around the world. Real-world rights and freedoms enjoyed by individuals, as a result of actions by both state and non-governmental actors, based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Political rights are defined as those that 'enable

people to participate freely in the political process, including through the right to vote, compete for public office, and elect representatives who have a decisive impact on public policies and are accountable to the electorate'. Civil liberties are defined as those that 'allow for the freedoms of expression and belief, associational and organisational rights, rule of law, and personal autonomy without interference from the state'. These freedoms can be affected by a variety of actors, both governmental and non-governmental. Scores range from one, the lowest degree of freedom, to seven, the highest (for the sake of clarity we modified them from the original index scores which are reversed).

Press freedom. Freedom House's index combines scores on three dimensions: the legal environment (the extent to which this could influence media content and the extent to which governments use this to restrict media), political environment (the degree of political control over news media content), and economic environment (including various factors such as: the structure and nature of media ownership; costs of establishment, production and distribution; advertising and subsidies; impact of corruption or bribery; and impact of the general economic environment on the development of the media). Assessments are made on the basis of a variety of sources, including correspondents overseas, international visitors, human rights and press freedom organisations, various specialists, reports of governments and multilateral bodies, and domestic and international news media. Scores range from zero, the lowest degree of freedom, to 100, the highest (for clarity we modified them from the original index scores which are reversed).

Religious freedom. Freedom House's index rates countries according to the extent of freedom of 'religion or belief'. It therefore includes reference to beliefs that functionally take the place of explicitly religious beliefs, and rather than focusing on the rights of particular religious groups, assesses for *all* people rights explicitly concerned with practising one's religion, and the denial of rights because of the religious beliefs of those who are persecuted and/or those who persecute. The numbers represent ratings of the situation in countries, not of the conduct of governments. Scores range from one, the lowest degree of freedom, to seven, the highest (for clarity we modified them from the original index scores which are reversed).

Refugee. As defined by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, a person is a refugee if she/he qualifies under the Arrangements of 12 May 1926 and 30 June 1928 or under the Conventions of 28 October 1933 and 10 February 1938, the Protocol of 14 September 1939 or the Constitution of the International Refugee Organisation. For further information see: www.unhcr.ch/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home

Spring optimisation. Spring graph layouts use optimisation algorithms to represent the structure and strength of ties in a network. Spring optimised network diagrams draw the network as if all its nodes are connected by springs with a resting length proportional to the strength of ties between them. The algorithm alters the graph until an optimal balance between the structures of links in the network and 'spring tension' is achieved. The result is that nodes that have stronger ties and/or shortest paths between them are placed closer together in the graph. Different optimisation algorithms use different measures for strength of ties, eg the Kamada-Kawai (KK) spring optimisation function uses the shortest path distance between nodes.

Torture. Any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in, or incidental to lawful sanctions.

Transnationality Index (TNI). The average of three ratios: a corporation's foreign assets to total assets, foreign sales to total sales, and foreign employment to total employment.

Transparency of government. This indicator is taken from the survey of business executives which forms part of the Institute for Management Development's World Competitiveness Yearbook. Respondents are asked to what extent their government communicates its policy intentions clearly and publicly.

Total military personnel. Active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if those forces resemble regular units in their organisation, equipment, training, or mission.

Total trade. The sum of the market value of imports and exports of goods and services.

Tourists. Visitors who travel to a country other than that where they have their usual residence for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose in visiting is other than an activity remunerated from within the country visited.

Voice and Accountability. An index comprised of a number of indicators measuring various aspects of the political process, civil liberties and political rights. These indicators measure the extent to which citizens of a country are able to participate in the selection of their government, as well as the independence of the media to monitor those in authority and hold them accountable for their actions.

WINGS Membership associations serving grant-makers. Organisations whose membership includes grantmakers, and provide support services only to their members. These organisations may not all serve grantmakers exclusively; some also serve a broader range of NGOs. WINGS Support organisations serving grantmakers and/or promoting philanthropy. Organisations that provide technical assistance to grantmakers, develop resources for them and/or advocate on behalf of grantmakers or philanthropy as a whole, but do not have a formal membership structure themselves, and whose services are extended to all grantmakers that may apply.