

Appendix 3

Global Economic Indicators

Table A3.1 Growth of real GDP, 1971–2015
GDP in 1995 prices and exchange rates, average annual growth (percent)

	GDP in 2001 (current billions of dollars)	Growth percent			2001	Estimate 2002	Forecast 2003–15
		1971–80	1981–90	1991–2000			
World	30,790	3.7	3.0	2.6	1.1	1.7	3.1
High-income economies	24,852	3.5	3.1	2.5	0.7	1.5	2.6
Industrial countries	24,088	3.4	3.1	2.4	0.8	1.4	2.5
G-7 countries	20,632	3.4	3.1	2.3	0.5	1.3	2.5
United States	10,082	3.3	3.2	3.2	0.3	2.3	3.1
Japan	4,166	4.5	4.1	1.3	-0.3	0.0	1.6
G-4 Europe	5,678	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.4	0.7	2.2
Germany ^a	1,856	2.7	2.2	1.7	0.7	0.4	1.9
Euro area	6,090	3.2	2.3	2.0	1.5	0.8	2.3
Non-G-7 industrial	3,456	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.0	2.2	3.0
Other high income	764	7.7	5.1	5.1	-0.7	2.3	4.3
Asian NIEs	531	9.5	7.4	6.1	-1.4	2.6	4.7
Low- and middle-income economies	5,938	4.8	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.8	4.6
Excluding CE.Eur / CIS	5,101	5.5	3.0	4.7	3.0	2.7	4.7
Asia	2,205	5.2	6.8	7.0	5.2	5.8	6.0
East Asia and Pacific	1,573	6.6	7.3	7.7	5.5	6.3	6.2
China	1,150	6.2	9.3	10.1	7.3	7.8	...
Indonesia	145	7.9	6.4	4.2	3.3	3.2	...
South Asia	632	3.1	5.7	5.2	4.4	4.6	5.4
India	495	3.0	5.8	5.6	4.5	4.8	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,882	5.9	1.1	3.3	0.4	-1.1	3.6
Brazil	503	8.5	1.5	2.7	1.5	0.7	...
Mexico	618	6.7	1.8	3.5	-0.3	1.3	...
Argentina	269	3.0	-1.5	4.5	-4.4	-11.9	...
Europe and Central Asia	977	3.5	1.7	-1.7	2.3	3.6	3.6
Russian Federation ^b	310	3.7	1.5	-4.0	5.0	4.3	...
Turkey	148	4.1	5.2	3.5	-7.4	4.1	...
Poland	176	5.1	-1.7	3.7	1.0	1.0	...
Middle East and North Africa	568	6.5	2.5	3.2	3.2	2.5	3.3
Saudi Arabia	188	10.3	0.4	2.2	1.2	1.1	...
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	114	1.8	2.7	4.1	4.8	4.5	...
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	96	6.6	5.5	4.4	2.9	1.0	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	306	3.3	1.7	2.2	2.9	2.5	3.7
South Africa	113	3.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.2	...
Nigeria	41	4.7	1.1	2.6	4.0	-0.6	...

a. Data prior to 1991 covers West Germany.

b. Data prior to 1992 covers former Soviet Union.

Note: Growth rates over intervals are computed using compound average methods.

Source: World Bank data and staff estimates.

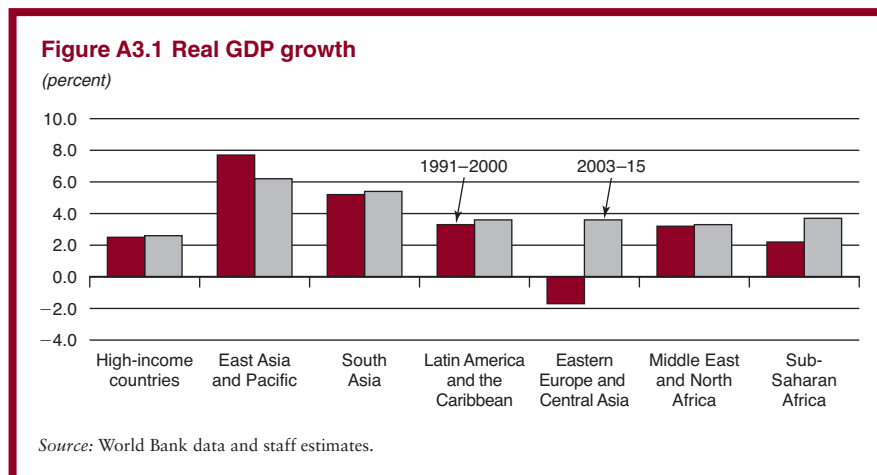


Table A3.2 Growth of real per capita GDP, 1971–2015

GDP in 1995 prices and exchange rates, average annual growth (percent)

	GDP per capita 2001 (current dollars)	Growth percent			2001	Estimate 2002	Forecast 2003–2015
		1971–80	1981–90	1991–2000			
World	5,260	1.8	1.3	1.2	-0.1	0.5	2.0
High-income economies^a	26,375	2.6	2.5	1.8	0.3	1.1	2.3
Industrial countries	26,926	2.6	2.5	1.8	0.4	1.1	2.3
G-7 countries	29,736	2.7	2.5	1.7	0.1	0.9	2.2
United States	36,332	2.2	2.2	2.2	-0.5	1.6	2.4
Japan	32,858	3.3	3.5	1.1	-0.4	-0.1	1.8
G-4 Europe	21,984	2.6	2.1	1.5	1.4	0.7	2.3
Germany ^b	22,629	2.6	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.5	2.2
Euro area	20,114	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.4	0.8	2.4
Non-G-7 industrial	17,214	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.9	2.8
Other high income	16,019	5.1	3.3	3.6	-2.0	1.0	3.3
Asian NIEs	16,195	7.2	5.9	4.7	-2.4	1.6	3.9
Low- and middle-income economies	1,204	2.6	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	3.4
Excluding CE.Eur / CIS	1,112	3.1	0.9	2.9	1.4	1.2	3.5
Asia	737	3.0	4.8	5.4	3.9	4.5	5.0
East Asia and Pacific	956	4.6	5.6	6.4	4.5	5.4	5.4
China	912	4.3	7.7	9.0	6.5	7.0	...
Indonesia	679	5.4	4.4	2.5	2.0	1.9	...
South Asia	468	0.7	3.4	3.3	2.6	2.9	4.1
India	480	0.7	3.6	3.7	2.9	3.2	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	3,678	3.3	-0.9	1.6	-1.2	-2.6	2.4
Brazil	2,917	5.9	-0.4	1.2	0.4	-0.5	...
Mexico	6,122	3.6	-0.3	1.7	-2.2	-0.5	...
Argentina	7,165	1.3	-2.9	3.2	-5.7	-12.9	...
Europe and Central Asia	2,101	2.5	0.7	-1.9	2.2	3.5	3.5
Russian Federation ^c	2,127	3.1	0.8	-3.9	5.3	4.6	...
Turkey	2,110	1.7	2.8	1.9	-8.7	2.7	...
Poland	4,235	4.2	-2.4	3.5	1.0	0.9	...
Middle East and North Africa	2,099	3.6	-0.6	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.4
Saudi Arabia	8,229	5.1	-4.8	-1.2	-1.8	-1.9	...
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	1,595	-1.4	-0.7	2.4	3.1	2.8	...
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	1,444	4.4	2.9	2.4	1.6	-0.6	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	454	0.5	-1.2	-0.4	0.5	0.1	1.5
South Africa	2,543	1.2	-1.2	-0.3	0.7	1.0	...
Nigeria	316	1.7	-1.9	-0.2	1.2	-3.3	...

a. Regional aggregates computed as $\sum(GDP_i)/\sum(POP_i)$, where “i” indicates country in the region, and are unweighted by population or other measures.

b. Data prior to 1991 covers West Germany.

c. Data prior to 1992 covers former Soviet Union.

Note: Growth rates over intervals are computed using compound annual methods.

Source: World Bank data and staff estimates.

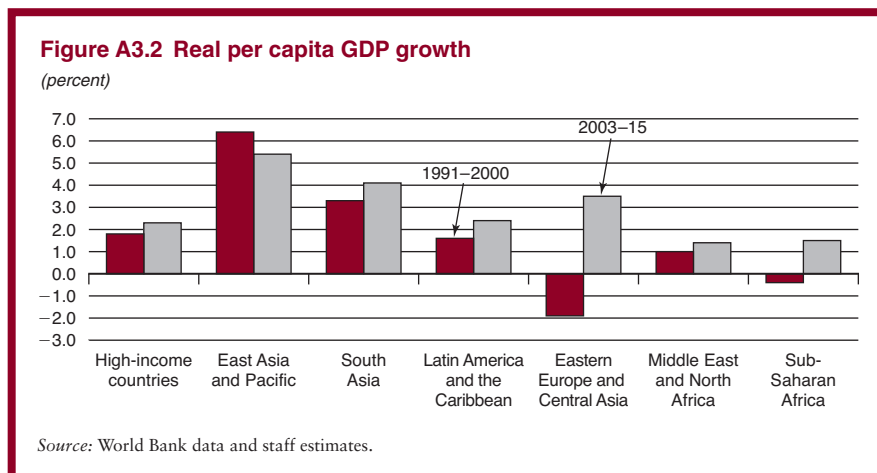


Table A3.3 Inflation: GDP deflators, 1971–2015
Deflators in local currency units; 1995=100; percentage change^a

	Growth percent			2001	Estimate 2002	Forecast 2003–15
	1971–80	1981–90	1991–00			
World	9.0	5.8	3.7	2.3	1.7	1.9
High-income economies	8.8	5.3	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.3
Industrial countries	8.7	4.6	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.3
G-7 countries	8.3	4.2	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.1
United States	7.0	4.3	2.1	2.4	1.1	1.4
Japan	7.8	2.0	0.1	-1.2	-0.9	0.0
G-4 Europe	9.9	5.7	2.6	1.8	1.9	1.7
Germany ^b	5.3	2.6	2.6	1.4	1.4	1.2
Euro area	9.6	6.1	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.6
Non-G-7 industrial	11.1	7.1	3.3	2.9	2.1	1.9
Other high income	19.3	33.1	3.8	0.4	-0.4	1.9
Asian NIEs	9.5	4.7	2.4	-0.4	-1.0	1.5
Low- and middle-income economies	9.6	8.3	11.7	5.8	4.4	4.2
Excluding CE,Eur / CIS	11.4	10.0	9.2	5.7	4.3	4.1
Asia	10.5	7.2	6.9	6.3	3.4	4.5
East Asia and Pacific	9.6	5.5	5.6	6.6	2.5	3.4
China	0.9	5.4	6.3	0.0	0.4	...
Indonesia	20.6	8.8	15.0	11.4	11.4	...
South Asia	11.9	9.0	7.9	6.1	5.0	5.5
India	8.9	8.5	8.1	4.0	2.8	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.6	19.3	12.5	6.9	5.0	4.1
Brazil	39.7	330.8	206.1	7.3	7.9	...
Mexico	18.1	63.7	18.1	5.4	3.3	...
Argentina	117.7	439.5	10.2	-1.1	36.5	...
Europe and Central Asia	0.3	2.4	50.3	5.9	4.7	4.0
Russian Federation ^c	0.3	2.3	104.5	18.0	5.8	...
Turkey	32.8	46.6	71.7	47.2	27.9	...
Poland	4.4	72.1	24.1	1.7	3.8	...
Middle East and North Africa	11.7	8.7	6.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Saudi Arabia	23.8	-3.1	2.9	7.0	4.8	...
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	20.2	15.6	25.6	8.6	5.1	...
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	11.0	13.1	8.6	4.5	4.1	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.4	9.4	9.8	5.4	4.3	4.0
South Africa	13.3	15.1	9.8	7.1	12.0	...
Nigeria	13.4	16.6	28.6	5.9	4.5	...

a. High-income group inflation rates are GDP-weighted averages of local currency inflation; LMIC groups are medians; world is GDP-weighted average of the two groups.

b. Data prior to 1991 covers West Germany.

c. Data prior to 1992 covers former Soviet Union.

Note: Growth rates over intervals are computed using compound annual methods.

Source: World Bank data and staff estimates.

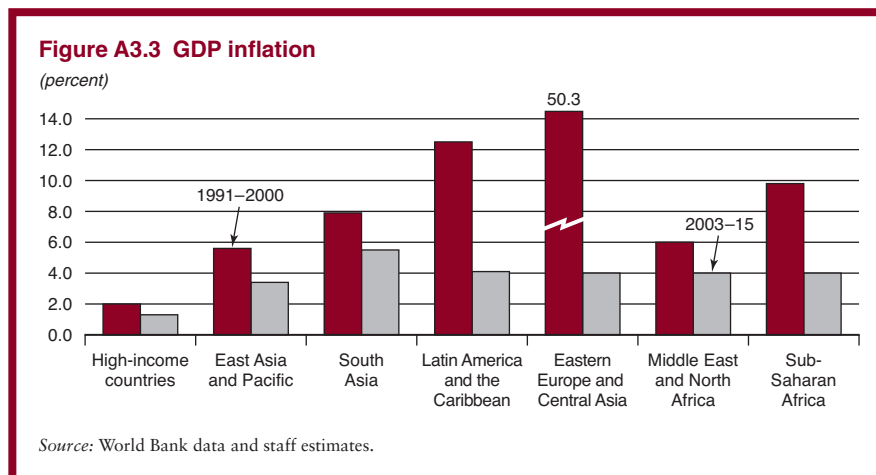


Table A3.4 Current account balances, 1971–2015*Expressed as shares of GDP (percent)*

	Current Acct 2001 (billions of dollars)	Shares percent			2001	Estimate 2002	Forecast 2003–15
		1971–80	1981–90	1991–2000			
World^a	-187	-0.1	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6
High-income economies	-190	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.8	-0.9	-0.7
Industrial countries	-247	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	-1.0	-1.1	-0.9
G-7 countries	-289	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-1.4	-1.6	-1.3
United States	-393	0.0	-1.9	-1.8	-3.9	-4.8	-3.3
Japan	89	0.3	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.3
G-4 Europe	-4	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.6	0.4
Germany ^b	2	0.5	2.4	-0.7	0.1	1.7	0.4
Euro area	10	-0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.0
Non-G-7 industrial	42	-1.5	-0.6	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.3
Other high income	57	12.3	10.3	4.0	7.7	6.6	3.0
Asian NIEs	50	1.8	6.9	5.4	9.5	10.3	4.2
Low- and middle-income economies	4	0.0	-1.7	-1.6	0.1	0.4	-0.3
Excluding CE.Eur / FSU	11	0.2	-1.9	-1.6	0.2	0.6	-0.1
Asia	42	-0.7	-1.6	-0.1	1.9	1.9	1.6
East Asia and Pacific	42	-0.8	-1.4	0.5	2.7	2.7	1.8
China	17	0.1	0.2	1.6	1.5	1.6	...
Indonesia	7	-2.3	-3.1	-0.4	4.8	2.6	...
South Asia	0	-0.5	-2.0	-1.5	0.0	-0.1	-1.1
India	1	0.2	-1.7	-1.2	0.2	0.2	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	-54	-2.8	-1.8	-2.8	-2.9	-1.5	-2.3
Brazil	-23	-4.4	-1.6	-2.2	-4.6	-2.8	...
Mexico	-18	-3.9	-0.8	-3.7	-2.9	-2.7	...
Argentina	-4	-0.4	-2.2	-3.2	-1.7	9.4	...
Europe and Central Asia	-7	-0.8	-0.5	-2.3	-2.0	-2.4	-1.6
Russian Federation ^c	36	2.1	3.5	4.7	11.7	8.0	...
Turkey	3	-2.1	-1.3	-1.1	2.5	-0.6	...
Poland	-7	-0.9	-1.4	-3.6	-4.4	-3.7	...
Middle East and North Africa	29	9.5	-1.7	-2.1	5.2	3.3	-1.0
Saudi Arabia	13	22.0	-7.2	-6.6	6.9	5.5	...
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	7	11.8	-0.4	1.9	7.1	4.3	...
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	0	-3.4	-3.4	1.5	-0.4	-0.2	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	-7	-1.8	-2.7	-2.1	-2.2	-3.0	-2.0
South Africa	0	-1.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	...
Nigeria	0	1.5	-0.7	-0.4	0.4	-4.8	...

a. Current account as defined in Balance of Payments (BOP) version 5.0, world represents statistical discrepancy; shares over intervals are period averages.

b. Data prior to 1991 covers West Germany.

c. Data prior to 1992 covers former Soviet Union.

Source: World Bank data and staff estimates.

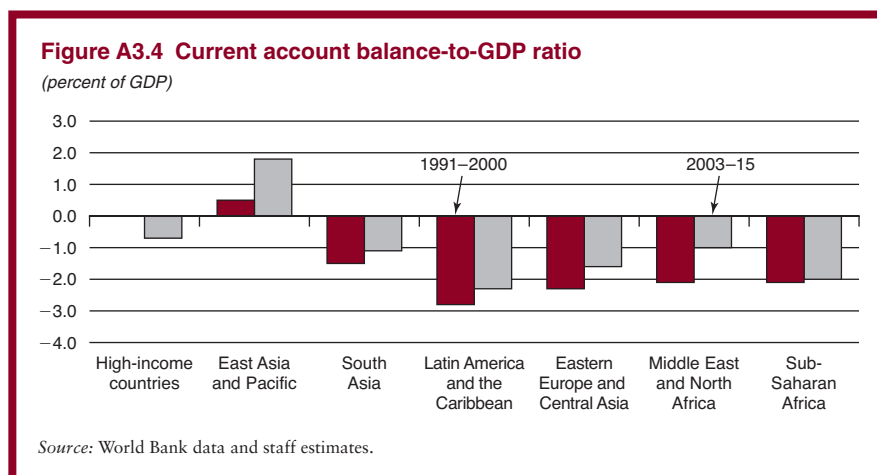


Table A3.5 Exports of goods, 2001*Merchandise exports (FOB), millions of dollars; average annual growth rate 1992–2001 (percent); effective market growth (EMG) 1992–2001 (percent)*

	Exports	Growth	EMG ^b		Exports	Growth	EMG ^b		Exports	Growth	EMG ^b
World	6,056,976	7.0	10.6	Europe and Central Asia (continued)				Sub-Saharan Africa (continued)			
All developing countries	1,509,357	8.2	9.4	Belarus	7,421	9.6	10.4	Sudan	1,797	14.4	7.3
Asia	574,958	11.3	8.8	Bulgaria	4,872	2.2	9.6	Zambia	789	-0.5	13.1
East Asia	509,540	11.7	8.5	Czech Republic	33,690	8.7	9.0	Zimbabwe	2,063	7.8	9.2
China	266,322	16.0	8.3	Estonia	3,347	35.1	8.6	High-income countries	4,547,619	6.7	10.9
Fiji	483	4.3	6.1	Georgia	505	15.0	8.0	Industrial countries	4,010,686	6.7	11.1
Indonesia	56,321	8.2	8.5	Hungary	28,244	8.7	9.1	G-7 countries	2,793,252	5.7	11.3
Malaysia	87,980	8.7	8.6	Kazakhstan	10,569	44.8	9.8	Canada	267,706	7.9	8.3
Myanmar	...	...	...	Kyrgyz Republic	548	10.4	19.5	France	323,886	6.5	16.1
Papua New Guinea	1,813	3.7	6.5	Latvia	2,091	13.6	9.6	Germany	543,416	6.3	13.6
Philippines	31,242	12.3	7.9	Lithuania	4,706	22.1	9.5	Italy	264,390	4.9	9.9
Thailand	65,379	8.1	8.8	Poland	42,674	10.8	9.4	Japan	384,482	2.7	9.1
Vietnam	15,470	19.2	8.1	Romania	11,385	10.3	9.8	United Kingdom	276,076	5.8	12.5
South Asia	65,418	8.5	11.3	Russian Federation	104,501	4.3	10.9	United States	733,297	6.6	9.8
Bangladesh	5,790	13.1	11.2	Slovak Republic	12,534	10.4	10.4	Other industrial	1,217,435	6.7	7.8
India	43,268	9.6	11.3	Tajikistan	858	48.6	16.2	Australia	63,759	6.7	7.8
Nepal	698	8.1	8.9	Turkmenistan	1,619	44.4	8.3	Austria	63,459	7.7	8.5
Pakistan	9,665	3.0	10.1	Turkey	28,121	9.3	9.1	Belgium ^a	178,698	40.4	6.1
Sri Lanka	5,998	8.5	13.4	Ukraine	17,319	10.1	9.7	Denmark	50,912	1.9	8.2
Latin America	351,608	8.2	9.7	Uzbekistan	3,428	48.0	15.0	Finland	43,006	7.1	10.0
Argentina	26,670	7.1	9.0	Middle East and N. Africa	164,753	2.2	9.0	Greece	10,615	4.3	8.1
Bolivia	1,196	7.1	12.5	Algeria	19,567	0.8	10.5	Iceland	2,035	0.9	7.8
Brazil	58,223	5.3	11.9	Egypt, Arab Rep. of	6,830	3.6	10.2	Ireland	83,242	12.3	10.9
Chile	18,505	6.7	10.2	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	24,517	2.1	10.1	Korea, Rep. of	150,494	13.6	8.3
Colombia	13,281	2.3	11.0	Jordan	2,192	8.6	6.9	Netherlands	193,239	7.0	20.3
Costa Rica	5,709	10.3	14.7	Morocco	7,139	1.7	9.5	New Zealand	13,918	3.5	7.9
Dominican Republic	5,594	19.9	11.8	Oman	10,563	6.0	8.1	Norway	59,701	4.2	9.4
Ecuador	4,923	4.6	10.3	Saudi Arabia	78,342	1.5	8.1	Portugal	114,427	8.8	9.6
El Salvador	3,367	13.7	13.6	Syrian Arab Rep.	5,151	2.3	5.7	Spain	114,427	8.8	9.6
Guatemala	2,975	5.6	10.0	Tunisia	6,684	2.9	12.7	Sweden	77,635	7.4	10.8
Jamaica	1,520	1.0	6.8	Yemen, Rep. of	3,769	9.9	8.5	Switzerland	86,497	3.8	9.0
Mexico	158,449	13.2	8.3	Sub-Saharan Africa	92,057	3.3	12.5	Other high-income	536,932	7.0	9.1
Panama	5,919	2.8	8.9	Angola	7,944	6.7	12.3	Bahrain	6,260	5.0	7.4
Paraguay	2,251	-3.2	10.3	Botswana	...	...	...	Brunei	3,156	-1.1	6.5
Peru	7,518	3.3	10.4	Côte d'Ivoire	3,741	6.4	9.0	Hong Kong, China	189,842	7.2	9.9
Trinidad and Tobago	3,153	6.9	7.4	Cameroon	2,262	1.9	9.0	Israel	31,275	9.0	13.3
Uruguay	2,081	0.3	10.1	Ethiopia	396	13.9	6.9	Kuwait	17,968	29.0	7.5
Venezuela, R. B. de	25,928	5.4	8.3	Gabon	2,540	-1.1	7.9	Singapore	121,747	7.4	8.4
Europe and Central Asia	325,981	8.3	10.1	Ghana	2,021	9.5	11.3	Taiwan, China	122,495	5.7	8.3
Armenia	327	-8.2	30.1	Kenya	1,712	4.9	7.7	United Arab Emirates	37,638	2.7	6.4
Azerbaijan	2,110	0.5	9.7	Madagascar	796	9.6	11.5				
				Nigeria	16,443	0.7	7.3				
				Senegal	1,024	3.6	6.5				
				South Africa	30,198	2.8	6.1				

FOB is free on board.

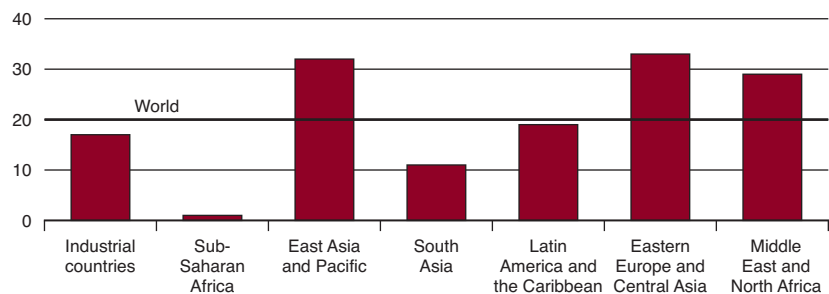
a. Includes Luxembourg.

b. Effective market growth (EMG) is a weighted average of import volume growth in the country's export markets.

Source: See Technical Notes.

Figure A3.5a Merchandise exports as share of GDP, 2001

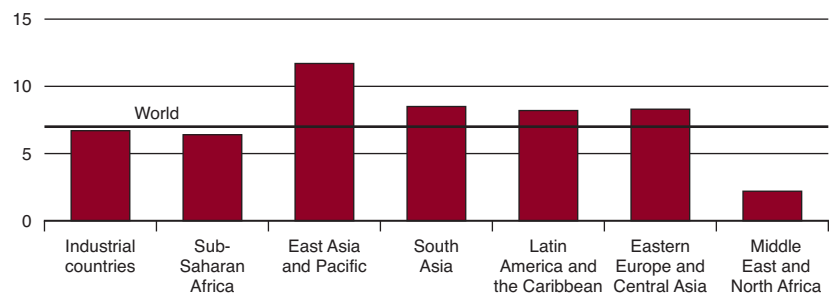
(percent)



Source: World Bank data.

Figure A3.5b Annual growth rate of export volumes, 1992–2001

(percent)



Source: World Bank data.

Table A3.6 Imports of goods, 2001

Merchandise imports (CIF), millions of dollars; average annual growth rate 1992–2001 (percent); merchandise imports share of GDP (percent)

	Imports	Growth	Share		Imports	Growth	Share		Imports	Growth	Share
World	6,079,466	6.2	18.1	Europe and Central Asia (continued)				Sub-Saharan Africa (continued)			
All developing countries	1,375,828	6.2	19.7	Czech Republic	36,746	14.1	67.0	South Africa	27,873	5.5	25.3
Asia	502,434	9.2	22.7	Estonia	4,255	22.3	83.0	Sudan	1,439	2.4	11.5
East Asia	424,657	9.7	26.8	Georgia	1,047	30.3	37.0	Zambia	1,018	2.8	27.9
China	232,322	15.8	20.1	Hungary	30,759	11.9	63.7	Zimbabwe	920	-5.9	10.2
Fiji	503	-1.8	29.9	Kazakstan	9,322	25.2	46.9				
Indonesia	30,962	4.9	21.4	Kyrgyz Republic	552	-1.2	37.5	High-income countries	4,703,638	6.9	18.9
Malaysia	69,595	6.8	79.0	Latvia	3,351	14.7	46.9				
Myanmar	...	...	...	Lithuania	5,740	25.2	49.7	Industrial countries	4,188,176	6.9	17.4
Papua New Guinea	932	-3.2	31.5	Moldova	...	...	...	
Philippines	28,496	8.7	39.9	Poland	53,874	13.1	32.8	G-7 countries	3,037,774	6.7	14.7
Thailand	61,847	3.0	53.9	Romania	14,124	10.1	35.6	Canada	226,372	6.7	32.1
Vietnam	15,059	17.0	45.8	Russian Federation	65,387	4.1	21.1	France	307,429	5.5	23.5
South Asia	77,776	6.7	12.3	Slovak Republic	13,978	10.6	65.8	Germany	457,102	5.1	24.6
Bangladesh	8,601	9.9	17.1	Tajikistan	1,290	1.0	22.0	Italy	243,055	3.9	22.3
India	51,624	8.0	10.4	TFYR Macedonia	...	...	...	Japan	312,894	5.2	7.5
Nepal	1,047	7.1	20.8	Turkmenistan	2,073	35.4	34.8	United Kingdom	324,362	6.9	22.8
Pakistan	10,484	0.6	16.7	Turkey	41,460	6.4	29.7	United States	1,166,561	9.3	11.6
Sri Lanka	6,020	7.2	33.2	Ukraine	15,959	5.0	42.2				
				Uzbekistan	3,331	25.2	33.8	Other industrial	1,150,401	7.3	33.3
Latin America	352,347	10.2	18.8	Middle East and N. Africa	106,531	1.3	19.2	Australia	61,856	7.0	17.2
Argentina	19,100	9.7	7.1	Algeria	11,775	5.2	20.4	Austria	64,325	6.1	34.2
Bolivia	1,600	6.2	19.9	Egypt, Arab Rep. of	15,016	3.4	16.1	Belgium ^a	168,485	38.4	73.3
Brazil	55,573	9.6	11.1	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	16,665	-5.0	16.1	Denmark	43,956	3.3	27.2
Chile	16,412	7.6	24.7	Iraq	...	...	...	Finland	30,341	3.8	24.9
Colombia	11,826	9.8	13.9	Jordan	4,061	5.5	46.9	Greece	29,684	6.0	25.5
Costa Rica	5,995	12.9	37.3	Morocco	10,273	3.9	28.3	Iceland	2,066	3.4	27.4
Dominican Republic	8,963	17.4	43.9	Oman	4,735	3.8	24.6	Ireland	51,300	9.7	49.7
Ecuador	4,674	6.7	34.3	Saudi Arabia	28,427	0.8	15.1	Korea, Rep. of	141,096	7.1	33.4
El Salvador	5,055	13.8	36.2	Syrian Arab Rep.	3,757	4.8	21.2	Netherlands	174,344	6.9	45.8
Guatemala	4,672	10.0	23.9	Tunisia	9,349	6.0	44.4	New Zealand	12,447	5.3	25.8
Jamaica	2,906	5.9	37.3	Yemen, Rep. of	2,473	1.9	26.6	Norway	33,682	2.4	20.0
Mexico	168,440	12.6	27.3	Sub-Saharan Africa	76,253	4.8	22.3	Portugal	...	...	...
Panama	6,890	3.4	67.6	Angola	2,477	9.2	27.1	Spain	146,449	7.5	25.1
Paraguay	2,793	3.4	36.4	Botswana	2,258	3.6	34.1	Sweden	62,331	5.4	29.7
Peru	7,408	6.9	14.5	Côte d'Ivoire	2,741	-0.2	28.3	Switzerland	89,251	3.2	36.3
Trinidad and Tobago	3,216	9.5	38.2	Cameroon	1,359	-3.6	13.5	Other high-income	515,462	7.4	67.6
Uruguay	2,971	6.0	15.0	Ethiopia	1,019	-0.8	15.7	Bahrain	4,929	1.8	83.3
Venezuela, R. B. de	16,677	4.4	14.1	Gabon	1,034	3.5	18.8	Brunei	1,427	1.9	48.4
Europe and Central Asia	265,272	2.5	30.6	Ghana	2,326	9.2	30.6	Hong Kong, China	198,588	7.8	21.1
Armenia	841	-6.7	40.3	Kenya	3,279	0.3	27.9	Israel	35,111	7.1	30.3
Azerbaijan	1,976	2.2	31.9	Madagascar	954	7.6	20.9	Kuwait	6,764	3.0	19.8
Belarus	8,149	6.0	26.0	Nigeria	10,598	2.7	25.7	Qatar	...	...	...
Bulgaria	5,771	3.3	46.1	Senegal	1,351	1.5	29.2	Singapore	109,852	7.0	28.3
								Taiwan, China	107,298	6.8	38.1
								United Arab Emirates	39,769	11.1	82.6

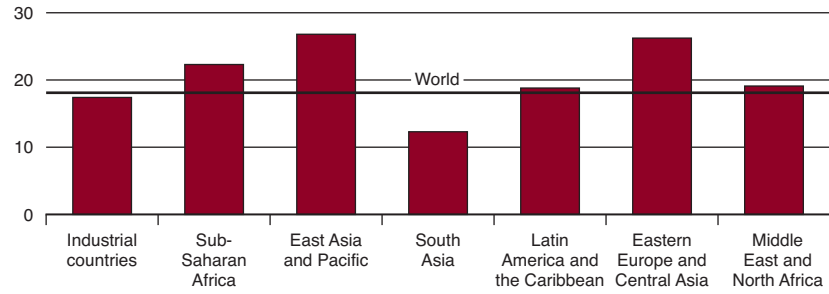
CIF is cost insurance and freight.

a. Includes Luxembourg

Source: See Technical Notes.

Figure A3.6a Merchandise imports as share of GDP, 2001

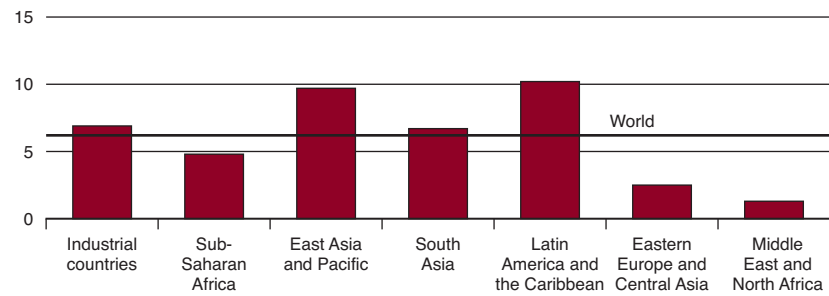
(percent)



Source: World Bank data.

Figure A3.6b Annual growth rate of import volumes, 1992–2001

(percent)



Source: World Bank data.

Table A3.7 Direction of merchandise trade, 2001

(percentage of world trade)

Source of exports	High-income importers							Low- and middle-income importers							World
	United States	EU-15	Japan	Other industrial	All industrial	Other high-income	All high-income	Sub-Saharan Africa	East Asia and Pacific	South Asia	Europe and Central Asia	East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	All low- and middle-income	
High-income economies	12.8	27.8	3.3	6.6	52.1	5.7	57.8	0.9	6.1	0.8	3.4	1.5	4.5	17.1	74.9
Industrial	11.0	26.4	2.4	6.3	47.3	4.4	51.8	0.8	3.7	0.5	3.3	1.4	4.3	13.9	65.7
United States	...	2.6	1.0	3.4	7.4	1.1	8.5	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.8	4.2	12.8
EU-15	3.7	20.4	0.7	2.2	27.2	1.4	28.6	0.5	0.9	0.2	2.9	0.8	0.9	6.2	34.8
Japan	2.2	1.1	...	0.3	4.1	1.2	5.3	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.8	7.1
Other industrial	4.5	2.0	0.4	0.3	7.3	0.3	7.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	8.4
Other high-income	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.3	4.8	1.2	6.0	0.1	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.2	9.2
Low- and middle-income economies	6.7	6.1	2.1	0.7	16.4	2.8	19.2	0.5	1.4	0.4	1.8	0.5	1.3	5.9	25.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.4
East Asia and Pacific	1.9	1.3	1.5	0.3	5.5	2.0	7.5	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.6	9.1
South Asia	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1
Europe and Central Asia	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.3	2.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	2.6
Middle East and North Africa	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.3	2.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	2.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.6	0.7	0.1	0.2	4.6	0.1	4.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.2	5.9
World	19.5	33.9	5.5	7.3	68.5	8.5	77.0	1.4	7.5	1.2	5.2	2.0	5.8	23.0	100.0

EU is European Union.

a. Expressed as a share (percent) of total world exports. World merchandise exports in 2001 amounted to some \$6,000 billion.

b. Other high-income group includes the Asian newly industrializing economies, several oil exporters in the Gulf region, and Israel.

Source: International Monetary Fund, *Direction of Trade Statistics*.

Table A3.8 Growth of current dollar merchandise trade, by direction 1992–2001*(average annual percentage growth)*

Source of exports	High-income importers							Low- and middle-income importers							World
	United States	EU-15	Japan	Other industrial	All industrial	Other high-income	All high-income	Sub-Saharan Africa	East Asia and Pacific	South Asia	Europe and Central Asia	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	All low- and middle-income	
High-income economies	6.7	1.7	2.7	4.3	3.2	5.5	3.4	1.7	9.1	5.2	8.2	0.4	8.7	7.0	4.1
Industrial	6.9	1.6	1.9	4.3	3.0	4.9	3.1	1.6	8.6	2.4	8.1	0.3	8.7	6.6	3.8
United States	...	3.0	1.8	6.4	4.2	5.2	4.3	3.8	9.4	4.0	3.0	0.4	9.9	8.2	5.5
EU-15	8.0	1.4	2.6	2.6	2.2	6.6	2.4	1.6	7.6	1.1	9.3	0.1	7.4	5.9	2.9
Japan	2.9	-0.7	...	-0.5	1.5	2.8	1.8	-2.6	7.2	-1.0	-1.9	-2.5	3.2	4.3	2.3
Other industrial	8.8	2.8	0.3	3.8	5.9	3.2	5.8	2.7	6.0	5.8	1.4	3.4	6.1	4.6	5.7
Other high-income	5.5	4.8	5.1	3.7	5.4	7.7	5.8	2.6	10.0	12.1	11.5	1.6	8.0	9.4	6.9
Low- and middle-income economies	12.2	6.9	6.9	9.0	9.0	7.7	8.8	12.8	15.6	11.0	9.5	5.5	11.2	11.0	9.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.1	4.9	9.1	7.5	6.9	24.0	7.5	12.4	22.1	17.9	9.0	8.9	16.8	14.6	9.1
East Asia and Pacific	15.5	11.5	9.8	13.1	12.3	7.4	10.7	16.4	16.4	14.6	12.2	8.2	22.0	15.1	11.4
South Asia	12.5	5.8	0.5	7.5	7.8	9.8	8.1	11.7	15.6	11.6	-2.3	4.8	24.3	8.4	8.2
Europe and Central Asia	1.3	2.4	3.8	0.4	3.1	5.9	3.5	16.0	18.5	7.8	-2.7	3.4	0.0	7.5	4.3
Middle East and North Africa	1.3	2.4	3.8	0.4	3.1	5.9	3.5	16.0	18.5	7.8	-2.7	3.4	0.0	7.5	4.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.6	2.5	-0.9	9.0	9.6	2.1	9.5	7.7	13.1	10.0	8.3	5.7	10.3	10.0	9.6
World	8.2	2.4	4.1	4.7	4.3	6.2	4.5	4.3	10.1	7.0	8.6	1.4	9.2	7.9	5.2

EU is European Union.

Note: Growth rates are compound averages.

Source: International Monetary Fund, *Direction of Trade Statistics*.

Table A3.9 Structure of long-term debt, 2000

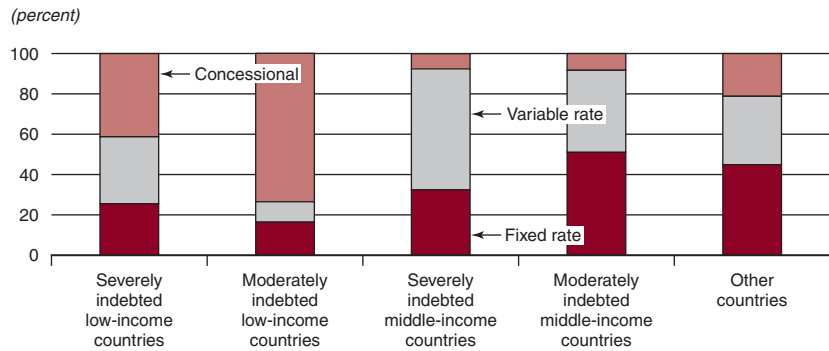
Share of long-term debt (percent): concessional debt; nonconcessional debt at variable interest rates; nonconcessional debt at fixed interest rates

	Concessional	Nonconcessional			Concessional	Nonconcessional	
		Variable	Fixed			Variable	Fixed
All developing countries	18.7	40.3	41.0	Europe and Central Asia (continued)			
Asia	28.5	38.3	33.2	Bulgaria	4.3	75.9	19.7
East Asia	20.1	44.9	35.0	Czech Republic	1.8	27.4	70.9
China	20.9	26.4	52.7	Estonia	1.6	23.6	74.8
Indonesia	27.9	61.8	10.4	Georgia	61.0	8.8	30.1
Korea, Rep. of	1.8	53.8	44.4	Hungary	1.2	17.7	81.0
Malaysia	6.1	60.7	33.2	Kazakhstan	3.6	16.8	79.6
Myanmar	79.6	10.4	10.0	Kyrgyz Republic	58.3	15.6	26.1
Papua New Guinea	36.1	12.3	51.6	Latvia	5.5	60.4	34.1
Philippines	29.6	33.0	37.4	Lithuania	3.2	21.0	75.8
Thailand	14.9	52.0	33.1	Moldova	19.3	45.0	35.6
Vietnam	68.2	16.6	15.3	Poland	12.1	56.0	31.9
South Asia	55.5	17.4	27.0	Romania	3.4	41.9	54.7
Bangladesh	97.9	0.0	2.1	Russian Federation	0.3	19.7	80.0
India	39.4	20.2	40.4	Slovak Republic	3.9	22.6	73.6
Nepal	99.8	0.0	0.2	Tajikistan	76.6	7.7	15.8
Pakistan	60.7	27.3	12.1	Turkmenistan	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	85.7	5.8	8.5	Turkey	5.9	45.3	48.7
Latin America	4.7	56.1	39.2	Ukraine	23.3	35.0	41.6
Argentina	1.5	45.5	53.0	Uzbekistan	22.3	58.2	19.5
Bolivia	60.3	27.0	12.7	Middle East and N. Africa	36.9	28.8	34.3
Brazil	1.1	76.1	22.8	Algeria	13.3	49.8	36.9
Chile	1.0	55.2	43.7	Egypt, Arab Rep. of	84.5	6.2	9.3
Colombia	3.1	60.8	36.1	Jordan	56.1	30.2	13.7
Costa Rica	16.7	24.1	59.2	Morocco	31.5	32.4	36.1
Dominican Republic	42.7	33.7	23.6	Oman	16.7	30.6	52.7
Ecuador	16.7	29.9	53.4	Syrian Arab Rep. of	93.0	0.0	7.0
El Salvador	38.9	34.4	26.7	Tunisia	26.8	20.8	52.4
Guatemala	40.3	30.1	29.6	Yemen, Rep. of	95.9	1.8	2.3
Jamaica	25.9	24.4	49.7	Sub-Saharan Africa	47.5	11.2	41.4
Mexico	0.8	44.5	54.7	Angola	22.4	9.9	67.6
Nicaragua	53.6	22.2	24.2	Botswana	64.2	10.2	25.6
Panama	5.6	45.1	49.3	Côte d'Ivoire	39.1	46.6	14.3
Paraguay	34.4	44.0	21.7	Cameroon	54.6	11.0	34.4
Peru	16.3	58.4	25.3	Ethiopia	90.3	0.2	9.5
Trinidad and Tobago	0.6	39.2	60.3	Gabon	39.6	9.5	50.9
Uruguay	3.5	51.0	45.5	Ghana	82.2	4.6	13.2
Venezuela, R. B. de	0.2	60.3	39.5	Kenya	76.4	5.9	17.7
Europe and Central Asia	5.9	34.8	59.3	Madagascar	66.9	5.0	28.1
Armenia	71.7	18.0	10.3	Nigeria	4.4	6.0	89.6
Azerbaijan	50.4	23.4	26.3	Senegal	86.8	9.5	3.7
Belarus	12.0	59.6	28.3	South Africa	0.0	20.2	79.8
				Sudan	50.0	17.9	32.2
				Zambia	79.3	6.1	14.7
				Zimbabwe	46.5	21.2	32.4

Note: Nonconcessional debt data are available only for countries which report to the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System. For aggregate figures, missing values are assumed to have the same average value as the available data.

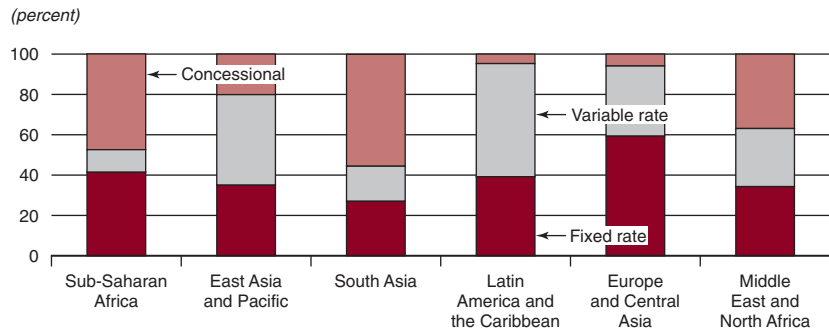
Source: World Bank data; see Technical Notes.

Figure A3.9a Structure of long-term debt, by group, 2000



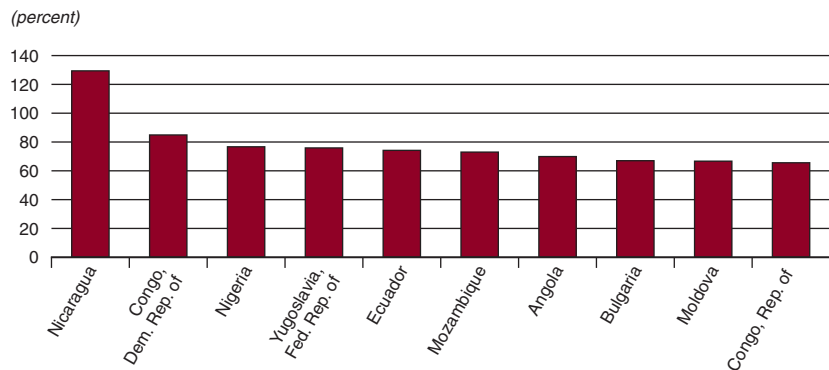
Source: World Bank data.

Figure A3.9b Structure of long-term debt, by region, 2000



Source: World Bank data.

Figure A3.9c Top ten ratios of nonconcessional debt to GDP, 2000



Source: World Bank data.

Table A3.10 Long-term net resource flows to developing countries, 2000*(millions of dollars)*

	Total millions \$	Percent GDP	Private				Official		
			Total	Debt flows (net)	FDI	Portfolio	Total	ODA	Other
All developing countries	261,133	4.3	225,846	8,288	166,691	50,867	35,287	38,088	-2,801
Asia	87,822	4.0	74,947	-14,686	55,223	34,411	12,874	10,918	1,956
East Asia	74,556	4.7	65,693	-18,721	52,130	32,285	8,863	6,649	2,214
China	60,525	5.6	58,295	-2,302	38,399	22,198	2,230	992	1,238
Indonesia	-9,156	-6.0	-11,210	-7,039	-4,550	379	2,053	1,173	881
Korea, Rep. of	13,875	3.0	13,215	-3,852	9,283	7,784	660	-73	733
Malaysia	3,411	3.8	3,229	1,027	1,660	542	182	52	131
Myanmar	244	...	188	-66	255	0	55	55	0
Papua New Guinea	335	9.6	128	-50	130	48	207	118	90
Philippines	2,401	3.2	2,459	140	2,029	290	-57	528	-585
Thailand	-525	-0.4	-1,383	-5,793	3,366	1,044	858	1,129	-271
Vietnam	1,790	5.7	581	-717	1,298	0	1,209	1,195	14
South Asia	13,265	2.2	9,254	4,035	3,093	2,126	4,011	4,269	-258
Bangladesh	1,207	2.6	269	-14	280	3	938	931	7
India	9,928	2.2	8,771	4,340	2,315	2,117	1,157	1,463	-306
Nepal	237	4.3	-4	-8	4	0	240	240	0
Pakistan	526	0.9	-53	-361	308	0	578	580	-1
Sri Lanka	530	3.3	262	83	173	6	268	239	28
Latin America	99,315	4.9	97,304	12,839	75,088	9,378	2,010	3,245	-1,235
Argentina	16,719	5.9	16,620	4,504	11,665	450	100	-222	321
Bolivia	1,230	14.8	923	190	733	0	307	341	-34
Brazil	43,934	7.4	45,672	7,877	32,779	5,016	-1,738	340	-2,078
Chile	4,733	6.7	4,834	1,141	3,675	18	-101	0	-101
Colombia	3,312	4.0	3,130	728	2,376	26	182	119	63
Costa Rica	573	3.6	610	201	409	0	-36	-31	-6
Dominican Republic	1,103	5.6	1,142	115	953	74	-40	-22	-17
Ecuador	1,172	8.6	904	194	710	0	268	98	170
El Salvador	467	3.5	338	153	185	0	129	56	73
Guatemala	415	2.2	178	-52	230	0	238	173	65
Jamaica	972	12.6	898	442	456	0	74	-8	81
Mexico	11,035	1.9	11,536	-5,267	13,286	3,517	-502	-80	-422
Nicaragua	797	38.5	395	141	254	0	401	429	-28
Panama	946	9.4	947	344	603	0	-1	-15	14
Paraguay	99	1.3	-16	-98	82	0	115	12	103
Peru	2,291	4.3	1,553	668	680	205	738	613	125
Trinidad and Tobago	633	8.2	673	23	650	0	-40	0	-39
Uruguay	719	3.6	574	276	298	0	145	-8	152
Venezuela, R. B. de	5,708	4.7	5,454	919	4,464	71	254	57	197
Europe and Central Asia	54,000	5.8	45,446	11,560	28,495	5,391	8,553	8,138	416
Armenia	270	14.1	159	19	140	0	111	119	-8
Azerbaijan	305	5.8	175	45	130	0	130	168	-38
Belarus	125	1.2	122	32	90	0	3	26	-23
Bulgaria	1,363	11.4	1,114	107	1,002	5	249	337	-87
Czech Republic	3,441	6.8	3,299	-1,901	4,583	617	142	154	-12
Estonia	514	10.3	485	126	387	-29	29	48	-19
Georgia	207	6.8	155	24	131	0	52	64	-12
Hungary	1,643	3.6	1,721	29	1,692	0	-78	11	-89
Kazakhstan	1,979	10.8	1,900	650	1,250	0	80	111	-31
Kyrgyz Republic	112	8.2	-65	-62	-2	0	177	178	-1
Latvia	669	9.4	583	176	407	0	86	50	36
Lithuania	910	8.0	799	269	379	151	111	63	48
Moldova	269	20.9	209	81	128	0	60	62	-2
Poland	13,413	8.5	13,195	2,982	9,342	871	218	470	-251
Romania	2,606	7.1	1,900	875	1,025	0	706	177	529
Russian Federation	2,508	1.0	2,200	-1,589	2,714	1,075	308	661	-354
Slovak Republic	2,234	11.7	2,185	133	2,052	0	49	51	-3
Tajikistan	134	13.5	64	40	24	0	70	70	0
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	12,217	6.1	11,416	7,733	982	2,701	801	37	763
Ukraine	169	0.5	927	332	595	0	-759	-785	26
Uzbekistan	303	2.2	18	-82	100	0	284	261	24
Middle East and N. Africa	1,470	0.2	1,074	-931	1,209	795	396	3,223	-2,827
Algeria	-1,678	-3.1	-1,212	-1,226	10	4	-465	-81	-384
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	2,312	2.3	1,967	114	1,235	619	345	541	-196
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	-2,253	-2.2	-610	-649	39	0	-1,643	-11	-1,632
Jordan	807	9.6	455	-115	558	12	352	369	-17
Morocco	-460	-1.4	-293	-449	10	147	-167	96	-263
Oman	69	0.5	57	23	23	11	12	21	-9
Syrian Arab Rep.	68	2.1	107	-4	111	0	-40	-14	-26
Tunisia	1,009	5.2	966	214	752	0	44	190	-146
Yemen, Rep. of	-12	-0.1	-201	0	-201	0	189	210	-21

Table A3.10 Long-term net resource flows to developing countries, 2000 (continued)

(millions of dollars)

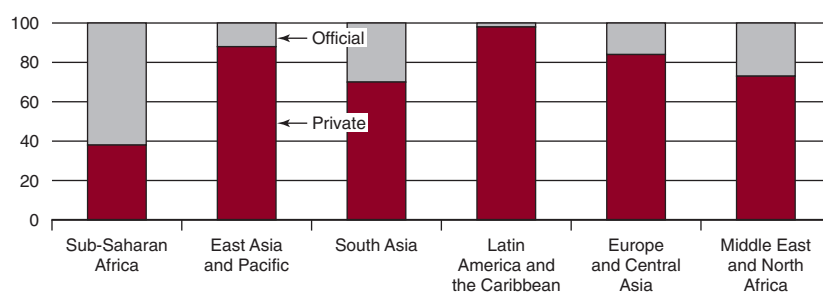
	Total Millions \$	Percent GDP	Private				Official				
			Debt flows (net)				FDI	Portfolio	Total	ODA	Other
			Total								
Sub-Saharan Africa	18,527	5.7	7,074	-494	6,676	893	11,453	12,563	-1,110		
Angola	1,407	15.9	1,206	-492	1,698	0	201	230	-29		
Botswana	11	0.2	27	-3	30	0	-16	10	-26		
Côte d'Ivoire	56	0.5	-47	-159	106	6	103	237	-134		
Cameroon	185	2.1	-21	-52	31	0	205	292	-87		
Ethiopia	587	9.2	42	-8	50	0	545	565	-20		
Gabon	-24	-0.5	142	-8	150	0	-166	9	-175		
Ghana	483	9.7	71	-57	110	17	412	442	-29		
Kenya	374	3.6	53	-61	111	4	321	403	-82		
Madagascar	298	7.7	83	0	83	0	215	219	-3		
Nigeria	706	1.7	907	-177	1,082	2	-201	113	-314		
Senegal	349	8.0	106	-2	107	0	243	276	-33		
South Africa	2,957	2.3	2,736	911	961	864	221	219	3		
Sudan	563	5.0	392	0	392	0	171	173	-2		
Zambia	778	24.0	191	-9	200	0	587	620	-33		
Zimbabwe	108	1.5	29	-50	79	1	79	145	-66		

FDI is foreign direct investment; ODA is official development assistance.

Source: World Bank data; see Technical Notes.

Figure A3.10a Distribution of long-term net resource flows, 2000

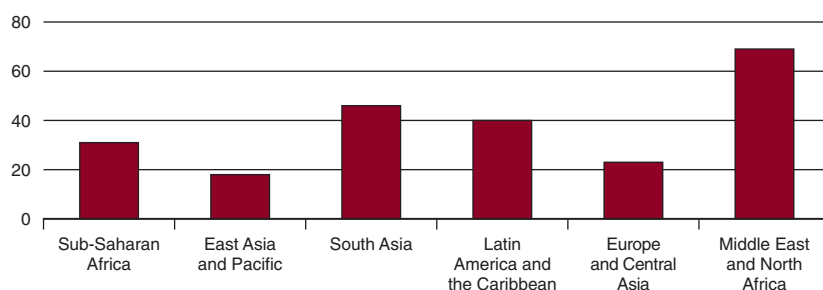
(percent)



Source: World Bank data.

Figure A3.10b Change in share of private long-term flows, 1990–2000

(percent)



Source: World Bank data.

Technical Notes

The principal sources for the data in this appendix are the World Bank's central databases and several International Monetary Fund databases, combined with data sourced from the OECD and from Oxford Economics Inc. (OEF), covering the industrial and other high-income economies. The cut-off date for data updates was November 15, 2002. Data revisions and new releases since that time have not been incorporated in the tables. Regional aggregates are based on the classification of economies by income group and by region, following the Bank's standard definitions (see country classification tables that follow).

Debt and finance data (appendix tables A3.9 and A3.10) cover the 137 countries that report to the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System (DRS), supplemented by data for non-DRS countries, for which commercial market information has been utilized. Small countries have generally been omitted from the tables, but are included in the regional totals. Current price data are reported in U.S. dollars.

Notes on tables

Tables A3.1 through A3.4. Historic data sourced from the databases noted above, while projections are consistent with those highlighted in chapter 1 and appendix 1.

Tables A3.5 and A3.6. Merchandise trade data is sourced from combined IMF, World Bank, OECD, and OEF sources. Merchandise exports and imports exclude trade in services. Imports are reported on a cost-insurance-and-freight basis. Trade values are expressed in

millions of current U.S. dollars, while growth rates are based on constant price data, which are derived from current values deflated by relevant price indices or unit value measures. Effective market growth (EMG) in table A.3.5 is the export-weighted growth of each country's trading partner imports.

Tables A3.7 and A3.8. The IMF's Direction of Trade database serves as the underlying source for the bilateral trade share- and growth information highlighted in these tables. Growth rates are compound annual averages, and are computed from current U.S. dollar measures of trade flows.

Table A3.9. Long-term debt covers public and publicly guaranteed debt but excludes IMF credits. Concessional debt is that with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. Nonconcessional variable interest-rate debt includes all public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt with an original grant element of less-than 25 percent, whose terms depend on movements in a key market interest rate. This item conveys information about the borrower's exposure to changes in international interest rates.

Table A3.10. Long-term net resource flows are the sum of net resource flows on long-term debt (excluding IMF) plus non-debt-creating flows. Foreign direct investment refers to net *inflows* of investment from abroad. Portfolio equity flows are the sum of country funds, depository receipts and direct purchases of shares by foreign investors.

Classification of Economies

Classification of economies by income and region, July 2002

		Sub-Saharan Africa		Asia		Europe and Central Asia		Middle East and North Africa		Americas
Income group	Subgroup	East and Southern Africa	West Africa	East Asia and Pacific	South Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Rest of Europe	Middle East	North Africa	
<i>Low-income countries</i>		Angola Burundi Comoros Congo, Dem. Rep. of Eritrea Ethiopia Kenya Lesotho Madagascar Malawi Mozambique Rwanda Somalia Sudan Tanzania Uganda Zambia Zimbabwe	Benin Burkina Faso Cameroon Central African Republic Chad Congo, Rep. of Côte d'Ivoire Equatorial Guinea Gambia, The Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Liberia Mali Mauritania Niger Nigeria São Tomé and Príncipe Senegal Sierra Leone Togo	Cambodia Indonesia Korea, Dem. Rep. Lao PDR Mongolia Myanmar Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands Timor-Leste Vietnam	Afghanistan Bangladesh Bhutan India Nepal Pakistan	Armenia Azerbaijan Georgia Kyrgyz Republic Moldova Tajikistan Ukraine Uzbekistan		Yemen, Rep. of		Haiti Nicaragua
<i>Middle-income countries</i>	<i>Lower</i>	Namibia South Africa Swaziland	Cape Verde	China Fiji Kiribati Marshall Islands Micronesia, Fed. Sts. of Philippines Samoa Thailand Tonga Vanuatu	Maldives Sri Lanka	Albania Belarus Bosnia and Herzegovina Bulgaria Kazakhstan Macedonia, FYR ^a Romania Russian Federation Turkmenistan Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep. of	Turkey	Iran, Islamic Rep. of Iraq Jordan Syrian Arab Republic West Bank and Gaza	Algeria Djibouti Egypt, Arab Rep. of Morocco Tunisia	Belize Bolivia Colombia Cuba Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Guyana Honduras Jamaica Paraguay Peru St. Vincent and the Grenadines Suriname
	<i>Upper</i>	Botswana Mauritius Mayotte Seychelles	Gabon	American Samoa Malaysia Palau		Croatia Czech Republic Estonia Hungary Latvia Lithuania Poland Slovak Republic	Isle of Man	Lebanon Oman Saudi Arabia	Libya Malta	Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Barbados Brazil Chile Costa Rica Dominica Grenada Mexico Panama Puerto Rico St. Kitts and Nevis St. Lucia Trinidad and Tobago Uruguay Venezuela, R. B. de
<i>Subtotal</i>	156	25	23	23	8	26	2	9	7	33

Classification of economies by income and region, July 2002 (continued)

Income group	Subgroup	Sub-Saharan Africa		Asia		Europe and Central Asia		Middle East and North Africa		Americas
		East and Southern Africa	West Africa	East Asia and Pacific	South Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Rest of Europe	Middle East	North Africa	
High-income countries	OECD			Australia Japan Korea, Rep. of New Zealand			Austria Belgium Denmark Finland France ^b Germany Greece Iceland Ireland Italy Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Portugal Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom			Canada United States
	Non-OECD			Brunei French Polynesia Guam Hong Kong, China ^c Macao, China ^d New Caledonia N. Mariana Islands Singapore Taiwan, China		Slovenia	Andorra Channel Islands Cyprus Faeroe Islands Greenland Liechtenstein Monaco San Marino	Bahrain Israel Kuwait Qatar United Arab Emirates		Aruba Bahamas, The Cayman Islands Netherlands Antilles Virgin Islands (U.S.)
<i>Total</i>	209	25	23	36	8	27	28	14	7	41

a. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

b. The French overseas departments French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion are included in France.

c. On 1 July 1997 China resumed its exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong.

d. On 20 December 1999 China resumed its exercise of sovereignty over Macao.

Source: World Bank data.

Definition of groups

For operational and analytical purposes, the World Bank's main criterion for classifying economies is gross national income (GNI) per capita. Every economy is classified as low income, middle income (subdivided into lower middle and upper middle), or high income. Other analytical groups, based on geographic regions and levels of external debt, are also used.

Low-income and middle-income economies are sometimes referred to as developing economies. The use of the term is convenient; it is not intended to imply that all economies in

the group are experiencing similar development or that other economies have reached a preferred or final stage of development. Classification by income does not necessarily reflect development status.

This table classifies all World Bank member economies, and all other economies with populations of more than 30,000. Economies are divided among income groups according to 2001 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups are: low income, \$745 or less; lower middle income, \$746–\$2,975; upper middle income, \$2,976–\$9,205; and high income, \$9,206 or more.

Classification of economies by income and indebtedness, July 2002

Income group	Sub-group	Severely indebted	Moderately indebted	Less indebted	Not classified by indebtedness	
<i>Low-income countries</i>		Afghanistan Angola Benin Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Chad Comoros Congo, Dem. Rep. of Congo, Rep. of Côte d'Ivoire Ethiopia Guinea Guinea-Bissau Indonesia Kyrgyz Republic Lao PDR	Burkina Faso Cambodia Gambia, The Ghana Haiti Kenya Mali Moldova Mongolia Mozambique Papua New Guinea Senegal Togo Uganda Uzbekistan Yemen, Rep. of Zimbabwe	Armenia Azerbaijan Bangladesh Bhutan Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Georgia India Korea, Dem. Rep. of Lesotho Nepal Solomon Islands Ukraine Vietnam	Timor-Leste	
<i>Middle-income countries</i>	<i>Lower</i>	Cuba Ecuador Guyana Iraq Jordan Peru Syrian Arab Republic	Algeria Belize Bolivia Bosnia and Herzegovina Bulgaria Colombia Honduras Jamaica Philippines Russian Federation Samoa St. Vincent and the Grenadines Thailand Tunisia Turkey Turkmenistan	Albania Belarus Cape Verde China Djibouti Dominican Republic Egypt, Arab Rep. of El Salvador Fiji Guatemala Iran, Islamic Rep. of Kazakhstan Kiribati Macedonia, FYR ^a Maldives	Morocco Namibia Paraguay Romania South Africa Sri Lanka Suriname Swaziland Tonga Vanuatu Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep. of	Marshall Islands Micronesia, Fed. Sts. West Bank and Gaza
	<i>Upper</i>	Argentina Brazil Gabon	Chile Croatia Estonia Hungary Lebanon Malaysia Mauritius Panama Uruguay Venezuela, R. B. de	Antigua and Barbuda Barbados Botswana Costa Rica Czech Republic Dominica Grenada Latvia Libya Lithuania Malta	Mexico Oman Poland Saudi Arabia Seychelles Slovak Republic St. Kitts and Nevis St. Lucia Trinidad and Tobago	American Samoa Isle of Man Mayotte Palau Puerto Rico

Classification of economies by income and indebtedness, July 2002 (continued)

Income group	Sub-group	Severely indebted	Moderately indebted	Less indebted	Not classified by indebtedness
High-income countries	OECD				Australia Austria Belgium Canada Denmark Finland France ^b Germany Greece Iceland Ireland Italy Japan Korea, Rep. of Luxembourg Netherlands New Zealand Norway Portugal Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom United States
	Non-OECD				Andorra Aruba Bahamas, The Bahrain Bermuda Brunei Cayman Islands Channel Islands Cyprus Faeroe Islands French Polynesia Greenland Guam Hong Kong, China ^d Israel Kuwait Liechtenstein Macao, China ^c Monaco Netherlands Antilles New Caledonia N. Mariana Islands Qatar San Marino Singapore Slovenia Taiwan, China United Arab Emirates Virgin Islands (U.S.)
Total	209	44	43	60	62

a. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

b. The French overseas departments French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion are included in France.

c. On 20 December 1999 China resumed its exercise of sovereignty over Macao.

d. On 1 July 1997 China resumed its exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong.

Source: World Bank data.

Definitions of groups

This table classifies all World Bank member economies, and all other economies with populations of more than 30,000. Economies are divided among income groups according to 2001 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups are: low income, \$745 or less; lower middle income, \$746–\$2,975; upper middle income, \$2,976–\$9,205; and high income, \$9,206 or more.

Standard World Bank definitions of severe and moderate indebtedness are used to classify economies in this table. *Severely indebted* means either: present value of debt service to GNI exceeds 80 percent or present value of debt service to exports exceeds 220 percent. *Moderately indebted* means

either of the two key ratios exceeds 60 percent of, but does not reach, the critical levels. For economies that do not report detailed debt statistics to the World Bank Debtor Reporting System (DRS), present-value calculation is not possible. Instead, the following methodology is used to classify the non-DRS economies. *Severely indebted* means three of four key ratios (averaged over 1998–2000) are above critical levels: debt to GNI (50 percent); debt to exports (275 percent); debt service to exports (30 percent); and interest to exports (20 percent). *Moderately indebted* means three of the four key ratios exceed 60 percent of, but do not reach, the critical levels. All other classified low- and middle-income economies are listed as *less indebted*.